

LaRouche versus Dope, Inc.

January 1982: Fausto Charris, president of the National Anti-Drug Coalition of Colombia, which is linked to Lyndon LaRouche, runs for Congress on platform of fighting international drug trade. Slams Ernesto Samper Pizano for pushing drug legalization.

May 1984: Charris embarks on a tour of North and South America, to forge a hemispheric Anti-Drug Coalition.

Jan. 23, 1985: *Narcotráfico, S.A.*, the Spanish-language edition of *Dope, Inc.*, is released across Ibero-America, with a dedication to "our friend Rodrigo Lara Bonilla."

March 13, 1985: LaRouche unveils a 15-point program for fighting drugs at a conference in Mexico City attended by hundreds of government officials and business leaders.

June 1990: *EIR* calls for the arrest of Colombia's former President Alfonso López Michelsen as "an accessory to the drug mafia," in response to evidence that surfaced one month earlier identifying him as collaborating with the Medellín Cartel.

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

June 23, 1995: *EIR* feature identifies the ties of the British-centered Club of the Isles to the Bush apparatus in the U.S. and elsewhere, specifically including the Cali Cartel.

Dope, Inc. versus LaRouche

Dec. 1, 1983: Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla writes a letter to Maximiliano Londoño and Fausto Charris, leaders of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition, expressing "concern over the threats and attacks that you are being subjected to" by the drug mob, praising the ADC's efforts, and offering his "total willingness to cooperate and help."

April 30, 1984: Lara Bonilla is assassinated by the drug mafia.

July 16, 1984: Patricia Londoño, Anti-Drug Coalition leader, is kidnapped, and physically and mentally tormented, on orders of the drug cartel.

Jan. 24, 1985: Medellín Cartel drug lord Carlos Lehder tells press that those who follow in Lara Bonilla's footsteps "will be measured with the same yardstick."

Feb. 4, 1985: Based on a complaint by shady Venezuelan financial magnate Gustavo Cisneros, Venezuela's political police raid *EIR*'s Caracas office, confiscate all copies of *Narcotráfico, S.A.*, and arrest and deport *EIR*'s four foreign correspondents. One week later, Cisneros's lawyers secure an injunction banning circulation of the book inside Venezuela.

September 1985: Peruvian financier Manuel Ulloa initiates a \$100 million libel suit against *EIR*, which had accused him of implementing policies which fostered the drug trade in Peru. On Oct. 14, 1985, the Peruvian courts ruled that this characterization of Ulloa was not slander.

November 1994: British embassy in Bogotá intervenes to force hotel cancellation of an *EIR* conference entitled, "The Fall of the House of Windsor: How Colombia Became a British colony." Conference is held at another location.

April 23, 1995: Leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Colombia, Maximiliano Londoño, receives a telephone death threat, first of a series of attacks against the MSIA that go on for months, including robberies and assaults of members and residences, vehicle thefts, and an attempted break-in at the MSIA office.

August 1995: Several death threats are called into the home of *EIR* correspondent in Bogotá Javier Almarío, including one threatening, "You're all going to pay for writing all that bulls—t!"