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(FOUO 39/80)

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JPRS L/9305

18 September 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 39/80)



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NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 39/80)  
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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SWALLOWER CONVICTED--A 27-year-old man alleged by federal narcotics agents to have tried to swallow a quantity of heroin during a struggle with them was gaoled for three months yesterday. Judge Heenan in the Supreme Court sentenced the man to two concurrent terms of three months for resisting the narcotics officer in the execution of his duty and for destroying a quantity of heroin to prevent proof of an offence. Kim Anthony Hunter, bricklayer, of Barnes Street, Innaloo, was arrested at his house on June 6 last year by narcotics officers who said they were acting on information that he possessed heroin. Judge Heenan said he felt that the proper gaol term to set for each offence was nine months. But he took into account the fact that Hunter had spent five months in prison last year while on remand for charges, of which he was later acquitted. The judge said that Hunter had previously been convicted of several offences, including possession of heroin. "Considering the prompt and efficient way he disposed of the evidence and his lack of remorse, I find neither probation nor a community-service work order appropriate," the judge said. Hunter faced six charges at his trial this month. The jury acquitted him on a charge of assaulting a narcotics agent and on three charges of destroying heroin to prevent seizure or proof of an offence. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Jul 80 p 23]

TWO OFFENDERS JAILED--A man who had admitted to falsely claiming that the drug squad planted drugs on him was gaoled for three years with an 18-month minimum yesterday. Desmond John Tate (26), of Spencer Road, Thornlie, had pleaded guilty to possession of cannabis resin with intent to sell or supply. In the same court, a 25-year-old freelance photographer was gaoled for six years with a three-year minimum, for possession with intent to sell or supply heroin and cannabis resin. Mr Commissioner Pidgeon said that the combined street value of the resin and the heroin was \$1650. Federick Ferdinand Meinhart, of Malcolm Street North Beach, was gaoled for six years for the heroin offences and 3-1/2 years concurrent for the cannabis offence. Meinhart had pleaded guilty to the charges which arose out of a drug squad search of his premises on January 10 this year. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Aug 80 p 26]

HEROIN BUST--Australian federal police say they have broken a major international heroin smuggling operation. A spokesman in Canberra said the federal police have been shadowing the operation in the Philippines and Thailand for 9 weeks. He said the operation involves the smuggling of high grade heroin from Bangkok to Melbourne by way of Manila. It was intended to distribute the drugs in massage parlors throughout Melbourne. Federal police in the Victorian capital are questioning at least six people after dawn raids on several Melbourne suburbs. One man has appeared in court in Melbourne charged with conspiracy to import heroin. The court was told that he conspired with a man and a woman who are currently awaiting trial in Thailand on drug trafficking charges. Police say they expect to lay charges against several other people in connection with the smuggling operation. [Text] [QW040339 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Sep 80]

DRUG DEALERS SENTENCED--In the Brisbane Supreme Court a man alleged to have been the main person behind three attempts to import heroin into Australia from Malaysia has been sentenced to 9 years imprisonment. Two other men, alleged to have been employed as drug couriers, were sentenced to 5 years in jail. [OW050155 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 80]

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BURMA

BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF HEROIN--Acting on information, Inspector of Police U Ye Myint of Taunggyi's Shan State Narcotic Drugs Suppression Squad and his team raided Nam Sin hotel, No 16 Market Ward, Taunggyi, on 4 August and seized 14 small packages of heroin worth 10 kyat each. The 39-year-old owner of the heroin, Ohn Ngwe, was arrested and action has been taken against him under Sections 6.B and 10.A of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 12 Aug 80 p 6 BK]

ARREST OF HEROIN INJECTORS--Acting on information, Subinspector U Myo Myint of Mergui Myoma Police Station and a team of policemen, accompanied by ward people's councillors, searched the house of Daw Shabi on Palai Road, Kankaung ward, on 8 August. Heroin injector Maung Amin was arrested along with a syringe containing heroin solution. Action was taken against him under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. On 6 August, Subinspector U Myo Myint and his team searched a Buddhist monastery at Market Ward and arrested Arthur of Nauk-le ward and Kala-mai of Seik-nge ward along with two small packages of heroin, a water cup and a spoon. Charges have been filed against them under Sections 6.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 14 August 80 p 5 BK]

JAIL FOR HEROIN INJECTORS--The Pabedan township court had on 13 August sentenced 28-year-old Myo Min of No 16 52nd Street, Botataung township, to 5 years imprisonment with labor as he was found guilty under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Myo Min was arrested along with a syringe containing heroin solution by Pabedan police on 4 September 1975. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 August 80 p 7 BK]

SEIZURE OF OPIUM--Railway police Corporal Wan Sein and Lance Corporal Ye Myint searched at the Rangoon railway station 3 passengers--25-year-old Soe Paing, 27-year-old Maung Win and 25-year-old Khin Maung San of Hinthagon village, Madaya township, Mandalay Division--who were leaving for Moulmein, at 1040 on 14 August and seized 5 viss of raw opium [1 viss equals 3.6 lbs] worth over 10,000 kyat. Action was taken against them under Sections 10.B and 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Acting on their testimony, the railway police team raided the house of Daw Win Kyi at

No 86 Maha Bandoola road and seized 8 opium balls, weighing about 1 viss each. Daw Win Kyi was arrested under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 15 August 1980 p 8 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE--Acting on information, Subinspector U Thein Aung of Bahan township people's police force and his team raided the cigar shop at Shwegondaing bus stop on Komin-Kochin road at about 1700 on 20 August and seized from the shop owner--53-year-old Daw Khway Ma of Wingaba Yele road, Western Ngadatkyi ward, Bahan township--a package of heroin worth 50 kyat and a cash of 83.20 kyat which are the proceeds from the sale of heroin. Action was taken under Sections 6.B. and 10.B [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 21 Aug 80 p 7 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN 3 TOWNSHIPS--Rangoon, 5 August--Station officer U Aye of the Crimes Prevention Squad of the Rangoon Division people's police force and his team, acting on information, arrested 10 persons along with some heroin packages between 23 and 29 July. Action was taken against them under Sections 6.B, 10.B, 11 and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. In Pabedan township, 28-year-old Ahmin alias Maung Maung of the 30th Street was arrested along with a package of heroin worth 50 kyats, and in Thaketa township, 25-year-old Kyaw Thura was arrested along with 2 packages of heroin worth 60 kyats each and Thant Zin, Myo Aung, Mo Aung, Maung Naing Win, Maung Myint Kyi and 18-year-old Maung Than Win arrested along with 14 packages of heroin worth 50 kyat each and another package of heroin worth 125 kyat. Similarly, in Insein township, 23-year-old Maung Way Lwin was caught along with a package of heroin worth 50 kyat and Ma Aye Aye alias Ma Ohn Kyi was arrested along with 9 packages of heroin worth 50 kyat each. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 6 Aug 80 p 7]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

OFFICIAL WARNS OF GROWING DRUG PROBLEM IN COUNTRY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 3

Text

New Zealand may end up with a drug problem like that of the United States if it does not take positive preventive steps says the head of the police drug squad in Northland.

Detective Sergeant J. R. Carr made the claim in answer to criticism of his earlier comments on the question of increasing cannabis cultivation in the north.

He said last month that Northland was one of the most popular areas for cannabis cultivation, which he described as "the greatest carrot being dangled before young people."

He advised farmers: "If you do not know the people who want to rent an old house on your property, or their way of life, kick them out and don't give them any opportunity."

The remarks were criticised, particularly in

letters to the editor of the Herald.

Detective Sergeant Carr has replied, saying he believes the growing of cannabis has increased and many people are living from the proceeds of the harvest of the drug.

Many of them went to Northland specifically to grow cannabis, he said, and often they chose isolated areas.

Detective Sergeant Carr said violence had increased in the area, with attempts to steal crops and "rip-off" deals.

"If we as a society do not take positive preventive steps to curtail the cannabis use and abuse," he said, "we could end up with a drug social problem similar to that in the United States."

He said he hoped his comments would help to prevent this from happening.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BILL PROPOSES ASSETS CONFISCATION IN DRUG OFFENSES

Prosecution Time Limit Extended

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Aug 80 p 9

Text Vehicles, yachts or any other assets used to commit drug offences are to be confiscated by the Government under a Bill introduced into Parliament last night.

The Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill will also allow proceedings to be brought against a person at any time after the offence has been committed.

Previously, proceedings for an offence against the 1975 Misuse of Drugs Act had to be laid within four years of the offence having been committed.

This latter provision, Justice Minister Mr Jim McLay told Parliament, would enable a person who had served a long jail term overseas on drug charges to be brought back to New Zealand at the end of the sentence to be dealt with.

Under the Bill, articles used in the commission of an offence against the Act must be forfeited to the Crown, although proceeds from the sale of such a vehicle may be allowed to pay an offender's fines.

The provision followed a case last year where a man was convicted from dealing in hashish on South Island ski slopes, the chairman of the

Government's caucus committee on the misuse of drugs, Horowhenua MP Mr Geoff Thompson, told the House.

The man had used a specially converted Range-Rover but this could not be confiscated from him.

"It has been found that in prosecutions of serious drug offences these sorts of restrictions have been found to be most unsuitable," Mr Thompson said.

Also inappropriate and therefore removed was the time limit for prosecutions in offences involving controlled drugs, cultivation of prohibited plants and the aiding of offences against the corresponding law of another country.

The legislation had been foreshadowed in the last 1979 report of his committee, the MP said.

Supporting the Bill's introduction, the Opposition nevertheless slammed it as a measure that would do

nothing to catch the Mr Bigs of the drug world.

Porirua Labour MP Dr Gerard Wall said that the drug trade was so lucrative that the loss of a vehicle was a minor thing. Far more important was the loss of liberty, he said.

"We will never solve this problem until we're prepared to lock up the users, to diminish the market and expose the dealers," he said.

The political problem was that then all sorts of people from nice families... will need to be locked up for a period of at least two years where they can't get drugs.

Opposition M.P. Reservations

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Aug 80 p 1

Report by HERALD's Wellington Bureau

Text Cars, planes and ships used in drug offences can be forfeited under legislation introduced by the Government last night against Opposition complaints of lack of consultation.

The amendment to the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1975, put forward last night, also allows for the lifting of the four-year time barrier against prosecutions for drug offences.

There will be no time limit under the amendment on prosecution of offences related to dealing with controlled drugs, cultivation of prohibited plants, and aiding offences against the corresponding law of another country.

#### Protested

According to the Government MP for Horowhenua, Mr G. W. F. Thompson, there had been evidence that if the existing legislation had not included a time limit, "Johnstone (Christopher Martin Johnstone) could have been pursued in respect of other crimes."

While Opposition MPs protested against the way the legislation was introduced from the caucus of the National Party rather than a bipartisan committee, they indicated their support for the measures.

The amendment bill was referred to Parliament's statutes revision committee.

Mr Thompson told the House two small failings in existing legislation found last year, relating to the description of articles and the length of time allowed

for a prosecution to be made, had resulted in the amendment.

The description of "article" the Appeal Court found, did not apply to a vehicle but rather to "the old opium pot and pipe."

#### Small Time

In the case of a yacht used by an offender, the Crown could not gain forfeiture of the vessel.

But Dr G. A. Wall (Oppn - Porirua) said that while the ability to take away vehicles from criminals was effective if the offenders were "small time," the real problem was that "this evil trade is so lucrative that the loss of a vehicle is a minor thing."

And Mr R. W. Prebble (Oppn - Auckland Central) questioned whether there was anything in the bill "that would have enabled the National Government administration to catch Terry Sinclair for example."

Where in the bill, he asked, was there a measure that would have enabled the capture of "any of the Mr Bigs of the drugs world."

Introducing the legislation, the Minister of Justice, Mr McLay, said that forfeiture of vehicles used in a serious drug offence would be mandatory unless special circumstances showed it to be unjust. There was provision that no innocent person suffered a loss.

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NEW ZEALAND

CANNABIS OFFENSE FIGURES IN WELLINGTON UP SHARPLY

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Aug 80 p 34

/Excerpt/ Cannabis offence figures for Wellington are skyrocketing, and police believe the reason is their own greater awareness of the drug problem.

Crime figures for the Wellington Police District, released today, show police smoked out 649 cannabis offences in the first six months of this year — an increase of more than 100 percent on the figure for the first six months of 1979, which was 319.

The deputy district commander (Chief Superintendent Stu McEwen) puts the big increase down to the increased number of policemen involved in tracking down drug offences, and to the increased use of cannabis in the community.

"Obviously more people are smoking cannabis now than were smoking it 10 years ago," he said.

"Accordingly, we have a lot more staff employed in the drug field.

"Our emphasis in the past three years has been on educating each and every

policeman on what cannabis looks like, and so on. "The result is that a greater number of people are being apprehended by the uniformed staff," he said.

Drug arrests used to be the sole domain of the CIB drug squad. This is no longer the case.

"Because our front-line staff know what the stuff looks like and what its effects are, a greater number of people are being found with the drug, in hotels, on the street, at parties and even at domestic disputes we are called to," he said.

In the past a drunk might have been brought in to the station and no notice would be taken of cigarettes in his pockets. Now notice was being taken.

The drug squad's role had become to find the importers, distributors and financial backers of cannabis and other drug supply.

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NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND HARBOR CARGO CHECKS FOR DRUGS TIGHTENED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 16

/Text/

<p>Ships' manifests are being scrutinised to check on bogus importers who may be receiving drugs or other smuggled cargoes.</p> <p>The move is one of a number of measures introduced by the Auckland Harbour Board to stop contraband being landed in ships' cargoes.</p> <p>The board's commercial section has begun checking manifests before the arrival of ships to try to identify fictitious or suspect consignees.</p> <p>Precautionary measures have been taken at selected wharves including extra security supervision round the clock while ships are in port.</p> <p>Careful inspection will be made of isolated suspect consignments of cargo and checks will be made of</p>	<p>vehicles entering and leaving the wharves, particularly those which take goods from more than one wharf on one trip.</p> <p>Other measures will be taken to ensure that only people entitled to do so enter the waterfront.</p> <p>The moves resulted from two instances of cargo disappearing from waterfront cargo sheds after being unloaded from ships trading to South-east Asia.</p> <p>It is thought the missing crates might have contained drugs. The cargo was consigned to an importer who is no longer in business.</p> <p>A special meeting, arranged by the board's general manager, Mr R. T. Loring, with the police and Customs officials, resulted in the present measures.</p>
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CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

DETECTIVES TO TEACH AT REGIONAL NARCOTICS COURSE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 4

Text

Three New Zealand detectives will teach drug enforcement techniques to police and customs officers in South-east Asia and the South Pacific.

Detective Sergeant R. F. Cooper, of the Auckland drug squad, will attend a United Nations narcotics division course in Malaysia next month as an instructor.

Detective Inspector P. Fitzharris, co-ordinator of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau, and Detective Sergeant P. B. Marshall, also a member of the Auckland drug squad, will visit Western Samoa, Tonga and Fiji in September.

Detective Chief Inspector W. A. R. Galbraith, the director of drug enforcement and intelligence, said the 11-day course in Malaysia was the first of its type to be attended by a New Zealand police officer.

"It is a compliment to New Zealand that they think we are good enough to send someone to such a regional course," he said.

Mr Galbraith said that Detective Sergeant Cooper would spend several days in Singapore studying drug investigation methods before he returned home.

As a result of a New Zealand Government offer of assistance, the two detectives visiting the South Pacific countries would give basic instruction on ways to combat drug trafficking.

"We think it will be of mutual benefit to them and to us," Mr Galbraith said.

"There have been drugs coming to New Zealand via the Islands. The Islands are ripe for dealers because they are fairly unpolluted by drugs."

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NEW ZEALAND

TWO SENTENCED FOR LARGEST CANNABIS OIL IMPORTATION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

**Two men were sentenced in the High Court today for drug offences which involved more cannabis oil than the total amount ever before seized in New Zealand in any one year.**

Nigel Stephen Poysden, 25, company director, and David Noel Argyle, 24, mechanic, had earlier been found guilty of importing cannabis extract and conspiring to import cannabis extract.

At that trial a third accused, Ross Martin Bennie, 24, photographer, was acquitted.

Today, Mr Justice Savage sentenced Argyle to three years' imprisonment on each charge and Poysden to four-and-a-half-years on each charge.

For Argyle, Mr John Billington said there were suggestions that he was part of a greater conspiracy, a criminal syndicate involving heroin and "Mr Bigs."

But his probation report and testimonials showed that was not true.

Evidence from the prosecution was that Argyle received the first parcel of

cannabis which had been brought through Wellington Airport, and delivered it, for which he received \$4000.

But he was only a small part of the alleged conspiracy, Mr Billington said.

For Poysden, Mr Mike Reed said today many people saw a big difference between using cannabis and other drugs.

He did not wish to suggest he condoned it, but Poysden's views about cannabis liberalisation were those of many young people worldwide.

He was part of a young group of Wainuiomata school friends who had foolishly and tragically entered a scheme to import cannabis.

For the Crown, Mr Jim Larsen said cannabis oil was a potent drug with up to 60 percent active ingredient.

The maximum total seized in any one year in this country was 1.3kg. Greater amounts than that were involved in both the first and second charges on which the two accused had been convicted.

Sentencing the pair, his Honour said the first charge, relating to July 1978, involved a parcel big enough

to hold several kilograms, although the exact amount was not known.

The second importation was frustrated by customs officials in India. The amount involved there was much greater — payments made to Argyle and another person indicated it was very valuable.

They were involved in a carefully planned and organised scheme to import cannabis oil with the help of a corrupt Air New Zealand employee. Obviously others outside New Zealand, and perhaps here also, were involved, his Honour said.

The Courts had made it clear that in that class of offence personal factors took second place to the deterrent aspects of punishment.

Argyle would get a lesser sentence because, although he was an important link in the scheme, his part was less and he did not have previous convictions.

But Poysden had two minor (in terms of the present charges) convictions for cannabis offences. Although not the mastermind of a major scheme, he played a considerable part in a highly organised plan involving large amounts his Honour said.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

STOLEN MORPHINE SUPPLIER GETS 3 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The death of a person who used morphine stolen from a chemist shop showed the dreadful consequences of drug supply and abuse, Mr Justice Hardie Boys said in the High Court today.

Because of those consequences, those who peddled drugs could expect to be dealt with severely, his Honour said.

His remarks, were made in sentencing Michael Lee Algar, 22, forklift driver, to three years' imprisonment on a charge of possession of morphine for supply.

Algar was also sentenced to two years' imprisonment for burglary of a pharmacy and three months' imprisonment for possession of cannabis for supply.

Theft

His Honour said Algar broke into a chemist shop and stole \$870 and a drug safe. He hid the safe in bushes on Mt Victoria.

The safe contained prescription poisons including morphine which Algar decided to sell, his Honour said.

He put the morphine in sachets for which \$100 was charged and he was found with over \$1100 in his possession. One of those down the chain who used it died, his Honour said.

Statement

Algar's own statement to police, part of which was read out by his counsel (Mr J D Howman) countered his claim that he intended to steal money only, his Honour said.

Mr Jim Larsen prosecuted for the Crown.

The \$1160 found in Algar's was ordered forfeited to the Crown.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SUPPLY SENTENCE--Wayne Roger Eggers, 24, an unemployed butcher, who had pleaded guilty in the District Court to charges of supplying heroin and having heroin for supply, was jailed for two years by Mr Justice Cook in the High Court yesterday. Eggers was described by his counsel as a "small fish" in the extensive heroin distribution network in Christchurch which was broken up by an extensive police operation earlier this year. Eggers admitted that two sachets of heroin which he had picked up at a car park from Boyd Napier Roberts had been purchased from Kevin Gerard Hathaway for \$200 each. [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 25 Jul 80 p 7] Boyd Napier Roberts, aged 26, a customs agent, who admitted two charges of supplying heroin to Wayne Roger Eggers on April 29 and May 1, was committed to the High Court for sentence by Judge Bisphan in the District Court yesterday. [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Aug 80 p 4]

LSA SUPPLY SENTENCES--In the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice Cook sentenced Brian John Cassin, 24, a self-employed company manager, to 6 years' imprisonment, fined him \$1,500 and ordered him to forfeit \$4,600, the proceeds of drug dealing, on two charges of supplying LSD. [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Aug 80 p 5] A prison term of 2½ years was imposed in the High Court yesterday on Neil Christopher Parkin, 27, a yard hand, who had been found guilty by a jury last week on a charge of supplying 100 LSD tablets to an undercover policeman on March 17. [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 15 Aug 80 p 5]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS, OPIUM SEIZED--Gujranwala, Aug 17: Police seized 20 kilos of charas and 20 kilos of opium here today. However, the accused made good their escape. A police party from Sadar was going to Mokhal Sandhwan in connection with an investigation of a case when the four accused carrying bundles on their heads saw them. As soon as the police vehicle stopped and near them, they threw the bundles down and took to their heels.--APP. [as published] [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Aug 80 p 9]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

MARIHUANA PLANTERS SURRENDER, TAKE AMNESTY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by Oswald N. Alvaro]

[Text]

TUBA, Benguet — Thirteen marijuana planters in Barangay Twin Peaks, Tuba, voluntarily surrendered Friday to take advantage of the conditional amnesty offered by military authorities.

The surrender was initiated by the Benguet provincial government headed by Gov. Ben Palispis in its efforts to curtail marijuana planting among innocent farmers in the province.

On hand to welcome the surrenderees was Brig. Gen. Bienvenido Felix, commanding general of the Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) who lauded the

gestures of the former marijuana planters.

\* \* \*

THE SURRENDER was the first of its kind in the country which is expected by military authorities to initiate a nationwide voluntary surrenders of other marijuana planters.

It took a joint military and civilian officials about a month to negotiate for the voluntary surrender of the marijuana planters.

General Felix commended officials in Benguet for initiating such campaign against marijuana planters.

He appealed to local officials and residents for

continued public vigilance in monitoring prohibited plants.

\* \* \*

HE ALSO called for stricter surveillance of unscrupulous people engaged in marijuana production.

Twin Peaks barangay captain Andres Leglgen presented the surrenderees to the joint military and civilian authorities.

The surrenderees were identified as Johnny Daguioan, Primo Ullgan, Isio Aronga Jr., Omoy Quidsolan, Proceso Dictaran, Adonis Asuman, Juan Miguel, Serafino Queloan, Fernandez Wagsi, Fernando Felix, Rigo,

Vicente, Pul-oy Vicente and Lucio Pisda.

They turned over to military and civilian authorities an undetermined number of newly uprooted and full-grown marijuana plants, several cartons of processed marijuana leaves, transplantable seedlings and seeds.

During the ceremony, Felix said the marijuana problem is "within manageable level."

He said that in 33 provinces throughout the country where there used to be upsurge in marijuana planting, some 311,000 plants and seedlings were confiscated and uprooted by military authorities.

CSO: 5300

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG PEDDLER SENTENCED--The Belgrade District Court on 6 August sentenced Misa Cokin, a student of history of the arts from Belgrade, age 28 years, to a prison term of 2 and 1/2 years. He was charged with unauthorized production and distribution of narcotics. According to the court, in April this year Cokin sold raw opium to several drug addicts in the apartment of one of his acquaintances and also sold raw opium on several other occasions. At the same time the court sentenced Biljana Pakasi, a student of archeology from Belgrade, to a 1-year prison term because she had put her apartment at the disposal of drug addicts for the purpose of drug use. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 80 p 14 AU]

CSO: 5300



BOLIVIA

COMMENTARY ON DRUG TRAFFICKING, INTERNATIONAL DISCREDIT

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Moralization"]

[Text] Two simultaneous reports are indicative of the government's concern about the problem of corruption in public administration. Both the president of the republic, in his latest message to the people, and the Ministry of the Interior have declared their intent to take strong measures against the problem.

There is no need to stress the necessity for such action. In the final analysis, the people are the ones most harmed if they do not have good public services. As for the government, it might draw up the best plans in the world, but they will not produce the expected results if there is no intellectually effective and morally trustworthy public administration to carry them out.

Naturally, there is no need to make the mistake of blaming everyone. Many officials--certainly the majority--do their duty properly; but there are others who make everyone's job more difficult. Administration is a chain that is only as strong as its weakest link; sometimes if one fails, the others cannot do the job as they are expected.

It is not easy to correct this. We must rectify errors which are widespread and which, in some cases, have become almost a tradition.

We can give three cases as examples: administrative proceedings, smuggling, and the manufacture and traffic of cocaine.

In the case of administrative proceedings, it should be required as it already has been in several divisions, that they be done automatically and within set periods of time. Measures of this sort serve to eliminate many dangers of official corruption and will be a relief for those who have to deal with administrative bodies.

With regard to smuggling, it is undoubtedly a very old and widespread problem. The harm it does has been expounded upon innumerable times: the national treasury is harmed, because it does not receive taxes; industry is harmed, because the protection given it is useless; legally established business is harmed, because it must face unfair competition; workers and employees are in danger of losing their source of employment. Inevitably there is corruption of officials in large-scale smuggling, which comes in by the usual means of transport and might go unnoticed occasionally, but not as frequently as it happens. In this area there is another problem that must be considered carefully: Bolivia's balance of payments has been negative for many years, and it can only be balanced through growing indebtedness, which merely delays, but also worsens the crisis we are in; under the circumstances, the situation is aggravated by the outflow of probably \$100 million a year in illicit imports.

The other matter is the manufacture and traffic of cocaine, which has brought us international discredit and even accusations bordering on unfair generalizations. The fight against the manufacture and traffic of drugs is difficult all over the world, we all know that. In Bolivia the greatest problem is that the raw material is readily and cheaply available, compared to the price of the refined drug. So we must strengthen the control mechanisms beginning at the bottom, the raw material, in order to avoid the final damage. Otherwise the best officials will, as they have in the past, achieve only partial success in the face of the great resources the traffickers have.

Everything that can be done to fight these problems and others like them deserves full support.

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BOLIVIA

WRITER CHARGES BOLIVIAN ARMY 'MOST CORRUPT' IN AMERICAS

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jul 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selser]

[Text] Just glancing for a few minutes at a map of South America, one can understand why there are such close ties between Bolivian and Colombian traffickers in cocaine base and how the connection between the "cocadollar" mafias of both countries continues unchecked and permits the most important drug traffic in the Western hemisphere.

Between the Bolivian region of Los Yungas, generally called "El Beni," and the part which continues northward toward the Colombian Amazon region, "El Pando," there is no geographical barrier worthy of mention to prevent planes and light aircraft from crisscrossing the skies in both directions. There is nothing but some hilly areas of little importance and thick jungle. Between the northern region of Bolivia and the southern part of Colombia lie the territory of Acre (snatched from Bolivia by Brazil without the "glorious" armed forces of the Altiplano lifting a finger in its defense) and the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon regions. A little further to the east and north is the Venezuelan Amazon region.

From Chewing Coca to Manufacturing Cocaine Base

It is clear that not all those millions of hectares are devoted to the cultivation of coca, in spite of the fact that it has been used since long before the Conquest by the natives of the territories which today make up Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. The coca leaves, always chewed, form a ball in the mouth, a ball which, among other things, anesthetizes the walls of the stomach and calms the age-old hunger pangs.

Chewing coca has always been a custom among the Indians, and only on special occasions and for the sake of "snobbery" did it become a habit of the mixed or white bourgeois. Coca does not grow on the Altiplano, but in the Andean foothills which descend toward the forests facing the Atlantic. From those foothills, it was brought to the users on the Altiplano and sold for money. The children chew coca almost from the time they are weaned.

No one ever thought of preventing or controlling the cultivation and consumption of coca. And even less so since the growers were taught, a few years ago during the administration of Gen Hugo Banzer, to convert the leaves into "paste," that is, into a concentrated base, easy to hide and of immense value. Cocaine base is acquired through intermediaries located for the most part in the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, which, among its other advantages, is located relatively close to Paraguay. The Santa Cruz mafia controls the cocaine base, which goes to Argentina and Brazil through Paraguay, but its biggest business is with the United States, with a stop in Colombia.

Hundreds of improvised airstrips, whose location is as changeable as the caprices of the rivers and jungles which soon swallow up the telltale signs, serve the speedy light planes which transport the base to Colombia and sometimes return with refrigerators, television sets, cigarettes or whiskey, all contraband. Occasionally planes are lost in the immense jungles. That is not very important, although it causes some irritation. And the fact is that when a shipment does arrive at its destination, the benefits compensate for that and other losses.

#### Drugs and Smuggling

Sometimes it also happens that inspectors or police agents who have not been corrupted by the mafia are extremely disciplined and honest and proceed to confiscate the "merchandise." Just as in the movies, and with the same alacrity, commandos from the various armed forces appear, who on various pretexts or without any such, seize the confiscated merchandise and silently return it to its logical and original route. Frequently, news reports circulate in Bolivia regarding confrontations between customs police and military groups. Such reports are scarcely mentioned in the local press, which volunteers only the basic information that it was a small battle over the seizure of cocaine base.

It was no accident that on 19 June the following text ("Bolivia and Colombia Must Not Reduce Their Antidrug Campaigns," PRESENCIA, La Paz, p 12) appeared in the most important newspaper in Bolivia:

"The International Commission for the Campaign Against Narcotics maintains that Bolivia and Colombia must not reduce their campaigns against narcotics. Colombia initially had put 12,000 men into the fight against this illicit business and traffic and now expects to replace that force with 6,000 police agents, a move which will weaken its capacity in the antidrug campaign.

"In Bolivia's case, the report notes that if the war against narcotics is reduced, this will give an easy victory to the traffickers, who even at this very moment are threatening the well-being of the nation. It adds: 'In Bolivia, where this problem exists, the rulers must realize that following the Colombian example would be a fatal error.'

#### Colombian Situation

"It adds that in Mexico, military units as well as police, in their campaign against drugs, have destroyed more than 69,000 acres (nearly 28,000 hectares) of opium and marihuana since 1976, a fact which has reduced production by traffickers by 90 percent. It adds that, encouraged by this success, Mexican officials have decided to continue the fight until that illegal trade is destroyed.

"The report maintains that similar crusades in Burma, Thailand and in the famous 'French connection,' where its suppression was successful, clearly demonstrate that the drug traffic, in spite of being so well organized, can be eliminated if the governments concerned are truly dedicated to the task. It emphasizes that the United States has earmarked \$16 million in 1980 for the campaign against narcotics.

"However, the report notes that the situation of Colombia, which expects to reduce its campaign against drugs, is the most serious. It notes that this step would be taken at a time when the fight in that country is just beginning to have good results. For example, it says that in 1979 the Colombian army confiscated 3,338,440 kilograms of marihuana.

"Although it is calculated that this represents only 10 percent of the total production, 'the action by the military,' the study adds, 'was slowing down the freedom of action enjoyed by the traffickers.' It adds that since the military offensive began, 113 planes transporting narcotics have been seized in Colombia, among them some DC-6's and DC-7's. It indicates that the merchants of vice have been forced by this repression to risk landing on remote and poorly equipped airstrips and that because of this, 23 planes--usually small, two-motored craft--have crashed while transporting drugs."

#### Biggest Coca Plantations

A few days later, the same newspaper offered these additional data ("Biggest Coca Plantations in Peru and Bolivia," PRESENCIA. La Paz, 23 June, p 3):

"The International Commission for the Campaign Against Narcotics charges that Bolivia and Peru are the chief producers of coca. It adds that Peru has for some time been an important producer of coca leaves and cocaine base.

"A report by that commission notes that the illegal production of coca leaves is over 20,000 tons annually. It states that in the past most of this production was for internal consumption, chiefly by peasants in the mountains, who have chewed these leaves for centuries.

"The international commission emphasizes that, because of the growing world demand for refined cocaine, the situation has changed drastically; the legal cultivation of coca continues, but the high prices of cocaine

overseas has encouraged criminals to plant it illegally. It adds that bands of traffickers fight among themselves, using modern weapons commensurate with the profits of their illicit trade. It adds that in Bolivia and Peru the increased production of narcotics has resulted in a similar increase in vice in both nations.

"The report states that in Peruvian and Bolivian cities it is common to see the trafficking rings offer cocaine cigarettes to passersby and even to school children. It adds that, in order to circumvent the law, drug producers have resorted to bribery when resistance does not protect them.

"As elsewhere, especially in Colombia and Bolivia," the report says, "the huge quantities of illegal foreign exchange obtained from the sale of narcotics has made millionaires of a few 'mafia' chiefs, which contributes to inflation and destroys the buying power of the ordinary citizen.

"The international commission says that 2 years ago Peruvian authorities implemented programs to eliminate illegal plantings of coca and encourage the cultivation of other crops instead. The report says that authorities in Bolivia and Peru have clashed with rural populations opposed to the adoption of those programs, because the free cultivation of coca leaves has traditionally been permitted. 'Furthermore,' it states, 'the plant is sown in remote places in both countries, which makes its discovery extremely difficult.'

"Finally, the report adds that Peru and Bolivia should follow the example of Mexico which, on beginning its antidrug campaign, realized that it had very few agents in the mountain areas and that it could not manage the problem alone. It adds that the Mexican government entrusted this work to its armed forces, and that thanks to modern technical methods and transportation facilities, the government was able to find and destroy the illegal marihuana, poppy and opium plantations."

#### Bolivian Cocadollars

From these two transcriptions of very recent news reports the reader can deduce the magnitude of the hundreds of millions of dollars involved in the drug traffic. If one reviews "production" figures for Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, the number of airplanes required and those which have been lost, as well as other details implicit in those articles, one can understand why it is usually claimed that illegal drugs produce more revenue for Colombia than its chief export product, coffee.

In Bolivia the figure already mentioned in cocadollars is on its way to exceeding the nation's annual budget: calculation of the amount of cocadollars resulting from the shady operations exceeds 1 billion and, of course, as in the case of smuggling, such transactions would be impossible without the tolerance and complicity of the state security forces. The problem has also brought concern to Bolivia's most reactionary newspaper, EL DIARIO ("What About the Smuggling?" editorial, 20 June 1980, p 2) of

La Paz, which chose to talk about smuggling in general, without mentioning drugs, which are about as inseparable from smuggling as oxygen from water. In any case, what it emphasized in the following paragraph is interesting: "It seems useless to refer to a subject which is so hackneyed, but it is the duty of a journalist not to ignore something which is a blot on our environment.

"All governments, since smuggling has taken on such large proportions, have offered solutions which have never succeeded (...). The thing has been going on for about 20 years, and everything remains just as it was set up by those who started the smuggling and encouraged and sheltered it. The part about the 20 years is a very important admission, because it corresponds to the period in which military dictatorships were overwhelmingly predominant. One more proof of the link between the traditional and characteristic corruption of the Bolivian military and its proclivity toward looting on a national scale.

#### Smuggling Activity

"In recent years, from time to time some so-called "substantial" seizure is reported in the press, thanks, it is said, to official zeal and to the improvement of customs controls. But generally it concerns little more than a million Bolivian pesos, an amount which in itself has some impact on public opinion. To this are added other measures or reports on the increase in seizures (...). None of that is real. It is all an orchestration directed at national public opinion, since the organized smuggling--the kind that provides such extreme luxuries as landing strips--continues at full speed, with more and more vigor, reaching out to anyone who has anything to do with it. To demonstrate this statement one does not need to have impressive proofs: it is enough to walk the streets of Bolivia's cities, where one can observe the imported cigarettes (...), as well as the well-known 'black markets,' true centers of smuggling activity."

#### A National Shame

"More than once we have pointed out why smuggling is a national shame, but it appears to have very little effect on those who have a big stake in it (...). Nobody really, has done anything positive to eradicate this greatest of Bolivian evils. All have been promises meant to silence the protests of the press and the sectors most directly affected. No administration has taken the problem seriously, leaving an aura of suspicion about the origins of smuggling and how it is maintained (...). There will be some credibility about confrontation of smuggling when, for openers, the so-called 'black markets,' which are encouraged now by the collection of certain fees, are eliminated. It might be found that some people are not so desperate to keep their customs posts or to acquire them in order to change their economic status in a few hours. These would be some of the encouraging signs in a real fight against smuggling (...)."

A decisive sign, perhaps the most important, was forgotten by the writer: that of destroying the clandestine airstrips, a task totally within the

competency of the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) as well as that of the army. Closing them all, preventing the construction of others and overseeing the legal airports would end the smuggling in short order, and this also requires the will and decision to liquidate the production and illegal transportation of cocaine base and along with it the very lucrative cocadollar "industry."

#### The "Cocadollar Uprising"

On the same day that EL DIARIO published its bad-humored editorial against smuggling without mentioning drugs, on page 5 of that paper under the title "Prefect Offers Guarantees to People of Santa Cruz," it gave details of the abortive 18 June "putsch" in Santa Cruz, which came about because the commander of the 6th Army Division was so busy doing crossword puzzles in his office that he did not hear the rifle and machinegun fire by the mafiosi of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), nor was he aware of the takeover of the local prefecture by a group of those same outlaws, or of the attack on the U.S. Consulate, the American Bolivian Center, the Electoral Court, the Teachers' Complementary Fund and the Federation of Manufacturers, among other public and private buildings in the city.

Bare mention was made of "signs of violence," such as "broken glass in doors and windows and bullet holes all over the place," caused by the Falangists, who for several hours held the city without any interference from either the army or the police. It was the people of Santa Cruz themselves, their students and workers, who reacted and, numbering in the thousands, forced the insurrectionists to flee. That was another characteristic attempt at insurrection by the FSB, in combination with the local garrison, which let the spoiling go on until the people, of their own accord, restored order in the city. Only then did the tanks appear in the streets and one or two planes fly over the city.

And when the damage and injuries were assessed, the broken windows and the fires, it was found that all the dossiers, books and folders concerning the activities of the producers and smugglers of cocaine base in the Department of Santa Cruz had been removed from the archives of the City Hall and the prefecture. Any material which the supporters of Banzer, the Falangists or simply the gangsters could not carry with them in their flight was burned on the spot.

The putsch had been carried out for the purpose of destroying the files which endangered the cocadollar business. Incidentally, a proposal had been made to contribute to the destabilization of Lidia Gueiler's government.

#### PHOTO CAPTION

Scene of the Bolivian people's resistance to Col Alberto Natusch Busch's barracks uprising on 1 November 1979. The tank cannons and the M-16 rifles caused no less than 200 deaths among civilians.

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BOLIVIA

NARCOTICS CONTROL OFFICE STEPS UP ACTIVITIES

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Although the United States suspended aid for control of drug traffic and cocaine manufacture without any advance notice, police authorities in the Office of Control of Dangerous Substances are working hard to smash the gangs involved in these criminal operations.

Col Luis Arzave, director of that police department, reported that in two raids in the past few days, they arrested several persons involved in manufacturing the drug in some cases and its traffic in others.

In a raid at the Hotel Libertador in this city, police arrested Maria Gertrud, a German citizen from Wiesbaden, Germany. She had in her possession several kinds of drugs, including peyote and hashish.

After the police and judicial investigation, she will be deported as an undesirable alien.

Elsewhere, in the area of Sacaba, 1.5 kilometers out of the town, Juan Hidalgo Sanchez and Samuel Loza Coronado were arrested in another operation.

They were both arrested while drying sulfate, the base for cocaine, and 1,600 grams of the moist form of the drug were seized at that time.

Narcotics authorities indicated that despite the U.S. measures to halt cooperation in those operations, there is still plenty of optimism to fight hard against drug traffic and the manufacture of cocaine.

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BOLIVIA

ILLEGAL LABORATORIES DISMANTLED BY OFFICERS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Cochabamba, 31 Jul (EL DIARIO)--Three secret cocaine factories were dismantled by officers of the Office of Narcotics and Dangerous Substances, and they arrested those implicated in the manufacture and traffic of the drug.

The head of that office, Col Aldo Rubin de Celis, reported that on 2 July in the area of Pacpani, in Punata province, they arrested Andres Orellana Paniagua, who, together with his father, was manufacturing cocaine.

In their possession, and while in the process of making a sale, the latter escaped. [As published]

In the Aiquile area on 15 July, Jose Hinojosa and David Gutierrez were arrested.

The former had in his possession 750 grams of cocaine sulfate, while the latter admitted to manufacturing that substance on five occasions.

Narcotics officers destroyed the factory where these men had been carrying out their illegal work.

This week the two men will be turned over to the Public Ministry for trial.

Finally, on the 27th of this month, following a report from a guard patrol car, two persons were arrested at kilometer 1 on the Sacaba road. They were in the process of drying sulfate, the base for cocaine. They had 1,600 grams of the drug in their possession.

Proliferation

Reporting this operation, Col Aldo Rubin de Celis affirmed that the Narcotics Office works with the Public Security Guard in investigating and studying the manufacture, traffic, and use of dangerous drugs.

He stated that both the manufacture and trafficking of cocaine are increasing alarmingly in our department, where the illegal market uses humble peasants as well as criminals for the illicit traffic. These men believe they will quickly and easily solve their economic woes, without considering the penalties they are being exposed to by the criminals who are working safely behind the scenes.

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BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

MINISTRY REJECTS DRUG CHARGES--La Paz, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry asserted her today that the government will continue struggling against coca planting despite the withdrawal of U.S. cooperation. A Foreign Ministry communique replies in this way to the U.S. newspaper, the WASHINGTON POST, which in its 14 August issue, accused members of the Bolivian Government of being involved in drug trafficking. The regime presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza ascribes that article and other similar ones to maneuvers by international extremism whose failure became obvious when they could not prevent active Bolivian participation in the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI). The Foreign Ministry also expressed its amazement over the fact that David Passage, a spokesman of the Department of State, had committed an unheard-of act when he echoed the insults of the newspapers against the Bolivian Government and justifies the cancellation of the aid against drug trafficking in this country. The ministry also regrets that the United States has not taken due notice of the Interior Ministry resolution creating the Commission for the Control of Dangerous Drugs, which will be entrusted with the control, prevention and suppression of the illegal drug trade. The document concludes by stating that Bolivia, in view of such a persistent and groundless campaign, can only reject the slander and denounce before world public opinion the outrage to which it is being submitted, only because of the fact that it is exercising its legitimate right to adopt the form of government which is the most suitable for its interests. [Text] [PY171917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 17 Aug 80]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL.

'BRAZILIAN CONNECTION' IN DRUG TRAFFIC DISCOVERED

PY220409 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro (ANSA)--The influential weekly ISTO E states that the investigations and arrests that the Brazilian federal police are making in the northern regions lead to the conclusion that Manaus (capital of Amazonas State) is reportedly "one of the largest distribution centers of the cocaine that is sent to the United States and may even Europe." Manaus is reportedly the "Brazilian Connection" in a road that starts--according to the Brazilian weekly--in Bolivia, and it is also the beginning of "a story that is just coming into the open." The Brazilian weekly notes that despite the strict police silence on the matter, it is known that 60 drug traffickers were arrested in Manaus and that a group of four laboratories that processed cocaine were discovered. Moreover, it is known that 16 kg of pure cocaine, many weapons and counterfeit dollars were confiscated.

According to ISTO E the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are the biggest consumer centers of cocaine in Brazil. The newspaper adds that "since the drug that is consumed in these centers comes from Bolivia, cocaine prices have increased by 200 or 300 percent in the last few weeks, costing in some cases as much as 5,000 cruzeiros (\$91) per gram." This sharp increase in the cost of cocaine was not only because of the coup d'etat in Bolivia but because the Brazilian federal police have confiscated no less than 30 kg of cocaine in the last few weeks in many operations in Sao Paulo, Belem and Manaus. When sold, these 30 kg of cocaine would yield 1 billion cruzeiros (\$18 million).

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG WORKING GROUP--A working group that will operate out of the Justice Ministry has been created to formulate and guide campaigns against the use and trafficking of any type of drug that is considered dangerous. The group will include representatives from the Justice, Health and Education Ministries; the armed forces staff, and the Mass Media Ministry. The group will also include legal experts chosen by the justice minister. [PY190120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Aug 80]

OFFICIAL CAUGHT WITH COCAINE--Sao Paulo, international arms broker and head of the Sao Paulo Commerce Chamber (Eduardo Jose Elsmer), 56 years, was caught carrying 5 kg cocaine by the Sao Paulo federal police. The cocaine was from Santa Cruz de La Sierra [Bolivia] and its value was calculated in 25 million cruzeiros. [Text] [PY262226 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 26 Aug 80]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

U.S. PLANE WITH WEAPONS SEIZED--Cartagena, Colombia, 24 Aug (AFP)--A U.S. plane with a large cargo of weapons was seized by the police here today, it was officially announced. The plane, a DC-3 which landed secretly in the local airport, had flown from Miami, the police reported. In spite of police efforts, the arms traffickers managed to escape from the plane which is also used for smuggling marihuana into the United States, it was said. The police said tonight this is the fourth U.S. plane to land in similar circumstances this week at Colombian Caribbean coastal airports. [Text] [PA250252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 25 Aug 80]

ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS RESULTS--During operations against drug traffickers in the country 18-22 August, the following results were obtained: Guajira Department: 10 Colombians were arrested. Arms seized included five revolvers of various calibers, a .45-caliber pistol, two 16-gauge shotguns, a .22-caliber rifle. Other arms and materials seized included cartridges of various calibers, a clip [vainilla], 50 marihuana bundles, 3 VHF radios, 2 [word indistinct] trucks, 404 coffee bags, a Toyota jeep, 10,012 hectares of marihuana, and a (?Kawasaki)-100 motorcycle. [Text] [PA232152 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80]

VENEZUELA DENIES COMPLICITY--Bogota, 8 Sep (AFP)--Col Federico Navas, Venezuelan Embassy attache here, has nothing to do with the confiscation of some cocaine Sunday near Bogota, it was reported at the diplomatic mission here today. The name of Colonel Navas was confused with that of Jose Idilio Carreno, one of the supposed owners of the cocaine processing laboratory dismantled by secret service agents at Cajica. A married couple and their daughter were captured in connection with the drug traffic. Colonel Navas refused to make any comment to reporters on what embassy spokesmen described as "an unfortunate mistake." In principle, and according to radio reports, the case was about to provoke a "diplomatic scandal." [Text] [PA082058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 8 Sep 80]

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PERU

BRIEFS

DRUGS SEIZED--Lima, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Luis Hers, Lima international airport customs administrator, has reported that as of the beginning of the year a total of 1,200 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, cocaine base and other hallucinatory substances worth about \$1 million had been seized at the airport. He pointed out that most of the drug traffickers arrested are foreigners. [PY060012 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Sep 80]

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

MAJOR NARCOTICS DEALER ARRESTED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Jun 80 p 10

[Article by Husayn Ghanim: "A Wild Chase Across Three Provinces To Confiscate a Narcotic Shipment Smuggled to Upper Egypt"]

[Text] Security forces of Bani Suwayf Province have arrested one of the top narcotic's dealers, after a wild chase across three provinces in upper Egypt. During the chase, gunfire was exchanged between the smuggler and the security forces. Huge amounts of hashish and opium, with an estimated value of one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, were found on the defendant who confessed that he smuggled these amounts from the Batiniyyah district of the province.

Information received had indicated that Budayr Hanna Naruz, one of the biggest and most dangerous narcotics smugglers in upper Egypt, in cooperation with his agents, has been smuggling narcotics from the Batiniyyah district and distributing them in upper Egypt provinces. He transported them in his private car. In the light of this information, Maj Gen Ahmad Salah Atiyyah asked the security chief of Bani Suwayf to watch this smuggler's movements, pursue him, and set an ambush to capture him.

Investigations (supervised by Lt Col Ibrahim Muhsin Sarhan, the chief of criminal investigations) ascertained that the smuggler had left for Cairo already, and was carrying large amounts of hashish and opium from the Batiniyyah district. He had left in his private car, which is licensed in Minya Province under number 1776. Furthermore, he was on his way back to upper Egypt to distribute the narcotics in a number of provinces.

The ambush was set up by Maj Adil Yunis at the border of Giza Province, where the smuggler appeared, driving his car. A chase ensued, during which gunfire was exchanged with the police. The chase continued across three provinces, until it reached the city of Maghaghah, in Minya Province, where he was captured and his car searched.

A large quantity of hashish and opium was found in secret hiding places. Its value was estimated at one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

The prosecution office investigated the incident and issued an order to arrest the smuggler and confiscate his car.

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CSO: 5300



EGYPT

BRIEFS

OPIUM BUST AT AIRPORT--The drug administration, in cooperation with the Cairo airport police, seized a suitcase containing 30 kilograms of opium upon arrival from Pakistan on a Kuwaiti plane. Information had reached Maj Gen Sami As'ad, director of the drug administration, that one of the drug merchants had been assigned by his partner to transfer a drug shipment from Pakistan to Cairo where some gang members would handle getting it out of the airport. Cols Sayyid Ghayth, Ahmad Nadda, Mustafa al-Kashif, Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahab 'Imad Rashid and Shafiq al-Bashri were assigned to watch for the shipment's arrival, with assistance from airport authorities represented by Col Salah Shalabi. The plane arrived from Kuwait the day before yesterday. The passengers claimed their baggage, leaving one suitcase unclaimed. It was identified as having come from Pakistan on board the Kuwaiti plane. When opened, the suitcase contained 30 kilograms and 75 grams of unprocessed opium. No one claimed the suitcase. The drug administration was informed and a search for the owner of the suitcase is ongoing, as the prosecution demanded his immediate arrest. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Jul 80 p 10] 9455

CSO: 5300

IRAN

SEVEN NARCOTICS DEALERS EXECUTED

LD290500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The special Islamic Revolution Court for the fight against narcotics sentenced seven people to death for selling narcotics. The sentences were carried out at dawn today at Qasr Prison. The seven were:

1. (Eftekhareddin), son of La'l Pasha, from Pakistan, who had been a first class contraband dealer, and who had recently smuggled narcotics into the Khorasan region through the mountainous border and selling the narcotics. He collaborated with famous narcotics smugglers in Pakistan and Afghanistan.
2. (Mohammad Hani), son of Ashrafoddin, from Pakistan, notorious, first class contraband dealer, who had smuggled narcotics into Iran through mountainous borders. He collaborated with international narcotics smugglers in Pakistan and Afghanistan.
3. 'Abdollah Khaleqi, son of Qolamhoseyn, from--and resident of--Sabzevar, who had recently been arrested while in possession of 27 kg of opium. In the past he had been one of the biggest distributors of narcotics in Khorasan and Mazandaran. He had also collaborated with Mohammad 'Ali Hesami, the famous dealer of contraband.
4. Mohammad 'Ali Hesami, son of Mostafa, from Sabzevar, who had been the partner and colleague of 'Abdollah Khaleqi. He was recently arrested while in possession of 22.5 kg of opium.
5. Johanbakhsh Rahtkhan, son of Jahangir, from--and resident of--Tehran, who had a long record of trading in heroin and connection with famous smugglers. He also collaborated with international contraband gangs and had recently been arrested while in possession of a certain amount of heroin.
6. Morad Bakhtiari, son of Karim, from Malayer, resident of Tehran, who had vast activities in buying and selling opium and heroin. He was recently arrested while in possession of 60 kg of opium.
7. Majid Khodavandelu, son of Mohammed Saleh, from Karaj, who had been arrested a number of times in connection with the distribution of narcotics and jailed. He was recently arrested in connection with narcotics.

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IRAN

THREE SENTENCED, EXECUTED FOR NARCOTICS OFFENSES

Court Sentences, Executes Three

LD230530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The special Islamic Revolution Court concerned with the antinarcotics campaign sentenced to death three individuals who had supplied and distributed narcotics and committed thefts and knifings. The sentences were carried out early this morning. Those executed were as follows:

Hasan Reza'i Purnazari, the son of Hoseyn, alias Hasan Kuchikeh, resident of Tehran;

Gholam (?Taran), the son of 'Ali Asghar, a citizen of Miando'ab, resident of Tehran;

Gholam Reza Esma'ili, the son of Hoseyn, a resident of Tehran.

Four More Executed

LD251122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Bureau report, a special court dealing with drug smugglers in the Hormoz region sentenced four members of one of the most important heroin and drug smuggling rings to death. They were executed at dawn today in Bandar-e 'Abbas.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

## BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS EXECUTED--Two drug traffickers, Khademi and (Behbozorgi), were executed in Fasa this morning for drug distribution and inducement of revolutionary youths to use such poison. Two accomplices of theirs were sentenced to 15 and 2 years in prison respectively. [Text] [GF260556 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 80]

PRISON DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The leader of the group sent from Evin prison to Abadan with other revolution guards to guard those accused in the Rex cinema case was interviewed by a PARS reporter this afternoon. He said: Following reports of drug sales in the Abadan police jail, he investigated the situation and, through direct dealing with the distributors, arrested the gang responsible and their contacts. The contacts were two guards, Mondani Shomali and Hoseyn Rajabi. The distributors were two prisoners, Nasim Ka'bi and Naser Hakim. They have been transferred to the Abadan revolution jail. [Text] [GF311352 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 31 Aug 80]

DRUG DEALERS EXECUTED--In accordance with the verdicts of special Islamic revolution courts set up to try drug smugglers in Mashhad, Gonbad and Miyaneh, eight smugglers and distributors of narcotics charged with selling, buying and distributing narcotics and with carrying and possessing firearms and ammunition have been executed. They are (?Asadollah) 'Abbasizadeh; Qanbar (?Momken); Haji Rajablu, son of 'Ali resident of [name indistinct]; Habibollah (?Behdashi) son of Mohammad resident of Gorgan; and (?No'ma) Jafa'i, son of 'Ali resident of (?Khandehi), one of the known members of [name indistinct] band; Ahmad Jafa'i; Ebrahim Bakhshi, son of Barat' Gholam Heydar Rahmatollahi, son of Mahmud; and Mohammad 'Ali (?Pishegi), son of [name indistinct]. [Text] [LD291356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80]

DRUGS SEIZED--During the past few days revolution guards of Borazjan have seized 6 guns, 125 gm of opium and 27.5 gm of burned opium. Four individuals were arrested. [GF031703 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 3 Sep 80]

WEST COUNTRY DRUG DISCOVERY--From the west of the country: Hojjat Ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against the smuggling of narcotics, today announced: The shock fighters against the smuggling of narcotics, situated in the west of the country have discovered 472.4 kilograms of opium, 5,055 grams of opium dross and 75 grams of opium juice in this region and have submitted them to the special court situated in Qasr prison. [Excerpt] [LD031826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80]

KHALKHALI STATEMENT ON ADDICTS--Antinarcotics squad chief Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali today released a statement which reads in part: Nearly 200 addicts and dope peddlers have been detained by the police around Jamshid and Ghavan-Dafter streets [in Tehran] and they have been handed over to the special anti-narcotics court. While thanking the police for their activities, we remind people that the police ought to be careful in handing over people to the special court so as to make sure that among them are not included sinless ones who have been unjustly detained. They should also report the names of the detainees and the location where the addicts and dope peddlers have been detained. The statement further says that according to minutes which were signed in the presence of the president, officials of the Health Ministry are dutybound to make available at the earliest possible time a suitable place for the detention of addicts and to communicate the information to the headquarters of the antinarcotics campaign. Also, providing treatment facilities, doctors and medicine are the responsibility of the Health Ministry. [Text] [LD151837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 80]

OPIUM DISCOVERED--Shiraz revolution guards have discovered over 1 kg of opium and 7 million rials in cash in a house in Shiraz. They have arrested two persons. [GF061618 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80]

OPIUM CONFISCATED--Kazerun revolution guards have discovered a quantity of opium as well as a still and some bottles in a brick factory. Three persons have been arrested. [GF061618 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80]

DRUG ARREST--Ahvaz and Andimeshk revolution guards have seized 12 rolls [lul] of opium, a quantity of hashish, two packages of heroin and a large quantity of opium juice. Two persons have been arrested. [GF061618 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80]

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The Shiraz drug squad has arrested eight drug traffickers and confiscated 2,500 grams of opium and burned opium together with 70 grams of heroin and 3,010,000 rials. [GF091800 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 80]

NARCOTICS SEIZURE--Esfahan, Anarak and Na'in--Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the headquarters for the anti-narcotics campaign, announced a few minutes ago in a telephone conversation with the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Today the special group of the guards corps for the antinarcotics campaign and the security forces seized 146.4 kg of opium, 2.75 kg of hashish, 900 g of opium dross extract, 750 g of heroin, 12.1 kg of opium dross, 500 g of (?amphetamines) and 160 kg of [word indistinct] from narcotics smugglers in Esfahan, Anarak and Na'in. These narcotics were handed over today to the special court for the antinarcotics campaign. [Text] [LD312242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 80]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ISSUED WARNING--A statement was issued tonight by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the staff for campaign against narcotics, as follows: In his exalted name. Effective tonight a team of inspectors of the campaign against narcotics will be stationed at Mehrabad airport with all resources at their disposal to carry out inspections and identify gangs of narcotics traffickers and addicts in order to vigorously prevent the smuggling of narcotics and the departure of addicts to Saudi Arabia and other countries. It is fervently hoped that the passengers to the holy house of God will cooperate in preventing any kind of narcotics being taken to Saudi Arabia. Any offenses in this respect will be prosecuted. [Text] [LD011812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80]

CSO: 5300

GUINEA-BISSAU

VARIOUS FOREIGNERS IMPLICATED IN DRUG TRAFFIC EXPELLED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 p 8

[Communique of State Commission of Interior]

[Text] Because of its importance we are publishing the communique from the State Commission of the Interior in its entirety; it concerns the efforts of National Security to prevent drugs from being brought into our country. Its first notable achievement was the arrest of three individuals with marihuana in their possession on 1 July 1980 at Nhacra.

Before that, however, we intend rightly to point out that, in national legislation on the subject (approved when traces of colonialism still persisted), the preamble states: "The uncompromising defense of the physical and moral well-being of our people is one of the main duties of the state. Confronted with the grave danger which the scourge of drug addiction represents, measures must be forcefully taken: it is imperative to punish harshly all those who make our youth fall prisoner of the vice, deviating from the path which opened with the country's liberation, the path of work and dignity in the service of the country and human progress."

Now let us proceed to the text of the communique; it should be mentioned that the NO PINTCHA staff added the subheadings.

"On 1 July 1980, National Security stopped an automobile 'Citroen Ami 8,' registration ITG 11121, in Nhacra; Suzanne Bilodeau, a Canadian citizen and UNDP [UN Development Program] official in Guinea-Bissau, and two citizens, Rui Alberto Araujo Gomes Ramos and Rui Manuel Sampaio de Brito e Silva, employees of SOCOTRAM [Lumber Processing and Marketing Company], were riding in the Car. They were taken to operational division headquarters of National Security and it was learned that Suzanne Bilodeau carried on her person under her pants a plastic bag containing around 300 grams of marihuana (Cannabis Sativa L). When the interior panel of the car was removed, six more plastic bags packed with marihuana were found in the door panel on the driver's side. Moreover, a search made immediately after of Suzanne Bilodeau's apartment turned up more marihuana there.

Following up the information obtained while questioning the detainees, National Security seized more marihuana from the house of another member of the group, Sidi Djau, a citizen of Guinea-Bissau and former official of the EEC Mission in our country.

The operation, whose investigative phase ended with the seizure of the marihuana and the arrest of Suzanne Bilodeau, the two passengers in the car she was driving and Sidi Djau, began in 1978 when the suspicious activities of some foreigners and our youth who traveled in their circles drew the attention of the authorities.

The questioning of those then detained confirmed that evidence and also implicated Jean Guy Gayard, a French citizen and pilot on contract to the State Commissariat for Economic Coordination and Planning, Bruno Gabrielli, an Italian citizen and UNICEF representative plus the above-mentioned Suzanne Bilodeau.

#### The Identity of Others Expelled

Moreover, the questioning confirmed the following foreigners, all part of the same circle, as smokers who encouraged marihuana use by our youth: Alan Molino, U.S. citizen and USAID Mission official in Bissau; Thomas Bosky, worker in the State Commissariat of Natural Resources; Maria Arminda da Costa Reis, Portuguese citizen and worker in the State Commissariat for Public Works, Construction and Urbanism and Isabel Peres, Portuguese citizen and worker in the State Commissariat for National Education.

#### Center of Moral Depravity

The circle with Suzanne Bilodeau as its center--which recently, because of her influence and that of foreign citizens, attracted some of our youth given over to vice--showed the typical characteristics of groups using drugs. As a center of moral depravity, the group not only encouraged drug addiction but also the other vices always associated with it; by its existence and activity, it constituted serious dangers for youth.

Faced with this situation and its unquestionable duty to defend the physical and moral well-being of youth, the government decided to expell from the country the above-mentioned foreign citizens, all proven to be implicated in trafficking or procuring drugs for use.

When making this decision to refrain from criminal prosecution of the above-mentioned individuals, in accordance with the terms of Decree Law No 1/76 of 21 April, the government took into consideration the relations of true cooperation which have always existed between Guinea-Bissau and the organizations or countries which they represent, relations which cannot be affected by officials or workers unworthy of their mission in our country.

Nevertheless, investigations are continuing to determine exactly our youth's responsibility in this."

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CSO: 5300



SOUTH AFRICA

DAGGA TO BE DESTROYED BY SPRAYING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Emielia Jaroschek]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S multimillion rand dagga industry is to be killed off — with poison.

Police disclosed yesterday for the first time that they have decided to spray all future crops with poison.

The decision comes after months of experimenting by the police and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Areas in Natal, Northern and Eastern Transvaal which previously yielded tons of dagga each month will become bare of the plant.

Major-General C F Zietsman, Deputy CID Chief for South Africa, said yesterday that poisoning of crops would save thousands of manhours.

"One policeman with a spray-pump can do the work of 76 policemen. Previously hundreds of policemen were employed each year for weeks in the back-breaking task of pulling up the weed only, to see it back in a few weeks.

"In spite of their efforts bags were still selling at R70 to R100 on the mountain edges and after being transported to cities prices soared to R1 500 and R2 000 per bag.

"Other dagga was hidden in gas canisters, door panels and dolls or compressed to hashish and exported overseas for tens of thousands of rands."

The new poison — a crop spray — will not harm people should they accidentally smoke the affected weed.

"It has been approved by the Departments of Health, Forestry, Water Affairs, Environmental Planning, Nature Conservation and similar bodies."

General Zietsman would not disclose the name of the spray, but he stressed that it did not poison the soil and did not harm other crops.

"We will not be spraying from the air as we do not intend harming the natural grasses and other plants often growing between the dagga."

"Also, we want to avoid getting the poison into streams, even though the diluted form we use would be totally harmless."

The sprayed dagga plant withers and dies within a day.

Within three weeks the plant is reduced to a brown, sunburnt twig.

"Pulling out and burning plants does not destroy the tough dagga seeds. The poison does.

"Our aim is now to go for all young plants before they go to seed."

Colonel H J Fischer, of the Police Inspectorate, who headed the experimentation, said that in one experiment a single man was able to cover an area of 7 065sq/m in one-and-a-half hours.

At the same time three men employed in pulling up plants only managed to cover 1 613sq/m.

"The smoker, our experiments showed, would have to smoke 24kg of dagga at one time to be poisoned by this spray."

General Zietsman said yesterday that poisoning would probably hit the illegal dagga trade involving thousands of people — including dealers who made a lavish living out of the plant — harder than ever before.

He pointed out, however, that this did not mean an end to the large amounts of dagga entering South Africa from neighbouring countries. "We have made arrests where dagga came from places such as Transkei, Ciskei and Swaziland."

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

CHRISTIANIA SETS UP OWN POLICE FORCE TO STOP HARD DRUGS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 5 Aug 80 p 13

[Article by Marja Honkanen: "Christiania Resists Drugs: Heroin, Cocaine and Other Hard Substances Are Spreading Alarmingly in Denmark"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- A battle is going on in Christiania, a free city in the middle of Copenhagen. Its symbol has been painted on the wall of an old dilapidated barracks building: a fist crushing a drug syringe.

The citizens of Christiania have risen up against heroin, which is threatening its future more than officials ever did with their construction plans.

"Real" Christianians, people who still believe in the future of their society after years of drug traffic, began their battle at the end of last year. They had had enough of hardened professional drug dealers, who had pushed aside Christiania's own small businessmen and who were pulling their young people away into the clutches of hard drugs, mainly heroin.

A separate "drug police," called Rockmaskinen (coat machine) was established in Christiania. [Drug] sellers were no longer permitted into the Ark of Peace, the barracks building where the heroin users lived. A means for the users to obtain care was provided.

As a memorial of last year's clean-up, remnants have been left in front of the Ark of Peace of the bonfire in which the trash left by the drug users was burned.

Guards are no longer visible, but anyone suspected as a heroin dealer can still receive a forceful expulsion from the gates of Christiania.

Conflicting Opinions

Has Christiania really been cleaned up?

Opinions about the matter are conflicting. The police are convinced that heroin is being used, sold, and stored in Christiania now just as before. They do not believe that a few idealists can clean up the place.

On the other hand for example, social workers who work with drug problems think that Christiania has to some degree cleaned itself up, and the reputation of the place has improved. In their opinion, the citizens of Christiania have aroused the general public as well to pay attention to the danger of heroin and to act against it.

The most radical people are of the opinion that Christiania's persecution is political and that the police are using it as a practice field.

Many Danes are thoroughly tired of the whole problem and would like to get rid of Christiania's whole loose population, which has held a valuable piece of property, once an army warehouse and barracks area, in its possession for decades.

#### The Problem Is Getting More Difficult

Whether the situation in Christiania is at one extreme or the other or somewhere in between, no one will dispute the fact that the drug problem in Denmark and especially in Copenhagen has become and is continuing to become more difficult.

The situation has changed since the sixties and the beginning of the seventies when marijuana was the most common drug. Now professional dealers are selling heroin and cocaine at high prices in Copenhagen and in the other large cities of Denmark, Arhus, Alborg, and Odense.

Commissioner Paul Maria Gaugin, chief of the drug division of Copenhagen's criminal police and grandson of the famous artist, explains the arrival of heroin to Europe:

"After the Americans left Vietnam and the war in South-East Asia ended, the drug dealers lost a good market. So they began to shift to Europe. Before that there was practically speaking no heroin here. They came first to Rotterdam in Holland, because it is one of Europe's biggest harbors, and then spread to West Germany, France, England, and Scandinavia."

During the past two years, cocaine has also been sold in Copenhagen, but only very small amounts. It is now some kind of fad among the jet set and in artistic circles, say the experts.

The ordinary abusers do not use cocaine, but heroin, morphine, pills, marijuana, and alcohol -- anything they can get their hands on.

Methadone, a medicine used to get patients off heroin, is also for sale. It has the same effect as heroin and morphine and goes well in the drug trade. In Denmark there are about 500 "legalized" addicts who receive their drug, methadone, on prescriptions from private doctors. Methadone is known in Finland as Dolorex.

Drug purchases are financed through crimes, burglaries, robberies, and prostitution. In recent years, many bank robbers in Copenhagen have been people needing money for heroin.

Social workers say that the present economic situation in Denmark and especially unemployment among the youth have driven many to seek relief from drugs. They fear that the situation will still get worse due to unemployment particularly.

Last year 125 people died in Denmark from drug overdoses. But the official figures do not tell everything. No one knows how many deaths have been caused indirectly by drugs.

There are between 6,000 and 10,000 users of heroin and other hard drugs in Finland. There are not many new young users. At the beginning of the 1970's the use of drugs started among 16-20 year olds; now it is among those well over 20, even over 30. Thus speaks Dr Peter Ege, who works with alcohol and drug problems in both the Central Medical Board and treatment centers.

The police have a gloomier view of the situation. The differences are explained partly by the fact that when the police talk about drug users, they mean users of all drugs, including marijuana. Medical and social workers mean by drug users only the users of heroin, morphine, and other hard substances.

Here the varying opinions of officials about marijuana come into the open.

"The 12-year experience of the criminal police shows that 75 percent of the users of hard drugs started with smoking marijuana," says Gaugin.

The doctor puts the matter more carefully: "Compared to alcohol, marijuana has the advantage that it does not cause brain and liver damage. And compared to heroin, marijuana is really a small problem. But it is still a dangerous drug for youth, because it tempts them to experiment with other drugs. For that reason we don't recommend or approve its legalization."

However, Ege believes that the battle against hard drugs would succeed better if marijuana were not labeled more dangerous than it is. "Almost every Dane has tried marijuana some time and knows how it feels. Very strong propaganda against it is immediately noticed as a lie."

#### Open Sale

Possession and smoking of marijuana is illegal in Denmark as elsewhere. The police do not have means to enforce the law in all cases, however. Finding of a small amount of marijuana usually results only in a warning or a fine.

The lack of power on the part of the police has been put to use in Christiania. In a small covered alley, where long-haired youth, shaggy dogs, tourists, and Danish families on a Sunday stroll congregate, marijuana is sold openly from little selling tables. And at the gate of Christiania boutiques sell marijuana pipes and matches in boxes that demand freedom for marijuana and encourage the growing of hemp.

The police make occasional raids into Christiania and arrest the most active ones, but mostly they close their eyes to the marijuana trade. "We have to choose whether to go after them or the heroin dealers. I am concentrating on the big dealers and leaving the others alone," says commissioner Gaugin.

#### Dozens of Finns Involved

"Finland's drug problem is in Denmark," says social trustee Erja Paukkala, who has been hired by the Finnish government to help Finns who get into trouble in Copenhagen.

However she claims, as do the Copenhagen police, that the Finns' main problem is alcohol, not drugs.

According to Erja Paukkala's estimates, there are dozens of Finnish drug users in Copenhagen. But in the overall situation the group is not visible.

In Paukkala's experience, those who get in trouble with groups do not generally want to go back to Finland. The Danish treatment system has been found to be much better.

There are Finns living and hiding in Christiania, but there are also drug users in Norrebro.

The police arrested 69 Finns for drug offenses last year, but all were "little cases" by Danish standards, buyers of marijuana, who got off with a fine or a few days in jail.

Erja Paukkala's most frequent client, an unemployed man about 30 years old who got into trouble because of alcohol, has in fact a very negative attitude toward drugs.

Those who have come to Copenhagen and Christiania for an easy life and to obtain marijuana are generally disappointed, says Paukkala. "This is not the rosy place that one might think looking from Finland."

9611  
CSO: 5300

GREECE

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN PIRAEUS

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by K. Doukas]

[Text] A large narcotics gang with international dimensions was broken up by the Piraeus General Security, which succeeded in seizing 10 kilograms of hashish oil valued at 60,000,000 drachmas.

Another 15 kilograms of hashish oil is possibly hidden "somewhere in Attiki," but the arrested criminals are keeping their mouths tightly sealed.

This involves the greatest amount of hashish oil which has ever been caught in the hands of smugglers in Greece in the last 20 years.

Nevertheless, this amount is nothing compared to the huge cargo of narcotics which their ship was transporting, whose crew was composed of most of the members of the gang, from the captain down to the last seaman.

In fact, initially the motorized vessel "Agia Anna" was transporting 4 tons plus 600 kilograms of processed hashish, but this cargo was lost following a bogus act of piracy somewhere between Sikelia and Zakyntos. In fact, three of the gang's lieutenants deceived their comrades; following an act of collusion, a phony attack was made on the open sea from the crew of another ship, which took the 4 1/2 tons of hashish and left only the hashish oil.

All the Smugglers are Seamen

The criminals arrested by the Piraeus General Security, members of a large gang of narcotics traffickers who formed the Greek echelon of an international syndicate, are the following:

Nik. Giannakopoulos, 36 years old, a seaman; Evang. Giannakopoulos, 35 years old, a marchant marine engineer; Kon. Papadopoulos, 31 years old, captain; Dim. Tsanglis, 41 years old, shipping agent; Kl. Fronimos, 35

years old, seaman; A. Pieroutsakos (or Maselas or Molokhas), 35 years old, merchant marine engineer; and Vas. Kamenakis, 29 years old, marble-cutter.

The following are evading arrest and are being hunted:

Vas. Makris, 35 years old, seaman; Stavroula Khronopoulou, 36 years old; Kon. Stathis, other particulars unknown; Kyr. Zandidis, other particulars unknown; and Tony Nangouzi, a Lebanese from Beirut, other particulars unknown.

The quantity of 10 kilograms of hashish oil seized represents an amount of 400 kilograms of processed hashish, and according to the most conservative calculations its value is in excess of 60 million drachmas.

#### How the Gang Was Broken Up

From the beginning of the second week of July, the Piraeus General Security began receiving reports that someone was going about in "public" who was looking for a buyer for a large quantity of hashish oil.

Immediately, the Piraeus general police chief, Pan. Moutzouridis, and the head of General Security, Mikh. Kondros, were called in. They briefed the able head of the narcotics prosecution service, Dimitris Vasileiou.

Following the calling in of the detectives of the security police, the person in question was tracked down and put under surveillance on a 24-hour basis.

His name was Kleanthis Fronimos, who took exceptional security measures in his meetings with people of the underworld.

Finally, he was captured with two vials of hashish oil which he carried with him as samples. He had been given these by Tsanglis for the purpose of finding a buyer.

From that moment began the breaking up of the gang. All the criminals were found and arrested in the area of Athens-Piraeus, except for Kon. Papadopoulos, who was arrested in a village near Lamia, where he was spending the summer with the family of Tsanglis.

#### The Slow Death Makes a Journey

From the preliminary inquiry which the policemen K. Boulamandis and P. Stamatogiannis made, the following emerged:

In the middle of last June, V. Makris along with N. Giannakopoulos chartered from Tsanglis the motorized ship "Agia Anna," 700 tons, which belongs to the company "Jasmine Shipping." It sailed under the flag of

Panama and it had as Captain K. Papadopoulos, as engineer An. Pieroutsakos, and as crew V. Kamenakis, Kyr. Zandidis, and Evang. Giannakopoulos, who was in charge of all the others. It departed from Greece and, towards the end of June, anchored outside the port of Juniye in Lebanon.

After 2 days of waiting off the coast of Juniye, where a few days earlier V. Makris and N. Giannakopoulos had come in order to make arrangements with Nangouzi in connection with shipping the 4 1/2 tons of hashish, the slow death was loaded on the "Agia Anna." Aside from the 4,600 kilograms of hashish, packaged in 184 bags, they also loaded on the ship a parcel containing an amount specially earmarked for the "doyens" of the syndicate, as well as three cardboard boxes filled with plastic receptacles which contained 25 kilograms of hashish oil. After the loading, the ship set sail for Italy, its final destination being the Netherlands.

#### The Phony Attack

But for the purposes of keeping the profit from the cargo all to themselves, to the detriment of their collaborators, V. Makris and N. Giannakopoulos made a secret agreement with Papadopoulos. Thus, at a time which had been predetermined, somewhere between Zakynthos and Sikelia a sham act of sea piracy was done by Kon. Stathis, known as "the savage." The phony pirates, boarding another ship, took all the cargo of hashish except for the hashish oil, since N. Giannakopoulos had given instructions to hide this and transport it to Piraeus.

Thus the "Agia Anna" returned to Perama, while the organizers of the phony piracy spread the word about that the cargo was lost.

#### Hashish Oil in Fire Extinguishers

The hashish oil, which had been placed within two fire extinguishers on the ship, arrived safely at Perama and was transferred to two plastic demijohns and 8 bottles. Later the empty bottles were found in a bag which had been hidden in a dry stream bed in the area of Alimos. A demijohn with 10 kilograms of hashish oil was also found in the joint bachelor's apartment of Papadopoulos and Tsanglis in Nea Smyrni.

During the arrest of Pieroutsakos, within the car which he was driving a pistol was found with 6.35-caliber bullets, while in his house a switchblade knife was discovered.

Of course, the ship "Agia Anna" was seized. The investigation of the case is continuing and Interpol has been notified as well, because in this serious case of narcotics smuggling some top figures in the international syndicates which engage in transporting narcotics are involved, since V. Makris and N. Giannakopoulos are counted among such figures.

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ITALY

PALERMO PROSECUTOR'S MURDER LINKED TO MAFIA, DRUGS

Mafia's 79<sup>th</sup> Victim in 3 Years

Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Aug 80 p 20

[Article by Baudouin Bollaert]

[Text] "Why didn't he have bodyguards?" The agonized cry of Mrs Costa, wife of the Palermo prosecutor who was shot down on Wednesday evening with five bullets, one in the back of the neck, came, as such cries always do, too late. Her husband, who would put up with the presence of his "gorillas" only as he drove to court of a morning, was already dead, the Mafia's 79<sup>th</sup> victim in Sicily and Calabria over the past 3 years.

Murdered on 25 September 1979 by "honorable company" killers, Judge Terranova used to say, "Terrorism can never take root in Sicily, because the Mafia keeps order here." But, like the "black" [fascist] terrorists or the Red [communist] ones, the mafiosi kill. They are killing more and more these days. The list of "lovely corpses" keeps growing...

The "new Mafia" has left the image of the old godfathers and their codes of honor hanging in the cloakroom. It has been "Americanized" and, like the "cosa nostra" overseas, wields the "lupara" (sawed-off shotgun), the revolver, and the submachinegun to liquidate those who get in its way. Its motto is chillingly simple: "Kill one to educate a hundred."

On the heels of the murder of reporter Mario Francese in January 1979, and that of the provincial secretary of the Christian Democrat party, Michel Reina, in March of that same year, came the killings of Commissioner Boris Giuliano (21 July 1979), Judge

Terranova and police sergeant Lenin Mancuso (25 September 1979), regional president Piersanti Mattarella (6 January 1980) and, most recently, Carabinieri Capt Basile only 3 months ago at Monreale.

Gaetano Costa, 64, was Palermo's public prosecutor for 2 years. It was a tough assignment: one of his predecessors, Pietro Scaglione, was the first officer of the court to be killed by the Mafia in Italy. He had just come from laying some flowers on his wife's grave when the killers gunned him down.

Dr Costa had spent practically all of his adult life in Caltanissetta -- a middle-sized Sicilian town, where he had won a reputation for honesty and probity. However, he had been pushing an investigation in Palermo -- an inquiry of unprecedented scope in Sicily -- into the drug traffic. In the course of that probe he ordered the arrest of some 50 or more individuals belonging to Italo-American clans, families as widely known as the Gambinos, the Inzerillos, or the Spatolas.

Apparently, he was working back along the tracks of a powerful mafioso organization that had its brains in America, its enforcers in Sicily, and some very big financial guns behind it. One name cited in connection with the latter was Michele Sindona, now serving time in New York for fraudulent bankruptcy, but who, not so long ago, was still running the Franklin National Bank, ranked then as the 12th largest bank in the United States.

Sindona had long enjoyed political protection from various quarters in Italy. In fact, only a few years ago he was using one of his financial companies to manage Vatican interests. Now we find that as early as 1967 the head of the International Criminal Police Organization in Washington, Fred J. Douglas, had written to Criminalpol in Rome for information about that banker, then suspected of ties with the drug traffic.

A courageous man and a stubborn one, Gaetano Costa last month categorically turned down requests from two of his deputies to allow probation for five or six of the 50 people he had arrested, all of them with island-wide reputations as "untouchable." Unquestionably, it was that firmness that cost him his life. The "honorable company" does not waste time with "troublesome" officials.

The drug traffic currently accounts for most of the Mafia's volume of business, running far ahead of returns from real estate speculation or the kidnaping industry. The world's total production of opium poppies -- 1,600 tons -- is concentrated in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan. A thousand tons is used at home, and the rest is processed into heroin -- some 60 tons or so -- and sold abroad. A third of this merchandise flows through

Sicily. Since a kilogram of pure heroin goes for 5 million francs, the Mafia's profit is stupendous.

In order to hang onto its assets, and, in short, to defend its position, the "honorable company" resorts to threats to retain Sicily's economic and social stagnation in a land where, to quote novelist Michele Pantaleone, "the wind of the French Revolution has never blown." The Mafia makes no bones about buying the island's most conservative deputies to parliament, when it does not lend them its aid as campaign managers.

In return, the Mafia of course requires of "its" MPs, known here as "pupi vestiti" (puppets in frock coats), nothing short of total "understanding." This is how it maintains its hold, come hell or high water, over the island. That hold is important in a lot of ways since, partly out of sentiment, the cult of the "native land" or the "land of our ancestors" (for the Americans) gives it a very special vantage point.

Palermo today will be in mourning for Dr Costa's funeral. All day yesterday telegrams and messages of condolence were pouring into Sicily. Always the same litany, the same windy rhetoric, the same impotent wrath. Bologna and Palermo, terrorists and Mafia: the two jaws of the torturers' pincers that are drowning Italy in its own blood.

#### Fake Neapolitans and Calabresi

By comparison with the tragic murder of Prosecutor Gaetano Costa yesterday's attack on the Palermo-Naples-Rome mail train might seem insignificant. Five armed and masked bandits, the guards overpowered, 68 mailbags containing money, checks, and jewels stolen: s.o.p., if you want to be cynical about it.

Yet there were some things about that job, pulled off in a few minutes just as dawn was breaking over Palermo, are a bit more frightening: first, because the #582 express had pulled out of Palermo, and because here again you can discern the hand of the Mafia in the attack on it. Secondly, because all it took was an accomplice of the gangsters to pull the airbrake -- just a stupid move -- to allow the holdup to take place.

And lastly and most importantly, because just about a month ago to the day, a similar attack, at a place no more than 60 kilometers away, had been foiled by a whisker. The bandits that time decided at the last minute not to go ahead with their plan when they discovered that the train was carrying 50 security cops (Pubblica Sicurezza) to new assignments.

Even so, the police have their doubts as to the "professional" behavior of yesterday's bandits. Nobody has yet come up with an

accurate estimate of the value of the loot, but the investigators find that, either because the thieves were in a panic or because they were in a hurry, they overlooked several bags containing foreign currency in the mail car. No real Sicilian mafiosi would have done that. This is why the police are shifting the hunt to the trail of the Calabrian "Noranghetta" and the Neapolitan "Camorra." In a word, they are out now after two modest groups of "ersatz" members of the "honorable company."

#### International Drug Ties

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by Franco Nicastro]

[Text] Prosecutor's murder -- Inquiry reaching far back. Prime suspect in ambush slaying missing. Believed linked with several drug dealers now in prison. Hunt on in the United States, Canada, and South America for a dozen Italo-Americans. Investigators certain judge was murdered because he planned to probe Mafia's banking secrets.

"Of course the climate has changed, but I can assure you that the probe of the Mafia and of drugs will go on as before," says D.A. Giovanni Falcone. And he adds: "There are, for instance, 12 Italo-American fugitives. We don't know where they are, but we have brought the police of the United States, Canada, and several South American countries into the hunt."

Among them is John Gambino, a cousin of the Spatolas, who is believed to be the top-level "brain" behind Michele Sindona's blackmail plans. And there are also a lot of people from the Inzerillo clan, Joseph Macaluso and Anthony Caruso, Sindona's "gorilla," Filippo Ragusa, a producer of "little Italy" shows and companion of pop-singer Esmeralda Ferrara, who has been arrested in Rome.

Judge Falcone's investigation has become the starting point and the standard benchmark for inquiries into the murder of Chief Prosecutor Gaetano Costa. Linked with several top men in the multinational heroin ring is the still unnamed person who was seen several times in the neighborhood of Costa's house a few days prior to the murder. In the pitifully thin file of the inquiry this man for the time being is the only solid brick, the least muddled trail the investigators have to follow, particularly since they are also required to keep up with their everyday paperwork.

The police know the man's name. They have looked for him at his house, but have not found him. He was approached by a police

cruiser on Via Carella near the prosecutor's residence, and told the police he was waiting for his wife; she failed to show up. People are wondering now why that incident failed to trigger an alarm bell as to the danger the prosecutor incurred, particularly just as his investigation was giving signs of a quantum leap forward.

There's no doubt about it now. Just 2 days before he was slain, Costa had set up a sensational and unprecedented plan with the district attorney's office: to ask the governors of the Bank of Italy to conduct a special audit of the banks operating in Sicily.

"The investigation is reaching higher," was the word around city hall no more than a week ago, alluding -- as we can see all too clearly now -- to the request for some deep digging into the books of the Sicilian lending institutions, with the unconcealed aim of piecing together the thick spiderweb of intrigue, of deals, and of interests woven over the years by the Mafia.

Is it just a coincidence that Costa was ambushed and slain just 2 days after his office got in touch with the Bank of Italy? The facts would seem to indicate that the inquiry was about to start out on a hot trail. It is in fact the banks -- the big ones, the little ones, the middle-sized ones, both public and private -- that are the Mafia's real "sanctuaries," the most inaccessible custodians of Palermo's mysteries. Anybody who ventures to stick his nose into the secrets they guard is very likely to pay for it with his life.

So it was that Boris Giuliano, a highly skilled cop who grew up in American schools, was killed once he had started to look behind the tellers' windows for the channels through which rushed the flood of dollars from America which marked the homeward trail for the proceeds from drug sales. Then there was Carabinieri Capt Emanuele Basile, brought down by the killers when, following up on Giuliano's work, he began sniffing around the banks again to pick up the trail of the Altofonte Mafia family which had ties with Leoluca Bagarella, who had cut himself a fairly hefty slice of the heroin racket.

Did the prosecutor keep the same tragic appointment, then? The fact is that by the time it happened, the operational working of the association had been brought to light and the inquiry was shifting into higher gear to go beyond the lower levels, even though it had already chalked up a respectable record there. To stick with mere inside accomplices and rank-and-file penetration, two officials had already been nabbed. Cooling his heels in prison right now, in addition to Francesco Coco, deputy director of branch 14 of the Cassa di Risparmio (S and L) which had laundered 240 million lire, is Antonio Gaudesi, an employee of the

Monreale Cassa Rurale, held on charges of some compromising phone calls in code. But at that time the goal was different, and the prosecutors were aiming at the whole archipelago of the banks, the big ones, of course, but mainly the little ones which have experienced unparalleled growth in Sicily.

In the investigations of the drug traffic, much attention has focussed, for instance, on Salvatore Lo Nigro, who is president of the Altofonte Crafts and Country Fund.

The picture that was about to be unveiled is very broad. Every private lending institution is backed by a political group, a money mogul who can activate a very tightly spun web of interests. Getting a look inside this world, through the auditing agencies of the Bank of Italy, means getting over the stockade of banking secrecy and opening a chink in the coffers that hide the mysteries of laundering and of a whole lot of overnight fortunes that have taken on enormous importance in Sicilian politics and economics. Meanwhile, there is a relationship of mutual dependence and influence with the Regional government, which is the only body empowered to authorize the opening of new banks. And by some odd coincidence, the proliferation of new banks and branches turns out to be concentrated all but exclusively in western Sicily, particularly in Trapani province, which is second only to Milan in the volume of its bank deposits. In economics this means idle funds producing no wealth; but when you look at it through a policeman's eyes, the concentration of so much liquidity takes on an altogether different aspect: it could mean that there is a flow of money being steered into Trapani, and that nobody knows anything about where it is coming from.

This, too, is one aspect the investigation was planning to clear up with the help of the Bank of Italy's auditors, who are bound to report to the police anything that smacks of "unlawful transfer."

At this point it is not hard to guess what embarrassing truths the Mafia's "sanctuaries" were about to let out, or what pandemonium would have resulted from an on-site audit in the constellation of Sicilian lending institutes. And that prospect, it seems increasingly likely, is what brought Costa his death sentence, executed on the same street where Giuliano and Basile had been gunned down before him.

#### Further Details, Background

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by Giuseppe Sottile.]

[Text] The banks, the Mafia, and politics form a sinister trio. When it was learned that Gaetano Costa, 2 days before he was slain, had asked for an audit to dig into the arcane sanctuaries

of Sicily's lending institutions, one judge's comment was: "He was a man of intuition."

That the murdered prosecutor was indeed a man of intuition there is no doubt: the tenacity with which he set out to track down the big drug traffickers is evidence of that. But today, in the light of what has come out, it is probably worth while to let the record show that Gaetano Costa had more than a nodding acquaintance with the mysteries of banking. He knew, and had known for almost 5 years, what plots and intrigues lay hidden in the steel-plated vaults and safety deposit boxes. And he also knew, from long experience, that the seamless weld between the filthiest rackets and the most legitimate businesses was often made behind the respectable facade of a teller's window.

Costa first crossed swords with the infamous trio in September of 1975 while he was still district attorney in Caltanissetta. At Mussomeli, the untouchable fiefdom of Genco Russo, there was a Cassa Rurale -- the San Giuseppe; and behind that tiny bank was a bottomless pit in which 5 billion lire and perhaps a few human lives wound up.

The San Giuseppe was owned by a Christian Democrat politician who had a great deal of power, one Vincenzo Noto, who for years had been mayor of Mussomeli and for his whole lifetime had been a friend of Genco Russo. Before his advent, the little bank had been run by two fine priests, who were both honest and scrupulously careful. When Costa turned his inquisitorial eyes onto the bank's books, the two priests were no longer there to protect the interests of thousands and thousands of small depositors; Father Canalella had died in a railroad tunnel, the victim of a bizarre accident, while Father Cala had fallen to his death from the skylight of the Cassa, apparently in an attempt to dodge snowballs which some boys, just in fun, were tossing at him.

Costa didn't give up, either in the face of difficulties or in the face of the fear that even now grips Mussomeli when someone pronounces certain names. He called for an audit by the Bank of Italy, and brought to light a spider's web of complicity which was, to say the least, surprising: the 5 billion had been manipulated by Vincenzo Noto to finance friends and relatives, almost all of them involved in the shady and lucrative business of contracting on government construction projects.

For the San Giuseppe, it was ruin, and for Mussomeli it was an earthquake. The bank's board of directors was dissolved and a commissioner from the board of auditors arrived. Vincenzo Noto was arrested and wound up in Malaspina prison, along with Natale Cicero, director of the little bank, and the cashier, Giuseppe Di Liberto, nephew and godson of Counsellor Noto. These two claimed

later on, in prison, that they had merely been obeying specific orders from the president, and they they had never had an inkling of his manipulations.

If we bear in mind the terrible events of the last few days, we can legitimately surmise that Gaetano Costa was planning to push ahead toward some very different conspiracies along the same road. His long stay in Caltanissetta had put him in the thick of the San Giuseppe scandal in Mussomeli, that of the "Don Bosco" in San Cataldo, and of the Campofranco branch of the Bank of Sicily. His short stay in Palermo had led him to far slimier quagmires: into the pockets of the boss Di Cristina, murdered on Via Leonardo da Vinci, where he found checks that led back to strange accounts opened in strange banks; the Spatolas led him to Sindona, and Sindona is a living reliquary of high finance, the Mafia, and politics. A little more digging into the affairs of the Palermo boss brought up the name of Francesco Lo Coco, a relative of the Bontade family, who was forced to quit his job at a branch of the Cassa di Risparmio, where he was deputy director and chief cashier, for the less salubrious confines of the Ucciarone prison; he dug into another Cassa di Risparmio branch and unearthed 800 million lire on deposit in the name of another boss; he probed into the many slayings in Altofonte, and Salvatore Lo Nigro, president of another small bank, wound up behind bars.

Too much of circumstance, too many coincidences. To call for an audit to get a look behind the safe doors was the least Costa could have done, even though simply doing that carried with it a terrible risk.

Behind the San Giuseppe bank in Mussomeli stood Vincenzo Noto, a powerful man, no question about that, but a small fish, a peasant-scale catch. Behind the Don Bosco in San Cataldo lurked Michele Andalaro, another provincial proconsul. But back of a scarcely much bigger bank in Marsala was no less a man than Mariano Licari, a man whose standing in the Mafia has for years given fits and spasms to the courts of half of Italy. Who would Costa have found behind the banks in whose coffers the dirty billions from the drug traffic and the clean billions of big business blend into an anonymous amalgam?

Any answer we might come up with today would be mere guesswork. One thing is certain, though: it cannot be a matter of small banks. And it is equally certain that behind it all there must perforce be the really big fish.

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ITALY

MAFIA LEAVES TRAIL OF DRUG-RELATED MURDERS IN SICILY

Boris Giuliano Investigation Continues

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 20 Jul 80 p 6

[Article by Daniele Billitteri]

[Text] Murdered a year ago, Boris Giuliano left clues to his own murder behind him. The chief of the flying squad had laid the groundwork for three major investigations aimed at as many Mafia gangs: activities of all three are now seen as underlying the murder.

He had guessed that in today's Mafia there is no schism, but only pervasive unity around the huge drug traffic pie. He had also caught on which route drugs took, the way the profits were recycled and laundered before being invested in cover businesses above suspicion. They got him just as he was preparing to harvest the first fruits of months of toil, and tomorrow marks the first anniversary of his death at the hands of a lone assassin on the morning of 21 July 1979. On that day, on Via Di Blasi, six pistol shots cut off the life of Giorgio Boris Giuliano, chief of the Palermo flying squad.

The record of a year's investigations needs some explanation. Were we to confine ourselves strictly to developments in the Giuliano "case," the results would seem paltry indeed. There is only a single report of his death, which contains only a description of the M.O., and of possible "circles" in which an investigation might prove fruitful insofar as motive was concerned. And yet, in police circles there is no secret surrounding the fact that the only missing pieces in the mosaic of evidence gathered thus far in connection with the killing are the name and the face of the person who actually pulled the trigger.

Why? Because the "real" investigation into the background of the Giuliano murder seems actually to be separate from the one which initially seemed to be running parallel with it. Here we are talking about what Boris had on his desk at the time he was killed and which, in recent months, has triggered three separate inquiries which seem highly likely to run together into a major probe of the Mafia in 1980: the Mafia of big business, of the briefcases crammed with drugs and dollars that come and go between Palermo and New York, of the Mafia "summit" meetings in Italian restaurants in New Jersey, of the fantastic career of Don Michele Sindona.

Be it noted at once that all three of these inquiries were begun at very short intervals from one another. The first was the one aimed at the Altofonte cosca [band], with Liggio locum tenens Leoluca Bargarella at its head; Giuliano was the first to cast an inquiring eye on this cosca; when he was killed, it fell to Carabinieri Capt Emanuele Basile, who was also murdered.

This was the gang that scurried out, one might say, from the den on Via Pecori Giraldi, which Giuliano sniffed out on 7 July 1979, and where he and his men found drugs (4 kilos of heroin), evidence of two murders, and snapshots of Leoluca Bagarella, who was then a wanted fugitive.

The second probe completed its first phase just after Capt Basile's murder last May, and centered on some 70 individuals (almost all of them arrested) belonging to Mafia clans in the Passo di Rigano area: the Di Maggios, the Spatolas, and the Inzerillo "families." This was the investigation that overlapped most frequently with the one the Roman prosecutors were running in connection with Sindona's machinations, since a great many of those concerned were involved with both operations.

The last one had to do with the clan headed by Gaetano Badalamenti, then boss of Carini, and also included the names of Giovanni Bontade, one of the biggest names in Guadagna.

For all of them, the charge is international dealing in drugs along the New York-Palermo "line," with an obligatory stop at Punta Raisi airport. These are, for the time being, three separate investigations, as we said, but they are well on the way to a merger in view of the connections that keep popping up. The latest is a bank official whose name figures both in the very fat file on Spatola et al, and in the one on Badalamenti and Bontade: Francesco Lo Coco, of branch 14 of the Cassa di Risparmio, for whose arrest a warrant was issued just the other day by the prosecutor working on Spatola and company.

Why is all this seen as the trigger for Giuliano's murder? To understand that, we have to look back a way, to 28 June 1978.

On that day, on Via Leonardo da Vinci, in the very heart of the Spatola-Inzerillo-Di Maggio clan's turf, they killed Giuseppe Di Cristina, boss of Riesi. On his body were found checks for 10 million lire apiece, made out to straw men. The first clue Boris Giuliano had as to what was actually going on came from the probe into the Di Cristina murder. He realized then that those checks must be a way to change U.S. dollars from the drug traffic into Italian lire. It was a lucky flash of insight, one destined very soon to become an investigative fact.

In October of that same year Giuliano got a note from his American friends in the DEA, the federal government's anti-narcotics agency. They informed him that recycled or laundered money

was being deposited in several Palermo banks, as a kind of "remittance" like what emigrants send back home, in the form of travelers' checks.

The chief of the mobile squad began his investigations, bringing his entire staff into them, as he always did, and dividing the work with his colleagues.

That was how they found out that two accounts had been opened at branch 14 of the Cassa di Risparmio, one in the name of "Francesco Giglio," containing \$300,000, more than 250 million lire. Those dollars stank of drugs, and officers interrogated one bank official, that same Francesco Lo Coco who now seems to be a key that may open a lot of doors. But Lo Coco, above suspicion, gave a description of the mysterious (and probably non-existent) depositor, and said he was willing to tip off the police the moment he came into the bank for any business. Five months went by without anyone's showing up, but Giuliano and his colleagues were certainly not sitting on their thumbs.

The investigation had been mapped out and divided into three major sectors: the mysterious "remittances," the seizure of several drug shipments in New York that had been sent from Punta Raisi, and the story of Di Cristina as evidence of the existence of a highly complex and very well organized system.

By the beginning of May Giuliano already had a lot of material to work on, so much that he put together a report that could, according to the investigators, have provided grounds for issuance of an arrest warrant. The court asked for further investigations, though, and specifically asked that those allegedly responsible for the strange movements of money be asked for an accounting and explanation of their behavior.

Those were the days during which such awesome figures as Gaetano Badalamenti and Giovanni Bontade reported to the Cairoli, there to submit to interrogation for "summary evidential testimony."

At this point, therefore, the investigators' action perforce became more open, and by now almost all the cards were on the table. Not quite all of them, though.

On 19 June at Punta Raisi police seized a suitcase crammed with dollars, and on 7 July they found the hideout on Via Pecori Giraldi. Those were the missing cards needed to complete the mosaic. And 13 days later, Giuliano was killed.

But if the scope of the case was indeed what we have talked about, why kill Giuliano? There are those who feel that, on this score, the Mafia committed an irretrievable blunder. Nobody could have thought that Giuliano was the only one who knew about the investigations, because they had been conducted jointly. Nor could anybody be likely to believe he could intimidate the entire flying squad, in view of the fact that, quite apart from the

unquestioned professional and moral determination of every one of them to stay on the job, it was a foregone conclusion that the operation would pick up exactly where Giuliano and his men had brought it.

Furthermore, the fact that the investigations have not halted is demonstrated by the results they have produced and which, according to the investigators, have at least provided material evidence of the motives behind the murder. At this point, they claim, all that is missing is a name, just one name.

This, however, seems to be the hardest part of all. Only when they find that name, though, will Boris Giuliano, posthumous gold medal notwithstanding, get justice at last.

#### Giuliano Investigation: Further Details

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 20 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] The "business" Mafia got him first.

That is no paradox. The .765 that on 21 July of last year, in that little bar on Via Francesco Paolo Di Blasi, killed Deputy Police Chief Boris Giuliano actually proved his case. And not just because the message conveyed by those eight shots fired at him confirmed his status as a policeman too curious about the Mafia's new strategies, but also because it proved the soundness of the theory Giuliano had put together in his investigative work: the Mafia's new plan -- he used to say -- does not allow splits; rivalries and quarrels, in view of the enormous scope of interests stemming from the drug traffic and the investment of the laundered profits in public works contracts, have simply disappeared.

The alliance among the scores of Mafia cosche, a year later, is one of the most interesting chapters in the sweeping investigations that started with the murder of Boris Giuliano (this aspect is explained in the article next to this one). But it is certain that this alliance has been demonstrated once and for all by the growing and frightening chain of murders in the past few years. Had there been any protest at the decision to kill without regard any longer for uniforms, positions, or power within the ranks of the Mafia, there would have been war to the knife between cosche, and that forthwith. But instead of that, the new unanimity made it possible, for instance, to kill the head of the police flying squad and Judge Terranova, and to go on from there to eliminate no less a personage than Sicilian Regional President Piersanti Mattarella. As an unforeseen but significant appendage to those slayings came the killing of Capt Emanuele Basile, commandant of the Monreale Carabinieri

garrison in one of the most important areas in the geography of organized crime.

Boris Giuliano, in a way, was at the top of the hit list. To put it more clearly, his was the murder that, more than any other, spelled out in no uncertain terms the ruthless and elementary tactics of Mafia crime. Killing Giuliano meant getting rid of a bothersome adversary; he had to be removed before his continual probing made him a real threat.

It may be too early to say whether or not that objective was achieved. After all, the work Giuliano did has been pushed ahead all this year by his colleagues on one side and by the Carabinieri on the other. Their work seems to be leading to proof positive that Giuliano's theories were right on the money. Even so, to say that his murder did not somehow adversely affect investigations of the drug traffic, of construction contracts, and of the money laundering process is perhaps to go too far. At least, we shall have to wait to see the end and the results of all this investigative digging.

The more so in that whoever fired that gun a year ago in that bar (and be it remembered in this connection that the inquiry into that particular murder has been stalled for months) knew he could count on one effect of his action for sure: it would intimidate everybody.

There is no doubt that in Sicily today all political formulas, all economic investments, and in a way the everyday lives of all citizens are inescapably affected, one way or another, by the wave of killings that have reached into places hitherto sacrosanct. The murders of policemen, judges, journalists, and politicians stand to show that Mafia pressures and Mafia presence are at work in every sector, making it clear to all and sundry that it is all right to do one's duty -- up to a point.

As of today, the state has given no response to the organized crime invasion, which has already taken over some footholds in the fortress of high finance (Sindona's name leaps to mind). For a year now there have been idle promises flapping around as to the implementation, at long last, of the recommendations of the anti-Mafia commission. The talk is not terribly credible, if one stops to remember that the anti-Mafia recommendations have been gathering dust in the files for 4 years, and giving weight, as they slumber, to the "Mafia = power" equation.

Boris Giuliano understood that the trail of the drug traffic led to the banks, to construction contracting, and to the hitherto unimpeachable purlieus of finance. A year ago they killed him. A year later, we find ourselves recording other names alongside his.

Esmeralda Ferrara Investigation Details

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 26 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Singer still held in Rome. Bank accounts show interwoven trail of Mafia and narcotics. Unexpected results from audit of lending institutions. Esmeralda Ferrara sees her gynecologist.

Plans to transfer pop singer Esmeralda Ferrara to the women's prison run by the Benedictine nuns here after her arrest in Rome during the latest anti-narcotics sweep have been dropped for the moment. The magistrate conducting the inquiry, Prosecutor Giovanni Falcone, has decided to send the girl, now in her 6th month of pregnancy, to see a gynecologist. The doctor will decide whether or not Esmeralda is well enough to undertake so lengthy a journey without danger.

Should medical prudence bar Esmeralda's transfer to Palermo, where she was to be interrogated, the prosecutor will have to change his plans and go to Rome to see her.

The charges against the singer, arrested in Rome by the Treasury Guards on her return from a tour of Tuscany, are based on evidence gathered over several months of inquiry. The young woman came into the investigation by way of her relationship with Filippo Ragusa, with whom she has sentimental ties, and with the Adamita brothers, Domenico, Emanuele, and Antonio, all four of them believed to be heavily involved in the international narcotics traffic. Ragusa is a fugitive, but the Adamiti brothers were arrested back in March after the discovery of 40 kilos of heroin on its way to the United States.

The heroin had been shipped in cartons labeled "phonograph records," but hidden among dozens of LP albums destined for the Little Italy market was all that heroin. The names of the Adamita brothers are now still another entry in the files of the investigation into the drug traffic and the laundering of dirty money of which the so-called "Group of 55" has recently been accused (though the number has meanwhile risen sharply).

Since yesterday morning, then, the Adamita brothers have been in Palermo's jail awaiting interrogation by Prosecutor Falcone.

The investigation has made a great deal of significant progress lately. Not a day goes by that the prosecutor does not find new documents and checks seized from the savings and loan institutions on his desk. The inquiry has reached the tellers' windows in almost every one of the banks, but among them are the big

ones which have now been singled out as the mandatory transfer point for dollar recycling operations.

The picture of the interwoven interests and of the connections between the Sicilian Mafia clans and the Cosa Nostra families is steadily expanding, uncovering in the process an economic and financial web that has grown and spread in parallel with the rising flow of narcotics.

This aspect of the investigation is gradually highlighting a whole set of answers of extraordinary importance. Right now it can be said that an absolutely unheard-of chapter is being written in the story of the traffic in currencies and on the growth of the Mafia's wealth.

6182

CSO: 5300

ITALY

PIETRO DE LISI MURDER, DRUG INVESTIGATION

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Franco Badalamenti and Daniele Billitteri]

[Text] A "trail" to the Carini murderer. He was trying to find out what had happened to his son, who had died on the "drug road." The oldest son of the slain Pietro De Lisi often traveled to the United States and to London. Apparently he used his father's name to "get ahead."

Who knows whether Pietro Di Lisi, the farmer who was murdered Wednesday night in Acrini, thought when he decided to name his firstborn son "Croce" [cross] that that name might have foreshadowed the deepest meaning of his violent death? Today the people of Carini are saying that Pietro carried that particular cross on his shoulders all his life, and that he finally died under its weight. This is also the tack the investigation is taking. Pietro Di Lisi met his death following the death of his son Croce, the one and only key person in this whole story.

News, what little there is of it, is hard to come by, but we have enough even now to give us a picture of the situation. Let's look at it.

Some say Croce Di Lisi was a drug courier, and here are some of the details turned up by the investigation to say they are right. For one thing, several plane tickets for London and New York have been found in his house. Officially, the young man who died on 13 May of this year used to go to England and America in connection with his job as a wholesaler of citrus fruits and poultry, but the police say they are practically certain that his wholesale activities were merely a cover, and that his real



reason for all those trips was his involvement in the international narcotics traffic.

This had nothing to do, they hasten to explain, with the heavy traffic in which the bosses of the coast, types of the calibre of Don Tano Badalamenti of Cinisi, were allegedly involved. No, Croce is believed to have belonged to a little cosca of dealers who had anything but a gigantic circuit going, who were tolerated by the bigger organizations if they did not actually come forward as sub-contractors for them.

Half a kilo today, a kilo tomorrow: that was the way Croce, who was probably the only one of the cosca who could travel without arousing too much suspicion, had built up his position.

It is possible, though, that his business made him just a tad greedy, and that he tried to set up on his own, or even to dump the little organization he belonged to.

Which theory is right? We don't know yet, but it seems certain that, as he moved about among his friends, Croce frequently mentioned the name of his father, the long-time, honored, and highly esteemed boss of Carini. In other words, Croce used his father's high position for his own ends. And, say the investigators, he may have done so without daddy's knowing anything about it.

If we take this theory as sound, it leaves two possible motives for Pietro Di Lisi's murder: either the ageing boss was slain because he persisted in trying to find out what had happened to his son, or the decision to eliminate him was made precisely because Croce, in his efforts to establish his own supremacy inside the organization, used to tell all who would listen that he had his father's backing.

Be that as it may, the prime target in the investigation is still Croce himself and his mysterious disappearance on the evening of last May 13 at the height of the election campaign in which the young candidate was running on the Socialist (PSI) ticket. Croce vanished in the space of 50 meters and 5 minutes, in the evening after he had greeted his father and talked briefly with him. Pietro started out for home. So did Croce. Pietro made it, but Croce never saw home again.

The people of Carini say that Pietro was never the same again after Croce's disappearance. Somebody claims to have heard him say that at least he had a right to know what had happened to his son and to recover his body.

Pietro Di Lisi was an old boss, and the police themselves will tell you that he was not involved in any dirty business.

He was one of the old-fashioned kind, used to certain rules that used to apply at all times and under all circumstances.

Yet there he was looking for the truth about his son's fate; he was, they say, looking for "somebody big!" who could tell him something. Certainly he had no lack of friends in high places, but they were all men of the old guard, whom the young lions had shouldered out of the big drug racket. Pietro was a friend to Rosario "Sasa" Di Maggio, the boss of Passo di Rigano, who died of a heart attack in Palermo just hours after the arrest of Vincenzo Spatola, found in the chambers of a Roman attorney with a message from Michele Sindona during the time of his alleged kidnaping.

But by that time Don Sasa, like Don Pietro, was considered a hopeless has-been who had been forced, some say, to turn over control to his nephew Toto Inzerillo, one of the young lions, very much the up-to-date manager of the narcotics traffic, now a fugitive from justice.

Even so, it took a .38 and two young, but cold and efficient killers to get Pietro out of the way for good, proof enough that the old boss hadn't lost all his juices.

This is what has come out in the early hours of the investigation. They are still merely theories, backed up only by a smattering of hard evidence such as the plane tickets for London and New York. Apparently, though, beyond that line there is some confidential information that has confirmed a great many suspicions, but not enough to be considered actual proof. Meanwhile the situation in Carini is steadily heating up, and there are whispers to the effect that the deadly chain of slayings is not yet ended. There are also some people there who remember an old proverb that says: "In Carini, it is always raining, or blowing a storm, or the bells are tolling."

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CSO: 5300

ITALY

GIOVANNI FIORE HEROIN, WEAPONS ARREST IN MILAN

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] He was a poet, but they found narcotics and weapons in his house. His name is Giovanni Fiore and he is 27 years old. In 1972, his father was gunned down at Guadagna.

He had left Palermo years ago, perhaps because he was afraid to stay: after all, they had killed his father. Or maybe it was because he wanted to change his ways. He didn't. Giovanni Fiore, 27, a native of Palermo, charged with crimes against property, has been arrested in Milan for dealing in heroin and possession of firearms. In his apartment on Via Val di Bondo in Milan, police found a carefully hidden 20 grams of heroin, 30 grams of milk powder for cutting it, a sawed-off shotgun, two revolvers, a rocket launcher, 1,000 rounds of various sizes of ammunition, and 50 apartment keys.

Giovanni Fiore, known in Milan's underworld as Johnny Flower, was stopped by police yesterday evening in the vicinity of his home. As police were checking his ID, they noticed that something had fallen out of his pocket. It was a little envelope of heroin. At this point, they slapped the handcuffs on him. Afterwards, in the course of their search of his apartment, they found the firearms and the drugs which confirmed suspicions police had long harbored about him: that the youth had been expanding his "activities" as a small-time criminal into the more lucrative fields of drug pushing and weapons supplier. Fiore was also known in Milan as a writer of Sicilian poetry.

His father, Ignazio Fiore, was killed on the evening of 8 December 1972. Two killers fired at him with a rifle loaded with buckshot, and then fled in a Giulia. The murder took place in the street in front of his house on Via Giuseppe Spadafora. Ignazio had run a knitwear shop for years, and only a short time before his death he had gone into a new line of work: automobile sales. Neither the two slayers nor the instigators of that murder have ever been identified.

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

Top: Giovanni Fiore,  
Palermo man arrested in  
Milan.

Bottom: Firearms and  
narcotics found in his  
apartment on Via Val di  
Bondo.



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ITALY

PALERMO INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING RING INVESTIGATIONS

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 12 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Agrigento -- The Raffadali gang had its general headquarters in Palermo. The structure and the activities of the organization charged with running a vast network of drug traffic and with being at the center of a long string of murders and gangland shootouts are becoming clearer and clearer.

Police Judge Fabio Salamone, who has been running the probe thus far, has submitted the proceedings of his inquiries to the Palermo court. The magistrate was obliged to disqualify himself once he discovered that the gang's base of operations and central organization is located in Palermo itself.

There are 13 people involved in the proceedings. The list begins with the name of Alfonso Fretto, allegedly the boss of Raffadali, home town of a good many couriers used by the gang in trafficking between Sicily and the United States.

Other Raffadali boys are Vincenzo Fretto, Giovanni Gentile, and Allonso Librici. There are several people from Palermo, too: Flora Di Patti, Mario Messina and his wife, Pietra Gambino, Cesare Piediscalzi and Gaspare Pisciotta. The others are: Diego Campocharo, from Riesi, Domenico Balletta and Isabella Despina, of Rome, and Giuseppe Gianni, from Priolo.

All are charged with criminal association, importing, exporting, and distribution of narcotics. According to a report from the Carabinieri group in Agrigento, which started the investigation, the gang had a vast, many-branched network which operated in the provinces of Agrigento, Palermo, Naples, Rome, Turin, and Syracuse.

All the accused were arrested at one time or another, but several have since been let out on bail.

The Carabinieri are also sure that the feuds that have broken out within the gang and with other Mafia cosche in the area

(they also suspect that there is rivalry between the accused and the Riesi Mafia) are at the root of the feuding that began in 1976, and which has already cost at least ten lives.

This means that the drug traffic is directly involved in the chain of crimes that started on 24 August 1976 with the ambush slaying of Giuseppe Tuttolomondo. The following year, on 26 October, Francesco Fragapane was slain.

Then came the murders of Antonino and Alfonso Di Giacomo (24 December 1977), Pasquale Fretto and Giovanni Giglio (7 February 1978), Stefano Fragapane (29 May 1978), Vincenzo Ragusa and Luigi La Porta (15 June 1978), and finally Salvatore Lattuca, who was slain on 20 July 1978.

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ITALY

INTERPOL DRUG TRAFFICKING ARRESTS IN PALERMO

Palermo IL GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 26 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Members of the Savoca cousins' cosca charged with shipping drugs from their base in Palermo. Two arrested in Holland.

Interpol has arrested two of the suspects involved in the drug traffic investigation that centered on cousins Giuseppe and Rosolino Savoca. The two arrested are Geert Van de Berg, a Netherlands national, and Stavroula Kronopulos, a Greek. News reaching Palermo is still fragmentary, and we do not know the circumstances surrounding their arrest, or even in what city they were taken.

The moment the Palermo police got the news, however, they began extradition proceedings.

By a remarkable coincidence, at the very time the man and woman were found by Interpol, another member of the gang turned himself in at Palermo's City Hall: Naples-born Antonio Calemme, with his counsel, attorneys Nicola Di Benedetto and Nino Mormino.

This investigation, which now involves 14 people in all, began in late 1978 under the aegis of Deputy Questor Boris Giuliano. The main targets of the manhunt, including Turkish chemist Ibrahim Kostu, were tailed in their movements from Naples to Milan and even to Athens. The shadowing and telephone taps went on for several months. When the police felt they had enough evidence to back up a warrant, they started wholesale arrests. A lot of the wanted people managed to escape the dragnet, though, among them the Scavoca cousins who surrendered several months ago and were recently freed on bail.

The trial began in April but was immediately suspended and the transcript of the proceedings sent back to the D.A.'s office for further investigation. In the course of the initial hearing, the accused denied the charge of drug dealing, stating that all their contacts and conversations in code had to do with nothing more sinister than a cigarette-smuggling operation.

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CSO: 5300

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ITALY

PALERMO ANTIDRUG OPERATION ARRESTS

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Franco Nicastro]

[Text] Tie-in to a long chain of murders. Anti-narcotics operation casts net over half of Sicily, finds Christian Democrat alderman in catch. Blizzard of arrest warrants blankets Palermo, Raffaldi, Priolo, and Cinisi. Probe centers on Di Cristina case.

With a snowstorm of arrest warrants a new anti-narcotics dragnet was flung out simultaneously in Palermo, Agrigento, Syracuse, and the surrounding areas. According to some leaks and announcements filtering through a tight security screen, the warrants handed down by Police Judge Marcantonio Motisi numbered at least 15, and maybe 20. Nobody knows, as of now, how many of those warrants have been served by the Carabinieri. Right now, we know only the names of two suspects already arrested. One is physician Giuseppe Gianni, 33, a Christian Democrat alderman who works for the Public Works department in Priolo, in Syracuse province. Upon his arrest by the Carabinieri, he was immediately taken to Ucciardone prison. The other is a young man from Riesi, Diego Campochiaro, arrested in his brother's house in Turin; he too is a physician, and once served as Socialist member of the Riesi communal council.

The arrest warrants cite the now familiar charges of conspiracy to commit a felony and of trafficking in narcotics.

The scraps of information currently available are not adequate to allow us to piecetoegether any overall picture of the operation. It would seem, though, that it was concentrated mainly in Agrigento province, and on Raffadali in particular, where



most of the organization was unearthed. The operations center and the brains of the gang, however, were centered in Palermo and Cinisi. This is why it lay beyond the jurisdiction of the Palermo police courts, even though so far the main figure in the investigation has been the Agrigento D.A., working on the basis of a report filed by the Carabinieri there a couple of years ago.

Recently, however, the Agrigento police judge, Fabio Salamone, sent his court's proceedings in transcript to Palermo.

The inquiries were initially triggered by a string of murders and shootouts occurring in Raffadali, Aragona, and Santa Elisabetta Belice. A number of points of contact were reportedly spotted as well between the drug traffic and the ambush slaying of Giuseppe Di Cristina in Palermo on the morning of 20 May 1978; the murder of Giuseppe Calderone, boss of the "new Mafia," and linked with the Liggio clan, killed in the summer of 1978 at Acicastello in Catania; and that of Francesco Madonia, shot to death on the road between Gela and Butera late in 1978. Madonia, who was riddled with gunfire as he rode in a car, was believed to be the "heir" -- or at least the right arm to Di Cristina. The feud that started in 1976, however, gave rise to sundry other crimes. According to the Carabinieri, there is a connection between the narcotics traffic that ran from Sicily to northern Italy and thence to the United States and the murder of Giuseppe Tuttolomondo (August 1976), the disappearance of Francesco Fracapane (October 1976), and the ambush slayings of Antonino and Alfonso Di Giacomo, Pasquale Fretto and Giovanni Giglio, Stefano Fragepane, Vincenzo Ragusa and Luigi La Porta, winding up with the murder of Salvatore Lattuca.

Judge Motisi's warrants hit hardest, according to reliable sources, at the Badalamenti clan in Cinisi, and those of the Frettos and the Librici in Raffadali. The latter are reported to have provided the organization with a number of couriers. Word is that the list of people for whom arrest warrants have been issued begins with the name of the boss of Raffadali, Alfonso Fretto. There are several Palermo citizens on it as well. According to the investigators, the gang had operating bases in Naples, Rome, and Turin as well.

In the course of the big sweep they searched a hotel in Cefalu, owned jointly by a man and his wife, who is said to be related to the boss of Mussomeli, Giuseppe Gengo Russo, who reputedly ruled all the Sicilian Mafia cosche until his death.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

AUTHORITIES EXPECT INCREASE OF HEROIN FROM MIDDLE EAST

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Aug 80 p 24

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "The Smuggling of Heroin into Sweden Is Increasing"]

[Text] The smuggling of heroin from the Middle East into Western Europe has increased so sharply that a dropping off of prices can be expected on the Swedish narcotics market. Several thousand kilograms of heroin have left laboratories in Iran, Iraq and Pakistan and been smuggled out to the West this year.

According to Interpol's statistics, more than 350 kilograms have been confiscated so far this year. The largest number of confiscations and the largest quantities confiscated were reported by Yugoslavia.

Interpol reports 47 quite large confiscations and raids directed against heroin smugglers during the period from 9 January to 25 July 1980. No fewer than 29 of those raids were carried out by the Yugoslavian police. Most of the raids were executed in the border town of Gradina. It can also be perceived from the statistics that Turkish heroin couriers predominate. Turks were involved in 33 of the 47 raids which were reported. The great majority of the receiving organizations are located in West Germany, where more than a million Turkish citizens are residing. It is also from there that the Turkish gangs dealing in drugs are forcing their way into the Swedish narcotics market more and more.

80 Kilograms

The Belgrade Police reported the largest confiscation of heroin so far this year from Bogoridca in Gevgelia. As an exception to the rule, it was a West German citizen who was caught with 80 kilograms of heroin as he entered the country on 10 April. The narcotics were concealed in 76 linen bags. They were located on a sheet-metal compartment welded above the floor of the West German's automobile.

The other large-scale confiscation was carried out by the police in Wiesbaden, West Germany, on 21 July. Fifty kilograms of heroin were confiscated. Eleven Turks were arrested.

More than 800 kilograms of heroin were confiscated in western Europe last year. According to all indications, even larger quantities will be confiscated this year. That means that 6 or 7 tons of heroin will be successfully distributed in Western Europe before the end of the year.

On the Swedish drug market, the plentiful flow of hashish and heroin has not dried up. Heroin is very easy to obtain in all of our densely-populated areas. At present, the National Criminal Police's Narcotics Section is implementing several important detection projects. What they expect to accomplish by that means is to get a bill authorizing the use of sophisticated methods of detection--electronic monitoring by means of so-called "bugging" methods, among other things--passed as soon as possible in order to be able to put a stop to the ravages of the drug-dealing gangs.

9266  
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

POLICE SEIZE 80 KILOGRAMS OF HASHISH DESTINED FOR DENMARK

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Aug 80 p 24

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "Swede Nearly Sabotages Confiscation of Drugs"]

[Text] A Swedish stevedore nearly became a monkey wrench in the machinery recently when the Criminal Police in Copenhagen broke up a gang dealing in narcotics. Because of the mistake, the load of drugs--80 kilograms of hashish in a grandfather's clock aboard the Swedish ship "Vasaland"--went to Halmstad instead of Copenhagen. The stevedore tipped off a newspaper regarding the discovery, but the consignee never got the news of that and fell right into the police's trap.

It was 31 July when the ship got to Halmstad. It had originally been destined for Helsinki by way of Copenhagen, Danish customs and police had been forewarned, but the vessel never arrived. When it was being unloaded at Halmstad, a container was winched down onto the quay. The consignee was a private individual in Copenhagen. Customs took an interest in the container, and a dog trained to detect narcotics indicated that it contained drugs. There were five tall grandfather's clocks in the container. The clocks appeared to be completely intact but the dog continued to indicate the presence of narcotics. When they finally cut the wooden lining open in one of the clocks, they found 16 kilograms of hashish in cakes.

The customs people called their Danish colleagues, who hurried to call the police, and the latter, in turn, asked that the grandfather's clock be sent to Copenhagen by rail. The news had already been spread there, and the Copenhagen police no longer had much hope that the consignee would come to the free port and claim his goods.

A foreign woman who was listed as the consignee had left the country hastily.

Nevertheless, the police were patient, and they placed the woman's residence in central Copenhagen under surveillance. On Friday, a man came to the free port as a proxy for the woman and picked up the parcel. The grandfather's clock was loaded onto an automobile which was followed to the woman's address. There the police intervened. Four people were captured and a total of 64 kilograms of hashish were removed from the clocks. Four people were arrested and several suspects are being sought. Up until the present, the police have confiscated more than 600 kilograms of hashish in Copenhagen this year. The portion of that total which was confiscated in this case was all intended for the market in Copenhagen, where a good many young people from Sweden, Norway and Finland go to buy small amounts.

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SWEDEN

## BRIEFS

ILLEGAL VALIUM PRESCRIPTIONS--Two physicians in private practice have provided addicts with large quantities of tranquilizing agents. The National Social Welfare Board has now turned them over to the new committee which has charge of such cases. Two additional physicians are expected to be turned over to that committee soon. The two belong to the group of physicians in the Malmo area who were examined by the National Social Welfare Board and the municipal medical officer of Malmo earlier in the year. It was primarily those doctors' prescriptions for habit-forming psychopharmacological drugs which they wanted to look into. The investigation showed that many patients regularly had psychopharmacological drugs prescribed by telephone. In one case, the patient had gotten no fewer than 65 prescriptions for valium called in without any contact with the physician closer than a telephone call. Also, patients with known addictions to alcohol and medicines regularly obtained medications which are classified as narcotics in the National Social Welfare Board's listings. The National Social Welfare Board also points out, in its report, that the doctors' case books were maintained in an unsatisfactory manner. In many cases, there are no patient case books at all. The doctors can probably expect both disciplinary consequences and the withdrawal of their right to prescribe medicines containing narcotics. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Aug 80 p 24] 9266

PHONES MAY BE DISCONNECTED--"Perhaps we will have to reconsider the question of telephones in the closed national correctional institutions since we now know that pay stations are being used for such purposes," the National Prisons Board chief, Bo Martinsson, has told DAGENS EKO. The background for this statement is provided by the fact that an inmate in the closed Hallby institution was able to conduct his drug deals--among other things--by telephone at the prison. Pay stations which the inmates can use are located at a number of closed institutions. At others, such as Kumla and Hall, a system is used in which all telephone conversations have to take place subject to monitoring by staff personnel. The question of the discontinuation of telephone pay stations is being discussed now by the National Prisons Board and will come up at its next session in September. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Aug 80 p 24] 9266

FOUR CHARGED IN SMUGGLING--Three women and a man have been arrested in Malmo under suspicion of engaging in narcotics smuggling. The women had a total of 834 grams of amphetamines on their persons when they were captured. That quantity is worth a little more than a quarter of a million kronor among addicts. The man who is suspected of being the brains behind the smuggling showed a passport with a false name. When he was identified, it was demonstrated that he belonged to a family which has been involved in smuggling drugs into Sweden on many occasions. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Aug 80 p 24] 9266

SENTENCED FOR CANNABIS TRAFFIC--The fourth sentence in the big narcotics mixup in Orebro has now been pronounced by the Orebro district court. A 27-year-old man who had been wanted for a long time in his absence, suspected of serious narcotics offenses, was arrested during the summer, imprisoned and now has been sentenced to 3 and one half years of imprisonment. He is suspected of having carried out deals involving at least 35 kilograms of cannabis, a part of which he had bought from a Dutch couple who had been sentenced previously. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Aug 80 p 24] 9266

CSO: 5300

COUNTRY SECTION

TURKEY

OPIUM PRODUCTION, USE, ABUSE REVIEWED

Istanbul HURRIYET 8. GUN in Turkish 3 Aug 80 pp 10-14

/Article compiled by HURRIYET NEWS AGENCY, HURRIYET ANKARA BUREAU, HURRIYET  
ISTANBUL NEWS CENTER: "From Poppy to Heroin"/

/Text/ "Cipher:

"(Attention Very Secret and Important)

"From Interpol Headquarters to all branches:

"Narcotics traffic on European market down. Prices up in Europe and United States. Dealers saying supplies will become plentiful in next 2 weeks. Be alert for production and dealing in days ahead. Run special checks at borders. There are strong indications Turkey will be transit center. Report any incident immediately."

One week after receipt of this encoded message, Italian police arrested 19 Turks in possession of 1 billion /liras?/ in heroin in Trieste.

The narcotics trade is considered one of the most lucrative businesses in the world. And the police of every nation, the international police organization Interpol and narcotics smugglers are playing tag with each other from one shore to the other.

And it is because of this that the police of the world want to dry up heroin at the source. This is also why they look with suspicion on opium, the raw material of heroin, and on the poppy from which opium comes.

Because of this suspicion, poppy production in Turkey has been considered a great threat for years. Poppy cultivation in Turkey has become a big problem. Even assuming a political nature, it is one of the elements causing coolness between Turkey and the United States.

Yet opium poppies are not used only to produce heroin. Opium poppies have a very different meaning for Turkey and the Turkish peasant. When poppy cultivation was banned, thousands of peasant families mourned its passing.

Now, let us go back 6 years.

Holiday in Afyon

The year is 1974, it is July, and there is a holiday atmosphere in Afyon.

The Afyon peasant has been reunited after 3 years of longing with the poppy, the unforgettable, the irreplaceable, the cash in his pocket, the fire on his hearth, the medication for his children, the roof of his home, the indispensable oil in his kitchen.

With a decision on 30 June 1971, the Turkish government had banned poppy cultivation in Turkey as of 1972. It was said that America had wanted poppy production banned in Turkey for a long time and that the decision to ban had been made under pressure of the United States because it had promised to give credit for the purpose of creating new job opportunities for the producer, the peasant.

Poppy cultivation was banned as of 1972. Anatolian poppies had been cultivated for about 3,000 years, ever since the Hittites. Four hundred years before Christ, Hippocrates, the father of medicine, showed opium gum to be a remedy for certain illnesses.

The total ban on poppy cultivation like this threw the peasant into shock -- because the poppy was everything to the peasant.

Then on the 15th of July in 1974, then Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was going to come to Afyon. And he was going to bring the good news himself to the inhabitants of Afyon that poppy cultivation would be permitted.

The people of Afyon and peasants from the surrounding area were preparing happily to welcome Ecevit; they were streaming into Afyon.

But the same day was also to bring one of the greatest events of our recent history: Sampson conducted a coup against Makarios in Cyprus.

Ecevit received news of the coup while in the air en route to Afyon. He mentioned it in the speech he made in Afyon; the program was cut short and he returned to Ankara. Five days later the Cyprus Peace Operation took place.

The Cyprus Peace Operation and the release of poppy cultivation occurred at the same time. Many were to claim that the resumption of poppy cultivation was one of the reasons for the embargo which the United States later applied against Turkey.

The current U.S. ambassador in Ankara, James Spain, may be considered an expert on opium poppies. Mr Spain, who had served in Turkey from 1970 to 1974, said in an article entitled "America, Turkey and the Poppy" which he



wrote in THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL in 1976 [as published; reference is to TMEJ, Summer 1975, p 295] :

"Cyprus has dominated American relations with Turkey for most of the past year and it may well turn out that the Cyprus problem will have a decisive long term impact on the relationship. However, although the poppy problem remains in the background, it is making itself felt. The poppy problem may reappear even if a satisfactory solution to the Cyprus problem is found."

Actually, the United States had been struggling with Turkish poppies ever since the founding of the Turkish Republic. It even had recourse to the League of Nations of the time to implicate Turkish peasants. Ataturk, too, was extremely sensitive to this issue. Our American Ambassador Ahmet Muhtar watched the American press from day to day and reported to Ataturk. Using the constitutional powers of the president "to preside over the Council of Ministers," Ataturk made recommendations to the government on narcotics smuggling. He called for the most stringent measures to be taken. When Turkey ratified the 1912 Hague Convention and the 1925 and 1931 Geneva Conventions, American newspapers reported this as "President Mustafa Kemal's Christmas present to mankind."

#### Poppies and Opium

The fear of poppy production in Turkey stems from the opium obtained from the poppy and the heroin which is produced from opium.

To obtain opium from poppies, it is necessary to make an incision in the poppy head, which we call the "kelle," after it has flowered. A gum oozes from the incision. This gum turns dark and solidifies on exposure to air.

Without incision of the poppy head, no opium can be obtained.

When the ban was rescinded, poppy cultivation was permitted in seven provinces. And poppies are still cultivated in these seven provinces, which are:

Afyonkarahisar, Isparta, Burdur, Denizli, Kutahya, Usak, Konya (Aksehir, Beysehir, Doganhisar and Ilgin Districts).

When the Council of Ministers permitted poppy cultivation to be resumed, it also made another decision. There would be no slashing of the pods, thus opium gum could not be obtained and conversion of the poppies into narcotics would be prevented.

Opium is actually a very important substance in medicine. When poppy cultivation and therefore opium production stopped in Turkey, other countries began growing poppies to produce the opium needed by the world's pharmaceutical industry. Opium is the raw material of analgesics, sedatives, anethetics, and sleeping and cough medications.

#### Fears Unfounded

Police organizations which feared that the poppies grown in Turkey would be converted into heroin after Turkey rescinded the ban on poppy cultivation saw with time that Turkey's control measures were extremely effective and that no conversion to opium is being allowed. For example, in 1979, 87,991 people worked 77,677 decares to produce 11,714 tons of poppies. All of these poppies were produced under control. According to appraisals, only 450 decares were cultivated outside the controls with 350 people producing outside control.

Turkey's success in controlling poppy production has been praised both by all nations and by all international organizations, including the United Nations. It is now known that the poppies produced in Turkey are not being used in the manufacture of opium and later heroin.

#### Narcotics

Poppies are not used in the manufacture of narcotics in Turkey, but there are nations which use poppies to manufacture narcotics. Because it is such a profitable business, narcotics manufacture goes on, especially in the Middle East and the Far East.

Aside from substances such as sugar, protein, rubber and oil found in the opium compound that comes from the poppy pod, there are also alkaloids such as morphine, heroin, narcotine and codeine.

Morphine is obtained by subjecting raw opium to certain chemical treatments. Morphine is a narcotic which quickly causes addiction.

Heroin, considered one of the most dangerous narcotics, is also extracted from opium. A person with a secluded location, some oil drums, a simple still and a little experience with a chemical called acetic anhydride can manufacture heroin. Foreigners have taught the process of making heroin in Turkey. They still continue to teach this process and are trying to use opium brought in from outside Turkey for conversion into heroin in Turkey.

#### Heroin Manufacturers

In 1974, an Austrian family named Jonas came to our country for the purpose of seeing Turkey's natural beauty and historical riches and to sample Turkish hospitality. This is what Rudolf Jonas, Christine Jonas, Fredich Batik, Christia Resch and Volfang Resch told their relatives in Austria. However, when they arrived in Turkey they went to a cheap hotel on Itfaiye Square in Ankara now known as a flea-bag instead of visiting historical and tourist spots. The family at first attracted no attention, spending their days in their hotel rooms, going out only for meals. They were interested in neither historical sites nor scenic beauty as they had told their friends in Austria.

While the mystery of the hotel room grew, a Turk, long-haired, sunburned and about 40 years old, began coming to the hotel on Itfaiye Square almost every day and going to the Jonas family's room. Days and months passed in this fashion, until one day the hotel was surrounded by Thompson-toting police teams.

Narcotics squad teams from the Ankara Security Directorate raided the hotel. When the Jonases' room was opened, there was a modern laboratory set up inside. Bubbling pots and stills sat around. The family had made the room into a heroin factory. First opium was reduced to base morphine then converted into heroin. The Turk who had been coming to the hotel was Izzet Gunduz Sariyer, who was to become Turkey's first heroin manufacturing expert and would take the nickname "Professor." The five members of the Jonas family were arrested, but Sariyer got away. The Jonas family took advantage of the amnesty law and returned to their country, while Professor Izzet Gunduz Sariyer went east where he continued to manufacture heroin in the way he had learned from the Jonases. He, too, was arrested one day in Diyarbakir, but came under the amnesty and was released. In Germany, where he went with a false passport, he was again arrested, this time by German Police, for manufacturing heroin and was placed in the Diesburg Prison. Now in addition to serving a stiff sentence in Diesburg, Sariyer is also suffering from tuberculosis.

While the first heroin laboratory in Turkey was being introduced in this way, Iranians were also teaching heroin conversion to our citizens along their border. The profitable business was attracting everyone's attention; everybody was becoming a professor. Many heroin laboratories have been raided since that day. There are still active laboratories in our eastern regions which operate under primitive conditions but produce pure heroin. More and more of these laboratories operating in caves in the mountains of Lice or in desolate corners of Palu District in Elazig crop up every day. Billions in heroin are being confiscated. The people who escape flee the country. But the Turkish police force has a thesis which it has defended for years in its fight with narcotics smuggling and which it has finally impressed upon the delegations from the UN committee on narcotics, which is: "The opium used as the raw material of the heroin seized in Europe is not of Turkish origin but comes from the Far East and the Middle East. Turks are only couriers in this business."

#### Drug Traffic

Turkey, the bridge uniting Europe and Asia, has become a transit station in drug traffic. Drugs coming overland from the Far and Middle East pass through Turkey in transit and go on to Europe. Some of the raw materials are left in Turkey where they are converted into heroin and sent on to Europe. Political unrest in Near and Far Eastern nations works to the benefit of the smugglers. In the absence of effective state controls, they are able to operate freely and send all the drugs they want to Europe via Turkey. They think they have it made if they get through Turkey without being arrested.

Members of this drug underworld began using a heretofore hidden potential in carrying out their operations. After that, the number of Turks arrested with narcotics abroad increased and the image of the "Turkish smuggler" arose -- produced by the use of our workers as couriers. At first they were paid DM 5,000 for this job, but it has now become very risky as the result of tight surveillance especially by German police. Underground dealers, however, are still using Turkish workers, seeking them out and raising the pay. The fear of arrest does not affect our workers as much as the love of a little money. And once into this business, there is no getting out. The dealers of the drug underworld know that a tip-off would be the end of them and do not hesitate to use this as a trump card.

The advantage in the wide use of Turkish workers as couriers is that it is easy for them to move about. So Turkey's value to the drug traffic is only in its serving as a transit center. The drugs passing through Turkey not only poison Europe but most of the time are exchanged for guns instead of money; the death-spitting machines are then sold in nations in political turmoil, thus earning twice the profits. As for our workers, the tools in this operation, their numbers increase a little every day in foreign prisons where they are serving stiff sentences.

Tragic End

While on the subject of narcotics, let us just mention some of the others.

The major narcotics are these:

Morphine, heroine, hashish, cocaine and marijuana.

There is also a synthetic widely used in America -- LSD.

Narcotics are used in various ways:

--orally  
--sniffing or smoking  
--subcutaneous or intervenous injection.

Narcotics affect the nervous system, causing gradual deterioration of the brain. Narcotics addicts feel a driving need to use these substances no matter what the cost and risk everything to obtain them.

Even in Turkey, it is reported that there are 50,000 to 60,000 habitual users of hashish and 100,000 occasional users.

Dr Aydin Uluyazman, a specialist in emotional and nervous disorders, says that users of hashish and other narcotics all suffer some emotional disorder. "Narcotics addicts rarely live to see 30," he said.

Stating that a general poisoning occurs in the bodies of hashish and narcotics users, with rapid deterioration of the organs, Dr Aydin Uluyazman said:

"Even a cold can bring death to a hashish addict, because hashish and other narcotics so ravage the body that it has no resistance to even the slightest infection."

The poppy, the innocuous plant of the Turkish peasant can become the most dangerous of drugs if abused. Fortunately, controls do not allow this to happen in Turkey.

#### Alkaloid Factory Begins Operation

At last we will take control of our poppies, which we have been selling abroad in bulk and then paying foreign exchange to buy back as medicinal raw materials. The Afyon-Bolvadi Alkaloid Factory is now beginning trial production and is expected to go into full operation in November. The alkaloid factory, for which the ground was broken on 22 August 1976 and which cost 1.6 billion liras, will be managed under the Soil Products Office.

The alkaloid factory will be the fourth largest in the world and will handle all of the poppies produced. These facilities will produce 90 tons per year of such medicinal substances as morphine, codeine, "dianin", thebaine and papaverine, and will accomplish an annual savings of foreign exchange of \$1 billion. Methods will be researched for using the poppy waste in the paper, plywood and composition board industries.

The factory will make it possible to increase poppy production and increase the earnings of the poppy producer. The Soil Products Office in Turkey paid the producer 23 liras per kilogram for poppies in 1979. It will buy at 36 liras per kilo in 1980.

#### Poppy is Everything in Afyon

Despite occasional Western unfairness, virtually accusing Turkey on the subject of narcotics, the people of Afyon say, "We are not raising poppies for drug smuggling. The poppy feeds us; it is our life. The poppy is our life force. When it dies, we will die."

The poppy, production of which has been declining every year as restrictions increase, is used for everything by the people of Afyon.

Afyon residents, noting that average oil production is 45 kilograms of oil per 100 kilograms of poppy seeds, say that the food they make with this oil is delicious and that no other oil can take its place. Poppy seed oil is used for salads, pastries, pilaf and cooking meat, as well as in virtually all food preparation.

Poppy producers claim that the poppy, which is the raw material of many tranquilizers and pain killers and whose green leaves make a delicious salad, also prevents hardening of the arteries and say that a beverage made from the fermented capsule relieves diarrhea and soothes the stomach.

Poppy-seed pastries are delicious, and poppies boiled with sugar make candy that one cannot get enough of. The best medicated candy in the world is made by mixing poppy seeds with jam. A paste of the seeds of the blue poppy are used in making cakes. The oil cake is fed to animals as a healthful fodder. The dried stalks are burned for fuel or used for thatching roofs.

The poppy is a cultivated crop which does not exhaust the soil. It leaves a field well prepared for a following crop. Because it is harvested early, a second crop is possible on irrigated fields.

Dazkiri Mayor and poppy producer Hasan Karabulut points out that the Turkish peasant has never engaged in narcotics smuggling, that his turning to such an evil is unthinkable and says:

"What water is to a fish, poppies are to us. Our village grows poppies to fill our stomachs, not for smuggling or to poison people."

8349

CSO: 4907

TURKEY

HEROIN SEIZED, TURKS ARRESTED IN BELGIUM

Istanbul MILLIYET In Turkish 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] The largest case of heroin smuggling within the last 10 years in Belgium was brought to light with the arrest of 3 Turks in a TIR truck bearing Turkish plates. It was reported that 20 kilos of the seized narcotics were heroin while 2 kilos were hashish.

During the raid, which was carried out as the result of Belgium Narcotics Bureau cooperation with Dutch and German police, a car that had been following the TIR fled. A signal was flashed to all Belgium border posts to find the car and a giant manhunt began.

Police refused to disclose the TIR's plates-reportedly Turkish-or the names of the individuals arrested. The officials said, "We are keeping these secret for a while so as to not jeopardize the search for the fleeing car."

Despite the lack of definite details, it is being maintained that the TIR with Turkish plates entered Belgium from Germany and that it was bringing the heroin into Holland or, contrarily, that it was bringing the heroin, which had entered Holland by the sea, into Germany. According to Belgium authorities, the heroin's market value is close to 5 million dollars (nearly 400 million Turkish lira).

The TIR was stopped in the town of Zolder in the Limburg region, which is known for its coal mines and where Turks living in Belgium generally congregate. The truck was taken to a depot by the Hasselt Criminal Police.

Belgian and Dutch police, who are known to have been in pursuit for a long time of a large ring suspected of using Turkish vehicles, reported that the problem of whether those arrested this time are "mules" or "ring members" will be cleared up today.

The Turks were interrogated for nearly 6 hours and were not allowed to speak with anyone. Even the request of the Turkish Consulate General was not substantively answered for 24 hours.

Although it is now being asserted that the 3 Turks are former parliamentarians and aside from rumors that the Turkish truck had Dutch plates, there is no definite information available.

The Belgian press and radio have characterized the incident as "a great success for the Belgian police" and "the arrest of the largest ring."

CSO: 5300



UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS DISCOVERED--London, 9 Sep (LPA)--British customs investigators today flew to Holland, in connection with the discovery of 3 million pounds worth of cannabis resin, on the south coast. On Sunday [7 September] a dinghy containing about 1 million pounds worth of the drug was found drifting off Christchurch, Dorset. And on Monday a walker on the beach a few miles away at Studland, near Swanage, Dorset, uncovered sacks containing about 1,000 kilos, worth about 2 million pounds. A senior customs investigator said tonight: "We are reasonably certain that the find on the beach is connected with the cannabis found in the dinghy." Hampshire and Dorset detectives have joined the customs investigation. Tonight they appealed to anyone, who was in the Studland area since September 3 and saw anything unusual, to get in touch with their nearest police station. [Text] [LD100525 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2052 GMT 9 Sep 80]

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