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JPRS L/9364

23 October 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 45/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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BURMA

DRUG SUPPRESSION EFFORTS IN MANDALAY NOTED

Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 19 Sep 80 p 4 BK

[Article by Khin Thi: "Narcotic Drugs Suppression in Mandalay Division"]

[Summary] The fourth meeting of the First People's Assembly decided that narcotics drugs are a threat to the entire nation and, therefore, should be combatted through a national movement. In accordance with the decision taken, the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs directed the People's Police Force headquarters and through it, the state and divisional people's police forces to take effective action.

"Accordingly, between 1974 and July 1980, 4,763 court cases were filed in Mandalay division under which 6,893 people of both sexes were arrested. Narcotic drugs worth 5,890,285.50 kyat were also seized.

"Between January and July 1980, 246 court cases were filed under which a total of 440 people--385 males and 55 females--were arrested and charged. Narcotic drugs--6.77 kg of heroin, 31.551 kg of opium and 5.569 kg of marihuana--worth more than 600,000 kyat were also seized.

"The heroin and opium were smuggled in from the border areas by black-marketeers who resorted to all sorts of methods using roads, railways and forest routes to bring the drugs in. Mandalay division people's police force personnel who were members of the drug suppression branch, with the assistance from township and ward people's council members, were able to investigate and arrest three major gangs which used Mandalay as their base for distributing and selling drugs.

"Acting on a tipoff, the residence of U Hla Baw, alias U Tun Nyan, in Bawdigon ward of Mandalay Southeast township was searched and six packets of heroin each weighing 5 kg were uncoveredd.

"Working on this source, another gang led by a woman which was using an underground vault to hoard drugs and distribute them from its Mandalay center was also arrested. When the residence of a 20-year-old Ma Myint Yin, alias Yang Hon-sha--a Chinese woman--who was using "Myat Thit Mon" noodle

and tailoring shop at the corner of 19th and 82d streets, May Gagiri ward, Mandalay Northwest township, as a front to deal in heroin was searched, it was learned that two plastic boxes each containing 1 kg of heroin, five packets of heroin and nine small packets of heroin each weighing 5 gm--a total of 2.795 kg--of heroin worth about 228,250 kyat were seized. Thirteen persons of both sexes, including Ma Myint Yin, alias Yang Hon-sha, were arrested and charged.

"Taking further action, 1.072 kg of heroin worth 5,000 kyat were seized from the residence of Ma Kyi Sein, alias Ma Nyein, at No 54, Pyelon Chantha ward of Northwest township. Continuing their investigation, Mandalay division drug suppression personnel arrested Aung Myint of Mandalay's Athawkayama monastery's "two tigers" compound together with 1.2 kg of heroin. At the same time, Daw Hkan Sar, alias Daw Aye Sar, and U Tun Kyaw of Maymyo's Ward No 1 and block No 3 were arrested. Acting on the information supplied by them, .24 kg of heroin in four packets were seized from Ma Way, alias Mipon, and Maung Su, alias E-an, of Malika compound, Mawya Giwa ward of Mandalay Northeast township.

"Later, another search conducted at the residence of Sha Kay-kyin, alias Thet Kyi, in Mawya Giwa ward resulted in the seizure of seven packets of heroin weighing 4.2 kg and worth 35,000 kyat."

The members of the third gang were arrested when "27 penicillin bottles containing heroin weighing 46.22 kg [as published] and worth 4,000 kyat were seized in a search conducted at the residence of U Einda in Pyegyimyatshin ward, Mandalay Northeast township. A further 17 packets of heroin weighing 850 gm and worth 8,000 kyat were also seized from the Miphaya compound of Mawya Giwa ward at the residence of Shan women Daw Ae Tun and Daw Aye Yon both of whom had smuggled the heroin in from Taunggyi."

Mandalay Division drug suppression personnel with the cooperation of the township and ward people's council members are continuing their investigation and search for drug dealers in Mandalay.



Leader of the heroin gang Ma Myint Yin, alias Yang Hon-sha, who secretly distributed heroin from the base in Mandalay.

BURMA

HEROIN WORTH 30,000 KYAT SEIZED IN TANGYAN

Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 22 Sep 80 p 6 BK

[Text] People's police force has been endeavoring to apprehend dealers and distributors of heroin in Tangyan township. Accordingly on 28 August, police seized about .5 kg of No 4 heroin worth 30,000 kyat hidden in a haystack in Namhu village of Tangyan's Mong Keng village tracts.



[Photo Caption]

Aik Lu, alias Yang Law-hong, owner of the heroin seized at Namhu village in Tangyan township seen together with his heroin packet

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN DEALERS JAILED--Moulmein township court No 2 on 7 September handed down a 10-year imprisonment sentence to Kyaw Win, alias Maung Maung, and a 5-year jail term to his wife Ma Ngwe after the two were found guilty as charged under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The case was brought to trial after the couple was arrested together with about 2.5 ounces of heroin on 13 September 1979 when they sold heroin to an undercover agent in Moulmein. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 Sep 80 p 6 BK]

PROME HEROIN SEIZURE--On 10 September, Prome police station officer U Thein Ngwe and Subinspector U Tin Tun searched the sandal shop of Maung Tha Aye in the presence of witnesses and found about .25 ounce of heroin. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 Sep 80 p 6 BK]

POLICE CRACKDOWN--Rangoon, 28 Sept--Under the narcotic drug suppression campaign being carried out in Rangoon Division, police arrested 421 people under the Narcotic Drugs Law during the first eight months of 1980. A total of 325 cases, including 112 cases under Section 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law were opened. The amount of drugs seized by the police were 21.31 kilograms of opium, .004 kilogram of opium solution, 448 1/2 grams of heroin, 20.839 kilograms of marijuana, 41 vials of pethadine and more than three ounces of cocaine.--(H) [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Sep 80 p 8]

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MORPHINE USERS SENTENCED--Yesterday, a group of morphine users was sentenced by the West Jakarta State Court. They were Wong Kok Ming, age 27; Gouw Soen Sen, 42; Liauw Tjin Tjong, 26; Sukiyanto, 29; Sutadi Tjandra, 32; Liauw Woen Siang, 25; and Lele, 24. Wong Kok Ming received a 6-month prison sentence while the others' final sentences were 5 months. Judge Suhartini's sentences were in accord with those of Judge Samsi M. Noor. All of those arrested since 21 March 1980, received a sentence. During the charges the prosecutor said that they have stored, possessed and used and distributed morphine up to 20 bundles in the Tanah Sereal district of West Jakarta. The police searches made it impossible for them to escape any longer and some were taken by surprise in the midst of using drugs without a doctor's prescription. During the court session the accused confessed openly that they frequently used morphine, but had always refused to distribute/buy or sell it. When asked where they obtained the drugs they answered from friends. However, they never gave the names or addresses of these friends. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Aug 80 p 3] 9556

RAW OPIUM CONFISCATED--Six kilograms of opium were confiscated through an operation of the joint teams, Kodak (Police Regional Command), VIII, Langlangbuana and Kobes (Chief Command) 86, Bandung. The opium is being tested in the laboratory to determine if it is genuine. The police seized 2 of the kilograms of raw opium from J. J., alias D. D., 33 years old, a resident of Maleer, Bandung, on 6 August. It appears that it was given to him by R. S., a 30-year-old person. That day the police also searched the house of R. S., who during questioning confirmed that the opium found in the house of J. J. alias D. D. was a deposit from Mrs I. D. and her husband, F. O. alias G. B., residents of Depok village, Trenggalek, Jatim. The joint police teams continued their pursuit of Mrs I. D. and finally found 4 more kilograms of raw opium. Lt Colonel R. Hasan Mustafa, quoting from the confessions of the accused, said the raw opium dealers ring (syndicate) had been operating since last July. Through the KD bin SP Mrs I. D. successfully contacted Mrs M. R. M., resident of the Ngroyom, Ponorogo District, Yatim, and then received a sample of opium the size of a thumb. With this sample, Mrs I. D. left for Jakarta, but it was rejected because it wasn't the 'tengkorak'

■

(skull brand). Before returning home, Mrs I. D. stopped at the house of Mrs R. S. in Bandung. Two weeks later, R. S. received a package of raw opium weighing about 2 kilograms from Mrs M. R. M. This was then passed on to J. J. alias D. D. However the police were successful in confiscating it before it was sold. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Aug 80 p 8] 9556

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PAKISTAN

CHARAS, HEROIN SEIZED BY COAST GUARD

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Excise Police with the help of Coast Guards yesterday seized charas, opium and heroin worth Rs. 15 crore, it was officially stated here.

Following a clue, the Excise Police was keeping a vigil on every vehicle entering the court yard of Barha market located at Super Highway, 15 miles from the city.

After few weeks of hectic efforts the Excise Police succeeded yesterday and unearthed the narcotic's dump.

The Excise Police with the help of Coast Guards, Drug Squads headed by Major Fida raided the market and recovered 116 maunds of charas, two and a half maunds of contraband opium and 1000 grams of illicitly manufactured heroin, and arrested two persons, namely Mohammad Gul Khan and Juma Gul, on the spot.

Further investigation is in progress.--APP

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

TWENTY MAUNDS OF CHARAS SEIZED--The excise police seized 20 maunds of charas from a den in the Sohrab Goth areas on Tuesday. According to reports, one Ameen was running the racket of charas in the Sohrab Goth area when the excise police with the assistance of the Pakistan Coast Guards, raided his den and hauled him up and seized the charas. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 2 Oct 80 p 3]

CHARAS SEIZED--Peshawar, Oct. 1--About 150 kilograms of contraband charas worth about Rs. 10 lakhs was seized by the Customs Anti-smuggling Mobile Squad No two, Peshawar, in an operation on Kohat Road on Tuesday evening. Customs sources said that two occupants of the motor car used for smuggling have been arrested. They are Shakoor Asghar and Qaiser Khan of Swabi.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 80 p 12]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE CAUGHT SELLING MARIHUANA

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

[Article: "Two Corrupt Policemen Have Sold Marihuana Valued At 5 Million Baht"]

[Text] Two corrupt policemen joined a gang engaged in selling drugs. They used a car to transport marihuana valued at 5 million baht from the northeast and sold it in front of the Utaphao Air Base. Their hope was to become very rich. The police "got wind" of this and arrested them without force. All the evidence was seized.

Concerning the corrupt behavior of these people in uniform, a DAO SIAM reporter in Chonburi Province has reported that at 1700 hours on 18 August, Police Second Lieutenant Sawek Changmai, the officer on duty at the Ban Khot Commune police station in Sattahip District, Chonburi Province, led a group of policemen to intercept and arrest the criminals operating in front of the Utaphao Air Base in Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. It had been learned that a large shipment of marihuana would be secretly shipped here from the northeast and sold in front of the Utaphao Air Base. The police thus sent a force to intercept and arrest the criminals.

Following this, a lead-colored Toyota sedan, license plate No K-0026, arrived and parked suspiciously in the area mentioned above. Inside the car were three men. The police came out of hiding and revealed their identity. They arrested the men and searched the inside of the car. They found 17 bags of marihuana, each weighing 3 kilograms, valued at approximately 5 million baht. They then took all three suspects and the evidence and conducted an investigation. It was learned that they were Police Sergeant Major Banlu Nguanthaisong and Police Lance-Corporal Sombun Phutthachat, who are policemen

stationed in Sakon Nakhon Province, and Mr Sene Wongsaman. Mr Sene confessed to all the charges, stating that he had regularly cooperated with the two police officials in transporting the marijuana from Sakon Nakhon to sell it in the area mentioned above. As for Police Sergeant Major Banlu and Police Lance-Corporal Sombun, both refused to confess and they both denied knowing anything about the matter. However, the police have placed them under arrest and are continuing the investigation in accord with the law.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NARCOTICS POLICE IMPLICATED IN SHOOTING

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Police Shoot Witness to Silence Him Out of Fear That He Will Reveal Their Corrupt Actions. Heroin Planted. Suspect Shot In Downtown Area"]

[Text] A brutal murder was attempted in the middle of Chiang Mai in front of hundreds of people in front of a theater. The gunmen were probably policemen who ambushed the man in order to silence him. The [would-be] killers were accused of pushing heroin and so they made a plan to murder the person after a show of power failed to intimidate him.

At approximately 0900 hours on 6 August 1980, Mrs Saibua Wongsuchai, age 38, a wealthy woman who resides in Chiang Mai Province, tearfully told the newspaper that her son, Mr Sakraphi, age 20, who lives at 19 Charoen Prathet Road, Soi 6, Changkhlan Commune, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, had been ambushed and cruelly shot in downtown Chiang Mai in front of the Suriyong Theater in Chiang Mai Province. This occurred at 2300 hours on 17 July 1980 as he was returning home on his motorcycle, with his wife, Mrs Siriphon Wongsuchai, on the back, after leaving his store at the Braza Center.

The gunmen hid near the entrance to the house in front of the Suriyong Theater. When Mr Sakraphi and his wife drove up, the gunmen instantly shot him in a loud burst of gunfire. Three bullets hit Mr Sakraphi. One hit him in the right side of the stomach, penetrated his lung and entered the right side of his chest, lodging in the neck. Another bullet hit him in the right arm, penetrated the body and came out the other side. But Mr Sakraphi managed to turn around to look at the two gunmen so he could remember them. When this occurred, large numbers of people walking nearby rushed up to see what had happened and the gunmen took this opportunity to flee by car.

When he learned of this, Police Second Lieutenant Sawat Chanthaprida, the officer on duty at the Muang District police station in Chiang Mai Province quickly hurried to the scene and rushed Mr Sakraphi to the Chiang Mai Municipal Hospital in critical condition.

From the investigation and information obtained from the person wounded, it was learned that Police Sergeant Sanan Kawichai and Police Sergeant Seni Phonwattana were the two gunmen. They tried to murder [Mr Sakraphi] in order to silence him. Both police sergeants were attached to a dangerous drugs suppression unit subordinate to the Chiang Mai provincial police headquarters. The police therefore arrested Police Sergeant Sanan Kawichai and Police Sergeant Seni Phonwattana and detained them at the Muang District police station. The next day, the two policemen put up bail. This made Mr Sakraphi fearful that they would come and kill him at the hospital and so he requested protection from the police. Police Colonel Satcha Krasaewet, the Chiang Mai provincial police superintendent, sent police to stand guard in front of the room in order to prevent Mr Sakraphi from being murdered. Because, around the middle of 1978, on 8 July 1978, nine police officials from the narcotics suppression unit subordinate to the Chiang Mai provincial police headquarters under the command of Police Second Lieutenant Mangkon Thapphanet and including Police Sergeant Major Bunpluk Plienplaek, Police Sergeant Seni Phonwattana, Police Sergeant Kawichai, Police Sergeant Suthat Katsakun, Police Sergeant Prachan Sifan, Police Corporal Chaiwat Anongthong, Police Corporal Phairot Rattanapradit and Police Private Yongyut Chaisawat went and arrested Mr Sakraphi across from the Chang Khlan Mosque on Charoen Prathet Road, Soi 11.

Police sergeants Seni and Prachan went to search Mr Sakraphi but Mr Sakraphi would not let them search him. He reached into his pants pocket himself and showed them that he did not have any drugs on him. He said to the policemen: "What right do you have to come and search me!" Both police sergeants said that they were police officials. Mr Sakraphi told them that he would turn out his pockets for them to see. Both policemen showed their displeasure at this, cursing: "Damn you, who do you think you are? Are you looking for trouble?" Mr Sakraphi said: "I'm evil and so are you." Both policemen were very displeased and [Seni] began hitting him with his fists. He hit him in the mouth, saying "Good, I'll plant it on you." While this was going on, Police Sergeant Prachan went to Mr Sakraphi's car and planted the narcotics he had brought along, saying "Hey, how come you said you didn't have anything?" Mr Sakraphi shouted "I won't, I won't. You have planted the narcotics on me."

Police Sergeant Seni, who was guarding him, spoke calmly but Mr Sakraphi was still yelling and so he hit Mr Sakraphi three or four more times, saying: "Don't shout, you!" But Mr Sakraphi continued to yell. Police Sergeant Prachan then hit him in the face along with taking out his pistol and pointing it at his head, saying: "Do you want to yell some more!" Mr Sakraphi became frightened and stopped shouting. This event was witnessed by Mrs Urai Dunlaphan, Miss Suri Sattraphai and several other people. Mr Sakraphi was, therefore, charged with having narcotics in his possession and taken to Chiang Mai provincial police headquarters.

Following this, the police filed a report that the defendant had confessed. But when Mr Sakraphi read this, he refused to sign it. This led to the two policemen mentioned above constantly threatening him. But Mr Sakraphi still refused to sign because he believed that he had been framed by the police. While he was being detained, a person came and told him that if he paid the police 30,000 baht, the case would be dropped. But Mr Sakraphi told the man that he did not have any money and that he was not guilty. Thus, one of the policemen asked: "who are your parents?" He replied that his mother was Mrs Saibua. The policeman said "Good, I will arrest your mother too."

By the time the case reached the court, 21 months had passed. The judge decided to dismiss the case. After the case had been dismissed, Mr Sakraphi immediately pressed charges against all nine of the policemen involved. He charged that they had used their positions to frame him, that this had damaged his reputation and that they had engaged in such corruption in order to put the blame on him and give him a heavy sentence. This led to these corrupt policemen threatening Mr Sakraphi constantly. Sometimes these corrupt policemen ran into his car with their car. Also, one high ranking official and one influential person in Chiang Mai Province tried to get Mr Sakraphi and Mrs Saibua to withdraw their charges. But neither was willing to do this. When they saw that Mr Sakraphi was unwilling to withdraw the charges, they made plans to murder him.

Then at 2300 hours on 17 July 1980, Mr Sakraphi was shot, apparently by the two police sergeants mentioned above. But neither policeman has confessed, even though the wounded man has confirmed that it was them. Mr Saibua, his mother, thus brought the matter to the attention of a reporter because she was afraid that [her son] would not receive justice since these policemen are very influential and their superiors are helping them.

11943
CSO: 5300

BARBADOS

BUSINESSMEN PLAN ANTIDRUG VIGILANTE GROUP

Barbados ADVOCATE NEWS in English 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Ivan Clifford]

[Text]

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Wednesday, (CANA) — As the crime rate continues to rise in this small British colony, a group of businessmen has outlined plans to form their own vigilante group and, Premier David Gibbons has again urged Bermudians to help police stamp out the drug traffic menace.

Police Commissioner L.M. "Nobby" Clark meanwhile has upset many of the island's lawyers who represent drug pushers by saying the attorneys should back off and let culprits "stew in their own juice", in Court.

Crime statistics for the second quarter of 1980 show an increase of 20 per cent — a rise that is worrying the police and Government in this tourist island with a population of 57 000.

Plans by businessmen in the "back-of-town" section of Hamilton to set up their own vigilante group to fight crime in their neighbourhood have, however, been slammed by the Police Commissioner.

He told the Press: "Vigilante groups are just bad news. People cannot go and take the law into their own hands".

The proposed group was revealed by one of the businessmen, Frederick "Skipper" Ingham, a karate expert who has been rejected by the Opposition Progressive Labour Party as a candidate in

the next general election, now widely expected to be held this November.

He said about 10 men carrying concealed weapons — sticks — would take to the streets shortly. "We will have concealed weapons whether the law likes it or not", said Mr. Ingham. "We are dealing with hard-core gangsters out there, guys who walk around with machetes".

He said the businessmen's actions had been prompted by a spate of break-ins in Court Street — notorious centre of the island's mushrooming drugs trade — in recent weeks.

He also claimed police did not check doors at night on Court Street as they did on Front Street (Hamilton's main thoroughfare).

Commissioner Clark said a senior officer would be speaking to Mr. Ingham.

"We cannot have people going around with offensive weapons assaulting other people.

"There is no reason why they cannot have a neighbourhood patrol, but they are not going to be allowed to assault people", he said.

There were other more constructive ways in which back-of-town businessmen could help the police, said Mr. Clark.

"If they have names then let them give them to us. Mr. Ingham talks about taking physical action against people. Let him come to Court and give evidence with the police of the things he sees".

Claim denied

The Commissioner also denied Mr. Ingham's claim that police patrols do not check doors. "Most break-ins are being carried out through rear windows or openings where police do not have access".

Meanwhile Premier David Gibbons has told Bermudians in a Press statement that they have a "plain, inescapable duty" to help the police put a halt to drug traffic.

"None of us can stand idly by in the face of such a challenge to law and order and indeed to society as a whole," he said.

"The fabric of our society is much too closely-knit to allow this cancer to exist, much less to grow in malignancy".

The Premier's statement on law and order came after an armed attack on a Warwick parish resident and a policeman's home had been fire-bombed. (Five youths have since been arrested and charged with the fire-bomb attack. They will be tried in the Supreme Court. Three fire-bombs were thrown at the policeman's home. One petrol bomb destroyed the family's car).

"The incidents emphasise that Bermuda has a small hard core of violent, ruthless criminals, and strongly reinforce recent calls in many quarters for full co-operation with the police, especially where drug traffic is concerned", said Mr. Gibbons.

Last month Commissioner Clark blamed "sheer bloody greed and laziness" for the 20 per cent increase in crime figures for the second quarter of 1980.

Outspoken Cabinet Minister Mr. Harry Viera has fuelled another crime-related controversy by calling the Bermuda Bar Council "weak" and accusing it of failing to police its lawyer members.

Mr. Viera, the Minister without portfolio, said in a Press statement that unless there was wholesale co-operation in the fight to curb drug traffic in Bermuda "we will have more drug related crimes and a generation of zombies".

The Minister spoke of "crafty" lawyers dazzling Supreme Court juries, and said that the "misty-eyed" approach to the drug problem had not worked anywhere.

Mr. Viera was adding his support to three lawyers who wrote to the daily Royal Gazette newspaper concerning the Police Commissioner's criticism of drug pushers and the lawyers who defend them in Court.

The furore started when Commissioner Clark said that lawyers were making considerable amounts of money by defending drug pushers who paid them with the proceeds of the illicit drug trade.

"I know of only one law firm which refuses to defend them", said Mr. Clark. "I wish the others would back off and let them (pushers) stew in their own juice in Court".

Hitting back, the Bar Council said anyone accused of a criminal charge had a constitutional right to be defended by the lawyer of his choice.

The Council agreed that every lawyer had a duty not only to his client but to the community, the Court and the administration of justice.

"It is not, however, an advocate's duty to decide whether or not his client is telling him the truth. It is not relevant whether

an advocate believes in his client's innocence", the Council said.

"He may or may not do so, but it is his function to be his client's advocate, and not his judge".

The Commissioner's remarks prompted a letter to the Gazette from lawyers Geoffrey Bell and Alan Dunch, who said they doubted very much if there was any law firm in Bermuda which would refuse to defend an individual because he was charged with a drugs offence.

"Mr. Clark's wish that other firms should follow such a practice similarly reflects no credit on him, and is both abhorrent to any lawyer and contrary to the provisions of the Bermuda Constitution," said Mr. Bell and Mr. Dunch.

The letter supporting the Police Commissioner came from three other lawyers, Peter Smith, Mark Ray and Kieron Unwin. They said they had found it necessary to counter the "wholly erroneous impression", of an advocate's duty to his client.

Entering the fray, Mr. Viera said he supported the stand taken by Mr. Smith, Mr. Ray and Mr. Unwin. "The misty-eyed approach to drug traffic has not worked anywhere", he said.

"As long as drugs offenders are just fined — which is part of the overheads — and crafty lawyers can dazzle juries, the problem will continue.

"There is no magic answer. But surely part of the answer must be increased education and help for the victims, and to come down as hard as hell on these pusher parasites", Mr. Viera said.

Commissioner Clark has since said he stands firmly by his "let them stew" comments. "I have no regrets about my statement", he said.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

MILITARY JUNTA CONTEMPLATING LEGALIZING COCA PRODUCTION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 5

/Text/ New York, 28 August (PL)--Officials of the Bolivian military regime raised the possibility of legalizing the large-scale cultivation of coca to earn revenues because of the difficulties it has had in obtaining credits due to its international isolation.

Foreign journalists questioned in La Paz several weeks ago identified Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez as one of the proponents of this proposal, according to the LATIN AMERICAN WEEKLY REPORT.

Remember that Arce Gomez recently warned that the United States "will have to be guided by the consequences" if it continues to withhold assistance to Bolivia to combat the drug traffic.

The obvious participation of known drug traffickers such as Jose Baptista Abraham of Santa Cruz in the preparation and financing of the coup and the important posts they were given in the Bolivian administration as compensation forced Washington to withdraw its assistance.

According to the WEEKLY, the mental stability of the Bolivian minister has been questioned by U.S. diplomats, but no one questions--the WEEKLY states--the support the drug mafia provided the coup plotters on 17 July.

The WEEKLY reports that a drug dealer from Santa Cruz traveled to La Paz shortly after the coup with \$70 million to help amortize the foreign debt since a payment needed to be paid immediately. Bolivia's foreign debt is over \$3.7 billion and this year alone the nation must pay \$160 million to amortize its debt.

The LATIN AMERICAN WEEKLY REPORT points out that the obvious participation by drug traffickers in the Bolivian government has earned it international rejection. Five weeks after the coup, only 17 nations have recognized the junta. Some observers, the WEEKLY states, have labeled the supporters of Garcia Meza as "political lumpen" and it goes on to say that "Garcia Meza unquestionably lacks the support of any significant political force."

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COLOMBIA

ANIF HEAD: FIGHTING DRUGS IS A LOSING BATTLE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 10-A

[Article by Eduardo Gomez]

[Text] Popayan--The director of the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF), Ernesto Samper Pizano, said that imposing punishments for growing cocaine as the government is now doing is like throwing water on a time bomb.

He added that the only result of destroying and imposing punishment for these crops will be hatred and resentment on the part of the people for a state (that of Colombia) which has given them perhaps no legitimate opportunity for survival. He added that this path would lead to degeneration into a social and economic problem of tremendous magnitude.

Advice to Cauca

The spokesman for the ANIF said that following talks with the Cauca government secretary, Jeremias McLano Sanchez, it was concluded that the ANIF will provide advice and experience in this matter to a team of Cauca university and professional people interested in studying this serious problem in greater depth.

As will be remembered, the private body promoted the most important forum in Bogota on a national level on trafficking in and consumption of marihuana, from which gathering the book "Marihuana--Legalization or Punishment" emerged. It is a collection of all of the reports and contains a foreword by Samper Pizano himself.

Raising Coca--A Final Step

Expanding on the nature of the problem of illicit growing in Cauca, the director of the ANIF explained that this is without a doubt one of the most serious problems that area is experiencing currently--the cultivation and sale of the coca shrub. It is not possible with coca, as we (the ANIF) proposed in the case of marihuana in the Sierra Nevada, to hope that simply

by destroying the crop grown, solutions can be found to the very profound problem of the people who have come to the cultivation of coca or marijuana not as a point of departure, but as the end point, a desperate measure, because they have not found any way out of their situation in another type of crop or any support provided by the state.

At another point in his statement Samper said:

"We do not agree with the use of a blind and punitive procedure. If there are plans to destroy the coca crop, first there would have to have been thought about what alternatives will be offered these persons (engaged in cultivation) to replace their crops. Finally," the spokesman for the ANIF said, "we reject the government procedures in this regard, because they are totally blind and at odds with the real situation."



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COLOMBIA

ANTIDRUG TREATY WITH U.S. DISCUSSED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Editorial]

[Text] The literature on agreements in international law to unify the campaign against crime in various countries, to facilitate extradition, to make detection and police mechanisms more flexible in order to identify the bandits and capture them is now profuse. How well has it served? Evaluation is difficult, and although the fact alone that such treaties have been signed is indicative of a state of mind on the part of the government, their efficacy remains limited to small territorial areas. Therefore it is impossible to calculate the scope of the Barco-Christopher antidrug treaty, although a simple scanning of it shows it was conceived in basic good sense.

This treaty was signed in Washington a few days ago by Colombian Ambassador Virgilio Barco Vargas, as one of his last actions before heeding the compelling appeal of leaders and friends to return to this country, and Undersecretary of State Warren Christopher. And along with the main theme of drugs, it deals with such others as bribery, tax evasion and the obstruction of justice. If the treaty is to be at all functional, the matter of bribery is of singular importance: it has become one of the main vices in administrative morality. A part of the economic surplus of the American and world superpower is channeled, through giant companies, into the corrupting of officials in these countries--like opium. There is a relation among the various parts of the Barco-Christopher agreement.

Already linked by earlier documents to the campaign against certain crimes, in the concrete case of Colombia it cannot be said that the link has been a model of efficiency. Obsolete, broken or discontinued apparatus is what in general our country has been given for these operations, while failure after failure occurs in the United States, very often the logical product of neglect of the matter, with failure to take action against drugs on its own territory. The very rich market is there. The avid demand which gives rise to and stimulates the supply is there. And while government leaders, diplomats and theoreticians in that great nation tear their hair at any

suggestion from Colombia or Latin America that some legal channel for the "underground economy" be sought, cocaine circulates there with shameless and arrogant impunity, and one can find cannabis anywhere.

It is to be hoped, then, that the treaty which bears the signature of the well-intentioned and thoughtful Ambassador Barco will not be transformed into a monument to hypocrisy, or the continuation of the one-sided law whereby the United States puts on our shoulders the bulk of the struggle against drugs, while sitting back and turning a blind eye to the consumer. Tit for tat, giving and receiving, must be the predominant juridical and ethical norm in these treaties.

Our partners to the north, so zealous and puritanical, have had little to do with the successful Colombian "operations" against drugs. For example in the truly formidable blow struck by the F-2 of our national police under the command of the illustrious Col Yacim Yanine Diaz, with the seizure of 700 kilograms of cocaine of the greatest purity in Natagaima, plus the arrest of 6 of the operators of the clandestine laboratory. Great patriotic honor is merited by those like Colonel Yanine, who dedicate themselves with talent and ability for the good and in defense of society. This has nothing to do with the treaties of the moment, but we hope that that signed by Dr Barco in Washington will be of some usefulness.

If it is to be, it is basic for the Colombian Government and political leaders to remind those in the United States in detail that they must do much more to put an end to the immense corrupting market within their frontiers.

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COLOMBIA

DRUGS, PLANE SEIZED IN BARRANQUILLA AREA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 14-A

[Article by Pedro Lara Castiblanco: "Smuggled Drugs Seized in Barranquilla"]

[Text] Barranquilla, 26 Aug--Smuggled drugs with an estimated value on the black market of something over 150 million pesos, a twin-engined light plane with United States registry, and 3 individuals whose nationality and identity have not been revealed were seized by the authorities in this capital city in recent hours, according to official reports.

In fact, agents of the judicial police and the narcotics group of the regional prosecutor's office seized about 5 million Rorer-714 pills, with a value on the black market estimated at 150 million pesos. They were in 100 cardboard boxes on board a privately owned light motor van parked in the garage of a residence at the intersection of 84th Street and 41st Road in this city.

According to the official statement, three persons were arrested at the site. Their identity has not been revealed since it is believed they are members of an international network engaged in drug trafficking, and in particular in the manufacture of hallucinogenic pills.

Plane Seized

In addition, the command of the second brigade reported the seizure of a twin-engined light plane with license plate N-501, which was forced to land in the Playa Mendoza jurisdiction, 30 kilometers from here.

The military authorities reported no arrest of the individuals on board the plane, or any drug seizures. It is believed that the plane was intended to land somewhere on the coast to take on an undetermined cargo.

Sweeping Search

Specialized patrols are carrying out a search of the zone in order to locate the occupants of the aircraft, and also with a view to finding some landing strip or illicit cargo.

Both the plane and the vehicle and its contents were turned over to the authorities, while the three individuals arrested were being held by the F-2 department of the police.

This lot of smuggled drugs is the largest seized in this capital city in recent months, where the existence of a network of producers of this kind of hallucinogenic pills has been established.

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE--Units of the narcotics group of the prosecutor general's office seized a shipment of 6 kilograms of cocaine, valued at 6 million pesos, being carried by a woman on an Avianca flight from Leticia. She had concealed the drug in a dressing case, and another portion of it in her belt. The courier was traveling without documents, but said she was Maria Marin Marulanda, 21, a native of Pereira. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 14-A] 5157

NATAGAIMA COCAINE DESTROYED--The 750 kilograms of cocaine seized by the F-2 from police headquarters at a clandestine laboratory on a farm in Natagaima, within the municipal jurisdiction of Tolima, were destroyed last Friday in the presence of a representative of the prosecutor general of the nation and the 32nd Mobile Criminal Proceedings Court judge, Dr Buenaventura Lugo Oliveros. The six individuals arrested during this successful operation were turned over to this criminal court official, who is already receiving investigative reports. As this newspaper reported, those arrested were Oscar de Jesus Ortiz Valencia, owner of the farm where the laboratory functioned, Antonio Jose Restrepo Ramirez, Hector de Jesus Garcia Gonzalez, Rosenberg Arias Montes, Oscar Benitez Ortiz and Francisco Jimenez Castro. The blow dealt the drug trafficking mafia operating in Colombia by the F-2 was termed one of the most important ever, not only in terms of the quantity of cocaine seized but because it served to disband a powerful organization engaged in this illegal activity. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 11-A] 5157

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COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

ARMS, DRUGS SEIZURE DENIED--San Jose, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has denied a report that has been circulating since Sunday that the Mexican authorities seized a yacht carrying drugs and arms for Costa Rica. According to the reports circulating in this capital, a U.S. yacht carrying 150 kg of cocaine and a large amount of war materiel that was to be sent to the Salvadoran guerrillas from Costa Rican territory had been seized. According to the local authorities, no such cargo has been seized. "True, a U.S. yacht suspected of carrying drugs was seized, but it was carrying only 150 grams of cocaine for the personal use of those in the craft, two pistols and a rifle," Col Alven Vega, director of the crime prevention unit and former narcotics director, told this agency this morning. According to him, this was established after contacting the Mexican authorities yesterday. [Text] [PA092318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 8 Oct 80]

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MEXICO

MILITARY ANTIDRUG BATTLE TO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Canador (cannabis-poppy) Plan, and Task Force Operation Condor programs, and the enforcement of the Federal Law on Firearms and Explosives are still being carried out indefinitely by the forces of the Ninth Military Zone, owing to the fact that the National Defense Secretariat has so ordered, in an attempt to reduce drugs and firearms as much as possible, or at least to prevent their proliferation.

After making the foregoing statement, Brig Gen Javier Vazquez Felix, commander of the Ninth Military Zone, told this morning paper that these campaigns are permanent, and will never cease to be implemented, because that would mean retrogression in the persistent battle that has been waged for several years against the illegal activities.

The military commander added that there is no intension whatever to terminate them, but rather the notion of intensifying them to the maximum possible extent, so as to accrue greater dividends in the destruction of drug plantations and also the collection of firearms which should, after all, be unused, because there is no reason for them to be in the possession of many individuals.

The activity of the Mexican Army forces to combat the planting and harvesting of drugs in a constant, arduous effort, exposes them to many dangers, particularly those from nature, because touring the steep mountains in search of plantations involves the risk of a possible attack from animals, and they also undergo inclement weather. Nevertheless, they never hesitate, because they realize that, with their effort, they are seeking the security of the citizens, and preventing the youth from being poisoned, as Gen Vazquez Felix remarked.

In conclusion, he noted that the enforcement of the Federal Law on Firearms and Explosives is being faithfully carried out, so as not to permit anyone to carry firearms without a reason; because they cause violence, it is the intention of this law to preclude it to the utmost extent.

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KUWAIT

BRIEFS

LARGE HASHISH SEIZURE--Kuwait, 14 Oct (AFP)--Kuwaiti customs men found 250 kgs. (550 pounds) of hashish, worth an estimated 1.2 million dollars, packed in a vegetable truck which had travelled from Lebanon, police announced here today. The truck was stopped at the Saudi border. The driver, a Jordanian, was said to have told police the drugs were hidden in the chassis by two Lebanese men. [Text] [NC140826 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 14 Oct 80]

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MALI

REPORTAGE ON INCREASED DRUG CONSUMPTION, CULTIVATION

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The theme of "youth and drugs" has led to many discussions in our country. The concerns of political and religious leaders, as well as resolutions taken in various meetings emphasize the increase in drug use among youth. Snobism, mimicry and failure by various institutions for children (schools and family) are usually said to be the cause for this increase in drug consumption. However, it is rare when vehemence used to denounce this evil and the "guilty parties" (who are also victims) is accompanied with a description of concrete preventive and repressive measures.

Reality is not comforting and moral condemnations do not go far enough. In Bamako alone, where the Brigade des Moeurs has very limited means, 10 drug arrests are made every week. National statistics are also very clear: from 1975 to mid-1979 10,018 capsules (including 20 pills each) of amphetamines and 81 kilo of cannabis (called yamba locally) were seized. There is also drug traffic for export. Between April and June 1979, 123 kilos of yamba were seized on Malians at Charles de Gaulle Airport.

These numbers represent only the tip of the iceberg, but they show the size of the phenomenon. On the other hand, Malians are not only consumers and exporters, they are also producers. Farmers (who are the number one users in Mali) cultivate yamba in Yanfolia and Guni.

One kilo of yamba can cost 55,000MFm which is the equivalent of one ton of wheat. This price increases with each step: 75,000MF in Bamako (one yamba cigarette costs 200MF) and one million MF when it reaches Europe.

This traffic occurs in a very dense and structured network that is extremely hard to penetrate. In Bamako three different levels can be seen: wholesalers who might have between 10 and 20 boxes; semi-wholesalers, with one two boxes; and the retailers (handicapped and children between 6 and 7 years of age).

Nine times out of ten, the young people who take drugs have little schooling, are unemployed and without professional qualification. This description gathers factors which can explain the expansion of drug abuses. It is good

to remember that in the traditional society, the responsibility for education was assumed by the entire community.

This structure has been dismantled by present-day economic and social developments.

Today's socioeconomic conditions are such that families confronted with daily demands of moral and economic survival, are unable to assume education for and offer assistance to their children.

Schools which are supposed to be a privileged institutions for the education of young people, have become more and more inaccessible and inefficient. Not taking into consideration the cost of schooling, more than one third of the children do not complete 4 years, more than half do not complete 6 years and 75 percent are expelled before the 9 years of basic schooling.

This creates a significant unemployed juvenile population. These young people--rejected by their families, school and the community--become very easy prey for all kinds of solicitations. Drugs then appear as a "derivative" which help one to forget and to bear moral and material misery.

The nature of the factors connected with drug abuse is such that resolution of the drug problem is tied to the solutions of other problems. The first one is the precariousness of material conditions. Work is man's main source of freedom, but its substance and moral goal must be maintained.

A first remedy to this problem could be stricter measures against those who live on drug traffic--the growers, sellers and dealers. But to treat this evil efficiently much more complex measures will have to be taken.

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AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

VIENNA ARRESTS TURKISH DEALERS--Forty-year old (Muzaffe Karayel) of Vienna-Favoriten has been detained for possessing 200 grams of pure heroin having an overall black-market value of one-half million schillings. (One gram is sufficient for some 20 "shots.") During interrogation (Karayel) disclosed that he had obtained the drug from the Turk (Mugrisch Terzi), 35, of Wiener Neustadt. (Terzi) was arrested 2 days later at his girl friend's apartment. Through (Terzi), criminal police finally got on the track of 40-year old (Fayik Simsek), who has been in hiding for months and who is deeply involved in the drug traffic in the Neunkirchen area. [Excerpt] [AU071919 Vienna KURIER in German 7 Oct 80 p 15]

HASHISH DISCOVERY--Drug investigators discovered 11 kilograms of hashish welded into the frame of a white Mercedes 200 automobile that had been parked at various places in upper Austria's Mondsee region in the past few weeks. The car was placed under observation and 26-year old Josef Leitner of Abtsdorf and 24-year old Josef Steyrer were arrested when they attempted to enter the vehicle. A search of their apartments revealed cash and savings booklets representing some 1.7 million schillings. When the car was searched by specialists, another 12 kilograms of hashish and 10 kilograms of hashish oil--presumably for transit to the FRG--were discovered in the fuel tank. [Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

DRUG DEALERS' ARREST--Three leaders of an international drug ring were arrested in Vorarlberg over the weekend. The dealers, two men and one woman, presumably supplied wide areas of Vorarlberg, Tirol and Carinthia with drugs. On Friday [19 September] 24-year-old Josef V. and his 20-year-old girlfriend Barbara T. of Brand near Sulz had been arrested. They had sold hashish in Tirol and Carinthia for months. On Saturday [20 September] 26-year-old Joerg N. from Thuerigen was appended, one kilogram of hashish and \$100,000 were found in his possession. He had taken over the Vorarlberg area for the distribution of hashish coming from Amsterdam. [AU221150 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20/21 Sep 80 p 11]

SPECIAL DRUG UNIT--Austria's special unit for so-called "covert" searches for drugs, which is reported to have 40 men, will begin its activities under maximum secrecy. Director General for Public Security Danzinger told DIE PRESSE that it would be criminally and tactically nonsensical to disclose any additional details. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20/21 Sep 80 p 16 AU]

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

ADDICTION TO NARCOTICS, DRUGS, ALCOHOL RISES

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 24 Sep 80 p 20

[Article by kl: "Number of Drug Addicts in the FRG Rises"]

[Text] Bonn--The number of drug addicts in the FRG is increasing by 5 percent annually. Drug experts confirmed this alarming development to the press in Bonn. Herbert Ziegler, director of the German Central Agency against Drug Abuse, stated that in the FRG there are 1.8 million alcoholics, 500,000 medication addicts and approximately 60,000 drug addicts. In Ziegler's opinion, it must be assumed that the number of addicts is increasing by 5 percent annually. It is significant that drug addiction among young women under 20 years of age is increasing. The number of these addicts exceeds men of the same age by 3 percent.

In the opinion of experts, the public is not being informed properly about drugs. For instance, drugs are frequently described in a glorifying and sensational manner, creating a "strange magic" for growing young people and arousing their interest in drugs. It is now up to successfully aimed information to reduce this "mystification of the drug."

Heckmann, Berlin's drug commissioner, pointed out that the number of therapy places in the FRG is still inadequate. At the present time only 2,000 therapy places are available for 60,000 drug addicts. Only the addition of new therapy places, however, could lead to a willingness on the part of drug addicts to undergo therapy. The psychologist Walter Kindermann, director of the Berlin project "Heroin addiction among unsupervised youths," is of the opinion that in addition to an increase in the number of therapy places, a new research strategy must be devised that can solve the problem of addiction, which to date has been relatively unexplored. Kindermann is demanding that instead of "curing the symptom," research into addiction should be more practical and take into consideration developmental problems of juveniles. In this respect politics and research had failed.

Gerchow, the managing director of the Frankfurt center for medical examiners, stressed the fact that the unofficial number of drug-related deaths was significantly higher than had been assumed to date. The assumption was wrong that fixers always died of an overdose. The estimated number had to be higher of those addicts who die from later consequences of addiction or who commit suicide. Gerchow doubted that the number of drug-related deaths would decrease this year.

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FRANCE

AMSTERDAM-PARIS DRUG TRANSPORT METHODS REPORTED

Paris PARIS MATCH in French 26 Sep 80 pp 54-58, 64

[Article by Daniel Houpline et al.]

[Text] At 140 [km] per hour, the express train connecting Amsterdam with Paris via Brussels each day carries dozens of drug traffickers who make up the largest European drug network. In the passages, the French customs officials, brinquebales [translation unknown], have barely an hour to "do the train." It is a permanent race against the clock that they undertake 10 times a day between Brussels-Midi and Aulnoyes, the first French terminal. Scarcely 60 minutes to discover who, among the 600 passengers, are the smugglers. For two weeks our reporters Daniel Houpline, Thierry Esch, and Jean-Pierre Van Geirt accompanied the French customs officials on their hunt for drugs. They have brought back a picture of harsh repression. Harshness corresponding to the scourge that threatens youth.

The Little Ants of the Traffic Are Beginning to Inundate Europe

Last year, the Paris-Amsterdam customs officials seized 3,195 kg of gray heroin, called brown sugar, 12,361 kg of hashish [cannabis resin], 2 kilos of Mexican hallucinogenic mushroom powder, 2,338 doses of LSD, 2,394 kg of cocaine, and 147 kg of morphine. The first 6 months of 1980 seem equally promising, since up to now 36 traffickers have been intercepted. But there are also a number of travellers who bring back from Amsterdam several grams of "shit" (grass in the argot of the dopers) for their own consumption. These latter see their doses seized. Then customs writes up a "trifle" (a paper stipulating an infraction), and remits the delinquent to the PAF (Air and Border Police) who, when it is a first offense, limit themselves to a serious admonition. By contrast, for the repeating trafficker, it is prison and a fine.

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Even Priests in their Cassocks are Carefully Searched

"Ladies, gentlemen, good day. French customs," banter one of the customs officials whom we are accompanying. "You have nothing to declare?" Silence in the compartment. The passengers look at each other. Eyes widen. "What nationality?" No one seems to understand. One could hear the beat of a fly's wings. "Passport." Universal word. Everyone pulls out his document. Including a Frenchman who, up to now, had pretended to understand nothing.

The customs official is no longer smiling. He turns blandly to him. "Where are you coming from?" "From Brussels!" "May I see your ticket?" He gives it to him. "From Brussels? But you left from Amsterdam..." The other mutters some explanations. "And you are quite certain that you have nothing to declare with customs," he continues mockingly, "because it is better to be honest with us. Well, where are your little things?" With a gesture the young man indicates a bag. "I see, we're going to have to look at all that. You have nothing, are you sure?"

The other stammers out a vague "No" and the search commences. The minutes go by, one by one. Time is against the customs official. If he finds nothing, he will have to get off at Aulnoyes. If he discovers something, the passenger will accompany him. But the time lost gives others the chance to escape the trap, because at a maximum there are four functionaries per train. Six hundred people with 4 customs officials in 58 minutes: time is very short. On average, they only inspect the baggage of one out of 20 passengers. Nothing in the baggage of the Frenchman. The customs official looks under the seat, in the ash-tray, in the mini-ashtray under the window. Still nothing. "You are alone?" "Yes," the passenger answers. "No one is with him?" he asks of the other people. "Yes," says one of them. "That girl." In a low voice, the customs official tells me: "It's all for nothing. If there is came [translation unknown], she's the one who has it. And as we don't have female inspectors, it's hid on her hind side." The man is led into the compartment reserved for customs where, with curtains drawn, he endures a complete search. His arms are studded with needle-marks. Another customs official remains in the compartment to keep the girl--an Italian--under surveillance--and make sure she does not get rid of anything. He makes use of the occasion to search--without any hope--her bag. Eyes empty, she lets him proceed. If she has drugs, she is hiding them on or even inside her body.

Sometimes a Piece of Baggage Belongs to No One

"Aulnoyes, Aulnoyes. Two minutes to arrival," bawls the loud-speaker. The couple descend, escorted by the customs officials into their office. A more detailed search is resumed. Every article of clothing--the dirty linen very dirty indeed--is taken out of the back-packs and felt along all the seams. Negative results. One female inspector would have been enough to transform defeat into success. During our two weeks of investigation, the absence of these "customs-ladies" often was cruelly felt.

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The traffickers who use this railway know this flaw. Sometimes, with a bluff, it can work. Thus, several weeks ago they let the word get out that they had a tip on a ravishing female passenger and recounted to her true horror stories in great detail about carriers whose preservative envelope containing the heroine burst thus provoking a horribly slow death with unbearable suffering following this massive overdose. The pretty young lady broke. She was coming back from Thailand via Belgium. The charter flights from Brussels to Bangkok are very cheap. She had hidden in two preservatives 80 and 120 grams of pure heroin. One hidden in front and the other behind. But this time the Italian girl did not believe in the threats of the customs officials. And hilariously the couple awaited the next train to Paris.

Outbound from France customs often finds smugglers exporting capital as well as diamond-sellers who head for Anvers with hundreds of carats which they "forget" to declare. If they are found out, they pay a heavy fine to the last farthing. I even saw one who, falling all over himself in gratitude to the customs officials, bought tickets for the customs raffle, happy to get off so easily.

A good train, for drugs, is No. 286. But the tiresome part is the Corail panoramic coaches. Those that have no compartments.

In there, the customs officials have had to be troublesome. From the instant they open the door to the car, the hostility and the silence are thick enough to cut with a knife. It happens sometimes even, when the customs official is alone, that he is physically attacked by 3 or 4 individuals, drunk or drugged, right under the eyes of the other passengers who are not involved. Some couples are entwined in their sleeping bags, and sleep the whole trip, their suitcases in a heap, back-packs in a pile. It is a struggle to get through, and one which sometimes requires [one to endure]--this has happened to me--the innocent tripping-up trick to make you fall full-length on the luggage or the tangled bodies, to the howls of laughter from the whole coach.

"Nothing to declare to French customs?" No one ever has anything to declare. Not even a carton of cigarets. The suitcases never contain anything but personal linens, and, to believe the passengers, it's been ages since they brought back any souvenirs. Strangely, perhaps, a piece of baggage no longer belongs to anyone. So, if it is not locked, the customs official inspects it and generally finds either money or merchandise in an excessive amount. The suitcase is then taken as "abandoned object." This particular day, while we once again make our way toward France, we are systematically inspecting the "hardware." "Hardware" in customs jargon means the toilets where many passengers hide what they are transporting. In the trash in the rest-rooms one often finds drugs, money, jewels, photo equipment, radios, weapons. One evening, one of the customs officials discovered in the false ceiling of the rest-room 14 kilos of heroin which fell on his cap.

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When the train stops at Mons for 2 minutes, we still have 6 coaches left to inspect. One more compartment. Why open this door rather than the one before or the one after? The customs official's instincts? Mostly experience. The customer's face. It does not bode well to be young, bearded, and dirty. And we were able to observe that it was frankly unhealthy to be North African, Spanish, Italian, or black. But the traveller in first class or with a big family is no more assured of immunity than anyone else. Hardly anyone but nuns get off easily. For priests, even in their cassocks, have been searched. In this compartment there is a young man with round glasses perched on a small turned-up nose. A small diamond sparkles on the lobe of his ear. "Nothing to declare for French customs?" No. Of course not. The train stops again. We are nearly there. The young man, hailing from Normandy, a soldier on leave--with no authorization to leave the country, moreover--is coming back from Amsterdam. The customs official searches his bag. Inside, tobacco, boxes of matches, and cigaret-rolling paper, with the corners of the box torn. "This is good," he whispers to me, "very good. The little corner of the box serves as a "smokestack" to breathe the joints." He continues his search. There is a "chilom", an Indian pipe used to smoke marijuana. "You are sure you have nothing to declare? I know you are using drugs, so you might as well give over the same [translation unknown] right away, it will save you a lot of trouble." "No, no, I swear to you I have nothing." "Fine, you go ahead of me. We're going into our compartment." He goes into the passage, and arriving before the doorway of the coach tries to escape. Vigorously the customs official holds on to him. The previous month a drug trafficker escaped this way out the window while the train was moving and hid on the roof. He fell off and was seriously injured. This time, the attempt did not work. Arms in the air, he is frisked on the spot. He could be armed. In fact, grass is found in a packet stuck to his stomach. Only a few grams. The young man snuffles. The customs official takes on a serious air. "Come now, no more fooling around. Give me everything you've got. Right now. If not, I'm calling your colonel on the telephone." Pitifully, he pulls out another small bag from his pocket. Three marijuana cigarets. "I said: everything." And a bluff. "You were followed from Amsterdam. You had a big package. You stashed it? We'll find it. Quickly now. You've got 10 seconds. When the train's left, you're finished, it's the slammer. Got it?" The other is weeping and says: "In the compartment." Stuck under the seat is a matchbox with India-rubber inside. The poor little Frenchman went all the way to Amsterdam. He thought he had bought cannabis resin. At Aulnoyes, in the customs office, he is green with fright. He surrendered everything he had. Grass, joints, in short a miniature sampler to impress his roommates, on his return, and make a bit of change. And still...his police record is clean. Both the local customs file and the national file in Paris make no mention of him. The drugs and the pipe are seized. He signs the papers. "That one there," says the customs official, "will certainly never do it again." A good scare is often more effective than a fine. When he is allowed to take another train, the soldier on leave thinks he must be dreaming. He already had visions of himself sent off in handcuffs to spend months in prison.

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If the day express trains aren't so bad when it comes to drugs, night trains--such as the 288--are excellent. On this one, the customs officials don't get aboard at Brussels, but wait for it at Feignies where it stops for an hour. For these trains, the customs officials use a different technique, for the passengers travelling in sleeping-cars tender their passports as well as a customs declaration. Reading the documents enables the functionaries to get an idea of the interesting "customers." Certain nationalities, certain professions, the age of the passenger, are all clues for customs officials, who can thus save a little time in their search. Inside these sleeping-cars and these coaches turned into dormitories, these surprise operations are generally benefic. The passenger, who is happily sleeping, is wakened from his slumber by the glare of a flashlight and the eternal "French customs. You have nothing to declare?" Yawning out his negative response, eyes swollen with fatigue, he watches bewildered as the customs official does his thing in an atmosphere that smells more like a zoo than a hotel room. It is not unusual for the customs official to leave the compartment nauseated to get a big gulp of fresh air. This particular night, on the 288, a Tunisian was sleeping quite peacefully. He was using his coat, in the berth, as a pillow. The customs officials search the luggage, the coat, and simply, stupidly, find in the pocket 100 grams of gray heroin, brown sugar. Value: 8 million centimes. Street re-sale value, once mixed three-fourths with lactose: 32 million centimes. The Tunisian, a young man, tries to struggle with the customs officials, who are obliged to put him in handcuffs before removing him from the train. The compartment is searched from top to bottom as well as the wash-stand all other possible hiding-places. But in vain. The stupefied passengers understand nothing of what is happening. The customs officials, after excusing themselves for their intrusion, bid a good night. Once on customs premises, the Tunisian gets himself entangled a bit in his explanations and fiercely denies ever having possessed the drug. A body search uncovers several grams of hashish in addition. "And this," says the customs official, "this also just fell by itself into your pocket? Perhaps I put it there myself?" "No, that I bought in Amsterdam. I will only talk to the judge and in presence of a lawyer."

The 288, the drug train, sets off again for Paris, lighter now by several hundred doses of slow death. But how many manage to get through the net from Amsterdam to Paris? How many little ants gnaw this way at the lives of other camels [translation unknown] from Paris or Spain or Italy?

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ITALY

DRUG SITUATION IN BARI DISCUSSED

Bari LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO in Italian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Vito Cimmarusti: "Drug Fever Increasing in City"]

[Text] Bari is the Apulian city where the hard drug phenomenon is most widespread. According to official estimates, there are said to be no more than 200 drug addicts; but organizations concerned with this subject know that the real figure lies between 500 and 600 with a tendency to increase rapidly.

By drug addicts is meant victims of heroin. Traffickers consider Bari the best market in the region--a market which has good future prospects.

Nearly all heroin addicts suffer from viral hepatitis, because they transmit the virus to each other by using the same syringe in injecting the drug. Who are the addicts? Inspector Santoro-Metta who is in charge of the police department's narcotics division, says: "They are young people between the ages of 16 and 22. They belong to middle-class society. What is of greater concern is the apparent recent increase in the number of young people using drugs for the first time. This is a sure sign that the phenomenon is spreading."

Through what channels is trafficking being carried on? Marshal Franco Spedicato of the narcotics division states: "The drug addicts themselves are doing the selling. This is mostly how they obtain the money to purchase the doses they need. There are small-time pushers who furnish them with the merchandise, almost all previous offenders who have progressed from theft or cigarette smuggling to retail drug trafficking."

These small-time traffickers go elsewhere to get the "stuff." They go primarily to Milan, where a gram of "cut" heroin costs 140,000 lire. Other supply markets for small-time Bari traffickers are Naples and Rome.

What about Fasano and Brindisi? "When we question drug addicts we have caught selling drugs," Dr Santoro-Metta says, "they all tell us indiscriminately and spontaneously that they got their supply in Fasano or Brindisi. But we know that this is a ruse to throw us off the track.

By this time everyone is speaking of Fasano and Brindisi through force of habit. But the truth of the matter, at least with regard to Bari, is quite different."

From 1 gram of heroin Bari traffickers extract two types of doses: the "quartino" (a fourth part of heroin cut mainly with strychnine) which is sold at 30,000 to 50,000 lire according to the degree of purity, and the reduced "quartino" (made with less than a fifth part of heroin and strychnine and marble dust or often plaster which local pushers obtain by scraping walls) sold at 15,000 to 20,000 lire.

Drug addicts make it a point to purchase heroin cut with strychnine so that they may later resort to the trick of diluting the dose, thus extracting "pick-me-ups"--as they are called in slang terms--which three or four addicts inject into themselves using the same syringe. In this way they avoid the danger of an overdose (that is, of absorbing an excess of strychnine to the point of endangering their lives) and the harmful effects of other mixtures; but they cannot avoid transmitting infectious diseases to each other, especially viral hepatitis.

However, there are many who are afflicted with cardiovascular collapse: in hospitals they are usually described as having exogenous intoxication. "This happens when the addict exceeds five injections per day," Marshal Spedicato explains.

We ran across a 22-year-old youth who only recently succeeded in escaping from heroin slavery. He tells us: "I needed a dose first thing in the morning as soon as I was awake. After the injection I slept until 1100 hours. I arose with a good appetite and ate greedily. My satiated state then caused my system to require another dose, which I gave myself in late afternoon. After that I had only to drink a glass of any alcoholic beverage to multiply the hallucinogenic effect a hundredfold. To be able to sleep I had to give myself still another dose. What slavery! How much money I squandered!"

The youth relates how he escaped from his addiction. One day last year he suffered a crisis brought on by abstinence from the drug. His father locked him in his bedroom and said to him: "Son, you will finish with the course you have been pursuing or end up in prison or in your grave." The youth spent several agonizing hours of unspeakable suffering. The abstinence crisis finally passed and from then on he was out of the clutches of drugs. "That is the whole secret," he says. "One must have the strength and courage to overcome the abstinence crisis."

What is being done in Bari to confront the hard drug scourge from a therapeutic and social standpoint?

Authority in this matter has been handed over by law to the communes, and they have the responsibility of preparing the necessary organizations and

requesting the already available funds; and the organizations being prepared in Bari, as explained by Mayor Luigi Farace, are in the form of a specialized community which will give handicraft types of work to drug addicts who want to be saved.

"In this way we propose to help them become rehabilitated socially," Mayor Farace explains. "In addition to the community there is a health organization which will perform the duties of the university antidrug center which was abolished when the communes were made legally responsible. There is an abundance of speculation about this plan of intervention. At this point, we should like only to stress the need to launch the plan as soon as possible so that it can begin to function.

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ITALY

BRIEFS

HASHISH FROM NIGERIA SEIZED--Operation of the mobile squad of Aquila. Assistant professor arrested with five students for the trafficking of hashish. Aquila--They received hashish from Nigeria in closed, wooden containers, with a picture of the president of the central African state. The illegal traffic was discovered by the mobile squad of Aquila, which arrested two young black men of Nigerian nationality, 24-year-old Akinyemi Sylvester Olusola, and 23-year-old Olayinor Eanthonny, students at the University of Aquila; 25-year-old Mario Imprescia, born in Aquila and a resident of Aquila; 19-year-old Roberta Razza and her younger, 17-year-old, brother; and 30-year-old Professor Armando Curci, assistant professor of biology and zoology at the School of Medicine and Surgery, all three born in Rome and residents of Aquila. The mobile squad, directed by Enzo Pinto, had been checking the building in which the two blacks and Professor Curci were living ever since the police had intercepted a bulky package that had a picture of the president of Nigeria painted in bright colors on wood. At first sight, it looked like an African handicraft souvenir, but upon closer inspection it soon revealed its secret. Under the picture of the president there were 27 grams of pure hashish, undoubtedly intended for the headquarters of sellers. In the apartment of the two Nigerians and in that of the assistant professor the police collected 6 kilograms of hashish, vials of morphine, syringes, and other drug equipment valued at about 35 million. [Text] [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 14 Sep 80 p 7] 8255

HEROIN SEIZED IN ROME--Accomplished during the investigation of the murder of Giuseppucci. Behind the death of the black gunsmith there are drugs valued at 1.5 billion. Two kilos and 700 grams of heroin were found in an apartment; but the examiners tend to not exclude a political motive. Yesterday, at daybreak, the police raided an apartment in a luxurious residential building at 24 Bombiani Street, in the Ardeatino section. Twenty-four-year-old Roberto Gilardi lives there. He had no previous police record. His name had emerged immediately following the crime as that of a person who had recently been in close contact with Giuseppucci. In Gilardi's possession the police found 2 kilos and 700 grams of pure heroin, having a retail value of more than 1.5 billion lire. The young man was in

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the company of a young girl and when the police knocked at the door with the customary "Open up; Police!" he tried desperately to get rid of the drug. He opened the bathroom window and threw the package containing the heroin down into the garden. But the entire building was surrounded, and thus the package fell into the hands of a noncommissioned officer of the mobile squad. The drug, wrapped in a bag that advertised the Rio de Janeiro "free shop," turned out to be hydrochloride of pure heroin, which can triple the amount of doses to be sold on the market. According to the investigators, at this point a basis is beginning to materialize that might explain the murder of Franco Giuseppucci. During the course of the interrogation, Gilardi admitted that the drug had been delivered to him by the murdered boss "for safekeeping." Maybe Giuseppucci had "played a dirty trick" on the sellers' racket (it could be that he had not paid for the heroin) or maybe he was getting ready to invade a zone that did not "belong" to him. [Excerpt from article by Cesare De Simone] [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 16 Sep 80 p 6] 8255

TWO HEROIN SELLERS ARRESTED--Two traffickers arrested in Rome. Half a kilo of heroin recovered. Rome--The carabinieri arrested two persons of foreign citizenship and recovered more than half a kilo of heroin. The operation was carried out by the soldiers of the San Pietro Company, who are under the jurisdiction of the First Rome Group, and was carried out in three stages, upon completion of investigations that had been going on for some days. First the soldiers stopped the following on Goito Street, near Termini Station, and then arrested them for the possession and sale of drugs: 19-year-old Zarcka Misura, born in Sibenik (Yugoslavia), and 22-year-old Jeyabalan Jeyanatnan, born in Kilinochichi (Sri Lanka). They had 60 grams of heroin. Then the carabinieri found another 200 grams of heroin in the neighborhood. After that, in the luggage room of the station, they found a purse belonging to Misura. In it were another 250 grams of heroin, Italian and foreign currency amounting to more than 1.5 million lire, and equipment to measure the drug substance. The overall confiscated heroin is valued at about 200 million lire. [Text] [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 18 Sep 80 p 7] 8255

HEROIN ARRESTS IN JESI--Sale of drugs: 16 young persons arrested in Jesi. Jesi (Ancona)--Sixteen persons were arrested and another 6 were released on bail by the carabinieri of Jesi at the solicitor's office of the republic following a 2-month investigation of the sale of drugs. The operation was carried out as a consequence of the numerous indications that reached Manfredi Palumbo, magistrate of Jesi. It was ascertained that heroin was arriving in the city from two main sources: one from the north; the other, from central Italy. The work of the carabinieri led to the identification of the sellers and of a receiver, a Chiaravalle jeweler who resides in Jesi. Also confiscated were 30 grams of heroin, the equivalent of 900

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doses, with an approximate value of 15 million lire. The following were arrested: 22-year-old Renato Nadalini; 23-year-old Moreno Bossoletti; 46-year-old Carlo Cerassa, a jeweler; 19-year-old Marco Cardinali; 22-year-old Alessandro Stella, a student in Rome; and the following residents of Jesi: 24-year-old Paolo Matteucci; 21-year-old Giordano Catani; 22-year-old Massimo Martarelli, a student; 19-year-old Luca Amici, and the following agents: 22-year-old Cesarino Cantucci, 21-year-old Giorgio Gagliardini, 21-year-old Enzo Novelli, 24-year-old Massimo Cascetti, 21-year-old Glaucio Cotica, 18-year-old Stelvio Callimaci, and 17-year-old M.C., a student. [Text] [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 18 Sep 80 p 7] 8255

COCAINE SEIZED IN NAPLES--Luigi Fiume, a 25-year-old drug addict (Don Guanella district, Via Piscinola) shows up in a confused state at the Cotugno hospital and forgets 15 grams of cocaine in his automobile; he has been arrested and is being guarded. This is what happened night before last at 2115 hours. Fiume presented himself in an obvious state of agitation to the Cotugno paramedics; the young man staggered, had difficulty speaking and, at first, had a difficult time making anyone understand what he needed. Then gradually it came to light: Luigi Fiume had come to the hospital because he was in a state of confusion from drug abuse. Although in a precarious condition, Fiume came to the hospital by himself, driving a Renault with license number NA E-27211, registered in his mother's name. He left the automobile parked a short distance away. He asked to be admitted, explaining that he had chosen that particular hospital because he has chronic hepatitis. When the Renault was searched by a patrol of the flying squad's fourth division, the officers found an envelope containing 15 grams of cocaine. The drug was clearly visible on the back seat; Fiume did not even try to conceal the small envelopes which were then seized. Another search made at his home gave negative results in that the officers found no other drugs. [Excerpts] [Naples IL MATTINO in Italian 15 Sep 80 p 7] 8568

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SWEDEN

REPORT LINKS INCREASE IN URBAN VIOLENCE TO DRUG ABUSE

Crime Statistics

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Hans Rehnvall: "New Survey in Sweden: Violent Crimes Increase With Increased Narcotics Use"]

[Text] Violent crimes continue to increase, and the most serious crimes increase the most. The increase is especially great in the larger cities, where it correlates with the number of narcotics users. Robberies and fraud are also on the increase, and the robbery curve is rising very sharply in Stockholm.

This comes forth in a situation report presented by the committee for crime prevention. Crimes have increased steadily since the first half of the sixties. During 1979, 23,600 crimes were reported and the committee's prognosis indicate that the figure for 1980 will be a few percent higher.

In a separate article in connection with the report, the Sociologist Madelaine Gustafsson and BRA's Development Manager Eckhart Kuhlhorn, have analyzed the figures. They say that the increase in crime seems to correlate with the "subculture" of narcotics users or alcohol abusers, which first and foremost exist in the larger cities.

More Violence

Drug use bring about various types of crimes and welds drug users together. The victim is outside the circle.

An illustration of how the crimes have increased is indicated by the figures for assault (most often on the police in connection with arrest) and felony violations against civil servants.

Incapable of Reporting

Misdemeanor, assault, has decreased in recent years--while felony has increased by 70 percent during the period from 1965-1978.

The explanation is that the police no longer is able to report all cases of assault. It is the question of wearing out the effect--everything points to the fact that the total crime rate has increased heavily, say Gustafsson and Kuhlhorn.

More Rapes

The figures for rape indicate a definite increase--but the uncertainty here is so great that it is difficult to draw any conclusions from the figures. As an example, the statistics show that rapes have increased in the Gotaborg area--but that may be due to the fact that the new Women's Center has established facilities where rape can be reported, thereby increasing the number of reported rapes.

A remarkable number of the perpetrators are aliens--but that may be due to the fact that Swedish women have a greater tendency to report rape when the perpetrator is a foreigner, say Gustafsson and Kuhlhorn.

Burglaries Increase

In 1979 over 139,000 burglaries were reported. For many years the number of burglaries has been increasing rapidly--in 1979 it was seven times higher than in 1950. During the recent years this tendency has been more uneven, and during the most recent years there has been visible reduction. During 1980 it seems that the number of burglaries is on the rise again.

Car thefts, on the other hand, continue to increase sharply. Outnumbering car thefts are thefts from cars and bicycle thefts.

More Frauds

The number of frauds is increasing again after decreasing during a part of the 70's--above all because identity control for small checks was instituted, and bank guarantee was removed. The types of fraud most practiced now is, among others, by credit cards and charge accounts.

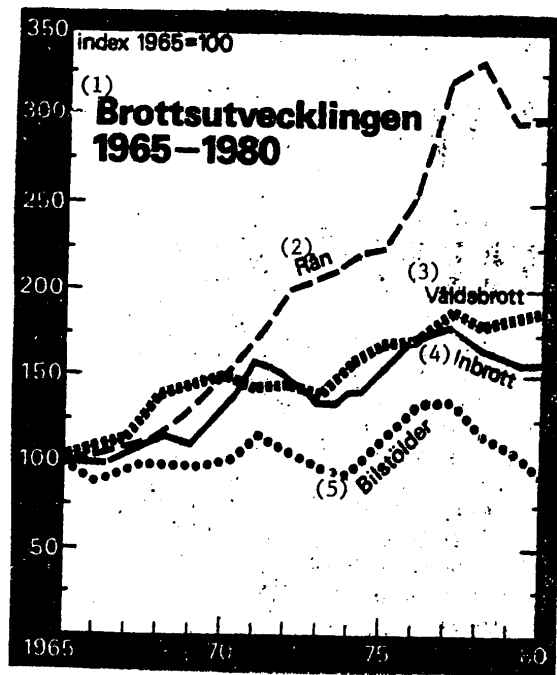
In one part of the report Professor Alvar Nelson touches on the delicate subject of crimes committed by foreigners in Sweden. He states that foreign citizens are responsible for 25 percent of all murders, 26 percent of rapes, 33 percent of the pimp cases, 23 percent of robberies, 10 percent of the narcotics cases and 44 percent of smuggling cases.

The age dispersion is not the same among the foreigners as among the whole of the population--proportionally greater number of foreigners are in the

age group which commits most of the crimes. Neither is the social make-up the same on the average. If this is taken into consideration, the difference between the groups will not be quite the same.

Professor Nelson also says that two-thirds of the foreigners, who are accused of crime, are not registered in the church books in Sweden, and thereby have very loose ties to the country.

In general, it can be said, writes Professor Nelson, that the crime tendency among the foreign citizens is more than double that among the Swedish citizens, both with regard to men and women.



- Key:
1. Crime Development
 2. Robberies
 3. Rapes
 4. Burglaries
 5. Car Thefts

Gotland Crime Decreased

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Bosse Petterson: "...But In Gotland The Trend Is Broken"]

[Text] Crime is decreasing on Gotland. During the first seven months of this year, the island had almost 20 percent fewer cases of burglaries and thefts than same time last year. These types of crimes increased by 7 percent in other parts of the country during the same time period.

The police think that it is due to the campaign against drug abuse which is conducted by the community and volunteers.

By a combination of information and prohibition it has been attempted to get a hold on drug abuse that has caused hooliganism and vandalism during the summer time, above all in Visby.

Rune Thoden of the Gotland police does not know whether it is due to a change in attitude or the outside pressure, but the situation is unquestionably much calmer in the community, he says.

Mats Sundin, who works with treatment of drug addicts, thinks that the drug-abusers, who used to come from Stockholm during the summer, are keeping away this year. That must have contributed to the drop in crime. They were scared by the campaign Falt-80 and the publicity around it, he conjectures.

For example, as of and including this year, it is prohibited to drink alcohol--even beer--in public places within the Visby perimeter and the most disorderly camping site has been closed to campers. Special park watchers have seen to it that the ban is enforced and they have also succeeded in suppressing hashish smoking in Almedalen.

The volunteers are from the Gotland Front Against Drugs, a one-year-old organization consisting of 80 individually affiliated persons, along with many temperance organizations and even the Social Democrats. The Liberal Party and the Center Party are expected to join soon.

The Front has, among other things, distributed a flyer on the Gotland ferries and goes to schools and work places to promote its cause.

--We hope our initiative spreads over the whole country, says Roland Olovsson, a member of the Front. Local movements, that cross all party-and organizations lines, are needed.

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

LIVERPOOL DRUG SEIZURE--London, 8 Oct (LPA)--Customs officers have seized about 700,000 pounds worth of cannabis in two separate operations at Liverpool docks. More than 500,000 pounds worth of West Indian herbal cannabis was discovered today on a ship. It was packed into a crate marked "personal effects," and was bound for an address in London from Jamaica. Inquiries have now spread to London. Last week about 200,000 pounds worth of the drug was found after a routine customs search of the cargo vessel, Sunderbans, from Karachi, it was disclosed tonight. The crew are still being questioned. [Text] [LD100507 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2140 GMT 8 Oct 80]

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