

occupation of Hungary: "We were in mortal danger, but I was convinced I was exempt. . . . For a 14-year-old, it was the most exciting adventure that one could possibly ask for. It had a formative effect on my life, because I learned the art of survival."

This chilling outlook is the centerpiece of Soros's personality. It is the nucleus of his morality, his view of the globalized markets, and of his so-called reform of the world monetary system. In *The Crisis of Global Capitalism*, he states, "An anonymous participant in financial markets, I never had to weigh the social consequences of my actions. I was aware that in some circumstances the consequences might be harmful but I felt justified in ignoring them on the grounds that I was playing by the rules. The game was very competitive and if I imposed additional constraints on myself I would end up as a loser. . . . When I sold sterling short in 1992, the Bank of England was on the other side of my transactions and I was taking money out of the pockets of British taxpayers. But if I had tried to take the social consequences into account, it would have thrown off my risk/reward calculations and my chances of being successful would have been reduced. Fortu-

nately I did not need to bother about the social consequences because they would have occurred anyway. . . . Bringing my social conscience into the decision-making process would not make any difference. . . .

"I blessed the luck that led me to the financial markets and allowed me not to dirty my hands."

Thus, when Soros destroys a nation's economy and causes death and destitution, the social consequences don't concern him, and he is not to be held responsible. He does not have to "dirty his hands" with the consequences, just like with the Jews whose property he was confiscating for the Nazis in Hungary. Soros's mental map is pathological.

Soros's 'reforms'

During the last four years, as the world financial system ripped apart at the seams, Soros drew on his anti-nation-state, pro-austerity outlook to put together for the BAC crowd, an "emergency reform package." Soros proposes "crisis prevention." He entitles one of the chapters in his book, "How to Prevent Collapse." It is similar to the impotent crisis management proposals put forward on Oct. 12, 1998 by the Group of

Soros and drugs

EIR has extensively documented George Soros's role in promoting drugs and drug legalization around the world, including in the Aug. 29, 1997 cover story, pictured here. Some highlights:

- Soros has funneled at least \$15 million to the Drug Policy Foundation, a group devoted to the legalization of drugs. He created his own drug legalization lobby, the Lindesmith Center, in the headquarters of his Open Society Institute in New York City, at an initial cost of \$5 million. He has poured undisclosed millions from his personal fortune into a number of state ballot initiatives, in an effort to legalize "medical" use of narcotics.

- In Ibero-America, Soros is a leading financier of the drive to legalize cocaine. For example, he bankrolled a meeting on Oct. 8-9, 1997, in the Colombian city of Medellin, for the purpose of pushing drug legalization. Soros is also a principal funder of

Human Rights Watch/Americas, which specializes in attacking those national forces deployed against the drug cartels—especially the armed forces.

In *EIR*, June 5, 1998, we reported on the armed revolt in the Chapare, the center of the drug trade in Bolivia. Led by the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers and its chief honcho, Evo Morales, the coca growers, or *cocaleros*, adopted the slogan, "Coca or Death," and vowed to wage war to stop the Banzer government from succeeding in its plan to drive the drug trade out of Bolivia within the next five years. This insurgency was the work of European-based drug legalizers working in the "Coca 95" global legalization project, whose chief financier is Soros.

- The "Burma Project" in which Soros's Open Society Institute is a partner, with the British Crown, is attempting to topple the current military



government in Myanmar. As the U.S. National Narcotics Intelligence Consumer's Committee (NNICC) pointed out in a report released in September 1997, the Myanmar government was having significant success in closing down the production of opium and heroin in the Golden Triangle, bordering Thailand, Laos, and China. The campaign by Soros and the British is aimed precisely at preventing that. (See *EIR*, Sept. 26, 1997.)