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JPRS L/9383

7 November 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 47/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AUSTRALIA

POLICE THWART NEW, MELBOURNE-BASED, HEROIN RING

Trial Run Stopped

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

Detectives in Australia, Thailand, and the Philippines broke up a Melbourne-based international heroin ring on its first trial run, police said yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Tom Baker, of the Federal police drug unit, said Operation Pleasure was begun in June when Victorian police heard that an attempt would be made to import heroin to Melbourne.

In July, two couriers for the ring went to Bangkok and two others went to Manila, he said. The Bangkok couriers were to buy the heroin, fly it to Manila and hand it to the other couriers for return to Australia.

Early yesterday Federal police raided four houses in Elwood, Forest Hill, East St Kilda and Armadale. A small quantity of cannabis was seized and five people taken for questioning.

Detective Sergeant Baker said he flew to Manila in June and followed two couriers around for 17 days. At the same time Thai

agents were watching the other couriers.

On 6 July John Sinclair Western and Kay Stephanie Ayers were arrested when trying to leave Thailand from Bangkok airport. Ayers was found with 300 grams of heroin, worth at least \$226,000 on the Australian market. Detective Sergeant Baker said. He said the two now faced maximum penalties of life imprisonment or death if convicted.

Detective Sergeant Baker said several of those questioned were involved with Melbourne massage parlors, but there was no evidence to suggest that the heroin was intended to be used in or distributed from the parlors.

The police action follows two recent imported drug arrests in Melbourne. A man was arrested by Federal police at Tullamarine in July, allegedly in possession of heroin worth up to \$2.7 million. And in another case, five people in Melbourne face charges of having conspired to import heroin. A Crown witness in that case has been found shot dead.

Melbourne Arrest Reported

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 4 Sep 80 p 29

[Text] Melbourne.--A man, 32, appeared in Melbourne City Court yesterday charged with having conspired with others to import heroin.

Det. Sgt Thomas O'Brien, of the Federal Police, said David Joseph Vincent, of East St Kilda, had been charged with John Sinclair Western and Kay Stephanie Ayers--who were being held in Bangkok.

He said the amount of heroin alleged to be involved was worth about \$225,000 on the street.

The alleged offence occurred between March 1 and July 6.

Det. Sgt O'Brien asked that bail be refused.

"There are a number of witnesses involved and we believe they may be interfered with," he said.

"A search of Vincent's premises discovered a false passport."

Det. Sgt O'Brien said heroin seized by Thai police was worth about \$75,000 on the wholesale market, or \$225,000 on the street.

"We know that heroin was destined for Australia," he said.

Mr Alex Lewenberg (for Vincent) said: "We have denied any involvement with the charges. Vincent is a married man who lives in Melbourne. He has assets in a company.

Mr Lewenberg said Vincent's wife, who was in court, was prepared to be a surety for her husband's bail.

Mr J.J. Caven, SM, allowed Vincent bail on his own undertaking with a \$10,000 surety and ordered him to report twice a week at the Customs House in Melbourne. He was remanded to October 23.

#### More Defendants Appear

Melbourne THE AGE in English 5 Sep 80 p 15

[Text]

Three people appeared in Melbourne Magistrate Court yesterday charged with conspiring to import heroin.

They were Gary Stuart Carson, 27, of Avondale Road, Arundale, and Lynda Marie Hobartowska, of the same address, and Deborah Joy Turner, 24, of Gidgee Court, Forest Hill.

Sergeant Diamond Killmier, of the Federal police drug unit, told the court it was alleged that Miss Hobartowska and Mr Carson were couriers in a three-way link between Manila and Australia.

Sergeant Killmier said two people were to have carried 300

grams of heroin from Bangkok to Manila. Miss Hobartowska and Mr Carson were to have then taken it to Australia. The operation failed when the first two couriers had been arrested in Bangkok.

He said that Miss Hobartowska had admitted being arrested in England for forging prescriptions and had absconded before the charges came to court.

Mr Caven, SM, remanded Miss Hobartowska and Mr Carson to appear next Thursday and refused bail. He allowed Miss Turner bail on her own undertaking to appear with a \$10,000 surety. No pleas were made.

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AUSTRALIA

## UNSUCCESSFUL HEROIN IMPORTER SENTENCED TO JAIL

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 5 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] A man behind two unsuccessful attempts to import heroin into Australia was sentenced in the Criminal Court yesterday to nine years' jail.

Mr Justice Douglas told Robert John Capper: "I have no sympathy for you at all. You're a bad man and should be punished accordingly."

Capper, 29, unemployed building worker pleaded guilty on August 18 to two charges of having conspired with others to import heroin. He was remanded to yesterday for sentence.

The charges arose out of two unsuccessful attempts to import heroin from Malaysia between February and June last year.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Douglas said that in the first venture the plan miscarried, the purchase money was lost, and no narcotic substance was obtained.

In the second, the conspirators obtained what was alleged to be heroin in a trafficable quantity. But it turned out to be caffeine, Mr Justice Douglas said.

Mr Justice Douglas sentenced Paul Canham, 25, panel beater, to six years' jail.

A Criminal Court jury acquitted Canham of conspiracy in relation to the first venture but convicted him of a conspiracy charge arising out of the second.

Mr Justice Douglas said Canham's involvement in the same

was not much less than Capper's.

He discharged Roalyn Bright, 23, shop assistant, who was Capper's girlfriend, and Stephen John Briskey, 26, laborer.

The jury acquitted Bright and Briskey of having been in the second conspiracy.

Mr Justice Douglas sentenced two men recruited by Capper as couriers to five years' jail each. He ordered that Christopher John Hunt, 19, hairdresser, be released on a \$1000 good behavior bond after 18 months.

He ordered that Christopher Howard Lotinga, 22, actor, of Caloundra, be released in a similar bond after two years. Hunt and Lotinga each pleaded guilty on August 18 to one charge of having conspired to import heroin.

The court was told that Hunt was to have been the courier in the first importation but decided, even before the purchase money went missing, not to go through with it. Lotinga was the courier in the second venture.

He and Capper were detained at Brisbane Airport on June 14 last year on their arrival from Malaysia.

Strapped to Lotinga's legs were plastic bags containing white powder, which later proved to be caffeine, the court was told.

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AUSTRALIA

## BRIEFS

DRUG THIEF SENTENCED--A man who stole addictive drugs from the home of a doctor in Thornlie was yesterday sentenced to two years' gaol. Noel Alan Goodchild (21), unemployed, of Temple Street, Victoria Park, pleaded guilty in the District Court to breaking and entering a house with intent to commit a crime. The court was told that Goodchild had broken into the house of Dr Chai Teng Yeap, of Sutherland Drive, with an accomplice named Manners (25) who had subsequently died in June of a suspected drug overdose. They stole morphine, valium and pethedene from the doctor's bag, and administered the drugs to themselves. Mr B.J. Singleton, for Goodchild, said that his client had been addicted since 16. He was facing another 12 charges, all associated with his drug problem. Goodchild had tried about three times to cure himself of the habit. He was sentenced to two years, with a minimum of 12 months. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Sep 80 p 19]

CONVICTED DOCTOR SUSPENDED--A doctor convicted in December of prescribing drugs to addicts has been suspended from medical practice for three months by the NSW Medical Disciplinary Tribunal. The tribunal also recommended that Dr Angelo Joseph Mazzaferro, 32, of Blakehurst, not be authorised to prescribe drugs of addiction under the Poisons Act for at least 12 months after his return to practice. The tribunal, chaired by Judge Staunton, has been inquiring into a Health Commission complaint that in December Dr Mazzaferro was convicted of 10 offences of prescribing methadone to known drug addicts. Giving judgment yesterday, Judge Staunton said the tribunal wanted it to be known that prescribing drugs of addiction to known drug addicts would result in de-registration or at least suspension, depending on circumstances. Judge Staunton reiterated the opinion of the tribunal "of the seriousness of the drug problem in this State and of the necessity for the medical profession to be completely scrupulous in its dealings with patients--or persons seeking the prescription of narcotic drugs of addiction." In this case the tribunal had decided to be lenient in view of the age of Dr Mazzaferro, his frankness in giving evidence and because he was attempting to help the addicts who sought his assistance. The tribunal was also aware of Dr Mazzaferro's usefulness as a doctor in the area and with the community in which he practised, Judge Staunton said. During a hearing of the case on September 8, Dr Mazzaferro told the tribunal he had modelled himself on television programs such as Ben Casey and Doctor Kildare. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 10]

AUSTRALIAN DRUG SEIZURES--Australian federal police, in cooperation with state and foreign police, have seized more than U.S. \$15 million worth of illegal drugs and arrested 25 people involved in drug trafficking in the past year. The seizures included more than 500,000 kilos of cannabis and cannabis oil, 7.5 kilos of heroin and almost 7 kilos of cocaine. The minister for administrative services, Mr McLeay, said the federal police now had 130 officers in drug-related operations supported by 70 intelligence operators. [Text] [OW110132 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 80 OW]

AUSTRALIAN HASHISH SEIZURE--Customs officers at Sydney International Airport have seized 10 kg of hashish valued at more than U.S. \$100,000 on a flight from Rome via Bangkok to Kuala Lumpur. Two women were charged with possessing the prohibited drug. Police said the drug was found in a secret compartment of a suitcase. [Text] [OW210131 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 80 OW]

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BURMA

BURMESE PAPER NOTES NATIONWIDE DRUG SUPPRESSION EFFORTS

Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 11 Oct 80

[11 October KYEMON editorial: "Preventing the Threat of Narcotic Drugs and National Duty"]

[Text] Recently, a meeting on prevention and suppression of narcotic drugs in Mon State was held at the people's council conference hall in Moulmein. The meeting was attended by Mon State people's council chairman, state judges committee chairman, state inspectorate committee chairman, members of the state drug suppression and prevention committee and chairmen of the township drug suppression and prevention committees from (?10) townships. The meeting discussed drug suppression in each township.

Such drug suppression and prevention efforts are discussed not only in Mon State but also in other states and divisions. The task to combat the threat of narcotic drugs should be carried out collectively by all the people of the country.

The fourth meeting of the first people's assembly passed a resolution calling for a nationwide movement to combat as a national duty the threat of narcotic drugs which can cause national atrophy. In accordance with this resolution, operations were launched in various states and divisions to destroy poppy and marihuana plantations. Accordingly, between 1974-75 and end of April 1979, a total of 32,893 acres of poppy were destroyed.

It is vital that the people actively participate under the leadership of the party, organization of the mass and class organizations and guidance of the people's councils concerned to prevent the threat of narcotic drugs from reaching the youths.

GSO: 5300

BURMA

**RANGOON POLICE ARREST EIGHT ON HEROIN CHARGES**

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 28 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] Rangoon, 27 Sep--Thanks to the efforts of the Crime Investigation Department and Intelligence Branch No 6, eight persons have been arrested and charged under Sections 6B, 7B, 10B and 14D of the Narcotics Drugs Law at the Hlaing and Mingaladon township courts.

On 22 August, acting on a tipoff, authorities searched a Mazda Familiar sedan, registration plate Haa/7146, and seized 34.5 gm of heroin from Kyi Nyunt, alias Aw Aye, of No 47, Bogale market street in Rangoon. Police after investigating the links in the case arrested three more persons. Charges were filed at Hlaing township court.

Four more persons were arrested when Crime Investigation Department personnel on 23 August searched air passenger Maung Ngwe Hlaing, who was bound for Tavoy, at Mingaladon Airport and found 11.23 gm of heroin. From the information supplied by Ngwe Hlaing, police also arrested heroin seller Ngwe Soe, alias Phone Gyi, of Moulmein's Daw Pu ward and brokers Kan Myint, alias Thit Sa of Moulmein's Dine-wun-kwin ward and Mya Aung of Shwe Taung ward.

Charges were filed at Mingaladon township court.

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BURMA

## BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF RAW OPIUM--Banmauk, 15 Sep--At 1500 on 9 September, a narcotic drug suppression squad led by U Tin U, Sagaing division's Banmauk township people's council executive committee member, and township Police Commander U Ko Ko Gyi searched "Aung Myitta" car approaching from Indaw at the entrance of Banmauk town. The search uncovered nine packets of raw opium from U Tun Muung of Banmauk, U Hla Pe of Nayakar village and car driver Ko Win Aung. Opium seized is worth more than 40,000 kyat and is the largest ever seized here. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 24 Sep 80 p 6]

OPIUM SEIZURE IN INDAW--A party led by Sagaing division's Indaw township people's council secretary U Kyaw Htay and township police commander U Myint Kyi, acting on a tipoff, on 17 September searched the compound of Ko Tin Tun's residence in Wayla-gon ward and found 7.6 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium. The houseowner, his nephew Maung Tin Hla, Khin Maung Thein, Maung Aung and the houseowner's wife Ma San San together with two men--Maung Zaw Yan and Maung In Khun Kham--who had brought the opium to the house were arrested. Charges have been filed under section 10B of the Narcotic Drugs Law by the township police station. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 29 Sep 80 p 6 BK]

KYAIKTO POLICE SEIZE OPIUM--Acting on information, Kyaikto city police station commander U Lian Kye, together with other police personnel and people's council members, on 21 September searched the residence of Ohn Hmote, alias Tin Sein, at Kyaikto township's Kawhtin village and found 2 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium. Tin Sein, together with his accomplices Thaug Maung and Hla Maung were arrested and charged under Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 28 Sep 80 p 6 BK]

RANGOON HEROIN SEIZURES--Acting on a tipoff, Rangoon division's Latha township police force personnel on 2 October searched the residence of Gyoh-taung, alias Than Zaw, in 18th Street and found hidden in a false panel on the wall a penicillin bottle containing 350 kyat worth of heroin, 10 empty penicillin bottles, a packet of heroin worth 50 kyat and 1,089 kyat obtained from heroin sales. Two persons found at Than Zaw's house and five men who had come to the house reportedly to buy heroin while the search was being conducted were arrested together with Than Zaw and charged under sections 6B, 10B, 11 and 14D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Similarly on 18 September,

police arrested Maung Thein, alias Linyone, Aung Myin and Sein Kyi after 16 packets of heroin worth 5,600 kyat were found from them during a search at a tea shop at the corner of Kyone Gyi Road and Shwe Taungdan Street. The three were charged under the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 5 Oct 80 p 7 BK]

HEROIN POSSESSERS JAILED--South Okkalapa township court on 29 September handed down a 10-year imprisonment sentence each to Nyunt Thein, alias Phyu Gyi of Ahlone, who was arrested with 2,500 kyat worth of heroin, and to U Mya Tun, 55, of Thumingala Street, 7th ward, South Okkalapa, who was arrested together with 5,000 kyat worth of heroin. The two were arrested on 7 December 1979 at "Thein U" tea shop in South Okkalapa by Rangoon division crime prevention division. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 31 Sep 80 p 7 BK]

HEROIN RAIDS IN MONG NAI--Southern Shan State's Mong Nai township drug suppression personnel and ward councillors on 16 September raided the residences of Maung Win and Ma Kaki in Loi Mye ward and found from Maung Win's house 5 packets of heroin worth 10 kyat each and from Ma Kaki's house 6 packets of heroin worth 10 kyat each. The two have been charged under the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 3 Oct 80 p 4 BK]

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HONG KONG

GOVERNOR REPORTS PROGRESS IN ANTINARCOTICS CAMPAIGN

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Oct 80 p 10

[Report on portion of address by Governor Sir Murray MacLehose opening the new session of the Legislative Council on 1 October 1980]

[Excerpt]

Another development, an average of 7,000 people attend the 22 methadone clinics daily while another 7,000 undergo other forms of voluntary or compulsory treatment.

"Compared with an estimated addict population of about 40,000, this figure of 14,000 under care represents good coverage," Sir Murray said.

Hongkong's campaign against the twin problems of drug trafficking and drug addiction has continued to be successful.

The number of young addicts is decreasing regularly.

The number of addicts aged under 21 admitted to drug addiction treatment centres and to the voluntary centre at Shek Kwu Chau declined by 66 per cent and 72 per cent between 1973 and last year.

This means that minors presently account for only four per cent of inmates in drug addiction treatment centres and two per cent of those being treated at Shek Kwu Chau.

"Despite a recent decrease, the price of heroin is still three times that of June last year thanks to the success of law enforcement agencies in intercepting supplies," Sir Murray said.

CSO: 5320



HONG KONG

## BRIEFS

DRUG RING SMASHED--Customs officers believe they have smashed a big Chiu Chow syndicate which imported No 3 heroin for distribution in East Kowloon following the arrest of a man and the seizure of seven kilograms of the drug. Customs officers estimated the retail value of the drugs to be \$3.2 million. Yesterday's arrest in Chung Hau Street, Homantin, was the result of a month-long investigation. /Text/  
/Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Oct 80 p 7/

THAI TRAFFICKER JAILED--A Thai factory worker was jailed for eight years yesterday for possessing \$360,000 of heroin for unlawful trafficking. Saeng Sae Lim (20) pleaded guilty before Mr Commissioner de Basto in the High Court. He was caught at Kai Tak airport with 1,619.8 grams of a mixture containing 327.1 grams of salts of esters of morphine on December 9 when he arrived from Bangkok. /Defense/ counsel said a friend in Bangkok had given him 7,200 baht (about HK\$1,750) for the trip plus 3,000 baht (about HK\$730) spending money and he was to get another 3,000 baht from a person in Hongkong to whom he was to hand over the drugs. Crown counsel Roger Maxwell, prosecuting, said Saeng had made three previous trips to Hongkong, each lasting three to four days. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Oct 80 p 10/

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THAILAND

## PRISON CONDITIONS FOR DRUG OFFENDERS DESCRIBED

## Italians in Bangkok Jail

Milan L'EUROPEO in Italian 16 Sep 80 pp 24-27, 29, 30

[Article by Giovanni Forti: "My God, To Die for a Shot"]

[Text] Bangkok--Anxious faces, sluggish faces, arrogant faces. But when we spoke of President Pertini's imminent visit, they all dropped their masks. The arrogant turned suppliant, the indifferent anguished, the anxious hopeful. Is it true that he is coming for us? Will he come here to see us? If only I could return to Italy, I would take life imprisonment. Will he get us sprung? My only hope is in him. Not mine. I don't believe in anything any more.

Voices in a Thai prison. As in Italy, there are so many of these boys; should we give them our sympathy, should they be cured? Were they looking for easy money, naive kids who fell into a trap with no way out? Or were they dangerous vendors of death, guilty of some attempted damage, who must be treated with severity? Are Thai prisons antechambers of hell, the toughest in the world, from which we must free our compatriots at all costs? Or can we say, as a functionary of the Foreign Ministry puts it, "A prison is not a hotel, and if you want to stay out of it, don't go to Thailand with the intention of committing a serious crime?"

Is it, in short, a persecution against young foreigners, conducted by the same authorities who let big-time Chinese dope traffickers prosper? Or is it the commendable iron fist the Westerners themselves have asked for?

In Laad Yao Prison at Bangkok you will find 23 of the 32 Italians locked up in Thai jails (the biggest group after the North Americans). Since official permission to enter it was denied us, we had to adopt a stratagem. This is a period when Thai irritation with Italians is at its peak. The semiofficial BANGKOK POST, accusing Signora Carla Pertini of racism, has advised her, a little rudely, to turn her attention to the Italian drug addicts victimized by the traffickers instead of the traffickers themselves.

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There are three prisons on the outskirts of Bangkok: the Medical Correctional Institute, which has nothing medical about it, but where the accused awaiting their verdict are detained; the women's prison; and the Klong Prem Central Prison. You talk with the convicts in the open, under a platform roof, [separated from them by] a small ditch, then more iron bars. There are benches for relatives and lawyers to sit on. It is like being in a zoo. To talk you have to shout.

Eight Italians are awaiting their verdicts: Franco Bargiacchi, 46 years old, accused of possessing 3 kilos of the purest heroin; Mauro Bizzi, 26, (50 grams); Remo Cigala, 25, (50 grams); Domenico Genolini, 27, (50 grams); Luciano Guarino, 27, (100 grams); Arturo Pontiello, 29, (1 kilo); Fernando Turrini, 36, (50 grams); and Alfredo Verna, 27, (1 kilo).

They do not yet quite know what is in store for them. Obviously they hope to get out the soonest possible with a few bribes planted at the propitious moment. They wear undershirts, shirts and shorts, and their beards are somewhat long. The humid heat of Thailand's rainy season is almost unbearable.

Alfredo Verna's eyes are feverish. He points to his right leg, with an ugly ulceration formed at the malleolus, caused by the heavy chain he was forced to wear around his ankle for 23 days instead of the usual 4 or 5. "I need penicillin, but there's almost none here," he says. "They make it hard to get medicine in. Generally, antibiotics come separated into a liquid and a powder, which you have to mix when you apply them. The wardens always open the envelopes to make sure that the powder isn't heroin, so the antibiotics have to be thrown out."

Verna was arrested on 27 July. He had been robbed of everything, he says, therefore he had no choice but to accept a "Chinaman's" offer. But the young Westerners who hang out between the Malaysia Hotel and the Blue Fox Cafe know perfectly well how they can be repatriated immediately: you go to your embassy and declare that you have lost your money and return ticket.

Cigala, Genolini and Turrini (two workers and the son of an industrialist), all three from Brescia, were arrested in May at the end of their vacation. "With the last of our money we had to buy presents for our wives," they explain, "but instead, like asses, we were trapped because we tried heroin. Are we dope addicts? Never! Barbera red wine is our limit..." We notify Genolini, a robust youth with a moustache, that he has become a father; his wife in Brescia has borne him a baby girl. Deeply affected and rattled, he blushes. The others hail the event and josh him. He asks us to send his wife a cable of congratulations.

"There's no heroin going around in here," they tell us. "If there's any at all, it's in the wards of the Thai prisoners. No, nobody has pummelled us. The hygienic conditions and the food are revolting. The rice, red and yellow, is dirty, with a few fish heads in it. When they cook it, the

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stench is sickening. The state gives every Thai convict 3 baht (about 25 cents) a day. They're all skinny. One died of tuberculosis right in front of me. We have never eaten that stuff, so to get decent food, we have to shell out all the time."

The wardens earn 1,000 baht a month (about \$83; bus fare costs 1 baht). "So, on the one hand, they see us as geese that lay golden eggs, to be fleeced at every turn; on the other, they look on us with envy, maybe hatred. The other day, before they took the stove away, I was cooking a fillet for myself. In came old Three Stars, who commands our ward. His eyes boggled. When do these guys ever see meat? So I gave him half."

The girls live under much worse conditions than their male compatriots. There are three if them: Donatella Picchezzi, 23, arrested in September 1978 at Chiang Mai (ancient capital of the north), caught with 2 kilos. With her was her husband, now shut away in Klong Prem. They have not seen their infant boy in Italy since the child was 9 months old. Both were sentenced to 20 years, reduced to 10 because they admitted their guilt.

About to fly home to Italy, Paola Salacrist, 27, and her boy friend were nabbed at the airport in April 1979. They were found with one-tenth of a gram, far below the quantity considered "for personal use" in Italy. Enough for a single shot on the plane. They got 1 year and 8 months. When we recounted their woes to General Sharavit, second in command of Thailand's antidrug unit (see interview following), he burst out into an ominous laugh: "Too little. They should have got 3 years. Then they wouldn't try it another time."

The third girl is Giuliana Fagnoli, 26, picked up for possession of 300 grams and condemned to 100 years, but her sentence was reduced to 50 years because she confessed, then reduced again to 25 years. An ex-hairdresser. Giuliana is the only one who is not addicted. "I was promised 6 millions," she said, as if that explained everything. Both Paola Salacrist and Donatella Picchezzi were in pitiable condition, down to skin and bone and both in a state of mental confusion, when the police arrested them. "My husband and I had been taking it for years and years," Picchezzi said. "The stuff in Italy was becoming more and more poisonous, we had less and less money, and life was getting fouler and fouler. I'm not one to steal. With this Thai business, we hoped to set ourselves up, to get money and the stuff for us, really pure. Instead. . . During the first months in Chiang Mai prison, you could get it, but then 1 day the warden wasn't around so there wasn't any, and we were all in bad shape. Then they transferred us to Bangkok. Nothing gets into the women's prison here. The people who run it are terrible. They haven't given me a valium even, and I have pains all over my body. Now . . . I don't know . . . I'd like to kick the habit when I get out--for my son's sake, too. But I haven't detoxicated myself willingly, you can't say that."

Donatella is a scrawny little creature, with big, sad eyes and a nose that dominates her sharp facial features. All three girls wear clean, neatly ironed shirts, and their hair is washed. Yet they are allowed only one shower a week, whereas the boys shower every day. This is not the only difference, nor the most serious one.

The youths in the Central Prison live in an all-Western ward. Those in some cells have managed to buy a TV set. They have a football field, where they spend almost the entire day (and must stay there even when it rains). Almost all of them work only about 15 minutes a day cleaning up. They may smoke. They may play chess (not cards). They may receive letters in Italian. When they are assigned "classes" (or grades, important for amnesty), they will get a high score simply by not doing anything bad.

But the girls are not even permitted to stay together. Picchezzi and Santacrist occupy different cells, each with only Thai women for cellmates, and sleep on wooden boards. While the boys generally have space, the women's dormitories are jampacked. "In this heat all night long, if you turn over, you dig your elbow into your neighbor. And my neighbor has leprosy. Dry leprosy, it's not contagious. After we get out, we'll be sleeping for months with our knees up and hands over our faces. Sometimes newborn pink mice fall on us. The Thai women roast the big rats. Most of them are poor. They're in for crimes of passion; they've murdered their husband's 'little wife' or castrated him. Or else they're prostitutes who've also done a little drug pushing. But the big-time Chinese peddlers, those women get out in a few days."

Discipline in the women's prison is extremely strict. You have to salute the female wardens with respect. It is rigorously forbidden to smoke (but the girls constantly sniff a medicine permitted by the authorities, a sort of Vick's Vaporub against colds). Cards, chess and games in general are prohibited. To get a good "class," a woman must learn the prison regulations by heart in the Thai language. For an excellent grade, she must memorize the rice song, the King's song and the prayers. Thus, partly to get good classes and partly to talk with the native inmates, the girls now mumble a little Thai. Many of the men do not know English, therefore to talk with their lawyers, they need help from embassy officers.

The girls must know English because they are allowed to receive correspondence only in that language; the censor has no woman translator from Italian into Thai. The women are required to work hard. Giuliana Fagnoli helps in the kitchen, commanded by a German prisoner of a certain age. This woman, with powerful biceps, speaks perfect Thai and enjoys a number of privileges. In exchange, she acts as "warden of the foreign women," as she herself specified in her plea to the sovereign for a pardon. Fagnoli sleeps with her, and the German allows her to cook Italian food for her friends.

The other two make little schoolchildren's aprons, which are sold in Italy. "Have you ever brought an apron at Standa on the Corso Venezia in Milan? Well, we make them all."

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The women may not go out into the yard; if they do, they must stay there the whole day. Standing up. In the hot sun. Or else they can choose three lashes of the whip. "An American girl was whipped," Giuliana whispers, with distended eyes.

They ask to receive letters in English and books in Italian. Paola Salacrist, with a meditative expression, asks for texts on Buddhism--"Even though," she sighs, "it's hard to concentrate on literature. The Thai women are illiterate. In the evening, their only pastime, except for delousing each other, is chatting. There's never a moment of silence. Perhaps what I miss most, more than cigarettes, is solitude."

We converse with the girls face to face, but separated from them by a light grill. Back at the Central Prison, we are again in a zoo; there are so many people that we are obliged to shout. A Thai woman shows her infant boy to an American man. The Italians are: Rinaldo Barberis, 22, condemned to 20 months for one-tenth of a gram of heroin; Giuseppe Castrogiovanni, 27, 1.0 grams (life imprisonment); Sergio Caprini, 27, 400 grams (12 years); Luciano Circi, 26, 400 grams (6 years); Marco Aniello, 32, 4 kilos (20 years); Antonio Raiano, 21, 2.7 kilos (12 1/2 years); Claudio Roveri, 29, 700 grams (10 years); Stefano Venturi, 27, 100 grams (3 years); Pietro Canali, 28, 2 kilos (10 years); Elio Fattovich, 26, 40 grams (3 years); Stefano Palucci, 25, 2 kilos (5 years); and Vito Natuzzi, 33, 500 grams (25 years).

There is no proportionate connection between the quantity of substance found and the severity of the sentence, primarily because the penalty is automatically reduced by half if the accused confesses his guilt ("Real blackmail," the young men call it). The penalties have stiffened since a new law was promulgated in 1979, and many of the young convicts were arrested after the law went into effect. Moreover, the judges enjoy a high degree of individual discretion (and corruptibility, the Italians add).

Situations differ among the 12 who have been definitely sentenced. There is the big-time trafficker, who is not an addict himself. There is the dope pusher, who thought he could make easy dough. There is the guileless type, who wanted pure heroin so that he would not risk his skin in Italy every time he punctured it, who confused Thailand with paradise. Thai heroin is actually 95 percent pure. It costs 12,000 lire (about \$14) a gram. Cut into small pieces, in Italy it can bring in 1.5 million lire [about \$1,800]. Thus, a single gram will pay for the trip. Apart from that, the rest is all gravy. Unfortunately, Thailand is no paradise. Toyland does not exist. Anyone will supply you with "snow"--taxi drivers, masseuses, hotel porters, small boys--but all of them are in league with the police. Hardly back in his hotel, the imprudent tourist who has bought 10 grams for a few hundred baht will see his room invaded by police agents. They have him. Usually with a suitable bribe (often all the money in his wallet) he will avoid arrest. Now all he can do is thank Buddha for his narrow escape, and go to his embassy to get himself repatriated. The heroin is then returned to the peddler, ready for the next prey.

Did these young Italians not know about this diabolical mechanism? Perhaps they thought they were the slyest of the sly. Even now, one of them behind bars exclaims, "Imagine if I had got away with it!" Most of them, however, have learned. Many have gone on taking shots for some time in prison, but the majority now swear that they are off the stuff for good. "I was 19 years old, and I admit it: I was an irresponsible idiot. It's not enough to say I was hooked," said Antonio Raiano. "Today I'm 21. Exactly 1 year ago, my brother came to see me. He was wearing my father's wrist watch. What about papa? I asked him. Died of a heart attack. Practically a broken heart. What I've suffered has matured me."

"Let's come clean," Claudio Roveri breaks in. "Many of the guys don't shoot it up any more, not because they've repented or anything like that, but because the stuff here in jail now costs as much as it does in Italy. And all our money goes for food." Arrested in November 1974, Roveri, from Modena, is a [prison] veteran. He saw his friend Cristiano Zanoli die at his side. "Officially from septicemia. But I saw him when he came out of the 'dark room' where they give you the works, with his face all swollen. Once I was thrown into the 'dark room' too. They beat me up until the blood came, and kept me there for 1 month. Many years ago. That won't happen to me again."

Toward the end of our conversation, Giuseppe Castrogiovanni joins us. He has to be carried from the infirmary, to which he was admitted only after long insistence by the embassy. He is suffering from a chronic form of diabetes, which has left him 67 percent invalided. "I'm depressed in the infirmary," he says, "because I don't have so much as a dog to talk to all day long. But at least I sleep in a bed instead of on a bench."

#### Thai Official Interviewed

Milan L'EUROPE in Italian 16 Sep 80 p 30

[Interview with General Sharavit Yodmani, deputy chief of the Thai Narcotic Control Board, by Giovanni Forti: "Don't Weep for Dope Peddlers"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] "I don't think the Western countries are very prudent in making so much fuss over the prisoners. First of all, look at your laws. In practice, the Netherlands encourages traffickers. You're part of the game, you're as guilty as the countries that produce drugs. You have asked us to fight against drugs. We've begun doing that, so now you can't complain of the consequences."

General Shavarit Yodmani, 46, second in command of the Thai Narcotic Control Board, smiles often, like all Thai people, crosses his small hands and small feet, then pronounces such harsh statements as we are no longer accustomed to hear in the West. He is one of the few not tainted by corruption, he explained, because he is very rich himself. Since he has been on the job, some things have begun to turn around.

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[Question] Don't you think that prison is useless for drug addicts?

[Answer] I am a policeman and I have my point of view. Drug addicts cannot be treated like tuberculars. Perhaps not prison exactly, but anyway, centers they cannot leave. Where they get rough military training--and work, a lot of work. Because their problem is that they're lazy.

[Question] And do you think you can eliminate drugs that way?

[Answer] Certainly not. We must get used to the idea that drugs will be with us for hundreds of years. But we must also be aware of the dangers, we must be alert to them.

[Question] But if the wardens supply heroin in the prisons and the police use traffickers as informers? . . .

[Answer] We have asked for names from the Western embassies that have reported such cases to us, but they haven't given us any. However, I admit that there are cases of corruption; nevertheless, the police are right to look for information. It is through this method that we make arrests and prevent part of the poison from being shipped to your country. I don't understand why you defend the culprits.

[Question] Thai laws are too harsh by comparison with ours.

[Answer] Not at all. We have simply adopted standards. Over 20 grams, it's no longer a matter of private consumption, it's peddling. Over 100 grams the penalty can be life imprisonment or the firing squad. Until now we have only shot Asians--although we wouldn't want to be considered racists.

[Question] What is your main problem?

[Answer] Conversion of opium cultivation to agriculture. Entire nomad tribes, 300,000 persons, live on this cultivation, which is integrated into their culture. We have tried to get them to raise rice, coffee and tapioca, but with limited success. It's a problem of changing the habits of whole populations, a thing you can't improvise between today and tomorrow. The West must give us more help with agricultural technicians and contributions of money.

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## THAILAND

## NAKHON PHANOM GOVERNOR DISCUSSES MARIHUANA CONTROL

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 2 Sep 80 pp 6, 10

["Pha Chivit" column by "Mosquito": "The Life of Mr Somphon Klinphongsa, the Governor of 'Marihuana' Province"]

[Excerpts] After having opened the window of "Nakhon Phanom" and looded across the Mekong River into Laos with the "Iron Bones" governor, Mr Somphon Klinphongsa, for a full day, today we will take a look inside Nakhon Phanom.

"Besides suppressing the terrorists, there is another important task that I have carried on and for which General Serm Na Nakhon, the deputy prime minister, awarded me a certificate of honor in his capacity as the 1979 chairman of the Narcotics Control Board.

"Yes. The work that I carried on jointly with members of my circle and for which I received a certificate of honor was controlling narcotics, especially marihuana. I received this certificate at the end of April but I did not go and receive it personally because the airplane [I was riding in] crashed.

"Concerning the real reason why I was taking an airplane to Bangkok, an airplane that crashed that day, I was on my way to attend a conference concerning the border problem and to receive a certificate of honor for my narcotics control activities. But the final result was that I did not do anything.

"In controlling marihuana, I have used three plans. The first plan was to have district officials go and destroy the crops. We had to make people understand that marihuana is grown mostly in restricted areas in the forests where there are streams and where the land is unowned. We destroyed the marihuana but were unable to make any arrests. As for the second plan, special district control officials stationed throughout the district made arrests on occasion. In the third plan, provincial officials recruited border patrol police and river patrol police and used helicopters in a major suppression campaign and good results were achieved."

After talking with the provincial governor, I talked with Police Officer Chomchan Chaiphum. I was introduced to Mr Chomchan, a police officer, by the "iron bones" governor. It was then that I learned that he is a policeman who is very good at seizing marihuana. The statistics show that he has made at least 20 marihuana busts each month. He told me about the problems that he has encountered.

"It is very difficult to suppress marihuana because most areas of Nakhon Phanom have many escape routes and our vehicles are not as new as those used to transport the marihuana. That is, our vehicles are not suited for such work.

"We have received very little cooperation from the villagers. I think that we should equip our men with small radios so that when vehicles carrying marihuana leave the villages, we can contact others immediately and give them definite information about the color of the vehicle and the license number.

"Some times we know that a vehicle is carrying marihuana but we cannot tell which vehicle it is. If we search vehicles that are not carrying marihuana, I can be taken to court for this.

"In my opinion, we should be equipped with vehicles suited to the work and we should have radios for sending information to other units. Also, if possible, our men should be given bonuses for each bag [of marihuana]. If this is done, they will have more enthusiasm for their work."

That same day, I had a chance to travel to Thakhen District in order to visit Mr Virot and Mr Kraiat, the joint deputy district officers. When I arrived, I was warmly welcomed by both deputy district officers. That is, they burned marihuana that had been seized along the Mekong River. The smoke covered the entire district and some female officials of the district choked and become intoxicated from the marihuana smoke.

Deputy district officer Virot told me:

"The marihuana we burned today weighed 1,800 kilograms and there is this much almost every time. When we make a bust, we burn the marihuana but it is never the last. I keep wondering when the supply of marihuana will be exhausted!

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**THAILAND**

**ANTINARCOTICS CURRICULUM TO BE TARGETED IN SCHOOLS**

**Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Sep 80 p 5**

[Article by Sommai Wongwitthayakun: "Narcotics Control In the Schools -- a Real Effort Or Just Play?"]

[Text] The deputy undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, who is the head of the Ministry of Education's dangerous drugs control program, told the newspaper that the ministry has implemented the dangerous drugs control program for the approximately 9 million students in the schools. The four elements are:

1. To stipulate a curriculum to increase all students' knowledge about narcotics.
2. To analyze the drug control curriculum for the teachers so that results are achieved.
3. To do research on the various-level students who are addicted to drugs, both at private and public schools, in accord with the 3-year program.
4. To have the teachers suggest ways to monitor the students, both while they are still in school and after they graduate.

This is considered to be another program that bodes well for the country. Its aim is to ensure that the people in the country have good physical and mental health so they can be the forces in administering and developing the country so that the country makes progress in the future.

Because at present, each day, more and more youths in the country, both in Bangkok and in the provinces, are becoming slaves to drugs, including heroin, alcohol, cigarettes and thinner. This is not a matter that adults can afford to ignore.

The Ministry of Education's drug control program in the schools, which is a good program, should be of great benefit to the youths and the country.

But looking closely at the program, it can be seen that the program is, for the most part, a long-term program that puts the emphasis on developing good habits and preferences among the youths so that they do not make a mistake concerning drugs. Thus, it will take one or several years to develop such good habits and preferences.

It is thus feared that the program will not be successful [in halting] the rapid spread of drugs among the students.

The youth drug problem is a pressing problem that adults must help each other solve in a serious and resolute manner. They cannot be passive or inactive, otherwise, the attractive drug control programs that have been established will not be able to achieve any results.

I don't know how much of this program of the Ministry of Education has been implemented, how seriously it has been carried on or if the results have been followed and evaluated.

But if we observe the present state of affairs of the students in society, it can be stated that this program has not achieved the desired results since the drug problem in the schools is still spreading throughout Bangkok and the provinces.

The committee responsible for implementing the program should review the program, seriously follow and evaluate the results and select programs whose results can be seen, such as the program of "having the teachers suggest ways to monitor the students both while they are in school and after they have graduated." Such programs should be implemented resolutely and people should help each other look after things really closely.

People should not just carry out their duties in a half-hearted or passive way. They should find a way to coordinate things with the parents in order to control and solve the immediate problem that is becoming worse and to keep it from spreading even further.

If we just wait for results from the long-term programs only, it will be like the saying: "Before the peanuts are done, the sesame will be burned."

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## THAILAND

## MARIHUANA SEIZED IN BANGKOK WAREHOUSE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Marihuana Valued At 500 Million Baht Seized In the Middle of Bangkok"]

[Text] A drug sales point in the middle of Bangkok has been destroyed. The criminals used an old warehouse on the Super Highway that students had once used to meet and plan the disorders of 14 October. The police tried to arrest them but the criminals fled ahead of time, leaving behind marihuana valued at 500 million baht.

At 2300 hours on 5 September, Police Lieutenant Colonel Pricha Ruchirabat, the chief inspector at the Sutthisan Police Station, Police Lieutenant Colonel Sansoen Seniwong Na Ayuthaya, an inspector, Police Lieutenant Colonel Surin Simarat, an inspector, and a group of officials led a force to inspect an old two-story building, occupying approximately 2 rai of land, on Wiphaodi Road in Latyao Commune, Bangkhen District. They had learned that a narcotics gang was using this building to hide narcotics in before sending the drugs abroad. It turned out that when the officials arrived, the people guarding the drugs all fled, leaving behind only lighted sticks of mosquito repellent.

The officials conducted a search and found sacks of marihuana stacked together. When they took the sacks out, they found that there were 28 sacks weighing a total of 450 kilograms and valued at 10 million baht in the country (or 500 million baht abroad). Besides this, the officials also found that the electric lights in the building had not been used; rather, the people had used candles. Concerning this building, it is not known who the owner is. However, on the tragic day of 14 October [1973], a group of students used this building to hold a meeting and make plans. At present, the officials have turned all the evidence over to Police Lieutenant Thiraphong Thamasuan, the officer on duty, for safeguarding in order to seek the "owners" and continue the case.

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## THAILAND

## BRIEFS

HONG KONG HEROIN TRAFFICKER--At 1825 hours on 11 September at the Bangkok airport passenger inspection room, customs officials noticed a man acting suspiciously and so they asked him to submit to a search. This man was wearing a sports shirt and coat. The officials searched him and found a package wrapped in newspaper hidden around his stomach. When they opened the package, they found three plastic bags of No 3 heroin weighing 1.3 kilograms and valued at 100,000 baht in the country. If sold abroad, the heroin would have been worth 10 million baht. He was placed under arrest for further investigation. From the investigation it was learned that the man was Mr Linching Chung, age 46, a resident of Hong Kong. He confessed that he had come to Thailand and transported heroin abroad twice before. This was his third trip. He had arrived on 7 September. He was returning to Hong Kong on Cathy Pacific flight No C.S. 702 but was arrested as reported above. [Text] [Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 12 Sep 80 pp 1, 2] 11943

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BULGARIA

## CONFERENCE AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLING HELD

AU271451 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Varna, Oct 27 (BTA)--Bulgaria is in the leading position and is making her great contribution to combating drug smuggling--this was the assessment made at the second international conference opened here today. It is on cooperation in combating drug smuggling. The presence of delegates and observers of Austria, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the FRG, Finland, France, the GDR, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Laos, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the USA and the Soviet Union, as well as of prominent UN and World Customs Council Union figures, ensures the efficient coordination of the actions of the administrations of the drug-producing countries, of countries situated on the traffic line and of the countries of destination of the drugs.

Opening the conference, Finance Minister Belcho Belchev emphasized that, in line with the spirit of Helsinki, two years ago in Varna the beginning was laid of the cooperation among states in the struggle to save mankind from drug-addiction. At the second conference prominent specialists raised to discussion the problems of drug production, trafficking and use. Bulgaria being on an important crossroad between the East and the West, is actively involved in international cooperation and assists in cutting off the drug-smuggling traffic.

A speech was delivered by Dr (George Ling), head of the drug department with the United Nations. He stated that the United Nations Organisation and its Secretary General Kurt Waldheim are interested in the activity and outcome of the Varna conference.

On behalf of his government, the US Ambassador to Bulgaria Jack R. Perry expressed gratitude to Bulgaria and pointed out that there was close cooperation between the USA and Bulgaria in the field of controlling the drug trafficking and this cooperation would continue in the future.

Deputy secretary general of the World Customs Union--the council for customs cooperation seated in Brussels, Mr James Clawson, also spoke at the conference.

The conference will continue five days.

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BOLIVIA

## SILES ZUAZO SAYS COUP RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] New York, 30 Sep--Hernan Siles Zuazo, former president of Bolivia, today described Gen Luis Garcia Meza's takeover last July as "the first coup d'etat caused by drug trafficking."

Siles Zuazo, head of the Democratic and Popular Unity, which won 37 percent of the popular vote in the 29 June elections, had the chance to become president of Bolivia on 4 August. He made this comment during a press conference sponsored by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.

The former Bolivian president denounced "the participation of Argentine military advisers in planning the conspiracy" and said that "we have received reports that those advisers also participated in interrogations and, unfortunately, torture."

Siles Zuazo indicated that Bolivian exports total about \$650 million annually while drug traffic income is estimated at \$700 to \$800 million a year.

He said that, during the brief administration of President Lidia Gueiler who was overthrown by Garcia Meza, "the Ministry of Interior had investigated drug traffic in order to start legal procedures." It "revealed many of the connections between the drug traffic and the military who took over."

He cited the present minister of interior, Col Luis Arce, as an example. He "owns the main transportation enterprise that transports narcotics; this is important since the transportation of narcotics brings in as much income as drug production."

He added that "as a precaution, Arce announced the death penalty for drug traffickers and subversives. However, that only insures the continuation of the repressive system."

Siles Zuazo read parts of a document written last August by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, citing the cases of Father Julio Tumiri, head of the Human Rights Assembly, and Father Juan Envis, a Jesuit, director of the "Faith and Joy" movement and a member of the Human Rights Assembly.



According to the document, Father Tumiri, 69 years old, wrote his testimony on toilet paper while he was in jail. According to that document and the testimony of other prisoners, Father Tumiri was "horribly tortured."

Father Envis, who went to the authorities to inquire about the whereabouts of other Jesuits, was also arrested and tortured, according to the document.

A letter accompanied the document. It was from "the mothers in the town of Caracoles" some 100 kilometers south of La Paz. They denounced "looting, rapes, mass arrests and other atrocities committed by the armed forces."

The former president said that "the Bolivian people are fighting against the monopoly of the communications media and weapons by work slowdowns and civil disobedience."

Siles Zuazo predicted that, before the end of the year, "that movement will have created total isolation and internal dissent within the armed forces, opening the way for a return to democracy."

Meanwhile, it was reported from La Paz that the Permanent Bolivian Episcopal Council was convoked for an urgent meeting to analyze the deterioration of relations between the Catholic Church and the military government.

The secretary general of the episcopal conference, Monsignor Alejandro Mestre, did not set a date but church sources thought the meeting would be held this week.

The sources said that the government has not complied with agreements with the church hierarchy concerning the arrest of priests, raids of religious orders and aid to political prisoners.

The meeting would study the case of Father Alvaro Puente, study prefect at the main Jesuit school in this city, who was arrested on Friday by a group of civilians and exiled to Buenos Aires over the weekend, according to Jesuit superiors in Bolivia.

Victor Blajot, superior of the Jesuit order, and Vicente Beneyto, rector of San Calixto School, stated that Father Alvaro Puente's arrest "violates the verbal agreement between church authorities and the military that no priest, monk or sister can be arrested without an agreement between both authorities."

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BOLIVIA

## INTERIOR MINISTER'S DRUG CONNECTIONS WITH MILITARY CITED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 72

[Article by Luiz Claudio Cunha: "The Minister of Cocaine"]

[Text] La Paz--During the first week of July this year, a two-engine Piper-Azteca aircraft exploded over a village 14 kilometers from La Paz and killed its three passengers. Near the bodies, Bolivian police found several suitcases containing \$2 million in \$50 and \$100 bills. Intrigued, they were examining the baggage when a helicopter landed amidst the wreckage and the owner of the air-taxi company that owned the Piper aircraft stepped out: it was Col Luis Arce Gomez, then chief of the Army Intelligence Service (SIE). He brusquely tore up the report the police were writing, ordering them to return to La Paz and maintain absolute silence about the episode.

This year alone, three of Arce's aircraft were destroyed in tragedies that have never been explained--in Bolivia, affairs of the colonel, minister of the interior since the takeover by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, are not subject to investigation by the police. "El Loco," as he is called by his barracks comrades, or "Arcesino" to his countless enemies, Col Luis Arce Gomez, 42, is a veteran lawbreaker. In the Rene Barrientos government, while still a captain, he was implicated in smuggling leather and cigarettes into Paraguay. As he acquired more gold braid, he was also rising through the ranks of contraband traffic. Today, Arce is the brains of the military men involved in the billion-dollar cocaine trade.

Arce's girlfriend, Rosario Poggi de Quesada, an attractive brunette of 37 who smuggled narcotics between Spain and Bolivia during the 1970's, is, officially, the secretary general of the Interior Ministry and, unofficially, second in command of the colonel's clandestine empire. Norberto "Bubby" Salomon, air-force colonel and Arce's partner in air-transport companies, is also accumulating positions in the government and in the illegal organization headed by the interior minister. After the successful coup led by Garcia Meza, Bubby Salomon was rewarded with the post of military attache in Caracas. In May, one of Salomon's aircraft had crashed at the Beni airport with 320 kilograms of cocaine aboard.

In Bolivia, a colonel's pay is equivalent to about \$800. But Salomon owns three farms and three rented homes in La Paz. As have most of the military officers who conduct the drug trade, Salomon has served in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, center of cocaine traffic in Bolivia. From Santa Cruz come rebel generals headed for La Paz and cocaine bound for the rest of the world.

### Night Landings

Last June, at a meeting with Santa Cruz cocaine magnates, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commandant of the II Army Corps based in that city, was given a donation of \$2.7 million to overthrow the government and drive out the specter of traffic repression. Echeverria promised Garcia Meza he would raise the \$3 billion needed to pay off the nation's foreign debt with a groups of friends--"My friends from Montero," according to the general. Montero, 45 kilometers from Santa Cruz, is virtually the first free-trade zone for cocaine on Bolivian territory.

Outside of Bolivia, friends of Arce are always subject to unexpected happenings. Alfredo "Cutuchi" Gutierrez, owner of a landing strip at kilometer 7 on the Santa Cruz-Cochabamba highway surrounded by high walls and equipped with searchlights perfect for night landings, was arrested in Miami during May of last year piloting an aircraft loaded with cocaine. He wasn't in jail more than 24 hours--but the case alerted Colonel Arce to the special precautions that must be taken in Miami, the main point of entry for drugs in the United States.

At the present time, Bolivia has six consuls in Miami--one of them is Arce's father. All of them were chosen personally by the interior minister, who is afraid of diplomatic slipups, but seems convinced that he is not exposed to unforeseen economic reprisals from the U.S. government.

At a recent party given by friends in La Paz, Colonel Arce quite enthusiastically summed up the figures on which his confidence is based. "Tin represents \$400 million a year, but cocaine brings in \$1.2 billion," the interior minister explained. "If the Americans cut off their aid, it won't be my fault if the United States is flooded with cocaine."

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BOLIVIA

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE COCA PRODUCTION

President Appeals to Farmers

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Cochabamba, 20 Sep--The president of the military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said: "We have to replace coca production with other products so that it will not be said of us that we are a nation of cocaine addicts." Garcia Meza added that to achieve this the National Reconstruction Government will take "drastic and harsh measures toward living with dignity and so that we will not be accused of poisoning the Bolivian people with cocaine."

He said that for 20 years the politicians did not do anything, "because instead of working for their homeland they worked to line their own pockets, by taking money abroad to live like pashas."

Garcia Meza announced that to organize peasant cooperatives he has delivered five tractors so that the Seventh Division Command can distribute them to rural centers.

He said he will immediately enact a decree through which all the production of Chapare will be centralized in Sacaba. He added that the Tutumayu and Warawara dams will be built but that the peasants have to demand the achievement of these projects from the district authorities, since the latter are ready to work. If they were not, they would be "replaced."

Peasant Demonstration

The chief executive made these statements at a peasant rally that took place this afternoon in the main square of Sacaba, Chapare Province. Garcia Meza was welcomed by schoolchildren, peasants and general public.

Various ministers of state and military chiefs, as well as district and provincial authorities, attended.

President Garcia yesterday visited the district prefect, Lt Col Javier Pammo Rodriguez at Setton Hospital where the latter underwent delicate surgery. This morning, before going to Sacaba, Garcia Meza was in the Magy restaurant and attended the national horse show.

Tomorrow he will be in Cliza where his wife, the first lady of Bolivia, will be named "favorite daughter" of Cliza, where a new anniversary is being celebrated. In the afternoon Garcia Meza will fly by helicopter to Morochata and Calchani, some 200 km from the capital.

The events in Sacaba began with the welcoming address of Mayor Fidel Via. Then there were speeches by the president of the civic committee, Carlos Angulo, and agrarian leaders Tomas Quiroga of El Morro Peasants Union and Leoncio Torrido, departmental executive of the farmers. They all expressed their support for the National Reconstruction Government and offered to fight against extremism. They asked that several projects be carried out, such as dams and the centralization of products from Chapare in Sacaba.

#### The President Speaks

The Chief of State made the following address: "As we have been doing since the military-peasant pact was again brought up to date, today we are again seeing this massive spontaneous demonstration by our brother peasants and the people of the town of Sacaba, as a show of support by all of you for the National Reconstruction Government."

"We have often thought--and when we go through the various towns in Bolivia, we see that we have not progressed at all--we continue as we were 20 years ago, and we also wonder what the political parties did, what the politicians have done for Bolivia, what the politicians have done for their peasant brothers, what they have done for the workers and the miners. All they have done is make the people not have faith in anything. All they have done is make the Bolivian people's backwardness continue. Now the new National Reconstruction Government, with a new generation and new men believes that we cannot deceive the Bolivian people, and we cannot end up promising that which we are not going to do. We have come, and for a long time we have been carrying out a dialog with our peasant brothers, with the worker and with the miner, to find out their needs. We are coming to realize that we need everything, because we do not have anything; because instead of working for their homeland, many rogues who are deceiving the Bolivian people have started to work to line their own pockets. And that they have not even left in Bolivia all the resources that they have put into their pockets. Rather they have taken them abroad to live like pashas, while we, the Bolivians who love our land, are living under the same conditions and thinking about how to repair our nation. We are thinking about how we are going to straighten out the economic problem.

"Nevertheless, during these 3 years, the politicians, through constant and continual elections, have emptied the national treasury. They have used the money of the poor and of the children, leaving them without food and without bread, to pursue their election campaign, to deceive their peasant brothers. There was a Genaro Flores who was selling our peasant brothers to an extremist party, to a party that does not love Bolivia, to a party that was also selling Bolivia to certain foreign powers. Peasant Brother, for this reason we are here to speak with you in plain Spanish, so that we all understand one another, and let us speak the same language and not talk promises. We do not come with promises. We come to find out your needs, because the Armed Forces are going to work alongside all of you.

"Peasant brothers, what this National Reconstruction Government asks is that once we start to work, our nation needs the efforts of all its children. The government is starting to distribute the necessary tractors so that our peasant brothers will form cooperatives. For Sacaba we have brought five tractors that we are going to deliver to the commander of the Seventh Division for the cooperatives to be organized, and then the tractors will be handed over to them.

"A short time ago, the president of the civic committee asked us for a decree to centralize all of Chapare's production in Sacaba. We are going to order the decree, but since the government is giving them what they need, they also have to support this government, not with political consciousness but with nationalistic consciousness. We have to change the face of Bolivia, peasant brothers, and you, who are near Chapare, must replace coca with other things, so that it will not be said of us that we are a nation of cocaine addicts. To this end the government is going to take harsh and drastic measures, because it is better for all of us Bolivians to live with dignity and not be accused of poisoning the Bolivian people with cocaine. You must improve your thinking, so that you make suggestions to plant a better product than coca."

Finally, Garcia Meza announced that construction is underway on the Tutimayu and Wara Wara dams [as published]. He said that the peasants must demand these projects from the local authorities "so that they will fulfill what the President is speaking about. If not, the authorities will be replaced."

Garcia Meza added that the government has raised the flags of Villarroel, Busch and Barrientos, through which action "we have now called upon all the nationalist forces."

He declared, "We are forgiving those who hold foreign or mistaken policies, because we are all Bolivians, and I believe that it is necessary for us to examine our conscience and live first as Bolivians. Let us work for our homeland, for our household and for the community that you represent."

#### 'PRESENCIA' Hails Initiative

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Coca Growing"]

[Text] The problem of cocaine manufacturing in our country is at least 25 years old, and it has not been met with sufficiently effective measures. We cannot say that nothing has been done, but preventive and punitive measures have not substantially decreased manufacturing and trafficking in cocaine. Moreover, the tremendous profits obtained from this illegal trade have attracted more and more persons--including peasants--with the result that the authorities' struggle is increasingly difficult, despite all the willingness they may devote to this effort.

The situation has led to the President of the Republic himself, in a recent visit to Chapare, stating to the peasants the need to eliminate coca growing and replace it with other products that will not bring the same results. Thus, he touched upon one of the solutions that can be effective, as similar ones taken in other countries have demonstrated.

We must emphasize the harm that Bolivia has suffered up to now because of the narcotics traffickers' activities. Above all, the country's good name is at stake. For many years we have had the unfortunate reputation of being one of the big suppliers of cocaine for the whole world. But this is not all the damage. Given the ease of obtaining the narcotic, Bolivian drug addicts have already become evident, especially among youth. In the face of this dangerous fact we will have to react forcefully, because this problem touches a sector of the population especially deserving of protection.

The profits from this business do not go to the nation. The gains are for the drug traffickers, for gangs of international scope, and as crumbs for some coca growers who have observed that this item attains considerable rises in price.

No crime results from a single cause. But we can and must try to eliminate some of the foundations of these causes. Among these causes is, certainly, the fact that the raw material coca can be obtained in Bolivia at low prices; only some recently enacted precautions for its marketing have to win out. One of the basic points, perhaps the main one, lies in coca production. Therefore, if the growing were reduced, we would have taken a big step in regulating this type of offense.

Let us not forget that there have been other countries that faced similar problems. This happened, for instance, in Iran, which up to a quarter of a century ago was the main supplier of opium and its derivatives to the Western world. Since then the production of narcotics decreased because the government eliminated growing legally and physically and closely supervised the enforcement of these measures. Something similar was done in other nations, such as Turkey, with good results.

In Bolivia regulation over growing has to be extended, and those dealing in cocaine should be seriously investigated. The quantity required is small to supply the domestic market and to satisfy a habit that, otherwise, must tend to disappear.

Obviously this action will harm some growers. But we have to consider that it is not possible to follow the present course, with a production that we know for the most part ends in physical and mental damage both domestically and abroad. The excuse that there will be growers who are harmed is not acceptable. We will have to stress the need to replace the products being grown, even with less profitable ones, but which are also less dangerous. We do not believe that, in the long run, there is a lack of means and of foreign and international help to carry forward this campaign that has to be fulfilled, as much through an effort of persuasion as by vigorous punishment, if necessary.

#### Report Cited

La Pas PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 8

[Article: "International Report: Excessive Growing of Coca Threatens Agricultural Production in Bolivia"]

[Text] A report by the International Commission on the Fight Against Drugs points out that Bolivia's agricultural production is threatened by the excessive growing of the coca leaf.

It notes that traditionally Bolivia was compelled to produce the necessary food products. The report states that a large part of the country is not suitable for agriculture and that half of the population has to work at farming to satisfy the people's minimal food needs.

"But now," it adds, "in view of the expansion of illegal narcotics production, the Bolivian farmers are replacing the planting of food products with the coca leaf."

The report determines that unless this trend is corrected, Bolivia will soon be facing the problem of not being able to provide the necessary food for its people.

The commission explains that signs of an imminent food shortage are seen in the markets, where the prices of essential items, from potatoes to corn, are rising rapidly, and the effects are being felt by workers tied down to a salary. The report adds that "the only ones who have not been affected are those holding the largest part of the profits from the narcotic drugs industry."

According to the International Commission, the profits from illegal trading in this alkaloid have created 50 new millionaires in Bolivia, some of them on the scale of more than 30 million dollars. "Also," the commission says, "this trade has created countless new, poor farmers who must earn their living dangerously by growing coca shrubs high up in the mountains, while most of the population is facing an alarming shortage of food products because the farmers are no longer planting food products."

The report states that the other by-products of the illegal coca industry are well known. It adds, "Recently accusations were exchanged among government bodies responsible for reducing the narcotics traffic." It says rumors are common of bribery and that addiction is increasing. The report goes on to point out that the regions where coca production is the main occupation have become virtual states in which drug traffickers rule through heavily armed gangs.

#### Government Action

The document which, on the whole, refers to Bolivia, states that the government, upon realizing the low production of food products, has taken measures to reduce the harvesting of coca leaves. A special license, says the report, is needed for growing and selling coca. The Bolivian police force is carrying out inspections throughout the country to find and destroy the illegal coca shrub plantations. Despite this action, an increasingly larger area is being devoted to growing coca, since the profits for selling this plant illegally are greater--between 40 and 100 percent--than the profits from selling coca legally.

Referring to ways of battling the excessive production of coca, the International Commission suggests that the government increase its operations against the traffickers, since these measures would make trafficking in the refined drug much more risky. The report adds that the government must focus its efforts on programs that will allow the poor farmers to have an adequate income so that they do not have to resort to the illegal growing of the coca leaf.



### Price of Coca Protested

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] The continual increase in coca prices on the legal market is causing serious economic damage to the mining industry, states the National Mining Board, which unites Bolivia's small miners.

A letter sent by the organization to Minister of the Interior Col Luis Arce asks that urgent measures be taken to check the excessive rise in coca prices, to avoid problems with the mine workers.

According to the small miners, "The supplying of coca leaves for our workers, who number several thousand, has substantially worsened, creating at the present time a grave problem, first because of the tremendous difficulty in obtaining coca on the legal market and secondly because of the unrestrained and excessive rise in prices, which have reached an incredible increase of 1,400 percent."

"The seriousness lies in our not being able to compete in price with the illegal market," adds the small miners' letter, which suggests that a way be studied to make easier the supplying of coca to the mining districts.

The letter suggests that coca consignments seized by the authorities of the Office of Control of Dangerous Substances be transferred for sale to workers in the mining companies.

#### Prices

According to the small miners in January 1979 a drum of coca cost 600 Bolivian pesos. At the end of 1979 the price rose to 3,000 Bolivian pesos.

The price rise continues. Last August a drum of coca sold at 9,000 pesos.

The small miners are asking that the system of price restraints be improved in the legal coca market, as an aid to the fight against narcotics trafficking.

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BRAZIL

## SHORTAGE OF FUNDS LIMITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST COCAINE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 36

[Article by Manoel Lima]

[Text] Manaus--A shortage of financial resources and lack of support from bodies affiliated with the sector have caused the federal police to suspend "Operation Cocaine," which was launched 2 months ago and which culminated in the discovery of a major international network of drug traffickers operating in the Amazon region since 1970. In that period, they established sophisticated laboratories in Manaus for the extraction of cocaine hydrochloride and exported about 3 tons of the drug to the United States and European countries. As if the lack of resources and means for dispatching its agents to capture drug traffickers who are still at large were not enough, the federal police now find its activities hindered by the release from preventive imprisonment of drug trafficker Jose Augusto Basilio (alias Padeirinho), believed to be one of the leaders of the network. This situation of financial crisis in the federal police may encourage drug traffickers to reorganize the network, using new routes, on the basis of the cocaine plantings being cultivated in the upper Negro River region.

This situation is also preventing the federal police from organizing an expedition to the Negro River region, on the Colombian frontier, which can only be reached by airplane or helicopter, to assess the plantings of epadu, a plant which the Maku and Unapixuna Indians cultivate and use in their rituals. However, special laboratory tests have established that the plant is "erytroxilum coca lamk," a variety of cocaine cultivated in the Andean regions of Bolivia. Epadu, a native name which means "brute force," is found in large quantities in the natural state in the Negro River region. According to federal police, the Indians in that region are being encouraged by drug traffickers to cultivate the plant on a large scale. The superintendent of the DPF [Federal Police Department], Ivo Americano, expressed regret at the lack of funds with which to continue "Operation Cocaine," and says he fears this shortage may lead the drug traffickers to reorganize in a short time and undertake to exploit the plantings of epadu. "In order to take drastic steps against cocaine traffic in the Amazon region," Ivo Americano said, "a great deal of money is needed. And we do not have it." The lack of resources of all kinds--material, human, financial and logistic--has prevented the federal police from arresting the most important drug traffickers, in particular Arlindo de Oliveira Cabral, who maintains a large laboratory for the processing of the cocaine into powder, currently located in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Arlindo Cabral was responsible for the processing of the greater part of the

cocaine and the large exports of it to the United States. "The drug traffickers have every facility for functioning in the region," Ivo Americano commented. "They know the Amazon region, they have money, and they have the protection of important people."

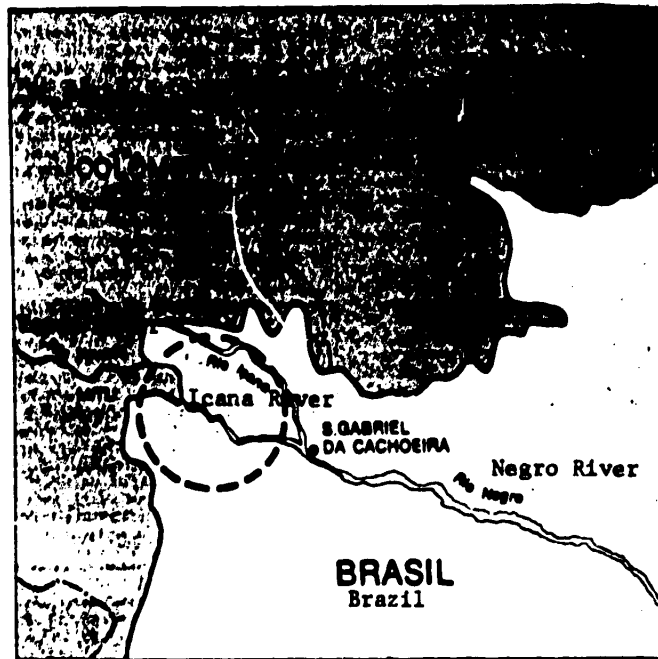
Using all types of transportation, the network of drug traffickers had no difficulty establishing its headquarters in the Amazon region, as well as support points within it. A map seized from drug traffickers arrested showed that the network used a number of routes through widely varying points in the Amazon region to bring in cocaine paste and process it into powder. The network converged at Manaus and Moufifn, an abandoned settlement on the right bank of the Negro River 150 kilometers from Manaus. The cocaine was transported from Bolivia across the Rondonian border to Guaraja-Mirim. From there, by car or plane, using "mules" (couriers) it went to the laboratories located in Manaus and Moura. From Manaus, after processing into powder, the drug took various routes: to Letitia, from Moura, or to Tefe, in Alto Solimoes, where the drug was taken out of the country by ship or small plane. Another route led directly from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Moura, where Arlindo Cabral operated a large laboratory on board a fast launch which could move elsewhere when the drug traffickers' network felt police were closing in.

The steady stream of small airplane flights to Moura led the police by chance to the discovery that the processing center for cocaine was located somewhere on the Negro River. Along with this, the forced landing of a Bolivian Aztec biplane, license CP1502, on Lake Xiparu, in Moura, confirmed the federal police suspicions that Manaus was then the hub of the cocaine world. Orders were then given to arrest all Colombians suspected of links with the drug traffickers' network. In the residences of the Colombians, police found veritable chemical laboratories where cocaine was processed. The biplane which landed on Lake Xiparu was carrying 600 kilograms of powdered cocaine, which was taken out of the region by Indians hired by the drug traffickers. This aircraft is still in the region, while the FAB [Brazilian Air Force] and the federal police are attempting to recover it. But money to pursue the recovery operation is lacking.

#### The Great Discovery

All of the discoveries made by the federal police concerning cocaine traffic in the Amazon region were made almost by chance. This was the case with the arrest of 34 drug traffickers in the middle of July, the forced landing of the Bolivian plane in Moura in June, the arrest of drug trafficker Jose Augusto Basilio, or "Padeirinho," and, finally, the cocaine plantings being cultivated on the upper Negro River. A report coming from the Colombian frontier revealed that the Matu and Unapixuna Indians were engaging in strange dealings with Colombians in Mitu and San Jose Guaviare, exchanging large quantities of epadu leaves for farm equipment--machetes, hatchets, power saws and boat engines, and were thus abandoning their clearing operations and the rudimentary farming in which they engage. A police expedition was made to the area and large plantings of epadu were found near the Indian villages and in large clearings cut in the brush by the natives. The Indians then said that they plant epadu for use as a stimulant in their rituals and celebrations. In view of the interest of the Colombians in the plant, a sample was sent to Manaus, and, when tested in the laboratory of the National Institute for Amazon Region Research (INPA), it proved to be coca, from which cocaine hydrochloride is extracted.

The Indians, lacking substantial resources for diversifying their crops, were readily persuaded by the Colombians to plant opium on a large scale. Today, they do nothing but grow the leaves they sell to the drug traffickers at 1,000 or 2,000 cruzeiros per 60-kilogram sack. Access to the frontier region, according to the federal police, is very easy. The Papuri River, which separates Brazil and Colombia, is narrow and shallow, making it easy for both Brazilians and Colombians to cross the frontier. There is no Brazilian police authority in the area except in Luareto and Jandia, where the Salesian missions are located. And it was in Jandia, where the Unapixuma Indians live, that the police found large plantings of opium. The area on which the Indians cultivate the plant exceeds 200 square kilometers and is located in Cabeça do Cachoro, in that sector where the map shows Brazil has its longest stretch of frontier with Colombia and Venezuela.



The Various Routes of the Drug Traffickers in the Amazon Region

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**BRAZIL**

**MANAUS JUDGE SENTENCES COCAINE TRAFFICKERS**

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Manaus--Federal Judge Orlando de Souza Reboucas passed sentence yesterday on three Colombians and one Brazilian charged with trafficking in cocaine. They were members of an international gang which used Manaus for the processing of the drug. Their sentences varied from 4 to 10 years in prison, in addition to fines of between 20,000 and 50,000 cruzeiros.

A few weeks ago the federal police arrested 28 Colombians and several Brazilians while investigating the landing in the municipality of Barcelos of a Piper carrying cocaine. The Colombians, who operated clandestine laboratories, represented themselves as businessmen in renting the elegant mansions in which they lived.

In the first sentence for a member of the group, Judge Orlando de Souza sentenced Raimundo Salvador to 6 years in prison and a fine of 40,000 cruzeiros. Yesterday, Rodrigo Angarita, who controlled the organization's laboratories, was sentenced to 10 years and 8 months in prison, as well as a 52,000-cruzeiro fine. Goncalo Hurtado Marin, one of the 2 chemists, was sentenced to 4 years and a 40,000-cruzeiro fine. Maria Evelin Arias Ruiz was sentenced to 4 years in prison and a fine of 20,000 cruzeiros, and Jose Lima de Almeida, a Brazilian who supplied the chemical products, such as ether and acetone, will spend 4 years in prison and must pay a fine of 40,000 cruzeiros.

In the 29-page decision, the judge explained that he acquitted Colombians Humberto Pastrana Cardona and Sandra Mesa Hincappie for lack of sufficient proof incriminating them. However the two are being held at the Central Penitentiary pending an administrative inquiry which is likely to lead to their deportation from the country.

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BRAZIL

HABEAS CORPUS PETITION OF CUBAN COCAINE TRAFFICKER GRANTED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The Federal Appeals Court (TFR) in Brasilia yesterday authorized the further questioning of Cuban drug trafficker Larry Moreno Fernandez, currently being held at the Sao Jose prison in Belem, by the federal courts on his possible addiction to cocaine.

Fernandez was arrested on 7 August in front of the Hotel Gentil in Belem, in possession of a suitcase containing 3.808 kilograms of cocaine. The record of his arrest shows that the Cuban presented as identification a false passport in the name of Raul Leon Viales, a native of Costa Rica.

Federal agents were able to discover his true identity, however, with the assistance of the drug authorities in the United States and the FBI. The Cuban has a criminal record in the United States as an international trafficker in cocaine.

At a location in the municipality of Cameta, in Para, on a property owned by a relative of Fernandez, the federal police found a small laboratory where the Cuban produced cocaine hydrochloride from pure coca leaves. After his arrest, Fernandez claimed he was an addict, for which reason the TFR granted his habeas corpus petition for interrogation as such.

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KUWAIT

## BRIEFS

OPIUM ARREST--Men of the narcotics squad of the General Department for Criminal Investigations were able to arrest two suspects in a drug case, the first called "Hoshenk" and the second "Jankiz." Inquiries by the investigators indicated that the first suspect was the one who acquired the narcotics. After the information was verified, Director of the General Department for Criminal Investigations Lt Col Fahd Ahmad al-Fahd's approval was obtained for carrying out a plan to arrest the suspect. Investigators were subsequently able to arrest the suspect at his home in the al-Sharq area, after surrounding the area to prevent his escape. When his automobile was searched, a matchbox was found inside which were two packets of opium. When the second suspect who was with the first one was searched, another matchbox was found in his pocket, inside which was a parcel of opium. A search of the first suspect's room revealed nothing, and the two suspects are still being interrogated after being detained. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 18 Sep 80 p 5] 8559

FIVE-MAN HASHISH RING--Investigators of the capital province, under the supervision and direction of Province Investigations Inspector Maj 'Abd-al-Ghaffur al-'Awdi, succeeded in arresting a gang which was dealing in narcotics and pushing them within the country. The accused are Haydar, 'Abd-al-Rahman, Ahmad, 'Adnan, and another person who is still at large. The investigators had information indicating that the first suspect would acquire the narcotics. After collecting inquiries about his activity, it became clear that he actually was the one who acquired the narcotics, in addition to pushing them, and that he had been on his way to purchase some hashish from the second suspect. The third suspect expressed his willingness to lead the investigators to the original source from whom he was getting the narcotics, and who was living in al-Bada'. An investigator accompanied him to buy two blocks of hashish. The third suspect went with his companion under close surveillance by the al-Fayha' investigative officer and his men, and they saw the fourth suspect bringing a sack and handing it to the investigator, whom he believed wanted to buy it. At this point the investigators raided the place and arrested the fourth suspect along with the third, and seized the sack, in which there were two blocks of hashish. Upon searching the place, they found 14 other blocks of hashish underneath a water tank on the ground. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 7] 8559

FOUR MAN NARCOTICS RING--Agents of the anti-narcotics squad in the Bureau of Criminal Investigations were able to seize four men charged with partaking of and possessing narcotics. A quantity of narcotic pills was found in their possession. They are: Shihatah, Fawzi, 'Abd al-Mun'im and 'Ali. The director of the Bureau of Criminal Investigations, Lt Col Fahd al-Fahd, pointed to the fact that the accused men were involved in the possession, partaking of, and sale of drugs. An apartment was raided, and three of the accused were arrested. Following a search, the first was discovered to have in his possession 30 pills of the drug "mandrax." Twenty similar pills were found to be in the possession of the second. The third was found to have 13 pills as well. All of the accused said that they bought the pills from the fourth man, through the third man. Upon his arrest, the fourth man confessed to selling quantities of the pills to the third accused man. He said he acquired these pills from someone about whom he knew nothing. The four accused men have been turned over for questioning. [Excerpt] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 4 Sep 80 p 4] 9614

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LEBANON

## BRIEFS

MARIJUANA CROP YIELD--Yesterday the harvesting of the green hashish crop began in the Ba'labak-al-Harmal area and in the Biqa' in general. This narcotic plant occupies the greater part of the region's farmlands, and its production takes priority, especially these days, because of the incidents and the prevailing security chaos. This year's crop differs from those of previous years from the standpoint of the plant's growth and success, since it is more than 2 and 1/2 meters tall this year. The improvement this season was helped by the abundance of water and by the reliance on ground water resources for irrigation now that artesian wells have become widespread. A single dunum yields 2 to 3 qantars of green hashish, i.e. about 850 kilograms. A dunum will ensure the farmer from 1,000 to 1,800 Lebanese pounds depending on the yield. As for the workers' wages, they vary from 20 to 25 pounds a day for women and 30 to 35 pounds a day for men. In spite of the "flourishing" cultivation of hashish, there have been attempts to wipe out these farms, through the establishment of a potato cooperative farm in Ba'labak and another farm for yellow watermelon and pineapples in Dayr al-Ahmar, and a project to encourage the use of modern irrigation for vegetables. There is also a new project under study calling for importing a number of milk cows and distributing them to small farmers, on the condition that land be planted with fodder crops for this purpose. [Text] [Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 18 Sep 80 p 6] 8559

CSO: 5300

## NIGERIA

## BRIEFS

FOOD INSTEAD OF HEMP--The traditional ruler of Ezinifite in Aguata Local Government Area of Anambra State, Chief Stephen Ofomata, has warned those who grow Indian Hemp instead of food. Chief Ofomata, who was addressing the Ezinifite community during the celebration of the town's second new yam festival, observed that contrary to government's noble intention, some mischievous elements in the society had chosen to cultivate weed for commercial purposes. He drew the attention of those involved in the practice to a law prohibiting the growing and smoking of the weed in the country and warned that anybody caught violating the law in the town would be regarded as an enemy of progress. The traditional ruler appealed to the people of Ezinifite to co-operate with him in his effort to track down these wicked elements in their midst. He advised anyone who is in difficulty or has problems to approach him for fatherly advice. He, however, expressed dismay over the current trend of leaving farm work to the feeble and aged in the villages, and warned against its consequences. Chief Ofomata prayed for bumper harvest next year and asked God to spare the lives of all so they could join in the celebration of the next festival. In his own speech, the chairman of the occasion, Mr E. Umudu, thanked the people of Ezinifite as well as people who came from different parts of the federation to grace the occasion. He appealed to the people of Ezinifite to give their chief maximum co-operation so as to enable him deliver the goods to them. /Text/ [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 8]

STRICTER PENALTIES FOR DEALERS--A renowned psychiatric, Dr Bartha C.A. Johnson has called for stricter penalties for hemp-peddlers. Dr. Johnson maintained that such a measure would not only serve as a deterrent but also reduce the circulation of Indian hemp within the society. She made this suggestion in Abeokuta while contributing to a symposium titled: "Indian Hemp Abuse" under the auspices of the National Mental Health Association as part of activities to mark the Mental Health Week. Dr. Johnson who is a chief consultant at the Yaba Psychiatric Hospital in Lagos, observed that Indian hemp whether chewed, drunken or smoked could be injurious to health both mentally and physically. She held the view that about 70 percent of mental cases at the psychiatric Hospital were caused by hemp smoking, adding that smoking of the weed could also cause impotence. In his own contribution, Dr. Ona Soley, of the Department of sociology at the

University of Ibadan, maintained that some people indulging in hemp smoking nearly forget their problems which he added was always temporary. Dr. Soleye blamed the social ills in the country like armed robbery to smoking of Indian hemp. He therefore suggested that an imprisonment of 20 to 25 years should be imposed on all culprits of hemp smoking. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 5/

CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

## BRIEFS

DRUG RING HEAD ARRESTED--On 8 October, Austrian police arrested 50-year-old Canadian citizen Peter John Newall, the head of an international drug ring, in Taxenbach near Salzburg. Simultaneously, another 20 members of the ring were arrested in numerous other countries including Great Britain, Australia, Holland, New Zealand, Cyprus, United States, Italy and the FRG. The organization was completely smashed. Newall, his wife and his 27-year-old son Peter had come to Austria on 22 November 1979. Acting upon information from Canadian police, Austrian police placed the family under surveillance. It was established that Peter John Newall's organization operated on all continents, with his wife acting as "treasurer" and his son Peter as his right-hand man, while 10 "major lieutenants" were in charge of regional operations in various parts of the world. According to Austrian police, it is not believed that the gang supplied any drugs to the Austrian scene, as this would have meant an unnecessary risk for its operation. [AU141830 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

POLICE FIND TONS OF HASHISH--According to a police announcement four tons of hashish have been found on a vessel under the Lebanese flag. The vessel had developed engine trouble and was towed into the old Limassol port yesterday. As a result of a search of the vessel, a large quantity of hashish was discovered. All eight crew members have been arrested; the crew included three Lebanese, two Italians, two Chileans and one Egyptian. [Text] [NC212132 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

HEALTH OFFICIAL URGES CONCENTRATION OF EFFORT ON YOUNGER DRUG ADDICTS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Sep 80 pt II p 2

[Article by R.E. Knipschildt, chairman of the Society for Health Care of Denmark, chairman of the select committee under the Committee for Health Information and of the contact committee of the Health Administration on Alcohol and Narcotics Problems: "We Must Create a New Attitude Toward Drug Addiction"]

[Text] Five to 6000 persons of age 25 to 35 have been drug addicts for over 10 years. Treatment institutions have been unsuccessful in curing them and restoring them to normal life, and they constitute a group of very great risk.

When for over 10 years one has dealt with the drug problems of young people, the question of whether it is at all possible to combat this present-day evil in an effective way becomes increasingly urgent.

The sale of narcotics is so profitable a business, controlled by so clear-headed and cynical men that thus far it has been possible only to a limited extent to dam the massive importation of narcotics, in particular of heroin. As is known, this drug is effective in so small amounts that if only one kilogram of it enters the country it is a matter of sales of about 1 million kroner.

This explains why it is so difficult, not to say impossible, for customs officials and the police to win this game.

The former chief of the United States narcotics police expressed it as follows: Even if all U.S. military forces, on land, at sea, and the air, were engaged in the battle against importation of narcotics the fight could not be won.

The reduction in the amount of drugs offered for sale that is due to a particularly skillful effort by customs men and the police is thus not adequate to prevent the presence in our country of the drugs.

This is a state of affairs we must learn to live with for many years.

Another weapon in the struggle is reduction of the demand. This is what is being attempted through an extensive information and preventive effort in schools, youth clubs, and where youth gathers.

It seems justified to evaluate the effect of this positively since the increase of new young addicts has lessened to some degree.

This is gratifying, of course, but at the same time we are confronted by a group of 5-6 thousand persons, almost all of whom have been addicts for over 10 years, and who have not been successfully weaned away from drugs and rehabilitated by our treatment institutions.

These young people are now in the 25 to 35 age group and represent a very high risk group, a high mortality rate (over 100 deaths annually), and considerable social problems. Why has it thus far been possible to only a very limited extent to help these people?

There are probably several reasons. First and foremost, only few of them wish to be helped on the conditions presented to them. A number of them have been treated repeatedly in our treatment institutions, but after some time they have given up and gone back to drugs.

A report by county youth centers responsible for treatment in the counties states: "It is difficult to establish cooperation with the clientele." "Increasing age is one of the primary difficulties in presenting alternatives to this group. They feel they are too old to accept treatment in families, and they feel themselves to be too old to accept treatment from considerably younger pedagogues in institutions. "This group takes a very negative and rejecting attitude to alternatives offered."

In brief, this means that the treatment institutions do not reach the clients and are unable to engage them in cooperation. It is clear that as concerns treatment the best chance of obtaining a reasonably good result is found among the younger, well motivated clients with short addiction careers.

In an article in MAN, DRUGS AND SOCIETY Peter Ege states: "Increasingly, the clients say that the street institutions have become 'institutionalized' in all the negative meanings of the word, that they are being treated as by guardians, from above downward, and that they no longer care about them. A tendency reinforced by the constantly narrowing entrance doors of the institutions, abandonment of contact centers, limiting of open hours, and visiting procedures being made inhuman and bureaucratized. Where can an addict turn in the evening or at night and be well received?"

I have also seen the institutions becoming better at ejecting or turning away the clients, often because of lacking motivation and noncompliance with arbitrarily selected criteria, but in reality because clients who do not present their motivation on a silver tray or cannot adjust to the narrow criteria often are the most difficult to treat and the most "ungrateful" and work with them produces the poorest results. This means that the clients most in need of treatment are turned away from or out of the institutions and left to themselves in the most deviant environments or in the traditional caretaking institutions--the state hospitals or prisons. Here I should like to reiterate that just these existentialistically oriented forms of treatment, with their often unrealistically high demands upon the clients, serve to justify this process of separation of the clientele.

J. Lange Jacobsen ("Treatment of Deviants") has in some more general comments on the social clientele stated that "the capacity (or perhaps the quality) is not available to cover the need for help," and that therefore the most "promising" cases are given priority, which introduces a "worthiness criterium" in attending to the clients. Further, he states that an unrealistically high goal in client treatment in some cases is "not only inadequate but counterproductive by the mere fact that, as already mentioned, one deprives the addict of his legal rights by rejecting him, so that he does not receive the help we postulate he has the right to."

Unless drastic changes are made in the organization and basic philosophy of the treatment institutions and the youth centers it is a question whether treatment of the older addicts should remain the responsibility of these institutions. With their present structure and treatment possibilities, it seems at times a waste of time, effort and money to work with the older addicts within this framework.

We are much in need of alternative methods of treatment for this unhappy group of people. But one of the problems is that such new efforts to satisfy requirements are particularly demanding, as concerns both treatment and financing.

At the present time a proposal is before the Copenhagen City Council involving experimentally reinforcing socio-pedagogic treatment with methadon for shorter or longer periods, thereby stopping the addicts' criminal acquisition of money for drugs and keeping them in a treatment situation.

Every day we receive appeals for help from hard hit addicts and their relatives. For them all ways out seem closed, leaving only crime, which sooner or later takes them behind prison bars, causing grief to the addict and an unreasonable load upon the prison system.

Forced treatment of such persons has been tried in some countries, but without convincing results. Since the treatment in itself is so difficult and demanding it makes necessary to a high degree the personal involvement of and acceptance by the addict, which is hardly obtained by force. We must thoroughly review our entire philosophy of treatment and try to discover which groups of addicts our system can help and try to discover alternative methods for others. Alternative methods refers also to other measures, perhaps not involving treatment in the traditional sense on the basis of the assumption that certain addicts are in fact untreatable, at least in their present situation. These are often characterized by abandonment of hope, resentment of society's offers of help, and in both social and psychic respects in very poor situations. A long period of life outside of general social rules has put its stamp on them in the form of asocial patterns of behavior and low demands for a life content. The sooner we acknowledge that this untreatability exists in certain cases the better. In such cases one helps the addict much more by making society's assistance apparatus available to him first and foremost for the purpose of decriminalizing him and humanizing his existence.

Today, if they refuse treatment offered them, they are in practice deprived of some of the rights and obligations other social groups enjoy by virtue of social legislation. This causes many of them to see only a choice between drug addiction and an, to them, inadequate offer of treatment.



It should also be considered in which situations the older drug addicts should be offered pensions as invalids, and, finally, what types of institutions should be used in cases when, without being on the road to rehabilitation and resocialization, they have need of institutional care.

I know that this whole question is very sensitive. Ideological, political, and economic points of view easily make the debate diffuse, but I believe we must throw ourselves into it. After all these years of uncertainty and experiments the time has arrived to find an attitude toward these problems. Svend Heinild's words in his critique of the book "Treatment of Deviants," are still applicable: "Only thirty years have passed since the question of attempting to bring concord between the aspirations of the deviants and the practical possibilities of realizing them lay beyond the range of the daily debate.

The deviant was regarded, and still is to some degree, as an isolated individual--an objective of treatment or punishment. His existence, in the more immaterial sense as a social being, was left out of consideration."

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DENMARK

## POLICE CRACK ALGERIAN DRUG GANG WHICH SMUGGLED HASHISH

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] Suicide pilots, that's what the Copenhagen narcotics police call a gang of hashish couriers who walked one after the other into traps set by the police and customs officials at Kastrup Airport over the last 8 weeks. All are unemployed Algerians hired by professional gang leaders in Paris and London to smuggle several hundred kilograms of hashish to the Danish and Swedish markets from Karachi, Pakistan.

They were called suicide pilots because they always turned up with their suitcases filled to the brim with 15 kilograms of hashish--unconcealed, simply wrapped in something like Bjorn Winblad gift wrap, but never cleverly hidden out of sight in double bottoms, lids or tucked into the sides of the suitcases.

## Big Hauls

Since 12 August the Copenhagen narcotics police have cracked an extensive hashish gang which in the opinion of the police is led by three or four Algerians. As of now the gang is accused of smuggling in several hundred kilograms of hashish. The police are investigating the possibility that this goes back to 1978 when Algerian hashish smugglers apparently took over smuggling operations after a Danish-Pakistani gang. Since then 42 Algerians have been detained and a half ton of hashish has been seized.

The latest wave of arrests included two Danes and 19 Algerian couriers and gang leaders--arrested in Copenhagen and in Paris. It started at Kastrup on 12 August. A suitcase aroused suspicion when it was delivered to the passenger luggage office by one southerner, picked up shortly afterward by another and finally brought back by a Dane. The police kept an eye on the baggage office and arrested three Algerians who came to pick up the suitcase for the second time. It contained 350,000 kroner. The same amount of money was found in their rented car along with false passports and a pistol. One of the Algerians was going to travel to Geneva to hand the money over to one of the leaders of a hashish gang dominated by Algerians. He went under the name of "Mr Interpol," lived in London but traveled frequently between London, Copenhagen, Paris, Geneva and Karachi.

### Mr Interpol Seized in Paris

The same thing happened to two other gang leaders the police found out about in an intense secret investigation, the details of which are being withheld pending court proceedings. Several hundred kilograms of hashish, almost 1.5 million kroner and 18 couriers ended up in the hands of the police after airport seizures and raids in Copenhagen. The couriers turned up one after another with suitcases full of hashish without suspecting that the gang had been found out.

The police know that the couriers were to get 50,000 kroner for a successful smuggling trip with 15 kilograms of hashish at a "retail price" of 600,000 kroner. The starting point was a hotel in Karachi where gang leaders often had a dozen couriers sitting and waiting for a trip. When it was their turn, they were told to go to Karachi Airport where they were shown a suitcase brought on board by corrupt officials. The couriers saw the suitcase in Kastrup when they arrived and their job was to take it to someone else. But in 18 instances the trip ended up at the police station.

The police know the gang leaders suspected each other and the couriers of cheating when one shipment after another disappeared. So did one of the gang leaders when he came to Copenhagen from London to pick up some money. Thus it took a long time before they discovered that the police had been rounding up the gang leaders. Those working on the case also know that leaders had cynically counted on losing a certain percentage of couriers and shipments. In addition those who had been arrested were kept in total isolation while they were being detained.

On Thursday Mr Interpol was arrested at the Apollo Hotel in Paris just after he arrived by plane from Africa--and after he had received special delivery letters from Copenhagen and London containing two false ID cards. It was requested that he be turned over to Denmark and his position on the charge is still not known. On the same day four suspects were detained in Copenhagen and in a cellar in Osterbro the police found 240,000 kroner hidden in a plastic bag.

6578  
CSO: 5300

FINLAND

PHYSICIAN SAYS FAKED PRESCRIPTIONS WERE FOR OWN USE

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 20 Sep 80 p 18

[Article: "Doctor Wrote 650 Prescriptions: 'I Used All the Drugs Myself'"]

[Text] The female doctor imprisoned on Thursday by the Helsinki criminal police has confessed under interrogation that she herself used all the drugs she received on the over 650 prescriptions she wrote.

According to her statement, she must have used about 16,000 strong doses of morphine during the last 5 years.

"It seems impossible," say the police and the Central Medical Board.

The drug section of the criminal police imprisoned a female doctor of the surgical department of a Helsinki hospital. According to the investigations, the doctor had written a total of 664 drug prescriptions during the last 5 years.

She wrote 318 "pro auctore" prescriptions for herself, and 346 prescriptions in the name of another person.

With the prescriptions the doctor received over 8 liters of morphine, 6,300 Dolorex tablets, and almost 500 milliliters of the drug Petidin.

Under interrogation she persistently claimed that she used the drugs herself. According to that she would have had to use 16,008 half-milliliter doses of morphine, in addition to other things. Morphine doses for medicinal use start at 0.2 milliliters, for example.

According to her claim, the doctor must have used 4 milliliters of morphine every day.

"It seems impossible. No proof of the woman's explanation was found during the investigation," says section head Unto Vuono of the Helsinki criminal police.

The police are not yet prepared to state whether or not the doctor may have sold some drugs to others.

Drugs Stored at Home

Morphine is a narcotic drug, and the doctor apparently wrote also some prescriptions for cancer and asthma medicines, among others, in an effort to mislead so that no attention would be paid to the drug prescriptions.

She kept the medicines at home. In a house search, the police found at the doctor's home dozens of kilos of these medicines, some of which were already too old [to use].

The doctor explained during the investigation that the person in whose name she wrote some of the prescriptions suffered from cancer. According to the investigation, this claim is not true. The person does not exist, but according to Vuono the person has nothing to do with the matter.

#### Discovered Already in 1977

Office manager Antti Marttila of the general office of the administrative section of the Central Medical Board says that the imprisoned doctor was caught during an inspection by the Medical Board already in 1977, but the doctor was able to give a satisfactory explanation for the drug prescriptions at that time.

Now the doctor has been caught again, but this time the Central Medical Board is not reacting favorably to her explanations.

"We let the police investigate the matter, because we thought that drug offenses might be involved."

Vuono says that the Dolorex scandal uncovered last summer is continuing to spread. Prescriptions written for 300,000 Dolorex tablets have been uncovered so far.

According to this, over 10 million marks have been spent on Dolorex in street sales, but the amounts will still increase as the affair keeps growing the more the investigation progresses.

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FINLAND

## BRIEFS

FEWER YOUTH ON DRUGS--A poll of recruits shows that the use of narcotics by youth has clearly decreased. Of those inducted last spring, 9.2 percent had used drugs at least once. According to the corresponding poll made by the research section of the Social and Health Ministry in 1971, the percentage of drug users was 16.2 percent. The use of drugs continues to be concentrated in Southern Finland. Eleven point one percent of the group from Southern Finland and 2.6 of the group from Northern Finland reported having used drugs. Most of the use of drugs represented experimentation out of curiosity, however: about 60 percent of the "users" had tried drugs only once. The drug experimented with was almost always one of the cannabis preparations, hashish or marijuana. About 16 percent of the experimenters had used thinner or some other solvent. Researcher Markku Heinonen observes that the results from recruits cannot be directly generalized to use by youth in general. Those that work with young drug users have, however, observed the same direction of development since the beginning of the 1970's, the use of drugs among the youth has decreased noticeably. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 26 Sep 80 p 12] 9611

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

## BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURES NOTED--Between 1 and 13 August, 500 kilograms of various drugs worth 26 million francs were seized by French customs personnel. The Finance Ministry points out that these seizures, which did not occur in Paris alone, are the largest since 1972. At the border between France and Spain, Perthus customs officials uncovered more than 220 kilos of cannabis resin, while in Marseilles, 79 kilos of liquid cannabis were seized, and 85 kilos in Toulouse-Blagnac. Also, maintenance workers in the SNCF [French railroads] shop at Oulins (Rhone) found 4 kilos of Indian hemp worth 60,000 francs in one of the cars of the "Corail" train linking Amsterdam to Paris. In Spain, according to AFP [FRENCH PRESS AGENCY], 1.222 kilo of extremely pure heroin, which could have been used to produce 80,000 doses, was found in a Madrid apartment. A couple was arrested. Also as reported AFP, Yugoslav customs officials have, since the beginning of the year, seized 259 kilos of heroin and 1.2 ton of hashish. In 1979 only 34 kilos of heroin had been seized on Yugoslav soil. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Aug 80 p 5] 11936

CSO: 5300

ITALY

## BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYED HEROIN ADDICT ARRESTED--Sandro Frau di Quartu, an unemployed youth 19 years old, was arrested yesterday for possessing drugs: he was found to be in possession of 380 milligrams of heroin which the police considered to be more than a "small quantity" and therefore for personal use. With the expression, "small quantity," the 1975 Antidrug Law opened the way to ambiguous interpretations: this is shown by sentences which, from time to time, absolve or condemn drug addicts from whom small quantities of drugs have been confiscated. Sandro Frau was arrested by agents of the police department's narcotics squad; he was traveling with three friends in an automobile when stopped for inspection in Viale Marconi. After a thorough search he was found in possession of the heroin which, wrapped in tinfoil, he was carrying in a pocket of his blue jeans. Taken to the police station, the youth maintained that he was a drug addict and had purchased the drug in Selargius. [Text] [Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 25 Sep 80 p 5] 8568

INTERNATIONAL DRUG 'COURIER' EXPELLED--Sassari, 27 September--An international drug "courier" was expelled from the country this morning shortly after being released from the Alghero territorial prison. A police car was waiting at the exit to transfer the "courier," Singaram Kerisnan, a Malaysian citizen, 30 years of age, immediately to the offices of the foreign division of the town's police department. Singaram Kerisnan had been arrested by the Genoa police in January 1977; stopped at the port for normal inspection, he had been found to be in possession of 3 kg of pure heroin valued at more than 3 billion lire. [Text] [Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 28 Sep 80 p 11] 8568

HEROIN SEIZED IN NAPLES--A Fedelissima patrol arrested Aniello Benestare (32 years old, of Torre del Greco) and Antonio Conte (40 years of age, of Castellammare) in San Giorgio a Cremano. Upon seeing the officers, the two had fled, scattering the contents of some small envelopes in the street. However, one of the "packets" was recovered and was found to contain 1 gram of heroin. [Excerpt] [Naples IL MATTINO in Italian 26 Sep 80 p 15] 8568

ARRESTS IN ITALY--Three Frenchmen were arrested in Italy on Friday, 15 August as they were leaving a bar reputed to be a drug users' hangout. Patrice Badin, 29, of Longue (Maine-et-Loire), Pierre-Didier Mathieu, 27, of Paris, and Yves-Alain Pensa, 35, of Nimes were found in possession of several doses of cocaine and heroin. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Aug 80 p 5] 11936

CSO: 5300



NORWAY

DISORDER IN IRAN RESPONSIBLE FOR CHEAP HEROIN WAVE

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The turbulent political situation in Iran has led to a breakdown in control over the illegal drug trade and the country will very probably be the world's biggest heroin producer this year.

The chief of the Oslo police force's narcotics division, Arne Huuse, told NTB [NORWEGIAN PRESS AGENCY] that on the basis of reports from international contacts.

Up to 2 years ago the Chinese dominated the illegal narcotics market in Europe with shipments of heroin from the so-called Golden Triangle, Thailand, Burma and Laos.

"Now most of the heroin comes from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan which constitute an important new triangle. Suppliers from that area are now delivering drugs at outright dumping prices to outcompete the Chinese heroin syndicates and that is perhaps the most disturbing thing about this development," Huuse said.

"With that kind of price drop there is an overwhelming danger that addicts will find it easier to go over to the use of a harder drug, heroin which would lead to a further increase in the number of drug-related deaths," Huuse said.

In several recent narcotics cases the Norwegian narcotics police have been given clear indications that international drug rings are increasingly operating their own routes to Norway and that they probably see the Norwegian market as a very attractive one due to a traditional high price level. These are professional profiteers who do not belong to the addict scene.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

## AREA NARCOTICS POLICE CHIEF DETAILS NEW DRUG ROUTES

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Oslo and the Ostland area in general are no longer the only ports of entry for narcotics entering Norway. "We have a number of examples of smuggling routes that go directly from the continent to places like Sorland, Vestland and North Norway," the chief of the national central narcotics division, Police Inspector Arne Huuse, told NTB [NORWEGIAN PRESS AGENCY].

There have also been other marked changes in narcotics supplies. The price paid for drugs in this country is remarkably high compared with the prices in the rest of Europe. This makes Norway attractive to the more professional suppliers who don't belong to the drug abuse scene themselves.

NTB has learned that several recent cases provided clear indications that international narcotics rings have their own contacts in Norway. In the past it was more common for Norwegians to travel to the big narcotics centers to buy drugs. At the same time the addict milieu has become more brutal and harder for the police to penetrate.

Although heroin sales are now a daily occurrence throughout the country the smuggling of hashish is still widespread. According to the police there are strong indications that a new "hash wave" has arrived in this country. Hashish is the drug young people usually come in contact with first.

Police Inspector Huuse also said that the police are noting a rise in the supplies of cocaine which is mainly smuggled in from the cultivation areas in South America via Spain to the rest of Europe. Morphine and speed (amphetamines) are still being sold extensively.

Police Inspector Arne Huuse said Tuesday that they are noting a substantial reduction in the price of heroin because suppliers from Iran, P.kistan and Afghanistan are trying to outcompete Chinese heroin syndicates in an effort to knock them out of the European market altogether.

"I am not ruling out the possibility that this could affect the narcotics situation in Norway. A price war with heroin being sold at prices far below normal increases the risk that more addicts will go over to the dangerous drug," said Huuse.

In Denmark the price of heroin has gone down to 1000 kroner per gram. In this country, by comparison, the price is ten times that. One gram provides 32 doses each costing 3-400 kroner.

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CSO: 5300

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SWEDEN

## GANG OF THAI, SWEDISH DRUG SMUGGLERS CHARGED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] A Thai and Swedish drug ring managed to sell heroin worth over 10 million kronor on the Stockholm market before being exposed. Six Thais and four Swedes were indicted Monday by prosecuting attorney, Bernt Adamsson of Stockholm's District Court. The heroin was smuggled in specially made shoes. A large portion of the profit was deposited in Swiss banks.

One of the principle figures, a Thai, began smuggling heroin to Sweden back in 1978. He was in collusion with a shoemaker in Bangkok who "sewed" the heroin shipments into newly made platform shoes.

It was in 1978 that the Thai and a fellow-countryman smuggled in the first shipment of 400 grams. Over 6 kilograms of heroin was smuggled to Sweden in this manner, a part at a time. In most cases the courier traveled by air from Bangkok by way of Copenhagen to Arlanda.

This May, two of the Thai couriers were apprehended. They were attempting to smuggle 70,000 kronor out of the country, a part of the profit from sold narcotics. They had hidden the money in a cigarette carton.

One of those arrested had smuggled part of the profit to Switzerland. It is suspected that hundreds of thousands of kronor have been deposited into accounts there. One of the couriers bought a gold bar, which was placed in a Swiss safe-deposit box. It has been delivered to the police here.

The contacts in Sweden were two Swedes who distributed the drugs to solvent buyers. Two of the larger hotels in downtown Stockholm were used as meeting places for the deals.

Drugs valued at over a million kronor have been confiscated. The ring leader's profits from the drug sales are estimated to be around 800,000 kronor. For this reason the prosecuting attorney has requested that the sale of the Thai's row house in Sigtuna be prohibited. When the man's house was searched, 38,100 kronor in cash and a bankbook with tens of thousands of kronor on deposit were found. It is believed that those closest to the ring leader made at least 400,000 kronor. Bankbooks, gold watches, a gold medal and a gold bar have been confiscated.

With confessions from several of the gang members and physical evidence, the prosecuting attorney has enough material so that all the gang members will be convicted. The ring leaders may expect long prison sentences.

The prosecutor will request that all the Thais be deported.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

## COURT GIVES STIFF SENTENCES TO TURKISH DRUG SMUGGLERS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] Last Wednesday the sentences of both principle figures in the Turkish drug ring that was exposed last winter in Stockholm were upheld by the Svea Court of Appeals. According to the sentences, 36-year-old Naif Durak and 27-year-old Tefvik Seker will serve 10- and 9-year prison terms respectively before being permanently deported from Sweden.

The other three main figures in the ring, which smuggled 8.5 kilograms of heroin into Sweden, had their sentences reduced somewhat. One had his sentence reduced from 8 to 7 years in prison and another received a reduction from 6 to 5 years. The third member had his 8-year sentence upheld but was spared the deportation sentence handed down by the district court.

The court of appeals felt that since he had come to Sweden as a child and had attended school primarily in Sweden, then in accordance with the new alien laws he should be considered sufficiently adjusted to Sweden that he should remain here even if he is guilty of crimes.

The district court concluded in its sentence that the five should pay the state a total of 3.8 million kronor, corresponding to the profit made in the heroin trade. The court of appeals reduced the sum to 2.2 million kronor, although only a half million has been secured. The court of appeals decided that the state would pay the extensive court costs.

Altogether, 19 people in the ring have been sentenced. One of them will request a new trial in the near future. Among other things, he was convicted of once having smuggled 3.7 kilograms of heroin into the country. He confessed to this under interrogation, but he later withdrew his confession and has subsequently denied committing the crime.

He also appealed the conviction, but the court of appeals also convicted him of smuggling. After the conviction had gained legal force, this same smuggling episode came up in connection with the trial of the five gang leaders. It was deemed proper to divide up the trial of the 19 into separate trials.

Even if the request results in a new trial and an acquittal, the man will probably not escape punishment. In addition to smuggling, he was also convicted for possessing 1 kilogram of heroin and for illegal firearms possession.

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CSO: 5300

63

SWEDEN

GANG SMUGGLED HEROIN FROM THAILAND

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGB?ADET in Swedish 23 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] At least 10 years' wages--this was what the drug smugglers earned for one trip from Bangkok to Stockholm and back. The heroin was smuggled in hollow platform shoes. Money was smuggled on the return trip.

This was revealed when yet another drug ring was brought to trial Monday at Stockholm's District Court. The gang members are accused of a total of 17 drug smuggling trips to Sweden with heroin from Thailand. It is estimated that they have brought a total of 5 kilograms of heroin worth many millions to drug users in Stockholm.

As early as last fall the police received an anonymous tip from Thailand that two Thais with business in the Stockholm region were involved in heroin trade.

After half a year of surveillance, the police believed that the time was right to step in. A Thai couple that had arrived in Sweden several days earlier was apprehended as they were about to return by plane from Arlanda. They had hidden 150,000 kronor in a package of toys.

The money was apparently a partial payment for delivered drugs. The arrest at Arlanda was soon followed by others in the Stockholm region. By Monday a total of ten persons had been charged.

The gang leader in Thailand entrusted the smuggling missions only to his relatives and lovers. The payment was 50,000 kronor plus spending money. An average worker's wages in Bangkok is 4,000 kronor per year.

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