

of one of Hollinger's subsidiaries, Unimedia, which is also one of the largest Catholic publishers in North America. Black claims to be an admirer of Cardinal Newman, an Anglican bishop and British intelligence official, who converted to Catholicism in the 19th century, bringing large numbers of Anglicans with him. Together with Cardinal Manning, another such convert, Newman hoped to orchestrate an Anglican-Roman Catholic reconciliation. The aim of that effort, from the standpoint of some in the British ruling class, was to weaken or annihilate Vatican opposition to the bestial, Venetian-originated philosophy that ruled the British Empire, a philosophy which also guides Black and his patrons' actions today. That a similar effort might now be afoot is indicated, for example, by the recent, and apparently sudden, embrace of Catholicism by the Duchess of Kent, the wife of the head of Freemasonry and cousin of the Queen.

French book exposes narco-terrorism

by Ivès Zilli

Les superpuissances du crime: Enquête sur le narco-terrorisme

by Xavier Raufer

Editions Plon, Paris, 1994

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This review has been translated and adapted from the newspaper Nouvelle Solidarité.

The Superpowers of Crime: Investigation into Narco-Terrorism is a guided tour into the heartland of world organized crime. The drugs-for-guns traffic carried out in the Golden Triangle, Colombia, Peru, the West, and elsewhere funnels hundreds of billions of dollars each year to true criminal superpowers. These supranational powers use their colossal profits to buy the military expertise and weaponry they need for their private armies. They infiltrate or get someone to "sing" inside the policymaking circles of numerous countries. Yet, these criminal phenomena are little known to the public at large.

The cartels' stomping-grounds are the poorer regions of the south of Europe: Naples, the fiefdom of the Camorra; or Galicia in the northwest of Spain, where destitute former

fishermen have been retooled as patsies for the drug traffic. A two-man crew, recently arrested, had brought 1.8 tons of cocaine and 2 tons of hashish into Spain in only 15 months. By 1996-98 tens, or even hundreds, of tons of drugs may be on the market in Europe.

Yet most Europeans are ignorant of this extent of the threat, and the first part of the book aims to remedy that ignorance. Where do the uncontrolled territories lie? How, and for how long, have certain guerrillas been engaged in major crime? Why are practices considered to be a thing of the past, such as piracy, becoming wedded to new specialties in the areas of finance and science?

Raufer states—echoing what *EIR* has documented for over a decade (cf. the bestselling book *Dope, Inc.*, 3rd ed., 1985)—that the distinction between terrorists and drug-runners is less and less clear. Whether it is Peru's Shining Path, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), or the Afghan resistance, all of them use drug-running to finance their activities, and virtually operate as mercenaries for the big drug cartels. Some now produce and sell narcotics themselves. Of course, all this would not be possible without the overt complicity of the major banks which launder their dirty money.

Ecological disaster

The "gray zones" where these entities operate are often threatened by ecological or epidemiological disasters. Yet the "ecologists," who are so enamored of hypothetical threats, become strangely untalkative when it comes to these real threats to the environment.

In Central Asia, as in the Andes, the savage deforestation of the mountain masses and plateaus in order to plant coca or poppy is causing floods and mudslides. The waterways of the Andean *cordilleras* are being seriously polluted by cocaine refining. Every year, this "industry" uses some 200,000 tons of calcium sulfate, ether, quicklime, acetone, sulfuric acid, kerosene, and acetic chlorhydride, and discharges the residues without the least safeguards, into the nearest water sources.

Drugs and Balkans genocide

The last part of the book, devoted to the Balkans, shows how drug-running serves not only to finance irregular wars by guerrillas, but also wars between nations. The author explains that most of the illegal Yugoslav banks are still operating, but far more discreetly. This did not fool Bernd Schmidbauer, the German minister coordinating the intelligence services. In May 1993, he accused "elements of the Serbian state apparatus" of covering up for a direct and deliberate traffic in tens of millions of dollars in illegal drugs in order to finance the Serbian war against Bosnia. Such a blunt statement is practically unprecedented in the history of European diplomacy.