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# The Activities and Personnel of Twenty-First Century Organized Crime

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by Richter H. Moore, Jr.

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## ABSTRACT

Criminal organizations in the 21st century will be more sophisticated, better organized, and better staffed than their 20th century counterparts. Established on a worldwide basis, the largest and most powerful will exercise enormous influence in both the economic and political realms. Their members are likely to hold major positions in legitimate businesses in addition to their criminal enterprises. Skilled professionals employing the latest technology will be more prominent than the enforcer. Economists and market specialists will decide how best to profit from their endeavors and what ventures show greatest promise. Interlocking agreements will tie groups together, allowing greater specialization of activities and operations. While competition will still exist, cooperation, to a degree unimagined today, will be an accepted part of organized crime in the next century. Enterprises will encompass undertakings undreamed of today. This picture of the 21st century organized criminal world will be with us shortly.

As the 20th century nears its end the world is dramatically changing. Old boundaries and political systems are crumbling, provincialism is running rampant. Nation states are disintegrating leaving old hatreds long suppressed by their governments to resurface. At the same time political and social tribalism are reemerging, the world's economy is globalizing. The universalization of information has led to the globalization of technology. Information and technology penetrate all facets of human life. Satellites, video, microprocessors, and computers open the world of information to all.

Information and technology have created one world in which power is shifting from old bases to new ones. New power centers are being created. The world has moved into a new society, the information society, a society in which the

ability to use information, to turn it into knowledge, is the source of power. Alvin Toffler, in *Powershift*, makes assumptions about power.

Violence, which is chiefly used to punish, is the least versatile source of power. Wealth, which can be used both to reward and punish, and which can be converted into many other resources, is a far more flexible tool of power. Knowledge, however, is the most versatile and basic, since it can help one avert challenges that might require the use of violence or wealth, and often be used to persuade others to perform in desired ways out of perceived self-interest. Knowledge yields the highest quality power (1990:474).

This assumption of Toffler, along with the globalization of the economy and the universalization of information, provides a basis for a look at the 21st century organized crime. Access to information and technology will open new frontiers of criminal activity undreamed of today. Just as the telegraph at the beginning of the 20th century opened the realm of off-track betting and led to the on creation of criminal organizations based on gambling, twenty first century technology will lead to innovative, global criminal enterprises.

Like businesses, organized crime is already globalized (Drozdiak 1992). Criminal organizations have taken advantage of the information and technological revolution to as great or a greater degree than government and business. Some crime groups' information and intelligence networks are superior to those of law enforcement agencies. They are operating intelligence systems, developing their technology, and honing their criminal techniques on an international scale.

Organized crime's leaders are well aware of the changes and opportunities in the world around them. They see the new states created by the fragmentation of old colonial empires and the splintering of mid-20th century nation states as new sites which provide an ideal base for criminal enterprises. These new states are frequently unstable, economically insecure and governed by inept, corrupt officials. Their officials are often members of or tied to criminal organizations or worldwide criminal networks and cannot be expected to enforce criminal laws against a global criminal enterprise. More often than not, criminal organizations oper-

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ate with the permission or at least acquiescence of the government.

Violence and wealth, organized crimes most common sources of power, will still be used by twenty first century criminal organizations. However, more and more knowledge will be the means of enhancing the power and wealth they already have.

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ganizations will be the top management for organized crime in twenty first century. Criminal organizations in the last quarter of the 20th century have begun to reflect some of these characteristics and as a consequence have developed as a major international financial force (Martens 1991). Organized crime leaders appear in the *Forbes* and *Fortune* list of the world's wealthiest individuals (Gladstone 1992). Profits, particularly from drug trafficking, have led to the establishment of major cartels and international conglomerates that financially rival many of the world's major corporations. Their illegal profits establish giant financial empires with major investments in legitimate businesses.

The economic activities of criminal entrepreneurs have made them aware of the workings, as well as the weaknesses and the vulnerabilities, of the finance and banking industry (Blackhurst 1988). Organized crime leaders see opportunities for greater wealth and power if they control not only their illegal rackets, but financial organizations. Once inside an organization they operate without scruples acquiring and using information and technology to manipulate the financial institutions for their benefit (Chester 1986: 44). One of the top targets of 21st century organized crime will be financial institutions.

The next century will see banks handling increased amounts of customer information, valuable not only to them but to criminal organizations. Placing individuals in these institutions or developing contacts from those already there will become a regular practice of the criminal organizations.

"Moles" will provide information on the technology, such as computer passwords and access codes. This information will allow the organization to invade from the outside, thus removing suspicion from insiders (Kaplan 1990: 41). Individuals in collusion within a banking organization, although not physically located together, can operate in a manner which makes detection extremely difficult. This is particularly true if they are operating in different countries and through a variety of financial institutions. For the 21st century criminal organization, placements of their own operatives knowledgeable of money management, investments, accounting, and business practices will be commonplace. A degree in accounting or computer science may well be one of the 21st Century requisites for becoming a member of an organized crime group. Already drug cartel leaders are sending some of their offspring to major universities, including Harvard Business School (Farah 1993: A16).

20th century criminal organizations world wide are using their profits from illegal activities to buy legitimate businesses or shares in them. The Columbian drug cartels are known to have major portfolios which include substantial holdings of stock in many of the *Fortune* 500 companies. The Yakuza is known to have major stock and real estate holdings around the world, including substantial investments in the United States (*Organized Crime Digest* 1990 (1)). The Mafia had long invested in legitimate business enterprises (Kwitny 1979).

The 21st century will see crime groups not only involved in owning shares of multinational corporations but deeply involved in their management. Such a company will not be concerned with distinguishing between a legal and an illegal means to gain advantage over a competitor. The last decade of the 20th century has already seen the corporate computer hacker assigned the job of illegally going after a rival's technology, plans, formulas, data, intellectual property or experimentation information (Loch 1992). With the personnel of organized crime in management such practices will increase manifold. Data that is not stolen may be manipulated in a manner that causes major problems for the legitimate user. Placing incorrect information in a data base or obstructing of data will be a part of the job for the computer expert working for the 21st century criminal organization.

Financial institution in the United States transfer over one trillion dollars by computer networks each day. This is a most tempting target. Bank fraud rose in 1991 to 2.2 billion dollars and continues to grow (Metzler 1992). New types of criminal organizations will appear, made up of those in the financial elite and the successful criminal entrepreneur. By the 21st century financiers tying in with traditional criminal organizations will mean the best minds of both worlds will be at work to circumvent the law, enrich themselves and their criminal enterprises.

Some predict within the first quarter of the 21st century the developed world will move to a cashless society (Stephens, 1991). Should this occur the criminal organizations will be ready. Their electronic and financial wizards, computer cons

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and legal shysters will be prepared with all of the new ways of doing business.

Drug traffickers, already a part of the financial networks, will gear them to their criminal networks. The street dealer who today collects cash for his transactions, in the 21st century will be able to accept plastic and the buyer will be provided plastic with an adequate credit line to make purchases. Buyers will obtain their credit card or line guarantee from a financial institution tied to a criminal organization. Funds may be added to the buyers account by sales of stolen goods to the organization with the transaction shown as a pawn or returned merchandise. Illegal services provided by the cardholder such as prostitution can be shown as wages, sales, or consultations. The seller of illegal goods and services can use a legitimate business or front operated by a crime group as a means of recording the sale. Instead of drugs or sex the sale will show as merchandise on the records of a restaurant, grocery, bar, drugstore, or convenience store in much the same manner as today's escort services or call girls accept credit cards which when billed appear to be a charge at a legitimate appearing business.

Whether or not we move to a completely cashless society by the mid 21st century, there will be an enormous increase of cashless money in the form of "plastic, chips, and codes." Criminal organizations worldwide are already hard at work taking money from the public and financial institutions through regular credit card fraud (*Organized Crime Digest* 1992, 9/23:6). In 1991 alone they took more than an estimated \$1.5 billion dollars (Punch 1992: 98). Approximately half of this was from the illegal use of lost or stolen credit cards, and another one-third divided between intercepting cards before they reach the cardholder, and counterfeit cards (Sloan 1992). Today Chinese gangs, (Rosen 1991) the Yakuza, the Mafia, Nigerian crime groups and other criminal organizations target obtaining credit cards (*Organized Crime Digest* 1992(1); 1991(1); 1989(9)). They use them to their full credit limit before cardholders realize their cards are missing or that they have not received them. Even more costly at \$4 billion a year and rising, is telephone fraud (Flanagan 1992(1): 63). Stealing credit card numbers and access codes which are then sold to organized crime or individuals for illegal calls are the most prevalent. By the 21st century, with decades of refining acquisition efforts, credit card fraud losses can be expected to increase dramatically, particularly as more and more financial institutions move into the credit card business.

Companies expect that the use of the so called smart card will decrease their losses, but the criminal organizations' computer whizes will find ways to prevail over any new protective devices financial institutions develop (Pels, 1992).

The criminal organization of the 21st century will have as its head or in its top management, the expert computer hacker of the last decade of the 20th century. Computer extortion will be one of the organization's steady money makers. Owners can be locked out of their computer until the demand for ransom to release the computer is paid. The introduction of a virus or a worm into the computers of a mul-

tinational corporation can be disastrous (Loch 1992). The loss or vandalism of computer data can result in a complete work stoppage. If related to an assembly line, the production of a defective product may result. By the 21st century, viruses which can avoid detection can be placed in a computer system and allowed to lie dormant for long periods of time. A small disruption followed by a warning that the entire system will be destroyed if extortion money is not paid will be a tactic of the criminal organization. Money will be paid to accounts half a world away in a safe haven favorable to the crime group. Any attempt to notify authorities can result in activating the virus. The 21st century viruses will be even meaner and more intelligent than those of today. They will be able to attack mainframes and even destroy hardware without their presence being detected.

Computer hackers will become more sophisticated. Organized crime will contract with the best to target particular institutions, records, and individuals. Bank records can be changed from half way around the world. Credit accounts, credit reports, criminal history files, educational records, medical records and even military records can be changed by the competent hacker who is part of a criminal organization (Keating 1992). Alterations of this nature can change the image of an organized crime member or be sold as a service to those in need of a new persona, but who cannot get it legitimately. Private records of selected individuals may be invaded, copied, or removed for various purposes, including impersonation or extortion (Sykes, 1992). Stealing, remaking, or creating computer records, will put criminal organizations at the forefront of providing complete identities for their own people and for individuals who for

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whatever reason need a new identity. These new identities will include not only the paper, but by the 21st century, the electronic identity. Further, a new physical identity can be made available. The Yakuza are using their plastic surgeons to replace missing finger digits so their members will not stand out in contemporary business society (Reid 1992). Through bioengineering a new physical identity could include a genetic code matching that of an individual being impersonated (Stephens 1992). Not only will the criminal organization be able to provide its members with new identities, but it also will be able to manage them to a degree unthought of in the 20th century.

Satellites make instantaneous communications possible with any point in the world. They allow the tracking of people and products. The best routes to travel, the best site for a

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particular activity, the location and extent of a competitors holdings and even the number of rival personnel at a particular site can be provided by satellite. Satellite imaging information services and communications networks are now available on the commercial market. Satellite systems are becoming cheaper. By the 21st century some criminal organizations will have their own. Space technology will be readily available to the private sector, governments will no

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longer have a monopoly on space. One can easily envision a Columbian drug cartel or its 21st century counterpart, hiring its own team of scientists to launch a satellite for them to be used as a secure information network for drug trafficking and money laundering operations. Such systems will also be used to track couriers and shipments, as well as a safety mechanism warning the courier of danger or detecting individuals coming into their territory. With help, such as they have used before from Special Force type Israeli mercenaries, the satellite system could be adapted to direct military weaponry such as rockets and guided missiles at government or law enforcement forces.

Major organized crime groups around the world are already working together (*Organized Crime Digest* 1993(3);(5), (8), (9); 1990(2); 1989(2), (7)). The first quarter of the 21st century will see them sharing satellite systems. Organized crime groups already have state of the art equipment and communication systems, most of the time far superior to that of law enforcement (Chester 1986). There is no reason to believe criminal organizations will not keep up with the most current and sophisticated technology. Their money will buy the scientists and scientific know how to make them as invulnerable as possible.

The 21st century will continue to see many levels and degrees of sophistication of organized crime. Criminal organizations, no matter how small or localized, will be tied into a larger network, a network that is essential for providing the goods and services the public is demanding of organized crime. The street gang that sells cocaine or heroin is the end of a network that begins in Columbia or South East Asia. The Charlotte flea market, the Washington fence, or crooked pawn shop in London is the last step in disposing of the goods bought with a stolen, intercepted, or counterfeit credit card. 21st century technology and communications will allow the crime network to operate more efficiently and with

less likelihood of getting caught. Networks will cover a variety of activities, including the quite specialized which provide limited and unique goods or services. Some of these special service networks will be the direct outgrowth of new technology or changes in political, social or economic structures of nation states or regions.

One of these special service networks will be in the medical area. As medical technology becomes more sophisticated and less complicated, procedures such as organ transplants will be commonplace for those who can afford them (Kass 1992). The major road block to a transplant will be availability of organs. A 1993 General Accounting Office Report indicates there is currently a major shortage of organs for transplant (USGAO 1993). A criminal organization working with unscrupulous doctors will provide whatever body parts are needed, if the price is right (Wallace 1992). Already Argentine police have discovered bodies with missing organs and parts which appear to have been surgically removed for purposes of transplantation (Parade 1992). Voluntary sale of organs is an accepted practice in some sectors of society in countries such as India, Egypt, China, the Phillipines, and Thailand (Wallace 1992; Hedges 1991). There is evidence that parents have been selling organs of their children. Just like the Dick Tracy comic strip, there have been suspicions that organs have been removed from homeless individuals in cities around the world (Stephens 1992). Matching tissue and blood types will become less important as the rejection problem is solved. The greater risk will be that those in need of organ transplants will be willing to accept body parts or organs without questioning their source or the method by which they were obtained. By the first quarter of the 21st century "organ legging" will be big business for organized crime.

While murder may still be a matter for local jurisdictions, an international criminal organization can easily cause the disappearance of individuals that will never come to the attention of authorities, or if the disappearance does it do will never be explained. It is not inconceivable that the criminal organization will work with local authorities to dispose of unwanted criminals or troublesome political figures and get paid for their cooperation. There would be no problem with corpses. They are disposed of at numerous points around the world as body parts for transplant.

Rackets in new born infants, for purposes of sale to childless couples or for medical experimentation, will become common despite the new treaty on international adoption. The current process is to seize a woman in the last stages of pregnancy, take her to a medical clinic, induce labor, take the child and return the woman to the street (*Knoxville News Sentinel* 1992(2)). Such stolen children with false documentation appear in official records of the persons who bought them as their natural children. Such child theft rings operating in the 21st century will take orders for children of a particular description and relay the order to operatives throughout the world for filling.

Fetuses are becoming quite important to medical research (Begley 1993). Religious, social, and political constraints re-

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strict the supply available today (Woodward 1993). The same groups providing new borns to families will provide fetuses at all stages of development for research.

As the population grows so does the waste (Hershkovitz 1993). The waste created is not only ordinary garbage, but dangerous toxic waste created by industry, medical care, scientific experimentation, and the nuclear community. Proper and safe means of disposal are mandated by some governments, but such disposal is expensive. As waste, and especially toxic waste, increases so will disposal cost. Already, organized crime groups in several countries are providing illegal disposal of toxic waste. The Mafia in the United States is deeply involved in the waste collection and disposal business (Block 1988; *Organized Crime Digest* 1992(3)). It has hauled hazardous industrial waste from New York and New Jersey and dumped it in North Carolina. They have dumped dangerous hospital waste in the Atlantic, only to have it wash up on the beaches. German and French groups have smuggled toxic waste out of Germany into France for illegal disposal (Breining 1992). A bogus Italian company has shipped tons of toxic waste to Nigeria labeled as industrial supplies (Vir 1988). As toxic waste continues to increase and disposal becomes more difficult and costly, criminal groups in the developed world will find that disposal sites can be found in the underdeveloped world merely by using well placed bribes (Business and Society 1988). Governments have not and will not be willing to make the effort to fully enforce their environmental regulations or to provide the personnel to do so. This leaves the door open for criminal entrepreneurs to provide waste disposal services in violation of their local laws. If nearby illegal sites are unavailable, they will not hesitate to haul the dangerous materials half way around the world for disposal. Already a number of criminal organizations such as the drug cartels, the Yakuza, Chinese groups and the Mafia have fleets of ships that can easily be turned into toxic waste transports, ready to go to illegal sites around the world or to dump the waste they have in the oceans. This activity will become a major business of 21st century organized crime.

A different sort of "waste" problem has occurred as a result of the breakup of the Soviet Union. This "waste," vast quantities of arms and nuclear materials, have become available with the shattering of the Soviet Army and bureaucracy (Fuhrman 1993). Arms sales within the former Soviet Republics are booming (Levine 1992). In one of the Caucasus states the Kalashnikov rifle has become a part of the dress code of any self-respecting male between 17 and 40 years of age (Dobbs 1992). The weapons trade, however, is not confined to the former Soviet Union. As the army splintered, some officers made weapons available for sale to the highest bidder, often through the country's "Mafia". The *Washington Post* reports the mafia of the break-away state of Chechnya, regarded as the most ruthless and efficient of all the Soviet mafias with tentacles from Moscow to Vladivostok, is closely tied to the government and runs the very lucrative oil and arms trade (Dobbs 1992). Well into the 21st century there will be a wealth of surplus Soviet weapons, as

well as those from the downsized Western military establishment, and arms dealing countries such as China and North Korea. Criminal organizations will be at the forefront of arms acquisition through theft and purchase. They will be the chief weapons merchants for the world's criminal community. Illegal sales of new and surplus weapons will outfit the private armies of worldwide criminal networks, terrorists, hate groups, questionable regimes, independent crime groups, and individual criminals.

In the last two decades of the 20th century a "nuclear mafia" or "atomic mafia" has developed (Coll 1992). Groups networking acquire nuclear materials, mostly by theft, and market them to any regime or group (Hughes 1993). Many of the individuals involved in nuclear trafficking are those who have been a part of Europe's heroin and illicit cigarette trades. They are using the old smuggling routes and adapting the old methods to nuclear contraband (Coll 1992:A36). Germany has become the center of nuclear smuggling. In 1992 over 100 cases of nuclear smuggling were uncovered by German investigators (Vorholz 1992). One German official said the problem was becoming so bad that Germany is in danger of becoming the emporium for atomic smuggling. In late 1992 Germany seized on one occasion almost half the amount of enriched uranium needed to make a bomb. By the 21st century, criminal groups will have weapons grade nuclear materials and the skills necessary to make nuclear weapons. Nuclear extortion will not only be a tool of irresponsible governments but of criminal establishments.

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Theft in the 21st century by criminal organizations will far exceed anything in the 20th century in terms of sophistication and specialization. Piracy at sea, in the air, and at cargo terminals in a major concern in the transportation industry (Westlake 1992). High-tech guidance for planes, worth more than \$100,000 each, were stolen in the spring of 1992 by a mafia crime ring operating at Kennedy airport. They were sold to a Columbian drug cartel for use on their planes smuggling narcotics into the United States (*Knoxville News Sentinel* 1992(1)). Piracy is growing rapidly, with entire ships and their cargos disappearing (Brauchli 1993; Westlake 1992). By the 21st century, some criminal organizations will have private navies made up of ships from the former

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Soviet fleet, downsized navies of Western nations acquired from regimes seeking the goods criminal organizations can offer in exchange for ships or from economically depressed shipyards willing to build ships for anyone who has money. Pirate fleets will operate to rob and steal, but their existence will also provide a basis for extortion. An organization con-

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trolling a fleet will offer protection, "insurance" against a pirate attack for merchant ships sailing particular sea lanes. If the protection is not bought the ship owner can expect to be attacked by pirates and probably lose ship and cargo.

Black markets in scarce parts or goods will be very much a part of 21st century criminal groups activities. In 1992 an estimated \$300 to \$500 million dollars in aircraft spare parts have been stolen and sold on the black market. By the 21st century this will be a small sum. Medical equipment and supplies stolen from hospitals around the world, particularly in the United States, will find their way through the black market to hospitals looking for a bargain or equipment that would not otherwise be available. Some of the hospitals to which these materials are directed may well be hospitals controlled by criminal organizations for use by their employees, or to carry out their illegal medical activities.

Stolen computer equipment, technology, and software will find its way into the hands of criminal organizations. The theft of computer software already has a multibillion dollar price tag (Goldman 1992). By the first quarter of the 21st century expect to see illegal software sales exceed legal ones. Theft of computer components, particularly computer chips, is a growing crime industry (Myers 1991). They are being described as the "dope" of the 90's, pound for pound more valuable than cocaine (Enders 1993). Many chips are in short supply. As they become more sophisticated there is no reason to believe they will become more plentiful. Consequently, they will remain a prime target for theft by criminal organizations.

The theft of technology is big business in the last decade of the 20th century (Bennet 1993; Schodolski 1993). Often it is undertaken by industrial spies and saboteurs, but there is a growing involvement of criminal organizations in the theft of technology. As they become more involved in the business world their criminal expertise will become an asset to

the enterprises in which they have an interest. Trade secrets can mean millions to a company. The theft of a new process by a competitor who gets it on the market first can mean high profits. The 21st century will see criminal organizations deeply involved in technology theft.

Counterfeiting will be big business for the 21st century criminal organization. Counterfeit money, primarily of third world, noncashless countries, will be a part of this activity. However, major activity will be the counterfeiting or pirating of goods, especially designer clothes, jewelry, brand name items, computer software and entertainment materials. Pirating of videos is costing the movie industry about two billion dollars a year (Howe 1993). Counterfeit materials have a ready market worldwide. The counterfeiters and pirates have their production facilities and distribution networks ready for any new item or technology that offers a ready market. The 21st century will see a major expansion of their businesses.

Gambling has historically been one of the mainstays of organized crime (Abadinski 1990:267). It furnishes a steady income that can be depended on regardless of the contemporary economic situation or competition from legalized gambling. Criminal organizations involved in gambling have been at the forefront in the use of new technologies. The telegraph, the telephone, video, and computers have all been utilized very effectively in organized crimes' gambling operations. All of these and other technological developments have been utilized, especially in sports gambling.

Sports events of all types will become international pastimes. By the 21st century, professional team sports and

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individual competitions will be universally accepted and viewed by worldwide audiences. Organized crime is quite aware of the financial potential of sports. Over the next three decades, they will become even more deeply involved than they are today. Their involvement will include not only wagering but team ownership through various front organizations, the support and promotion of individual athletes, and the ownership of event elements such as automobiles, horses, dogs, boats, and birds. Regardless of direct involvement with teams or individuals, organized crime will influence sporting events through their control and promotion of gambling activities. Sports gambling in the 21st century will be truly global. With their own satellite communications net-



works criminal organizations will be able to operate from sites where law enforcement agencies are sympathetic. Fixing of sporting events world wide will involve everything from horse and camel races to soccer matches to school sports. As early as 1992, a billion dollar gambling ring operating out of the Dominican Republic was involved in fixing sporting events in the United States (*Washington Post* 1992 (1)). As criminal organizations refine their information networks, the 1992 efforts will appear to be a very small beginning.

Human exploitation will continue to be a major activity of organized crime. Although slavery is outlawed world wide it still exists and will continue into the 21st century. (Harvey 1993) Instead of diminishing it will grow. The well-to-do in many third-world countries think nothing of buying human beings for their use and pleasure. In Thailand girls are raised specifically for the sex industry (Reaves 1993). The trade in young women and girls from Africa, India, Pakistan, China, Thailand, the Phillipines, and even the United States for Yakuza and Triad brothels through out the Far East will increase. The sex trade will continue to expand in Europe, and the Western Hemisphere, especially South America. With the discovery of a cure for AIDS, criminal organization in the 21st century will operate bigger and better pleasure resorts in countries such as Thailand, the Phillipines, Canada, Brazil, Cuba, and Nigeria, providing younger and younger men and women for their customers. Trade in young Asian and African girls as concubines for wealthy Middle Eastern men will continue. Chinese men and women are currently being forced into prostitution, to act as drug couriers, or to work the Triads, tongs and gangs illegal and legal enterprises until the exhorbitant price of smuggling them into the United States is paid. The virtual enslavement of illegal aliens, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, to pay off their passage into the West will grow (Shenon 1993).

By the 21st century criminal organizations will control the governments of many countries, either directly or indirectly (*Organized Crime Digest* 1989 (5)). In the new states coming out of the former Soviet Union, organized crime groups are tied closely to the government and essentially control the country's economic system (Dobbs 1992; Solomon 1993: 39). In countries such as Nigeria and Columbia, criminal organizations have virtually paralyzed government. If organized crime members are arrested and tried, they receive special treatment. Pablo Escobar continued to run his Medellin drug cartel organization from prison. In Japan, the Yakuza has been tied very closely to major government figures and has had a considerable role in some aspects of government policy. The Mafia has long influenced government policy in Italy and been tied closely to politicians in the United States. As members of criminal organization become more educated they will become more attuned to the ways of politics. They will become more actively involved to assure that their interests are protected. They will use the politicians and the politicians will use them to a far greater degree than in the 20th century, for their stakes will be globalized.

The individual who becomes a part of organized crime in the 21st century will do so not because it is his or her only alternative to achieve some modicum of success, but because it offers the best opportunity to achieve the goals of wealth and power while at the same time fulfilling the needs and desires of the public being served.

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Alvin Toffler, in *Powershift*, declares,

Because people have needs and desires, those who can fulfill them hold potential power. Social power is exercised by supplying or withholding the desired or needed items and experiences. Because needs and desires are highly varied, the ways of meeting or denying them are also extremely varied. There are, therefore, many different "tools" or "levers" of power. Among them however violence, wealth, and knowledge are primary. Most other power sources derive from them (1990: 473-74).

21st century organized crime will meet the needs and desires of the people that are not easily met legitimately thereby deriving great power and becoming a force in world society that must be recognized and dealt with if law and justice are to be a viable part of 21st century life.

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