

Why You Don't Want To Take George Soros's Money

Recent reports that mega-speculator George Soros is putting millions of dollars into funding think-tanks for the Democratic Party (Center for American Progress, and America Coming Together are two notable recipients), in a not-so-veiled effort to buy up the party, should raise the question: Just how does George Soros make his money? Years of investigation by LaRouche's associates have answered that question in grisly detail: Soros's money comes from impoverishment of the poor countries against whose currencies he speculates, and from deadly mind-destroying, terrorism-funding *drugs*.

We provide below a brief dossier on the low-lights of Soros's history of theft and drug-promotion.* If, after reading this, you still want to take Soros's money, at least have the decency to put a bumper-sticker on your car that says "I support drug-pushing. I'm pushing cocaine."

Soros the Speculator

Hungarian-born George Soros has been involved in financial speculation since the late 1960s, at which time he established the Quantum Fund, N.V., which manages the money of leading British and Swiss financiers, including the British Royal Household. The Quantum Fund is a private investment body called a hedge fund, which is headquartered in one of the leading centers of money-laundering internationally, the Netherlands Antilles.

1990: With the opening of the East Bloc, Soros moves into Poland and Russia, with "advice" for devastating economic "shock therapy," to be administered by his associate, economist Jeffrey Sachs. Sachs's major claim to fame was his "rescue" of the Bolivian economy, by shutting down industry, and building up the cocaine trade.

1992: Soros's speculation makes big news, as he pulls off major attacks on the currencies of Great Britain and Italy, after which he brags about earning more than \$1 billion by hurting the currencies of these nations.

1993: U.S. Congressman Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) calls for an investigation of Soros's manipulation of foreign exchange markets, including the possibility that the same measures used against Great Britain will be used against the United States.



1995: The manager of Soros's Management Fund, through which he controls the Quantum Fund, takes out an ad in the U.S. press, which urges the Congress (then controlled by Newt Gingrich), to proceed with its budget cuts, despite the possibility of a budget impasse (train wreck), because such austerity is absolutely required for the financial markets.

1995: The Italian courts, in response to a legal brief by associates of LaRouche in Italy, launch an investigation of Soros's role in the speculative attack on the lira in 1992. (The suit is later dismissed in 1999.)

1997: Soros's hedge funds launch a speculative attack against the Thai baht, in a move widely credited with triggering the great Asian financial crisis of 1997, which destroy the economies of Indonesia and of many other nations.

Soros the Drug Pusher

1992-1994: Soros creates the Open Society Institute, and through that, both the Drug Policy Foundation and the Lindesmith Center, funnelling more than \$15 million for their activities, which focus heavily on changing drug laws, toward legalization.

1996: Ballot initiatives in favor of "medical marijuana" in California and Arizona, funded lavishly by Soros's front groups, are passed. These were the front end of a campaign that encompasses up to 25 U.S. states.

1997: Soros's Drug Policy Foundation pours money into a campaign to legalize euthanasia in Australia.

Meanwhile, in Ibero-America, Soros becomes a leading financier of the drive to legalize cocaine. He bankrolls a meeting on Oct. 8-9, 1997 in the Colombian city of Medellin, for the purpose of pushing drug legalization, at the same time as

* For documentation on Soros's drug and money operations, and much more, see *EIR's* April 1997 Special Report, "The True Story of Soros the Golem," and the website www.larouchepub.com.

Human Rights Watch/Americas, another major beneficiary of his funds, attacks the national forces deployed against the drug cartels as “human rights violators.” It should be noted that the pro-drug guerrillas in Colombia are known to be bloodthirsty kidnappers and murderers, who terrorize the nation.

In the United States, Soros works with the pro-drug Mayor of Baltimore Kurt Schmoke, to promote “progressive” drug policies, including needle-exchange programs. Soros “donates” \$25 million to spreading illegal drugs in the city.

1998: Another Soros-related group, the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers, begins to carry out an armed revolt in Bolivia, under the banner “Coca or Death.” The Council was established by a European group called Coca 95, whose chief financier is Soros, and whose directors call for free trade in every narcotic on the face of the Earth: cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and synthetics.

In June, Soros’s Lindesmith Center issues an Open Letter to Kofi Annan calling for a “truly open” dialogue on illegal drugs, claiming that clamping down on them is worse than drug abuse itself, and demanding that legalization be put on the table.

2000: Soros moves, through both Human Rights Watch, and direct funding of Alejandro Toledo campaign for President of Peru, to topple the successful anti-drug government of President Alberto Fujimori. *EIR* forecasts that the new Soros-backed government will move to put anti-drug fighters in prison, and bring back the murderous Sendero Luminoso—which in fact it does following Toledo’s victory.

2001: In June, the *Wall Street Journal* gives major coverage to the decision by Soros, along with billionaires Peter Lewis and John Sperling, to kick in at least \$10 million for the 2002 elections, where they target Florida, Ohio, and Michigan for decriminalization referendums.

Soros also funds a drive for decriminalization of marijuana in Canada.

2002: Soros funds a referendum on the Nevada ballot, which calls for the legalization of marijuana use, and would *mandate* that the state begin growing and retail distribution of the drug to anyone over 21 years of age. The effort is run by a Washington, D.C.-based group, the Marijuana Policy Project, which receives direct funding from Soros, through the Drug Policy Foundation, which, in turn, has received more than \$15 million from Soros in recent years. The Drug Policy Foundation recently merged with the Lindesmith Center, a project of Soros’s Open Society Institute tax-exempt foundation. The new, unified entity, the Drug Policy Alliance, is run by Soros employee Dr. Ethan Nadelman. Soros has poured at least \$25 million into various dope legalization schemes over the past five years, and has vowed to substantially increase his bankrolling of the dope lobby efforts.

The Marijuana Policy Project was launched by a former official of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Legislation (NORML), the oldest of the drug legalization fronts now under the Soros umbrella.

Military Morale: Casualty of Iraq War

by Carl Osgood

Recent news stories have thrown a spotlight onto the suffering of U.S. soldiers participating in the U.S. occupation of Iraq. From collapsing morale to the growing numbers of injuries and deaths, the stories indicate a possible political problem for President Bush’s re-election.

According to Department of Defense figures, 357 U.S. military personnel have died in Iraq, 231 of them as the result of hostile action, as of Oct. 29. U.S. Central Command reported that, as of Oct. 20, another 1,927 have been wounded. Of the totals, 219 of the deaths, including 117 killed in action, and over 1,200 of the wounded, have occurred since President Bush’s May 1 declaration that the major combat phase of the war was over. The rate since Aug. 26 has averaged one dead and nine wounded per day, with no let-up in sight. The numbers, however, tell only part of the story, and they don’t include the soldiers medically evacuated from the region for other reasons, which a UPI story put at almost 4,000. In absolute terms, the numbers are not high, especially compared to the Vietnam War, when U.S. soldiers were dying at the rate of over 300 per week for a sustained period of time. However, the Iraq operation appears to be having a psychological impact way out of proportion to the numbers involved.

Two stories in particular belied the claims from the Bush Administration that morale is high among the troops in Iraq. *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, published for American troops serving overseas, published, on Oct. 15, the results from an informal survey that it conducted of the troops in Iraq, asking them about their morale, living conditions, and so forth. They received answers to questionnaires from almost 2,000 soldiers, 34% of whom rated their own morale as “low” or “very low,” while 27% rated their morale as “high” or “very high.” Reservists ranked their morale as the lowest, by far, with Marine and Air Force respondents rating theirs the highest. All those who responded tended to rank their unit’s morale lower than their own; and, while 72% ranked their living conditions as “average” or better, the survey found wide disparities in living conditions. Again, those rating their situation the worst were the reservists, 63% of whom rated their chain of command’s ability to get them supplies as “not good” or “poor,” compared to 27% of the Army troops. Overall, 49%, nearly half, said they did not plan to re-enlist when their current tours of service are over.

The Defense Department tried to downplay the *Stars and Stripes* survey because it was not “scientific”; but one statistic they cannot downplay is the suicide rate. At least 11 soldiers