

This administration's latest measures turn up the pressure in the campaign to dismantle the Cali Cartel. In close collaboration with the Colombian police, the administration has achieved the arrest of some of the most notable—and most protected—cartel, contributing to a political shake-up at the top in Colombia, where President Ernesto Samper Pizano is being investigated for his connections with the drug mafia. As Gelbard put it very diplomatically on Oct. 22, "As Colombian police operations have really improved dramatically in their scope and in what they have been able to achieve . . . [they] have really been able to demonstrate the extraordinary penetration of the Cali Cartel through so much of Colombian society."

### **Bush, Kissinger, and the drug cartels**

The reanimated war on drugs is a serious blow to the Bush-Kissinger networks. What had been the initial commitment of the first Reagan administration to a "war on drugs" was effectively squashed when Reagan made the blunder of naming Vice President George Bush as the "man in charge." Not only was there no "war on drugs" during the Reagan-Bush years, there was, in fact, a close collaboration between Bush as vice president, and later as President, and the drug cartels. The most notorious example of this interface was the collaboration of Bush National Security Council operatives Oliver North and Roy Godson with the drug operations of the Nicaraguan Contras in the "Iran-Contra Affair." There was also the less public—at least until *EIR* began to make it so—financing of the terrorist mujahideen in the "surrogate war" against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, which was

extensive. The hysteria among the Bush networks over President Clinton's new offensive against their Colombian drug friends has given them new-found impetus to their recent attempts to crank up the dormant "Whitewater affair" in an attempt to destroy the President.

### **World leaders join Clinton**

Clinton made ample use of the U.N. celebrations in New York to hold bilateral meetings with other world leaders, to consolidate the international political forces to deal with the crises now facing the world. Clinton's historic meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin at the Hyde Park home of Franklin Roosevelt, and the following day's meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, supported by the efforts of France's Jacques Chirac and Germany's Helmut Kohl, provide the back-drop to the President's anti-drug offensive. President Jiang especially, brought up the issue of drugs and money laundering, after listening closely to the President's U.N. speech, according to NSC director for East Asia, Bob Suettinger. "It was very clear from the discussion at several points that President Jiang had listened very carefully to the President's address to the U.N. address . . . and that they were looking forward to cooperation in a number of the areas that the President [Clinton] had raised."

This intercontinental collaboration in going after the drug-money laundering can have significance beyond the war on drugs as such: It means that President Clinton has pulled together the forces needed to tackle the financial gale just waiting to strike with "hurricane force winds."

## **LaRouche refutes Pentagon report on defense policy**

On Oct. 19, Lyndon LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination issued the first major policy document of his campaign. Titled "The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy," the strategic analysis, nearly 60 pages long, appeared first on the candidate's electronic Homepage; it can be accessed at

<https://larouchepub.com/lar/1995/blunder.pdf>

LaRouche's paper takes the form of a rebuttal to a September 1995 report by the U.S. Department of Defense's Office of International Security Affairs, titled "United States Security Strategy for the Americas."

The candidate writes: "If the policy set forth in a recent

Department of Defense (DOD) report on the Americas were actually carried into effect, the United States is presently in the process of shooting itself in the foot all over Central and South America. This problem has not been created by the Clinton administration; it is a continuation of a worsening series of U.S. foreign-policy and related security catastrophes in Central and South America, which has been a built-in trend within our permanent national security bureaucracy since McGeorge Bundy's reign at the National Security Council, Robert S. McNamara at DOD, and the poisonous influence of the economic dogmas of such devotees of the Mont Pelerin Society as Prof. Milton Friedman. We have come to the point of global crisis, when the failure to reverse that 'utopian' tradition, launched under Bundy, McNamara, and Kissinger, could have virtually fatal consequences for U.S. security."

The full analysis will soon be made available in hard copy by the Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee, Box 730, Leesburg, Virginia 22075.