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(FOUO 29/80)

1 OF 2

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JPRS L/9187

10 July 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 29/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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CONTENTS

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

Drugs From Lebanon 1

HONG KONG

Doctor Raps Closure of Acupuncture Clinics for Addicts
(SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 12 Jun 80)..... 2

Briefs

Airport Heroin Haul 3
Morphine Smuggler Sentenced 3
Heroin Raid Arrest 3

JAPAN

Briefs

Amphetamine Smugglers Caught 4

NEW ZEALAND

Government Establishes Drug Information Group
(THE EVENING POST, 2 Jun 80)..... 5

Drug-Related Deaths Continue Despite Heroin Shortage
(Various sources, various dates)..... 6

Abuse of Barbiturates
Check on Doctors
Prescription Curb Urged
Call for Drug Probe
'Careless' Prescribing
Possible Prosecutions

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Three Men Charged With Conspiring To Import Heroin (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 7 Jun 80).....	10
Police Following Leads Provided by English Drug Hearing (THE EVENING POST, 5 Jun 80).....	11
Cultivating Cannabis Earns Man 5 Years' Imprisonment (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 5 Jun 80).....	12
PAKISTAN	
Charas Seized in Thatta: Canadian Held (MORNING NEWS, 19 Jun 80).....	13
Briefs 24 Kilo of Charas Seized	15
SOUTH KOREA	
Nationwide Detection of Hemp, Poppy Production and Dealing Underway (THE KOREA TIMES, 13 Jun 80).....	16
THAILAND	
Former Policeman Held With Heroin (BANGKOK WORLD, 20 May 80).....	17
Narcotics, Tribal Minorities, Border Problems Discussed (BAN MUANG, 24 Apr 80).....	18
Italian Sentenced for Heroin Possession (BAN MUANG, 24 Apr 80).....	21
Foreigners Use False Visas To Enter Country for Drug Smuggling (DAO SIAM, 19 Apr 80).....	22
Traffickers Sentenced to Life (BANGKOK POST, 3 Jun 80).....	24
Trafficker Seized While Smuggling From North (BANGKOK POST, 8, 9 Jun 80).....	25
Arrested at Hua Lam Phong Bound for Singapore	

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Police Sergeant, Tourist Arrested With Heroin (BANGKOK POST, 25 May 80).....	28
Hong Kong Native Sentenced in Heroin Case (BANGKOK POST, 31 May 80).....	29
Italians Arrested With Heroin (BANGKOK POST, 26 May 80).....	30
Italian, Thais Sentenced for Heroin Possession (BANGKOK POST, 24 May 80).....	31
Hong Kong Smuggler Arrested (BANGKOK POST, 29 May 80).....	33
Briefs	
Spanish, French Tourists Arrested	34
Chaing Mai Heroin Arrest	34
Khon Kaen Marihuana	34
Chiang Rai Residents Arrested	35
Convicted Australians	35

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Briefs	
Cocaine Distillery	36
Drug Traffickers Arrested	36
Columbian Traffickers Arrested	36

BRAZIL

Major Trafficker Escapes Arrest in Leme (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 8 May 80).....	37
Marihuana Traffickers Arrested With 100 Kilos (O GLOBO, 10 May 80).....	42
Marihuana, Cocaine Traffickers Arrested in Rio de Janeiro (O GLOBO, various dates).....	44
Marihuana, Cocaine in Copacabana	
Cocaine Sold in Gloria	
Cocaine, Marihuana in Niteroi	
Briefs	
Frenchmen Detained at Airport	46
Drug Traffickers Arrested	46

- c -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister's Brother Involved in Drug Trafficking (AFP, 17 Jun 80).....	47
Traffickers Supply Arms to Guerrillas (Bernardo Navas Talero; EL TIEMPO, 9 May 80).....	48
Alleged Diplomat Seized With Cocaine (EL TIEMPO, 5 May 80).....	50
Cocaine Traffickers Arrested, Cocaine Seized (EL TIEMPO, 25 Apr 80).....	51
Cocaine Seized in San Benito Abad (EL ESPECTADOR, 30 Apr 80).....	52
Briefs	
New Drug Shipment Method	53
Drug Plane Caught	53
Drug Arrest	53
Drug Discovery	53
Cocaine Arrests	53
Drug Plane Downed	54

PANAMA

Briefs	
Cocaine Shipment	55

VENEZUELA

Cocaine Confiscated From International Traffickers (Francisco Gomez, Freddy Urbina; ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, 5 Jun 80).....	56
Cocaine Laboratory Discovered (Freddy Urbina; ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, 29 May 80).....	58
Cocaine Trafficking Gang Members Arrested (EL NACIONAL, 17 May 80).....	59

NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

IRAN

Further Measures Taken Against Addiction (KEYHAN, various dates).....	61
Discharge of Civil Service Addicts	
Execution of Smugglers	
Anti-Addiction Campaign	

- d -

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KUWAIT

Three Iranians Arrested in Opium Case (AL-QABAS, 19 May 80).....	69
Six Afghanis Arrested in Drug Case (AL-QABAS, 20 May 80).....	71
Briefs	
Methaqualone Case	72

WEST EUROPE

AUSTRIA

Police Discover Rise in Bromine-Amphetamine Use (Hubert Margl; DIE PRESSE, 29 May 80).....	73
Special Police Group To Combat Drug Use (NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, 31 May 80).....	74

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Increasing Use, Social Status of Cocaine Examined (Hermann Suelberg; STERN, 22 May 80).....	75
Border Controls Against Narcotics To Be Reinforced (Eberhard Nitschke; DIE WELT, 8 May 80).....	81
Narcotics Dealer, Turkish Heroin Seized (SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 16 May 80).....	83
Drug Problem Seen Completely Out of Control (DER SPIEGEL, 9 Jun 80).....	84
Briefs	
Heroin Smugglers Arrested	94

GREECE

Ways To Combat Narcotics Use Proposed (Or. Farakos; AKROPOLIS, 3 Jun 80).....	95
--	----

NORWAY

Violence Grows in Oslo Drug World (ARBEIDERBLADET, 6 Jun 80).....	97
--	----

- e -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SWEDEN

Researcher Discusses Addiction Statistics, Trends (Slim Allagui; LE SOIR, 10 Jun 80).....	99
Police Comment on Geographic Distribution of Drug Cases (Claes von Hofsten; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 18 May 80)....	101
Trend Seen in 'Moving Up' From Hashish to Heroin (Willy Silberstein; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 18 May 80)....	104
Social Agency: Narcotics Deaths Increase 10 Percent in 1979 (SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 19 May 80).....	107
Drugs Officer in the Hague Describes Antidrug Effort (Willy Silberstein; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 19 May 80)....	109
Government Agency Estimates Up to 14,000 Hard Drugs Users (DAGENS NYHETER, 20 May 80).....	111
Customs Service Seizes 25 Kilograms of Hashish in Mail (Claes von Hofsten; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 21 May 80)....	113
Police Uncover Gang Which Smuggled Heroin From Turkey (Claes von Hofsten; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 6 Jun 80).....	115
Prosecutor Attacks Narcotics Trafficking in Prisons (Margareta Artsman; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 30 May 80)....	117
Briefs Drugs Intelligence Center Needed	119

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DRUGS FROM LEBANON--Sydney.--An alert customs officer has discovered cannabis and cannabis resin worth an estimated \$800,000 in bread-rolling machines imported from Lebanon. Three men were arrested, and are to appear in the Special Federal Court in Sydney. Federal police said the machines were in two crates from Lebanon landed last week from the container ship "Australian Venture" after being transshipped in Genoa, Italy. A customs officer examining the shipment noticed welds on the end of the machine rollers, ground the welds off and saw "a suspicious substance". He contacted federal police, who kept watch on the crates and when it was picked up by a truck yesterday followed the vehicle to Rossmore, near Bringelly, south-west of Sydney. When two men began dismantling the bread-rolling machines, Federal and state police moved in and arrested them and truck driver. The total haul had not been calculated yesterday, but Federal police estimated it amounted to about 15 kg of cannabis oil and two kg of cannabis resin. A police spokesman said only that the drug was worth "many thousands of dollar", but other sources placed its value at more than \$800,000. Two of the men arrested were charged with possession of a prohibited import, and one with being knowingly concerned with the importation. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 21 May 80 p 9]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

DOCTOR RAPS CLOSURE OF ACUPUNCTURE CLINICS FOR ADDICTS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 80 p 11

[Text]

The closure of acupuncture clinics for drug addicts has come under fire from a university physiologist.

The attack by Dr Mabel Yang comes as the Government is still debating whether to re-open the clinics.

A decision is expected within six months.

Dr Yang said that if the experiment had continued it would have shown a better success rate.

She said that "unlike methadone which is itself a drug substitute, acupuncture cures within one or two weeks with no other side effect.

"It is good in the way in which it relieves pain, and can be used for almost any drug addict."

By stimulating nerves with acupuncture, impulses are sent to the pain centre in the brain, which in turn blocks out withdrawal symptoms.

Reports also show that natural morphine levels in the spinal fluid and the brain increase to a more normal rate after treatment.

Dr Yang said that 10 per cent of the addicts who go through the two-week treatment show no sign of relapse — while methadone can only maintain the condition.

"Just because methadone's being used in Canada and Britain we have to follow. But the Government never releases its cure rate.

"It is ironic to think that our own local invention is being abandoned because orthodox doctors either have no knowledge about it or are biased about Chinese medical knowledge."

The Action Committee against Narcotics has called for another six months of further investigation into the experimental project using acupuncture.

It began in July 1977 and was completed in December 1978.

A report by the United States National Institute on Drug Abuse, which sponsored the project in 1977, described the results of the study as "inconclusive."

But a doctor who has close connection with the former acupuncture electrostimulation clinic said the Government has wasted 18 months.

He said acupuncture succeeded in "cleaning-up" outpatients, which other treatments never did before.

And he said that if continued, the project may develop to a stage where patients could take the apparatus home for self-treatment.

Dr Yang said that there is not enough collaboration between treatment and social and psychological rehabilitation work.

This means that relapses are frequent.

"After their treatment, many former drug addicts rejoin old pals who are drug addicts and easily succumb to the old vice."

She also said a woman doctor has been using a Chinese herb which makes opium repulsive to an addict.

Integrating this with acupuncture therapy, 200 patients who went through a two-week course recovered and 50 per cent did not relapse after two years.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

AIRPORT HEROIN HAUL--A man who had two bags of heroin base weighing about 300 grams strapped to his ankles was arrested at Kai Tak airport yesterday. He will appear in San Po Kong Court tomorrow, charged with possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Jun 80 p 10]

MORPHINE SMUGGLER SENTENCED--A 61-year-old security guard was sentenced in the High Court yesterday for smuggling \$700,000 worth of dangerous drugs from Bangkok. Chan Shiu-tong was said by his counsel to have been forced into becoming a drug courier by a loan shark. Chan pleaded guilty before Mr Justice Rhind to a charge of possessing 1,319.6 grams of a mixture containing 283.83 grams of salts of esters of morphine for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Chan returned from Bangkok on February 10 carrying a briefcase which attracted the attention of a customs officer because of its weight and the thickness of the lining. The officer inserted a spike into the lining and discovered drugs hidden beneath the top and bottom lid of the briefcase. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Jun 80 p 14]

HEROIN PAID ARREST--In a raid yesterday, police arrested a 38-year-old man in a flat on the 15th floor of 238 Nathan Road. Six packets of suspected No 3 heroin weighing about 71 grams were found. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jun 80 p 15]

CSO: 5320

JAPAN

BRIEFS

AMPHETAMINE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT--Osaka June 17 KYODO--Police have arrested three South Koreans for allegedly smuggling in about 20 kilograms of amphetamine with a street value of yen six billion. In what police called the largest ever single drug smuggling in Japan Kim Du Gi, an engineer of the freighter Kwangjin Ho, and two other crew members were seen Monday morning carrying cloth wrappings out of which fell a 500-gram piece of the drug. They were arrested later in the day while playing at a Pachinko parlor in Kaizuka City near here, a police spokesman said. The Koreans denied they were involved in the drug deal. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (time not given) 17 Jun 80 OW] Osaka June 19 KYODO--Police Thursday announced the seizure of about 2.5 kilograms of stimulant drug at an idled lot of land in Kaizuka City which they suspected was smuggled from South Korea. Chang Kil-nam, skipper of the South Korean freighter Kwang Jin, now under police custody on a smuggling charge, admitted concealing the drug there after disembarking from the vessel, officials said. An additional 500 grams of the drug had been seized last Monday when Chang was arrested with two fellow crewmen, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (time not given) 19 Jun 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES DRUG INFORMATION GROUP

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The Government has announced the establishment of a drug advisory committee to cope with the problem of co-ordinating information about drugs.

National Horowhenua MP Mr Jeff Thomson, the chairman of the Government's misuse of drugs caucus committee, was addressing the Young Nationals annual policy conference in Picton yesterday.

He told a meeting of about 50 New Zealand Young Nationals that the new committee would be broadly based, and controlled from the private rather than public sector.

It would co-ordinate the information the Government wanted about treatment facilities and expenditure of money on drugs.

"We recognise here in New Zealand that we have a serious drug abuse problem, and that it exists at all levels of society," Mr Thomson said.

He had just returned from studying drug treatment in Australia and said that the common factor in just about all cases of drug abuse was alcohol — "far and away" the most important drug.

Mr Thomson tipped the Young Nationals off that there may be something concerning milk subsidies in

the Budget coming up soon, but also told them there was no indication the Government would relax its laws on marijuana.

This at least, was the case till some of the "technical problems" — such as being able to test for marijuana intoxication in drivers — had been resolved.

"Until we have got over some of these technical problems you'll find there won't be any relaxing," he said.

Gaping

Mr Thomson said there was a "gaping hole" in the area of confiscation of property of convicted drug offenders.

His committee was moving to plug this hole so that property used in connection with the drug trade could be confiscated on conviction.

"If it costs them everything they've got, then they are going to think carefully whether drugs are worth it," he said.

The Young Nationals had been split on the drug abuse issue.

Paper

A policy paper on drug abuse by Christchurch Young National Mr Alan Sharr recommended that present policy on drug dealing and drug trafficking be "made even more harsh, to get at people and make their dealing in drugs unprofitable."

This appeared to contradict the policy recommendation in another conference paper by Young Nationals vice-chairman Mr Simon Upton. The recommendation claimed that: "heavier penalties have not ever had a significant effect on crime."

Young Nationals were afraid that, if penalties were increased police protection would not prove sufficient to guard people with information about drugs.

The Young Nationals decided that penalties were stiff enough but that assets acquired through drug dealing should be confiscated.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS CONTINUE DESPITE HEROIN SHORTAGE

Abuse of Barbiturates

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 30 May 80 p 4

[Text] Six people have died drug-related deaths in Wellington in the past six weeks, despite a shortage of heroin.

The director of the National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Mr Roy Johnston) said the deaths had occurred in the greater Wellington area "when there is virtually no heroin about — a situation which has existed for the past few months."

Mr Johnston said it was believed the deaths were directly connected with the current abuse of barbiturates and central nervous system depressants.

"The trend among hard drug abusers at the moment is strongly towards barbiturate abuse," Mr Johnston said.

"Supplies, in most part, are being obtained through the normal prescribing channels."

He said the incidence of drug-related deaths at the moment was not any higher or lower than before.

"We have repeatedly and for some time pointed out drug deaths at the rate of one a week.

"We are aware that reporting impediments and biases do not reveal that rate in official figures. Statistics in this total area suffer because of these 'under the carpet' and more comfortable conveniences."

He said Police and Customs officials had virtually stifled the availability of heroin through excellent work.

"What the New Zealand public should now be demanding is that there be equal attention and zeal paid, as there has been to heroin, to any prescription drug supply that is irresponsible," he said.

Negative

Approaches had been made to the Health Department to take action about the barbiturates and another prescription drug being peddled on the streets.

"In my view the Depart-

ment of Health responses after being alerted to the problem have been outstandingly negative," Mr Johnston said.

"This misuse of barbiturates and other prescription drugs will scale up unless something positive is done."

Another aspect that needed attention in the public interest was the methadone problem.

"Methadone was introduced as a 'cure all' for the heroin problem. The heroin problem is no longer with us but methadone is still being prescribed," he said.

"Methadone is also being traded on New Zealand city streets," he said.

Check on Doctors

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

The Health Department is searching through 25 million prescription forms in an effort to track down doctors who over-prescribe barbiturates.

"A number of doctors are easily conned into prescribing barbiturates," said the department's director of clinical services, Dr J. S. Phillips.

"We want to know who they are."

Not Banned

Dr Phillips said the department had also sent out a letter to doctors stating that the prescribing of barbiturates other than phenobarbi-

tone was no longer acceptable.

That, however, he said, did not mean that other drugs had been banned.

He added that in recent years the total number of barbiturate prescriptions had dropped markedly.

The department's decision, he said, had been made before a claim by the director of the National Society of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Mr Roy Johnston, that six drug-related deaths in Wellington were directly connected with the abuse of barbiturates and central nervous system depressants.

Prescription Curb Urged

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

Doctors throughout New Zealand have been asked by the Health Department not to prescribe barbiturate drugs to anyone under the age of 30, the director of clinical services (Dr John Phillips) said today.

"We've drawn to the attention of doctors the danger of prescribing barbiturates with heroin virtually removed from the streets as it were," Dr Phillips said.

While it was clear that a certain percentage of the legal drugs now available on the streets came from break-ins on chemists, a lot of it was coming from people who had prescriptions.

"We have indicated to the doctors that there is a high street value on barbiturates now," Dr Phillips said.

He declined to give examples of the street value, stating it was "not suitable to publish in a newspaper."

For young people with genuine needs, there were alternative drugs to barbiturates available.

Worried

"We've been worried about these drugs for some time. Over the last 10 years the number of barbiturate prescriptions has come down. Today it would only be about a quarter of what it was in 1969.

"We still feel that it can still be cut back further. We've given the doctors a strong warning, or a mild direction if you like. We would expect co-operation."

Dr Phillips said that ultimately the drugs could be banned altogether, but he was not expecting that to be necessary.

"One has to be careful that the comparatively small number of people who misuse these drugs do not spoil it for the people with genuine needs," he said.

Welcomed

Mr Roy Johnston, director of the National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, welcomed the department's move.

Last week he pointed out that six people had died drug-related deaths in Wellington in the past six weeks.

"The trend among hard drug abusers at the moment is strongly towards barbiturate abuse," he told the "Post" on Friday.

Mr Johnston said today that cutting back the amount of drugs being prescribed would not necessarily lead to more break-ins.

"The sensible thing to do with these people is to get them off drugs altogether. Anything that cuts back the amount of drugs available obviously helps to do this."

Call For Drug Probe

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

The establishment of a full-scale select committee to investigate the drug problem was called for in Parliament today by Auckland Central Labour MP (Mr Richard Prebble).

In a notice of motion to the House, Mr Prebble proposed that a nine-member committee open to the Press be appointed to, among other things: —

- Review and report on available current scientific information concerning the pharmacological, psychological and social effects dependence on drugs in common use in New Zealand.

- Examine and report on available information on the incidents and trends of the use and misuse of such drugs in New Zealand.

- Inquire into and report on the adequacy of the control of the manufacture, distribution, possession and use of such drugs, and the adequacy and appropriateness of penalties for such drug-related offences, the application of penalties, and the distinction between penalties for offences relating to their use and penalties for offences relating to their manufacture and distribution.

Amplifying outside the House, Mr Prebble said:

"Parliament cannot continue to ignore the seriousness of the drug menace.

"How many of our people must die before you will support this much-needed inquiry into drugs?" he asked National Party members.

MPs who had scoffed last year at his claim that there was a major Kiwi drug syndicate supplying heroin to New Zealand were now having to eat their words, Mr Prebble said.

Horrifying evidence regarding the activities of New Zealand drug dealers, revealed in the Mr Asia drug case in England, had proved the need for such an inquiry.

Despite the fact that the flow of heroin had almost ceased, drug addicts were continuing to die from overdoses at the rate of more than one a week, Mr Prebble said.

Overseas Parliaments had set up successful select committees.

"Only in New Zealand have we refused to find out what the real facts are with regard to our drug situation."

Mr Prebble has also called on the Government to refuse permission for the transferral overseas of up to \$200,000 to pay bail for New Zealander Miss Karen Soich, who is involved in the Mr Asia drug murder case.

'Careless' Prescribing

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Jun 80 p 8

[Text]

SIX drug-related deaths in Wellington since April have been linked to abuse of drug prescription facilities by some doctors.

The allegation that the two were related was made yesterday by the chairman of the Government caucus committee on the misuse of drugs, Horowhenua National MP Geoff Thompson.

"There is evidence of doctors in certain places abusing their prescription facility," Mr Thompson said in an interview with the "Post".

"Some doctors are careless in prescription," he said, declining to provide further information.

Six drug-related deaths of young people in the Wellington area since early April were "all barbiturate related" and all probably as a result of people turning to alternatives to heroin, Mr Thompson said.

"The evidence at the moment is very much to the effect that heroin is in very, very short supply."

Due to the successful efforts of police and Customs officers, this could mean that the methadone treatment of heroin addicts could hopefully be reduced substantially and replaced by rehabilitative rather than maintenance treatment, he said.

The MP's comments followed a notice of motion he moved yesterday in Parliament calling for the House to note with alarm the six Wellington drug-related deaths "connected with the abuse of barbiturates or central nervous system depressants."

The notice calls for "responsibility by the medical profession in the prescribing of barbiturates and other prescription drugs, and notes that the misuse of these drugs is a response to a continuing shortage of heroin because of successful police and Customs office operations for which they are to be congratulated."

Possible Prosecutions

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Jun 80 p 2

[Text]

The Health Department will keep a continual watch on prescription forms following last month's search for doctors who over-prescribe barbiturates. Department officers checked through 25 million forms in an effort to track down these doctors. The director of the department's clinical services, Dr J. S. Phillips, said a re-

port on some doctors was being assessed at present.

"It is possible prosecution could follow against some doctors, but only if they were prescribing barbiturates to known drug addicts," he said.

But Dr Phillips did not think many doctors were involved.

"This offence has decreased substantially in the past few years and we are now only dealing with the tail-end.

"But we will keep checking," he said. "We are still worried by the small number still round."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

THREE MEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO IMPORT HEROIN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Jun 80 p 4

[Report by staff reporter]

[Text] Tauranga--A New Caledonian policeman yesterday alleged that a Mt Maunganui man told him heroin he had bought in Singapore for \$1000 could be sold in New Zealand for \$54,000.

The head of public security for the New Caledonian police. Jack Duffayet, said the man, Anthony Bradley, went on to say the heroin was for his own use.

Bradley, aged 32, a former food bar proprietor, and Grant Elliott Wills, 32, unemployed, of Tauranga, are appearing at a depositions hearing in the Tauranga District Court.

They are jointly charged with Frederick Adrian Walsh of conspiring to import heroin into New Zealand.

Walsh has already pleaded guilty to the charge and is serving a period of borstal training.

Mr Duffayet said that in February, 1979, he received information from the New Zealand police about Bradley and Walsh.

Stomach

The next day he sent a team of police to assist customs officers at New Caledonia's international airport.

They later returned with Bradley, he said.

Bradley admitted he had been caught at the airport with a bag containing about 190 grams of heroin, said Mr Duffayet.

"He (Bradley) said he had bought it in Singapore with the help of a taxi driver for \$1000," said the witness.

"He said he could sell it in New Zealand for \$54,000 but that it was for his own use. He said he used about \$1000 worth of heroin a month."

A New Caledonian customs officer, Etienne Bizeul, said he found a bag of heroin attached to Bradley's stomach when he searched him at the airport.

In Bradley's suitcase he found two bottles of tablets, two syringes and two needles.

Bradley had said he was on his way to New Zealand.

Walsh told the court that he had discussed importing heroin with Bradley at Christmas.

Resumption

"I had an idea he was going to Singapore to get some heroin to bring back because he was in financial trouble," he said.

"I offered to help him bring it back but he said he did not know what I was talking about."

Walsh said he had seen Wills in Bradley's hotel room in Auckland shortly before he (Bradley) left for Singapore.

He did not see Wills give anything to Bradley.

District Court Judge D. B. Wilson remanded the defendants until June 13 while a suitable resumption date is found.

Walsh has yet to complete his evidence. Several police witnesses also remain to be heard.

Mr R. J. Beech and Mr B. V. Wilson are appearing for Bradley and Wills.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

POLICE FOLLOWING LEADS PROVIDED BY ENGLISH DRUG HEARING

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 5 Jun 80 p 26

[Text]

NEW Zealand police are following drug leads provided by evidence at the just-completed "Mr Asia" murder hearing in Chorley, England.

The head of criminal investigations at police national headquarters (Detective Chief Superintendent Mal Churches) said investigations into possible drug offences in New Zealand had been mounted, although no prosecutions had as yet resulted.

The Chorley Lower Court hearing on the death of New Zealand drug syndicate boss Martin Johnstone, 27, ended on Tuesday with all 12 accused being committed for trial.

Mr Churches said New Zealand police were aware of the names of various persons who had been mentioned by prosecution witnesses at Chorley.

"The information has been further investigated in New Zealand to see if sufficient evidence is available in relation to specific offences or for conspiracy in relation to drug offences," he said.

"To date, the investigations have not led directly to any prosecution in New Zealand."

Investigations were continuing, he said.

"It should be remembered that the police have worked

closely with law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom and Australia, resulting in the exchange of a great deal of information," Mr Churches said.

The police had not yet decided whether to seek immunity from prosecution for any person connected with the Chorley case.

One witness at the hearing, Miss Allison Dine, had been granted immunity from prosecution in Australia. She gave evidence at the Melbourne inquest into the murder of Doug and Isabel Wilson, two couriers for the drug ring.

Miss Dine, a former girlfriend of Terry Clark, one of the people accused of murdering Johnstone, gave evidence at Chorley on details of the drug ring's operation.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

CULTIVATING CANNABIS EARNS MAN 5 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

The cultivation of nearly 2000 cannabis plants, described by the judge as a "carefully planned horticultural operation," led to a man being sentenced in the High Court at Auckland yesterday to five years' imprisonment.

The plants, which had been found by police on a farm property in Manukau, had been irrigated, fertilised and sprayed, and the male plants culled from the females, said Mr Justice Chilwell.

Michael John Finlayson, aged 24, a farm worker, had been found guilty by a jury of one charge of cultivating cannabis and one charge of possession of cannabis for supply.

The judge sentenced him to five years on each count, the terms to be concurrent.

His Honour said that, when police discovered the venture, they found 965 female plants growing and 900 male plants already harvested.

Market Value

Evidence was given that the combined marketable weight of the male and female leaf, after being stripped and dried, was more than 50 kilograms.

The judge said the dried male leaf was valued at the trial at \$500 to \$700 a pound and the female leaf at \$900 to \$2000 a pound.

The wholesale market value of the crop was, on the lower figures, about \$85,000, and, on the higher figures, \$170,000. The judge said he felt quite justified in sentencing the prisoner on the basis of the lower figure.

CS0: 5320

PAKISTAN

CHARAS SEIZED IN THATTA: CANADIAN HELD

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] The Thatta Police arrested on Monday a Canadian national and eight others who were trying to smuggle out about 4,580 kilograms of contraband charas through sea route in Ghorabari area of Thatta District, police sources said here yesterday.

The police recovered the charas from a truck and a Suzuki which were also seized.

According to details, the charas was brought in a truck (RIG-7797) from Darrah Adam Khail. The truck which left Darrah on June 10 was driven by one Abdul Rashid Afridi, who was also its owner.

The truck reached Karachi via Lahore and after a 24-hour stay in the city it proceeded towards Thatta.

The truck driver was directed to follow a jeep (009-031) from Gharo. The route followed by the truck and the jeep was Ghara, Makli, Ghulamullah-Bar, Semnali, but it later got stuck in sand in Deh Soomro.

An ASI of Ghorabari police stations who was on patrol duty became suspicious about the truck and a search of the vehicle resulted in the recovery of 4,437 kg of charas.

Meanwhile, police got the information that a Suzuki (LEZ 2232) had also become out of order nearby. The Suzuki was also searched resulting in the recovery of 142 kg of more charas.

The police also hauled a Yamaha motorcycle (KCU-4139) which was piloting the Suzuki and arrested two persons including the Canadian national identified as Hymie Gitleman. The other persons was identified as Salim Butt, who had recently purchased land in Deh Soomro for Rs. 3 lakh.

The police are in search of another Canadian national, Mr Ray, who is said to be closely connected with the smuggling racket.

The persons arrested from the truck and the Suzuki were identified as Abdul Rashid, Aftab, Shaukat Ali, Ghulam Hussain, Jameel, Zahid Hussain and Haji Abdul Rehman.

The police have registered two cases under Sections 156 (89) of the Customs Act and 43/3 of the Abkari Act and are making further inquiries.--APP

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

24 KILO OF CHARAS SEIZED--The Excise staff of East District on Saturday raided the den of Ajab Khan, son of Mali Mian Khan, in his house situated near Old Haji Camp, Ghas Mandi, says an official handout. The staff recovered 24 kilograms of exportable quality of charas and arrested two persons, namely Ayub Khan, son of Meer Sahib Khan and Ahmed Shahid, son of Majid Khan. However, Gul Ajab Khan absconded seeing the Excise party. Further investigation is in progress. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jun 80 p 8]

GSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

NATIONWIDE DETECTION OF HEMP, POPPY PRODUCTION AND DEALING UNDERWAY

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] A nationwide detection of illegal hemp and poppy production and dealing is under way to uproot the unlawful drug business, it was learned yesterday.

The Health-Social Affairs Ministry started the largest scale detection of hemp Tuesday with six teams consisting of drug investigators to cover six provinces. The investigation will go on till June 19.

Ministry officials said that a large amount of hemp leaves grown by authorized farmers, had been found to have been misused for the production of drugs, after fibers were obtained from them.

Provinces which are covered by the ministry detection are Kangwon-do, Chungchongnamdo, Cholla-pukto Chollanamdo, Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo.

Efforts are being concentrated on Chongson, Samchok, Pyongchang, and Hoengsong in Kangwon-do, and on Chongyang, Yesan, Hongsong, Sosan, and Tangjin in Chungchong-

namdo, as large quantities of hemp and opium poppies are known to be growing there.

Intensive search is being also carried out in Cholla-pukto's Muju, Chinan, Changsu Chongup, Imsil, Namwon, and Sunchang and in the case of Cholla-namdo, Koksong, Sungju, Tamyang, Posong, Hwasun and Changhung are being checked.

In the Kyongsang Provinces, the inspection is focused on Andong, Ponghwa, Chongdo Uijin, Yongdok, Hadong, Namhae, Sanchon, Chinyang, Uiryong, Sachon, Hapchong Kochang, and Kosong.

Ministry officials said that the teams would also make efforts to get rid of wild hemp which grew in fields by itself.

To curb illegal farming of hemp and misuse of hemp leaves for drug manufacture, enlightenment campaigns will be strengthened among farmers by the ministry with the help of Saemaui leaders in each village.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

FORMER POLICEMAN HELD WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 May 80 p 3

[Text]

CHIANG MAI Province, and Kriangsak
TWO persons, one of them a former border patrol policeman, were arrested this morning and 1,200 grammes of No. 4 heroin seized when a police team raided a house near Sanpakhoi market in Muang District here, police reported.

Acting on a tip-off, a police team headed by Pol-Lt Arwuth Sinsuwan went to a house near the market and found four men inside, including the two arrested persons. The two other persons managed to escape, police said.

The two arrested persons were identified as Suwan (alias Noi) Thongkhamkun (35), a native of Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NARCOTICS, TRIBAL MINORITIES, BORDER PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 24 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Drugs and Tribal Minorities -- An Unsolvable Problem"]

[Text] Concerning the problems along the northern and northeastern borders, it has been disclosed that drugs and tribal minorities are still problems that are difficult to solve. The minister of interior and the director-general of the Police Department went to see the living conditions and situation of the border patrol police for themselves. They said they pitied these people and would find a way to improve their lives and provide them with highly efficient weapons.

The Problems Along the Northern and Northeastern Borders

Surasak Kongkaeo, a reporter for the newspaper BAN MUANG, travelled with Mr Pratuang Kiratibutra, the minister of interior, and Police General Monchai Pankongchuen, the director-general of the Police Department, when they went to hold a conference with the provincial governors, provincial prosecutors and northern and northeastern police superintendents concerning solving the problem of order, suppressing crime and eliminating those criminal elements with power in the rural areas. Between 17 and 20 April, they made an inspection to see how order was being maintained along the border and to check the suppression of drug smuggling. He reported that during the period the minister of interior and the director-general of the Police Department were making their inspection along the border, they found many problems and difficulties in carrying out the work and promptly ordered that the problems be solved in all the units and, in particular, that crime and the people who secretly produce heroin along the border be suppressed. [They also ordered that] preparations be made to confront those armed forces from

various groups that had entered Thailand. At the same time, they ordered that the officials in all sectors make every effort to help eradicate those powerful people who carry on illegal activities in the various provinces.

Narcotics Are Still Champ

Concerning the problem of suppressing narcotics and intercepting the armed minorities who live in Thailand and who use Thailand as a place to hide and carry on various activities, the Thai-Burma border area is a cause of worry for the authorities, especially the border patrol police. Our reporter talked with Major General Wichai Wichaithanaphat, the commander of the Region 3 Border Patrol Police, whose area of responsibility is the entire northern border. He said that, concerning the duties and tasks of the unit, at present the Region 3 Border Patrol Police force is establishing a special drug suppression unit and is arranging for it to work together with the border defense people. Since 1975, much raw and cooked opium and morphine has been seized.

The commander of the Region 3 Border Patrol Police stated that there are many problems in suppressing drugs in the north and that if no real effort is made to get to know the people, [drug] suppression will achieve nothing. From the efforts of the border patrol police, the intention is to increase development activities and involvement with the people by having the border patrol police provide the villagers with various types of help. It is thought that this will bring results because, at the very least, the villagers will see that by cooperating with the border patrol police, they will receive some benefits in return. For these reasons, he stated that if suppression activities are carried on alone and there is no involvement with the people, it will be very difficult to complete the task.

Production in Burma -- It can Be Seen But Nothing Can Be Done About It

Police Major General Wichai mentioned that there are places in Thailand where heroin is produced but there are very few such places. For the most part, they are located just 1 or 2 kilometers inside the Burmese border. "I am very upset by this. They produce heroin just 1 or 2 kilometers away; we can see them but cannot do anything about it. This is very disturbing. I am referring here to the fact that everyone blames Thailand. In particular, the United States has said

that Thailand, especially the northern region, is a major source of heroin. I have told them that the heroin is produced outside the country but no one believes me. If someone wants me to destroy [the heroin factories], they can give me the order; I could do this easily if ordered to do so. As for keeping people from entering the country along this border, border patrol police are stationed along the border at all times and it is difficult for people to enter but you can see that some people still manage to enter the country and the number is increasing."

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ITALIAN SENTENCED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 24 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Italian Woman Sentenced to 50 Years in Prison"]

[Text] On 18 April 1980, the criminal court announced its verdict in the case between the officials and the defendant Miss Kwilleana Fatnoli, an Italian age 25, who was accused of having heroin in her possession in order to sell it and who attempted to take the heroin out of the Kingdom in violation of the law. The charge was as follows:

At 2100 hours on 12 November 1979, the accused was arrested by the authorities at Don Muang Airport. Also seized were nine rubber contraceptives filled with Number 1 heroin weighing 195.65 grams and valued at 5,869.71 baht [sic]. The accused intended to take this heroin to France but she was arrested before she could do so. The case took place at the Bangkhen market, Bangkhen district, Bangkok. In court, the accused confessed to the charges. This criminal case was investigated using the confession of the accused. She stated that on the day mentioned, Mr Wisin Theppriyakun and Mr Ampon Mikhrua, customs officials, were on duty at the exit gate. They searched her and found the heroin mentioned above in nine rubber contraceptives that the accused had hidden in the lining of her underwear. The court considered the case and concluded that the accused was guilty of possessing heroin in order to sell it and of trying to take the heroin out the country for distribution. She was found guilty in accord with the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1979, P.O. Section 80, and was given a sentence of 50 years in prison for each count, making a total of 100 years in prison for the two counts. However, the sentence was reduced by half because the accused had confessed, leaving 50 years. The heroin was confiscated.

Furthermore, when the accused heard the sentence, she broke down in tears.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

FOREIGNERS USE FALSE VISAS TO ENTER COUNTRY FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 19 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Three Foreigners Arrested; the Marijuana Gang Uses False Visas"]

[Text] Three foreigners who entered the country illegally using false visas were arrested by immigration officials while they were smoking marijuana. During the investigation, they admitted that they liked Thailand because it was easy to obtain marijuana. Forged visas for several countries were discovered.

From the investigations by Police Major General Anant Dejrangsi, the commander of the Immigration Division, it has been learned that foreigners had entered the country using false visas. Police Captain Kamphon Withayanon, deputy inspector 1, Precinct 4, Metropolitan Police, together with several other police officers, was assigned the task of going to 125/20 Soi Sunwichai, New Phetburi Road, Huai Khwang commune, Bangkok district. When the immigration officials arrived at this address, the door was closed and so they asked a foreigner to come out and unlock the door. These officials then entered and found two more foreigners asleep. They searched the room and found six stamps for stamping visas for four countries -- Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. They also found 15 sticks of marijuana and a complete set of smoking implements. The officials arrested them and took them to the Immigration Division. From the investigation, it was learned that the names of the three are Mr Winjams Arniea, an Australian age 35, Mr Barry William Mach, an Australian age 30 and Mr Cash L. Heron, a New Zealander age 31.

From the investigation it was learned that all three used passports stamped with false visas and that they had come to Thailand once before. They had been arrested with drugs in their possession and deported from the country and were persona non grata. But this group tried every way possible to enter Thailand again because they liked Thailand very much and, also important, they could buy drugs easily and at lower prices than abroad. When they could not get visas to enter the country, they stamped false visas in their passports and entered the country. Following this, the officials held them in custody in order to deport them.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED TO LIFE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

SIX persons, including three women, were yesterday found guilty by the Criminal Court of possessing drugs with intent to sell and sentenced to jail terms ranging from 13 years to life.

They had been caught with 17 kilogrammes of morphine blocks and 11 kilos of No. 4 heroin in their possession.

The six, Prasert Chotesamthikul and his wife Nipaporn, Pengkui Sae Lim and his wife Muey and Prachuab Chotesamthikul and his wife Wanida, had been arrested in a series of raids in Bangkok Metropolis by Narcotics Suppression Police on March 19 last year.

The alleged drugs courier, Boonmee Promsa-nga, of Mae Sai, Chiang Rai, who was arrested that same day, was acquitted by the court on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Prasert, the only defendant who pleaded guilty to all charges filed against him by police investigators, was

sentenced to 13 years and four months in jail.

His wife Nipaporn, and Pengkui and his wife Muey were sentenced to 20 years each while Prachuab and his wife Wanida received life imprisonment.

On March 19, police had first raided Prasert's house in Soi Klongton of Sukhumvit and found the morphine blocks in the boot of his Toyota car.

His wife, Nipaporn, Pengkui and Muey, who were in the house and attempted to escape during the police raid were arrested for alleged involvement with the drugs seizure.

Prachuab and his wife Wanida were arrested later the same day in their house in Soi Charoenjai off Ekkamai with 11 kilogrammes of No. 4 heroin and a towel coated with heroin hidden in a suitcase.

Boonmee was arrested in a rented house in Soi Ruammitr off Chan Road after being implicated as the courier.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

TRAFFICKER SEIZED WHILE SMUGGLING FROM NORTH

Arrested at Hua Lam Phong

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] NARCOTICS agents yesterday arrested a woman and two men and charged them with possession of 10 kilogrammes of No. 3 "brown heroin" with intent to smuggle abroad.

A joint team of Crime Suppression Division (CSD) police and US Drug Enforcement Administration agents made the arrests yesterday afternoon at Hua Lampong railway station. Police said the heroin, with a retail value of millions of baht, was about to be smuggled to Singapore by southern express train, and from there would be taken to Hong Kong.

Police identified the three suspects as Mrs Sai Jaidee, 40, a resident of Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai, Prapat Abhiwantrakoon and Thawatchai Chaisomboon.

Police said Mrs Sai had long been known to be involved in heroin trafficking, and her movements had been closely monitored.

Acting on a tip-off that a large amount of heroin was to be smuggled abroad from the North, the CSD's northern narcotics unit, led by Pol Capt Prasit Klaimuk followed Mrs Sai from Chiang Rai on Saturday,

police said.

It was learned that Mrs Sai would leave Bangkok by a southern express train, and a CSD police team led by Pol Col M.L. Term Sanitwongse and Pol Lt-Col Pairoj Thongin was waiting at Hua Lampong station at about 4 p.m. yesterday when the three suspects pulled up in a white Holden sedan.

Police immediately demanded a search. Mrs Sai had three suitcases with her and police said they found 41 packages of heroin hidden in false bottoms of the cases.

Police said Mrs Sai told them the heroin was not hers, but refused to name

the owner. They said Mrs Sai told them she had planned to travel by train to Malaysia and Singapore, and then go on to Hong Kong. A Singapore-Hong Kong plane ticket was found in her possession, police said.

Thawatchai and Prapat denied any knowledge of the heroin, and said they were merely driving Mrs Sai to the station as she was a family friend.

The three have been charged with possession of heroin with intent to smuggle abroad for sale and are being detained by the Crime Suppression Division for further questioning.

Bound for Singapore

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] POLICE confiscated more drugs — 10 kilogrammes of morphine blocks and 3.5 kilos of cooked opium — late Saturday night in connection with the seizure of 10 kilos of No.3 "brown sugar" heroin and the arrest of three suspects earlier in the afternoon, Crime Suppression Division (CSD) police reported.

Pol Maj Prachaksilp Suwanbhesaj of the Central Investigation Bureau handed the morphine and opium over to CSD police after finding the drugs packed in suitcases at his father-in-law's house.

On Saturday afternoon, a joint unit of CSD police and US Drug Enforcement Administration agents arrested three persons — Mrs Sai Jaidee, Thawatchai Chalsomboon and Prapat Abhiwantrakoon — in a white Holden sedan at Hua Lampong station. Police said they found 10 kilos of heroin in

three suitcases, hidden in false bottoms.

Maj Prachaksilp said that the car belonged to his father-in-law, Mr Pakdi Nivatwongse, and that Thawatchai was Mr Pakdi's driver.

However, he said that Thawatchai and Prapat had no connection with the drugs, but were merely following his mother-in-law's instructions to drive Mrs Sai to the railway station.

Maj Prachaksilp's mother-in-law, Mrs Chaluey, told police that she had known Mrs Sai for some time, but only as a gem dealer. She said Mrs Sai was a frequent visitor to her house.

After learning of Mrs Sai's arrest, Maj Prachaksilp went to his mother-in-law's house to see if anything had been left there. In the servant's quarters he found two briefcases and two suitcases, allegedly belonging to Mrs Sai, which he handed over to police.

Inside, police found 10 morphine blocks each weighing one kilogramme, and 3.5 kilos of cooked opium. Mrs Sai reportedly admitted the cases belonged to her and that she had told Mrs Chaluey she would pick them up on her return from Singapore.

Maj Prachaksilp said he reported the case to CIB Commissioner Pol Lt-Gen Kittl Seributr to avoid being suspected of involvement in drug trafficking.

Meanwhile, Mrs Sai reportedly admitted being in possession of 10 kgs of No.3 heroin, but denied the drugs belonged to her.

Police said that Mrs Sai was long known to be involved in heroin trafficking. They said she was arrested while about to board a southern express train in an attempt to smuggle the drugs into Singapore and then on to Hong Kong by plane. She had a Singapore-Hong Kong air ticket in her possession.



CSO: 5300

[Left to right excluding the uniformed official] Praphat Abhiwantrakoon, Thqwatchai Chaisomboon, Sai Jaidee

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 8 Jun 80 p 1

THAILAND

POLICE SERGEANT, TOURIST ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 May 80 p 3

[Text]



Met Sgt Aram Yoosiri and Sydney Clark after their arrest at the Federal Hotel.

A POLICE master sergeant attached to Tharua police station and a 30-year-old man who claimed to be a Briton were arrested late Friday night at the Federal Hotel off Sukhumvit Road with 400 grammes of No. 4 first grade heroin in their possession.

The two men, Met Sgt Aram Yoosiri and Sydney Clark, were arrested in the hotel by a Metropolitan Narcotics Unit (MNU) police team.

Officials said the heroin was to have been delivered to foreign clients. During his stay in Bangkok, Clark got to know Sgt Aram and the two men became partners in the heroin racket, selling the drug mainly to foreigners. Sgt Aram was alleged to have provided the heroin while Clark sought out the customers. Clark's activities were brought to MNU's attention by the American drug agents. Both men were initially charged with possessing and distributing heroin. They are being detained at Lumpini police station.

Chief of the MNU, Col Bamrung Kiew-urai said yesterday that Clark had no passport with him at the time of arrest. He claimed to be a Briton but reportedly told police that he was born in Wuppertal, West Germany.

EXPIRED

Clark reportedly came to Thailand over a year ago as a tourist but stayed on illegally after his visa expired. Police have contacted the British Embassy in Bangkok to ascertain his origin.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG NATIVE SENTENCED IN HEROIN CASE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 80 p 3

[Text] **A HONG Kong Chinese was sentenced to 33 years and four months imprisonment after the Criminal Court found him guilty of possessing almost 500 grammes of No. 4 heroin and attempting to smuggle the drugs out of the country.**

However, the court acquitted two alleged accomplices because of lack of evidence.

Lee Nam-chai (alias Trong Trung) was originally sentenced to life, but the court reduced this to 33 years and four months because he pleaded guilty. The court viewed this as beneficial to the case.

The two Thais arrested along with Lee, Tekjue see Ung and Mrs Tabtim Chartyano, denied the charges and fought the case.

All had been arrested by Narcotics Suppression police on May 22 last year at Don Muang Airport while Lee and Mrs Tabtim were about to board a Paris-bound flight.

Tekjue was helping them to check in their luggage.

The heroin was found stuffed inside 353 straws, and inserted into the corrugated walls of boxes of noodles and mushrooms they were taking with them.

The court was earlier told by a main prosecution witness that Lee was an international drug trafficker and his activities had been under police surveillance up until he was arrested.

Lee claimed the boxes did not belong to him and he did not know what was inside. Mrs Tabtim claimed she was only accompanying Lee to Europe because his daughter, who was her friend, had asked her to do so.

Tekjue said he knew Lee and was at the airport just to see him off.

The court said that there was enough evidence to prove that Lee was attempting to smuggle the drugs out of the country, but no evidence to prove any involvement by Tekjue and Mrs Tabtim.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ITALIANS ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text]



(L to R) Remo Cigala, Domenico Genolini-Loria and Fernando Turrini in police custody.

METROPOLITAN Narcotics Unit (MNU) police yesterday arrested three Italian tourists with 87 grammes of No. 4 first grade heroin in their possession at the Ambassador Hotel in Sukhumvit Soi 11.

The Italians, Fernando Turrini, Remo Cigala and Domenico Genolini-Loria were initially charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell.

They were to leave Bangkok for Rome to-

day after a week-long stay.

The three men had been living in the same hotel room since their arrival in the country.

Acting on a tip-off, MNU team led by Pol Col Bamrung Kiew-urai raided the room at about 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

The police found a plastic bag containing heroin hidden in the bathroom. The suspects were later brought to the MNU office for questioning.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ITALIAN, THAIS SENTENCED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 May 80 p 16

[Text]



AN Italian national and five Thais were sentenced yesterday to jail terms ranging from life to 20 years' imprisonment by the Criminal Court on charges of possessing almost four kilogrammes of No. 4 heroin with intent to sell.

Another Italian national arrested on the same charges was acquitted for lack of evidence. He is identified as Ferrari Marco.

The five Thais -- Prom Sonsakda and his wife Yupin, Somnuek

Trongboonterms, Sing Prapalpong and Chamnan Phetnatee, together with Italian Darcó Aniello, were arrested in a series of raids in Bangkok by Narcotics Suppression agents December 18, 1978.

A total of 3,988 grammes of No. 4 heroin was found in their possession during the round-up.

Prom, the only defendant to plead guilty to the charges, was sentenced to 25 years in jail. His wife Yupin, and

Chamnan each received 75 years while Somnuek and Sing were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Italian, Darco Aniello, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Aniello, together with Sing, Chamnan and Somnuek, were arrested in Thon

Buri's Ratchaburana area while the three Thais were handing over six plastic bags containing 2,898 grammes of heroin to the Italian the evening of December 18, 1978.

Aniello was taken to his room at the Dusit Thani Hotel on Silom shortly afterward. During a subsequent search police found another four plastic bags containing 950 grammes of heroin in his luggage. Aniello was scheduled to leave Bangkok the morning after heading for Europe.

The apprehension of Aniello led to a raid on a house in Ratchaburana the early morning of December 19, during which Prom and his wife Yupin were caught packing 540 grammes of heroin into small tubes for street retail sale.

During yesterday's hearings, Aniello testified that the drug found in his hotel room belonged to an Italian, whom he identified only as "Mario". He said he had been robbed and desperate until he met Mario in Pattaya. In return for Mario's financial assistance during his extended stay, he agreed to bring a package to Mario in Italy. He claimed he did not know the content of the package.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG SMUGGLER ARRESTED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 May 80 p 5

[Text] CUSTOMS officials at Don Muang Airport last night arrested a Hong Kong Chinese who allegedly had about two kilogrammes of No. 3 heroin hidden in a false-bottom case and the soles of his shoes.

The man, 28-year-old Wong Koon Fag, was charged with possessing and attempted smuggling of heroin. He was later handed over to Crime Suppression Division police for further investigation and detention.

A Customs officer said last night that when Wong showed up at the counter to have his baggage checked in for Aeroflot flight FU 554 to Moscow and Vienna, Customs officials from the investigation and suppression and Passenger Inspection sections approached him demanding a body and baggage search.

The thorough search revealed heroin concealed in a false bottom of the baggage and in the soles of the rubber shoes Wong was wearing, the officer said, adding that Wong had visited Bangkok three times in the past several months. His last visit was on the 16th of this month.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

SPANISH, FRENCH TOURISTS ARRESTED--Three Spanish tourists were arrested in Chiang Mai Wednesday night after Narcotics Suppression Unit policemen found 1.2 kilos of No. 4 heroin in their luggage. Pino Delgado, 21, Ordoz de Caric, 29, and Miss Inrac Roraleso, 21, were arrested as they were about to board a bus for Bangkok. Police said they had been under surveillance since their arrival in Chiang Mai last Friday. They had all visited Bangkok several times earlier, police said. The trio pleaded guilty to the charge and said they had paid 400,000 baht in cash to an unidentified delivery man. At Dong Muang Airport, two French nationals, Miss Silvye Michelet, 20, and her brother, Edward, 24, were arrested by Customs officials after they found 100 grammes of No. 4 heroin and 10 grammes of marijuana hidden in the woman's high heeled shoes. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 80 p 3]

CHIANG MAI HEROIN ARREST--Chiang Mai--A 24-year-old man was arrested in a temple in this northern province yesterday with 1.8 kgs of pure heroin. A police team waited for Manit Wong-ngarm at Wat Chetyord in Tambon Changpuek of Muang District and nabbed red-handed with eight packages, three big and five small, of No 4 heroin. Police said he planned to deliver the heroin to an agent at the temple. The seized drug was estimated to be worth about 250,000 baht in local market. Manit was detained at a police station in Muang District for further interrogation. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 80 p 8]

KHON KAEN MARIJUANA--Two men were arrested yesterday after Khon Kaen Highway Patrol Police uncovered 3.5 tons of marijuana packed in 173 boxes loaded on a ten-wheel truck. Police said the truck, on its way from Udon Thani to Bangkok, was stopped on Friendship Highway in Khon Kaen's Muang District by two police officers who chased it after its driver refused an earlier order to halt. The drug was found aboard the truck. The driver, Thawil Sornsai, 28, and his 21-year-old assistant Niphan Kullaya, who had 39,000 baht in cash on him, were arrested and charged with possession of marijuana with intent to sell. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 May 80 p 1]

CHIANG RAI RESIDENTS ARRESTED--Crime Suppression Division police yesterday arrested two men at Siam Centre and charged them with possessing 700 grammes of No. 4 heroin. Police identified the suspects as Somkid Trakulchanvirat, 32, and Chana Saisud, 38, both from Chiang Rai Province. Somkid, according to police, admitted that he had bought the drug at Doi Hin Taek in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai Province for 140,000 baht and came to Bangkok in order to sell it. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 May 80 p 5]

CONVICTED AUSTRALIANS--Bangkok.--Concern has arisen that a Thai judge may have misunderstood evidence about the criminal records of two Australians he sentenced to 33 years in jail for attempted heroin trafficking. An English translation of the judgment which has now been made available quotes him as saying, correctly, that the two had no criminal records of any kind in Australia. However, their lawyer and some other Thais in the court, including an interpreter, noted his words differently. According to them, the judge said both men had criminal records involving narcotics in Australia. The English-language newspaper, Bangkok Post, reported after the court's verdict: "Australian narcotics agents based in Bangkok had reportedly informed Thai police that Bullock and Worcester were international drug dealers with records in Australia." Neither of them, in fact, has criminal record of any kind anywhere. Narcotics agents at the Australian Embassy and other officials there are satisfied that is the case. The two men, Donald Royal Worcester, and George Buckley Bullock, both of Melbourne, were convicted on May 13. Both have appealed. [Excerpt] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 May 80 p 3]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

COCAINE DISTILLERY--Salta, Argentina, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Argentine border police has discovered a mobil distillery for the production of cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride near Yacuiba, 30 kilometers from the Bolivian border. The police dismantled the distillery, located at the Caragua Hill, only 100 meters from the Karapery Road which connects Argentina with Bolivia. The police seized an undisclosed amount of pure cocaine valued more than \$1 million but no arrests were made. [PY251505 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 24 Jun 80 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Cordoba, 5 Jun (NA)--The provincial police has arrested six drug traffickers and has seized an unspecified quantity of marihuana and cocaine. The following persons were arrested: Luis Bernardo Bustamante Morales, 24, Bolivian; Sara Barranco Orsini, Bolivian; Jose Luis Padilla Rojas, 24, Bolivian; Aldo Cesar Espinoza, 23; and Rafael Fernando Lopez Garat, 22. [PY251505 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1912 GMT 5 Jun 80 PY]

COLOMBIAN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)--The federal police has officially reported the arrest of three Colombian traffickers and the seizure of 60 kgs of cocaine. The Colombians were using Argentina as stop-over on their trip to the United States. The arrested traffickers have been identified as Eduardo Garcia Forero, 28, single; Rubiela Bravo, 20; and Jose Holman Agudelo Hernandez, 19. The police report further stated that the traffickers belong to an international drug ring operated from Bogota by a person nicknamed "Black Pope" [El Papa Negro]. [Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2154 GMT 9 Jun 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

MAJOR TRAFFICKER ESCAPES ARREST IN LEME

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 8

[Text] After nearly 20 hours in one of the biggest operations of recent times, over 300 men of the Army Military Police and civilian police came down from the Leme, Chapeu Mangueira, Urubu and Babilonia hills in Leme at 1900 hours yesterday. They were pursuing the drug-trafficking ring of Paulo Sergio da Silva, called Dunga--who escaped--which on Tuesday evening wounded a PM [Military Police] lieutenant and soldier on the Ari Barroso Ladeira [steep street on hillside].

Police fired grenades from a helicopter, and fired carbines and machineguns into the underbrush, but were unable to catch Dunga. The gang's gunsmith, his son, two bandits that participated in the shootout on the hillside and Dunga's girlfriend were arrested.

Operation

Deputy Bernardino Alves of the 12th DP [Police Station] in Copacabana and Army officers responsible for the areas of the Babilonia, Urubu, Chapeu Mangueira and Leme hills--all military areas--which extend from Leme to the end of Carlos Peixoto Street above the New Tunnel, had planned a big police-military operation for yesterday morning with the intention of arresting the traffickers, who were a menace to residents of the hills.

The previous evening policeman Mario Sergio and another went by car to the Ari Barroso Ladeira, "to look over the situation." As they rounded a curve, they were fired upon by a group armed with rifles, carbines, pistols and revolvers. Not being in a position to return their fire, the police descended the hillside in reverse gear and when they got to Gustavo Sampaio Street radioed the 12th DP for reinforcements.

Shootout

The 12th DP, in turn, asked for help from the Military Police and, around 2100 hours, two vehicles with 10 soldiers commanded by Lieut Jose Vicente Morais de Oliveira arrived at the Leme Ladeira. The military police were also fired upon and in the exchange of gunfire the lieutenant and soldier

Celso Palermo left wounded, the former grazed in the face by a bullet and the latter hit in the chest. While police were giving first aid to the wounded, the bandits went up the hillside headed toward Chapeu Mangueira Hill.

The Military Police then sent to the scene troops of the 19th and 2d BPMs [Military Police Battalions], the Shock Battalion and the Special Activities Police Battalion, with police dogs. Dividing into groups, the soldiers combed Chapeu Mangueira Hill until dawn, when they arrested Ercilio de Oliveira, 47, called Bonagente. An employee of Pinel Hospital, Ercilio was accused of being the gang's gunsmith. His son, Ricardo, was arrested with him.

In another house, Rita de Cassia, 18, 8 months pregnant, Dunga's girlfriend, was arrested. Ercilio's niece, she said Dunga is indeed the owner of a drug sales point that was doing 10,000 cruzeiros of business daily. She added that Ercilio was forced to service weapons for the gang under threat of death.

Also arrested at dawn, hiding in a shack, was bandit Altair Telacio da Silva, called Taica, who confessed to having participated in the exchange of gunfire with the civilian police and the PM.

Launches

Taica and Ercilio were taken by PM officers to act as guides and point out the hiding places of the other bandits. At 0030 hours yesterday morning, 30 police and soldiers were taken by the two to a place known as Pedra, at the top of the hill. There they were informed by residents that the bandits had gone down the hill by a road that leads to the sea at the side of Duque de Caxias Fort. By radio the PM asked for help from the Marine Rescue Corps, which sealed off the area with launches.

The bandits then started climbing back up the hill and, because they knew the hill better than the soldiers and police did, took a road that led to Urubu Hill. The military and police forces returned to the Ari Barroso Ladeira where, at 1000 hours, a report was received that the gang had invaded the shanty of a man named Severino, employee of a club in Leme, and were holding his family hostage.

The shanty was located, surrounded and carefully broken into, but it was empty. Someone had given the false report to divert the police and soldiers to the side of the hill opposite to where the bandits were. At 1100 hours, when the civilian police and Army soldiers had already withdrawn, the PM suspended the searches, but not for long. Two hours later, two bandits were sighted in the underbrush along General Cardoso Aguiar Street in the military area above the New Tunnel.

Grenades

PM troops hastened to the scene and, with the aid of Army soldiers, arrested, after another exchange of gunfire, bandit Paulo Aguiar, who threw his weapon away before being arrested. The revolver, however, was found by a resident of the area and taken to the PM. Questioned on the scene by Lieutenant Clay of the 2d BPM and by Army sergeants in the Military Police Station, the bandit at first denied but eventually confessed to having participated in the shootings in which the lieutenant and the PM soldier were wounded.

While he was being questioned, residents saw two men running and entering the underbrush over the New Tunnel, which opens up on Felipe de Oliveira Street in Copacabana. The area was again surrounded and the police helicopter, in low-level swoops, tried to locate the bandits. From nearby buildings, many people in the windows and on the rooftops were spectators to the police chase.

The soldiers--armed with rifles, carbines, machineguns, pistols and revolvers and with gas bombs and grenades--combed the underbrush. But shots coming from an unseen location forced the soldiers to retreat. The helicopter then began to get directions from the residents of buildings on Felipe de Oliveira Street who could see the hiding bandits. Having found the place, the occupants of the helicopter began firing machinegun bursts.

As they were unable to flush out the bandits, the occupants of the helicopter threw grenades which, at each explosion, caused panic among the thousands of persons who were witnessing the scene. From time to time shots rang out from the underbrush. The PM soldiers then went to the apartment windows and rooftops of buildings on Felipe de Oliveira Street from where, with the aid of binoculars, they fired on the place where the bandits had been.

Later the PM soldiers decided to enter the underbrush. First, however, they fired machinegun bursts in all directions. Then for an hour they searched the area with a fine-toothed comb and returned disappointed: the bandits either had escaped or were dead.

At 1700 hours, with traffic snarled in Copacabana and Leme, bandit Paulo Aguiar was taken from the PM vehicle and driven by an officer and several soldiers to Babilonia Hill.

By order of an Army sergeant armed with a machinegun who was in command of the troop, police prevented reporters from following the group. First he alleged that there would be another shootout and "we fear for your lives"; later, upon being reminded that moments before he had participated in a shooting with reporters at his side, he said that the area was a military zone; as the reporters asserted that the whole area was a military zone, from the slope of the hill, he announced that "the PM asked that you not be allowed to accompany the soldiers, because they have a special job to do."



Photo caption: Five persons were arrested, including the gang's gunsmith

Gang Made 10,000 Cruzeiros a Day

The gang of Paulo Sergio da Silva, called Dunga, is considered one of the most dangerous in the South Zone and was made up of 13 men, counting the chief. He was purchasing marihuana and cocaine on the Ladeira of Tabajaras for resale in Leme and Copacabana. The daily receipts of the marihuana sales point were 10,000 cruzeiros.

Altair Telacio Monteiro, alias Taica, one of those arrested, confessed that he had been working for the gang for 2 months and that the shop sold a lot of marihuana and cocaine. Residents of the Leme, Chapeu Mangueira, Urubu and Babilonia hills regretted that they were not able to aid the police by giving information about the bandits, "because later they come here, break up our houses and kill our families."

The Bandits

Besides Dunga, and Taica and Paulo Aguiar--who were arrested--the ring consists of Pelezinho, Nana, Rogerio, Bajo, Silvinho, Paulo Chevette, Paulo Paraiba, Zoio de Gato, Renato and Ricardao. The band had heavy weapons and Dunga's girlfriend said they had picked up three rifles and some boxes of ammunition the other day on the Rio de Janeiro-Sao Paulo highway. Police yesterday seized a rifle, ammunition and 85 packets of marihuana in an abandoned shack.

Regarding Ercilio de Oliveira's participation in the gang as its gunsmith, police learned that he was repairing the weapons, which he denied, but his friends said that he was forced to. Police, however, learned that after the shooting in which the lieutenant and the soldier were wounded, Dunga went to the gunsmith's house and asked him to adjust a rifle that had misfired.

There is a minor, Nana, 14, in the group, who is "very dangerous," according to hill dwellers. He shoots to kill, and doesn't care whom. Nana, Taica, Paulo Aguiar and Dunga are being charged with responsibility for the death of Lafaiete Jose Medina, 71, on 23 April. The victim, who combated the bandits on Chapau Mangureira Hill and who collaborated with the Military Police in drug repression in the area, was killed as he was climbing the hill with two shopping bags. Five months ago the same bandits killed a popcorn vendor on Ari Barroso Ladeira when they tried to rob him.



Paulo Sergio da Silva, alias Dunga

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED WITH 100 KILOS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 May 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Federal police yesterday presented to the press two of the three traffickers arrested last week on the Via Dutra Highway. The police reported that the 100 kilograms of marihuana they were bringing in were to be exchanged for cars stolen in the South Zone of Rio de Janeiro that would be smuggled into Paraguay by way of Ponta Pora. According to police, traffickers Gerson Palermo, Carlos Alberto Jacobi Viana, Marcos de Sandy Valle and Fernando de Paula (the first two were presented to the press yesterday; the last-named is now a fugitive) worked for Paraguayan Javier Perez Valdez, one of the largest suppliers of drugs to Rio de Janeiro.

Seized Marihuana Was to Be Exchanged for Stolen Cars

Federal Police reported yesterday that the 100 kilograms of marihuana that were being brought into Rio de Janeiro in a Passat intercepted on the Via Dutra Highway had come from Pedro Juan Caballero in Paraguay and were to be exchanged for cars stolen in the South Zone. The cars would later be smuggled into Paraguay through the town of Ponta Pora, Mato Grosso.

Federal police presented to the press yesterday two of the three traffickers who were in the Passat and were arrested last Friday; the fourth member of the group is at large. Besides the 100 kilograms of marihuana, they had 200 grams of hashish in the car's baggage compartment. Also on exhibit were the seized marihuana and the Passat, with its windows shattered and full of bullet holes--resulting from the shootout between the traffickers and police.

According to federal police, the traffickers worked for Javier Perez Valdez, owner of marihuana plantations in Paraguay and one of the most important suppliers of drugs to distributors in Rio de Janeiro. Javier is the brother of Henrique Perez Valdez, who is serving a 12-year term on Ilha Grande for narcotics traffic. He was arrested in Pirai 15 September 1978 when federal police intercepted the station wagon in which he was traveling with Elsie Goncalves Nunes, carrying 370 kilograms of marihuana that were also to have been brought to Rio de Janeiro and exchanged for stolen cars, preferably Brasílias, Chevettes and Passats.



Photo caption: Gerson (left), Carlos Alberto and the 100 kg of marihuana



Henrique Valdez



The Passat that brought the marihuana from Paraguay

8834
CSO: 5300

43

BRAZIL

MARIHUANA, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Marihuana, Cocaine in Copacabana

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 16

[Text] The Narcotics Commission yesterday arrested, at different times but on the same corner--Leopoldo Miguez and Xavier da Silveira streets, in Copacabana--two drug traffickers exposed shortly before through telephones 223-9406 and 243-9406, made available to anyone having information to provide about narcotics traffic. One of these traffickers, minor L., 16, who lives in Ilha do Governador, was selling marihuana.

The minor was arrested at 1600 hours with six small packages of marihuana and confessed that he was selling them for 200 cruzeiros, of which he kept half and delivered the other half to the trafficker known as De Luis, who lives on Goes Monteiro Street in Botafogo and is now missing.

Three hours later, on the same corner, police arrested Claudio Valerio de Almeida, 27, of Washington Luiz Street downtown. Police found eight packets of cocaine in a matchbox in one of his pockets.

Cocaine Sold in Gloria

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Narcotics Commission yesterday arrested, by means of information given on telephones 223-9406 and 243-9406, trafficker Reinaldo de Amorim, 28, who was selling cocaine in the Casa da Providencia bar and grocery store at 20 Hermenegildo de Barros Street, Gloria, where he works. Psychology and engineering student Waldir de Carvalho Espinola, 31, an addict who had just bought a small package from Reinaldo for 300 cruzeiros, was also arrested.

Businessman Manoel Landeira, owner of the establishment, said he knew nothing about the cocaine traffic; he will be given a hearing today by police. The store manager, Francisco Ferreira Braga, heard as a witness, said:

"Reinaldo always had bulging and red eyes, and he broke a lot of bottles; this had already caught the boss' attention."

Arrests

When the police arrived at the bar, the first to be arrested was Waldir, a resident of Leme, who had just left the establishment and was putting a packet of cocaine in his billfold. He informed on Reinaldo (resident of 221 Santa Marta Street in Realengo), who, upon being searched, had two packets in one of his pockets. The rest--15 small packages wrapped in translucent tracing paper--were in a medicine chest behind a carton of eggs on one of the shelves.

On being booked, the student said he had not sought out Reinaldo to buy the drug, but that the latter brought it up while he was having a beer. Saying that he is not an addict, Waldir explained that he bought the packet "just to try it out." Reinaldo said he has been selling drugs for about 15 days and that he acquired the cocaine on Barros Hill from a stranger who charged 200 cruzeiros per packet. Reinaldo has already served 3 years in prison for robbery and was once charged with vagrancy.

The student was released on 2,000 cruzeiros bail and Reinaldo was taken to jail.

Cocaine, Marihuana in Niteroi

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Niteroi police yesterday seized 72 packets of cocaine and 40 packages of marihuana in a small store in the Sabao slum district located near the approach to the Rio-Niteroi bridge. The brothers Pedro and Gabriel dos Santos Moreira, 31 and 29 respectively, owners of the shop, were arrested on the premises.

When booked at the Narcotics Station, Pedro and Gabriel said the drugs belonged to a stranger who left them there for safekeeping. The police, however, ascertained that the brothers were selling drugs to addicts in Rio de Janeiro.

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

FRENCHMAN DETAINED AT AIRPORT--Frenchman Xairer Errotabera, 32, was arrested yesterday at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport with 360 grams of cocaine in a satin moneybelt fastened around his waist as he was preparing to board Iberia flight number 998 bound for Madrid. He bought the drug in Bolivia and was going to sell it in France for \$40,000 (about 2 million cruzeiros). Xairer (who is of Latin American descent) is being held in custody of federal police until his involvement in cocaine traffic on the Bolivia-Brazil-Europe circuit is investigated. According to what he told Narcotics Division agents, he arrived a few days ago from Cochabamba, Bolivia, where he bought the drug for \$7,000 (about 350,000 cruzeiros). He took a room in a Copacabana hotel awaiting the flight to Madrid. From the Spanish capital he was to go to Paris to sell the cocaine. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 16] 8834

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Porto Velho--The Federal Police superintendency in Rondonia reported yesterday that a ring of drug traffickers working on the route Porto Velho-Sao Paulo--Rio de Janeiro was dismantled. According to the police, the ring was discovered with the arrest of five traffickers--three Bolivians and two Brazilians--in Guajara-Mirim on 20 June, at the border with Bolivia. Two kg of pure cocaine were found on the traffickers estimated at 1 billion cruzeiros by the police. [PY281315 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 80 p 24 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

DEFENSE MINISTER'S BROTHER INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA170430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 16 Jun (AFP)--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva confirmed here tonight that his brother, Alfonso, had been arrested under the suspicion of drug trafficking. The defense minister explained, however, that he had ended contact with his brother some 10 years ago because of his irresponsibility.

In a communique released to the press the minister revealed the text of messages sent to the air force commander and to the attorney general asking for an investigation and application of the law if the suspect was found guilty.

He also presented a circular letter addressed to the commander of the four armed forces branches--mailed last September--in which he ordered them to disregard the petitions made by his brother availing himself of the relationship with the high-ranking officer and minister.

Newsman Alfonso Camacho was arrested Wednesday at Bogota's Eldorado Airport when he landed on a military aircraft in which he had brought from Leticia, located near Peru, an amount of cocaine estimated between one and five kilos, according to newspaper reports.

A notebook found on Alfonso Camacho allowed the authorities to dismantle a powerful drug traffickers' organization in Puerto Wilches, 450 km north of Bogota. Some 250 kilos of the alkaloid were found at the organizations' modern illegal laboratory used for processing the drug.

Some 10 persons, 2 of whom are believed to be "fat cats" in this illegal trade, were arrested at the Puerto Wilches operation carried out last weekend.

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS SUPPLY ARMS TO GUERRILLAS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 80 p 3-A

[Article by Bernardo Navas Talero]

[Text] Lisberto Antonio Parra Gonzalez, alias El Che, and Emilio Jimenez, alias Esteban, the two insurgents from the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] who surrendered on 3 May in La Macarena mountains, said that the guerrillas are obtaining arms through deals with drug traffickers.

They pointed out that until very recently, in compliance with directives from higher commands, they were given orders to set fire to marihuana crops which they found in their areas of operation.

For reasons they claimed not to know, during the last few months they have been contacting the peasants who raise marihuana and have forced them on pain of death to inform them of the arrival of the buyers.

When the buyers arrive the guerrillas trade the marihuana for a certain number of arms or dollars "because they will not accept Colombian pesos," they added.

"At times we also use gangsters' airports and planes to receive shipments of arms and munitions or to get someone out of the country," Emilio Jimenez said. "They, the drug traffickers, often use the clandestine FARC airports for emergency landings," the youngest of the deserters, Jimenez, alias Esteban, added.

"About 2 months ago," he said, "a 4-engine plane attempted to land in La Macarena and was not able to because it was too big; later, we found out that it had landed at Apiay."

The Story of the DC-6

In fact, towards the end of last February an enormous and dilapidated DC-6 requested permission to land at the Apiay military base airport.

A well-informed source, who asked to remain anonymous, told EL TIEMPO that the pilot of the huge machine--a Korean war veteran--attempted to negotiate over the radio some of the conditions under which he would surrender. When his demands were rejected he announced to the control tower that he would "make the plane unserviceable."

The source added that the pilot, with unusual dexterity, deliberately made a faulty landing, which put the antiquated plane out of commission.

9204
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ALLEGED DIPLOMAT SEIZED WITH COCAINE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 May 80 p 7-A

[Text] An alleged Colombian diplomat who was about to depart for the republic of El Salvador turned out to be involved in drug trafficking when units of the Judicial Police [PJ] found in his suitcase 4 kg of cocaine valued at 4 million pesos.

The incident took place on Friday afternoon at Eldorado airport when the alleged official, identified as Carlos Rodolfo Bolanos Correa, was about to depart for El Salvador aboard an SAM plane.

According to a spokesman of the National Office of the Attorney General, Bolanos Correa had completed all the formalities for departure and when his baggage was about to be loaded on the plane members of the PJ became suspicious when they noticed how heavy the suitcase was. The suitcase bore the sticker of the Colombian embassy in El Salvador.

After a careful inspection, the PJ agents found 44 plastic bags concealed among the personal effects of the diplomat.

Bolanos Correa was able to escape, but yesterday the authorities had leads which will result in his capture in a few hours.

It was not possible to ascertain whether the man accused of drug trafficking was really going to assume a post in the Colombian embassy in El Salvador or whether, on the contrary, the sticker on the suitcase was placed there to facilitate the exit of the drug without police control.

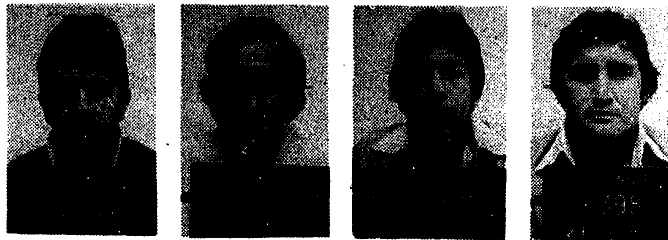
9204
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, COCAINE SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 80 p 14-A

[Text]



Drug Traffickers

A total of 2 kg of cocaine and apparatus for processing it were seized by the F-2 from Silvano Roa Alfonso, Victor Manuel Salinas, Luis Hernando Barrera and Rafael Antonio Salinas. The laboratory was located at 41A-21 132nd Street.

9204

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZED IN SAN BENITO ABAD

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 14-A

[Text] Sincelejo, 29 April. (De Blas Pina Salcedo)--A light plane of U.S. registration crashed day before yesterday on the farm La Arena, in the jurisdiction of San Benito Abad, Sucre Department, with several boxes of tablets which in the underworld are called Jumbo or 714, and are 100 percent cocaine, according to information provided by Lt Miguel Angel Rodriguez, chief of public relations of the Sucre Division of the National Police.

The value of the shipment together with that of other boxes found by police agents scattered all over the farm, is 100 million pesos according to our informant.

The Facts

According to the official version given to the press, at 1700 hours the plane took off from a clandestine landing strip in La Arena with several crewmen, overloaded with drugs which caused the plane to crash land a few minutes after taking off. On the arrival of the peasants of the area the plane's occupants asked them to gather the boxes and promised to buy them back from them later. The inhabitants of the area proceeded to do this and the crewmen, whose identity is not known, set fire to the plane.

When the police, 50 strong, arrived from Sincelejo, sent when the command received the report from the police post in Santiago, the remains of the plane, 6 storage tanks, 100,000 tablets, a fire engine, 2 Walkie-Talkie radios and complete rescue equipment were found. By that time the pilot and his companions had escaped the police action.

During a search of the farm 50 more boxes were found which were turned over to the Sucre Division of the National Police Command.

At the time of this report, 1745 hours on 29 April, the local police division commander, Lt Col Manuel David Guarin Garcia, held a meeting in his office to study the case with the head of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Heliodoro Rodriguez Barragan, and other official representatives.

Two persons, the administrator and another employee of the farm, were arrested.

9204
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

NEW DRUG SHIPMENT METHOD--Bogota, 20 June (EFE)--Colombian authorities discovered a new method of smuggling drugs when 12 kg of high grade cocaine were found in several oxygen cylinders shipped by plane from Leticia, in the southern part of the country, to Bogota. No arrests were made because the addressee, Luis Melendez, did not claim the drugs, worth 50 million pesos (\$1.25 million) on the Colombian market. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0026 GMT 21 Jun 80 PA]

DRUG PLANE CAUGHT--Riohacha army and police units have caught a U.S. licensed plane and its two crew members as it was going to take off from Almirante Padilla Airport with a big drug shipment to the United States. The 863 twin-engine craft was placed at the disposal of the second brigade based in Barranquilla. The names of the two crewmen were not given. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80 PA]

DRUG ARREST--Bogota, 17 Jun (LATIN)--Two U.S. citizens of Cuban origin, Pedro Diaz and Rafael Linero, were arrested by army units after they entered the country clandestinely in a DC-4 airplane with U.S. Registration No. N-91-379, presumably to pick up a shipment of marihuana to be taken to the United States. Their plane crashlanded in La Guajira department because of a mechanical defect. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2215 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

DRUG DISCOVERY--Bogota, 18 Jun (LATIN)--It was officially announced that the authorities today confiscated 30 kg of cocaine, worth 60 million pesos (\$1.3 million), discovered in two liquid gas tanks brought in an airplane belonging to the Europesca Company that covers the route between Florencia, 700 km south of Bogota, and the capital. Two persons, whose identity was not revealed, were arrested. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0048 GMT 19 Jun 80 PA]

COCAINE ARRESTS--Bogota, 21 Jun (EFE)--The F-2 today confiscated over 100 kg of high grade cocaine today in Soacha Municipality, south of this capital, and arrested six persons. The drug is worth approximately 500 million pesos (\$12.5 million) on the Colombian market. The identity of those arrested was not revealed. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2028 GMT 21 Jun 80 PA]

DRUG PLANE DOWNED--Bogota, 21 Jun (EFE)--A U.S. registered DC-6 plane was downed by Colombian troops in the Guajira region. Gen Guillermo Narvaez Casallas, commander of the Army 2nd Brigade, reported that the plane took off from a clandestine airstrip and was detected by troops which opened fire. The plane, which was loaded with a large amount of marihuana, exploded in the air and its five unidentified occupants were killed. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 22 Jun 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SHIPMENT--Finance Ministry narcotic agents captured a cocaine shipment of approximately 3 kg at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million, and arrested Mexican Baltazar Perales, a resident of California, at Tocumen International Airport. The shipment was reportedly packed in Colombia to be taken to the United States. [PA231504 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jun 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

COCAINE CONFISCATED FROM INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKERS

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 55

[Article by Francisco Gomez and Freddy Urbina: "U.S. Registered Plane Which Crash-Landed in the Amazonas Territory Carried Cocaine Worth 100 Million Bolivares"]

[Text] The sizable lot of smuggled pure cocaine valued at about 100 million bolivares and seized by the authorities from the crew members of a U.S.-registered airplane which made an emergency landing near Puerto Ayacucho belonged to a powerful network of international drug traffickers.

This was the conclusion reached by the narcotics bureau of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] and other state security bodies following the brief interrogation to which they subjected U.S. citizen Franklyn Newton, pilot, and Bolivian citizen Abell de Jesus Castellanos, a member of the crew of the executive Baron aircraft, license N-127-TY, shortly after their arrest yesterday.

It was learned that the aircraft was en route from Bolivia, where it took off from a secret airport, to the city of Miami, where the smuggled lot of cocaine was to be delivered to the chiefs of this international drug trafficking network.

Tuesday night, while flying over Venezuelan territory, specifically Puerto Ayacucho, the pilot, Franklyn Newton, who we were told is a veteran of the war in Vietnam, observed a failure in the system feeding gasoline from the tank to the engines.

In view of the seriousness of the malfunction, the pilot decided to land and did so near the bank of the Orinoco River, between the settlement of Samariapo and Puerto Ayacucho.

The control tower at the airport in the capital of the Amazonas territory advised the National Guard authorities, and a squad was dispatched. On reaching the area 1 hour later, they found the American and the Bolivian wounded.

Since an official report to the effect that the plane had not reported its passage over Venezuelan territory to any of the control towers in the country was already in hand, the National Guard decided to search the aircraft very carefully, and in a secret compartment, 8 suitcases containing 300 kilograms of cocaine wrapped in polyethylene bags were found.

This National Guard team then advised higher authorities of their discovery, and Brig Gen Evelio Ruiz Ruiz, commander of Region 6 with headquarters in Apure, and Col Manuel Cabrices Lamas, commander of the 61st Detachment at Puerto Ayacucho, as well as PTJ officials in the region, traveled to the area where the plane had landed in the early-morning hours.

Transfer to Caracas

The head of the narcotics bureau of the PTJ, Commissioner Maximiliano Lopez, arrived in the city of Puerto Ayacucho last night, and because this body is responsible for trying similar crimes, the head of this body decided to travel personally to the location where the men had been detained.

At about 1800 hours, a PTJ aircraft returned to the La Carlota airport, carrying this police official and the arrested men, the American Franklin Newton and the Bolivian Abell de Jesus Castelanos.

The same evening the two drug traffickers were questioned at the main headquarters of the PTJ.

At the time of their arrest by National Guard troops, \$10,000 in cash was taken from these individuals.

National Guard Statement

The major general who is chief of the general staff of the National Guard announced for his part that the troops of this Venezuelan army body involved in this incident seized from the two men 8 suitcases containing cocaine estimated to have a value of 20 million bolivares.

Couriers

A police expert experienced in this type of affair pertaining to the international traffic in drugs told us yesterday that this smuggled lot was one of the largest seized on Venezuelan territory, and in addition, the executive aircraft which he estimated is worth some millions of bolivares will probably become the property of the Venezuelan state.

He said that there is full security and that these were among the couriers in a powerful drug trafficking network made up for the most part of U.S. citizens who purchase the cocaine in Bolivia and have it transported in luxury aircraft and light planes to their native land.

Interpol-Venezuela asked the FBI yesterday for information about the background of the U.S.-born pilot, and also notified the Bolivian police, for similar information about the citizen of that country arrested.

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57

VENEZUELA

COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 29 May 80 p 46

[Article by Freddy Urbina: "Drug Cutting 'Laboratory' Searched and Presumed Drug Trafficker Arrested in Los Ruices"]

[Text] A presumed trafficker in drugs was arrested in a luxury apartment in Los Ruices, and flasks of cocaine, a scale and a chemical substance for cutting the drug in his possession were seized.

This report was made public by officials of the narcotics division of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police], who identified the man arrested as Raul Argenis Boada Granados, 25, a Colombian national.

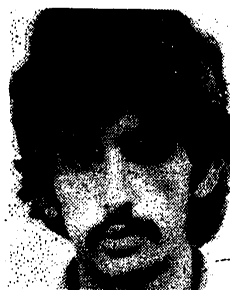
Boada, at the time of his arrest during the search of Apartment 104 in the Los Cortijos de Los Ruices complex, was carrying Venezuelan identification papers in the name of Enrique Roman Chacon Viloría.

The report released said that it was found that this presumed drug trafficker traveled to Colombia, purchased drugs and returned by air from San Antonio del Tachira to Maiquetía, and thence back to Caracas.

During the investigation, a considerable group of persons was identified, apparently consumers who regularly called upon Boada in the apartment mentioned. If their participation in these events can be confirmed, they will be arrested.

Meanwhile, Raul Argenis Boada Granados, also known as "Saltpeter Raul," is being investigated prior to appearing in court.

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Raúl Argenis Boada Granados,
(Foto Guillermo de Lima).

VENEZUELA

COCAINE TRAFFICKING GANG MEMBERS ARRESTED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 May 80 p D-16

[Text] A former trainer of purebred horses and several private detectives were arrested by agents of the Narcotics Bureau of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police], partially destroying a cocaine trafficking gang which had been operating for several months in the eastern part of the city.

The investigation pointed to Rogelio Medina, 40 years of age, as the presumed head of the gang. He worked as a professional horse trainer at the La Rinconada racecourse until 2 years ago.

The others arrested were German Herrera, a private detective; Luis Berconzky, 33, who was carrying identification as a special agent of the National Guard; and Antonio Lanz Landaeta, also a private detective.

Commissioner Maximiliano Lopez, head of the Narcotics Bureau of the PTJ, revealed that during the search of an apartment at which former horse trainer Medina lived on the 15th floor of the Sabino Building in the Campo Elias cul-de-sac in the Candelaria parish, a lot of purified cocaine valued at more than half a million bolivares was found.

When the agents of the Narcotics Bureau reached the building, they found Medina in the company of other men engaged in the sale of the drug, including German Herrera, Berconzky and Lanz Landaeta, the commissioner explained.

"In addition, we found a high-power pistol and a portable radio set of the 'walkie-talkie' sort. We do not know what the weapon and the radio set were used for," Maximiliano Lopez said.

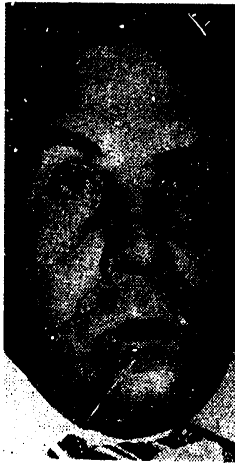
The detectives also found in that apartment a list containing the names of 25 television performers. These individuals were regarded by the gang as special customers for the sale of cocaine, the Narcotics Bureau revealed.

The private investigators arrested during the search have been described as presumed distributors of the drug.

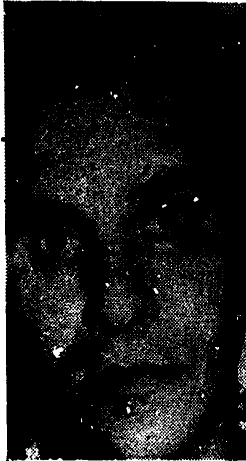
On his arrest, German Herrera had in one of his pockets a notebook and a card identifying him as a special agent of the Intelligence Division of the Metropolitan Police. A check proved that this document had expired more than a year ago.

Commissioner Maximiliano Lopez said that the television performers shown on the list as purchasers of cocaine will be summoned to the Narcotics Bureau next week to make depositions there.

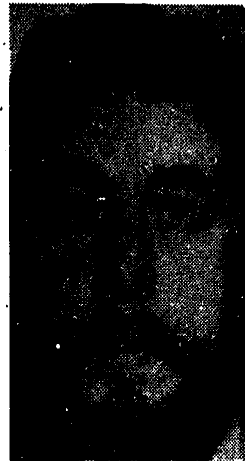
The PTJ is also investigating the connection between the members of the former gang and drug addicts making up the so-called "Swiss bank" which operates in the grandstands at the La Rinconada racecourse.



Germán Herrera, detective privado. (Foto PTJ).



Rogelio Medina, ex preparador de caballos. (Foto PTJ).



Luis Berconzky, detenido. (Foto PTJ).



Rafael Lanz Landaeta, detenido. (Foto PTJ).

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IRAN

FURTHER MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST ADDICTION

Discharge of Civil Service Addicts

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 May 80 p 12

[Text] All addicted government employees will be given a four month period of grace in order to kick the habit, and if they fail to do so, they will be discharged after the period of grace passes.

According to authorized laws prohibiting the cultivation and export of the poppy plant, and following up on the efforts of all branches of the government to uproot addiction from society, a memorandum has been distributed to all ministries, institutions, and government organizations.

In this memo, signed by Dr Beheshti, Secretary of the REvolutionary Council, with reference to laws and regulations pertaining to quitting drugs, it is proclaimed and affirmed that anyone in the ministries, profit-making or commercial institutions dependent on the government, public utilities, municipal governments, and anyone in general who derives wages, salary or the like from public funds and the national budget in any sense and who is addicted to the use of opium or its derivatives, must kick the habit within four months of the date of the memorandum (4/30/80). Otherwise, they will be discharged or thrown out of service by the appointed executive officers observing the orders of the minister or chief of the organization of the appropriate institution.

A similar memo was also published and circulated among the ministries and government institutions of the former regime, but no one paid any attention to it and it fell on its face at the administrative level. According to that memo also, any addicted government employee was supposed to kick his habit within a fixed period of time, and if not he was to be forever removed from government service after a year. With the issuance of the current memo, which has been affirmed by the Revolutionary Council, it is expected that a significant number of those addicted to narcotics will be removed from government administrative offices.

The number of people addicted to narcotics has increased greatly during the past few months, and it is certain that within this group many are also government employees.

Several days ago Ayatollah Khalkhali was designated chief of the Anti-narcotics Campaign Office, but Ayatollah Khalkhali resigned from the post after several days.

At the present time there are about two million addicts in Iran, most of whom are young people.

Execution of Smugglers

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 May 80 p 2

[Text] On the order of Ayatollah Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, 20 major narcotics smugglers were shot at dawn today at Tehran's Qasr Prison. The bodies of all 20 persons were transferred to the coroner.

Ayatollah Khalkhali also sentenced a woman to life in prison. The execution of this group took place following the beginning of the Anti-smuggling Campaign. This campaign will continue until all smugglers are totally eliminated and suppressed.

This morning Ayatollah Khalkhali made the following list of names of the executed narcotics smugglers available to KEYHAN:

1. Hushang Kuhpa'i, father's name 'Ali Akbar, of Esfahan
2. Ahmad Berahu'i, father's name 'Alam, of Zabol
3. Sakhidar Shiravand, father's name 'Abd al-Rahman, of Zabol
4. Mohammad Moseyn Amir Kani, known as Emr'kayi [American], father's name Mohammad 'Ali, of Tabriz
5. Farajollah Parisheh, father's name Yadollar, of Hamadan
6. Gol Mohammed Garazhi, father's name Hoseyn, of Zahedan
7. Qasem Karimi, known as Rahimi, father's name Hoseyn, of Zahedan
8. Manuchehr Sajajiyeh, big-time capitalist, father's name Reza of Tabriz
9. 'Ali Ramazani, father's name Navab, of Tehran
10. Hoseyn 'Ali Penahi, father's name Rajb 'Ali, of Gowhardasht Karaj
11. Reza Sufiyani, father's name Asadollah, of Gowhardasht, Karaj
12. Javad Khamushicheshm, father's name 'Abbas, of Tehran
13. Hushang Behmani, father's name Danyal, of Tehran
14. Reza Morikhi Pur, father's name Mohammad Mehdi, of Esfahan
15. Mehdi E'tesami, father's name 'Ali Akbar, a famous smuggler
16. Seyyed Rasul Hashemi, father's name Seyyed Hassan, thief, fence, and famous smuggler
17. Gholam Hoseyn Bik Rasuli, father's name 'Ali Akbar, a smuggler with record
18. Zabiollah Tehrani, father's name Hoseyn, a long-time smuggler
19. Sirus Moheb Se'adat, father's name 'Ali, of Tabriz, international smuggler

20. Seyyed Asghar Bitarafan, father's name Seyyed'Abbas, of Qom, international smuggler whose brother Fathollah Bitarafan was previously executed

These People Were Major Smugglers

Concerning the execution of this group Ayatollah Khalkhali announced this morning in an interview with KEYHAN: These 20 people made up the biggest gang of international smugglers in the country. They imported narcotics to Iran from foreign countries.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said: This group, by importing heavy loads of heroin from Middle Eastern countries, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, the Persian Gulf Emirates, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, Germany, France, and England, all of them exceeding 20 kilos, distributed them across the country with the help of their agents. This group, after a tumultuous four-day trial, received their reward for their actions. I should add that Manuchehr Sajajiyeh, who had a long history of narcotics smuggling, was the leader of this group. He was ready to pay 20 million tumans in exchange for an acquittal, but the court and the representative of the Iranian nation has shown these people no mercy, and sentenced them all to death.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said: This group renovated the heroin-making facilities and refinement apparatuses in Tabriz, Urmia, Qazvin, Hamadan, Tuserkan, Esfahan, Shiraz, Jiraft, Zahedan, the Zabul plain, near the Afghan border, Tehran, Sari, Gombad, Mashhad and other cities in the region. They benefitted by supporting counter-revolutionary activity in every area.

The penalty for these individuals was also death during the disgraceful period of the former regime, but through the manipulation of the smuggling gangs and the payment of huge bribes to the authorities of that time this group was able to save its lives, but through the efforts of the officials of the Anti-smuggling Campaign, the Revolutionary Guards of the Iranian Revolution, the Gendarmes, and the busy Police, they were tried and duly punished for their acts. These trials must be resolutely continued, and if we do not follow up on their work, another disaster like toe one in Kordestan will be repeated in Iran. The courts of the Islamic Revolution have total need of the help and cooperation of the common people, who should affirm the revolutionary work with letters, telegrams, phone calls, and petitions, and by obstinately fighting smugglers' gangs everywhere and their sales and distribution activities.

In this regard I request that those who cooperate present the correct address and the specific characteristics of the sellers, distributors and manufacturers to Qasr Prison. We will have no mercy on these people, and we heartily thank the police, the municipalities, the Gendarmes, the Revolutionary Guards, the responsible authorities, and the Committees for their cooperation. The path of God is in need of unity of speech,

so that we may move forward in all areas and cut off the hands of the devils in Iran. We must not allow this country, under the shadow of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and under the leadership of the Imam, to be transformed into a place for conspiracies and the smuggling and distribution of narcotics. Instead of using heroin, opium, hashish, and narcotics, which have captivated our credulous youth and young girls and boys, we will have constructive programs, in which all young people, with the mobilization of the country itself, will build a new Islam, participate in a constructive holy war, and make efforts to carry forward Islamic goals and in the building and improvement of the country. They should be self-delegated to make the country flourish, not captives of a Satanic ring.

His creeping commercial policies, carelessness, and inexperience has caused all this blood to flow from our young soldiers and Revolutionary Guards, but we will no longer submit to creeping policies. We will annihilate their negligence and Western democracy.

We need the cooperation of the Iranian nation in all areas, especially in the ruthless campaign against narcotics. I have a message for those people throughout the country who are active in the narcotics trade and who make efforts to produce them. I say to them to come and serve the Islamic Republic of Iran, to become good men and to depart from the company of devils. If they continue what they are doing and remain committed to the Satanic path, we will deal with them according to Islamic law.

Special agents in every city will be seeking out lower echelon individuals from this gang as well as the remainder of the leaders, and this group also, after capture, will be duly punished.

Ninety Kilos of Heroin Found

[Text] Yesterday before noon about 90 kilograms of heroin in one kilogram stashes, 17.5 rials in cash, two G-3 rifles and four 20-round magazines belonging to a large smuggling ring were discovered by the Revolutionary Guards.

Two narcotics smugglers named Ahmad Barhi'i and Sanjidad Shirvand, known as Arbabi in Gowhardacht of Karaj, were captured and taken to Qasr prison. According to this report, after the issuance of the Imam's clear order based on the Anti-Narcotics Campaign, by now a number of caches like this 90 kilos of heroin have been discovered.

A spokesman for the Revolutionary Guards said: These individuals and monies have been delivered to the appropriate courts. The Revolutionary Guards of the Islamic Revolution have established two telephone numbers for the people, 550 246 and 320 008, to enable them to notify officials of major smugglers.

Anti-Addiction Campaign

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 May 80 p 5

[Text] The question of addiction and how to fight narcotics smugglers is one of the important matters attracting the attention of everyone these days. Talk and discussion concerning narcotics and the question of addiction reached a peak when it became known that Ayatollah Khalkhali had been appointed to lead the Anti-Smuggling Campaign. The decisiveness that Ayatollah Khalkhali has shown up to now has brought about noticeable disorder in the narcotics distribution network of Tehran and even other cities which has resulted in higher prices. Yet, despite all this talk, there are still groups of individuals freely using and injecting drugs in the streets in the south of what was formerly the Qal'ih quarter. These people, because of their pressing need for narcotics under any conditions, prepare the narcotics they need for themselves. While they were inactive and practically vagrant, this photo was taken yesterday afternoon, and it shows clearly that despite all the various news reports and propaganda on how to campaign against narcotics and sometimes on the stepped-up severity of punishment for addicts and dealers, the number of narcotics addicts has in no way been reduced when a group like this surprises one in broad daylight. In any case, the revolutionary guards of Committee 12 and their staffs are waging a hard fight against narcotics, but they are astonished and perplexed in the face of a swarm of addicts who are so lost in life that they have taken up drugs, and the guards don't know what to do.

The Revolutionary Guards say: If the government will designate a place to transfer and keep addicts and transfer them there, within one night we will gather up all the addicts and transfer them there, and in cleaning up this area we will make possible a clean, profitable and active life for many people in society. In any case, the white devil still sucks the blood of the ignorant, misled people in the slums of the former Qal'ih quarter. Hope for these lost people is becoming academic. Yet if a decision had been made in this area 14 months ago, what a lot could have been accomplished by now and what results would have been obtained.

Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali: What is necessary at first is to show decisiveness in the prosecution of smugglers and the confiscation of their means of transportation.

Doctor Kazem Sami: Due to a lack of understanding of causes, the campaign against addiction has suddenly given way to a campaign against addicts.

Chief of the municipality's Anti-Narcotics Campaign Office: In areas like Sistan, Baluchestan, Khorasan, and Malayer, we have villages where, for all the inhabitants, their only trade is smuggling narcotics and converting opium to heroin.

All addicts and loafers throughout the city will be rounded up, and the principal smugglers will be dealt with severely. This is a promise that has been repeated often and this time we are evidently closer to fulfilling it with the active intervention of the President of the Republic.

According to recent statistics obtained from international organizations, Iran has the greatest number of narcotics addicts per capita in the world. The issue of addiction, because of its vast social, economic, and political dimensions, does not simply end with the addict, the doctor, and the "cure," and this is not the way to fight it.

The desired results will only be achieved when, in all plans of action, serious attention is given to the fundamental issues.

Truly, what are the ways to fight addiction, and what should be done to pull out the roots of this societal stumbling block? They transport narcotics. The prosecution of professional smugglers at the borders and even beyond the borders, and the rounding up of corrupt elements who are hiding out in the sensitive central areas of Tehran and the rest of the cities should be pursued with total vigor. Alongside these steps, the government and responsible officials should prepare a place and a job for individuals who have become corrupted and are unemployed so that we can find work for the detainees during this time. In our review of the files of those who have committed major crimes we will have absolutely no mercy on distributors and importers, because mercy for them would be a great crime against the rights of the younger generation.

Continuing, he added: Doctors have been called upon to watch the situation and to treat addicts who can be treated. It has been reported that these days the smugglers have severely curtailed their activities in order to defeat us by creating an environment of false demand, and we will learn more. The search for a solution should be fundamentally based upon a search for causes. Any effort that does not attempt to eliminate the actual breeding ground for addiction will be a useless and unsuccessful effort. In order to eliminate the chief agents of addiction, meaning the culture of imports and imitation, help should be obtained from every possible source, such as the mass media and religious representatives. If the issue of addiction is seriously confronted, this problem can be solved.

The Necessity of Issuance of a Religious Opinion from the Ayatollahs

Hojjatoleslam Majd proposes the following methods for the Anti-Addiction Campaign:

1. The assistance of the people themselves must be obtained. Without the cooperation of the people there is no possibility of our being victorious over this huge nuisance. Although everyone agrees to the people themselves having a role, what is important is their manner of participation in this work. If we expect an individual or individuals from among the people to go to a lot of trouble to tell us about someone who is making efforts to destroy the capabilities of others, or to turn him over to the law when he is going to be free after a few days or even a few hours, or when their suggestions are going to be lost in some file, they will never cooperate. In order to attract the cooperation of most of the people we must call to their attention the roots of addiction and the spiritual, social, and economic problems and consequences arising out of it. Even the Ayatollahs should prepare a religious legal opinion declaring harmful narcotics forbidden.

Compulsion will continue for a long time here, and individuals who are sent here will be forced to work until they adopt a correct course of development, and until a psychiatrist has prepared them for a normal life from the point of view of personality and rehabilitation.

At the conclusion of his talks, Dr Fakhr said concerning the punishment of narcotics smugglers: Following up the measures that have been taken recently throughout the country, narcotics smugglers will be dealt with according to Islamic law and in a most immediate and decisive manner, and it should be noted that the perpetrators of narcotics smuggling are counted among the entirely proven corrupters of the earth.

Lack of Precise Control of the Eastern Borders

Colonel Bakhtiar, Chief of the municipality's Anti-Narcotics Campaign Office, said concerning ways to fight addiction: First of all, all responsible organizations, such as the Anti-Narcotics Campaign Office, the Health Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Gendarmes, and other officials who are active in the Anti-Narcotics Campaign should cooperate in this task.

These organizations should take steps along a parallel course in the same direction, with awareness of each other's activities, towards uprooting addiction. The next stage for the smugglers will be a reckoning for what they have done, and there will be no chance for them to appoint a lawyer, or, God forbid, to bribe or fool the agents. For example, since the revolution we have arrested about 500 people in this connection of whom only a limited number have been tried. The rest are in limbo in prison.

Cooperation of the mass media, and especially radio and television, in informing and educating as to the evil effects of addiction and its political and social damage can be an important factor in stopping addiction. When young people become familiar with the situation by watching the destruction and degradation of addicts through contact with this disaster, this will be an experience for them so that they will never go near it.

Unemployment, especially of able-bodied individuals, could be a factor in the spread of addiction. Furthermore, creation of work for unemployed people is a step that could help to eliminate addiction. The creation and maintenance of employment should be done with attention to areas with heavy concentrations of smugglers, like Seistan, Baluchistan, and Malayer, because in these areas we have villages where the whole population's only profession is smuggling and producing narcotics and converting opium to heroin. Having done this we should tighten border controls. Now, due to lack of tight control of the country's eastern borders, not only do narcotics come into the country, but after...

...and narcotics are distributed throughout the country. The people's cooperation with the police and other authorities will be an important and conclusive factor in the elimination of addiction, and with informing of the identity smugglers and addicts by the people, they will not have the courage to show themselves by any means.

Colonel Bayander, Associate Director of the Anti-Narcotics Campaign Office, said concerning this: In my view the matters of addiction and smuggling should be studied at the same time in a single opportunity, because considering either one without the other will not produce any result, and this issue cannot be separated from the ordering of our economic situation.

Continuing, he said: Addiction should be considered the greatest crime and addicts should be severely punished, because it is these addicts who give rise to smuggling. Addicts should be rounded up and dealt with, taking into consideration the responsibilities of those who have family dependents in the sense that the government, after rounding up the addicts, should take upon itself the responsibility of managing the addict's families so they will not also be drawn into corruption because of a lack of supervision and because of poverty. Another important point is controlling the borders and points of entry into the country. For example, even now substances for changing opium into heroin such as nitric and acetic acid are coming into the country ostensibly for other purposes, but the biggest part of them are being used to make heroin.

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KUWAIT

THREE IRANIANS ARRESTED IN OPIUM CASE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 19 May 80 p 6

[Article: "Three Suspects Arrested in Narcotics Case"]

[Text] Capital governorate investigators were able to arrest three suspects in a narcotics case: Ghulam, 21, a porter in al-Shubrah; Aminallah, 30, a dyer, and Shamsallah, 30, a chauffeur. All are Iranians.

Police inquiries had indicated that the first suspect was dealing in narcotics, and necessary measures were planned to apprehend him. A source was able to make an agreement with the suspect to buy two sticks of opium for 40 dinars.

A trap was set up, and the area was kept under surveillance during the transaction. The first suspect went to the residence of the second suspect in al-Sharqiyah District to deliver the requested drugs to the source. However, the investigators were surprised when the source exited the residence of the second suspect without the desired drugs. It appeared that the first suspect, fearing that he would be watched, asked the source to come back an hour later, in an attempt at camouflaging [the transaction].

At the appointed time, when the source returned, the first suspect was not there to meet him, but he met the second suspect, who gave him a quantity of narcotics for the price that had been agreed on. Police were able to catch this suspect redhanded and to confiscate two sticks of opium and the money he had on him.

When questioned on the origin of the drugs, the suspect said they belonged to the first suspect, and when he was apprehended and searched, one stick of opium was found in the pocket of his pants. When the residence of the second suspect was searched, the investigators found a small metal box which the first suspect had said belonged to the third suspect. When it was opened, four sticks of opium and eight pieces of varying sizes were found in it.

When the first and second suspects were questioned about the origins [of the drugs] they reported that they had obtained them from a person called 'Ali Akbar, 25, who lives in the same room with them in a bachelors' residence in al-Shuwaykh industrial district.

The three suspects confessed to the charges and they were turned over to the General Prosecutions Office, which ordered that they be imprisoned awaiting trial.

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KUWAIT

SIX AFGHANIS ARRESTED IN DRUG CASE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 May 80 p 4

[Article: "Arrest of a Six-man Ring Dealing in Drugs After Transporting Them From a Ship in Shoes!"]

[Excerpts] Anti-drug administration investigators apprehended a drug ring of six Afghans: Al-Hajj 'Abdallah, Shamsallah, 'Ata-al-Haqq, 'Abd-al-Hadi, Shir and Hadiyattah.

After obtaining a search and seizure warrant from the General Prosecutions Office, investigators were able to make the first suspect believe they wanted to purchase 20 dinars worth of drugs, and he was caught redhanded. During the search of his residence, quantities of hashish, opium and poppies were found in a suitcase.

When the third suspect was questioned, it was revealed that the source of the drugs was a ship anchored in al-Shuwaykh Bay and that this ship had departed the country.

The sixth suspect was apprehended in the same residence [as the fifth suspect] and the search of his residence yielded a quantity of hashish, which he said he had bought from a Pakistani boat anchored in the bay.

Discussions with the third suspect revealed that he used his shoes in smuggling, and he demonstrated the way he concealed the hashish in them.

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KUWAIT

BRIEFS

METHAQUALONE CASE--Kuwait--Police investigations confirmed initial reports that Ra'uf M. (an Egyptian) and 'Abd-al-Karim H (a Syrian) were dealing in narcotic drugs and pills called Mandrax [a brand of Methaqualone]. The first suspect was arrested while engaging in his criminal activities, selling some Mandrax pills to an individual. He had been put under surveillance and was arrested. When he was searched, another sheet of pills was found, in addition to the quantity he had sold. He also confessed to having 30 sheets of pills at his residence. He directed police investigators to his residence and removed the pills from his clothes trunk. He said he had obtained them from the second suspect, who was put under arrest at a coffeehouse in the Kuwait market. Investigators only found one [more] sheet and it was empty. [Excerpts] [Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 May 80 p 2]

CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

POLICE DISCOVER RISE IN BROMINE-AMPHETAMINE USE

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 May 80 p 10

[Article by Hubert Margl: "New 'Madness Drug' Found"]

[Text] Vienna--A drug, new to Austria, has killed 31 people so far this year. According to reports, Hubert Leitner, 20, unemployed, of Vienna-Hernals, last Monday night climbed the parapet of the Vienna Hofburg and fell into the Burg gardens. A night porter discovered the body, whose skull had been crushed, on Tuesday morning. The toxicologists of the Forensic Medicine Institute discovered something interesting shortly thereafter.

The broken pieces of pills resembling pencil lead found by criminal investigators in Leitner's socks turned out to be the dreaded bromine-amphetamine whose effects even surpass those of the 'madness drug' LSD.

Leitner's autopsy, scheduled for today (Thursday), will show whether during his "flight" the victim was under the influence of this new, dangerous addictive drug. But the criminal investigators have hardly any doubt that Leitner had embarked on a 'hypertrip' which can last up to 24 hours after taking this drug.

Several abrasions on Leitner's chest, neck and knees indicate that he had been climbing the Hofburg facade. Eventually, driven by delusions, he appears to have either jumped, or slipped and fallen, from a height of 8 meters.

The amphetamine derivative described above is not classified as an addictive drug under the Austrian Drug Addiction law. A spokesman for the Vienna Office of Security stated that Bromine-Amphetamine is considered to be a very potent "upper" with side effects including hallucinations and delusions. The tiny pills found on Leitner's body, possibly produced in an illegal laboratory in Austria were sufficient to produce about 80 "trips," each of which last approximately three times as long as a trip produced by LSD. The solid version of this substance has never before been seen in this country. During the past 6 months there were however two cases in which the poison, in liquid form, had been carried on blotting paper.

73

9273
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AUSTRIA

SPECIAL POLICE GROUP TO COMBAT DRUG USE

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 31 May 80 p 7

[Article by gr: "Austria's Battle Against Drug Abuse--Creation of a Special Police Unit"]

[Text] Vienna, 29 May--The Austrian drug scene has produced 30 deaths so far this year, more than in all of 1979. The 31st victim was found with a broken skull on Tuesday morning in the Burg gardens behind the Vienna Hofburg and seems to have led the authorities on the track of a drug not previously seen in Austria. The dead man, aged about 20, tried, according to police reports, to climb the Hofburg facade Monday night and fell to his death from a height of 8 meters. The police assume that he was under the influence of drugs. In the dead man's sock the police found pills looking somewhat like broken pieces of pencil lead, which were identified by the toxicologists of the Forensic Medicine Institute as Bromine-Amphetamine. They may have been produced in a laboratory located in Austria and are said to be sufficient for 80 "trips," each of which lasts three times as long as an LSD trip. In this solid state they have never before been seen in this country. The local authorities have come across Bromine-Amphetamine only twice before, both times in liquid form stored on blotting paper. The Austrian Drug Addiction law does not list Bromine-Amphetamine as an addictive drug; it is considered to be a very potent "upper" with side effects including delusions.

As a matter of fact, the Austrian security authorities have recently announced what for local conditions amounts to a sensational effort for a major offensive against drug-related crime. After long hesitation, the Ministry of the Interior will covertly introduce special agents into the drug scene in order to track drug traffic into and through Austria, and especially to its sources. The agents are to undergo special training and will be of help in convicting known dealers. A special unit, manned by young volunteers, is being formed. "Relatively substantial," but so far unspecified funds are to be earmarked for these operations. Training of this special unit will be based on experience in other countries, especially by U.S., FRG and Swiss authorities.

The new unit cannot take credit for the exposure of a well-organized drug ring in the Lower Austrian district capital of Neunkirchen, announced last Thursday. A total of 28 persons were arrested and some others are still at large.

74

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

INCREASING USE, SOCIAL STATUS OF COCAINE EXAMINED

Hamburg STERN in German 22 May 80 pp 30-36, 239

[Report by Hermann Suelberg: "Cocaine--the White Giant"]

[Excerpts] The drug of the chic set. A new drug is threatening the FRG. After hash and heroin the drug of the eighties is cocaine. The police are helpless. Coke is dealt only in the best social circles. But the first blow has been struck against dealers from the jet set.

They looked very well-groomed: the woman in an airy dress, the two men in casual shirts, three buttons too many undone, hairy chests, suntanned. For days they drove around in the Peruvian capital, Lima, in a VW Beetle. They did not suspect that each outing was being observed and photographed by a detective from Berlin.

As the young dark-haired woman was about to go through customs at Lima airport on 19 April to board her plane, she was arrested. In the police station at the airport officials tore opening the lining of her suitcase. They were greeted by flat plastic bags with white powder, most unusual for a Samsonite. The detective from Berlin was satisfied--1.4 kilos of gleaming bluish cocaine confiscated. Narcotics that would have fetched DM 300,000 on the German market. At the same time the two chic companions of the cocaine lady were arrested. The suntan faded from their faces, because they already knew the narcotics investigator from Berlin.

The official knew that the two men had traveled via Frankfurt, Luxembourg, the Bahamas and Ecuador to Lima. One day later the woman had followed them from Berlin by way of New York. The official also knew that they were Silvia Bunn, Michael Hass and Helmut Thill and that they were en route to a coke deal. He found out when and by which route they planned to fly back to Germany. When it looked as if the return trip they would get complicated again, he asked his Peruvian colleagues for official assistance. Now the three are behind bars in Lima, and four of their accomplices are in jail in Berlin. They were all after the same thing: the good life with cocaine.

75

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In purely chemical terms the stuff is nothing special, only one of hundreds of alkaloids, with the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. But the chemist's language has made worse things appear harmless.

Cocaine: a word that apparently divides mankind into three groups. The first associates the word at most with something that was happening in the twenties--these are the unsuspecting ones. Others react violently, calling it a "curse on humanity," damning it as being as bad as heroin and a "madness drug"; they are mostly narcotics agents, prosecutors or politicians. Then there are some whose reaction is euphoria, who speak tenderly of "charley," or the "champagne of drugs," or "snow," or scandalously "lady"--those are the cocaine addicts, the users. No other drug is surrounded by so much ignorance, prejudice and even credulity as this one.

Cocaine is growing in popularity. What hash was for the sixties, heroin for the seventies, cocaine seems to be becoming for the eighties--known, loved, and a problem.

People are sniffing at parties, at rock concerts, film premieres, journalists' conventions, photographers' sessions or artists' meetings. After a raid on the New York discotheque Studio 54 it became clear why prominent public figures went there--there was free cocaine for them in the back room.

It seems to have become the nightly bread for musicians in particular, whether they are on stage or in the studio. Concert organizers know that they have to keep a stock of snow ready for some bands so that the kids will even go on stage. Nothing works on an empty nose.

Chief Inspector Peter Loos, the senior Frankfurt narcotics investigator, is still annoyed today that he did not manage to check around in the Rolling Stones' dressing room years ago to see whether it had been "snowing." "We were simply afraid, imagine what would have happened--Mick Jagger arrested, the concert canceled, 10,000 fans destroying the concert hall, and we would have been asked if we had ever heard of using proportionate means."

Normally the detective only has problems when he wants to look for cocaine: "We can't rent a Porsche or a Maserati, load in three fabulous women and smuggle our way into the upper crust scene. The first thing preventing it is that we would have to be sure of the women. It's difficult to get in anyway, there are too many individual suppliers, there is no big dealer network, and the people have known each other for years. Perhaps I can loosen a heroin user's tongue with money, but the cocaine users have their own. It has been really going for a year, everywhere we hear coke, coke, coke, but we rarely see anything."



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Occasionally the address search department of the Post Office sends an undeliverable letter to the police, in which finely crushed powder was found in a folded greetings card. Or a producer is picked up at the airport by customs officers with vials taped to his body or a Bolivian officer with drugs in the heels of his shoes. In 1978 just 4.2 kilos were collected in the FRG in this way, a year later it was up to 19 kilos.

Chief Inspector Loos thinks that the police will not be able to take much intensive action against cocaine until, as is the case with heroin, the first deaths occur: "Heroin kills you, cocaine drives you mad. Perhaps a few people will get such a persecution complex that they will get hold of a gun and start blazing away. The narcotics agents' biggest worry at the present time is that there are increasing numbers of German idols for the drug." "When film maker Fassbinder sniffs away in "Germany in the Fall," and everyone thinks he does that normally, people imitate that. Anyone who considers himself critical, involved, creative or whatever, thinks he has to sniff."

Helpless, bewildered, or "done-for" people, who have given up completely, stick their heads in the sand of heroin--to be "shut," to seal off, to forget is the motto of those who refuse to make the effort. The super well-adjusted, the career-hungry ones and the social climbers are more likely to end up on cocaine--their motto is to be sharp, to be expansive, to go with the crowd.

Effects are attributed to cocaine that are eminently suitable for a work-oriented society: the ability to speak better, work better, to keep going better, to drink better, to make love better. At least, this is the rosy view of many who regularly arrange their cocaine into "lines" on a hand mirror with a razor blade and sniff their "hit" up into their nostrils with a glass tube, a straw or a rolled-up banknote. Or they simply hold a little spoon full of snow under their nose.

Peter Maier, a 24-year-old insurance salesman, worked in Schwaebisch-Gmuend "in a perfectly normal office of a perfectly normal health insurance program; there were 12 of us, of whom 5 were more or less regularly on cocaine. The first time I took anything was at a party for my 20th birthday, the second time was 3 months later, then regularly on weekends, about 1/2 to 1 gram. I was very shy, inhibited, I never met girls. One Saturday evening I sniffed a 6-centimeter line. Afterwards I couldn't sit still, I had to get out and I went to a disco. I felt like a king, I felt more secure, and I bragged a lot about using coke, I could drink like a fish, I thought I was just terrific."

After a year he realized that perhaps he was not so great, because he still had no girlfriend. When he went back to his hometown, Hamburg, he noticed that "I didn't dare go into a disco without taking coke first. I felt really jumpy and wanted to do something about it; I went to three nerve specialists, and they all prescribed sedatives and sleeping pills,

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whole hospital-sized boxes. Once a week they had me come in and asked me if the prescriptions were taking effect. And how, I was tired the whole time."

Because he did not want to become dependent on sedatives, Peter Maier stopped his pill therapy and called the Hamburg Drug Counseling Center. As a cocaine user he was their first "customer." For a year he met once a week with psychologist Hartmut Janetzke. Maier: "All he did was explain that I could manage without it, he built up my self-confidence. I haven't taken anything for a year, I've got a girlfriend and I go to the disco without coke."

Antidrug psychologist Janetzke explains it this way: "With drugs people want to deal with something that they cannot otherwise manage. If it works with a drug there is the danger of dependency, of the feeling that it will only work with drugs."

Fashion model Angelika Schneider, 29 years old: "I had it the first time at a party and was tremendously cheerful; then I discovered that I didn't feel hungry and could lose weight, then I found out that you don't get drunk so quickly, and now I draw a line before I go to bed and put it next to the bed. I can't get going in the morning without coke."

Anyone wanting to discover what the real effects of cocaine are, will find very little among German scientists. There is an opinion delivered in court in November 1973 by Prof Klaus Wanke, a Frankfurt neurologist. He admits that he has rarely seen a cocaine user but he writes that cocaine leads more rapidly to an increased dosage than morphine. The professor establishes a fatal dose "for someone unaccustomed to it, 3 to 4 mg per kilo of body weight, for an adult 210 to 1,000 mg."

Professor Wanke's testimony contains a description of a "typical cocaine psychosis": "Microorganisms are seen on the skin, for example, ticks, small worms, bacilli and bacteria." This had already been reported in two German books from the twenties.

The investigative report "Cocaine 1977," published in the United States, contains deeper material. There is no mention of worms and ticks. At a cost of \$4 million the National Institute of Drug Abuse discovered that 8 million Americans have already sniffed snow, and a huge increase can be expected that will be slowed somewhat only by the high cost of \$100 per gram. Continual high doses can, according to the report, lead to anxieties, depression, insomnia, impotence, frequently paranoid feelings and hallucinations or "to cocaine psychosis with accompanying violence." But: "Realistically, very few persons have the financial means to buy the amounts of cocaine necessary to produce these unpleasant reactions." Scientific medical research was carried out in 1977 at the New York Medical College on "19 healthy volunteers who regularly use cocaine." At the state's expense they were allowed to sniff doses of 10, 25 and 100 mg.

78

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Noticeable changes in breathing rate, body temperature and a relaxation in manual pressure could not be ascertained. Pulse and blood pressure did not rise until the dose was 100 mg. After a maximum of 1 hour, and usually after 30 minutes, the figures were normal again and the good mood was gone.

A patient described the good mood: "I have a pleasant feeling in my stomach; my thoughts seem to come more easily than usual; I feel less anxious than normal; I feel as if all my wishes had been fulfilled." But there was also reports of less pleasant reactions--six subjects reported a hang-over after 1 hour, the "post-coke blues." They felt uneasy, depressed, tired and--they wanted more cocaine.

In contrast to alcohol or heroin, cocaine is psychologically rather than physically addictive. In Peru, Bolivia and Columbia the Indians have been chewing the leaves of the coca bush for thousands of years and hardly anyone ever flips out. It has always been a "gift of the gods" to them, it made the hungry satisfied, the tired vigorous and the unhappy joyful again.

The Frankfurt cocaine dealer Michael Bernhard handles so much that he knows "there are already a couple of thousand coke users in Frankfurt--some even in the highest circles."

He himself cannot quite make up his mind about the stuff: "I have often cursed the fact that I always have some lying about ready. I sniff at least a gram every day, I do almost nothing without it. It's true it's bad for my own business now, but I can only warn against too much. There are a lot of fairy tales about coke, for example, that it makes you perform sexually much better. O.K., perhaps at first, because it gets rid of inhibitions, but after a while you just can't any more. You think you are functioning better, you think you've got everything under control. But you don't. So I would be glad to get off the habit a bit, I have to drink a lot to settle down afterwards, to get to sleep, that's wearing in the long run."

Coke dealer Bernhard is still one of the lucky ones. When he sniffs cocaine, at least he knows that it is cocaine. He gets high quality "Bolivian Rock," "Columbian Flake," or "Peruvian Sniff" directly from the producer countries. Or after a detour through San Francisco and Canada: "Who in the German customs expects coke from Canada," at a price of about DM 15,000 to DM 20,000 per kilo. "If you buy less than a kilo, you don't get good stuff, if you buy it by the gram in letters, as most people do, you get at most 25 percent pure, sometimes there isn't any coke in it at all." Anything and everything is mixed in that looks white and has a crystalline structure: Italian baby laxative Mannito, aspirin, stimulants and sugar, local anesthetics or caffeine and even cleansers like Vim or Ata.

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With mixtures like these, the trade mark of the coke-head is not just the coke spoon on a neck chain, or the running nose, or the sunken cheeks, or the continual recitation of nonsense, but the eaten away nasal septum. A drug does not catch on without an image. At a current price of over DM 200 per gram just the possession of cocaine is a status symbol, and its illegality lends it the wicked touch--anyone who can get it and pay for it is somebody. What the genuine bottle of champagne was formerly, is today the silver tray full of coke lines.

Recently at one of the better parties near the Frankfurt police headquarters there was a mood of upper-class exuberance. The entree for the 50 guests was a "coketail," as a nightcap a "Pick-me-up coketail," for those who had not already dragged someone away. In between the coke portions were distributed with a toy excavator. They were all as happy as snow kings.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BORDER CONTROLS AGAINST NARCOTICS TO BE REINFORCED

Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 May 80 p 5

[Article by Eberhard Nitschke: "With Hashish Ball Fit for Duty"]

[Text] Cologne--Customs officials want to intensify their drive against narcotics smuggling by using additional special troops and bloodhounds. Minister of Finance Hans Matthoefer, in charge of the operation, announced that the readiness of customs officials against this kind of smuggling is to be accomplished through targeted personnel reinforcements and improvement in equipment. It would allow stricter and more frequent border controls. At the present time, 65 special troops consisting of 550 officials are involved in looking for hiding-places in transport vehicles and shipped goods. Within a short period of time, 15 additional troops are to be formed. Also, 250 bloodhounds are in the process of being trained to find "hard and soft drugs."

In this connection, Matthoefer pointed to the search facility at the Schwarzbach Autobahn Customs Office which was constructed with trucks in mind, particularly those from the Near East; if necessary, specialists can take them fully apart. These measures resulted in substantial "seizures." Last year, for instance, customs officials confiscated 92 kilograms of heroin and 16 kilograms of cocaine.

The ingenuity of criminal smugglers, the results of which were exhibited at the Customs Service Criminal Institute, led to appropriate countermeasures by customs officials. In spring 1980, for instance, customs officials managed to seize four suitcases filled with hashish valued at half a million German marks, because they did not fall for a trick which consisted of using a helper in front of his accomplices' baggage to be checked by customs officials.

A few months ago, a process began to eliminate a weak point that existed in the control of narcotics smuggling in the FRG. After it was discovered that X-rays were not suitable for the detection of hidden narcotics, "soft beams" at a cost of DM 30,000 per piece are being installed at all airmail centers. They will search the airmail for narcotics shipments.

Whereas a dog, trained to sniff out heroin or hashish, can search intensively only for 10 minutes at a time, after which it has to be relieved, the new device can work around the clock. The Customs Service Criminal Institute is dismissing rumors that dogs have to become "addicted" before they are ready for action. During training, small balls are used. They are filled with the appropriate narcotic and must be found before the game starts. Consequently, they were dogs of this kind who discovered in a customs warehouse carpets that had been stored for weeks unnoticed. Long, flexible narcotics bars had been plaited into the heavy texture, totally invisible from the outside.

Among the measures instituted by the FRG within the framework of a scheme to fight the abuse of drugs and narcotics is the inclusion in their surveillance program of small airports and landing sites. In the border region, special troops will be used; in other areas, surveillance forces and customs agents. Customs boats will receive additional crew members to intensify boat controls of ocean and inland water transportation.

While Minister Matthoefer viewed the devices in the Customs Service Criminal Institute, someone slipped into his pocket an "aviascope," a gadget that reveals what is hidden in automobile interiors. As seemed proper for a minister of finance, his pocket was completely empty.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NARCOTICS DEALER, TURKISH HEROIN SEIZED

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 16 May 80 p 13

[Article by tom: "One Kilogram of Heroin Confiscated"]

[Text] For weeks, narcotics agents of the Bavarian Land Bureau of Criminal Investigation were observing the sales office of a well-known importer of American limousines, located on Landsberger Strasse in Laim. They suspected that, in addition to selling cars, Karl-Heinz H., a 40-year-old automobile dealer, was using his sales center as a transfer point for Turkish heroin as well. Finally, on Tuesday, the agents went into action: The importer, the go-between in the drug deal, and David M., the buyer who had arrived from Frankfurt, were arrested; 1 kilogram of heroin at a retail value of approximately half a million German marks was confiscated.

Narcotics agents already knew that Karl-Heinz H. had purchased the heroin in Turkey through middlemen and that he had hidden it in his trailer on the sales lot. When the agents noticed him putting a 1-kilogram bag filled with the drug into a Buick, they kept their eyes on the car until, on Tuesday morning, it was handed to David M., the 35-year-old representative from Frankfurt. They did not have to follow the "car" buyer for very long; he had left his own automobile on the sales lot. The 35-year-old parked on a quiet side street and removed the white poison from the hiding-place. To be sure, when he saw the policemen, he tried to throw the stuff away and flee on foot, but they managed to arrest him.

Subsequently, narcotics agents arrested Michael W., a 40-year-old car dealer from Ulm whom they suspected of being the go-between in this deal. Later, when H. was informed of his arrest in his trailer, the excitement caused him to suffer a coronary collapse. The dealer is currently in the hospital of the Stadelheim criminal detention center in no condition to be questioned.

8991
CSO: 5300

83

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

DRUG PROBLEM SEEN COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jun 80 pp 55-69

[Article: "First Needle During Recess"]

[Excerpts] Drug addiction is out of control; but Bonn's countermeasures are a failure. An as yet unpublished dope study comes to the alarming conclusion that there are at least twice if not three times as many heroin addicts than is officially estimated. The most recent plans by Bonn to fight the drug problem are proving problematic. A law calls for treatment possibilities which as yet do not exist.

Following a new procedure and acting on orders of the Berlin youth authorities, mathematician Horst Skarabis and neurologist Bernd-Michael Becker went over the local drug scene with a fine-tooth comb for 7 months. As Skarabis put it, they came up with "a quite awesome potential."

Instead of the 3,500 heroin addicts estimated by police and Senat authorities, the two-man team discovered "almost certainly" nearly twice as many, citing figures ranging from 5,850 to 6,000. And, instead of finding the addicts, as is popularly assumed, among middle-class sons and daughters, they spotted the majority among the lower classes.

As for the FRG as a whole where numerical estimates and studies of the drug problem are less accurate generally speaking than in the more easily surveyed city state, these findings make a mockery of the official figures.

Projecting their figures on West Germany, the researchers come up with 150,000 heroin addicts or 3 times as many as the present official estimate of 45,000.

Not only the Berlin findings show that the FRG drug scene is fast getting out of control. Customs and police authorities seized 207 kg of heroin last year; but experts say that 30 tons of the drug in effect got through to the dealers and ultimately to the users by a variety of avenues. And the drug wave will definitely continue to rise.

"The problem of addiction will grow like an epidemic," U.S. narcotics expert Karl J. Deissler predicts, but there will be new manifestations of it. "Younger and younger children will turn to the killer drug heroin, addicted to it by adults; it will be a consequence of the children's sex wave as in the United States."

In addition to heroin, cocaine is gaining among the addicts while the legions of hashish and LSD users --who are frequent candidates for harder drugs-- are almost impossible to estimate. Aside from by now popular meeting places like the Frankfurt Hashish Green or Zoo Station in Berlin, there are junkie colonies in the suburbs, in small towns and on farms far enough removed from constant police surveillance.

Those who are nabbed and taken into custody do not have to do without. In tubes of tooth paste the stuff is smuggled into psychiatric wards and on jail visits there are deep kisses to transfer the powder from mouth to mouth.

Every third prisoner in the Berlin jails has meanwhile become addicted as is every second youth on remand in Hessian jails and as are 70 percent of those serving time in the women's house of detention at Frankfurt-Preungesheim. Drugs are even sold in the schoolyards and there are not a few students who give themselves the needle during recess.

The heroin market, at times dominated by Chinese dealers and at times by Persians, has now seen Turkish Kurds make their mark with a particularly pure mixture. This high-grade "halvah" increases the danger of a junkie taking an overdose. According to official figures, 623 of them died shooting up in the FRG last year-- twice that number would probably be more accurate. Often enough, doctors list the cause of death as hepatitis or relatives cover up a drug death altogether.

There are 100,000 dramas every day, sometimes ending in death but almost always in sickness and crime and at any rate in abject misery. But the political authorities of

the FRG seem to be far less interested in all of this than, let us say, in plans to alter trade tax legislation. And now something like a first counterattack is being mounted, it seems to be aiming in the wrong direction.

To get the heroin addicts out of the crime-ridden drug scene and to shrink down the dealers' market, Interior Minister Gerhart Baum has plans to make methadone available under state supervision as a drug substitute at no cost. But even Baum admits that methadone does not qualify as a genuine substitute for heroin.

It is merely designed to provide a basis for successful therapy during the course of which the dosage would be lowered gradually until the addict is "clean." Since methadone can be taken orally, the Ministry feels that the medical risks are less serious than they would be with non-sterile hypodermic needles and impure heroin.

Baum's formula may seem convincing, but the experts have no use for it. SPD Bundestag deputy Frolinde Balser calls the methadone plan a "tragic mistake" and drug pundit Deissler speaks of a "sign of cynical resignation." At any rate, there seem to be reasons for doubt.

The Minister points to favorable results in the United States; but in America, where 80,000 heroin addicts take their daily dose of methadone, the program is being called a failure. The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE recently summed things up by stating that "methadone therapy was overrated from the start."

German experts, too, are skeptical about the value of the state drug. Berlin narcotics commissioner Wolfgang Heckmann, 34, has noted "an exceptional number of emergency cases" whenever use of hard drugs was cut off on short notice. When users subsequently returned to heroin, "the accustomed dose often proved fatal." If methadone were made available as a substitute, the expert says, there would be an alarming rise of such emergency cases.

Another point Heckmann makes is that heroin addicts in Berlin or Frankfurt generally attain much greater highs than their counterparts in New York or San Francisco. The fact is that heroin available on the street in America is only 4 percent pure as against an average of 20 percent in the FRG. The amount of substitute drugs used in therapy

would thus have to be correspondingly higher. And the higher the initial dose, the more likely the therapy will get out of control.

Narcotics expert Deissler (who says: "I have had 5,000 patients go through therapy") puts it succinctly. "There is only one kind of addiction that is satisfied by methadone-- the addiction of politicians to the need of offering the voter something tangible and easily marketable politically which they say will put the lid on drug abuse."

The reaction to Baum's proposal has been so negative that even the experts in Bonn's Ministry of Health, run by socialist Antje Huber, are beginning to air their doubts in public. Huber's press spokesman Helmut Boeger was quoted as saying: "It is quite unthinkable that the government should act the part of drug dealer."

As a consequence, the three Bonn ministries concerned --Interior, Justice and Health-- have agreed on an alternate procedure. There is to be a narcotics law whose Sections 32 to 35 provide for "therapy in place of prosecution."

Drug users guilty of a drug-related crime were liable to a maximum of two years in jail. Under the new legislation, they would not have to go to prison, if they submitted to therapy. If they succeed in kicking the habit completely, their conviction will be stricken from the record as will mention of their drug past in the police certification of good conduct at which point they will be able to re-assume their role in everyday life.

Supported by the Justice Ministers of the Laender, Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel strongly objected to such extraordinary regulations applying to one particular group but had to give way to Gerhart Baum and Antje Huber, who were for once in agreement, and had to accept unusual draft legislation. The most recent version of it provides for a prison term for recidivists, but which does not have to be served as long as there is clear intent to enter therapy.

This much Bonn is willing to stipulate, but without agreeing to pay for any of it. If the law passes the Bundestag as is, the Laender will decide its fate. It will not be up to Gerhart Baum or Antje Huber to provide for sufficient therapeutic services and thus for the law's success, but up to the Laender.

Minister Huber says: "Considering the estimated 45,000 drug addicts, the therapeutic facilities we have seem rather modest"-- and that does not take into account that there may be 3 times as many, if the Berlin figures are taken as a base.

At the end of the sixties, the Federal Social Court ruled that drug addiction is an illness which ought therefore to be treated; but therapeutic facilities in the FRG are still in short supply. All of 300 addicts can be accommodated in West Berlin, the drug metropolis where it all began in 1968 with the "roaming hash rebels" and "smoke-ins" on the green.

In the most populous Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, there is room at present for 130 addicts seeking medical and social rehabilitation; 200 additional spots are to be available by the end of 1981. In the FRG as a whole, there are just 1800 spots for long-term therapy to be had.

Experts agree that long-term therapy centers run by self-help groups of former addicts, by local associations or private welfare organizations offer the sole and real hope for rehabilitation. Almost all the experts believe in a psychological withdrawal phase of one-and-a-half to two years; almost all make use of behavioral training and work therapy, and almost all of them now know that addiction itself is practically incurable.

"An addict remains addicted throughout his life," Ingo Warnke, chairman of the Berlin self-help organization "Synanon," recently told the Bundestag's committee on family, youth and health matters. "But," he added, "an addict can learn to cope with this weakness by learning how to live a life free of drugs."

Therapy centers like "Narconon," operated by weird sects which simply aim to replace addiction to drugs by addiction to ideology, are beginning to disappear. As a result, physicians now seem more inclined to view drug dependence as a "many-faceted psycho-social problem" (as the German Medical Congress put it year before last) and to relinquish the one-sided medical approach by accepting the need for a "graduated, regional treatment pattern based on the precepts of social psychiatry."

But what the physicians have at last come to accept, the health insurance plans are turning into a problem again.

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10 JULY 1980

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2 OF 2

Unlike the social welfare offices, they will not pay for any therapy not conducted under a doctor's supervision-- which applies to most long-term therapies.

The consequences are bad under any circumstances. It either means that at least one third of the addicts --those who can claim health insurance benefits on the basis of prior gainful employment-- is excluded from these promising treatments.

Or it means that the self-help institutions will have to hire doctors they do not need in order to help finance their operations-- whereby the cost of therapy will increase by at least 25 percent.

The "Tannenhof" in Berlin, operated by "Drug Help Tuebingen," has 20 patients at present. Since this center does not have a medical director as yet, it charges a daily rate of only DM 106 as compared to the rate of DM 220 charged by the Karl Bonhoeffer Psychiatric Clinic, a municipal institution which also treats drug addicts.

Some time in the future, the "Tannenhof" will be able to accomodate 80 patients. The team of therapists presently consists of four psychologists, two teachers, a former drug addict, a sociologist, a lawyer and a welfare worker. On withdrawal, the "Tannenhof" joins forces with a municipal clinic, with the therapists stressing the need for withdrawal taking place without the aid of medicines or drugs.

Like other self-help institutions, the "Tannenhof" team considers itself part of a therapeutic chain which starts with counseling and in-patient withdrawal. This is followed by a 1 1/2-year long-term, two-stage therapy. Nine months are devoted to psychological stabilization and the second half of the cycle is used for social and professional rehabilitation.

During this time, educational gaps can be filled, professional training can be obtained, debts can be managed and pending court proceedings can be taken care of. The end of the program --which is still in the planning stage-- would see the patients moving out into residence communities whose members would once again earn a living without outside help.

This type of long-term therapy costs at least DM 58,000. The regional drug commissioners are afraid that the high cost of therapy might prompt the finance ministers of the Laender to block passage of the new narcotics law and perhaps support a modified version of Baum's controversial methadone proposal.

According to American sources, methadone-only therapy is comparatively cheap, costing DM 3,000 per patient per year. But if the cost for therapeutic personnel is added, it runs into the tens of thousands, too. Any penny-pinching solution, all the experts agree, would be tantamount to capitulating before the problem. "If we did," says Erich Strass of the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation, "we would be saying amen to addiction."

The Berlin research results offer convincing proof of the fact that regular use of methadone alone will not do. The study provides accurate information for the first time as to the social background of addicts as well as about the environment most conducive to addiction.

Eight out of ten addicts in Berlin come from lower-class families. As a rule, the fathers are working men, petty officials or "lower-grade" white collar workers. The records show that there was an excess consumption of alcoholic beverages in every third household. Three out of four addicts did not finish 9-year elementary school and an equal number has had no job training.

Two-thirds of the hard drug users started out on alcohol, pills or hashish. The lowest starting age was nine. Every other hashish smoker was a mere 16 when he started on the habit.

This breakdown makes it plain that the drug problem, which has been imported from other cultures and societies, has not created a kind of Russian roulette situation that affects all social groups equally. In fact, there is a much greater likelihood that it will affect those who have not or who have hardly made a go of it in the family, in school or on the job.

There are at least three facets to drug abuse as a psychosocial problem: An individual must be psychologically ready for drug use; drug use must be experienced as something positive and, at least seemingly, offer the promise of resolving an otherwise insurmountable problem and, finally, its root causes are invariably of social origin.

The upsurge continues. The authors of the study project an annual increase of 16 percent for Berlin. In 1980 alone, they say, there will be 1,000 additional heroin users in Berlin and a few thousand more in the FRG.

This steep rise is being favored by a substantial drop in the price of drugs. The new Turkish dealers --mostly family operations-- have been conducting regular heroin sales campaigns in recent weeks to attract potential users.

In the space of three years, the price of heroin has dropped from DM 300 per gram to DM 100 or even a bit lower-- despite the fact that it is 40 to 70 percent pure, which is abnormally high by international standards.

The result has been a structural change of the market, thus far noticeable only to insiders. For the time being at least, these bargain prices make it possible for the socially integrated addict to satisfy his needs "by paying for them with the proceeds of honest work," as researcher Becker has put it. But, once the dealers up the price, these inconspicuous junkies will start their slide into crime.

The authorities have unintentionally brought on alarming change. The police in Frankfurt recently cleared the Hashish Green emporium so as "to keep outsiders from visiting Frankfurt" for a while at least, as chief of detectives Peter Loos said. But that merely shifted the problem to other sites.

In nearby cities like Darmstadt and Hanau, the addicts reconvened in small groups. Kurt Moog of the counseling service "Refuge" tells of dealers luring "boys and girls into their pads and giving them the stuff" in the Frankfurt suburb of Hoechst.

In Berlin, too, police presence at well-known hangouts like the Zoo Station or in Jahnpark has merely served to drive the addicts out into other areas like Gropiusstadt, Wedding or Neukoelln. Drug counselor Berndt-Georg Thamm says that the "sensitive areas" there are ice cream parlors and youth recreation centers, which suburbanites can reach with a minimum of traveling time.

Young people are now becoming addicted in areas which were long considered clean. In North Rhine-Westphalia, the number of drug deaths rose to 133 last year as compared to 58 in 1978. Ulrich Walliser, chief of police in Esslingen, a provincial city in Baden-Wuerttemberg, calls the drug-related crime situation in his area "hopeless"-- it having risen by almost 50 percent during the past year. And in Duchy Lauenburg, a faraway backwater district in Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest drug user is reported to be a 12 year-old schoolboy.

The use of heroin in the schools is becoming more and more of a more problem although education authorities long denied it. A ten-month investigation by the Berlin superintendent of schools unearthed 31 cases of hard drug use. In Frankfurt, the police noticed dealers loitering in the vicinity of schools and in a schoolyard children found two heroin needles.

Policemen and detectives cannot stop or even slow down the rapid spread of drug abuse. In many cases, all the police can do is turn the addicts over to the bureaucracy. "We catch them so they can be treated," Frankfurt chief of detectives Loos says wryly; "but soon we catch them again, some of them as many as 15 times. It is quite a strain on us."

And aside from occasional successes, the agents can do very little to combat the influx of drugs. There really is only one way to cut off the flow of heroin, Erich Strass, director of the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation's narcotics division, says: The farmers in the Orient, in the Far East and in Latin America "must be presented with alternatives, such as planting strawberries instead of poppies."

The pushers in the FRG can sell their stuff almost without hindrance, as though they were marketing coffee beans. To satisfy the needs of West German addicts, they do not consider the 60 percent pure crystalline "Hongkong Rocks" good enough. When large amounts (once it was 28 kg) are shipped into Hamburg or arrive at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport (a 15 kg shipment), they are merely forwarded to Holland, Scandinavia or to the United States.

The Kurds from Turkey are in firm control of the market. They have replaced foreign workers from Istanbul and Izmir who smuggled in a few grams in their socks after vacationing at home. The narcotics agents refer to this as ant hill traffic. Now, there are large, up to 90 percent pure loads welded into the chassis rolling across the border.

During the past few weeks alone there were "amounts being talked about and seized of which some months ago we could not even conceive," Frankfurt district attorney Harald Koerner says. In Ruesselsheim, for example, agents discovered 45 bags containing 23 kg of heroin still smelling of motor oil in a Kurd's apartment. One of the agents said: "No doubt this was hidden in some engine compartment and driven in a few days ago."

The Kurds, whose names are Kilic (which translates into saber), Tilki (fox) or Ciu (mountain spirit), are mostly from Diyarbakir province in eastern Turkey or from the Lice area. According to the Frankfurt district attorney's office, their relatives join them as political persecutees. They then ask for asylum and go on to finance "the revolutionary aims of the Turkish Kurds by means of drug trafficking." Among their luggage agents not only discovered heroin but political pamphlets as well ("A People Fights for Its Existence").

But heroin, the most popular drug at present, is not the worst of the lot, as the American experience shows. PCP or "angel dust," as the pushers call it, is on the way up.

Berlin hospitals have meanwhile reported the first cases of PCP poisoning. PCP, an analgesic prescribed by veterinarians for use on dogs and cats in small doses, which has also been employed in larger doses to anaesthetize zoo elephants, was characterized as "probably the most dangerous drug since heroin and LSD" by NEWSWEEK years ago. The 700 PCP deaths during the first half of 1979 are proof of this.

This hallucinogen has driven California addicts to murder and self-mutilation already. Once it reaches the German market in large quantities, prices will tumble even lower and such as cannot resist temptation will become addicted to it. The fact is, as Horst Skarabis discovered on an information trip to the United States, that PCP is not very hard to make even for a layman using basic synthetics.

"Most of them over there do not spend more than a dollar for a fix with angel's dust," Skarabis says. At the moment, the dollar exchange rate is DM 1.80.

9478
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Two Turkish narcotics dealers were arrested by officials at the main customs office in Bad Reichenhall when they tried to smuggle into the FRG 2 kilograms of heroin and 20 kilograms of hashish at the Schwarzbach Autobahn border crossing. A 40-year-old Turk caught the attention of the border police, when he tried to enter the country on a scheduled bus and they wanted to refuse his entry. Officials noticed that he attempted to persuade a fellow traveler to accept a bag. When the bag was opened, 2 kilograms of heroin and 8 kilograms of hashing were discovered. A bus check was also the final destination for a 37-year-old Turk. He had hidden 12 kilograms of hashish in his suitcase. The main customs office in Bad Reichenhall announced that, in addition to the two Turks, one of the men behind the scenes of heroin smuggling was arrested following extensive investigations. [Text] [Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 24] 8991

CSO: 5300

GREECE

WAYS TO COMBAT NARCOTICS USE PROPOSED

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Or. Farakos: "Do Not Talk Often To Youths About Narcotics Since They Will Want To Try Them"]

[Text] The large amount of information about narcotics is harming our youths. Most specialists who have been concerned for years with this problem are against any education for youths; they maintain that information must be restricted to parents and there should be none at all for children.

This opinion is stated by Athens University Professor G. Logaras in his article published in the May 1980 Information Bulletin of the Ministry of Social Services.

Information, stresses Logaras, is considered by many professionals to be an "enticing" inducement for the young person to try narcotics. The method of showing intense and characteristic pictures of the wretched results ensuing from narcotics use appears to be more suitable.

In the February 1980 Sixth General Conference of the Narcotics Committee of the UN Economic and Social Council which took place in Vienna, specialists agreed that education about narcotics through lectures and press publications is harming youths.

The Example of England

Characteristic is the example of England where an extended enlightenment campaign resulted in a sharp increase in the number of people engaging police officers because of narcotics use.

In addition, in the yearly UN notifications about narcotics which are made in Geneva, none of the UN member countries have reported that they have had some result from the war against drug addiction.

In his article, Professor Logaras answers the question of whether narcotics use in Greece has created the same serious problems as in other European and non-European countries.

Logaras answers: "Fortunately no, for the present." He stresses that our country has remained unharmed by the narcotics epidemic which is hitting many European countries and, even more, the United States.

For this reason, we must not transfer here to Greece untested methods for fighting narcotics which are used by other countries where the problem has other dimensions and significance.

The problem, says Logaras, is different, for example, in underdeveloped countries which produce legal or illegal narcotics, like Iran, Thailand, Burma and Mexico, where drug addicts, who use a variety of narcotics, number in the hundreds of thousands or even in the developed countries where narcotics use has taken a discouraging form.

If Austria, with 30 deaths a year from narcotics, thinks that there is no narcotics problem, then Greece, with two to three deaths a year, certainly has no problem, at least for the present.

It must be noted that Switzerland has 80 deaths a year from narcotics, while in West Germany and France, deaths number in the hundreds every year.

As in all matters of health, continues Professor Logaras, so in narcotics prevention is easier than the cure.

Methodology of Prevention

The methodology of prevention is based mainly on identifying the personality type of the individual who is most assailable and can, when found under appropriate external conditions, be led into drug addiction.

Environment and the influences and experiences of childhood years thus form the personality so as to make it more or less resistant to the illness of drug addiction. The search for these conditions inevitably leads to the family and inner-familial relations. There enter the roots for the greater danger of or greater resistance to drug addiction later in adulthood.

Often the drug addict is the "appointed" sick member of the family group; on this person are loaded all the bitter experiences which the institution of the family today creates among its members.

9247
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

VIOLENCE GROWS IN OSLO DRUG WORLD

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 6 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] A drug addict was told that he would be rolled in chicken wire, weighted with stones and thrown into Akerselva and when he fled from those who threatened him in an Oslo back yard he was followed by a shower of bullets. Another addict had to stand with his legs apart while a warning round from a double-barreled shotgun was fired between his legs.

NTB [NORWEGIAN PRESS AGENCY] has learned that Oslo police are working on two concrete cases and that corresponds to reports from the Oslo section--the drug scene has become much tougher. This is also shown by the fact that those threatened are afraid to report what happens to the police.

In these cases the background for the threats was that the two owed money to dealers for drugs. The two addicts were also beaten up. One was beaten with a truncheon of the so-called "totenschlaeger" type, so that his breastbone was broken. Both had valuables worth more than the money they owed taken from them.

The Oslo police department confirmed a case for NTB where an addict had his kneecaps crushed, but he refused to explain what happened to the police.

Another addict is walking around with a bullet in his body after a run-in with an opponent in the Oslo drug world. He has claimed that he has been told he will die within a week. This feud is due to a quarrel earlier in the winter over a girl--who incidentally died later following an overdose. A former friend of hers had died earlier from a similar overdose.

Police adjutant Pal S. Berg of the Oslo police department knows of several concrete examples of addicts who have been punished for owing

money for drugs. The police have also noted an increased tendency toward violence against those involved in drug cases who provide correct information about others.

Many drug pushers manage to get word out on people they wish punished even though they are in jail without letter-writing and visitation rights, Berg said.

"People we have questioned have been threatened with knives on the street and told to withdraw their statements. We also have one case where four 'muscle men' went from Norway to Spain to 'talk to' a narcotics smuggler imprisoned there. The probable reason was that he had given too much information about the recipients in Norway," Berg said.

He also told us that criminals who in the past described themselves as "pure profit criminals" and who would not deal in narcotics have now succumbed to the desire for profits.

In his view such experienced criminals have helped make the scene tougher because they are not dependent on drugs but are interested only in making money.

6578
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

RESEARCHER DISCUSSES ADDICTION STATISTICS, TRENDS

Brussels LE SOIR in French 10 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Slim Allagui]

[Text] Stockholm, June--From 10,000 to 14,000 hard drug users in Sweden: a disturbing figure which has not stopped increasing since the end of the 1960's. Drugs, the second largest scourge after alcohol, is in the process of undermining a society which for all that is the champion of social protection.

One shudders while reading the report prepared by Prof Nils Olof Danell, from the Office of Social Affairs. For 5 years, with the help of statistics and surveys, he studied the manner of death of Swedes, who were directly or indirectly the victims of drug usage. The results, based on data supplied by 2,000 "reporters" (social counselors, police officers, hospital personnel, prisons): 10,000-14,000 drug addicts, with an average age between 27 and 29, including 25 percent young women; 7,500-10,000 users of the syringe, including 2,000 with a daily habit.

The drugs: opium, heroin and morphine...at the end: 66 deaths in 1979, compared to 25 in 1975. What is more, these approximate figures are lower than the actual figures. "In recent times, we have noted an increase in the number of drug addicts who die right in the street of an 'overdose' or because the exhausted body can no longer take the beating. Stockholm is at the head of this dismal hit parade with 3,500-4,500 drug addicts; then come the two big cities of the kingdom, Goteborg and Malmoe, with 1,400-2,000. In the Swedish capital, between the central railway station and Sergels Torg, near parliament, and under the eyes of deputies who are attempting by all possible means to eliminate this disease of youth, adolescents and drug pushers meet, exchange money and precious packets. The police, who are keeping a low profile, can do nothing about this. "Not unless we set up a police state and put a policeman back of every person," they say.

In vain has there been an increase in detoxification centers, counseling and information campaigns, drugs insinuate themselves, stick to the skins of a certain sector of disoriented youth, without material cares, almost without antecedents, which is destroying itself in a spirit of blithe unconcern.

"The politicians are displaying a frightening indifference," angrily shouts one mother, who has just written a shattering book about her own experiences: "It's Your Problem." The book is signed Margaretha Lovenius (a nom de plume) who writes about her son, Sven-Erik, age 14, a happy, smiling boy full of enthusiasm and with excellent relations with his parents. Then one day... the beginning of the fall.

"All of a sudden, he began to be taciturn; returned home later and later. I tried to talk with him. Wasted effort. Annoyed by my pressing questions, he answered me innocently: 'Everything considered, what do you think of me?'"

Sven-Erik was hooked on hashish, and gradually became addicted to hard drugs. Result: the hospital. "And yet," she adds, "I thought my mother's love would have been enough to get him to stop taking drugs. A mistake: families cannot solve this problem by themselves. The whole of society must assume this responsibility... Why did my son become a drug addict? I am unable to find an answer to that question. Nothing in our home pre-disposed to such a breakdown. The material security and harmony which surrounded us would shelter us from such accidents. Such was not the case. Being the parent of a drug addict is not an easy thing. We go through life with a terrible feeling of guilt: what did we do wrong; what mistakes did we make?"

And even if we have nothing for which to reproach ourselves, we remain profoundly hurt: "Attention," Margaretha says. "Do not underestimate the moment your sons smoke a bit of hash; that can turn out badly." And she proposes other treatment methods to the authorities: "There should be an alternative to the traditional hospital; the departments and communes should be farms, for example, to establish collectives. In this way, drug addicts would be able to learn to be more responsible and to undergo social rehabilitation."

In fact, institutions of this kind are not legion in Sweden. Except for a small experimental village, Ska, located on a charming island 50 kilometers from Stockholm, where families overcome by life, alcohol or drugs go to learn how to live again. Sweden would need many villages of this kind, a sociologist remarks. However, who is going to pay the bill, when we are in the midst of an economic crisis? What should be done: repress or let things go? That is the big question Sweden is asking itself.

8143
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

POLICE COMMENT ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG CASES

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 May 80 p 5

[Article by Claes von Hofsten: "Narcotics Just Flow In, Police Can't Control It"]

[Text] At least 8,000 people in Sweden are at present suspected of narcotics crimes. Only a small number of these need fear arrest by police because there are only about 340 narcotics police.

The figure 8,000 is still believed to be low. It is based on information from the majority of the country's narcotics districts. At SVENSKA DAGBLADET's request each district counted the number of known persons in the district which are at present suspected of some form of narcotics crime.

Small-time drug abusers who sometimes buy and sometimes sell narcotics are generally not included in the figures. The county narcotics police will not devote their time to these cases which are less serious from a criminal standpoint. They will concentrate their limited resources on the big dealers in the narcotics trade. An accurate figure is, therefore, difficult to establish. Among the 8,000 the majority are themselves drug abusers.

Worse Than Ever

"Never before has so much narcotics been pumped into the country as is happening now," sighed the district chief in Helsingborg, Inspector Erik Ekelund.

He estimates the number of narcotics criminals in Helsingborg at between 200 and 300. That does not give Helsingborg the top rating. Malmo seems to be worse. There the narcotics police say they suspect at least 2,000 people.

In Malmo, Stockholm county, and Gothenburg there are so many persons involved in the narcotics trade that the police can scarcely count them all.

A Fraction Are Apprehended

"There must be thousands, and we apprehend only a fraction of them," said Inspector Roy Strangner in Gothenburg. (Gothenburg's estimate was 1,000).

Each district is making up a search register. All the names which crop up in an investigation are placed in it, even if they are not at the time directly suspected. The register is an important part of the narcotics intelligence puzzle. Those who are once involved in connection with narcotics have a tendency to return often. In Norrkoping where 100 people are now suspected for narcotics crimes there were 2,326 names in the register in January.

"Informers are highly valued, we work them continuously and then we take them in hand when the whole thing goes together," said the county narcotics group in Stockholm, which expects at least 1,000 more names of known narcotics criminals in that county.

Search Made Easier

Even if drug abusers who are not under strict police surveillance are not interesting, knowledge of their whereabouts can facilitate the search for pushers. Therefore the police also retain their names. Abusers sooner or later crop up in connection with other crimes. In the rural districts the police therefore usually have a rather good idea of who the drug users are.

The police in Jonkoping were therefore very surprised when a while ago a previously unknown man was brought in who said that he had used narcotics for 10 years. He was different from most in that he could support his habit by selling off inherited property.

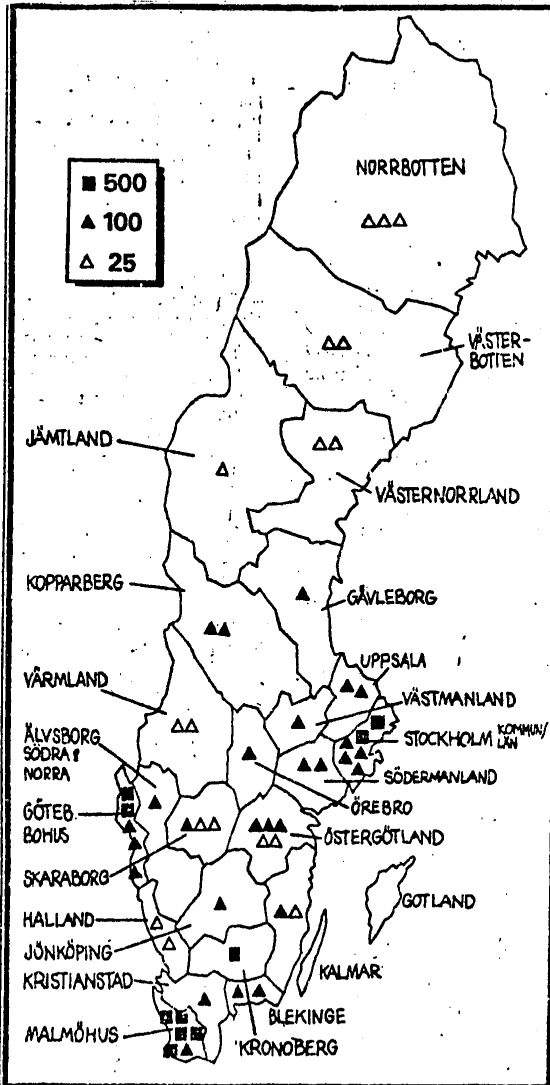
Some districts complain that they have too little resources to go seriously after all those that they actually know participate in the deadly trade. Inspector Lennart Hammarsten in Vasteras thinks he knows 100 narcotics criminals in Vestmanland but the police can only search out two or three at a time if the search is to be conducted effectively.

Headmasters Complain

Most districts report a marked increase of abuse of hashish. In Uppsala the police have received alarming reports from several headmasters about how the pushers are trying to win new customers among the students at the higher school.

Abuse of narcotics is the least in Norrland. Lulea thinks that it is on the decline. Inspector Marcus Oja, however, estimates at least about 70 suspects. The lowest number comes from Ostersund. The number of known suspects in narcotics crimes there is believed to be around 10.

"if we had twice as many districts we could make twice as many arrests," said Inspector Sven Eriksson of Gavle, where 10 of approximately 100 drug pushers are now under arrest.



Malmöhus county has the largest concentration of known narcotics peddlers. It also has the most narcotics police districts, namely three. Gotland and Oland appear to be more innocent than they actually are. Narcotics reports are made by the mainland districts.

9287
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

TREND SEEN IN 'MOVING UP' FROM HASHISH TO HEROIN

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 May 80 p 5

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Now They Are Selling Hash To Buy Heroin"]

[Text] Marianne and Lasse both began to smoke hash when they were 12. To do the forbidden was of course so exciting. Today we can see them among the other pushers on Norrmalms Square in Stockholm. They are selling hash to get money for heroin.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET's series on hashish continues here with an interview with Marianne, who is 18, and Lasse, who is 23. Both have the classic career behind them. They began to drink liquor at an early age. They joined a gang which used hashish. Tried it. Became hooked and went to stronger drugs.

"First it was fun. What friends we had in the hash gang! Everyone wore about the same kind of clothes, thought alike, and had fun," said Marianne.

In those days she was convinced that hashish was not dangerous.

"But I soon realized that was wrong. I often became sick. Had phobias, was afraid to talk to people."

Bags of Heroin

Gradually Marianne went over to amphetamines. A few years later she lived together with a boy and a girl. The boy had bags of heroin there at home and urged some on Marianne.

"Later he moved out. Now I understand that he was so generous only because he wanted to get me addicted to heroin."

When Lasse was 15 he was already an experienced hash peddler who could afford to invite friends to taverns and pay a bill for 1,000 kroner. He also got information about hard drugs.

"Then I broke up with my girl friend. And so I started with heroin."

Now every day is taken up with two preoccupations for Lasse and Marianne: to sell hashish and get heroin.

Plenty of Customers

"To get hash to sell is no problem. And there are lots of customers. We both have buyers from 12-13 up to the 50's."

"But," said Lasse, with a moralistic quaver in his voice, "I only sold 'blue' to the youngest."

Blue is henna. It is a coloring agent which looks exactly like hashish but is not effective for smoking by those who want to get high.

A little later, however, he said, "If a fellow is very desperate, and doesn't have money for heroin, then he will sell hash to anybody. Even the very young."

Lasse's parents are divorced.

Have Nothing

"Mother's boy friends were never fathers to me. If they had started me in a hobby perhaps I would have made it. Now I have nothing to go back to. The drug life is all I know."

Lasse has borrowed large amounts of money from his mother during recent years. About 30,000 kroner per year.

"Sometimes I go up to her and say, 'Mama, I owe my dealer a thousand, will you lend it to me...?'"

Future Plans

What do they dream of? What plans have Lasse and Marianne for the future?

Lasse wants to live in a house in the country. Take in drug addicts who have decided to quit narcotics.

"I will live there with my son," he said, taking a well-thumbed photo out of his pocket. A lively four-year-old boy gazes happily back.

"He is better than ten fixes..."

Marianne wants to work at handicrafts. Perhaps have a family.

"But no children, I think. I don't want to bring up children in this society. I know how dangerous it is."

Psychologically Disturbed

Marianne and Lasse daily see other addicts who have been at it longer. Some have lost teeth. Have facial twitches. Serious psychological disturbances.

"No, I don't believe I will ever be like that. That seems so far away."

Both talk about quitting. Marianne is going to a pay clinic this evening.

"But really, I have been on the way several times and didn't get there. My boy friend left me and since then I haven't tried to quit."

To a Collective Farm

Lasse expects to get a place on a collective farm in the country.

"I expect to stay on drugs until I really get a place. If I don't get a place I will continue here," he said. He sounded as though he meant, "If they don't help me it's their problem."

In the end, almost all addicts have the same plans--tomorrow. Or in a couple of weeks. When that treatment vacancy becomes available.

Quitting is what Roger also talked about. I interviewed him several years ago. He had tried hashish on a train to Amsterdam. Later it was heroin.

But now he was going to quit. In a couple of days.

Several months later Roger was dead. Overdose in a dirty toilet at the central subway station in Stockholm.

Footnote: The names in the article are fictitious.

9287

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

SOCIAL AGENCY: NARCOTICS DEATHS INCREASE 10 PERCENT IN 1979

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 May 80 p 1,5

[Text] Narcotics deaths increased 10 percent in Stockholm last year compared with 1978. Average age of the dead was 29 years.

New figures have been released by Dr Nil-Olof Danell of the National Board of Health and Welfare in Stockholm. The last five years he has studied how many people died from direct or indirect abuse of narcotics. His figures include Stockholm, Sodermanland, and Gotland, but most of the deaths occurred in Stockholm.

In 1979, 66 persons died in Stockholm because of narcotics. That is six more than the year before.

The number has constantly increase since Nils-Olof Danell began his count of narcotics deaths in 1975.

These are the numbers for the years since then. 1975: 25, 1976: 46, 1977: 49, 1978: 60, 1979: 66.

It is primarily the opiates, morphine and heroin, which caused the deaths. The opiates have always been dominant, but now they take more lives than previously.

"We have noted an increase in the number of addicts who die on the street. Either of an overdose or because the body has become so susceptible through narcotics abuse that the addict is struck down by some sickness," said Dr Nils-Olof Danell.

Since 1978 the average age of the dead has gone up a couple of years--from 27 to 29.

"That can indicate a slight stabilizing, that the number of new addicts has declined somewhat. But it is still too early to reach any reasonable conclusions."

Women make up about 25 percent of the narcotics deaths. The dead women are on the average a couple of years younger than the men.

The number 66 for 1979 is too low. Actually more people than that died in Stockholm because of narcotics, but all the cases did not get investigated. How large the true number is nobody can say.

"But we estimate that the actual number probably did not exceed 80," said Nils-Olof Danell.

9287

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

DRUGS OFFICER IN THE HAGUE DESCRIBES ANTIDRUG EFFORT

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 May 80 p 5

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Prompt Contribution Essential"]

[Text] Hashish flows in over Sweden's borders. A couple of tons per month are smuggled here according to police calculations. In an attempt to reduce this traffic Interpol has stationed a Swedish policeman at our embassy in The Hague. SVENSKA DAGBLADET has met him.

Bo Johansson has previously worked on narcotics in Sweden. He is very experienced in these matters.

Now for just six months he has worked with narcotics on an international level--stationed at the Swedish embassy in Holland.

Why Holland? There are several reasons. The country is centrally located--in the middle of west Europe.

Furthermore two of the world's largest ports are here, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Another reason is the liberal legislation which Holland, at least previously, applied to narcotics matters. That increased smuggling to Sweden.

"The most important thing about having a Swedish policeman stationed here is promptness," said Bo Johansson. "With drug smuggling everything moves with great speed. Therefore we must be in place."

Cases Compete

Bo Johansson's job is, among other things, to try to interest the Dutch police in the narcotics traffic headed for Scandinavia. This is not always an easy task.

"The Dutch are very positive. But if they have a case in progress involving five tons of hashish and I come in with suspicions about

smuggling a few kilo, naturally they don't throw themselves into my case every time.

"But it usually goes well when we discuss the contributions we can make," said Bo Johansson.

He gave a few recent examples of successful cases. Several months ago Bo Johansson was contacted by the Orebro police who suspected organized smuggling of hashish from Holland to Orebro.

Bo Johansson talked with his Dutch colleagues. The search was begun. A vehicle was followed. The result was the arrest of several couriers in a hotel in Orebro.

"That case proved to be larger than we first thought. Probably they smuggled half a ton of hashish altogether."

9287
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SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT AGENCY ESTIMATES UP TO 14,000 HARD DRUGS USERS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 20 May 80 p 12

[Text] There are between 10,000 and 14,000 abusers of hard drugs in Sweden. Three-fourths of these are men and the average age is 27. This information comes from a report which the National Board of Health and Welfare delivered to Minister Karin Soder on Monday.

The investigation into the extent of narcotics abuse, called UNO, started in 1978 and the object was to determine the extent of abuse of hard drugs.

In the category of hard drug abuse the investigators included injections and daily use of narcotics, regardless of the substance.

The figures given in the report are limit values. They have not been able, and do not consider it necessary, to quote figures more exact than 10,000-14,000.

The object of the report has been to try to determine the need for action.

It was not possible to determine the identity of those who were studied for the report. If secrecy had not been observed it would have been difficult to get the information.

Contact Men

Here are some of the figures and findings of the report:

--Between 7,500 and 10,000 of the drug abusers inject narcotics.

--1,500 to 2,000 do it daily.

--Stimulants for the central nervous system are the most common, but other substances are also used. Half of those who inject daily use opiates.

--3,000 take narcotics daily by some other means. These include hashish smokers.

--75 percent of the investigated cases are mixed abusers, meaning that they use both narcotics and alcohol.

The UNO got its information by using 2,000 contact men in different parts of the country: social workers, hospital personnel, prison personnel, police and others.

Daily

It has also been determined where the largest number of abusers are found. Stockholm has the most, between 3,500 and 4,500. Gothenburg and Malmo/Lund each have 1,400-2,000.

In Stockholm as many as 900 people take injections daily. The number for Malmo/Lund is 450, and for Gothenburg 300.

"These findings show no great difference from earlier findings," said Supreme Court Judge Boret Palm, who is responsible for the report.

The next step will be that county conferences will be called throughout the country where different portions of the report will be presented.

9287
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SWEDEN

CUSTOMS SERVICE SEIZES 25 KILOGRAMS OF HASHISH IN MAIL

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 May 80 p 4

[Article by Claes von Hofsten: "25 Kilos of Hashish in Packages in the Mail"]

[Text] For two months, customs officials in Stockholm waited in vain for some of the increasing number of narcotics dealers to give themselves away by calling for some packages in the mail containing narcotics.

Customs discovered the actual contents of the packages in one of the usual spot checks at the central postoffice in Stockholm. The package, which the customs officials suspect comes from Pakistan, had been provided with stamps which would give the impression that it has been sent from a country in Central America.

A dozen packages came to the same addresses and the same address in just a few days, but it has not been possible to track down the intended receiver. The name is believed to be false and the address gives a postoffice box number which has not been rented out by the postal service for a very long time.

"The packages contained about 25 kilograms of hashish, taken all together," says Bertil Nilsson, an office manager in the Stockholm customs organization.

This is not the first time the customs service has detected the smuggling of narcotics by mail. Packages containing Pakistani narcotics were found last summer in Stockholm, in Skane and on the continent. That time they were packed in rolled-up newspapers, and that time, too, the package carried stamps from other countries, certainly for the purpose of making the package seem more innocuous. It was possible to discover the receiver that time.

The hashish in the package which now has been discovered has a value on the drug market corresponding to about 1 million kronor. The customs people and the Swedish national police therefore had hoped that some individual or individuals who were expecting the packages would appear and ask for them, but there still is complete silence after two months.

Bertil Nilsson suspects that the sender, whose name is written so indistinctly on the package that it cannot be deciphered, got two or more addresses mixed up. On every new package which arrived, the address was written very carelessly. On one of them, Stockholm was even given as the sender.

9266
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SWEDEN

POLICE UNCOVER GANG WHICH SMUGGLED HEROIN FROM TURKEY

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Claes von Hofsten: "Heroin Gang Broken Up After Anonymous Tips"]

[Text] Thanks to an individual providing anonymous tips, the narcotics group of the Stockholm administrative province police has succeeded in breaking up a gang which had sold heroin worth at least 40 million kronor. The four leading members of the gang were indicted on Thursday.

District Prosecutor Per Durling does not want to reveal the details of the successful tip-off operation, but basically what was involved was the fact that the individuals who now have been indicted were surprisingly prosperous. It has not yet been possible for the police to reward the person providing the tips (as is usual in such cases) because that person's identity is still unknown.

After a search which lasted almost all of last year, the police struck the gang with a raid just before Christmas. The raid was successful. In addition to taking a large number of individuals prisoner, 1.5 kilograms of heroin and 900,000 kronor in cash were found.

At first, all those arrested denied the charge of involvement in narcotics offenses. As the investigation went on and time spent in jail became oppressive for the suspects, one confession after another came out in private.

When the preliminary investigation of the leaders was completed, a total of 20 people were accused of belonging to the gang. According to Prosecutor Durling, they imported 10 kilograms of heroin from Turkey at the very least.

The majority of those accused are more afraid of being expelled from Sweden than of having to serve a long term of imprisonment for narcotics offenses.

The four who were indicted on Thursday provided the driving force for the gang's activities. They hatched the ideas and instructed the others regarding the parts they were to play in various operations. One of them used his 14-year-old son as a messenger. The 14-year-old delivered drugs to customers and in that way protected his father from having to engage in that dangerous work. The son himself is too young to be indicted.

9266
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SWEDEN

PROSECUTOR ATTACKS NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN PRISONS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 May 80 p 17

[Article by Margareta Artsman: "Narcotics Sharks Teach District Drug Dealers"]

[Text] Goteborg--Spot checks show that millions of kronor circulate within prison walls. Drug dealing continues unhindered.

Such a simple thing as prohibiting coin-operated telephones ought to stop a large part of the dealing in drugs from inside the prisons.

That is what Public Prosecutor Christer Fogelberg says. He is a member of the working group for narcotics questions of the Goteborg district government which conferred on ways of tackling the drug problem on Thursday.

Last year 42 drug dealers were sentenced to from 2 to 3 years of imprisonment and 18 to 3 years or more in Goteborg. Over half of them are citizens of foreign countries.

They Form Teams

"What is dangerous," says Fogelberg, "is the fact that Swedish 'district drug dealers' serving sentences of from 1 to 2 years are in prison with these people. While they are in prison, they form teams with criminals from Bangkok, Amsterdam and West Germany, exchanging telephone numbers and arranging contacts.

"That is what the community has to offer--such things as instruction in Swedish for the foreign drug dealers in spite of the fact that they will be expelled later on. A relatively harmless individual can become a great danger to society in that way.

"Many solutions are suggested," says Fogelberg. "Before a person who has been sentenced is placed in prison, the organization for the treatment of offenders should be informed of his membership in gangs, where money and drugs are located abroad, the possibility of his escaping, etc. Then they should be placed in different institutions--the criminals all together and the drug dealers all together. The department for curing addicts should also be expanded."

Fogelberg would also like to have spot-check urine tests, the prohibition of visits which are not beneficial for the inmates and the removal of coin-operated telephones, which are used freely for drug deals these days.

9266
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

DRUGS INTELLIGENCE CENTER NEEDED--Stockholm, 18 May--"It is not realistic to try to take legal action against all narcotics violators," said Bureau Chief Esbjorn Esbjornson at the National Police Board. In narcotics as in other areas there must be priorities. Of course the districts need more people, but Esbjornson said that within the current budget any increases would be marginal. If there should be an increase he would like to see it used to build up a central intelligence service to fight narcotics crime. The intelligence service would assemble, examine, and analyze information which local districts turn up in their reports. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 May 80 p 5] 9287

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