Naming the Names of the Citizens Above Suspicion

When the first edition of Dope, Inc. appeared in 1978, the book—commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche—spawned an international movement that “broke the political rules” and named the names of the “citizens above suspicion” behind the international narcotics traffic.

The book was an indictment of the “secret government” that has run the United States since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Dope, Inc. prophetically unearthed the buried story of “Permindex,” the corporate entity involved in the Kennedy murder: the same Permindex whose director, Clay Shaw, is the subject of today’s controversial film JFK.

It is also the story of the persecution of LaRouche and his associates, who threatened the Dope, Inc. directorate by exposing it at the top. Readers will see that the same forces behind the Kennedy murder are those which put LaRouche in prison.

Why? The answer begins to be found in the preface to the second edition of “Dope, Inc.,” which LaRouche wrote on April 10, 1986:

“Unless the hundreds of billions of dollars of the drug-traffickers are confiscated, and the guilty bankers and financial brokers are sent to prison, the United States and Western Europe are helpless. . . . As long as such creators of the money-laundering system . . . are allowed to exert influence over the policies over our own and allied governments, there is no serious ‘War on Drugs.’ ”

Legalized Drugs

This book forces the citizen to confront disturbing truths. It shows how “Dope, Incorporated” runs key institutions in the U.S., including 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjacent offices of the “Old Executive Office Building,” former home of Lt. Col. Oliver North, and the “Enterprise” of gun- and drug-trafficking which he directed under the chain of command of then Vice-President George Bush.

The reader will see that under George Bush there has been a de facto legalization of drugs in America: the dollar value of the drug trade is doubling every five years (by 1996 it may reach $1 trillion); marijuana has become the largest single U.S. cash crop; through the International Monetary Fund, the cocaine cartels have been given a carte blanche to open new “virgin markets” in the newly freed republics of Eastern Europe; and the U.S. military and intelligence agencies have become instruments for protecting the drug trade.

Events have proven that the “respectable” individuals named in Dope, Inc., are the drug pushers they were made out to be in 1986:

* George Schultz, the Reagan Secretary of State for seven years, admitted (after he left office) that he “always” believed in drug legalization.

* Henry Kissinger, whose company, Kissinger Associates, Inc., was identified as a de facto “board of directors of the entity we call Dope, Incorporated,” has been exposed as an official and key mover of banks like BCCI and BNL, both under Congressional and criminal investigation for massive laundering of drug money and financing of international terrorism.

* Lawrence Eagleburger, Bush’s State Department thug, served on the board of the national drug-linked bank of communist Yugoslavia. Eagleburger (also on the board of Kissinger Associates) represented an interface between the “capitalist West” and “communist East in joint drug operations.”

* Latin American “notables,” such as former Colombian President Lopez Michelson and Venezuelan banker Gustavo Cisneros, have been even more specifically tied to international dope.

* Israeli government operatives were uncovered as the trainers and suppliers of the narco-terrorists who murdered some of the finest, most dedicated leaders of Colombia.

Hope

One of the most powerful points of Dope, Inc. is that the authors make clear they have not—and will never—give up the war against drugs. But to stop the drug traffic, one must understand history and economics.

Two critical chapters, “The East India Company’s War Against China,” and “Britain’s Noble Experi-
Dinesh D’Souza does a very useful job in detailing how the United States has been completely polarized on issues of racism and sexism and how New Age ideologues have created a fascist environment on the nation’s campuses, by dictating what attitudes are “politically correct.”

However, although D’Souza’s description of the problem is important, a warning must be given to the reader. The book itself has a specific point of view which is itself the very cause of the problem it depicts. Furthermore, demagogues will use these very real problems to whip up racist hysteria.

**Preferential Admissions**

D’Souza’s first chapter details the problems associated with preferential admissions programs.

One example he gives particularly demonstrates the absurdity of such programs: “When Stephen Carter, a graduate of Stanford, applied to the Harvard Law School, he received a letter of rejection. Then a few days later, two Harvard officials telephoned him to apologize for their error. One explained ‘We assumed from your record you were white.’ The other noted that the school recently obtained information that ‘should have been counted in your favor,’ namely the fact that Carter was black. Carter recalled ‘Naturally I was insulted by this. Stephen Carter, the white male, was not good enough for the Harvard Law School. Stephen Carter, the black male, not only was good enough, but rated agonized telephone calls urging him to attend. . . .’”

**What is Education?**

D’Souza is correct in criticizing the inherently unequal nature of any quota system based upon biology or culture. Yet, are today’s competitive testing methods the true answer to this problem? D’Souza has no alternative, because his own concept of education is inadequate.