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(FOUO 19/80)

1 OF 1

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JPRS L/9061

30 April 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 19/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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CONTENTS

PAGE

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales Commission Probes Drug Activities (THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 19, 21, 26 Feb 80) .....	1
Travel Agency Director Questioned Former Manager Questioned State MP Testifies	
Federal Drugs Commission Hears Witnesses (THE COURIER-MAIL, 20,21 Feb 80) .....	6
Testimony on 'Milligan Syndicate' Queensland Syndicate Alleged	
Government Urged To Release Details of Drug Conspiracy (Jenny Small; THE AUSTRALIAN, 29 Feb 80) .....	8
Sydney Paper Reports Concern Over Barbiturate Abuse (THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 25, 27, 28 Feb 80) .....	10
Kings Cross Doctor's Statement, by Graham Williams Health Minister's Remarks Support by Pharmacists	
Briefs	
Marihuana Farmer Remanded	13
Perth Drug Theft	13
Planes for Surveillance	13

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

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CONTENTS (Continued)

	Evidence in West German Case	13
	Drug Pushers Warned	14
	Drugs in Tires	14
	Jail for Heroin Sale	14
<b>BURMA</b>		
	<b>Briefs</b>	
	Opium Seizure in Lashio	15
	Heroin Haul in Mandalay	15
<b>FIJI</b>		
	<b>Briefs</b>	
	Airport Drug Haul	16
	Australian Jailed	16
<b>LAOS</b>		
	Use of Herbal Medicines in Curing Oudomsai Addict Described (SIANG PASASON, 1 Feb 80) .....	17
<b>PAKISTAN</b>		
	<b>Briefs</b>	
	FRG Delegation	19
<b>SOUTH KOREA</b>		
	Government To Crackdown on Hiroppon Traffickers (Various sources, 22, 23 Mar, 5 Apr 80) .....	20
	Ministry's Decision Instruction to the Pusan District 'KOREA TIMES' Editorial Seven Arrested	
<b>THAILAND</b>		
	Heroin Arrest in Chieng Mai (TAWAN SIAM, 8 Mar 80) .....	23
	<b>Briefs</b>	
	Jailed Australian Acquitted	24
	Heroin Seized in Phuket	24
	<b>CANADA</b>	
	Young People Warned Against Foreign Drug Offenses (Jim Robb; THE CITIZEN, 5 Mar 80) .....	25

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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CONTENTS (Continued)

Experts Claim Drug Abuse Among High School Students Growing (THE GLOBE AND MAIL, 25 Mar 80) .....	27
<b>Briefs</b>	
Marihuana Seized	28
Cocaine Trafficking Sentence	28
Major Drug Ring Cracked	28
Drug Purchase Power Needed-RCMP	29
Police Seize Drugs, Weapons	29
<b>EAST EUROPE</b>	
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	
<b>Briefs</b>	
Medicine Abuse	30
FRG Hashish Smuggler	30
Somali Hashish Peddler	30
Opium Sellers	30
Heroin Seized on Border	31
Narcotics Use on Slovenia	31
Drug Peddlers on Trial	31
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>	
<b>BRAZIL</b>	
<b>Briefs</b>	
Drug Trafficker Arrested	32
<b>CHILE</b>	
<b>Briefs</b>	
Drug Traffickers Arrested	33
<b>VENEZUELA</b>	
Colombian Cocaine Trafficker Arrested (EL UNIVERSAL, 16 Mar 80) .....	34
<b>Briefs</b>	
International Connection	35
<b>NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	
<b>IRAN</b>	
<b>Briefs</b>	
Opium Plantations Destroyed	36

- c -

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CONTENTS (Continued)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SENEGAL

- Experts Note Considerable Drug Abuse in Africa  
(LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 7-13 Feb 80) ..... 37

WEST EUROPE

BELGIUM

- Briefs  
Anti-Drug Brigade Chief Freed 39

FRANCE

- Drug Enforcement Problems Discussed  
(LE FIGARO, 11 Feb 80) ..... 40
- Drug Statistics: Summary for 1979  
(LE FIGARO, 21 Feb 80) ..... 42
- Efforts To Break Vincennes Drug Network Resisted  
(Jean-Marie Pontaut; LE POINT, 10 Mar 80) ..... 44
- Hashish Seizure, Heroin Laboratory Prison Sentences  
(LE FIGARO, 15 Feb 80) ..... 46
- Briefs  
Mulhouse Hashish Seizure 47

SWEDEN

- Book Describes Success of Treatment Center, Program  
(Ingaliil Osterberg; HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, 22 Feb 80) .. 48
- Police Seek New Laws To Penetrate Drug Smuggling Rings  
(SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 4 Mar 80) ..... 52
- Briefs  
School Drug Dealers 54  
Narcotics Police Operations Abroad 54

- d -

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AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION PROBES DRUG ACTIVITIES

Travel Agency Director Questioned

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 19 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

Father Edward Brian O'Dwyer rejected a suggestion put to him in the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking yesterday that evidence could point to his involvement in drug dealing.

Father O'Dwyer also denied that he had conducted a "transaction" in a Sydney hotel with Warren Fellows, who is facing drug charges in Thailand.

Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, was questioning Father O'Dwyer during his third day in the witness box.

Mr Gyles suggested that one conclusion that could come from the evidence, without himself making the imputation, was that Father O'Dwyer had knowingly permitted and participated in the use of Wings Travel Pty Ltd by those concerned with drug trafficking.

[The commission has been told that Wings Travel, the travel company of which Father O'Dwyer is a director, was used by drug smugglers for trips overseas and that another founding director, William Sinclair, is in Thailand facing drug charges.]

Father O'Dwyer replied that this was completely untrue and that no evidence had been given to support the suggestion.

Earlier, Mr Gyles questioned Father O'Dwyer about overseas trips he made in 1978.

Referring to a trip in August that year, Mr Gyles asked why Father O'Dwyer had escorted a group of tenpin bowlers to Singapore where there was a hotel booking for him for nine days, yet had returned to Sydney two days later.

Father O'Dwyer answered that he had not wanted to be away on a Sunday, the most important working day for him.

He said his recollection of a trip in September, 1978, was that he had travelled from Sydney to Singapore to Bangkok, to a place in Thailand called Pattaya, back to Bangkok, to Singapore and home to Sydney.

Mr Gyles: Father, did you go to England on that trip?

Father O'Dwyer: No. If you had, you would not have forgotten?—I would have to be certain.

Mr Gyles then read from entries in Father O'Dwyer's passport, which showed an arrival at Heathrow Airport on

September 15 and an embarkation on September 19, 1978.

Another stamp showed an arrival at Bangkok on September 22, 1978.

Mr Gyles: Do you now recall that you did fly from Sydney on Qantas flight 1 departing Sydney on September 13, 1978, direct to London?

Father O'Dwyer: Until this moment, when you pointed it out to me, I had forgotten.

Father O'Dwyer said the details about the trip to London, which were also missing from an earlier record of interview, had not been consciously omitted.

After further questioning, Mr Gyles said: "The sequence of events which took place in August, September and October, 1978, is capable of the construction that you and Mr Dole (a director of Wings Travel) were involved in dealing with William Sinclair and others concerning drugs. What would you say?"

Father O'Dwyer: The suggestion is completely untrue. I deny it completely.

"Under no circumstances was he involved in any way with drugs and when these matters had come to his attention, he had immediately gone to the police, he said.

Mr Gyles showed Father



O'Dwyer details of allegations that a transaction had taken place between Warren Fellows and another person at the Captain Cook Hotel in Kent Street.

Father O'Dwyer denied he was the person referred to in these allegations. He also denied that he was the person mentioned if the transaction had taken place in the Dumbarton Castle Hotel, also in Kent Street.

He had never met Fellows.

During yesterday's proceedings Father O'Dwyer said that William Sinclair was a "Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" personality.

"He was a charming man without drink, but with drink was a very belligerent and difficult man," he said.

Sinclair had claimed he "could get things done."

Sinclair had been involved in trying to extend hotel licences held by Mr Bob Evans.

Apparently a number of hotels in Balmain belonged to Government authorities and were tenanted on a weekly basis. The object was to obtain better tenure.

It was often a matter of complaint by Mr Evans that Sinclair was not able to achieve any results in this regard, he said.

#### Former Manager Questioned

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Feb 80 p 9

[Text]

A witness told the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking yesterday that he had some fears about giving evidence to the Commission because of some of the other people involved in the inquiry.

The former manager of Wings Travel, Mr Ian Wilson, was asked by Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, whether he had any fears about disclosing matters to the commission.

"With regard to the other gentleman I do," Mr Wilson said.

"It is something no one likes going through — with the names concerned — after reading a bit about these people."

Mr Gyles: Has it caused you to be a little less than frank to the investigators and to me?

Mr Wilson: I am not aware of not having being frank or honest.

The commission has been told that Wings Travel was used by drug smugglers for trips overseas and that a founding director, William Sinclair, is in Thailand on drug charges.

Earlier, Mr Gyles had questioned Mr Wilson about the issuing of a receipt for a ticket on the Oriana which was paid for by William Sinclair.

Sinclair had not supplied the traveller's name.

Mr Wilson said Sinclair had not instructed him to disguise the identity of the traveller.

Mr Wilson said he had not heard, until told by police, a suggestion that William Sinclair could organise false passports or had any contacts in the Immigration Department.

He had not heard that Murray Riley had any contacts in the Immigration Department.

After the lunch adjournment, the Royal Commissioner, Mr Justice Woodward, asked Mr Wilson if he had seen anything during the course of the proceedings to make him uneasy.

Mr Wilson: No, your Honour.

Mr Justice Woodward: I can assure you if you are frightened, that is a matter that I will take seriously. We can't have the administration of justice interfered with by thuggery.

The commission had at its disposal the services of all police forces in Australia to use against thuggery in the interests

of justice, he said.

Mr Gyles asked Mr Wilson whether he was concerned that a number of people he drank with at the Sackville Hotel at Rozelle had criminal histories.

Mr Gyles: Did it cause any concern that you had been introduced to these people by Mr Sinclair, your boss, and that these people availed themselves with regularity of the services of Wings Travel?

Mr Wilson: Not that many people there used Wings.

He agreed that two men, Mark Wheatly and Marty Olsen, travelled a lot with the company.

He had not heard that a Les Dance and Olsen had been arrested in relation to a very large number of typewriters.

Mr Gyles: Were you ever told that Dance and Olsen were one of the two top teams of thieves in Sydney?

Mr Wilson: No.

Mr Gyles later asked if Mr Wilson recalled any discussion at the Sackville Hotel at the time of the State election in 1978 that there might be "some trouble at polls in Balmain."

Mr Wilson replied that he had not.

Mr Justice Woodward rejected an application by counsel representing a witness, Mr Robert Rolla Evans, the licensee of the Dumbarton Castle Hotel in the City, that Mr Evan's name and place of business remain confidential for the time being.

Dr John Ryan, representing Mr Evans, said there had already been publicity in the press regarding his client.

A report in yesterday's Herald which said Evans and Murray Stewart Riley had made a trip to Singapore on the same flight and stayed at the same hotel was misleading, Dr Ryan said.

As Mr Evans was the licensee of a public house, the publicity might mean future appli-

cations for licences might be looked at with greater scrutiny.

After reading the Herald report, Mr Justice Woodward said: "I suppose it depends on the way you look at it."

"I am not suggesting it is a fair report on the evidence given. It may be that it paraphrased evidence given without any regard to the spirit of the evidence."

"It may be seen to be fair. I don't see it as such."

"As I read it, it infers that these two people travelled together, in each other's company. That may have been the fact but there has been no evidence of it yet."

This would not in itself induce him to make the order requested.

#### State MP Testifies

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Mr Roger Degen, State MP for Balmain, denied yesterday that he had shown "a more than usual preparedness" to do favours for William Sinclair, now facing drug charges in Thailand.

Appearing as a witness at the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking, Mr Degen also disagreed with the suggestion that he had served Sinclair's requests "above and beyond the call of duty."

It was revealed during proceedings yesterday that Mr Degen was the man who has been referred to only as CE on several occasions during the previous questioning of witnesses.

Mr Degen told the Commission yesterday that he had first met William Sinclair when Sinclair was public relations officer for Leichhardt Council in 1975.

Since then Sinclair had approached him seeking assistance on two occasions, once on behalf of Mr Robert Evans and the other time for Father Edward Brian O'Dwyer.

Both Mr Evans and Father O'Dwyer have appeared before the Commission and denied allegations that they have been involved in drug trafficking.]

#### Hotel lease for licensee

Sinclair had asked Mr Degen's help in obtaining a more secure lease for Mr Evans, the licensee of the Dumbarton Castle

Hotel in Kent Street. The hotel was owned by the Maritime Services Board.

Mr Degen said he forwarded a letter from Mr Evans to the Deputy Premier (Mr Jack Ferguson) in 1977.

He agreed he had described Mr Evans to the Deputy Premier as a personal friend even though he had met him only twice and he was not a constituent.

Mr Degen agreed with the suggestion that he had made the approach at Sinclair's request and not Mr Evans's and it was "probably the wrong choice of words" to call Mr Evans a personal friend.

All the hotels owned by the MSB had later been put on similar covenures to brewery hotels.

Mr Degen told the commission Sinclair had also approached him about the rezoning of some land at Vineyard, near Windsor, owned by Father O'Dwyer. The rezoning required the consent of the Planning and Environment Commission.

He had asked the Minister for Planning and Environment (Mr Landa) if he could look at it and the minister's reply had been that the priest's proposal was "as dead as a dodo."

The minister had agreed to give the news personally to Father O'Dwyer.

Mr Degen disagreed that it was unusual to discuss the Vineyard business with a priest in a hotel rather than in his electorate office or his office at Parliament House.

Mr Degen said Sinclair had also asked him to help his son Greg, who planned to build a seafood restaurant on the waterfront in Sydney.

He had met Greg Sinclair and a man he had come to know as Arthur Stanley Smith at Dimitri's Restaurant in Cleveland Street, and later gone with them to meet Sinclair senior in a Paddington Hotel.

William Sinclair had suggested he (Mr Degen) might be able to provide assistance with various government departments but he had not made any approaches on Greg Sinclair's behalf.

Questioned, Mr Degen said he had written references on four occasions over a 12-year period for people facing criminal charges. These had included Arthur Stanley (Neddy) Smith, Les Dance and a man called Wheatley.

In earlier evidence Dance had been described to the commission as a member of one of the two top teams of thieves in Sydney.

Mr Degen said Smith had approached him in the Sackville Hotel at Rozelle about a "No Bill" application he had before the court.

The only other association he had with Smith was when he drove a friend, Eric Delaney, to Smith's house to settle a bet. The house had been equipped with surveillance cameras but he had not questioned Delaney about this.

Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the Commission, referred to a character reference Mr Degen had written for Edward Scifleet.

The reference, which was tendered, said that Scifleet's attitudes had undergone a marked change over the previous 12-month period and he was a trusted employee at the Balmain Welding Company, owned by Daniel Patrick Casey, who has already appeared before the Commission.

Mr Degen denied that he had set out to give the impression Scifleet had worked at Balmain Welding for 12 months when he had only worked there a matter of weeks and that he had exaggerated what Mr Casey had told him about Scifleet being a good worker.

Mr Gyles pointed out that Scifleet had left the employment of Balmain Welding a short time later.

Mr Degen told the Commission he had had a 20-year association with a Mr Bruce Hardin. He admitted that he knew Mr Hardin ran a casino in Sydney but he had never been there.

Referring to the casino, Mr Gyles said: "Do you not understand there was a long-standing association between that game and Lennie McPherson?"

Mr Degen replied, "No."

Mr Gyles: Did Hardin ever mention Stanley John Smith, McPherson or George Freeman?

Mr Degen: I have never heard him.

Mr Degen rejected a suggestion by Mr Gyles that he had been less than frank to Commission investigators about his association with Stanley John

(Stan the Man) Smith, a leading Sydney criminal who is now in jail in Victoria.

Mr Gyles: Did you feel any embarrassment about admitting any association with Stanley John Smith?

Mr Degen: In view of the recent publicity it has not done me any good, yes.

Mr Gyles said that Mr Degen had been charged twice on the one day with consorting with George Thelander. Mr Degen said he believed he had not actually been charged.

At another stage of yesterday's hearing, Mr Gyles said Mr Degen had been asked a number of questions about people who had "reasonably active criminal records."

"I suggest Mr Dance, Mr Olsen, George Thelander, Arthur Stanley Smith, Mr Scifleet and Mr Delaney," Mr Gyles said.

"Did it ever cross your mind that the public may be concerned to see you were consorting with active criminals?"

Mr Degen replied: "I met them very infrequently. These events took place in a hotel in the middle of my constituency."

The Sackville Hotel was known as the ALP hotel in the area.

After more questions, the Royal Commissioner, Mr Justice Woodward asked: "Does it occur to you that by drinking with these people in a hotel you may have left yourself open to the accusation you were consorting with active criminals?"

Mr Degen replied: "Yes."

The commission will resume on March 6.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL DRUGS COMMISSION HEARS WITNESSES

Testimony on 'Milligan Syndicate'

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 20 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

**A Federal Police narcotics investigator told the Williams Royal Commission on drugs yesterday that senior police had assisted accused people to get off drug charges.**

Brian Michael O'Connor, formerly an investigator with the disbanded Federal Narcotics Bureau, told the commission he believed that a former Queensland policeman was a member of the drug syndicate of John Edward Milligan.

"There is no doubt that he still has connections with senior police," O'Connor said.

"And there is no doubt that they had helped people get off charges," O'Connor said.

Milligan was arrested in Sydney on September 10 last year on heroin trafficking charges.

O'Connor said that a senior Narcotics Bureau officer named Douglas Shobbrook, who interviewed Milligan in Sydney after his arrest, told him that Milligan had implicated a former Queensland police officer, Glen Patrick Hallahan.

"I was told that Milligan said that Hallahan had provided some of the finance," he said. "He was an intermediary between Milligan and some others."

Mr Cedric Hampson, Q.C. counsel assisting the Commission: He was the go-between between Milligan and Commissioner Lewis?

O'Connor: The Police Commissioner.

Mr Hampson: And Superintendent Murphy?

O'Connor: Yes.

Mr Hampson: And the Justice Minister?

O'Connor: I can't remember hearing the Justice Minister mentioned.

(At earlier hearings of the commission the Justice Minister, Mr Lickiss, the Police Commissioner, Mr Lewis, the Brisbane Metropolitan C.I.B. superintendent, Mr Murphy and Glen Patrick Hallahan emphatically denied Milligan's allegations.)

O'Connor said that he believed there would have been a further investigation into Milligan's claims.

"I understand that it was suspended because the Royal Commission's assistant investigators were making inquiries," he said.

O'Connor said that he was a source of information for a report published in The Courier-Mail on November 8 last year, headed "Politicians linked to drug rings."

He had mentioned "politicians" to a reporter but the only politician whose name he

knew at the time to be in a file was National Party Senator Glen Shiel.

"Another agent told me that Senator Shiel's name was in a file. I have not read the file," O'Connor said.

The commissioner, Mr Justice Williams, said that the senator appeared on the file only as having given a character reference for a friend of a person who had been "looked at" by the bureau.

"I do not know of any politicians protecting criminals," O'Connor said.

O'Connor said that he had spoken to the reporter about politicians for only "seconds."

Earlier a senior Federal Police investigator and former Narcotics Bureau agent, Mr D. J. Schramm, said that he had "bugged" a room in the Sydney Customs House where Milligan was being interrogated by Mr Daniel James Scullian, then the bureau's information and intelligence director.

The bureau's director, Mr Harvey Bates, decided on this procedure because Milligan had told Mr Shobbrook he had information to give.

After Milligan had been interviewed over three days, Mr Bates had dismissed much of what Milligan had said, the commission heard.

The inquiry will continue today.

Queensland Syndicate Alleged

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 21 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] A heroin importing syndicate operating in Queensland was bigger than the so-called Milligan Group, a Federal Police drug investigator told the Federal Royal Commission on Drugs yesterday.

Brian Michael O'Connor, a former senior investigator with the now-disbanded Federal Narcotics Bureau, said he did not believe any one big group controlled Australia's drug trade.

"I don't know of any major syndicate, there are a number of syndicates," O'Connor told Mr. Cedric Hampson, QC, counsel assisting the Commissioner, Mr Justice E. S. Williams.

"In relation to Queensland I know of one syndicate larger than Milligan's."

[John Edward Milligan, arrested in Sydney in September last year, told bureau investigators that politicians and police were involved in the drug trade in Queensland.]

On Tuesday O'Connor told the commission he did not know the politicians involved in drug importation or in the protection of people involved in drug trafficking.

Yesterday Mr Hampson asked about allegations that senior police had protected people charged with drug offences.

"Is there any evidence, apart from that from Milligan, that senior police have helped some members of Milligan's syndicate get off charges that they should have not got off," Mr Hampson asked.

O'Connor replied: "Before answering that question, I would ask that it be heard in camera."

He completed his evidence in closed session.

Another former bureau investigator now in the Federal Police, Robert

Barrie Turner, said he had phoned a reporter from The Courier-Mail at the reporter's home on November 1 last year.

But he said he was not the "second agent" quoted in an article headed "Politicians linked to drug rings" published the following day.

"I rang him because I was upset that there had been allegations that agents of the bureau were corrupt, unintelligent, and inept," Turner said.

"I did not say that people in high places in all states were involved in the drug trade," he said.

"I made no reference to police officers, barristers, and solicitors also being implicated.

"And I did not say that narcotics control would be put back two years."

A former "intelligence officer" at the Brisbane Narcotics Bureau office told the commission he had held a file with the names of police and politicians.

The file, part of a continuing investigation, contained the names of a "large cross-section of the community," Peter Lloyd Hammond, now of the Federal Police, said.

The investigation was into a restaurant owner suspected of having a connection with the drug trade.

The commission has adjourned to a date to be fixed.

CS0: 5300

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RELEASE DETAILS OF DRUG CONSPIRACY

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Feb 80 p 3

[Report by Jenny Small]

[Text]

PRESSURE is mounting on the NSW Premier, Mr Wran, to table a police report detailing the alleged involvement of key public figures in a drug conspiracy.

This follows disclosures in State Parliament yesterday against the former NSW Police Commissioner, Mr Mervyn Wood, which put him under "suspicion".

Under systematic and constant attack by both Opposition parties, Mr Wran claimed the NSW Solicitor-General, Mr Gregory Sullivan QC, had investigated the allegations and reported his suspicion that Mr Wood had bent the law to "oblige a friend".

Mr Wran told Parliament the police had fully investigated the incident, and he had asked the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General to report on the case.

Others mentioned in the police report for their alleged involvement in the case last May, include the former Chief Stipendary Magistrate, Mr Murray Farquhar, now head of the NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority, and a Sydney lawyer, Mr Morgan Ryan.

The police report was prepared by the present Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of crime, Mr Cecil Abbott, after complaints were made about the handling of charges facing Roy Bowers Cessna and Timothy Milner, after they were arrested during a reported \$1.5 million drug seizure in Sydney last March.

The case was heard before Mr Farquhar on May 15, but charges were listed for hearing as a summary matter, which carried a lighter sentence.

Milner was sentenced to 18 months jail with a non-parole period of eight months, while on May 24 Cessna was placed on a good behavior bond for 18 months and fined \$75 for smoking Indian hemp and \$200 for having an unlicensed antique pistol.

During the hearing the value of the seizure was changed from \$1.5 million to "some value" on the police fact sheet.

Mr Wran told Parliament it was "common knowledge, that it is alleged that certain representations were made to the former Commissioner of Police, Mr Wood, by a firm of solicitors, one of the principals of which is Mr Morgan Ryan".

In his question the leader of the Country Party, Mr Punch, described Mr Ryan as Mr Wran's "long-time friend and associate".

But Mr Wran said this was "putting it at too high a level".

In relation to any question of conspiracy, Mr Wran quoted the Solicitor-General as saying that "in relation to Mr Ryan and Mr Wood I think the evidence is such that a trial would result in a directed acquittal without the parties being called upon to explain anything they have done".

Mr Wran said the Solicitor-General continued to say that "the tracks lead to Mr Farquhar which would demonstrate complicity".

Mr Wran then said the Gov-

ernment had acted very properly.

"We have been advised there is no basis for proceedings and we can do no more than obtain first of all the fullest investigation by the Commissioner of Police, through his officers and secondly, seek the advice of the Solicitor-General," he said.

After a question from the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr McDonald, asking who gave verbal instructions to the head of the prosecution branch in the case to accept the plea to the lesser charge, Mr Wran quoted from the Solicitor-General's findings:

"There is so much hearsay in the statements given and lack of contemporary documentation by those concerned that we can only be suspicious that the law was bent by the ex-commissioner to oblige a friend."

Mr Wran then said: "That's the situation the Government has from the Solicitor-General's material, and I think that's as far as I can take it."

"I'm not doing anything that will interfere with any further inquiries or investigations."

He refused to refer the document to the Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking.

But he told members of the Opposition that if they had appropriate information which would assist the Commissioner of Police or the Solicitor-General, then they should make arrangements to see either Mr Lees or Mr Sullivan.

GSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY PAPER REPORTS CONCERN OVER BARBITURATE ABUSE

Kings Cross Doctor's Statement

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 25 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by Graham Williams]

[Text]

A Kings Cross doctor says he turns away seven or eight teenagers a day seeking prescriptions for dangerous, addictive barbiturate drugs.

The doctor said that, based on his experience, large numbers of young people were going around doctors trying to persuade them to prescribe barbiturates.

He has called on the Government to restrict their availability because of the "terrifying problem of barbiturate abuse in the Cross."

"Barbiturates are our major drug problem and a frightening number of young people are overdosing on them because they are so dangerous and the kids take so many," he said in an interview.

The doctor, whose name cannot be given for ethical reasons, said many young people also traded in barbiturates.

"More and more kids in the

punk-rock generation are using them. It's a crazy situation that they can obtain such dangerous drugs so easily.

"Because barbiturates are such addictive drugs, the kids get hooked on them and they tend to overdose repeatedly. Barbiturates are now one of the cornerstones of the sex-drug street scene and the effects are quite horrifying.

"A lot of young people go around doctors with very clever, cunning stories to try to talk them into prescribing barbiturates.

"They come to me with stories about how they have to work at night and they can't sleep during the day. They ask for one of the barbiturates by name.

"Invariably they say, 'Doctor, that's the only thing that really works for me.' That's always their line.

"I think many doctors are taken in by their stories quite innocently and they don't realise the implications of prescribing such drugs.

"I refuse to prescribe barbiturates to anyone under 75. They are often very useful in helping old people get to sleep — but they can and are very easily abused," the doctor said.

"They are a very powerful hypnotic and depressant. When the kids inject them into their arms or swallow several at a time, the result is often serious respiratory depression.

"They often collapse without realising they have overdosed. They can vomit and then breathe in their vomit and they can die very quickly as a result."

He said he had told the Health Commission of the problem and officials had said they were well aware of it. But so far they had done nothing.

"It is up to the commission and the Government to act quickly and put barbiturates on the same restricted classification as narcotics and Mandrax," he said.



"The hospitals are very concerned about barbiturate abuse. But so far nothing has happened. The Health Commission said it would get someone up to talk to me — but that was ten days ago and no one has come."

Mr Bill Crews, director of the Crisis Centre at the Wayside Chapel, Kings Cross, said several young people were earning up to \$500 a week by trading in barbiturates in the area.

They get hold of them in bottles of up to 50 and then sell them for \$1 or \$2 a pill. Barbiturates are the poor man's heroin now. Prostitutes use them. All the street kids seem to be using them. It's appalling to see them come in and then keel over unconscious."

The ambulance now comes about 20 times a week to the chapel to attend to young people who overdose, he said.

"Some of them overdose two or three times a week. Barbiturates are fiendishly addictive and once they're hooked, the kids can't get off them.

"They build up a tolerance to them that brings them very close to a fatal dose. That's why so many of them are dying."

Mr Crews said barbiturates, obtainable on a doctor's prescription, should be greatly restricted in availability and doctors should be warned of their consequences.

He has found bottles of barbiturates containing up to 50 tablets in the pockets of some overdose victims.

"Fifty tablets are worth up to \$100 in the black-market — and a lot of people are trading in them," he said.

#### Health Minister's Remarks

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 27 Feb 80 p 10

[Text]

Barbiturate abuse has increased in NSW because of the Government's rescheduling of the drug Mandrax, the Minister for Health, Mr Stewart, said yesterday.

"It would appear that since this Government rescheduled Mandrax tablets, which were the source of abuse previously, they have become rather limited on the market and drug abusers have turned to barbiturates," he said.

Mr Stewart said he had asked the Health Commission for a report on barbiturate abuse and would consider rescheduling barbiturates if he felt that would solve the problem.

Rescheduling would inconvenience many people who have barbiturates prescribed for them for therapeutic purposes.

This inconvenience would have to be balanced against the chance of preventing abuse of barbiturates.

[Mr Stewart said that in NSW in 1977 there were 138 deaths from barbiturate poisoning. In 1978, there were 159 deaths and in 1979, 195 deaths.]

Support by Pharmacists

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

CANBERRA. — Improper use of barbiturates and the source of the drugs should be investigated immediately, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia, Mr Ross Brown, said yesterday.

"Because of the apparent extent of the problem, we are convinced that there must be sources of supply other than doctors and pharmacists," he said.

"And we think it would be possible to locate these sources."

Mr. Brown said that recent reports indicated that there had been an alarming rise in drug use.

A Kings Cross doctor reported in the Herald this week

said he turned away seven or eight teenagers a day seeking prescriptions for dangerous and addictive barbiturates.

Calling for a study, Mr Brown said: "If there is any irresponsible behaviour among health professionals, we want tough action to stamp it out."

"However, we believe that the vast majority of doctors and pharmacists are behaving very responsibly in controlling usage of barbiturates."

The Pharmaceutical Society wanted to participate in a concerted effort by health professions and government to find the source of supply of improperly used drugs and eliminate it.

The NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority will consider recommending that barbiturates be paced on the same restricted schedule as narcotics.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA FARMER REMANDED--A 25-year-old man was remanded on custody in Central Court of Petty Sessions yesterday on drug charges including one of possessing \$750,000 worth of marihuana. Nunzio Greco, a farmer, of Bilbul, near Griffith, appeared before Mr Kevin Waller, S.M., on charges of possessing and supplying Indian hemp and conspiring with others to grow Indian hemp at Griffith and other places between November 1 last year and January 30 this year. Greco was charged earlier with possessing and supplying Indian hemp at Londonderry, west of Sydney, on January 30 this year. Earlier this month, Greco was granted bail of \$200,000 but because he could not raise the surety he is being held in custody until he appears in Coonabarabran Court on February 26. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 22 Feb 80 p 3]

PERTH DRUG THEFT--A young man stole a quantity of drugs from the Margaret River hospital early yesterday after threatening a nurse with a knife and a screwdriver. The police described the man as being an Australian, aged between 20 and 25, of medium height and slight build. He had shoulder-length hair and the beginnings of a beard. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Feb 80 p 5]

PLANES FOR SURVEILLANCE--Canberra: The Federal Government has taken delivery of a Nomad aircraft to be used in drug surveillance and detection work in northern Queensland. The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Garland, said yesterday that the aircraft would be based at Townsville. Other Nomads for similar work would soon be assigned to Port Hedland in WA and Darwin. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Feb 80 p 50]

EVIDENCE IN WEST GERMAN CASE--A fingerprint on a plastic wrapper found in a marihuana haul in NSW in 1978 will be used in evidence in a case involving an Australian arrested for drug smuggling in West Germany. A Sydney fingerprint expert, Detective-Sergeant Graham Rutter, discovered the print on one of 5,000 packets containing the marihuana which was in the form of cannabis resin. He has flown to Germany to give evidence. West German police allege that the man arrested, Phillip Shine, 27, was one of the ringleaders of a highly skilled gang of smugglers who used camper vans to smuggle drugs into the US, Europe and Australia. [Excerpt] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Feb 80 p 3]

DRUG PUSHERS WARNED--Drug pedlars convicted of serious offences could expect jail sentences approaching the maximum of 25 years, the Chief Justice of South Australia, Mr Justice King, warned yesterday. He said that in the past heroin dealers had been jailed for about seven years but that those terms should not be regarded as the norm. "It is important to remind all who might be tempted to engage in drug dealing that the maximum imprisonment fixed by law for the more serious types of drugs is 25 years' jail," Mr Justice King said. But the Full Bench of the Supreme Court reduced from seven to five years the sentence on a man who had pleaded guilty to drug charges. Martin Pearce, 20, unemployed, of Port Augusta was sentenced in Port Augusta Circuit Court on January 14 to seven years for selling a drug similar to LSD. Mr Justice King said the drug, known as STP, was more dangerous than cannabis but less harmful than heroin. Reducing the jail sentence he said Pearce was not engaged in a big business, was not seeking to make vast profits and had no previous convictions. [Excerpt] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Feb 80 p 3]

DRUGS IN TIRES--About 50 kilograms of cannabis resin oil was found in the tyres of a Mercedes-Benz car, the St James Court of Petty Session was told yesterday. Two men, Antonios Hanna Khalife, 31, of York Street, Fairfield and Marchal Toufic Sleiman Daoud, 29, of Alfred Street, Granville, were charged under the Customs Act. Khalife was charged with importing cannabis resin in the form of oil at Sydney between January 26 and February 14. He was charged also with examined a quantity of oil at Sydney between January 26 and February 14. [Sentence as published] Daoud was charged with possessing cannabis oil at Sydney between January 26 and February 14. Mr J. Joliffe, for the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor, said that on January 26 a Mercedes-Benz car was imported into Australia from Cyprus. When the car was later examined a quantity of cannabis oil was found in the tyres. On February 14, after completing Customs and quarantine formalities, Khalife drove the vehicle to the rear yard of premises rented by Daoud at Granville. A short time later the two removed the front tyres from the vehicle. Mr Joliffe said there was about 50 kilograms of cannabis resin in the tyres. [Excerpt] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 16 Feb 80 p 25]

JAIL FOR HEROIN SALE--A young man who admitted selling heroin on the Gold Coast was sentenced in the Criminal Court yesterday to two years' jail. Mr Justice Hoare recommended that Stuart Norman Cooper be considered for parole after six months. Cooper, 20, a tiler, of Birmingham Road, Boonooroo Parks, Surfers Paradise, pleaded guilty to having had heroin for sale; having had \$1510 obtained from the sale of heroin; and having had a set of scales used to weight heroin. The Crown prosecutor, Mr. K. J. O'Brien, said drug squad detectives questioned Cooper at Surfers Paradise on May 12. They found a small packet containing heroin in Coopers' pocket. Cooper told them he had bought 10 grams of heroin for \$1100 in a northern New South Wales hotel about 18 days previously. Cooper had said he had used some himself and sold the rest for \$100 a gram. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 16 Feb 80 p 3] CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE IN LASHIO--Rangoon, 10 Apr--Customs officers seized raw opium weighing two and three quarter viss from a woman passenger on a bus at the Hsipaw bus terminal in Lashio on 1 February. The woman identified as Ma Bauk Nue was handed over to police together with the opium. Police booked her under Sections 6(b) (possession) and 7(b) (transportation) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and sent her up for trial before Lashio Township Court on 27 February. Similarly on 13 February, police searched a man near Manluang Kyaung in Lashio and seized raw opium weighing four and a half viss. The man was identified as Qik Zet of Station Road, Katha, and according to the information given by him police further arrested two others identified as La Dwai and Ma Htu. They were sent up for trial before Lashio Township Court on 4 March.--NAB [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 12 Apr 80 p 8]

HEROIN HAUL IN MANDALAY--Mandalay, 3 Apr--A series of police raids in Mandalay and Maymyo during the second and third weeks of March, yielded heroin worth about K 70,000. The search party comprised police officers and Ward People's Councillors. On searching the house of Ma Kyi Kyi Sein on 80th Street (between 13th and 14th Streets), Pylon-chantha Ward, Mandalay, on 14 March the police party seized heroin weighing about one pound with a street value of K 5,000. Police also seized heroin weighing about two and a half pounds with a street value of K 12,500 from one U Aung Myint who visited Ma Kyi Kyi Sein's house on 15 March. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Apr 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

FIJI

BRIEFS

AIRPORT DRUG HAUL--Suva, Thurs: Fijian customs and police officers today seized 39kg of hashish oil and powder hidden in four suitcases lying unclaimed at Nal Airport. Officials said the seizure was a blow against a Lebanon-connection drug ring believed to be using Fiji as a staging post on the route to Australia.--AAP. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Feb 80 p 2]

AUSTRALIAN JAILED--Suva, Friday.--A Sydney truck [driver was sentenced by] Magistrate's Court yesterday to four years' jail for importing and possessing 1.35 kilograms of cocaine. Terry Colin Fowley, 24, of Double Bay, pleaded guilty to the charges. Inspector Selva Naiker told the court that customs officers had found the cocaine hidden in a typewriter case which Fowley had tried to claim at the Nandi Airport freight terminal. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Feb 80 p 31]

CSO: 5300

LAOS

USE OF HERBAL MEDICINES IN CURING OUDOMSAI ADDICT DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 1 Feb 80 pp 2, 3

[Text] Around the beginning of last year in Ban Tha Kat, [Tasseng] Beng Canton, [Meuang] Beng District, Oudomsai Province there were a number of toothless, white-haired old folks who were acting like boys and girls again, sweet talking and doing the housework together. At night they flirted with one another accompanied with the sound of flutes and singing as is the local custom. The continuous happiness of these old folks made the atmosphere in the village fresher and happier than before.

The reason that these old folks had improved their morale and were happy in that they had cleansed themselves of the evils of the former, stinking society that had followed them for decades. In other words the old folks had become aroused, were fed up with their filthy lives, and had gone to become patients in the canton herbal medicine clinic in order to recover from illness, particularly to break the habit of smoking opium and taking drugs, and this had brought the old folks back to youthful lives once again.

Sen and Thit Man, two old women, loved to tell their grandchildren that: At first they thought it would be difficult to overcome the addiction of many years standing when they had never missed a morning without taking drugs. They thought that if they skipped taking the drugs one time their lives would come to an end immediately. When they went into the canton herbal medicine clinic the herbal doctors had worked hard to select one kind of herb to boil for bathing and one kind to boil for drinking both morning and evening. In less than three weeks they were fed up with, considered disgusting and had an aversion to opium. From that day to this six to seven old folks in the village have had no thought of opium and have lived happy, contented lives just as though they had never been drug addicts.

Eununta and Chankeo, two old men, said separately that they had been through it themselves and that the herbal doctors had become famous in the village. If someone fell ill with fever or chills they were accustomed to searching for medicinal plants to use for treatment. But they did not know what kind of herbs to use to treat themselves for drug addiction. Nor did they know what kind of herbs to look for to treat tuberculosis or respiratory diseases.

However, after they had gone to the canton herbal medicine clinic for treatment to cut drug addiction they had gained weight and felt better. Both men also said that if the canton herbal doctors had not helped their lives they didn't know how long they would have lived. In the past any tiny bits of gold, silver, or jewels they could find went to pay for drugs but now they can do anything and can live in the village. They take part in doing work to the extent they are able. They help with the grandchildren in their cooperative such as taking the grandchildren so their parents can go to work or repairing production tools for their children. Now their children no longer say they hate their fathers. They praise them for their decision to cut their drug addiction.

These grandfathers know the benefits of the clinic as well as of the party and state which saved their lives from drug addiction.

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CSO: 5300



PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

FRG DELEGATION--An FRG delegation has held talks with officials of the Pakistan narcotics control board in Quetta and with other narcotics control organizations of Baluchistan. The German delegation is visiting Pakistan to explore the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in discouraging the production of narcotics, checking their movement and controlling drug use. [Text] [BK260529 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

GOVERNMENT TO CRACKDOWN ON HIROPPON TRAFFICKERS

Ministry's Decision

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

Narcotic squad members will be armed in the future, when necessary, to deal with armed drug dealers, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has decided.

The recent incident in which a suspected hiroppon dealer in Pusan used a gun to resist arrest prompted the ministry to consider arming narcotic squad members.

They said they fear that members of the vice groups dealing in drugs may use weapons if they encounter law-enforcement officers.

The drug investigation officials have been working unarmed since a 1975 shooting accident.

Modern Equipment

The ministry also plans to augment the equipment used in netting drug traffickers such as modern communication rigs, narcotic test equipment and special cameras.

Trained dogs need to be provided to officers for searching for drug caches, they added.

The ministry will conduct joint investigations for underground drug rings in cooperation with prosecution, police and U.S. military personnel in Korea.

The ministry also plans to

conduct a nationwide campaign to familiarize students and other people with the danger of using psychotropic drugs. Schools and Pansanghoe (the regular monthly meetings of villagers) will be used for the purpose.

Hiroppon-addicted patients have increased in number since 1970 when only two were found, it was reported.

Hiroppon, known also as methamphetamine, is a kind of psychotropic drug which comes in a whitish powder. The powder contains crystalline hydrochloride and is taken orally or injected to stimulate the central nervous system of a user. The drug is also used to treat obesity.

Hiroppon is a kind of stimulant. It prevents the user from sleeping and often causes aggression, a ministry official said.

The drug dulls the senses of users and continued use can be fatal.

Hiroppon-poisoned patients have been accommodated in provincial or municipal hospitals, the ministry official said.

Patients can be cured of the poisoning with 20 days of hospital treatment.

Most patients are hooligans or service girls who use the drug to enjoy sex or drive away sleeping during gambling, he added.

Instruction to the Pusan District

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

Prosecutor General Oh Tak-kun instructed the Pusan district prosecution yesterday to uproot all persons including government officials suspected of having sheltered the large-scale trafficking in "hiroppon" by Lee Hwang-sun and his gang in Pusan.

Oh stressed in his instruction that the prosecution should severely punish all officials, regardless of their ranks and positions, if they were

found to have patronized the criminal ring which was crushed by the prosecution in a shootout last Wednesday.

The prosecutor general's instruction followed a report by the Pusan district prosecution that some highly placed government officials, police investigators and hoodlums were apparently involved in the suspected cover-up of the drug trafficking.

'KOREA TIMES' Editorial

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial]

The probe of large-scale drug making in Pusan seems to be shedding light on a very sinister form of collusion between a drug pusher and some law enforcement officials. The Pusan prosecution is checking a variety of tip-offs these days and it will take a considerable time to prove the allegations. But stories revealing how the man had been harbored by officials over the past 10 years are even overshadowing the initial revelations of the great scale of the drug manufacturing itself.

The simple fact that Lee Hwang-sun's "hiroppon" business has lasted for nearly a decade leads us to a suspicion, naturally, as to whether it would have been possible without help from any official sector. This suspicion only grew stronger when we were told that the mastermind figure had been criminally convicted for smuggling and was on "temporary" release from prison because of illness.

Information reaching the prosecution says that not only police but also medical officials at a prison and narcotics agents from the Health-Social Affairs Ministry were among those supporting the drug maker-distributor. The medical officer is said to have issued false papers recommending Lee's release, while police, well aware of his continuing drug operation, allegedly helped him escape whenever the prosecution set a snare for him in incessant drug control campaigns.

Huge amounts of bribes are said to have been involved in these scandalous activities. People who read the grim reports on the development of the drug

probe cite the old saying that "cats are asked to watch fish." What they feel is not simple shock but resentment and profound bewilderment about how this sort of graft can be possible involving the most vicious of all crimes, drug pushing.

Drugs are said to be the greatest enemy of a nation. Officials harboring drug criminals are even worse and deserve more severe moral condemnation than the makers and distributors of narcotics. However, absurdly, officials involved in the protection of drug criminals may face only the relatively less severe charges of bribery when drug traffickers are subject to heavy punishments.

Over the past decade since the drug hiroppon was first introduced from Japan, more than 650 people have reportedly been arrested by law enforcement authorities. Supposing the type of official involvements in the drug business, its real scope must have been far greater than the scale indicated by the number of detainees.

In the initial stage, manufacturing the stimulant drug was mainly aimed at smuggling back to Japan for underworld consumption there and police watch over this new form of business might have been somewhat lax. In fact, it was not even illegal until the Habit-forming Drug Control Law was enacted in 1971. Starting from this loose watch, police should have been ill-prepared even in the face of growing harm of the drug in Korean society.

We hope that the exposure of the Lee case with all the grisly implications of harboring officials will serve as an opportunity to awaken all the nation's law enforcement authorities to the gravity of drug crimes. Stern punishment of those protecting officials will certainly stop others from further smearing their hands in the injurious drug business.

Official discipline is said to be extremely slack in these days of political turbulence. How the prosecution will handle the scandal is the target of great concern of the people, whose confidence in officialdom is seriously declining.

#### Seven Arrested

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] PUSAN — The district prosecution, now investigating the nation's largest scandal involving the hallucinatory drug hiroppon, said yesterday that it had arrested seven persons out of the total 24 involved in the scandal.

Prosecutors revealed that Lee Hwang-sun, the notorious mastermind of the hiroppon trafficking ring, had been patronized by six officials of the Health-Social Affairs Ministry, two police officers and four hoodlums.

Arrested by the prosecution were five traffickers including

Lee and two government officials who allegedly covered up their criminal acts after receiving bribes. Six traffickers and 10 officials were placed on the wanted list.

According to prosecution findings, the government officials overlooked the manufacture and sales of hiroppon by Lee's ring in Pusan in return for bribes since November, 1973, helping the traffickers escape from prosecution control by tipping them off in advance.

The two police officers are

suspected of having received 44 million won from Lee on condition that they would release him shortly after his arrest in Pusan in 1975. Prosecutors believe they have accepted more bribes from Lee since he was released.

Among the six ministry officials is Kim Chang-sun, 39-year-old sub-section chief in charge of narcotics control, who ran away last Sunday while undergoing prosecution interrogation on suspicion of patronizing the hiroppon traffickers.

THAILAND

HEROIN ARREST IN CHIENG MAI

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 8 Mar 80 pp 7, 14

[Article: " Chieng Mai Police Seize 20 Million Baht Worth of Heroin"]

[Text] A reporter in Chieng Mai Province has reported that at 2230 hours on 5 March 1980, at the time police from the Muang district, Chieng Mai Province, police station had set up a vehicle checkpoint along Chotna Road, with Police First Lieutenant Sayan Chantarasap in charge of the inspection unit, a 100 c.c. Honda motorcycle, registration number Chieng Mai K8972, with two men on it approached the checkpoint. The police signaled for it to stop but instead the motorcycle quickly turned around and sped away. Sergeant Prasert Saibunyang and one other policeman gave chase on a motorcycle. Almost 800 meters from the checkpoint, one of the criminals took out a pistol and fired at but did not hit the policemen. Another force of policemen also gave chase and surrounded them. One of the criminals was arrested without force but the other fellow seized a chance to run away and escaped.

From the investigation, it appears that Mr Pricha Phromwet, age 27, who lives at 25 Charoenphrthet Road in Changkhlan commune, Muang district, Chieng Mai Province, was carrying a brown government pouch in which was found 35 small bags of heroin weighing 3 kilograms and valued at approximately 400,000 baht or approximately 20 million baht if sold abroad. Police First Lieutenant Thonsan Chaicho, the officer on duty at the Muang district, Chieng Mai Province, police station detained the man for further handling of the case. The fellow who fled and escaped is still being sought.

11943  
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

JAILED AUSTRALIAN ACQUITTED--Bangkok.--A young Australian was found not guilty by the Criminal Court yesterday of having heroin in his possession for sale. Owen Windham Jones, aged 25, an Adelaide gemstone dealer, was set free by the court after 15 months in custody. Police had alleged they found 1.05 kilograms of heroin in his possession when they arrested him in Bangkok in November 1978. The court acquitted him on grounds of insufficient evidence and because some police evidence was contradictory. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 26 Feb 80 p 6]

HEROIN SEIZED IN PHUKET--From investigations made by the police, it was learned that the house at 14 Sisuthat Road, Ratsada commune, Muang district, Phuket Province, had long been a collection point for dangerous drugs. At 1000 hours on 4 April 1980, Police Major Ophat Sanasen, chief inspector for the Muang district, Phuket Province, police station, together with a force of policemen, hurried to the house mentioned above. It was learned that this house belongs to Mr Winit Thammachantha, a customs official at Customhouse 2, Phuket provincial customs [authority]. While the above was taking place, Mr Winit was away at work as usual. The police entered and searched the house and found four people gathered together. It was later learned that their names were Mr Chamnien Kulapakan, Mr Chati Panrot, Mr Wichai Saetieu and Mrs Urowan Saehop. Searching them, the police found equipment for consuming heroin and a plastic tube filled with heroin. These same policemen also searched the house next door at 12/1 Sisuthat Road and found heroin that had been mixed together with 1 bag of "glucose" sugar. The police arrested Mr Pleo, or Lo, Bunruan, age 52, the owner of the house. He, as well as the other suspects, were taken and turned over to Police Major Nonthi Chatikanon, an inspector, who was the officer on duty at the Muang district police station, for further handling of the case of possession of dangerous drugs for consumption and sale. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 8 Mar 80 pp 7, 12] 11943

CSO: 5300

CANADA

YOUNG PEOPLE WARNED AGAINST FOREIGN DRUG OFFENSES

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 80 p 12

[Article by Jim Robb]

[Text]

Foreign countries are cracking down on drug offenders, external affairs officials warn, citing the case of a young Canadian who has languished for four years in a Peruvian jail waiting trial on a possession charge.

In another incident two young western Canadians were sentenced recently to nine-year jail terms in Thailand on drug charges.

They had spent, up to then, three years awaiting trial and sentencing. A young woman charged with them was luckier. She was granted bail and promptly fled the Asian country.

In Lima, Peru, at least 20 Canadians are in jail awaiting trial on drug charges, mostly involving possession of cocaine. Four to five have been in jail up to four years because the legal system in the South American country works so slowly.

Canadians can face entrapment, frame-ups and fraud if they get involved in the drug scene abroad, external affairs consular officials say, and those convicted of possession or trafficking can expect heavy jail sentences.

There is little the Canadian government can do to get such jail terms reduced although consular officials work hard, when they learn of a case, to ensure the Canadian has whatever help can be offered or obtained at the family's expense.

### *Threatened*

Young women travelling abroad are sometimes threatened with physical harm to force them to work as carriers or "mules" for drug traffickers, the external affairs officials warn.

Often such "mules" are set up for arrest to draw attention away from other

carriers.

The latest case involves a young Canadian woman arrested in Panama City with a cocaine belt strapped around her waist.

Young men and women are often entrapped by local authorities for the seeming intention of providing funds for government coffers.

In New Delhi, India, a young Canadian recently sold some marijuana to two sari-clad Indian women in the rear courtyard of the local YWCA.

The Indians proved to be policewomen and the Canadian was hauled off to jail where a judge asked her how much money she was carrying.

When told it was \$100 the judge fined her that amount and she was free. The whole transaction took place in just five days.

In other instances, young Canadians have

purchased hashish in Morocco from police informers, then have been picked up, fined, and deported.

The informer wins both ways. He makes money off the hashish he has sold and gets a fee from the police department.

### *Paid off*

If young people manage to escape Moroccan authorities they often find themselves picked up in Spain or France after flying there.

The informer has been paid off by police in those countries.

Drug possession in France, even for small quantities of marijuana, can lead to jail terms of three to five years, the external affairs officials say.

The tragedy, they point out, is that all such drug cases are recorded by Interpol and transmitted to Canada.

Sometimes Canadians don't ask for help from a Canadian embassy abroad, figuring that if the embassy doesn't know, their drug bust won't show up in police records in this country.

It's a false dream, the external affairs officials say.

Singapore, especially, is tough on drug offenders. Execution for drug offenses there isn't uncommon.

Countries that are cracking down on drug offenders include Greece, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and a number in Latin America.

External affairs recorded 836 cases involving Canadians jailed abroad in 1979, most of them for short terms.

Some 200 Canadians are serving long-term sentences in foreign jails or have been in prison a number of years awaiting trial. About half are in United States prisons, the rest are scattered in the jails of other countries.

### *Little headway*

The total in foreign jails has been decreasing for the last three years — in 1976 some 1,800 Canadians went to jail in foreign countries for varying periods — but external affairs admits it hasn't made much headway discouraging young people from getting involved in drugs.

Officials trace that to the increasingly lenient attitude taken by authorities to simple drug possession here and the generally carefree attitude of travelers and vacationers.

Drug cases abroad in 1979 totalled 260. In 1977 some 270 Canadians were involved in drug cases in foreign countries. In 1978 the figure was 255.

External affairs says ensuring Canadians in foreign jails get treated fairly and have their needs looked after puts a heavy burden on diplomatic posts.

### *Exchanges*

Department officials act as a channel between the

individual in jail and his family in Canada, ensure he has money provided by the family to purchase food and medical supplies and money to pay the fees of the local lawyer defending the individual.

Prisoner exchange agreements have been worked out with the United States and Mexico, allowing the transfer of some 60 Canadians to penitentiaries here.

An exchange agreement has also been worked out with France. The final steps ratifying the agreement are about to be completed.

The Canadian government is also working on similar agreements with Bolivia, and European and Commonwealth countries.

There is pressure in Canada for external affairs to provide legal aid funds to Canadians charged abroad, officials note.

The argument used is that Canadians facing trial in foreign countries should have the same benefits available to residents here.

So far, that is in the future. External affairs, like other federal departments, is working under budget restraint, and money is scarce.

Occasionally, an external affairs official can make money available on humanitarian grounds on the understanding the individual getting the help will repay at a later date.

CSO: 5320



CANADA

EXPERTS CLAIM DRUG ABUSE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GROWING

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 25 Mar 80 p 16

[Text]

VANCOUVER (CP) -The psychedelic sixties are long gone, but Vancouver experts maintain that drug abuse among high school students is worse than ever.

Drug use and abuse is out of control, says John Turvey, a Vancouver social worker who specializes in helping street kids in the downtown area.

"It's everyone: middle-class kids, transients, Indians off the reserves, kids from the slums and from the other end of the socio-economic scale," he says. Programs have been implemented in schools to educate students about the dangers of abusing drugs and alcohol, but the most recent survey of schools, by the B.C. Drug and Alcohol Commission and released in

December, 1978, reported that 78.1 per cent of the students contacted were using alcohol.

In addition, 47.3 per cent reported using marijuana. A similar study in 1970 showed that 60.6 per cent used alcohol and 38.9 per cent used marijuana.

In 1978, 20 per cent of the city's students — about 5,700 of them — reported using hallucinogenic drugs. Street workers say that the numbers are increasing. Use of other drugs, such as the stimulant methamphetamine, has risen one per cent to 15 per cent from 1974 to 1978. Use of depressants has remained steady at 9.1 per cent.

The latest survey is the first to record cocaine use — a reported 8.5 per cent.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZED--Seven Lower Mainland residents are facing charges of conspiring to import narcotics after RCMP drug officers seized \$2 million worth of marijuana Wednesday in a raid on a Mission house. Police said the drugs, believed to have been brought into Vancouver by air from Thailand, were taken from a five-ton truck parked at the house. Seizure of the 1,200 pounds of grass ended a one-year investigation by Vancouver and Burnaby RCMP drug squads and customs officials. Charged are Charles Matthews, 35, Kenelm Jesson, 33, and Arnold Olsen, 55, all of Mission, Gary Olsen, 29, of Delta and 30-year-old Beverley-Ann Christie of Vancouver. Two other people have been charged but not yet arrested. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 6 Mar 80 p A3]

COCAINE TRAFFICKING SENTENCE--A 25-year-old Ottawa man has been sentenced to nine months in jail for trafficking in cocaine. Daniel Steve Riel pleaded guilty to the charge last month. Evidence at his trial indicated 10 "baggies" of cocaine weighing a total of 48 grams, and a set of weigh scales were found in his hotel room. County court Judge Elmer Smith, in sentencing Riel, noted he was no longer a youthful offender. Riel has had a drug problem since he was 10. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 80 p 11]

MAJOR DRUG RING CRACKED--Victoria (CP)--RCMP said Thursday a major drug trafficking ring has been broken up with a raid early Wednesday on 20 area homes. RCMP and a municipal police task force were holding warrants for 35 persons on charges of trafficking cocaine, LSD, metamphetamine, marijuana, hashish oil, and pharmacy drugs. RCMP said that an undercover agent had been buying drugs since last October. Most of the purchases were made in the Victoria area, but \$50,000 worth of cocaine was bought by the agent in Vancouver on Wednesday. RCMP Supt. Ed Trefry of the Victoria sub-division said the operation was intended to dry up the cocaine supply in the Victoria area. By noon Thursday, 11 suspects had been rounded up in Victoria. Five others, including two Victoria residents, were arrested in Vancouver. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 14 Mar 80 p A11]

DRUG PURCHASE POWER NEEDED-RCMP--Toronto (CP)--Federal Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan says RCMP officers should be empowered to buy drugs in the course of duty. At present, Kaplan said, when undercover policemen buy drugs as part of an investigation, they are breaking the law just like anyone else. "I am proposing two cabinet amendments to the Food and Drug and Narcotics Control Acts so that such undercover officers will become licenced for their work," he told Toronto's police officer of the year banquet. He also said the RCMP should be allowed to open mail. He said RCMP commissioner Robert Simmons insists that his officers need special authority to open mail they believe contains drugs or messages "which are tantamount to acts of treason." The solicitor-general, who is responsible for the RCMP, said he is looking to the McDonald Commission investigating RCMP practices for recommendations that could help make the force more responsible to him. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 2 Apr 80 p 2]

POLICE SEIZE DRUGS, WEAPONS--Windsor drug squad officers seized two loaded weapons, ammunition and about \$10,000 worth of suspected drugs from a car Thursday. As a result of an investigation, police stopped the car driven by a 57-year-old Windsor man at Wyandotte Street East and Strabane Avenue about 4:30 p.m. Inside a briefcase on the front seat, officers found a 32-calibre pistol and a 38-calibre revolver. The pistol contained five rounds of ammunition and the revolver six, police said. Police also discovered a quantity of a substance believed to be cocaine, a box containing 50 32-calibre shells and two ammunition clips for a 32-calibre pistol in the briefcase. One of the clips contained bullets. Officers then went to an apartment in the 3600 block of Riverside Drive East and found "a substantial" amount of substances believed to be marijuana, cocaine and heroin. Joseph Patrick Bowyer of Riverside Drive East was scheduled to be arraigned in provincial court today on charges of possession of two restricted weapons and possession of cocaine for the purposes of trafficking. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 14 Mar 80 p 3]

GSO: 5320

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

MEDICINE ABUSE--In its newspaper 13 MAY the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs issued a warning that recently drug addicts began to use the medicines artan and parkopan that are normally used to treat Parkinson's disease. Both medicines have a narcotic effect. To prevent an abuse, these medicines are sold only by prescription but in smaller towns they can still be bought without a prescription. It has also been noted that these two medicines are being smuggled into our country from abroad and then distributed among our drug addicts. The taking of these two drugs have been noticed in particular among secondary school children. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 80 p 10 AU]

FRG HASHISH SMUGGLER--Edgar Friedrich Diringer, age 37, car mechanic of Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, was sentenced on 28 March by the Gevgelija communal court to 3 years' imprisonment for smuggling 123 kilograms of hashish, which he attempted to transport in his rented car from Syria to the FRG. His wife and two children traveled with him. The car was confiscated and he was fined 20,000 dinars in addition. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 Mar 80 p 8 AU]

SOMALI HASHISH PEDDLER--Ismail Mehadalej of Somalia has been arrested in Koper for selling drugs. He is suspected of having brought about 2 kilograms of hashish in Turkey and smuggling it into Yugoslavia, from where he wanted to take it to Italy. He was turned back at the Italian border because he was short of money, and then tried to sell some of his hashish in Koper. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 80 p 16 AU]

OPIUM SELLERS--The Slavonska Pozega public prosecutor has requested that investigation proceedings be started against Ladislav Goscak, age 24; Mirko Prpic, age 29; Zdravko Jurdan, age 22; Diminik Koprivic, age 30, and Darko Silibod, age 25, all of Slavonski Brod; and Trajce Dimkov, age 29, and Laza Melov, age 30, of Kavadarci in Macedonia. The last two sold to the first group a cake of opium, which the latter then tried to sell in Slavonski Brod and Zagreb. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 80 p 16 AU]

HEROIN SEIZED ON BORDER--Lindau--What is claimed to be the largest heroin haul in Europe has been seized at the Greek-Yugoslav frontier crossing point at Gevgelija from a haulage contractor resident in Heimesreutin, a Lindau suburb. Customs officers found 80 kg of high-grade heroin with an estimated street value of about DM30 million under a consignment of 20 tons of oranges. Lindau police said today that this quantity would have been enough to supply the German drugs scene for several months. According to police, the 53-year-old importer of the heroin obtained it in Turkey. Thanks to a tipoff and cooperation with the Yugoslav authorities, the man, who had been a suspect for some time, was arrested. [Text] [LD231714 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 23 Apr 80]

NARCOTICS USE ON SLOVENIA--In 1979 there were some 1,500 known narcotic drug users and distributors in the Ljubljana region. During the last 2 years in Ljubljana the authorities have confiscated 872 kilograms of hashish, 18 kilograms of hashish oil, 2,000 to 3,000 LSD pills, 700 kilograms of marijuana and 400 Indian hemp plants. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Mar 80 p 12 AU]

DRUG PEDDLERS ON TRIAL--The trial of Bojan Berkovic, 25, Mirko Leskovic, 26, Renata Potocnik, 20, and Metod Humer, 37, will begin at a Ljubljana court soon. They are all charged with dealing with drugs--LSD pills, marijuana, hashish and cocaine. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 Mar 80 p 12 AU]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRAZIL

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--The Curitiba newspaper O ESTADO DO PARANA reported that the police have arrested Harolt Zarenta, a German citizen, in Foz de Yguazu, for transporting 2.85 kg of pure cocaine, which he purchased in Asuncion, Paraguay, for \$4,000 and was planning to take to Frankfurt. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Apr 80 p 22 PY]

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Santiago, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Chilean police reported today that five members of an international drug trafficking organization have been arrested. They are: Gabriel Washer, German; Roland Scheleappi, Swiss; James Slesar, American; Guillermo Energicci, Argentine, and Maria Diaz Courbis, Chilean. It is believed that Cecilia Vargas Reyes, former Colombian consul in Bolivia who is wanted by Interpol, is the head of this organization. [PY232037 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 23 Apr 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIAN COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

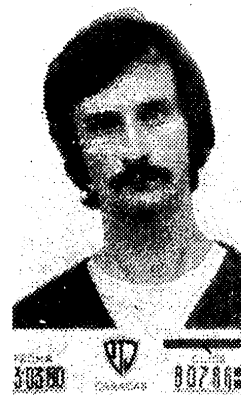
Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 16 Mar 80 p 4-38

[Text] A liaison man for powerful Colombian cocaine traffic gangs has been arrested, with a large amount of drugs in his possession, by officials of the Technical Judicial Police [PTJ] in a luxury hotel in the eastern section of the city.

According to information supplied at the PTJ, the chief of the General Antinarcotics Office, Maximiliano Lopez Araujo, identified the arrested drug trafficker as Alejandro Raimundo Villegas Vivas [as published], 29, who distributed the drug at nightclubs in the eastern section of the city.

Villegas constantly traveled by air to San Antonio del Tachira and in every case returned with amounts of from 300 grams to 0.5 kg of cocaine hidden in his clothes.

He made contact in Tachira with Colombian traffickers and often went all the way to Cucuta where he used to receive the drug. The police found 160 grams of cocaine and 100 grams of marihuana, valued at 160,000 bolivars, in the possession of the trafficker.



Alejandro Villegas Rivas.

11635  
CSO: 5300



VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CONNECTION--Carupano, 19 March--Some 1,000 kg of marihuana was seized from an international drug traffic gang operating between Colombia-Carupano Trinidad-Miami. The chief inspector of the Technical Judicial Police [PTJ] of this city, Florentino Arteaga, said that although there is not much drug use in Carupano, it has become a kind of transit bridge. "Marihuana comes from Colombia, goes through this city to Guiria, from where it is shipped to Trinidad, Miami and Mexico. This is one of the ways the gang operated." He said that the number of persons implicated is 20 under arrest and that the case filed by PTJ officials adds up to 400 sheets, which gives an idea of the operation size. He added that the investigations continue because new contacts connected with the criminal drug traffic are being sought. The 1 ton of marihuana deposited at the PTJ offices in Carupano is contained in a large number of bags. This is not loose or leaf marihuana, but a sophisticated compacted packaging process which the suspects used to make it occupy less space. The packaging forms a kind of compressed tablet which is wrapped in a plastic and aluminum paper. The PTJ chief here explained that all this work was done to protect the marihuana if the traffickers were forced to throw it into the sea if they were surprised by the authorities while traveling with the "merchandise." "These tablets or bars float in water, which allows the traffickers to return and recover them when the danger is over. [Victor Moreno] [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 4-38] 11635

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM PLANTATIONS DESTROYED--The reconstruction crusade office of Kazerun, in cooperation with the gendarmerie regiment and the office of cooperatives and rural affairs in the city, has destroyed approximately 20 hectares of opium poppies planted in 7 different areas of Kazerun. The destruction process, which began 10 days ago, will continue until all cultivated areas have been destroyed. Also, the first team of the Mamasani mobilization headquarters has returned to Mamasani after destroying poppy fields in Mahur-e Minasi region, located in Bibi Hakimeh. The team destroyed about 15 hectares of opium poppies in this region. [GF201754 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 80 GF] Eighty percent of all opium plantations in Mahur Milasi have been destroyed by the corps of the Revolution Guards, gendarmerie, the national mobilization center and the additional gendarmerie forces dispatched from Shiraz. Our correspondent reports that the eradication of the opium plantations in Mahur Milasi will be completed this week. [GF221345 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80 GF]

CSO: 5300

SENEGAL

EXPERTS NOTE CONSIDERABLE DRUG ABUSE IN AFRICA

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 7-13 Feb 80 pp 9, 10

[Article: "There Is Drug Addiction In Africa, Too "]

[Excerpt] The experts who have been convened in Dakar since 8 January 1980 have just stated: drug addiction in Africa has not reached the proportions that have been experienced in Asia, the United States, or in Europe, but drugs are used a great deal in the African continent. Above all "cannabis [hashish] (or "Indian chanvre") is consumed in Africa, where 55 other plants grow that can be used as drugs. In Senegal, "grass" is called "yamba;" in Morocco and in Algeria, "kif" or "chira;" in Togo, "weed" or "gay." It is smoked in the form of a cigarette or is swallowed with tisane [an herb tea] or in a date paste. It has its producers, peddlers, its circuits; and its consumption has long been known. In Black Africa, during certain rituals, the "sorcerers" give dancers a boiled extract from leaves--nothing but a drug--to give them more endurance and more spirit. In North Africa, "kif" is mixed in with a date paste that old people eat in order to give them more energy. To this traditional consumption today there is added large-scale drug addiction--from mass produced drugs. Moroccan production of hashish is very considerable, especially in the north. In Senegal, during the period between two harvests of rice or peanuts, a peasant sows "yamba" which, for a very small effort yields him between 10,000 and 15,000 CFA francs a kilo. A "yamba" cigarette, nicknamed "bax" by its users, can cost up to 500 CFA francs, that is, 5 times more than a kilo of rice. The Moroccan production of hashish extends far beyond the borders of the country, contrary to that of Senegal where the commercial circuit is still of the artisan-type. International traffickers know the Moroccan market, where they arrive in private planes, pleasure craft, small motor boats, to buy cargoes of "kif" directly from the producers. New Drugs. Setting aside hashish, modern drugs are beginning to make an appearance in Africa. In Dakar, some young people deeply inhale paint and varnish thinner that they call "guentsse," or they add amphetamines to alcohol. The amphetamines, however, are obtained only on prescription. The same phenomenon is known in Togo and in Benin where, according to the delegates of these countries, some "corticoides" can be

found on market stands. These new and more powerful drugs work havoc on young African citizens. There are numerous tragedies, as in the case of a 19-year old youth of Dakar who beheaded his cousin and went off saying that he needed a human skull to go in search of diamonds; and the other one who was engulfed in paranoia and jumped from a third floor. How to resolve this problem? In spite of the seriousness of the problem, the African countries find it difficult to fight drug addition, because there are many causes: the cutting off of family relations in the big African cities, the rural exodus and the social uprooting that it entails, and the ease with which drugs are found. In addition, in some countries there is no organization to curb the availability of drugs on the market, and agreements governing the control of drugs have not even been signed. That is why the Dakar Symposium called for an African and an international cooperation to resolve the problem, since the attitude of each country causes repercussions on the others.

8255  
CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

BRIEFS

ANTI-DRUG BRIGADE CHIEF FREED--Brussels (AFP)--Charged on 19 February by the Brussels drug traffic court, police captain Leon Francois, head of the Belgian anti-drug brigade, and one of his deputies, Willy de Cuyper, an NCO of the constabulary, were freed on Tuesday, 4 March. The three other men charged--a constable and two employees of the criminal information office--are to remain in custody. Captain Francois, who has headed this special brigade since 1971, when it was established, was accused of having allowed "hard" drugs (cocaine and heroin) to slip onto the clandestine market. At the time of his arrest, in January (see LE MONDE of 25 and 29 January), he explained that such traffic enabled his collaborators better to penetrate the Belgian drug traffickers environment. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 80 p 11] 7129

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

DRUG ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Feb p 12

[Text] Drugs! Soft or hard, among students or among immigrants or after intellectual discussions, they do their damage from Belleville to the Nation and from Vincennes to the Republique. Around University faculties or in the neighborhood of after-hours bars, it is readily available for those who know how to get it. First the young people have a good time. The pleasure of some may be the fortune of others. We went to see it closer up. Unfortunately it is an every-day reality.

Last Thursday at 1500 hours at 36 Quai des Orfevres. Narcotics Division. Fourteen men are ready. Six Renault and Simca automobiles of an ordinary appearance, light blue or apple green, weekend color, begin to mutter in the courtyard. They are going to check out drugs--and eventually their suppliers. The hunting season for heroin has been permanently opened.

Behind the convoy, a police emergency vehicle. Some 300 meters from the place to be checked out it accepts the occupants of the cars, who park wherever they can. The emergency vehicle starts off again immediately. It doesn't bother anyone. Routine operation. It stops suddenly at the corner of Louis Bonnet Street and Orillon Street. Inspector Gaillard calm and blond with the body of a TV blurb rapidly prepares his troops. "Ready to go?"

The bar is invaded 10 seconds later: "Your papers, if you please." His tone is calm, polite. It is more impressive than coarse language would be. Everyone understands that this is a serious matter. Kolwezi [translation unknown], courtesy.

On The Road

A foreign clientele: according to the police services, 80 percent of the suppliers, wholesalers and retailers of drugs are from North Africa and the Middle East--mostly from Lebanon and Algeria. It is difficult to corner them. They usually have a tourist passport. Therefore, you can't pick a quarrel with them over their work permits. They make their fortunes in three months, four or five at the maximum. They go back to their countries. Three months later, having made a big splash, they come back again--still as tourists--to remake their fortunes.

Then the policemen, in plain clothes, with sport shirts and long hair, walk down the street. What are they to do? When they find a vendor, he has nothing in his pocket but one dose of hashish. The rest is hidden under the step of a stairway in the little alleys of Belleville or of the Nation where it is hard to tell the difference between a policeman, a gutter cat and a parcel of heroin.

In the first bar, the policemen of the narcotics squad have asked the clients to show their forearms anyway. A pale young woman has a well marked epidermis. However, they won't go beyond that: Who has sold her her 100-franc dream--that's the price of heroin? She doesn't know anything about it. Furthermore, in general the suppliers have found an unbeatable formula. The customers come in their cars. The vendor gets into the car. The negotiation on the price of a joint is made in a private home. No possible pursuit. Everyone is quiet. The young woman in question will receive only advice on the dangers of possession.

The parts of the city that we have visited? Belleville, the Nation, and of course the outskirts of the University of Vincennes. There it is something else: the police and the pushers know each other well--except at Vincennes. Because Vincennes--it was an inspector who told me this--no policeman goes there. At Belleville, they can still go in. On condition that there not be more than five or six, but 15--half of the drug division for the entire Paris region! "Otherwise," he adds, "you're asking for trouble." A University faculty, no: regulations have made the University campus a refuge forbidden to the police. Furthermore, they are waiting for you there with pick handles.

You go into Vincennes in plain clothes. However, it is not comfortable to suggest drugs there. Once you have passed the age of your first communion, you are suspected. Cop, reporter, you are a nuisance. In the neighborhood of the faculty, I have been sold two doses of hashish anyway. At 15 francs each.

Limited by their information, which is very accurate, by their legal prohibitions and by the complicity of the magistrates, the police watch this growth helplessly. In the opinion of each one of them, to judge by their statements, it is unprecedented. They recognize unfailingly the users and the vendors, a professional **knack** which permits them to discern immediately what they call the "crime of the dirty throat." Untiringly they come back, they will come back this evening. Something to break up their private lives. "A policeman's wife," one of them told me, "is more interested in knowing how to make a good stew than in knowing how to broil anything. A beef stew can be heated up again."

They know everything, but they can't do anything.

12116  
CS0: 5300

FRANCE

DRUG STATISTICS: SUMMARY FOR 1979

Paris. LE FIGARO in French 21 Feb 80 p 14

/Text/ In 1980 25,000 drug users were reported in France as seriously addicted. This is the estimate of the police services. In 1979 there were 129 deaths from overdoses of drugs. In 1968 there were only 2,000 known addicts. In other words, drug addiction has become a veritable calamity, a progression which does not seem to be close to slowing down in spite of the great efforts of the customs' agents and of the services charged with putting down the drug traffic. It is very difficult to calculate the quantities of drugs that have poured into the French market inasmuch as the seizures effected on French territory are invalidated by the role played by the French international airports as switching devices.

It was thus that in 1979 the seized drugs represented a value of some 200 million francs. Three-quarters of those drugs were seized by the customs services. In 1979, the custom services alone discovered nearly 4 tons of hemp in the forms of oil, resin and grass; 23 kilograms of opium, 65 kilograms of cocaine and 4,500 doses of LSD. Several drug-trafficking gangs have been broken up which connected Europe and the United States with Southeast Asia or Colombia.

Asia, and more precisely the "golden triangle" in Thailand, is still the chief supplier of hashish (ahead of North Africa and South America) but it chiefly produces opium and its derivative heroin.

On the other hand, Colombia is making a remarkable break-through in the production of cocaine, or "snow."

It was around 1976 that this drug from the past reappeared. It had vanished after the 1939 war. This alkaloid, extracted from the leaves of coca, a shrub native to Central America, is prepared as a slightly crystallized shiny white powder. This is not like heroin, which is dull. Its users generally sniff it, but some inject it either alone or mixed with heroin (the speedball). The return of cocaine is disquieting. First, because it is coming back in force: 96 kilograms were seized in France in 1978 and 58 kilograms in 1979. Then because its importation, unlike the importation via the little individual networks which drain Thai heroin toward Europe, is obviously a well-organized business that operates on a large scale.



Better Organized, More Prudent

The cocaine traffickers seem to be better organized than the dealers in other drugs. They are extremely careful. And most of them are unknown to the police services.

According to the police, the prices of those products on the street have hardly any relation to inflation. If an obstruction in the cocaine traffic has made its price go up to 500 francs a gram on the street in France, hashish has cost about 10 francs a gram as of the beginning of the 1970 decade. Heroin may vary from 200 to 300 francs. As for opium, it is traded at about 200 francs a gram.

These figures, although they put France rather in the hindmost group of the developed countries facing this phenomenon, are however very disquieting. According to the UN Commission on Drugs in its Vienna meeting, a increase in the number of drug addicts is seen everywhere. At the same time, the number of deaths from overdose is also increasing.

The progression of heroin addiction is constant, particularly in Western Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and North America. Cocaine is gaining ground everywhere according to the UN experts, and the habit of smoking coca paste--a form in which the drug is even more perilous--is enjoying a dangerous vogue.

The same increase in consumption is documented for hemp, by far the most extensively used drug. The abuse of barbiturates, sedatives and amphetamines is increasing on all continents. Finally, drug addiction has ceased to be a purely urban phenomenon and more and more women are using drugs.

12116  
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

EFFORTS TO BREAK VINCENNES DRUG NETWORK RESISTED

Paris LE POINT in French 10 Mar 80 p 73

[Article by Jean-Marie Pontaut: "Vincennes: Doubtful Immunity"]

[Text] Where to establish a risk-free heroin black market in Paris? Where else but in a college protected by the university immunity which forbids the police to enter there? That is the clever idea of some traffickers who set up shop in Vincennes College, a business that involves very few students. Of the 70 traffickers questioned by the police since 1977, only three of them had student cards. And the addicts come to Vincennes to do their shopping just as they would go to Belleville or to the Grands Boulevards, other known selling places.

After a similar earlier case which took place at Vincennes in 1977, the BSP, the Anti-Narcotics and Pandering Brigade, settled the problem in less than a month. Plain-clothes detectives moved anonymously around the college and spotted the dealers (heroin sellers). The next day, just before they arrived, the police caught them red-handed with the drugs in their pockets.

However, after a few months, the "narc" detectives who arrested some dealers carrying 200 or 300 grams of heroin in Paris learned that those drugs were on their way to Vincennes. For the traffickers, learning a lesson from 1977, have changed their methods now. They have the drug brought in by an accomplice, swallowed up in the flood of students, who conceals it in a hiding place. The dealer has only to go and pick it up at the spot. That way, he never carries the drug on his person on entering or leaving. These traffickers are recruited from among a small underworld of French and foreign hoodlums. There are some twenty of them, sometimes more on the weekend, and they each sell from 30 to 40 doses a day for 100 francs each (which makes an average of 60,000 to 80,000 francs a day). Some 100 doses on a campus that has an enrollment of 30,000. Several times the administrative personnel and President of the University Pierre Merlin have had violent confrontations with the dealers.

However, contrary to certain rumors, the police have not registered any deaths by overdose in Vincennes. On the other hand, with the addicts

shooting up there in the restrooms, there have been several cases of non-fatal overdoses followed by more or less serious problems. Le Samu [translation unknown] has sometimes intervened and the addicts have had to be taken urgently to the infirmary or to hospitals. Following these incidents, the University Council decided on 25 February to have monitors check student identification cards at the entrance and also that the police could intervene on the campus. However, faced with the students' (physical) hostility, the University Council pitifully turned tail. It sent the monitors back to the rectorate, keeping only the ability to call the BSP detectives to the rescue in an extreme case.

The BSP is obviously rather skeptical because of having been burned once. Previously in 1977, the arrest of a dealer 20 meters from the college provoked a riot. The trafficker's howling stirred up the students who "liberated" him and he made it back to the university triumphantly, with the handcuffs on. Last Friday, head of the BSP Commissioner Andre Soleres went there himself to evaluate the situation. Intervention seems difficult because the main heroin selling places are very far away from the exits. Now the publicity stirred up around Vincennes is going to cause the dealers to flee. By offering them their help in the name of university immunity, some unthinking students are not defending freedom as they claim, but a kind of gangsterism.

11937  
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

HASHISH SEIZURE, HEROIN LABORATORY PRISON SENTENCES

Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Feb 80 12

[Text] One ton of hashish in sheets--enough to manufacture a million cigarettes--has been seized by French customs. The drug was found aboard a sailing ship, the "Esta Vandora," which was on route from Gibraltar to the Netherlands.

The "Nordet," a watch ship for the Dunkerque customs office which was patrolling off Cape Gris Nez boarded the sailing vessel as it was traversing French territorial waters under British colors. Three persons were found on board. Two of them, Yan Mooy, 25 years old and M. Kooyman, 37 years old, were Dutch and one, Otto Simon, 27 years old, was German. They were interrogated yesterday by the customs officers of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The market value of the seized hashish is from 2 to 3 million francs at the purchasing price for the traffickers and 10 million francs at retail.

A smaller but still large quantity of "grass" was also seized at Orly. Twenty-one kilograms of hashish were hidden in two suitcases belonging to a traveler from Nairobi (Kenya). The latter, Robert David Regan, a British subject who lives in Newcastle, where he runs a cabaret, declared that he could not explain "the presence of the hashish in his baggage and that he must have been the victim of a bad joke." He was handed over to the drug division.

In Marseilles, before the tribunal of highest instance, a severe sentence, 30 years in prison, was demanded for Georges Calmet, the principal accused person, employed as the "chemist" in a laboratory which transformed morphine into heroin. This laboratory was discovered in January 1978 near la Ciotat (Bouches-du-Rhone). The government prosecutor demanded, furthermore, 15 years of prison for Raymond Silvani and from 10 to 12 years of prison for Claude Calmet and Louise Belda. Other prison sentences were demanded for other accomplices. The discovery of a clandestine laboratory on 5 February 1978 in the villa "La Galejade" had permitted the discovery of a network of drug-traffickers working between Italy and Southeastern France. The drug coming from Italy was transported by three emigrants from that country who had been arrested and sentenced by the Italian authorities.

12116  
CSO: 5300

46

FRANCE

BRIEFS

MULHOUSE HASHISH SEIZURE--Ninety kg of hashish was confiscated in Mulhouse (Haut-Rhin Department) and police questioned a dozen traffickers whose key man among the workers appeared to be Robert Munsch, a 29-year-old business agent. It was in his town, a suburb of Mulhouse, that the 90 kg of hashish was discovered. Munsch told police that he bought it at Fr 8 per gram and resold it at Fr 10, and that he had done so for 18 months, having already sold a stock of 90 kg. [Text] [Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Mar 80 p 14]

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

BOOK DESCRIBES SUCCESS OF TREATMENT CENTER, PROGRAM

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by Ingalill Osterberg: "Care Center for Young Drug Abusers"]

[Text] Several thousand Swedish young people have serious drug problems and inject hard drugs. The Swedish narcotics debate has been strongly polarized for more than 10 years between the proponents of compulsory care and those who are disdainfully called "narcotics liberals" by their opponents. The former have now acquired support from the so-called Hassela model. Several years of experience have been gained from it, and even such a famous authority as Bengt Borjeson calls it "one of the most important challenges that have been devised in the area of treatment during the past decade."

Hassela is a care center for young drug abusers who have extensive narcotics experience. The Maria Out-Patient Clinic in Stockholm selects the abusers, who cannot be more than 20 years old, and sends them for compulsory treatment to Hassela near Hudiksvall. The staff there believes that it is advantageous to have them far removed from their original environments. In the beginning they are not even allowed contact with their parents. Twelve youths are taken in as a group.

The staff consists of nine people. It is not a matter of therapy here, but training and upbringing under a firmly structured program. The "students" live 2 years under this system--the first year at Hassela, and after the doors to knowledge are open they study at an adult continuation school not far away. The "old folks" at the school maintain continuous contact with Hassela and influence the new students.

Staff Negative

Psychologist Anna Thelander undertook the task of carrying out an analysis of the Hassela system. She has published her experiences as a participating observer in "Hasselakollektivet." She has accomplished this enormously demanding task in a manner which makes it appropriate to recommend the book

even for people other than those who are involved with narcotics problems. Thelander has experienced a real test of her maturity, and kept her heart warm and her head cool in spite of all the attacks that she was subjected to. The staff has, among other things, released a brutal and emotional criticism of her both as a person and a researcher.

It is almost a rule that the staffs of institutions will reject the analyses of researchers if the analyses do not agree with their own interpretations. Such research is regarded as an attack, and I myself have reacted similarly after a scientific criticism. One must ask if it is going to be possible to get researchers to apply the method of participatory observation in the future. It is very trying, with its role conflicts, its identification hazards, and its vulnerability to attack. In Thelander's case the feelings were at a fever pitch, since Hassela was on everyone's lips as controversial. The staff purposely and skillfully succeeded in releasing information to the mass media. The criticism focuses on Thelander's emotions and beliefs.

#### Authoritative Model

It seems entirely natural that Thelander's version of Hassela could not pass uncriticized, since her ideology collided with some entirely different judgments. Still she is frank, because there are many positive elements in this model. The reader must also be very firm and hard-boiled, so as not to reject the experiment simply because it is authoritative and compulsory.

I agree with those who object to other than a short-term, carefully prepared compulsion. But the central question must naturally be whether the young people who have previously gone through the system--something over 100--could have received any additional or better help somewhere else. Unfortunately that does not seem likely. The alternative would have been a young people's prison or a reform school, and our experience with that kind of "treatment" has not been favorable. On the other hand one should not embrace a mentality which implies that the end justifies the means.

Compulsion seems to satisfy many people's need to find simple solutions to complicated problems. At Hassela they speak of "positive constraint" or "constraint to freedom" and claim that these undesirable youths would never voluntarily have chosen treatment. They think that the abusers have gone too far down and their distrust is too great for voluntariness to work in the drug abuser's struggle to change his situation.

#### Suitable Only for the Young

Opponents of compulsory care--correctly, I believe--think that compulsion used on the rejected is a discriminatory act, that it stimulates regression and cannot contribute to development, that it has a negative influence on the staff and makes them suspicious and does not promote the development of new methods. An important argument is that experiences of this compulsory care for youths cannot be extended to apply to grownups. Compulsion is naturally regarded as still more insulting by them than by teen-agers.

Hassela is building on a political consciousness. They are depending heavily on awakening youth to the ideology of world socialism and solidarity. The objective is to show that the drug problem has its roots in the oppression of the working class. Critics ask themselves which explanations the youths from other social groups will believe. Does not this interpretation of socialism contain strong conflicts and hidden messages showing that even this system cannot refrain from casting out its detractors?

#### Work and Physical Training

Some hints about the contents of the program in this care center which the authorities are responsible for. The demands are strict but they are combined with genuine concern. The pioneer spirit and the staff's devotion at all times removes much of that which causes cruelty in social control. There is no therapy conducted. There are no conversation groups, but there are confrontations in groups. There they criticize--often moralizing--the young people's errant daily behavior. The objective is to give them a new identity, a new self-confidence.

It is not difficult to agree when they say that these young people should not be regarded as sick patients and that it is necessary to mobilize their positive resources. Work makes up the framework of the program. They must learn to work at heavy and single-handed tasks and achieve a new rhythm in their lives. Physical training plays a central role: riding, skiing, a strenuous mountain hike at the beginning of the term. Later a mountain trip is conducted, and the first year culminates with a trip abroad. They even have dance lessons and restaurant visits as recreation. It seems surprising that alcohol is not totally forbidden. Thelander points out that one revealing question is how does the system deal with its detractors or with those who do not fit in. Does Hassela make them distrustful of all other care? Can they seek help somewhere else, or do they condemn themselves to a still deeper decline?

#### An Evaluation

How is Hassela doing, what are the results? Researcher Anders Andren has recently published his final report with an evaluation. He shows that the youths who have passed through the system during a 3-year period have been more handicapped than other abusers. In their backgrounds there are difficult family conditions, many placings in institutions, changed foster homes, hard abuse, prostitution, and criminality.

The follow up shows that a majority live a social life or have some form of employment, that they are not criminals or involved in serious misbehavior. Hassela has not had more financial support than any other care project. In 1978 the costs were 285 kronor per day. Andren is a careful optimist on behalf of Hassela. But he says that the results of the treatment cannot be judged because comparable data is not available. He concludes that the results should not be interpreted as a justification for compulsory treatment. At Hassela they say that these youths need rehabilitation and many agree with that. We need--not Hassela--but a similar energetic struggle to find new solutions for those who now get "social care" in our institutions.



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SWEDEN

POLICE SEEK NEW LAWS TO PENETRATE DRUG SMUGGLING RINGS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Mar 80 p 10

[Text] One day last autumn a policeman in plain clothes took a shuttle train at Stockholm's Central Station and traveled north. He carried a brief case containing 250,000 kronor in bills. That was the beginning of the seizure of one of the largest narcotics sharks in the country.

Following instructions from a drug pusher the policeman descended from the train at a station on the line to Marsta. There he met the pusher. When the latter saw the money he clearly understood that the "customer" was serious.

"Wait here 20 minutes," said the pusher, and he disappeared.

And 20 minutes later he was back at the station with a large parcel of heroin which he delivered to the policeman. At that point his career in the heroin business came to a sudden end, at least for several years.

Out of the shadows at the station a number of policemen came forth and seized the surprised drug pusher.

This is an unorthodox method for the police to utilize. The law gives no clear directive as to whether this is permitted or not.

Police Division Chief Esbjorn Esbjornsson of the National Swedish Police Board was the one who took the initiative in the entire operation.

"I can thank the National Bank of Sweden that everything went so well. They produced the money in one hour," said Esbjornsson to SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

To Use Provocation

Because the law does not give any clear directive the police must in these cases be guided by the decision of the JO [Parliamentary Ombudsman] on the subject of provocation. According to that the police can use provocation to bring out proof that a crime has already been committed. That is what happened in the case of the simulated heroin purchase.

By following this decision the police cannot provoke anyone to commit a crime.

"In this way we can lock up notorious narcotics criminals. We do not know whether this is legal, but we will work to get a new law enacted," explains Esbjornsson.

The police are now going on the offensive against narcotics criminals. The market has changed character. It is now dominated entirely by foreign criminal syndicates and gangs which the Swedish police are finding it very difficult to penetrate.

"Swedes are now out of the picture," said Esbjornsson.

For several months now a working group in the police department has been preparing a recommendation for new and more effective search methods.

The police want to have, among other things, greater latitude for wire tapping. Today the police must have the permission of a court to tap a suspect's telephone. The use of secret microphones and other electronic eavesdropping devices is also prohibited.

"Perhaps we know that a narcotics courier and a pusher will meet in a hotel room when the courier arrives from abroad. Now we have no possibility of listening to the conversation, which we would like to do.

"We would also like to utilize TV surveillance. As it is now we must display a notice that an area is under TV surveillance. In order to use TV surveillance in a public place we must also have permission from the county government," said Esbjornsson.

"We would like to have an exception for the police. That would be in the best interests of the people."

Esbjornsson maintains that in order to combat the foreign gangs the police must penetrate them and study them from inside. Now we know very little about how they are organized. To make this possible for the police new methods must be used. In certain cases this requires changes in the laws.

#### Start Being Used Next Year

In May the police working group is expected to be finished with its recommendation. If it goes through the police can begin to use the new search methods next year.

"Really we should seize the narcotics which are intended for Sweden as near the source as possible, before the large amounts are split up into smaller bundles," said Police Division Chief Esbjornsson.

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SWEDEN

## BRIEFS

SCHOOL DRUG DEALERS--The narcotics police and the local investigation divisions of the Stockholm police are now working together in a drive against small drug pushers who are introducing narcotics to youths in schoolyards and other places. A military unit which was having problems with narcotics was helped by police with drug-sniffing dogs, and the dogs could discover the places where the drugs were hidden. On Wednesday afternoon and evening attention was focused on some schools and areas around neighborhood youth centers in the southern section of the city. The situation was apparently better than at the time of a raid several days ago, but the drive is going to continue at the present level. "We are attacking wherever the public, school authorities, or the staffs of the youth centers report that pushing is going on," said one of the investigators. "Tips on pushers are naturally welcome. Just phone to the local police investigation division, and they will respond." The problem for the narcotics police in Stockholm has been that their manpower inputs for the prevention of drugs being sold to youths reduces the effort that can be applied to counter the major gangs which are supplying the drugs to Sweden. It is hoped that through cooperation with the local police investigation divisions a manpower balance can be achieved. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Mar 80 p 10] 9287

NARCOTICS POLICE OPERATIONS ABROAD--RPS [The National Swedish Police Board] has requested in a letter to the government that Swedish policemen continue to serve in Bangkok and The Hague. Against the background of the worrisome narcotics situation RPS believes that it would be unwise to reduce police surveillance of the international drug situation. The police may also request the stationing of a man in Turkey, since Turkish gangs have taken over a part of the European narcotics market. Since 1977 two Swedish policemen have been stationed in the Swedish embassies in Bangkok and The Hague. RPS wants to extend these assignments until the middle of 1981. The policemen cooperate with the Thai and the Dutch police as well as police authorities from other countries. They have been able to obtain tips about planned smuggling operations and new distribution routes which have led to drug seizures in Europe. In its letter to the government RPS points out that the narcotics situation is cause for concern. In 1979 there were 614 kg of heroin seized in Europe, while the figure for 1978 was 539 kg. During most of the 1970s the illegal heroin market in Europe was dominated by the Chinese, who operated from the Netherlands. The Chinese influence has, however, diminished during recent years. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Mar 80 p 12] 9287

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54

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