## **Editorial**

## A war on narco-slavery

This month, we commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Manassas, the first major battle of the American Civil War of 1861-65. The battle is remembered for having shocked a fantasy-ridden U.S. Congress to realize that defending the Union would require a full war-mobilization for a hard fight.

Today, 125 years after the opening of the war that ended black slavery in the United States, there is still human slavery in the world, under the rule of the same European oligarchical families and American "Boston Brahmins" who profited from slavery in the U.S. South and the international narcotics trade in the 19th century. We refer to families like that of William Weld, the U.S. Attorney in Boston who has been running Dope, Inc.'s inquisition against the leader of the American anti-drug lobby, Lyndon LaRouche, and who now, incredibly, has been named Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department.

Pope John Paul II, on his recent tour of Colombia, called the effects of mind-killing drugs on a population an even worse form of slavery than in the past. The point was underlined when Brazilian officials revealed that their country's drug bosses were keeping human slaves, literally, cutting the tendons of the laborers on the dope-growing plantations to keep them from running away.

A few years ago, the drug mafias of South America (like the "left-wingers" around the friend of Castro and the German Greens, Carlos Lehder) boasted that the only victims of their dirty trade were "foreigners"—the hated "Yankees." Today, as EIR has documented for Brazil and Argentina in particular, those nations have ceased being mere producers and transshippers, and are major consumers of deadly drugs. The same has occurred in Southeast Asia.

Malaysia, for example, has long been a transshipment point for drugs from the Golden Triangle, but in the last decade, drug consumption in this Southeast Asian country of 14 million people has zoomed upward. Two years ago, the Malaysian government began to enforce a law on its books calling for capital punishment against drug pushers. In our view, the one circumstance under which the death penalty is legitimate is under conditions of war. Drug pushers are mass murderers, perpetrating a war against all of humanity.

Malaysia's action brought out into the open the international dope lobby in its full racist panoply. Under the cited law, 30 Malaysians have been executed. But when in early July Malaysia carried out the same sentence against two Australians found guilty of trafficking in heroin, suddenly there was an outcry from Britain, Australia, and such organizations as Amnesty International. Malaysia's pro-life government—one of the few in the world which has made the optimistic pledge to increase its population fivefold by the end of this century—is being subjected to efforts to overthrow it.

Malaysia should be emphatically supported for sticking to its guns and fighting back in the war which the drug traffickers are waging against every nation. The war on drugs is a war for the very principles of Judeo-Christian civilization, for the integrity of the individual mind of every child and adolescent.

Against whom is this war being fought? Well, we have documented in these pages that the drug mafia works on behalf of the strategic aims of the Soviet bloc. The recent, much-covered-up arrest of Soviet nationals in the largest-ever heroin bust in Europe (Rotterdam, May 30) indicates that the Soviets are becoming more brazen, in that as in other domains.

Secondly, the international money-center banks have built the drug mafia into an international force more powerful than any individual government, which is waging outright war to defeat all sovereign governments. The only way to defeat this mafia is for governments to adopt measures of war against it.

To do that, the governments themselves must clean out the dope lobby's agents from their midst. In that light, William Weld's appointment must be stopped—as a matter of national security.

72 National EIR July 26, 1986