

Will London's Royal Dope, Inc. Take Over Thailand?

by Mike Billington

April 17—From April 20 to 23, the British Empire's preeminent institution promoting the legalization of drugs, the International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), featuring George Soros's Open Society Institute, plans to hold its 20th annual conference in Bangkok, Thailand (see box). The East Asia Summit, comprised of the heads of state of 16 Asian nations, had also planned to meet in Thailand last week, only to see the conference cancelled mid-stream, with several of the international leaders evacuated by helicopter, as the conference venue was overrun by furious opponents of Thai Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva, a British asset who was born, raised, and educated in the U.K. The planned pro-drug bash, which intends to host more than 500 speakers over four days, may well have the same fate as the East Asia Summit.

That would be the *best* result. After three years of political chaos, including three coups, and almost continuous mass demonstrations on the streets of Bangkok, the economy of Thailand is in no condition to deal with the collapse now descending upon the entire world. Worse, the British are deploying their most deadly historic weapon—drugs—in a blatant attempt to recapture Thailand as a safe haven for drugs and drug money-laundering. If Thailand were under the leadership of a sovereign, legitimate government, those attending the IHRA conference would either be denied entry into the country, or locked up, as supporters of the continuing British Opium War against Thailand and Asia generally.

Deposed Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, whose followers and supporters have taken to the streets in the past weeks (the “red shirts”) demanding new elections (which they would easily win), is despised by the royal families of England, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other degenerate modern-day representatives of monarchical rule in Europe, as well as by the financial oligarchy which they serve. Among the many reasons for their hatred of Thaksin, was his highly successful, if

brutal, war on drugs in 2003. This set the global financial oligarchy into a fit of rage, especially British agent Soros and his human rights organizations, which accused Thaksin of ordering the murder of hundreds of drug dealers. Soros, the world's leading drug dealer, personally finances every movement, worldwide, which promotes the legalization of recreational drugs, including opium and heroin.

But Thaksin, who might have prevented the drug pushers' festival from taking place, if he were still in power, is in exile, deposed in a military coup in 2006, after a military-backed fascist mob of middle-class Baby Boomers (the “yellow shirts”) took to the streets, providing cover for the coup. Then, under a military junta run by the King's Privy Council, a corrupt constitution was drawn up, establishing a number of all-powerful courts, based on the British Star Chambers in the 16th and 17th centuries. When new elections were eventually held, Thaksin's allies swept back into power, only to see two successive prime ministers removed by these corrupt courts (one for the heinous crime of hosting a TV cooking show; and the second, for being a member of a political party in which *another* member was convicted of vote fraud).

Again, fascist mobs provided cover on the streets—including the occupation of the government's primary office building and the Bangkok International Airport. The Army, rather than taking measures against the mob, was deployed by the Privy Council to protect the mob from the police.

With Thaksin and his followers out of the way, the Eton- and Oxford-educated Prime Minister Abhisit, the darling of the Empire, invited the drug-pushing oligarchs of the IHRA and the Soros networks to hold their celebration in Bangkok. Perhaps that is the reason that Abhisit decided to declare a state of emergency in Bangkok on April 12, and to deploy the Army and tanks, with live ammunition and tear gas, to clear the pro-Thaksin red shirt demonstrators from the streets. Having



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The British Empire is deploying Soros's drug legalization mafia, and its street thugs, like the pro-monarchist, anti-Thaksin protesters shown in this photo (their yellow scarves are the royal color), in a new Opium War against Southeast Asia.

been disgraced internationally for failing to protect the heads of state at the East Asian Summit, he made sure that London's drug lords were spared the same treatment.

Drug-pusher Soros is infamous in Thailand for another reason: His hedge funds initiated the run on the Thai currency in 1997, which led to the collapse of national economies across Asia. Some estimates put Soros's take, from his speculative assault on Thailand alone, at tens of billions of dollars. Welcoming Soros's pro-drug NGOs back into Bangkok is an act tantamount to treason to those in Thailand who remember the disaster of 1997-98.

End of the Monarchy?

While the European monarchies despise Thaksin, they have a deep love for the Thai monarchy. After all, King Bhumipol Adulyadej is the world's longest reigning monarch—62 years and counting—as well as the richest, with both vast personal wealth, and royal ownership of major portions of the nation's economy. Perhaps

most revered by the British Empire is the fact that the King's policy is one of "economic self-sufficiency," meaning a no-growth, steady-state existence for the peasantry and the urban poor, supposedly under the protection of the paternalistic King—a version of the feudal "noble peasant" concept promoted by the Empire throughout history.

Thaksin had offered a far different policy, based on providing higher education and cheap credit to the peasantry and the urban poor, while assuring universal health care. He put Thailand in the forefront of the international battle to enforce developing nations' right to produce generic drugs, against the global pharmaceutical companies.

Thus, while Thaksin never directly challenged the

monarchy itself (*lèse majesté* is a serious crime in Thailand), his policies rapidly won the allegiance of the urban and rural working poor—the very population which had traditionally been the base for the King's popular support. When it became abundantly clear that the head of the Privy Council (the King's leading advisor), former Prime Minister Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, was the controlling hand behind the military coups against Thaksin and his associates, the conflict took on a broader and far more historically significant character: pitting a nascent republican form of government based on modernization and the general welfare, against a semi-feudal monarchy. Thaksin, in his regular video speeches to the Thai people, from exile, named Prem and his Privy Council allies as the controllers of the military and perpetrators of the extrajudicial coups, facts universally known but seldom stated openly.

After Thaksin named the names, Privy Councillor Phichit Kullavanijaya issued a statement strongly denying the charge of the Privy Council's illegal involve-

ment in politics, then proceeded to instruct the government that it must take action against Thaksin immediately!

Revanchism

Another aspect of the current crisis arose during the royalist yellow shirt occupation of Government House and the International Airport, when part of the mob moved to the Cambodian border, rallying revanchist hysteria in Thailand for a war with Cambodia over a contested temple and a piece of land. One of the leaders of this madness, Kasit Piromya, who had enthusiastically addressed the fascist mob during its occupation of the airport, was appointed foreign minister when Abhisit was placed in power. Several military incidents have taken place on the border, with deaths to soldiers on both sides, since Abhisit and Kasit took power in Bangkok. The Thai government also accused Cambodia of harboring Thaksin in exile,

which the Cambodian government vehemently denies.

Thaksin, in fact, had made a central tenet of his regime that Thailand would aid its poorer neighbors—Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar—while fully respecting their sovereignty.

Thailand is the hub geographically in relations among India, China, and Southeast Asia. Once infamous as the center of the Golden Triangle, which produced the majority of the world's opium, drug production has now been largely eliminated, both in Thailand and, with Thailand's help, in Myanmar and Laos. The British Empire, whose Opium Wars against China and all of Asia in the 19th Century imposed drug production and consumption upon the Asian people with British gunboats, is alive and well, and coming to Thailand next week to celebrate its assumed victory—unless the Thai people decide otherwise.

British Target Obama in Drug-Legalization Bash

The International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) plans to hold its 20th Annual Conference in Thailand from April 20-23. Harm reduction is the newspeak term used by the British Empire and its primary hitman George Soros, for legalization of drugs. While the IHRA is planning to celebrate what they consider a consolidation of power over Thailand, the international scope of the conference is exposed by the title of the keynote speech, given by Ethan Nadelmann, head of Soros's Drug Policy Alliance: "Barack Obama on Drugs: Don't Give Up on the U.S.A." Obama's refusal, thus far, to capitulate to the Soros-controlled drug lobby, has infuriated the Soros crowd, which is intent on breaking his resistance.

Founded in the U.K. in 1990, the IHRA works closely with the Soros apparatus, which is providing dozens of the more than 500 speakers for this massive event. The IHRA displays its behavioral fascist roots in the titles to some of the panels,

among them:

"Harm Reduction and Pleasure Maximization, presented by the International Network of People Who Use Drugs (this is the organization that was given a seat by the British delegation to the recent Vienna UN drug conference, and was allowed to speak there).

"Cruel and Inhuman Treatment: Suffering Drug Withdrawal and Rights Violations in Detention.

"Building Networks of Drug Users.

"Chaos and Control—Pharmacotherapy in Victoria, Australia.

"Compulsory Drug Dependence Treatment Centers—Costs, Rights and Evidence. This targets "cold turkey" policies in Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Malaysia, as an attack on human rights, by the Open Society Institute, run by George Soros.

"Peer Education and Safer Injecting Practices in Street-Based Sex Workers.

"Towards a Rights-Based Approach—Young People, Drugs, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (presented by Youth RISE, a "youth-led harm reduction network" to overcome "barriers to services, such as parental consent").

"Can Harm Reduction End the Drug War?"

—Michael Billington