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JPRS L/9089

14 May 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 21/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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BURMA

REBEL GROUPS DERIVE MAIN INCOME FROM DRUG TRAFFIC

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 17

[Article by Zaw Win in Rangoon]

[Text]

DESPITE a relentless anti-narcotics campaign by the government in recent years, plenty of opium is still grown illicitly in Burma and finds its way through Thailand into the world drug market. Exact figures are hard to get but informed sources estimate Burma's annual opium production at about 200 tonnes.

Burmese anti-narcotics officers say they seized 557 kilogrammes (1216 rounds) of narcotics in 1979. The rest of the opium is presumably smuggled out of the country.

The trade is being kept alive by various armed rebel groups who derive their main income from the traffickers and by the Shan and Lahu tribesmen who prefer to grow opium rather than other crops because it pays more.

Burmese communist insurgents, self-proclaimed "fighters of freedom against the government of President Ne Win," are involved in the opium trade.

So are other rebel groups built on tribal lines, such as the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), the Shaw State Army (SSA), and the Palaung and Lahu rebels.

These diverse rebel groups are often brought together by their common desire to safeguard their stakes in the clandestine drug trade.

Burmese army troops have penetrated deep into the jungles and struck serious blows at strongholds of drug-running rebels. But military officials admit it is impossible to monitor constantly or patrol the vast border areas.

The terrain on the Burmese side of the notorious "Golden Triangle" area — where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Burma meet — is extremely rugged, which is often to the advantage of drug-runners and their protectors, the guerillas.

Although opium production from the Golden Triangle is said to have declined sharply in recent years, it continues to remain a source of international concern.

In 1974, the Burmese government launched a five-year opium eradication programme.

Financed with the help of US\$6.5 million from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and the Burmese government's contribution of US\$8 million, the pro-

gramme aimed at total eradication of illicit opium production and trafficking by 1979.

Recent aerial surveys and ground checks, however, revealed the existence of 3,002 acres of illicit opium fields in the Shan state, with 200 acres located close to Taunggyi, the state capital.

Special army and police anti-narcotic contingents were thrown into Shan state to try to strike down this year's crop. They reported that they had destroyed 1,200 acres of opium in December and January.

Soldiers and police are now going after the rest of the opium crop.

Last year a US congressional delegation led by representative Lester Wolff visited the Burmese side of the Golden Triangle area.

Mr Wolff told reporters after the trip that he was convinced anti-narcotic measures in Burma were synonymous with anti-rebel operations, since the rebels are deeply involved in opium trade.

Mr Wolff, who once criticised the Burmese government for alleged use of US foreign-aid helicopters in military operations against the rebels, said that he was now satisfied that the use of the helicopters against drug-running rebels was justified. — Reuter

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MALAYSIA

DRUG REHABILITATION CENTER OPENED IN SARAWAK

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Feb 80 p 14

[Text]

KUCHING, Fri. — Sarawak's first dadah addicts' rehabilitation centre at the seventh mile Jalan Penrissen here will have its first intake after the Chinese New Year, State Assistant Minister of Welfare Services, Puan Hafsah Harun, said today.

Renovation of the former centre of protective study had been completed and it would be able to accommodate between 800 to 1,000 addicts, she said.

At the centre, the addicts would be given ample opportunity assistance and treatment to turn over new leaf and lead a normal life, she added.

They would be there for a minimum of six months depending on how well they responded to treatment, she said.

Previously dadah addicts were treated at the mental hospital here.

Increase

On the dadah menace in the State, Puan Hafsah said it was on the increase.

She called for all-out efforts by the public, particularly parents and teachers, to instil in the children the fear of dadah addiction.

Puan Hafsah, who is also State Pemadam vice president, hoped the mass media would not highlight the value of seized dadah in the black market as this would encourage more people to be involved in drug trafficking trade.

She also said the \$1.5 million home for wayward girls in Miri in the Fourth Division would be ready by early next year. — Bernama.

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MALAYSIA

DRUG ABUSE SEEN AS SECURITY THREAT, NOT SOCIAL PROBLEM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Feb 80 p 28

[Excerpt]

VIENNA, Thurs. — Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has called on the United Nations to treat the drug abuse scourge as a threat to national security, stability and resilience and not as a social problem.

There were ample historical examples where psychedelic drugs had weakened societies and nations, Tan Sri Ghazali said at a special session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs here yesterday.

He said a conceptual framework to imbibe in the minds of people a revulsion towards drugs must be developed and this must take the form of a response within the individual's psyche.

"Obviously to create the correct milieu, the indoctrination process should commence from the cradle and continue right through infancy, adolescence and finally adulthood.

"We must alter and expand our consciousness

and remove the lacunae in the conceptual development of both national and international strategies with each nation fully aware of the real and potential dangers of drugs," he said.

Because of the humanitarian overtones in the conceptual approach to the problem, the programmes and efforts in the areas of the source of supply, the education and information and research had been somewhat limited and in some cases grossly inadequate, he said.

"Until there is a global attitudinal change from the humanitarian overtones to one of security, I guess even the most successful of the segments of the programme, which is legislation and enforcement with regard to illicit trafficking will continue to be deficient," he said.

"We must take a fresh look at our policies and programmes in eradicating the supply from the areas where poppies are grown. On the basis of the proposed concept, a new international strategy which will facilitate the control of licit and illicit production will have to be devised."

Policy

He proposed that a policy should be adopted by which no licit production would be allowed throughout the

world. All cultivation of the opium poppy would be considered as an illegal activity.

To ensure the availability of opium for medicinal purpose, he said a United Nations designated body be authorised to undertake the cultivation with the close co-operation of the governments wherever these farms were sited.

Likewise, the production of synthetic psychoactive drugs should be prohibited.

On research, Tan Sri Ghazali said the Malaysian National Dadah Research Centre had presented a proposal for the development of a collaborative undertaking in regional assessment efforts to form a base for a regional data bank.

He said this proposal had been endorsed at a recent Asean meeting of drug experts and the centre had also been designated as a WHO collaborating centre for research and training in the field of dadah dependence and had been accorded the status of functioning as the Asean monitoring and co-ordinating secretariat.

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MALAYSIA

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DRUG ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 10

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. — The Government has approved the setting up of a Pemadam rehabilitation camp to provide vocational training to dadah addicts.

Pemadam's Chairman for Treatment and Rehabilitation, Dr Tan Tiong Hong, said today that the camp, the first of its kind in the country, would be situated on a 31-acre plot near Kampong Malaysia in Sungai Besi.

It will start taking in the first batch of inmates in Octo-

ber to provide vocational, mental and physical training for one year.

He said the training would give addicts not only the opportunity to rehabilitate but would also give them greater chances of employment.

Dr Tan said Pemadam would also set up an employment secretariat to help ex-addicts secure jobs.

"We will ask representatives from the private sector to join the employment committee to help them select trained ex-addicts to work with their re-

spective companies," he added. He said Pemadam would also try to acquire an adjoining 20 acres of land, including a used tin mine, to be used by the inmates for fishery and aquacultural activities.

Meanwhile, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Seri Syed Ahmad Shahabudin said the police force would be strengthened by more than 1,000 men to combat dadah abuse.

Ex-addicts would also be given intelligence courses to be the "eyes and ears" of the Government in its attempt to stamp out the menace.

The Government had already declared dadah abuse as more dangerous than the communist threat.

Strong measures were being taken as the number of addicts in the city alone had soared up to 25,000.

In supporting the establishment of the camp, he said about 85 to 90 per cent of the dadah addicts who underwent treatment at various rehabilitation centres went back to dadah addiction.

This, he said, was mainly due to the difficulty in getting employment because of the lack of proper training.

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MALAYSIA

THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT FOR Hardcore ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

IPOH, Thurs. — "Hardcore" dadah addicts will have a better chance to be rehabilitated with a new therapy introduced by the Pusat Pertolongan — the help centre for the rehabilitation of addicts.

The centre has developed the first therapeutic approach to help chronic dadah dependants.

"There is no reason to despair no matter how badly a person is addicted or how long he is on dadah or how many times he has failed in his attempt to give up dadah," said the centre's president, Encik Yakob Abdul Rahman Scholer, here today.

"Experience has shown that they need different therapies and this has now been introduced.

"The centre has since last November set up this new therapeutic centre in Batu Gajah, which is separate from the one for "normal dadah abusers".

"Since then more than 30 'hardcore' dadah addicts have gone through this centre with over-

whelming positive response," he added.

Encik Yakob said the new therapy includes some of the latest techniques including reality therapy and primal sessions.

It is designed to develop deep self-awareness and subsequent behavioural changes towards self responsibility and maturity.

Encik Yakob said the centre was constantly searching for new ways of helping people to improve their personality.

"Many positive changes have been introduced and more are expected with the return in May of two of our therapeutic staff on specialised training in the United States.

"With this, the centre is looking ahead towards a dynamic role in this field jointly with other organisations with similar aims," he said.

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MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Two Get Life Sentences

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Feb 80 p 13

[Text]

PENANG, Tues. - Two men, who pleaded guilty to dadah trafficking, were sentenced to life imprisonment by the High Court today.

Ice-water seller Koay Hock Bok, 47, and Tan Ah Pee, 41, admitted a joint charge of trafficking in 672 grammes of heroin in Kampung Perak Road on April 2 1976.

In addition, Mr Justice Gunn Chit Tuan ordered that Tan, who admitted one conviction for having dadah in 1973, be given six strokes of the rotan.

The life sentences for both men are to commence from the date of their arrests on April 2 1976.

Mr Karpal Singh, counsel for Koay, said this was the first drug trafficking case under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance in which the accused had pleaded guilty

in High Court and he urged the court to consider their plea as a mitigating factor in assessing sentence.

DPP Mohamed Yamin bin Haji Ismail, in asking for the death penalty, said the government had realised the dadah problem and its effect on society.

Consideration

Encik Yamin said it was his view the court would not be performing its function properly if the seriousness of the situation was not reflected in the sentence or if the sentence imposed appeared to defeat the object of the statute.

In passing sentence, Mr Justice Gunn said the offence was committed in 1976 and he took into consideration the fact that both accused would have been tried three years ago if the trial had

not been delayed.

Mr Karpal Singh said there had been worst cases and the death penalty should be reserved for these.

It would not be in the public interest for the Attorney-General to appeal in cases where an accused had pleaded guilty to a charge of trafficking and received life imprisonment, he said. This would deter others from pleading guilty.

Mr Karpal Singh said Koay, a first offender, in pleading guilty and admitting the facts, showed penitence.

Mr R. Rajasingam, for Tan, said it was only in 1977 that amendments were made to tighten loopholes in law in view of the serious problem of dadah trafficking.

He said both accused were not members of a syndicate. They were

only small-time runners. Tan has four children, the eldest a spastic and the youngest only four years old.

Giving the facts of the case, DPP Yamin said Central Narcotics Bureau officers, acting on a tip-off, laid an ambush at a bridge in Kampung Perak Road on April 2 1976.

About an hour later they saw Tan riding a motor-cycle. Koay, who was riding pillion, was carrying a plastic bag.

The officers identified themselves and Inspector Mohamed Hamzah and a sergeant grabbed Tan and Koay who put up a struggle.

Another Inspector and a constable helped Inspector Hamzah and the sergeant to arrest Tan and Koay.

Police found three plastic packets of a substance suspected to be heroin wrapped in newspaper inside the plastic bag.

The packets were found by the Chemistry Department to contain 672 grammes of heroin.

Syndicate Head Arrested

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

PENANG, Fri. — Police have arrested a man they believe to be the mastermind of an international dadah trafficking syndicate.

The man, aged 30, was picked up last Saturday as he checked in at Bayan Lepas Airport for a flight to Kuala Lumpur.

The CID chief here, Mr William Lim, today confirmed the arrest of the man, who is believed to be Singaporean.

Police has sought Interpol assistance in connection with the case.

Police believe the suspect has been involved with dadah trafficking for sometime.

They also believe he had an accomplice who left for Kuala Lumpur on Saturday before the arrest.

Opium Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Feb 80 p 19

[Text]

MALACCA, Mon. — A bus driver, Lim Hock Lai, 35, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on two counts of drug offences.

He pleaded guilty to the first charge of possessing 10.8 grammes of opium at his house in Lorong Datuk Manila on Jan 1.

On the second charge, he admitted possessing two sets of smoking pipes, a towel containing traces of opium and several other accessories at the same time and place.

Court president Augustine Paul sentenced him to nine months' on the first charge and three months' on the second charge.

Soldier Sentenced

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. -- A soldier from Sarawak, Peter Leonard bin Bud, 30, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Sessions Court for possession of drugs.

He was sentenced to nine months for having 0.04 grammes of heroin at the Second Division, Sungai Besi Camp, at 11 a.m. on Nov. 1, 1976.

He was given another four months for possessing two rolls of cannabis at the same place and time.

The sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

Heroin Seized

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

BUTTERWORTH, Thurs. -- Police caught a suspected dadah pusher as he was trying to flush 150 grammes of heroin down a toilet in Telok Air Tawar early today.

A married couple has been detained in connection with the raid on a house in Kampung Setoi, Telok Air Tawar, about eight miles from here.

The seizure, worth about \$18,000, was an unexpected success for the police.

They had gone to the house in search of a man whom they believed could help solve an attempted murder case in Bukit Mertajam in 1978, in which a policeman, was shot.

According to information received, the wanted man could be staying in Kampung Setoi.

A 10-man party led by Bukit Mertajam OCPD ASP Aziz Nawi and Deputy OCPD (crime) Acting ASP Mazlan Jamil surrounded a house at 2.30 a.m.

"The occupants apparently saw the police approaching and one of them ran to the annexe with a packet of heroin.

"He was about to flush it down the toilet when police grabbed him," a spokesman said.

The heroin, which is enough for more than 30,000 shots, were seized.

Heroin Sentences

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Feb 80 p 8

[Text]

IPOH, Fri. -- A 24-year-old woman was among three people who received jail sentences today for having dadah.

Lee Yoon Yew, from Kampung Simee, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, effective from Jan. 3, when she admitted possessing a straw tube containing heroin at Lorong Satu in Kampung Simee about 6.25 p.m. on Jan. 3.

The other two, Ong Chin Eong and Wong Tak, were each sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for having about 0.03 grammes and 0.09 grammes of heroin respectively.

Ong, 29, from Kampung Tawas, admitted committing the offence in Jalan Clark on Oct. 16, last year while Wong, also 29, pleaded guilty to committing the offence at the regrouping area in Menglembu on Jan. 2.

Drug Raids

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Feb 80 p 17

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Sat. — Police have stepped up action against dadah addicts by raiding known dadah hangouts in Kuala Kedah, seven miles from here.

OCPD Supt. Haji Kassim bin Yunus said today a total of 450 people in the town have been screened.

He said police detained 19 people suspected to be dadah addicts. Another three were detained for not carrying their identity cards and four more were summoned for traffic offences.

Haji Kassim said the 19 people were taken to the General Hospital for

a medical check-up.

He said this was the first time police carried out a large operation against dadah addicts in Kuala Kedah, following numerous complaints from the people about addicts.

He said 150 officers and men took part in the six-hour operation which began at 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Haji Kassim said similar operations would be carried out in Alor Star to flush out dadah addicts.

Heroin Trial

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Feb 80 p 10

[Text]

SEREMBAN, Tues. — A plastic bag containing three packets of heroin was found hidden in a television set during a police raid on a house, the Sessions Court here was told today.

Insp. Othman Yusoff of the Port Dickson police said that during the raid on the house in Kampung India, Bukit Pelandok, Port Dickson, on Dec. 29,

1978, police found three packets of heroin in a bottle wrapped in a plastic bag, hidden in the television set.

Insp. Othman was testifying at the trial of K. Parthippan who is charged with having 9.74 grammes of heroin.

Parthippan pleaded not guilty.

Hearing was adjourned to March 14.

Life Sentence Appealed

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Feb 80 p 6

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — The Federal Court today reserved judgment on an appeal by a construction worker, Tan Too Kia, 30, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for dadah trafficking.

The Seremban High Court had on March 23 last year found him guilty of trafficking in 33lb 15oz (15 kilos) of raw opium at the junction of Jalan Labu and the Federal Highway, Seremban,

at 12.45 p.m. on Sept. 20, 1978 with two others still at large.

Tan, however, was acquitted on another charge of trafficking in 242.7 grammes of heroin at the same time and place at the close of the prosecution's case.

The appeal today was heard by the Lord President, Tun Mohamed Suffian, Mr Justice Wan Sulaiman and Mr Justice Ibrahim Manan.

Counsel Mr Karpal Singh submitted that the

High Court judge erred in admitting Tan's cautioned statement.

He argued the judge failed to consider that Insp. Lias bin Abu Bakar was not called upon to testify at a "trial-within-a-trial" on Tan's allegation that he was assaulted.

He added that Insp. Ang Seng Wan, who recorded the statement, did it in Hokkien and not Teochew, which was Tan's native dialect.

Mr Karpal Singh said that without the cau-

tioned statement, there was no other evidence to connect Tan with the crime and his defence would not have been called.

DPP Mr Mah Weng Kwai replied that Insp. Lias was called during the trial proper but was not cross-examined on any allegation of assault by the defence.

He argued that if Tan had been assaulted, he would have had informed the other police officers or even the magistrate.

Crimes Linked to Drugs

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 2 Feb 80 p 2

[Excerpts]

KUCHING.—Armed robbery, thefts, extortion and drug offences are all on the increase in the First Division.

And senior police officers blame the crime increase on unemployed young people and drug addicts.

Mr Khoo said most of the criminal cases reported to the police involved drug addicts who either stole, robbed or extorted money in an attempt to feed their addiction.

He said extortion cases had gone

up from 10 in 1978 to 14 last year and a total of 63 people had been detained for drug offences, many of them first offenders. Of the 63, heroin was found on 39 of them, two were carrying ganja and the other two were carrying opium or pills.

Mr Khoo attributed the increase in drug addiction to two main factors — the lack of jobs for young people leaving school and the movement of easily-influenced young people from rural areas into the towns where they could fall prey to drug pushers who posed as friends.

Drug Sentences

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 23 Feb 80 p 18

[Excerpts]

KUCHING. — A young man who claimed his father did not care for him was introduced to drugs by fellow soldiers soon after he joined the Malaysian Army.

Before Kuching District Court was 23-year-old Mohamad bin Zakaria, alias Henry Lai Boon Seng, of no fixed address, who was sent to a drug rehabilitation centre for six months for possessing drugs.

Mohamad worked for three months as a sea-man on the Kiong Seng plying between Sarawak and Indonesia and then as a security guard with Sarawak Motor Industries before joining the army where he was introduced to drugs and left after a few months because he was homesick; he has twice been in Sarawak Mental Hospital's detoxification centre for treatment.

In another Kuching drug case, 20-year-old labourer Mohamad Sahari bin Nek, alias Mega, of Lada Pedas, was fined \$250 for possessing heroin in.

Probationary Inspector Fatimah binte Eden, prosecuting, said that on August 29 last year Sahari was detained and taken to Kuching central police station where police found a straw containing heroin between his buttocks.

Magistrate Encik Clement Eddy was told Sahari had two previous convictions.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

COUNTRY'S ANTIDRUG MEASURES EXAMINED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] In a committee of the Economic and Social Council, a UN organ, Pakistan has supported the formulation of an international strategy of action against illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. Signatory to an international convention against drug-abuse, Pakistan is in the forefront of countries taking serious measures to root out the causes of this modern-day curse. The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, set up to coordinate efforts with other international bodies working against the spread of noxious addiction, has been active compiling information about the patterns of cultivation and consumption of such traditional intoxicants as cannabis and opium. Anti-narcotic legislations have already been enforced and last year a total clampdown on the sale and consumption of opium was nothing short of a daring and courageous measure against drug-abuse. Similarly, a strictly observed ban on the cultivation of the two well-known herbs over an extensive area of the country has virtually put an end to easy availability of narcotic drugs. It has been disclosed by the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board that 80 per cent of the opium and charas produced is domestically consumed and, since the ban, both the production and the consumption have been drastically reduced. In the Punjab alone thousands of beds in different hospitals were arranged to receive opium-addicts during the weaning period. Most of them have recovered and joined the masses of normal humanity.

However, any complete measure will require more financial and organisational resource than Pakistan can muster as a developing country. It is common knowledge that the Northern Areas of the country were once a part of a larger region comprising Tibet, Ladakh and Sinkiang where the British colonisers had encouraged cultivation of poppy. Mass addiction to opium in China which led to what is termed as opium wars, was managed on the strength of these 'nurseries' of opium. The Northern areas in Pakistan today are in some cases the most difficult of access and contain some of the least frequented regions of the world. The people who inhabit them eke out a very precarious economic existence and, more often than not, depend on poppy-cultivation exclusively for their survival. To implement the ban on poppy-cultivation, some kind of compensation or crop-substitution will have to be made

available to them which is a measure requiring the kind of financial lay-out Pakistan cannot afford. Recently, director of the Vienna-based UN fund for Drug Abuse Control had occasion to observe the campaign against poppy-cultivation in Pakistan and expressed himself satisfied with the success of the operation. He was nonetheless made conscious of the fact that no considerable success could be achieved in the Northern Areas of the country without international participation. Given the alarming state of addiction in the West which actually pushes the poorer Third World states into problems related to poppy cultivation, a concerted assault on the complex economic factors would be most advisable. In Pakistan, ideological considerations go against the production and consumption of narcotics which in itself is a favourable factor in the campaign.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM, CHARAS SEIZED--Attock, April 23--The Attock Khurd police, in a raid have recovered more than 1400 grams of charas and 100 grams of opium from the possession of Ashraf resident of Kanwer Garh District Gujranwala and arrested him under Hodood and Excise Act. According to the police the accused was travelling in a Rawalpindi bound bus. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Apr 80 p 6]

NARCOTICS SMUGGLER HELD--The staff of Pakistan Narcotics Control Board apprehended early yesterday morning a young educated resident of Karachi while attempting to smuggle out contraband drug to Amsterdam. He was caught by the Deputy Assistant Director PNCB, shortly before boarding an Amsterdam-bound PIA flight. The examination of baggage of accused Ahmad Sadiq, son of an Executive Engineer, had resulted in the recovery of 3700 morphine tablets and 80 grams morphine powder valued at about Rs. 5 lakh in the international underground market. The accused had concealed the contraband in "Romeo Juliat talcum powder and Brute shampoo packs." The PNCB sources suspect that Ahmad Sadiq was acting as a courier for an international gang of narcotic smugglers headed by a Pakistani in Amsterdam and who is stated to be in this illegal trade for the last 12 years. He was recently released from a Copenhagen jail after five years. The PNCB official told APP that this gang also include some foreign smugglers. He said that international police was being contacted for the arrest of gang leader in Amsterdam. His name is being kept confidential so as not to provide him an opportunity to escape. He said that the accused has confessed to have undertaken a couple of similar visits abroad in the past few months and he is suspected to have been used for taking drugs to London also. Further investigation is in progress.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 Apr 80 p 5]

LAHORE OPIUM HAUL--Excise staff seized 7,500 grams opium worth one lakh from the GTS Bus Stand on Friday. One person, Nazir Ahmad of Manshera was arrested. This is the biggest opium haul in the city seized after its prohibition under the Islamic Law. The raid was conducted on an information by the Excise Inspector Mian Riaz Ahmad. The accused Nazir was carrying a trunk full of opium when he was hauled up. The small pieces of opium were concealed in plastic bags. The contraband opium, it was stated, was being trafficking in from the opium cultivated areas for its sale in the province of Punjab. A case under the Islamic Law was registered against the accused. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 8]

OPIUM SEIZED--Bannu Police and Excise Staff during a surprise raid, recovered 110 grams opium from one Umar Zaman, 5 grams charas from Sultan. In another raid Mr Osmatullah Khan Marwat Excise Inspector Bannu recovered 28 grams charas from Mohammad Afsar Khan. Police has arrested two notorious out-laws from different places during surprise raid. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 16 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

NATION'S ANTIDRUG PUSHING DRIVE WIDENED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] President Marcos further widened yesterday the government campaign against drug addiction and pushers by ordering the imposition of capital punishment for those found guilty of illegal distribution, importation, and manufacture even of regulated drugs.

This new penalty is contained in Presidential Decree No 1683 which further amended R.A. No 6425, otherwise known as the Dangerous Drugs Act.

In an earlier decree issued in Baguio City, the President imposed capital punishment for the illegal use, sale and distribution of prohibited drugs.

In issuing the new decree, the President pointed out "the campaign against the manufacture and distribution of dangerous drugs is one of the nation's primary concerns in the fight against criminality and lawlessness."

He took note of the fact that the use of regulated drugs as a substitute for prohibited drugs has become rampant.

The new decree also expanded the list of regulated drugs covered by the Dangerous Drugs Act to include "nitrazepan," a generic term for "mogadon" and similar benzodiazepene derivatives.

The powers of the Dangerous Act Board are also expanded under the new decree. It is now authorized to order the manufacture, production and compounding drugs and to determine the quantity and quality of dangerous drugs which may be manufactured, imported and held in stock by authorized importer, manufacturer or distributor.

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA FARM RAIDED--Cabanatuan City, March 23. Some 2,600 fully-grown marijuana plants worth P260,000 were uprooted and confiscated Friday by a constabulary-police team during a raid at sitio Bibutel, barangay Conversion, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija. Cap Rodrigo Bluyo, commander of the 183rd PC Company who led the raiding party, identified the owner-cultivators of the marijuana plants as Peter Bulayo and Jose Pachigan, both Igorots and natives of Benguet, Mt Province. The PC said the marijuana plants had been discovered in a 600-square meter plantation near a river and surrounded with trees. The suspects evaded arrest while the confiscated plants were taken by the raiders to the Constabulary laboratory at Camp Crame, Quezon City, Buluyo said. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Mar 80 p 2]

INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING--The Philippines is being used as a jumping ground of an international drug syndicate involving Hongkong and Australia. "We have strong evidence that the Philippines is being used as a jumping ground by an international drug ring," said Felicisimo Lazaro, Manila police station 5 commander, following the arrest of a Swiss national Sunday night inside a hotel room in Ermita while in possession of 11 plastic bags of high grade marijuana. Arrested was Peter Fray, 41, salesman of Rubishakos of Switzerland. He was nabbed inside room No 1 of Travelers Pension on M.H. Del Pilar st. in Ermita by Manila police station 5 operatives led by Sgt Eduardo Mediavillo. His arrest followed a week-long surveillance by the Station 5 operatives. Initial investigation showed that Fray arrived last March 16. The marijuana leaves were intended for shipment to Amsterdam, police said. According to Lazaro, the police also recovered \$1,400 in travellers checks. Fray told police investigators that nine bags of marijuana came from Thailand while three others were obtained in Cebu. The Swiss national did not name his sources, saying that he just got directions by phone and was led to an undisclosed place where he picked up the stuff. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

REORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU

Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Feb 80 p 15

[Text]

THE Central Narcotics Bureau has carried out a major reshuffle of men and duties in readiness against the threat of an inflow of drugs following the bumper poppy harvests in the Golden Triangle area now.

Already a number of countries in this region have experienced increased drug trafficking activities originating from the Golden Triangle — an area bordering Burma, Laos and Thailand — since harvesting started at the end of last year.

The CNB's re-organisation is effective since last Friday. It involves a reduction of its special projects section to a mere skeleton unit and combining its manpower with that of the enforcement section to form a pool of experienced officers and men.

They will spread out into all the eight police land divisions in teams to establish a network of "listening posts" throughout the country to monitor the ground situation and provide feedback on the drug situation.

The CNB director, Mr Tee Tui Ba, yesterday confirmed the reorganisation. He said

this was part of the bureau's strategy to make the most of its manpower.

The change was necessary as there had been a shift in priorities on the drug scene.

He said the special projects section had hitherto been involved in protracted investigations into major drug-trafficking syndicates but strict enforcement and vigilance by the bureau, Customs and the police had crippled or wiped out almost all these rings in the past few years.

As such, the workload and pressures on the section had eased considerably and with the anticipated increase in drug activities, particularly "ant" traffic at the Causeway, manpower from the section had been diverted to tackle the immediate threat.

The new teams created will each be headed by a senior narcotics officer, and each team will, in turn, be broken up into smaller units to fan out across the island.

Grassroots

The officers and men will work almost independently of the bureau to reach out to hawkers, taxi-drivers and others at grassroots level to monitor all drug-related activities.

Mr Tee explained that in the new strategy to combat the drug threat, this will be the last and most vital line of defence when all other measures have failed.

The first line, is, of course, heightened vigilance at all entry points to Singapore and surveillance on all known drug-prone areas.

Next would be stricter control of drug supervisors and closer monitoring of follow-up actions carried out on them.

The past two years had seen a drop in drug abuse and incidences of drug trafficking.

In 1977, when Operation Ferret began, more than 6,000 heroin addicts were arrested and referred to drug rehabilitation centres. This figure fell to just over 4,000 in 1978 and 1,006 last year.

The number of people charged in court with drug offences attracting the death penalty was 28 in 1978, 18 the following year, two in 1978 and three last year.

A total of 245 traffickers, mostly in heroin, were prosecuted in 1977, 91 the following year and 113 last year.

Mr Tee said the drug addict population is now estimated to be 8,000 compared with 13,000 in 1977.

What is encouraging, he said, is that the number of new addicts has dropped sharply.

When Operation Ferret was launched in April 1977, of every four addicts arrested, three were new faces. Last year, four of every five arrests were of known addicts.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

SOEM MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR, U.S. NARCOTICS OFFICIAL

BK250920 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] PRC Ambassador to Thailand Chang Weillie called on Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem na Nakhon at Government House at 1515 today. He was accompanied by Phadung Patthamasang, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, acting on behalf of the ministry under secretary. Ambassador Chang Weillie congratulated General Soem on his royal appointment as deputy prime minister and handed him a letter from Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress, thanking him for the warm welcome accorded her during her recent visit to Thailand. The PRC ambassador also invited the deputy prime minister to visit the PRC. General Soem thanked him for the invitation and said he will visit the PRC at an appropriate time.

The deputy prime minister and the PRC ambassador exchanged views on the general situation in Indochina and on agricultural and irrigation matters which are of common concern to both countries faced with drought.

At 1545 the same day Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem na Nakhon received at Government House Robert Defaw, director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for the Far East with office in Bangkok. The U.S. visitor was accompanied by Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, secretary general of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand.

The deputy prime minister exchanged views with the director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Office on Thai-U.S. cooperation in narcotics suppression. The U.S. official praised the efforts made by various Thai Government agencies concerned through cooperation with the U.S. Government. The United States, he said, has 11 narcotics suppression centers in the Far East. The deputy prime minister thanked the United States for assisting Thailand in drug suppression equipment. He stressed Thailand's plan to expand suppression efforts against narcotics trafficking. New suppression centers will be set up in Hat Yai District of Songkhla and in southern Phuket Province.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

THAI-LAO GOVERNORS MEET ON TRADE; JOINT TO COMBAT DRUGS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Mar 80 p 6

[Article: "Thailand and Laos Join Together To Solve Tax Evasion, Fishing and Drug Problems"]

[Text] Mr Sompon Klinphongsa, the governor of Nakhon Phanom Province, headed a delegation at a conference attended by Mr Phadi Kaeomani, the head of the administrative committee in Kham Muan Province, Laos. At the conference, a decision was made to work together and to have the officials who work along the border refrain from using weapons and compromise with the people who use boats for fishing in the Mekong River since they are "blind to the situation." As for trade between the two countries, companies in Nakhon Phanom Province and Lao trading cooperatives will be allowed to carry on trade in the name of their governments in order to eliminate the problems and difficulties. The goods that Thailand will sell include tools, items used in agriculture, transportation and construction, medical drugs, vehicles and necessary consumer goods. Laos will sell lumber and ore to Thailand.

As for controlling and suppressing people who smuggle goods, evade paying taxes and deal in drugs, a joint effort will be made to destroy and burn the marihuana that the criminals grow on various islands in the Mekong River. There will be cooperation in tracing and searching for goods that criminals may have smuggled into the country in order to return them. Special markets will be established so that the people of both countries can take their goods and exchange them with each other or buy goods at stipulated times. This will be done by alternating locations. There will also be mutual exchanges of art, culture and traditions.

11943
CSO: 4207

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--La Plata--The investigations police of Moron have arrested Carlos Dario Haro, 35; Ruben Monzon Cillo, 34; and Juan Rosa Basconsel, 56 and accused them of selling cocaine hydrochloride. A quantity of this drug was found in their possession. [PY052234 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 May 80 p 10 PY]

COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE SEIZED--The investigations police of Mar del Plata have arrested Horacio Vazquez, 36, owner of a local bar where the police found two envelopes of cocaine hydrochloride. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 3 May 80 p 6 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

LARGEST COCAINE, MARIHUANA RING IN FEDERAL DISTRICT SMASHED

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Mar 80 p 14

[Text] The "Satan Squad" from the 10th Precinct of Lago Sul, in a joint operation with agents from the Narcotics and Drug Division of the Federal Police Department regional superintendency, yesterday broke up the largest cocaine and marihuana trafficking ring in the Federal District. They caught red-handed three members of the ring, which is led by Manoel Divino, known on the Paraguay-Brasilia "circuit" as Manoel "Coroa." Manoel Divino, who was living in QNL [expansion unknown] 5, Suite J, Building 3, in Taguatinga, was tipped off about the police action. He managed to escape with 300 grams of cocaine and 150 kilograms of marihuana, which were found in a house rented exclusively to hide the "goods," in QNL 8, Suite B, Building 3.

The first member of the ring to be arrested was engineer Jaime Nuno Maria de Assuncao, member of the Coordinating Commission for Locomotive Purchase Policy, of the Transport Ministry. In his home, in SQS [expansion unknown] 203, Block H, Apartment 505, the agents found 2 kilograms of various strains of marihuana, besides a flowerpot in which he had planted a sprig of the "weed," of the "Manga Rosa" variety.

The engineer was booked by federal police as a trafficker and is now held in a special cell waiting for the Federal Court to decide on Monday whether he is to be taken to the Detention Center prison.

According to information provided by Jaime Nuno de Assuncao, the agents arrested a trafficker known as "Ronald do Po" [Ronald of the "powder"--cocaine], who lives in Guara 1. Ronald do Po is an administrative agent of the Health Ministry and was not booked only because he "dispensed" 200 grams of cocaine down the toilet bowl in his home. Before being freed, however, he identified another member of the gang, known as "Manex." Manex was also arrested in Guara 1, where he lives. In his girlfriend's apartment, located in the North Wing, agents seized 5 grams of cocaine.

Manex was also booked as a drug trafficker and has been taken to the Detention Center prison. With the arrest of Manex, police learned that the

ring leader, Manoel Coroa, was residing in Taguatinga, where he had a hideaway to conceal the cocaine and marihuana he bought in Paraguay every 2 weeks.

Stampede and Escape

While Manex was still testifying in the Narcotics and Drug Station, members of the "Satan Squad," "Fernandao," Benicasa and Wilson Vasconcelos, along with special agent Nascimento and federal police, arrived by surprise at the ring leader's hideout in QNL 8, Suite B, Building 3, in Taguatinga.

Before that, however, after Ronald was arrested, his wife, who, according to the agents, is also a cocaine addict and is pregnant, telephoned Manoel Coroa, who removed 300 grams of cocaine and 150 kilograms of marihuana from the rented house. The drugs were taken out of their hiding place at noon. At night, when the agents surrounded the place, armed with search and arrest warrants, they were not in time to catch Manoel Coroa, who escaped through the rear of the house in headlong flight.

The ring leader had just arrived at the hideaway to escape with a minor, a Paraguayan girl who had been bought in that country by Manoel Coroa as payment for marijuana and cocaine. The Paraguayan is the girlfriend of Manoel Coroa's partner, whose name the police are keeping secret. The minor confessed to being implicated in the ring and, along with her, another member of the gang, named Elias, 19, was arrested. Elias lived in the hideaway in order to look after the drugs. He was the third male member of the ring to be arrested and charged by federal police.

Before Manoel Coroa escaped, the agents heard a noise on the roof at the rear of the house, where the ring leader had inserted a 3-kilogram marihuana "tile." Besides the "weed," several kilograms of marihuana seed and a scale for weighing drugs were found in one of the rooms, next to the roof.

Stolen Goods

At the hideaway, police also seized a stolen television set acquired by Manoel Coroa in exchange for marihuana. When he escaped, Manoel Coroa left behind a blue Opala with the license plate number ER-6825, which he used to bring drugs from Paraguay to Brasilia. The police also impounded the automobile.

In the house where Manoel Coroa lived, agents confiscated a Honda motorcycle with a piston displacement of 125 and a 10-speed bicycle, obtained in exchange for marihuana.

Although they ransacked every room of the ring-leaders's house, police found only old clothing and scraps of food. The house was unlocked, which led police to suspect that, upon being tipped off about the operation, other members of the ring who lived with Manoel Coroa left hurriedly.

Neighbors of the two houses rented by Manoel Coroa told reporters that for some time they had been suspicious of the ringleader's activities. According to presons interviewed, "he was away much of the time and only showed up here every 15 days." They also said that Manoel Coroa was visited constantly by young couples, with whom he held loud parties until the wee hours of the morning.

Preventive Arrest

Police learned that, besides the Opala, Manoel Coroa had a Maverick, a Volkswagen sedan and a Brasilia, which were used by his accomplices to distribute drugs in Brasilia. Manoel Coroa may be indicted in an investigation by the federal police, who may request his preventive arrest next week.

The "Satan Squad" became aware of the Manoel Coroa gang while investigating a jewelry theft at the mansion of Judge Helmano de Farias last December. Agent "Fernandao" surmised that the jewelry was stolen by the judge's children "to exchange for drugs." The "Satan Squad" chief said the investigations to locate the judge's jewelry will proceed "at an accelerated pace."

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL.

FIVE DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN BOREL DISTRICT

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] Five drug traffickers--one of them a woman--were arrested yesterday afternoon on Borel Hill in a police raid by soldiers of the 6th BPM [Military Police Battalion]. Police found 420 small packets of marihuana, 15 packets of cocaine and a 38-caliber revolver in the shack where the traffickers were meeting. Lieutenant Julio Cesar, who commanded the raid, said investigations have been in progress for 2 months but the offenders could not be caught in the act until yesterday.

At the 19th Police Precinct, where they were taken, Rosa Helena Fernandes Rocha, single, 21, and Jorge Magalhaes Lemos, married, 36, said they knew nothing about the pouch containing drugs. They told police they had gone to Borel Hill (they live on Amancio Bezerra Street in Iraja) to inform the owner of the shack, Elcio Pinto Marques, single, 37, that his daughter was sick. The two others implicated, Roberval dos Santos, "Orelhinha" (single, 20, Olinda Street, Realengo), and Joao Carlos da Silva, "Duduca" (single, 20, Sao Miguel Street, Tijuca) confirmed the story of Rosa and Jorge.

Police said Joao Carlos da Silva--"Duduca"--was being sought by 18th Precinct police for killing a girl. "Duduca" denied the charge and said the killer "is a certain Gregorio." Elcio Pinto Marques said he served 6 years in Helio Gomes Prison for assault. The others said they had never been arrested. No one was able to explain the presence of the weapon in the shack.

At the police station, Lt Julio Cesar said that P2 (PM [Military Police] intelligence service) had been shadowing the traffickers for 2 months:

"They always managed to escape. But not this time. We went up the hill in force (he and soldiers Barroso, Souza, Vieira and Oliveira) and surrounded the shack. When we entered, the five of them were sitting on a sofa and didn't even resist. The pouch was in a corner of the room."

At the police station, Jorge Lemos and Rosa Helena said they did not know anything about the drugs and that they were in-laws of Elcio. The latter confirmed that the two knew nothing and asked the police to let them go:

"I work in a shoe factory in the center of town (General Caldwell Street) and Rosa, my sister-in-law, is a housemaid."

Roberval dos Santos said he began selling drugs yesterday, after being persuaded by Elcio that he could "make a bundle." When Elcio heard that accusation, he began hitting and kicking him, right in front of the police and reporters.

"I'll kill you, you liar," he said to Roberval.

Elcio said he has been an addict since boyhood: "I was already sniffing cocaine, taking injections in the vein and smoking a lot of marihuana," but he said he is not a trafficker.

"The Borel traffickers are 'Paulo Luneta' and 'Congo.' I'm only their go-between. They drive up to the hill and give me the weed to sell. I have nothing to do with this. I'm a poor man (in saying this, he pulled a roll of bills from his pocket--about 1,500 cruzeiros--and showed it to police). Why don't you arrest 'Luneta' and 'Congo,' who can afford to hire a lawyer?"

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS IN SCHOOLS ARRESTED--Brasilia--Agents of the Federal Police Department Narcotics Control Squad yesterday arrested a gang of traffickers who were pushing drugs in schools of Federal District satellite cities. Traffickers Severino Carlos de Andrade, "Bingo"; Joao Pereira de Souza, "Joao Sujeira"; and Dirceu Oliva Ferreira, "Bombeiro," who operated in Ceilandia, Taguatinga and Gama, respectively, have been held since 25 March. All that remained was to find and arrest the ringleader, Joao Ferreira de Farias, "Ze da Banha," who was finally picked up yesterday. In his possession, Narcotics Control Squad agents found 13 kilograms of marihuana--most of it from abroad--and 47,200 cruzeiros, as well as articles obtained in exchange for drugs. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 7] 8834

GSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

DRUGS, PLANE, BOAT, VEHICLES SEIZED

North Coast Operations Summarized

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Feb 80 p 3-A

[Text] In vast operations carried out by the military authorities on the north coast, 32 traffickers were captured and a marihuana shipment worth an estimated \$100 million on the American black market was seized.

During these operations, a light plane, a launch, several vehicles and several thousand hallucinogenic pills also fell into the hands of the military.

The actions were carried out recently in Magangue and Carmen de Bolivar as well as opposite Simon Bolivar Airport at Santa Marta.

Launch, Light Plane Seized

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Feb 80 p 3-A

[Article by Narciso Castro]

[Text] Cartagena, 23 Feb--In actions engaged in against the drug traffic in Magangue and Carmen de Bolivar, two shipments of hallucinogenic pills, a light plane and a launch were seized and six persons, among them two Americans, were arrested.

A naval fleet commanded by Corvette Lieutenant Orlando Castaneda intercepted a small outboard motor launch in which 29 cases of "Lemon-714" bonbons were being transported in the Magdalena River between El Banco and Magangue.

There were four persons in the boat that was carrying the drugs, who, once arrested, were placed at the disposition of the local government of Bolivar. Each of them has just been fined 250,000 pesos.

Those arrested were Hector Campuzano Cardenas, Jose Florez Rocha, Jesualdo Torres Carrillo and Tomas Antonio Rocha, but Miguel Galezo Rocha, who was identified as the owner of the drugs, was also penalized.

The sentence, handed down by the head of the legal division of the local government, Miguel Henriquez Emiliani, furthermore ordered confiscation of the boat and the drugs and gave those implicated 20 days to turn the

amount of the fines over to the departmental treasury under pain of being placed under arrest for 1 day for every 500 pesos, not to exceed 5 years.

American Plane

In Carmen de Bolivar, the Bolivar Police Department confiscated a light plane bearing American license number N-7317-U in which a cargo of 600,000 pills of "Rorrer 7-14," known as "Yumbo," were to be shipped out of the country.

Americans David Edward McLernon and Edgar Neville Ross, who were arrested, were found on board the plane.

Aside from the foreigners, the police arrested 13 more people, but their names were not disclosed. Furthermore, a Toyota camper and a 38-caliber short revolver were also seized at the site of the operation.

Marihuana Seized

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Feb 80 p 3-A

[Article by Jose Cervantes]

[Text] Barranquilla--In capturing 11 persons on a farm situated opposite Santa Marta's Simon Bolivar Airport, where over 1,500 tons of marihuana were discovered, the Second Brigade this morning dealt a well-aimed blow to the mafia of marihuana traffickers.

The Second Brigade command confirmed the fact that among the 11 arrested was a person called Freddy Calderon, the owner of the farm where scales, printing presses, weapons, ammunition and a large number of vehicles were also found.

According to the brigade, the operation began at 0500 hours Saturday and was not over until 1300 hours.

Gen Guillermo Narvaez Casallas himself directed the operation along with Colonel Lopez and Captain Ospina who command the Cordoba Battalion with headquarters in Santa Marta.

The large quantity of marihuana was discovered behind false partitions in the farmhouse, located opposite Simon Bolivar Airport.

A Second Brigade spokesman said that a soldier struck a wall and it crumbled, full of marihuana.

Colonel Yuseeff, chief of Second Brigade General Staff, confirmed the fact that the confiscated marihuana could easily amount to 2,000 tons, which could be worth over \$100 million in the United States.

Simultaneously with this operation, Cordoba Battalion troops initiated a raid in the "El Rodadero" section where a group of native mafiosi were surrounded at noon today.

The authorities took care not to provide the identity of all those arrested but did emphasize the capture of Freddy Calderon who has on various occasions been arrested, but against whom nothing has ever been proven.

The brigade spokesman said: "This time we caught him red-handed. There's no way out for him."

11,466
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE LABORATORY EXPLODES IN BOGOTA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 19-A

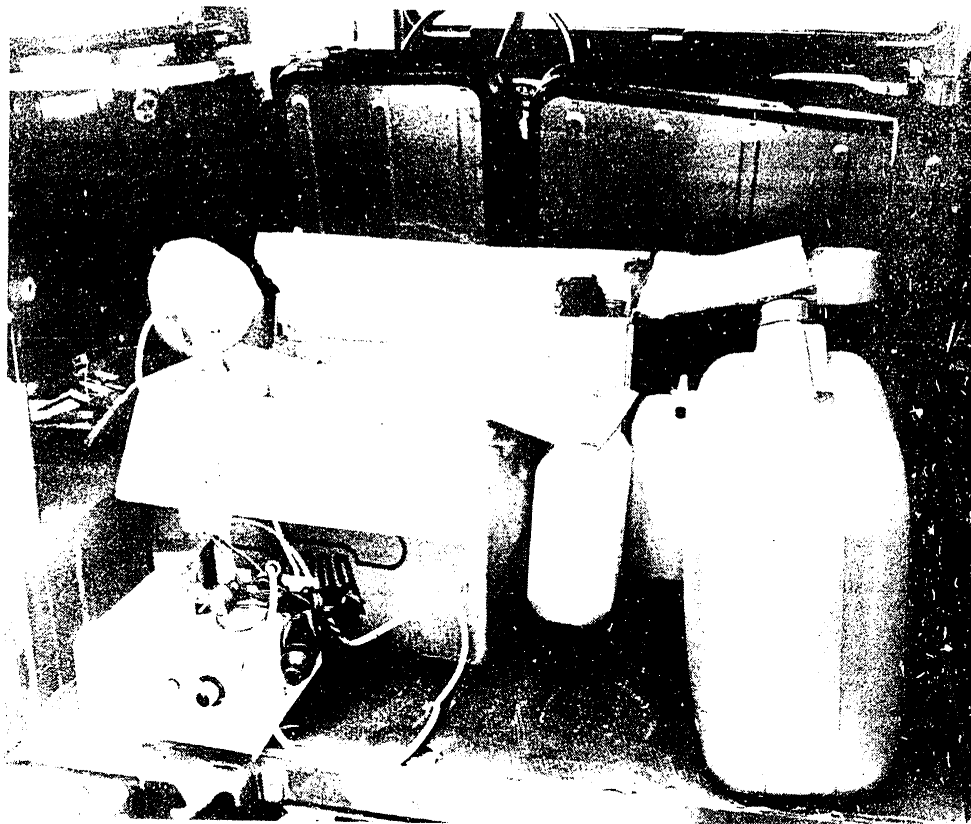
[Text] The explosion of a number of chemicals that occurred in this elegant part of town yesterday permitted the authorities to uncover a complete, modern laboratory for the processing of cocaine and to seize 6 kg of the alkaloid that were ready for drying and subsequent distribution to the organizations responsible for exporting it.

The laboratory was run in Apartment No 601, Interior 5, of a residential unit located at No 125-51 Transversal 12, an apartment whose owner or tenant the members of the Narcotics Squad of the Department of Justice were trying to locate yesterday.

The explosion occurred at 2300 hours last Thursday and in the course of same two persons who had quite certainly been engaging in the processing of the cocaine suffered burns, especially one of them, described as having blond hair and a moustache, who was seen leaving the site with his companion — fat and short — covering that part of his face that had been burned.

The curious thing about the case is that, aside from the laboratory equipment and the 6 kg of cocaine that was being dried, neither furniture nor household goods were found in the apartment, which indicates that the drug traffickers had used it exclusively for the manufacture of the alkaloid.

The investigations initiated yesterday by the members of the Police Narcotics Squad tended to establish, as we said before, the identity of the owner or tenant of the apartment, that of the two persons found there at the time of the explosion and the reason why the building watchmen did not report the peculiar movements the drug traffickers of necessity engaged in there.



Some of the equipment belonging to a laboratory for the processing of cocaine discovered yesterday by members of the agency for the Criminal Investigation Division. The underground installation was discovered thanks to an explosion that occurred there Thursday night, during which two of the drug traffickers suffered burns, although they did manage to escape.

11,466
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SMUGGLED IN COMMERCIAL LARD TINS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 17-A

[Text] At Eldorado Airport, members of the Narcotics Squad of the agency representing the Criminal Investigation Division yesterday discovered 40 kg of very pure cocaine that had been packed and sealed in two cans of lard.

The two cans, which in turn had been packed in a case and covered with vicuna hides, arrived in a plane from Bolivia as ordinary cargo and, according to the label they displayed, they contained liquefied, edible "Halcon" brand lard, a product manufactured by the firm of Mezzadri Hermanos, whose main office is in Buenos Aires, Argentina, a company which naturally must be totally uninvolved in the case.

Supposed Recipients

The cocaine was discovered as a result of a series of clues found by capable Department of Justice investigators who, operating with the conviction that the cans did not contain what was indicated on their labels, proceeded to open them to find the valuable cargo of alkaloid.

The case in which the cans arrived was labeled with the name and address of a firm supposedly located in Ibague, a name and an address that will be verified despite the suspicion that they are fictitious.

The cocaine was weighed and analyzed by Department of Justice officials who, once they have met all the legal requirements, will proceed to destroy it and go on with the appropriate investigation.

New Success

Yesterday's blow was the second big one the Justice Department has dealt the "drug-trafficking mafias," since, as this daily has reported, another big shipment of the alkaloid has been seized in the Department of Meta, several laboratories for the processing of the product have been discovered on more coca and marihuana plantations and four people have been captured.



A total of 40 kg of cocaine were found in cans as shown in this picture taken shortly after its arrival in El Dorado in a plane coming from Bolivia. Packed in a case and covered with hides, the cans were addressed to a presumed firm with its main office in Ibague.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

PLANE, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN SANTA MARTA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 21 Feb 80 p 11-A

[Text] Santa Marta (by Walter Martinez)--An American plane and its crew have been captured along with several Colombians and a large quantity of marihuana, as well as several vehicles, in a spectacular operation carried out by the Army in El Dificil.

The action was the responsibility of units of the "Poop" Battalion with headquarters in Valledupar, which thus completed a thorough check it had been making of that region during the past 2 weeks.

A grey DC-47 with American license number N-4682-T, crewed by two Americans who fell into the hands of the Army along with nine Colombians, was captured on a landing strip the "Andian" Oil Company has in El Dificil, the capital of the municipality of Ariguani.

Moreover, 60 packages of marihuana, two full cases of Lennun 714 pills, a Nissan camper with license plate number PK-5992, a Suzuki camper with plate number PK-5567 and a tractor, in addition to several tanks of aviation gasoline and 300,000 pesos in cash were seized.

Also, the aircraft was equipped with a modern, high-powered radio transmitter and various devices used in transporting drugs.

The operation was concluded Tuesday morning, but Magdalena authorities were hardly informed of the matter this morning due to the fact that the prisoners -- 11 in all -- and everything that had been seized were taken to Valledupar, while the plane is to be transferred to Barranquilla.

It is estimated that the goods seized during this military operation are worth over 25 million pesos.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG ARMY UNITS WITHDRAWN--The national government is going to withdraw Army units now combating the drug traffic in Guajira and will entrust the mission to a special police force. This measure, which will be adopted due to the dangers of corruption Army intervention in this kind of work present, was announced by Minister of Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva to WASHINGTON POST reporter Charles Krause. Now, after devoting about 3,500 soldiers to this task on Guajira for several months, the government has decided to remove the Army from the campaign against the marihuana and cocaine traffic. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Feb 80 pp 1-A, 6-A]

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CSO: 5300

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

RAW OPIUM SEIZED--Lashkargah, April 11, (Bakhtar)--187 kgs of raw opium was seized in Khanshin district of Helmand province recently but the lorry driver and owner have fled. The contraband was handed to the local revenue officer. [Text] [Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

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NIGERIA

DETAILS ON 'AFRICAN CONNECTION' GIVEN

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 16 Apr 80 pp 70-71

[Article by Sylviane Kamara: "Naive Suitcases of the African Connection"]

[Text] "When I arrived at Roissy, I picked up my two suitcases and I went to the 'nothing to declare' exit. I was almost there when the customs inspectors called me. I pretended not to hear, but they got mad and told me to open my bags. I was terrified."

"You Need it..."

There was reason for this. When M.S. opened his two suitcases, the customs inspectors discovered 50 packets of grass, tightly packed together. Just like that, without even a single shirt to hide them and make the busy customs inspector believe that there was nothing suspect. This was pure folly. Nevertheless, M.S. was not the only one to arrive one fine morning in Paris with his bags stuffed with marihuana. According to the Central Narcotics Office, these carriers of very special suitcases come every day from Africa. In 1979, the French police arrested 244 of them.

However, for these men caught, how many got through without problems, with nothing to declare? It is impossible to know. On the other hand, what is certain is that 98 percent of the cannabis grass brought into France comes from Black Africa. If we look at the origin of the traffickers arrested, we can know exactly from which countries--Nigeria first (74 traffickers arrested), next Zaire (47), Senegal (33), Ghana (26), Mali (21), Cameroon (13) and the Ivory Coast (10).

This African connection is quite new, barely 2 years old. Until 1977 France used hashish made from cannabis resin (three times more toxic than grass), imported almost exclusively from Colombia. There was very little consumption, to judge from the quantities seized--1,209 kgs in 1977. In 1979, the figure increased to 2,677 kgs. For the first time grass traffic surpassed that of hashish; that same year, 2,470 kgs of the latter were confiscated. Now, 65 percent of the drug users questioned by French

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police smoke grass; demand increased, the supply followed. As cannabis needs a warm climate to grow, Africa was the perfect, choice place.

For several years, in Nigeria and Senegal in particular, cannabis was discreetly grown for local needs. It was only necessary to extend and increase the fields to reach the level of exportation. In Senegal, the space for cannabis amounts to several hundred hectares. The peasants perceived that they clearly earned much more growing cannabis than rice or peanuts. You can sell a kilo of grass for 15,000 CFA francs (300 FF) while you will only receive 41.50 CFA francs (82 centimes) for a kg of peanuts.... When the leaves are gathered and dried, the peasant sells them to wholesalers responsible for sending them to the large cities, then abroad.

This is where the folklore begins. While European and American traffickers have become masters in the art of concealment, the Africans show a lack of awareness (or of subtlety) which leaves you astonished. No suitcases with false bottoms, no bags with secret pockets, just suitcases and trunks purchased the night before from Lebanese merchants; it is enough if the locks work. They pile it in--20.30 kgs in one, 40 in another; this is the minimum to make a substantial profit because grass is sold much more cheaply than the other drugs. In Paris, the Central Narcotics has, on several occasions, seized up to 100 kgs divided up in two or three suitcases. Sometimes, they are more subtle. In Marseilles, on 12 March, the customs inspectors discovered 11 kgs of grass coming from Togo, hidden in the false bottom of a carton containing African objets d'art. The next week, the same method was used for 12 kgs of grass from Benin. Even more clever--the customs administration at Roissy recently seized two armchairs well stuffed with cannabis.

Then there were two unaccompanied suitcases in freight and even large metal canteens full to the brim. Some well-organized traffickers avail themselves of the services of airline company employees. On 24 March, the Central Narcotics Office seized a large shipment. Alerted by an informer, the inspectors went to a house in the Paris suburbs just in time to intercept three suitcases containing 184 kgs of marijuana from Abidjan. Escorted by two Ivorians, the suitcases were taken from the airport by an Air France manager. With the wholesale price of a kg of grass at 3,500 French francs (175,000 CFA francs), the two traffickers expected to make 644,000 French francs (32 million CFA francs) from their trip. Since a gram, retail, costs 8 to 10 French francs, the succession of intermediaries would have also had their share of the cake. However, the deal was a failure and the network was up a creek.

Can we truly speak of a network, a connection? "There is no African connection any more than there is a French connection in the sense of an organized network," stated Mr Le Mouel, the head of the Central Office for Narcotics Traffic Control. "It involves small groups which act on their own behalf. We can not go back much further." There is a reason:

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most traffickers caught are only--if they can be believed--leg men. There are two types. Those--in the majority--who know nothing: "Someone gave me the suitcases; I did not know what they contained. Someone whom I did not know was to contact me." So much for the network. Others acknowledge they took the risk for money. They, too, know nothing of their "employer." Sometimes they are telling the truth.

...We Sell It to You"

Finally, there are the real traffickers who buy, transport and sell for their own benefit: "Only 1 in 10 admits to owning what he is carrying," specified Commissioner Gallo of the Paris Narcotics brigade. "It is difficult to go much further. The central office works with the Interpol departments of the countries involved but the information we receive is vague. Real traffickers take precautions." Thus, the leg men are caught and sentenced, on an average, to 2 to 5 years in prison.

In Africa itself, the struggle against trafficking is still in its infancy. Senegal, where the problem is becoming more and more acute, is making a special effort. In 1979, the gendarmerie destroyed nearly 20 tons of cannabis. In March, the police acquired a pack of 15 dogs specially trained for drug detection. Information campaigns have been launched, without any result. For a long time, the supplier country was considered the guilty party and the consumer country, the victim. The lack of precautions surrounding African traffic shows, moreover, how much more, in the minds of the leg men and the suppliers, it resembles a business rather than real smuggling: "You need it, we will sell it to you." In the past, plastic sandals or toilet soap were smuggled from one country to another. Today it is drugs. Currently, there is a quick and large return. In fact, as the Narcotics Office acknowledged, "it is the duty of the consumer country to take adequate measures to decrease the demand." That, however, is another story....

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AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

HASHISH SMUGGLER ARRESTED--On 21 April Austrian police arrested at Schwechat airport 24-year-old Lebanese citizen J. Gabrael, after having discovered in his possession 10 kilos of hashish. The Lebanese is the 40th drug smuggler to be arrested this year by Schwechat police, who on these occasions confiscated a total of 80 kilos of drugs--hashish, marihuana, heroin and LSD. [AU241339 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Apr 80 p 17]

CSO: 5300

CYPRUS

DRUGS SEIZED IN FAMAGUSTA, POLITICAL OVERTONES NOTED

Officials Seize Narcotics

Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] During the search in Famagusta of a London-bound TIR truck that had been loaded under the supervision of customs officials, a Nicosia police team and customs officials acting on a British tip seized narcotic material having an estimated market value of 100 million Turkish lira. The material--thought to be morphine base, heroin, and hashish--was concealed in 400 to 500 cheese and olive tins, as well as in small nylon bags placed in hidden compartments under the tin and galoshes. Handguns were also found in the tins. In addition, nine or ten persons were arrested. Thirty kilos in all were seized. It is reported that this smuggling operation was the largest to date in the TFSC.

Political Implications Given

Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] A Famagusta official told the Cyprus News Agency that the incident has political overtones. He said, "It has been determined that the narcotics were brought in from a Middle Eastern country that produces opium and is known to have close ties with the Greek Cypriot Government. The material was introduced into our sector with the aim of vilifying the TFSC. The Greek Cypriots also want to ship the narcotics off the island through the north with the same aim.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

HEROIN RING BROKEN UP--Stuttgart, 26 Mar--Swiss and West German police authorities have broken up a heroin ring which had been active in both countries. According to a Wednesday statement by police headquarters in Ravensburg, 12 alleged heroin pushers have been taken into custody during the past few days. Arrest warrants have been issued against 11 of them, 7 from the Ravensburg area and 2 each from the Kempten region (Bavaria) and from Switzerland. The ring allegedly brought large quantities of heroin, mostly from Thailand, into the FRG, selling most of it in Switzerland. There, black market prices for heroin are considerably higher than in the FRG. [Text] [Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 80 p 5] 9011

HEROIN CONSUMPTION ESTIMATED--Bonn, 26 Mar--According to estimates of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, at least 45,000 heroin addicts in the FRG consumed 5.4 tons of the drug last year. A response by the Federal Government to a "minor inquiry" of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction issued Wednesday in Bonn, stated that one has to start with the realization that since 1977 the annual rate of increase has been around 1 ton. The importation of cannabis in 1979, on the other hand, was below 1 ton. Other narcotics play a minor role in the FRG. Corresponding to the increasing consumption, the amount of heroin confiscated in the past 10 years has risen from half a kilogram in 1970 to 207.3 kilograms. An unusually large increase was also registered in the case of cocaine, where in 1979 17.2 kilograms were confiscated. The quantities of cannabis confiscated have fluctuated since 1960 between 4 and close to 10 kilograms. On the other hand, the authorities found in 1979 only 38,132 units of LSD. Ten years before, it has been 178,925. The development is retrogressive also in the case of morphine base and unprocessed opium. Since according to statements by the Federal Government, the center of poppyseed cultivation, from which heroin is made, has shifted from Southeast Asia to the Middle East, the FRG Government is focusing its international efforts on reducing the cultivation in Pakistan and eliminating illegal laboratories in Turkey. This month a Bonn team of experts in Pakistan is to negotiate a relevant program financed by the FRG Government. In Ankara, Federal Minister of Finance Matthoefer arranged in February for talks with experts on further cooperation in this area. [Text] [Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 80 p 6] 9011

CSO: 5300

FINLAND

AUTHORITIES STUDY CHARGES PHYSICIANS SOLD DRUGS ILLEGALLY

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 19 Mar 80 p 11

[Text] It is suspected that drug dealers discovered in Helsinki bought pill prescriptions from doctors with stolen gold, silver, furs, alcohol and tobacco. The Narcotics Police believe that the abusers of medicines have acquired hundreds of thousands of Dolorex pills from these dealers.

Chief Physician Juhana Idanpaan-Heikkila from the Central Medical Board regards the appearance on the black market of the narcotic medicines as a serious problem. While the medicinal use of strong pills has been successfully reduced, abuse has been increasing proportionally. The Central Medical Board has already started its own investigation into the Dolorex case.

Helsinki Narcotics Police got the first whiff of the Dolorex case more than 6 months ago. Since then, a group of 10 men has been investigating the sale of the pills.

"The scope of the business was of course a surprise to us. We have known that these pills have been pilfered for sale to abusers for many years already, but we did not believe that the dealers could have acquired such quantities of medicines," explained Police Inspector Lauri Vuorio, the chief investigator on the case.

The suspected ringleaders of the illegal trafficking were arrested on Tuesday [18 Mar]. They are a married couple, both pensioners, the man born in 1926 and the woman in 1923. A Helsinki male suspected of the similar sale of pills had been arrested earlier.

"The doctors involved in the case must have understood that the strong pain killers prescribed to this couple and to other dealers were not being legitimately used. This couple, for example, started collecting prescriptions as early as in 1974," Vuori stated.

Doctor Ordered "Hot Stuff"

The suspected drug dealers used some of the acquired pills themselves and sold the rest to drug abusers, mainly in the Helsinki area, at 25 to 30 marks per pill. The pills have also been sold elsewhere in Finland.

The chief of the Narcotics Police, Inspector Torsti Koskinen, says that tens of people are involved in the sale of pills. In addition to the five doctors suspected of drug crimes, numerous other doctors have been questioned. However, they are believed to have written prescriptions in good faith for dealers using aliases.

One case which came to light involved a doctor suspected of having exchanged his prescriptions for stolen goods that he had ordered from the drug dealer. Under questioning, the doctor said he had only accepted "presents."

"The buyers of the drugs include abusers of all ages. The Dolorex pills have had a central place in the sale of strong drugs during the last few years," inspector Koskinen stated.

Dolorex is an extremely strong pain killer, nearly comparable with morphine. Abused, it creates a feeling of well-being but also causes very strong withdrawal symptoms.

"These symptoms force the user to get more medicine, and the cycle continues. The wide abuse of the Dolorex pills is known. On the other hand, there are some groups of patients, especially those with cancer, whose care necessitates use of strong pain killers," Chief Physician Idanpaan-Heikkila from the Central Medical Board explained.

Precise Regulations on Narcotic Medicines

Dolorex is used in some countries for maintenance care of incurable narcotics addicts. There are also a few patients in the Hesperia [mental] Hospital in Helsinki undergoing similar treatment.

"It would be worthwhile to consider whether in Finland too many narcotics addicts, maybe 50 or so, should continue to be given the medicine in question when no means of rehabilitation have worked," stated Idanpaan-Heikkila.

The Central Medical Board has in recent years started to impose stricter regulations on prescribing narcotic medicines. Doctors, for instance, have to make certain of the identity of the patients, and of their need for the medicine; the pills can only be bought from pharmacies in the doctor's home locality; and the prescriptions must be kept on file for several years in the pharmacies.

"It has been possible to reduce prescriptions for narcotic medicines in this way, but obviously there is no way of stopping all abuse. The number of abusers is small, but regardless of its size, the group is very conspicuous," explained Idanpaan-Heikkila.

The Central Medical Board has been observing the investigations in the Dolorex case, now made public by the Narcotics Police. Idanpaan-Heikkila says the Central Medical Board will initiate disciplinary action against the doctors if they are convicted in court of criminal activity.

In addition, the Central Medical Board has already initiated its own investigations directed at the pharmacies.

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FINLAND

BRIEFS

AMPHETAMINES IN HELSINKI--After an interval of a year, amphetamines have again been found in Finland. The Helsinki Criminal Police uncovered an attempt to smuggle 60 grams into the country. Last month, a smuggling scheme was devised between a 22-year-old salesman, a 24-year-old store room helper, and a 21-year-old female disc jockey. The store room helper's car was sold and the money was used to buy amphetamines from a country which the police do not yet want to make public. The Helsinki Criminal Police conducted a search of the disc jockey's flat on 1 January and found amphetamines in a beauty bag and an electric panel box. The substance was still in the process of being put into capsules. The store room helper was jailed, the salesman was arrested, and the woman was set free. [Text] [Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 14 Feb 80 p 5] 9571

FIRST UUSIKAUPUNKI DRUG ARRESTS--The municipal court has sentenced several youngsters from Uusikaupunki for refining drugs from plants, evidently hemp, grown in flower pots. The first drug case ever to occur in Uusikaupunki involved 17 defendants. The leader was found to be an unskilled laborer, and he was given a conditional jail sentence of 2 years. The others got away with fines of 80 to 630 marks. There were several young persons among the accused. [Text] [Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 23 Feb 80 p 5] 9571

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

HEROIN SEIZURE, OVERDOSE DEATHS NOTED

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Apr 80 p 12

[Article: "A Murderous Traffic: 2.8 Kilos of Heroin Confiscated at Roissy Last Wednesday; 129 Deaths Through Overdose in 1979"]

[Text] Enough heroin for 100,000 doses--2.8 kilos-- was seized last Wednesday at the Roissy airport, and the five conveyers arrested. A good catch. But not quite enough to speak of a "destroyed network"... Since the dismantling of the "French Connection," drug traffic has managed to adapt itself.

Early two days ago, the five disembarked from a plane arriving from Bangkok. The Roissy border police were waiting for them. For several weeks, one of them, Meki Amoura, 35, the leader of the group, suspected of drug traffic, had been trailed.

Although without a job, he was living very comfortably and he was known to make frequent trips to Thailand. But they wanted to catch him red-handed. So, they let him make one last trip to the Far East, and nabbed him upon his return. With him, two girls who were helping smuggle the white powder, and two escorts were arrested. Later on, a small dealer connected with the group was also questioned.

One gram of heroin sells for about 200 or 300 Francs on the Paris market. Meki Amoura and his accomplices could have lived happily for some time with the 2.8 kilos hidden in their luggage. However, their arrest will not hinder drug traffic. Heroin which, like all so-called "hard" drugs, is very expensive even in very small amounts, is an easy source of profit. Import traffic has never been as flourishing as it is now.

Last year, the Roissy customs have confiscated 65 kilos of heroin, and the narcotics squad must admit that France is inundated with all sorts of drugs, still more so than before the "French Connection" was dismantled. This is because drug traffickers have known how to adapt to circumstances. The big shots are now choosing to remain in the shadow, to multiply the

number of go-betweens, and to speculate on the greed of small smugglers and small dealers who take all the risks.

The police, however, do not seem to have adapted with the same boldness. True, controls at the border are more strict and sometimes they yield good results. True, "hit operations" here and there will dismantle a local dealer and user network. But it is very much as if one attempted to gain control over a multinational trust by taking over its smallest subsidiaries: a waste of efforts.

The police of CEE member countries are beginning to pool their efforts. The Central Bureau for the Control of Narcotics Traffic has an office in Bangkok. But there is probably a lack of political will to track the traffic to its roots. Experience has shown that drug business and plain ordinary business are often connected.

So, in the absence of any effective control, drug is increasingly becoming a common ware offered in all circles and all over France. The result: according to an INSERM [National Institute of Health and Medical Research] survey, 1 male high-school student out of 6, and 1 female high-school student out of 10 are reported to have experimented at least once with a soft or hard drug. The number of seriously intoxicated drug addicts has increased more than tenfold in 10 years--their number is now estimated at 25,000--and last year has seen an unprecedented record of deaths through overdose: 129.

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CSO:5300

SWEDEN

MEMBER OF TURKISH DRUGS GANG MURDERED, OPERATED IN FRG

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "Dope Suspect Confesses to Murder. Questioned about the Death Fire in Restaurant Monte Carlo"]

[Text] The pizzeria owner Hirant Selekman from Stockholm, who disappeared without a trace from his home in January of 1978, was murdered. A 35-year-old Turkish fellow-citizen, who was arrested in Goteborg on Thursday of last week for a narcotics violation, has confessed to the murder. This man will also be told that he is suspected of the arson in restaurant Monte Carlo in Stockholm in March of 1977 when four people died in the fire. He is also suspected of having fired with live ammunition during a disturbance in a restaurant in Solna a couple of weeks ago and of having hurt a man by firing at him in Nacka a short time ago.

The narcotics police in Goteborg and Huddinge outside Stockholm have by working together broken a branch of an extensive narcotics syndicate which right now is operating in Western Europe.

"This report cannot be published as a whole until the spring, but there are many frightening features," says detective inspector Jan Norling in the narcotics department in Goteborg.

Altogether some 50 Turkish citizens living in Sweden are members of a narcotics syndicate which operates from West Germany.

Chief Prosecutor Anne-Marie Roos at the Office of the Public Prosecutor in Goteborg:

"It started in September of last year. After extensive investigations in collaboration with the county narcotics group in Huddinge, the Goteborg police arrested a 28-year-old Turkish citizen who tried to sell 47 grams of heroin in Goteborg."

"During the course of the investigation more and more Turkish citizens were arrested, and already in December we suspected that the 28-year-old

had participated in the murder of Hiram Selekman from Stockholm. During continued investigations I was able to request that a 35-year-old fellow countryman of the 28-year-old man be suspected of serious narcotics violations. The 35-year-old man was caught last week. He has now confessed to the murder and pointed out the site of the crime.

One of those who participated in catching the 35-year-old man is detective inspector Thorbjorn Carlstedt in Huddinge Detective Office.

Some 50 persons have been caught, taken into custody, arrested, or already sentenced in Huddinge and Goteborg. Altogether we have confessions about smuggling in and selling 25 kilograms of heroin since 1978, but the actual quantity of heroin smuggled in lies far above 100 kilograms. Enormous sums are thus involved.

Carlstedt reports that since the 35-year-old man was seized, a house search of an apartment belonging to a young Swedish woman in Handen south of Stockholm followed. The findings which then were made resulted in getting the assault and battery department of the Stockholm Detective Office involved.

After the woman had been arrested and brought to Goteborg, the technicians established that it was a murder site.

"I believe that we will also find the location," says the chief of the assault and battery department, superintendent Nils Linder.

It was the night of 22 January 1978 that the Turkish pizzeria owner disappeared without a trace. He owned the pizzeria Albergola in Solberga in Stockholm.

The police carried out extensive work on the case and disseminated, for one thing, 5,000 leaflets in the suburbs Solberga and Bagarmossen. Selekman's apartment near Svartagatan was searched with a fine comb without finding any leads.

According to what DAGENS NYHETER has found out, Selekman was lured to a gaming club in Apelbergsgatan the night he was put out of the way. After he had been robbed and mistreated, he was brought by car by the 35-year-old fellow countryman who was arrested in Goteborg to his girlfriend's apartment in Handen. The murder of Selekman took place through mistreatment. Then the murder victim was brought to a crevice in a forest area, probably between Sodertalje and Stockholm.

Traces of Blood

In spite of the fact that 2 years have passed since the crime, the technicians have secured traces of blood in the apartment.

The 35-year-old man was brought this week by police from Stockholm. The man has promised to point out the site where they did away with the body. Selekman may have carried more than half a million kronor the night he was murdered.

The police report that the 35-year-old man will be questioned about the death fire in restaurant Monte Carlo in Stockholm in March of 1977.

The 35-year-old man has been living in Stockholm since 1970 and has been a frequent guest in Monte Carlo. Approximately 200 guests were located on the premises where they played roulette on two boards and so-called one-armed bandits, etc. The fire, which had started in a sofa outside the wardrobe, spread with an explosive speed. The guests fled out on Sveavagen in panic, and four were left in the flames. The Stockholm Detective Office fire commission never managed to clearly establish the reason for the fire.

However, one was not able to abandon the arson theory. The restaurant had previously received several anonymous bomb threats. According to information obtained on Tuesday, one of the persons arrested in Goteborg has said that the 35-year-old man planned to use 200 liters of gasoline during an attempt at murdering a person who was attached to the restaurant by arson, but the crime was prevented.

According to the spokesman, the 35-year-old man is suspected of a series of other serious crimes. A short time ago a person was shot in one leg during a disturbance in Nacka. The man was brought to a hospital. He refused to reveal the name of the perpetrator of the crime. A couple of weeks ago several shots were fired in a restaurant kitchen in Solna. When police arrived at the place, the perpetrator had escaped. None of those who were present dared to name the gun man.

The police suspect that the 35-year-old man has been sent to intimidate awkward persons. The police also know that the 35-year-old man has collected large amounts of money for the account of the gang leadership.

"Gifts"

"We have very fine ideas from our investigations and suspect that several Swedes have been able to buy restaurants with money which was not 'clean.' We also know that one of the men arrested gave an attorney a car worth 130,000 kronor as a 'gift.'"

A large portion of the big profits which were reaped in dope handling and illegal gaming activity has been placed in pubs and pizzerias in Stockholm and in other densely populated areas. Extensive black market trading also appears in the report including thefts of cars which are smuggled out of the country to, for instance, West Germany and Turkey.

There is also information that some members of the gang devoted themselves to trade in weapons.

In the extension of the gang there are seven to eight Turkish policemen in the narcotics department in Ankara who have been arrested. They are suspected of having tried to smuggle out 13 kilograms of heroin. In this case the prosecutor has demanded the most severe punishment in the law--hanging.

In a secondary report on the Huddinge/Goteborg case there is a Turkish citizen who a short time ago was arrested when he came to pick up a kilogram of heroin in the postal customs office in Stockholm. The narcotics had been hidden in large tin cans labeled meat in aspic. This man has previously been arrested in Goteborg but was released by the chief prosecutor Anne-Marie Roos since he, as it was then believed, played a minor role. It was the material's control group at the customs office in Stockholm which through refined methods of investigation were able to seize the largest quantity of heroin so far by mail. As a result of this confiscation and the intervention it was also possible to set a trap which the sender fell into a few weeks ago. The sender and one more Turkish citizen have now been arrested.

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CSO: 3109

SWEDEN

GANG THAT SMUGGLED DRUGS FROM NETHERLANDS BROKEN UP

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "Big Dope Gang Broken in Orebro"]

[Text] A married couple from Holland has been requested arrested by district prosecutor Erik Ahlen in Orebro since they were caught smuggling in 25 kilograms of cannabis. Three Swedes, of which two are men, have also been taken into custody. On one of them the police have found 208,000 kronor in cash. The smuggling was revealed on Friday after an extensive investigation. The couple is suspected of having smuggled 160 kilograms of cannabis by car to Sweden last year as runners.

"All those arrested are completely unknown to the Orebro police in connection with narcotics," says district prosecutor Ahlen:

"In December of last year the work in the narcotics investigation produced an idea which resulted in getting the Swedish liaison man in The Hague, inspector Bo Johansson, involved in the case. The Dutch police were informed, and the Dutch couple was placed under surveillance. On Wednesday of last week Johansson received a report that the couple and their small children were getting ready for a trip to Sweden.

"They travelled in a Citroen with a roof rack which was packed with ski equipment.

"Bo Johansson took his own car and trailed the Citroen to the ferry berth and took the ferry to Goteborg where police and customs had been informed.

"We did not dare strike immediately but trailed the car further to Karlstad. The hotel was under observation from observation posts in the neighbor house for 24 hours. In order to ensure that the continued investigations would not break down, I asked the police administration for the use of a private airplane for 200 kronor per hour at the same time as the investigating cars could stay about half a mile behind on the roads from Karlstad and south. I was refused for the reason that 500-600 kronor were not available for an investigative measure of this type.

"Luckily the task of the investigation was solved in any case, and on Friday the couple arrived at Esso Motel on the outskirts of Orebro. There too we received all support from personnel and private persons so that we were able to follow what the couple was doing. We also received help from personnel from Goteborg, Linkoping, and Stockholm after our emergency call for help.

"Personnel from the National Detective Office moved into the room next to that of the couple in the hotel. Through the TV antenna outlet, which they pulled out of the partition wall, the investigators were able to listen to the couple's conversation, and then the strike was made."

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SWEDEN

DRUG EXPERT CRITICIZES TREATMENT CENTERS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Mar 80 p 13

[Article by Eva Hamilton: "Drug Addicts' Hospital Beds Are Being Used Wrong"]

[Text] There are quite a few hospital beds for narcotics addicts in Stockholm--but they are being used poorly and irregularly.

This is how Siv Byqvist and Karl-Olov Frunck summarize the situation in their three-point paper at Stockholm University: "How are the resources for the care of narcotics addicts in Stockholm being utilized?" Stockholm is considered to include the entire county.

At the hospital, where the narcotics addicts are first brought for detoxification, an average of 40 percent of the beds are empty.

After the detoxification the intention is that the narcotics addict will get help to work off his dependence at a treatment home. But this is where the long and much-talked-about lines are formed--there are not sufficient beds.

Still an average of every fourth bed in the treatment homes stands empty.

"Does Not Fit In"

Why are these empty and badly needed beds not used?

Lars Berg, headmaster at Drevviken's youth home, with many years of experience in the treatment of abusers, has an explanation:

"The employees in the county council social committee who are in charge of placing the abusers are too weak. They let treatment homes refuse to accept applicants with motivations in the style of 'no, that guy doesn't fit in with the rest of the group.'

"The rules for classifying into groups are often very hard and special. My experience is that it is not good to classify groups of people in that way. Not even to divide the abusers into 'alcoholics' and 'narcotics addicts.'"

It is especially the older, male narcotics addicts who for many years have been on heavy narcotics and possibly have received permanent damage who seldom "fit into the group."

Several treatment homes do not believe they have any possibility for accepting them, and say no thank you. The lines for this group of narcotics addicts thus become as long as years.

Line for Popular Homes

Another explanation why every fourth bed stands empty is bureaucratic difficulties between the county councils and the municipalities in dividing up the responsibility between themselves. This is what the hospital personnel complained about in the questionnaires which formed the background for the paper.

A third explanation is the unevenness in the homes. The lines are long for popular and well-known homes such as Hassela. At the same time almost all beds are empty in other, less well-known homes.

"A reasonable occupancy in the treatment homes is 85-90 percent," Lars Berg estimates.

Ove Radberg, chief of the municipality's treatment office, does not agree that there are unused beds:

"Not more than what is necessary in order to be able to work with anything approaching flexibility. In the control cases a couple of homes were about to convert or build up their activity. Obviously this is reflected in the statistics in the form of 'empty beds.' There is actually a constant shortage of them.

"During 1980 five treatment homes will go into operation in Stockholm municipality."

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SWEDEN

WELFARE BOARD WOULD USE EXADDICTS IN TREATMENT WARDS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Mar 80 p 28

[Article by Kerstin Vinterhed: "The National Social Welfare Board: Former Drug Addicts Used in Treatment"]

[Text] The head man in the treatment of narcotics addicts must assume the responsibility with regard to the conditions of employment and training among former abusers who are employed as attendees.

This is the contents of an investigation presented by the National Social Welfare Board on Tuesday on former narcotics abusers as attendees. Two years experience from approximately 100 employed former abusers lie behind the report.

The investigation consists of a questionnaire investigation among 60 narcotics addict care units and an interview investigation among a smaller number of former abusers who have now been treated, some of their friends at work as well as representatives from the trade and employers.

Positive

With a couple of exceptions the attitude to former abusers in the treatment is very positive. However, a repeated requirement is that one should have worked a couple of years in a "normal job" since one stopped using narcotics before one goes into treatment on "the other side" and that training both of a general and of a more professional nature must be offered to this personnel group.

But it is far between reality and the ideal. The truth is that former narcotics addicts are often employed in the hardest and the poorest paid jobs within the treatment of narcotics addicts and without any special training at all. Information on how former abusers are used by, for instance, the field station in Stockholm can be found in the report, at the same time as it is stated that the conditions now are better than previously.

Substitutes

The former abuser is frequently hired as a substitute for 3 to 5 months. This is sometimes a regular part of the treatment program he himself has gone through, for instance, at Vallmotorp, but it is often an emergency solution because no other job is available. So he moves from one narcotics addict treatment center to another and substitutes for 3 months here and 4 months there without being able to compete for the permanent jobs with better trained regular personnel.

Or else he gets a job as janitor, guard or something similar although in such a job he does a normal treatment job, but for much poorer wages.

In Stockholm there is an association of 25 employed former abusers, which is called the Veteran Group. In this group there is now training one afternoon each week during paid working hours, but much more is required. Possibly the old block training for people in the social administration who are not trained social workers could be revived? This is a proposal which is presented in the report.

No Training

During the press conference director Jan Ording also mentioned that UHA [expansion unknown] organized a task force for training personnel in the treatment of abusers. Actually nobody who works in the treatment of abusers has any adequate training precisely for this work.

The psychologist Joachim Volcherts in the criminal care administration said that most former abusers are not suitable as attendees. It is difficult to treat one's own problems sufficiently well that one can also manage for others.

But those who go into the treatment of abusers most often have much to give. They "know the language" which the narcotics addicts talk, they cannot be manipulated so readily, they are straight and can set certain requirements, they create confidence and hope, they become objects of identification for all those who want to but have not yet succeeded in stopping with drugs.

The conclusion of the report is that the former abusers are needed in the treatment--possibly especially in its initial sections--but that they should work together with normal personnel as they have done so far. The treatment of narcotics addicts in Sweden should not be completely taken over by the former abusers themselves, as is often the case in the United States.

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SWEDEN

LARGE CO-OP RETAILER STOPS SALE OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Apr 80 p 14

[Article by Mona Johansson: "Konsum Stops Narcotics Seed"]

[Text] On Tuesday all bags containing the seed which is used as dope were eliminated from the Konsum shops in the Stockholm region.

"If the abuse turns out to be extensive, we must make sure that the flower seed is stopped," says Olof Arholt, vice administrative director at Wiebulls in Landskrona.

Konsum in Stockholm stopped the flower seed since it had been found out that youths in discotheques in Stockholm use the seed as dope.

Three or four bags of seeds are sufficient for becoming high on the narcotic. The seed, which contains an alkaloid, belongs to the same group as the drug LSD. The effect is approximately one-tenth that of LSD.

Stop Selling

"We do not want to participate in selling this. That is why we have decided to stop selling the flower seed with immediate effect," explains Ann Rudholm in Konsum Stockholm.

Before the shops opened on Tuesday Konsum's internal radio reported that all bags should be removed from the shops.

It is Weibulls and Hammenhogs which are the biggest suppliers of the flower seed.

"The problem is that it is a popular flower which many like to grow," says Olof Arholt at Weibulls.

"But if the flower seed is used for other purpose than to grow them, we must consider withdrawing the flower."

Not Popular

But it is not a popular measure. The flower is one of the most popular climbing plants. Both Weibulls and Hammenhogs sell at least 60,000 bags each year. A bag costs 1.80 kronor. The problem with the narcotics flower seed cropped up already 10 years ago. Young kids started to buy dozens of bags of the seed, which they stuffed in their stomachs instead of in the ground.

When the suppliers and sellers found this out, the seed bags were removed from the shelves. They can be found under the counter for those customers who ask for them.

"We recommend to the stores that they do not sell more than one portion to each customer," said Olle Alblad, sales manager at Hammenhogs. Some 10 years ago we had students from various universities who wanted to buy many kilograms of it.

"But that wave died out," Olle Alblad continues, and he hopes that the same will happen this time. Of course, one will not feel so well from eating so much seed.

Sold Out

Olof Arholt at Weibulls:

"We have also recommended that the dealers do not sell more than a couple of bags to each customer. If the sellers believe that the customers do not plan to use the seed for growing, they can, of course, always say that the seed is sold out."

Now Konsum Stockholm will return bags of seeds to the suppliers.

The National Social Welfare Board, which takes care of the classification of narcotics, will investigate the narcotic seed in somewhat more detail.

If the abuse of the flower seed spreads among young people, the National Social Welfare Board can classify it as narcotics and stop the sale.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

TWENTY IN GANG ARRESTED--Malmo--Some twenty persons have been taken into custody or arrested in Malmo, where the police have unveiled a big band, which smuggled cannabis in from Denmark. It involves a total of almost 200 kg appraised at approximately 10 million kronor in the last stage of sales. The narcotics have either been smuggled by dope runners on the ferry between Dragor and Limhamn or been brought via Oresund from Copenhagen in fast motorboats, which two band chiefs obtained. Most of the people in the band are youths. Several of the dope runners managed to make almost 100 smuggling trips via Oresund. There was also a runner who tried to do private business with cannabis. For this he was punished severely by the band management. The man reports that he was exposed to physical violence and was later forced to pay back the 10,000 kronor he had earned in "private." In connection with the disclosures the police have also found that one of the members of the band had a pistol loaded with live ammunition. (DAGENS NYHETER, Malmo) [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Mar 80 p 17] 8958

DRUG PARAPHERNALIA BAN--On Wednesday the marketing court prohibited a mail order company in Goteborg from selling jackets with drug motifs and scales which obviously are intended to be used for determining drug doses. SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported last week about a person in Goteborg who, for one thing, sells jackets with motifs such as Avnjut cocaine or the cigarette brand Marlboro's package with the text Marijuana. The consumer representative went to the marketing court, which now prohibited the mail order company from continuing to sell these narcotics-inspired goods under the penalty of a fine of 100,000 kronor. The distributor has, for one thing, defended his activity by saying that it involves a statement of opinion to legalize hash. "That argument does not hold up. What we have here involves normal commercial marketing," says first office secretary Paul Katai at the marketing court. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Mar 80 p 4] 8958

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SWITZERLAND

HEROIN SMUGGLING GROUP ESCAPES FROM PRISON

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 10 Apr 80 p 27

[Text] A 28-year-old Italian, Raffaella Patania, escaped from the district prison at Meilen on the Saturday prior to Easter. The housewife from Verona managed to escape during the daily exercise period, presumably with outside help--the wire fence had been cut previously. Raffaella Patania had been sentenced to 7 years in prison because of a violation of the federal narcotics law, according to official terminology.

International Gang

This report would be much less dramatic--"departures" from penal institutions and prisons are virtually everyday occurrences--except that there is a connection between this escape and an international drug smuggling gang operating out of northern Italy. Already in early December of last year we reported the escape of the major heroin dealer Mario Cassiolari from the district prison in Buelach. He had been sentenced to 11 years in the penitentiary in October for smuggling more than 11 kg of heroin. Because the verdict was being appealed (and it is still under appeal), the drug pusher had been kept under arrest in Buelach.

11 Kg of Heroin From Bangkok

Cassiolari was in the company of a 28-year old "housewife from Verona" when he was arrested at the Zurich Kloten Airport. Exactly 11,180 grams of Heroin Number 3 (brown sugar) were hidden in the false bottoms of his four suitcases. The woman with him was Raffaella Patani, who has now followed her former travel companion to freedom.

Her escape however, is not the only one which is connected to Cassiolari. As reported in mid-December, on 3 December 1979, only 1 day after Cassiolari's escape, the 35-year-old Giovanni Riva disappeared from the district prison at Bellinzona. According to the findings of the police, Cassiolari and Riva belong to one and the same drug smuggling gang--the trio has been reunited.

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END