

Strategic Map

The global war on narco-terrorism: where it stands

Americans, and others, are increasingly fearful of international terrorism. Few, unfortunately, understand that terrorism is so tightly integrated with the international drug traffic that the two cannot be separated from one another. If we destroyed the narcotics traffic, terrorism's essential logistical base is destroyed. However, destroying the crops and shooting down the planes carrying the drugs is not enough. 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 against terrorism. The map indicates highlights of the global battle against the narco-terrorists, since late March:

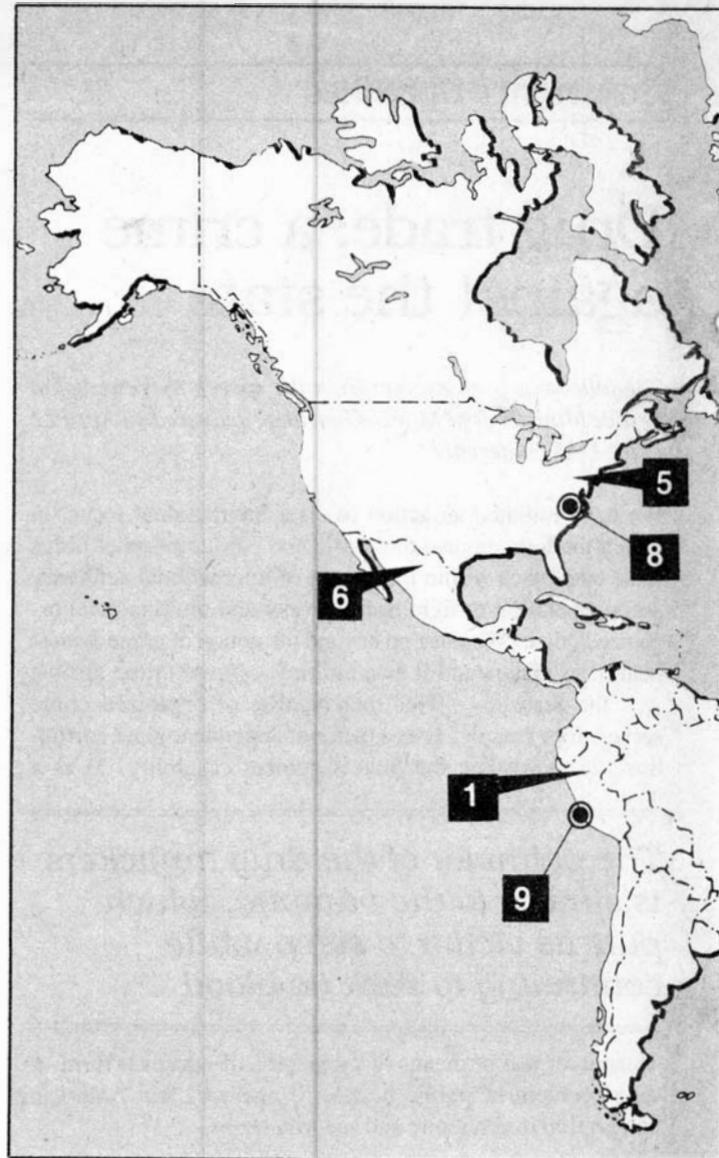
1. Upper Huallaga, Peru: The largest cocaine raid in world history takes place during a March 24-30 lightning war by Peruvian police, who seize 8.8 metric tons of pure cocaine crystals with an estimated street value of \$880 million in the United States (page 40).

2. Libya: American bombers strike military and terrorist training targets in Tripoli and Benghazi, on April 14, to hit at logistical support of massive Soviet-directed terror campaign in Europe and elsewhere.

3. Italy: Mafia trial in Palermo hears testimony in April by the state's witness Tommaso Buscetta, who documents the process by which the Mafia entered dope trafficking in a major way and became interfaced with Soviet-backed terrorism.

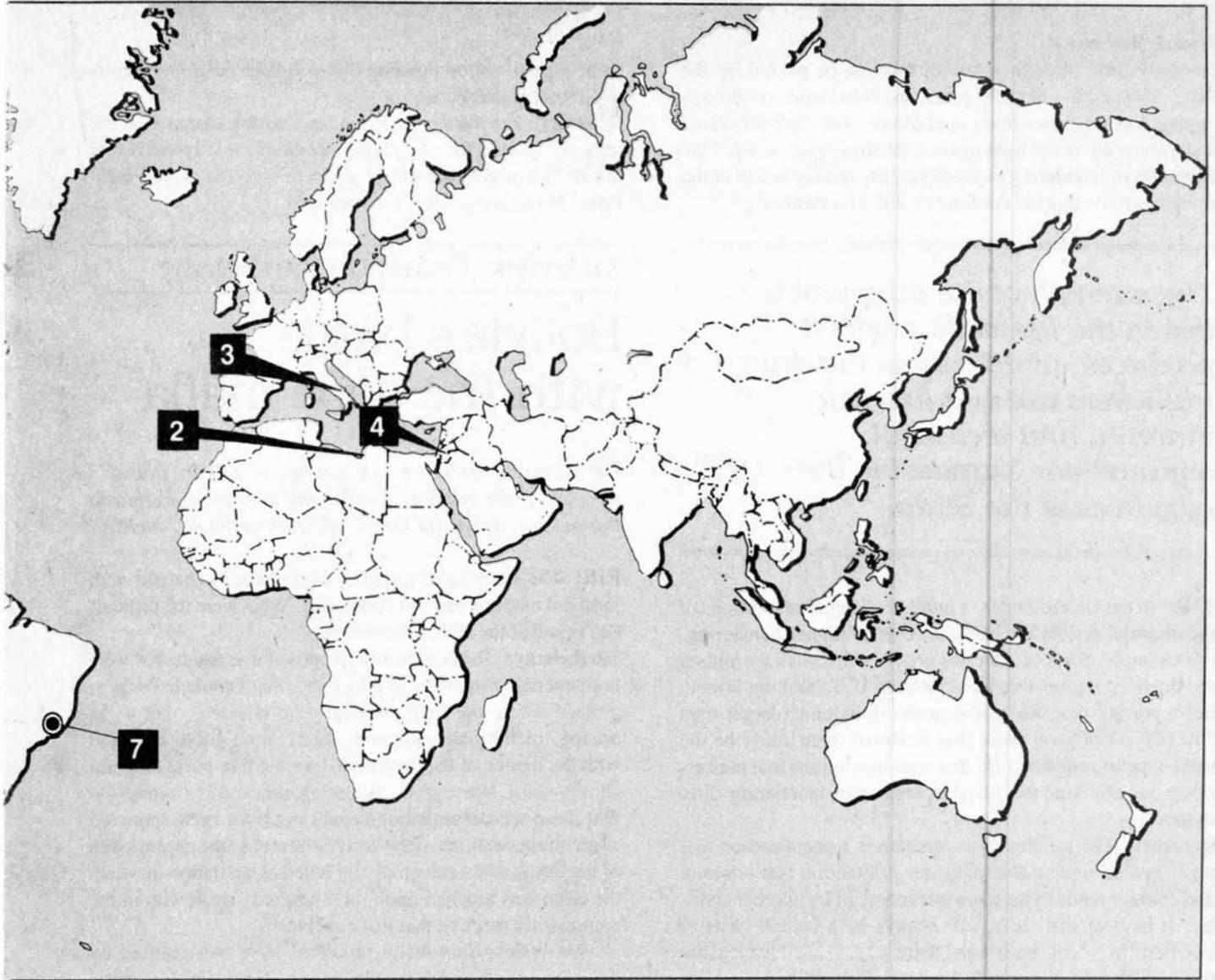
4. Israel: On April 20, a Commission of Inquiry under Supreme Court Justice Moshe Bejski releases a report indicting the heads of all the major Israeli banks for having acted to undermine the Israeli economy, and calls for their resignation by late May (*EIR*, May 2, 1986, page 4). The banks, including Bank Leumi, Union Bank, Bank Hapoalim, and United Mizrahi Bank, were named in the book *Dope, Inc.* for their key role in the diamonds-for-dope trade.

5. New York: On April 22, U.S. law-enforcement officials indict 17 suspects from six nations, striking a major blow at an Israeli Mossad-directed arms smuggling ring which has been funneling billions of dollars' worth of arms and military supplies to Khomeini's Iran (page 24).



6. Mexico: Nominations for state governorships in Veracruz, Sinaloa, Durango, and Oaxaca, key heroin- and marijuana-producing states, are announced in April, which promise to install nationalist, anti-drug leaders in those states. Operation Mangosta 86, launched in early April, will deploy 50,000 troops to block the harvest of marijuana and opium poppies. But the April 24 passage of a bill legalizing dollar accounts in border-state banks marks a grave setback to the anti-drug forces; the dollar accounts are notoriously used for "laundering" dirty money (page 9).

7. Rio de Janeiro: The Organization of American States concludes its conference on the narcotics trade on April 27, issuing a program of action which calls for "classifying as a crime the acquisition, possession, use or so-called laundering of the direct and indirect products of the drug traffic." A demand for creation of an Inter-American Fund to



finance the war on drugs from a percentage of the proceeds confiscated from narcotics traffickers, is sabotaged by the U.S. Justice Department's representative (page 32).

8. Washington: On April 30, *Dope, Inc.*, a book by a team of *EIR* investigators, is released in its second edition. The first (1978) edition pulled together four of the major features of the international drug-traffic: 1) the creation of the modern international drug-traffic, by the British government; 2) the evidence collected by the former U.S. Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Central Intelligence Agency on the international drug-traffic; 3) the role of the special operation, code-named "MK-Ultra," in unleashing a massive drug market inside the United States; and 4) the crucial role of the British Commonwealth-based "offshore" financial institutions, such as the HongShang Bank, in laundering what was, during 1978, a \$200-billion annual revenue from the drug

traffic. The new edition brings the picture up to date, emphasizing the dominant role of the Soviet KGB in taking over the traffic from the British, and in securing a dominant role in the international drug-trafficking and narco-terrorist operations of the late 1970s and 1980s.

9. Lima: Peruvian President Alan García presides over the signing of the "Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Agreement" against drugs on May 3, by the five nations of the Andean Pact: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia. Peru's justice minister says the treaty hopes to bring about "interchange of extradition, a regionally maintained register of all sentences handed down to drug criminals," and an exchange of information which "will allow us to deal with a multinational of crime which sells on the U.S. market between 200 and 500 billion dollars worth of drugs a year, and has a captive population of 24 million consumers."