
Documentation

1. Crimes of George Soros

Drive for drug legalization

On Nov. 5, 1996, voters in California and Arizona approved Propositions 215 and 200, respectively, which de facto legalized the use of marijuana. In Arizona, Proposition 200 also legalized the "medical" use of all other Schedule I dangerous drugs, including heroin, cocaine, and LSD, and mandated the release from jail of all people convicted of possession of those drugs.

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, the Clinton administration's director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, immediately denounced the outcomes as elaborate, heavily bankrolled consumer frauds designed as a foot in the door for the legalization of drugs. Voters were inundated with false advertising, portraying the two ballot initiatives as "tough on crime" measures that also took a "compassionate" approach to people suffering from deadly diseases. The multimillion-dollar media blitz never informed voters that the measures would, in effect, legalize drugs in those two states. In Arizona, the proposition was backed by the Barry Goldwater Institute, a Mont Pelerin Society-linked think-tank with ties to the state's Republican Party hierarchy. When high-ranking Clinton administration officials, and leading law enforcement and medical professionals attempted to counter the propaganda, their press conferences were blacked out by the media, leaving voters with the impression that there was no organized opposition to the schemes.

In Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on Dec. 2, 1996, McCaffrey, joined by Drug Enforcement Administration director Thomas Constantine, singled out speculator George Soros as the principal money-bags behind the slick push for drug legalization in California and Arizona, and warned that Soros's various tax-exempt fronts are in the process of trying to repeat their success in 25 other states.

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), who chaired the hearings, began them by saying: "Today we will hear how the philanthropists of the drug legalization movement pumped millions of dollars in out-of-state soft money into stealth campaigns designed to conceal their real objective, the legalization of drugs."

Constantine added: "The newspaper reports indicated that Mr. Soros had provided hundreds of thousands of dollars in California alone to garner support, and maybe double that much in Arizona. . . . I would ask that those billionaires and millionaires who funded this proposition be willing to purchase a major monument for all to see. If they think this is a

success, then they will get credit 10 years from now. If, 10 years from now, they wind up with Needle Park in downtown Phoenix, I think we should all remember these people who funded this proposal."

Orange County, California Sheriff Brad Gates detailed Soros's role in the Arizona and California initiatives, and concluded, "This was not a grassroots or a California Medical Association issue in California; this is a few wealthy people deciding to further their goal of legalizing drugs."

Indeed, Soros, who handles a large portion of Queen Elizabeth II's personal investment portfolio, through his offshore Quantum Fund, has made the legalization of drugs in the United States one of his top "philanthropic" priorities. In 1995, Soros announced a \$20 million grant to the Drug Policy Foundation, the leading drug legalization advocacy group in the United States (DPF officials strenuously deny that they favor drug legalization, but at the DPF's Nov. 6-9, 1996, Tenth International Conference on Drug Policy Reform, held in Washington, D.C., leading DPF officials spoke candidly, albeit behind closed doors, about their goal of total drug legalization, including of crack cocaine). In addition, Soros created the Lindesmith Center, at his Open Society Fund, to work exclusively on the drug legalization effort, hiring DPF founder Dr. Ethan Nadelman as its director.

Soros hit hard in Croatia

On Dec. 7, 1996, Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia and head of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union party, speaking in Zagreb to the leadership of his party, launched a frontal attack on Soros's organizations in Croatia. It is not the first time he has denounced Soros's organizations, but the first time has attacked them with such intensity. The following is a brief chronology of events in December 1996:

Dec. 7: Tudjman says that these organizations, "with the help of Soros, have entirely infiltrated society. . . . They have involved in their project 290 different institutions, as well as hundreds of people. . . . In an attempt to win them over . . . through financial support, they roped in members of all ages and classes, from high school students to journalists, university professors, and academicians, from all circles of culture, economy, science, health, law, and literature." The goal of Soros's operatives? "They openly say: Their duty is to change the property and government structures through donations. . . . They even say quite openly that it is not enough for them to train journalists and others through various scholarships in America, BBC scholarships and similar . . . but that it is also necessary that they be supplied financially, technically, etc. . . . [Their aim is] to create favorable circumstances for the replacement of the present authority and situation in Croatia, to gain control over all spheres of life. They intend to focus their energies and influence on the media and the world of culture. . . . In a nutshell, they tried to create a state within the state to destabilize Croatia."

Dec. 9: Soros gives an interview to the Split, Croatia-



Speculator George Soros is under attack in the United States, Croatia, and Italy, for his subversion of nations and advocacy of drug legalization.

based *Feral Tribune*, which has been identified by Tudjman as being the main organ controlled by Soros. "We help education, publishing, media, art, culture. . . . Does this make me a bad guy?" Soros asks. Karmen Basic, executive director of Soros's Open Society Fund in Zagreb, and her deputy, Ivan Prpic, give a press conference. Says Prpic: "[Tudjman's] attitude will not facilitate our work."

Dec. 11: The State Department's U.S. Information Agency releases a poll attributing a whopping 81% popularity to Tudjman. British officials show signs of paranoia. Said one official, "The timing is weird. You had Tudjman criticizing any foreign influence and the Americans . . . support him?"

Dec. 12: Croatian Customs arrests two top Soros operatives, the managing director of Soros Foundation, Srdjan Dvornik, and the foundation's chief accountant, Ivanka Marton, at the Bregan border-crossing with Slovenia. Found to be smuggling \$65,000 in cash in a sandwich bag, they are interrogated and "spend the night" in jail. Zagreb TV reports that the authorities have discovered "a secret channel for smuggling foreign currency into Croatia for financing Soros's activities."

Dec. 13: Open Society's Karmen Basic is arrested, interrogated, and released after a few hours. The foundation's offices are searched.

Dec. 14: The lead editorial headline in *Vjesnik*, the main Croatian daily, reads: "Soros—A Problem Also for the Americans." It reports extensive quotes from White House anti-drug adviser Gen. Barry McCaffrey and DEA director Thomas A. Constantine against the drug legalization drive funded by Soros. "This 'businessman,' famous for accumulat-

ing his wealth through market speculation, has also been creating unpleasant problems for the U.S.," it comments.

Dec. 15: Hollinger Corp.'s London *Sunday Telegraph*, in an attempt to halt the attacks on Soros, explodes: "Dilomats Diagnose Insanity after Tudjman Outburst!"

Dec. 23: Croatia's Ministry of Internal Affairs issues a statement announcing that a criminal proceeding has been opened against Soros's Open Society Institute. Between Dec. 12 and Dec. 23, an investigation was carried out by the criminal division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Industrial Crimes Department, the Financial Police, and the Foreign Currency Inspectorate of the Finance Ministry. The statement says that "criminal investigations and financial checks have so far shown that between Dec. 1, 1995 and December 1996, the Open Society Institute, Zagreb, Croatia foundation made dual monthly salary lists on the instruction of responsible persons. . . . In the course of criminal investigation and financial control, black lists of salaries paid out totalling \$253,156 were discovered. Unpaid taxes and contributions in the 12-month period come to 2,667,000 kunas." The investigations also confirmed that an employee "committed the criminal act of obstructing investigation and another one of forging an official identification document. Due to the established illegal activities in connection with tax evasion, the Financial Police will request the pressing of relevant criminal charges against the responsible individuals. . . . In the course of a check carried out by the Foreign Currency Inspectorate, it has been established that the Open Society Institute, Zagreb, Croatia has not operated in accordance with the Law on Trade and the Law on the Foundations of the Foreign Currency System, Foreign

Currency, and Gold Transactions. The pressing of relevant charges will be requested from the respective bodies.”

Italian press covers Soros probe

“Soros Under Investigation: Attacked the Lira,” was the headline in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*, on Dec. 24, 1996. “The Intelligence Agencies Deployed Against Financial Speculation,” echoed *Il Giornale*, in an article accompanied by a picture of a sanitation worker at the Milan stock exchange: “The secret services will try to clean up the stock market,” the article said, “eliminating those who ‘play dirty.’”

The investigation of Soros had been triggered by a legal brief presented by Italian friends of Lyndon LaRouche, the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, in 1995. Now, the courts in Rome and other cities have relaunched the investigations, while both SISMI and SISDE (the “CIA” and the “FBI” of Italy) have had their mandates broadened to include “the dynamics of the international markets.” Italy’s Interior Ministry has just created a new entry in the list of the official crimes that SISDE is called upon to collect intelligence on and fight against: “Threats to Economic Stability.”

Writes *Corriere’s* Flavio Haver, referring to Rome’s Prosecutor Cesare Martellino: “The investigation has just started, but the results could be explosive, and the name of the individual being officially investigated gives an idea of how delicate this investigation is: The name is George Soros. . . . The crime is stockjobbing. . . . It concerns the attack on the lira in 1992: 40,000 billion liras spent by the Bank of Italy in the attempt to defend the lira from foreign speculators. . . . It is possible that besides Soros, other ‘big-wigs’ will join the list of those under investigation.”

The article does not report it, but, as *EIR* has underlined, Soros’s attack against the lira was preceded, on June 2 of that year, by the infamous meeting of Italian economic and financial representatives and their British counterparts, on-board the British royal yacht *Britannia*. The confidential meeting discussed a campaign to privatize and loot Italy’s state-owned corporations.

Corriere on Dec. 23, in an article titled “The Prime Minister and the Speculator,” had given the answers of an unusually subdued Soros to questions concerning his relation to Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi. Prodi’s name had been given to Soros by Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University, who had already collaborated with Soros in “opening” Poland to the shock therapy of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. In 1988, Soros had put together a financial commando force to “open” Russia.

Soros told *Corriere* that he hired, besides Prodi, members of World Bank and IMF circles, such as Stanley Fisher and David Minch, Harvard’s Larry Summers, the father of the Spanish privatization scheme, Guillermo de la Dehesa, the late Brookings Institute’s Ed Hewett, Gur Ofer of Jerusalem University, and the Hungarian Marlon Tardos. The purpose

of their mission was to get in contact with Russian economists Leonid Abalkin and Stanislav Shatalin, and make sure that Russian economy was “liberalized” according to the shock therapy dictates.

The Italian newspaper also reports suspicions that it was the Soros clan that sponsored the elevation of Prodi to the post of prime minister. On Oct. 30, 1995, in the middle of the electoral campaign that put him in power, in a ceremony staged by one of Prodi’s closest collaborators, Soros received an honorary degree from the Economics Department of Bologna University. The press conference that followed became famous, when the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity denounced the “financial pirate Soros,” and demanded that he be jailed for his slaughter of the lira.

2. France singled out British terrorist role

For a period of time in 1995, when France was beset by nominally Islamic “blind” terrorist attacks, high-ranking officials of the newly elected Chirac government, and much of the French media, focussed attention on the role of Great Britain in fostering and protecting the irregular warfare assault against France.

For example, on Nov. 3, 1995, the French daily *Le Monde* wrote, of the bombing spree by the Algerian Armed Islamic Force (GIA): “The track of Boualem Gensaid, GIA leader in Paris, leads to Great Britain. Britain has served as logistical and financial base for the terrorists. . . . Great Britain transformed itself into a formidable network of fund-raising aimed at financing the guerrillas in the Algerian maquis.” The next day, *Le Parisien* reported that the author of the GIA terror attack inside France was former Afghan mujahideen leader Abou Farres, who was given a residence visa by London, despite the fact that he was already wanted in connection with the bombing of the Algiers Airport.

Beginning in August 1995, Prince Philip’s eco-terrorist apparatus opened a second front in the terror war, targeting France, and particularly President Jacques Chirac’s tentative moves toward what the July 25, 1995 issue of *Le Figaro* had described as an “Entente Cordiale” with the United States of President Bill Clinton. An arm of Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Media Natura, issued a video, titled “The Day of the Jacques,” depicting the near-assassination of Chirac and modeled on the film “The Day of the Jackal,” about the attempts, in the 1960s, to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle. The video circulated on the Internet, and was understood to be a British Crown death threat against President Chirac.

For further details, see *EIR*, Sept. 8, 1995, “British Assassins’ Bureau Targets Chirac and Clinton.”