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JPRS L/9691

27 April 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 18/81)

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AUSTRALIA

BLUEPRINT FOR CRACKDOWN ON DRUG SMUGGLING INTRODUCED

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by John Webb]

[Text] The Federal Government has been urged to step up its war on smuggling and drug dealing with stiffer penalties and a vigorous new policy on prosecutions.

The "get tough" approach is outlined in a top-level report drawn up by a task force of senior officials in the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

For five months the force has been probing allegations of bungling, maladministration and possible corruption within the Bureau of Customs.

Its 90-page report is now on the desk of the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Moore, awaiting his return from Bangkok next Monday.

Mr Moore is expected to waste no time in implementing the main recommendations of the report.

The task force could not substantiate the allegations about corruption. But after interviewing dozens of customs officers and staff of the Australian Federal Police and the Deputy Crown Solicitor's Office it produced severe criticisms of management and organisation.

Legislation changes are expected to beef up penalties for smuggling, with particular emphasis on bond stores which handle millions of tonnes of cargo on a "trust and check" basis.

Prosecutions will be launched following detailed complaints from customs officers that investigations were bogged down because of petty decisions or lack of action by senior officers.

The task force recommends procedural changes within the Bureau of Customs to eradicate mismanagement and improve staff relations and morale.

Allegations

The task force was appointed by the former Minister, Mr Vic Garland, following a series of allegations by officials of the Customs Officers Association.

It investigated a wide range of issues including:

--Infiltration of Sydney cargo depots, including Qantas, by an organised crime syndicate. A senior investigator discovered tonnes of cargo were simply vanishing into thin air--but four months after his report was lodged senior officials in Canberra were still ignorant of its existence.

--Return of more than \$50,000 worth of pornographic material to a Sydney businessman. The material was handed over without the knowledge of the customs officers who seized it and carried on their investigation expecting that prosecutions would be launched.

--Inexplicable delays in instigating prosecutions, even when the bureau had amassed detailed evidence and in some cases confessions from suspects. However, in some cases which had languished for years, the bureau was able to launch prosecutions a few days after details were published in this newspaper.

--Complaints that customs officers manning the barrier at airports and ports were given verbal orders to "turn a blind eye" to incoming pornography. The customs men protested that departmental policy conflicted with announced government policy.

The federal secretary of the Customs Officers Association, Mr Bob Spanswick, said yesterday he was eagerly awaiting details of the task force report.

"The key question is whether this will be just another whitewash," he said.

"Frankly, we would be making real progress if the task force would recommend that the Government's own policy on employee participation should be implemented by the Bureau of Customs."

[Editor's Note: In its regular feature "Questions in the House," the Melbourne THE AGE in English 11 March 1981, page 16, notes that "Mr Kent (Lab., Vic.) asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Mr Macphee whether a recent Government decision to crack down on foreign drug smugglers would be used against CIA-financed drug traffickers involved with the Nugan Hand banking group. Mr Macphee said that the policy tabled last year would continue to apply. If there was any evidence that groups referred to by Mr Kent were involved in drug trafficking, action would be taken against them."]

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AUSTRALIA

EDITORIAL URGES 'SERIOUSNESS' IN DRUG CAMPAIGN

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 21-22 Mar 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Time To Get Serious About Drug Problems"]

[Excerpt] Kids are getting high sniffing, attending classes too doped to learn. Worst of all, they are injecting themselves with a short-time kick and long-time poison.

It has got out of hand.

It is time authorities admitted that the current campaign is not working and pledged--right now--to get serious.

The horror-drugs of the moment are not heroin and cocaine. They are barbiturates, for which there are now non-lethal substitutes. So let's start by banning barbiturates for all but those who really need them.

Let's also tighten up the monitoring of prescriptions, weed out the crooked quacks and crack down on the irresponsible chemists. Let's have cooperation between government departments to catch the "Mr Bigs" of the drugs trade, and let's really come down on the pushers, who have no addiction but are knowingly selling slow death to clients. Let's take the political point-scoring out of the debate and take the inter-State police rivalry out of the enforcement.

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AUSTRALIA

POLICE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ORGANIZED CRIME-DRUG LINKS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 19 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by Richard Carey: "Setting a Trap for the Mr Bigs"]

[Excerpt] In the red light districts of Australian cities, today's youth can "score" drugs with nonchalant ease. Educational scare campaigns have done nothing to lessen their attraction.

"There are men and women walking the streets of our cities making millions out of drugs," says the Minister for Administrative Services, Mr Newman, who has charge of the Commonwealth Police.

"Their operations are highly sophisticated. They mix with respectable people and weave webs around themselves which are complex and formidable."

Mr Newman, who is relatively new to his portfolio, says he is both amazed and disgusted at the involvement of organised crime in drugs trafficking and how, through the efforts of these people, others are reduced to lives of utter degradation.

The Tasmanian minister has been a prime mover in setting up what he and others see as perhaps the best antidote yet for cutting off the poisons being injected, swallowed and smoked by young Australia.

In Perth last month, an intelligence bureau was set up comprising State and Commonwealth police. Its job, according to Mr Newman, is to pull together information from all States and go after the crime bosses behind Australia's traffic in drugs.

'Bent Cops'

Mr Newman says there has been a tendency among State police forces to merely arrest the "small fry" so they have impressive figures on arrests and convictions to put before their respective ministers.

Mr Newman finds this understandable but short-sighted. He says the experience has been that crime bosses have a ready and willing supply of peddlers.

"The job of the bureau," he says, "will be to go after the big shots, to beaver away until arrests are made of those controlling the drug trade."

Mr Newman admits there are "bent cops who protect those they should be chasing" and he says a handicap has always been the suspicion among State police forces of Commonwealth intervention.

"What must be realised is that criminals--unlike police forces--don't respect State boundaries and often use them to confound police efforts. It is only by joint effort, by full cooperation and trust that we can tackle this problem."

Mr Newman says the intelligence bureau will have at its disposal the most sophisticated surveillance equipment available as well as experts from taxation, the Treasury, Customs, computer specialists and accountants.

He warns that results might not be seen for at least a year but is confident that a force chosen for capability and integrity and with its specialist back-up will succeed in providing information for States to follow up and take to court.

Mr Newman emphasises the effort is not one of containment.

As far as the Government is concerned, marijuana remains a socially undesirable drug and will continue to draw criminal penalties. Mr Newman says the Government rejects arguments that its illegality draws people into contact with harder drugs.

Soon authorities will have the use of a satellite to pinpoint marijuana plantations. Even without this technology police have made several spectacular marijuana busts in recent months.

However, there appears to be still plenty of cannabis available and government analysts say it is becoming of stronger potency.

The presumption is that like heroin, much of it is coming from abroad, from Asia and South America where drugs production is an ever-increasing source of foreign income.

Apart from the cost in human lives of this traffic, it is in Australia's interests to stem it for reasons of cool cash. The Williams Royal Commission on Drugs estimated that \$16 million left Australia each year to buy heroin for local addicts. Not only that, by the time the heroin was sold and the money "laundered" abroad, the cost was something like \$100 million a year.

Like the US, Australia is spending large sums helping Third World police forces combat the drug traffic and by contributing to international agencies which finance new forms of agriculture in areas currently under drug plant cultivation.

But also like the US, the effort hasn't stopped the traffic. It is an international problem which some say demands a fortress mentality.

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AUSTRALIA

STIFFER SENTENCES SOUGHT IN ZAMPAGLIONE CASE APPEAL

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Mar 81 p 5

[Excerpt] The Federal Attorney-General yesterday urged the Court of Criminal Appeal to fix substantially tougher jail sentences for three people convicted of heroin offences, to deter others seeking quick and huge profits.

Mr E. D. Lloyd, QC, for the Commonwealth, told the court that heavy sentences were almost the only weapon that could be used to discourage ruthless and knowledgeable people from moving into the drug trade.

The sentences that the court would fix in the case would set the standard or "tariff" for Australian courts dealing with organisers of drug importation and distribution, he said.

The Chief Justice, Sir John Young, and Justices Murray and Southwell are hearing appeals arising out of the conviction last December of four people on drug offences. At their trial last year, all pleaded not guilty to charges involving importing and possessing heroin. During the trial, Mr Lloyd said it was the first case in Australia in which the actual instigators and financiers had been put on trial.

Antonio Zampaglione, 31, of Hardwicke Street, Frankston, is appealing against a jail term of 25 years with a non-parole term of 21 years. His brother Salvatore, 26, of McKean Street, Fitzroy, is appealing against a jail term of 20 years with a minimum of 16 years.

David Quentin Jewell, 37, of Esdale Street, Nunawading, was sentenced to 15 years' jail with a non-parole period of 12 years, and Helen Margaret Barnacle, 26, of McGregor Street, Parkdale, was sentenced to 12 years' jail with a non-parole term of eight years' jail.

They have appealed against their convictions and sentences, claiming the jail terms imposed were excessive. They also allege that an 'Insight' article in THE AGE prejudiced their trials and that the jury should have been discharged.

The Crown is appealing against the sentences imposed on Mr Salvatore Zampaglione, Mr Jewell and Miss Barnacle, claiming the terms imposed by Mr Justice Gray were manifestly inadequate.

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR HEROIN DEALERS--Heroin dealing inevitably had to lead to imprisonment, a Supreme Court Judge said yesterday. Mr Justice Jones said that it was a serious offence and appeared to be increasing. He gaoled two part-time musicians for selling heroin at Swanbourne between September 3 and October 2 last year. Grant Douglas Tree (23), labourer, was gaoled for four years with a 16-month non-parole period and Michael Paterson Piesse (22), landscape gardener, was gaoled for three years with a 12-month minimum term. Tree, who was living with Piesse in Cornwall Street, Swanbourne, pleaded guilty to two offences of selling heroin and Piesse admitted one charge. Mr K. F. Smart, defending both men, said that they became involved in the drug scene while they were trying to form a band. They were both unemployed at the time. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Mar 81 p 23]

FINE FOR COCAINE--The son of Channel 7 sports director, Rex Mossop, was yesterday fined \$800 in his second drug related court appearance in six months. Greg Mossop, 24, ski instructor, of Balgowlah, Sydney, pleaded guilty to possessing cocaine on March 9. Mr F. McKenzie SM fined him \$800 and released him on a \$1000 three-year good behavior bond. In the same court in September, Mossop was fined \$1200 and put on a four-year bond for possessing heroin, Indian hemp, and assault at Manly on May 29. Mr McKenzie warned Mossop that he could, in future, face two years imprisonment and a \$2000 fine. [Excerpt] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Mar 81 p 3]

NEW COCAINE ROUTE--Singapore, 11 March--Drug syndicates smuggling heroin into Australia from South-East Asia are reported to be preparing to extend their operations by opening a cocaine "connection" with producing countries in Central and South America. The Secretary-General of Thailand's Narcotics Control Board, Major-General Pow Sarasin, told me last night that Thai authorities had recently seized two small shipments of cocaine in Bangkok. "We suspect they were going to Australia from America, possibly Mexico, via Thailand--which does not produce this drug and where there is no market for it--to catch Australian officials unaware," he said. "Both the cocaine caches were bundled up with larger shipments of heroin. The syndicates may have wanted to try out the Australian market for cocaine, which is even more expensive than heroin." General Pow said Australian narcotics officials were informed immediately. [By Michael Richardson] [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Mar 81 p 7]

MARIHUANA PLANTATION--The CIB said yesterday that it had found and ripped up a big marihuana plantation in the forest near Collie. Full details of the operation are being withheld because detectives are still looking for the person who planted and tended the crop. The chief of the CIB Supt J. Wiley, was reluctant to put a value on the crop, but said that it would amount to tens of thousands of dollars. More than 1000 plants were seized some of them nearly five metres tall. (Marihuana is being sold for about \$800 a kilogram.) The raid on the forest plantation was led by Det Sgt R. Ibbotson, of the drug squad and Det Sgt A. Mitchell, of the Bunbury CIB. Det-Sgt Ibbotson said in Perth yesterday that the plantation was deep in the forest and reticulated from a stream. It had been found last week by a man who was shooting wild pigs. The plot had been cleared of trees and undergrowth and had been carefully tended. The police had pulled up the plants and would destroy them. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Mar 81 p 3]

PROBATION FOR MORPHINE--A youth's appearance in court on drug charges was evidence that the effect of drugs on the community was not limited to people from broken homes, a Supreme Court judge said yesterday. Mr Justice Brinsden said that David George Porter (18), apprentice painter, came from a good supportive family background. He placed Porter, formerly of Elliott Road, Scarborough, on probation for three years and ordered him to do 150 hours' unpaid community work. Porter had pleaded guilty in February to charges of possessing morphine on October 4 last year with intent to sell or supply it to another person and supplying morphine to another person on or about the same day. The judge said that Porter was not a drug addict, but he had gone further than "snorting" (sniffing) heroin and morphine. Porter had injected himself with both drugs. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Mar 81 p 23]

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BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM DISCOVERY--Kutkai, 21 Feb--On 19 February, a combined search party led by Customs Preventive Officer S. David stopped and searched at Hsipaw gate car No Nya-4825 which was carrying fuel oil for the timber extraction division from Lashio to Mandalay. The search party found concealed under the hood of the car 11 packages of raw opium weighing 14.3 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] and over 1 viss of opium blocks. The opium seized was worth about 36,700 kyat. U Nyunt Thein, 30, in charge of fuel oil distribution of the timber extraction division; Daw Mya, 40; driver Kan Shein, 30; and spare driver Aung Shwe, 21, were arrested in connection with the case. Charges were filed against them under Sections 6.B, 7.B/10.B and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 9 Mar 81 p 6 BK]

POPPY DESTRUCTION--Operation "The Bloom of Hell Phase One" was conducted in Namhkam Township in the second half of February by officials of the security, people's council and police forces in the township to destroy poppy plantations. "At the end of February, a total of 108.20 acres of poppy were destroyed in Pangsai and Takung village tracts, Namhkam Township. Regional village people's councils and people's militia units also took part in the destruction of poppy." [Summary] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 Mar 81 p 6 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE--Acting on a tipoff, a police squad on 5 March searched Maung Thet Tun of Myanma-Gonyi 9th Lane, Kandawgalay Ward, near U Ohn Gaing Street in Rangoon and found 1,000 kyat worth of heroin on him. Acting on the information supplied by Maung Thet Tun, police also arrested Daw Kyin Myaing and Pho Ngo for dealing in heroin. Charges were filed under Sections 6/B, 10.B, 11 and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 7 Mar 81 p 6 BK]

POPPY PLANTATIONS DESTROYED--On 5 March, police township commander U Aye Ko, station officer U Myint U and a party destroyed poppy plantations along the Namlang stream, Mula Shidi village in Putao township. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 Mar 81 p 6 BK]

RANGOON OPIUM SEIZURE--A police squad from Rangoon division crime prevention branch on 12 March seized about 11 ounces of raw opium upon searching Daw Kywe, 51, of Kemmendine Township's Nyaungbin Street at a bus stop at the corner of that street. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 Mar 81 p 7 BK]

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INDIA

BRIEFS

PUNE DRUG HAUL—Pune, March 21: Ganja worth Rs. 11.5 lakhs was seized from a hutment colony in Somwarpeth here last night. The police said it was the big-best ever haul of narcotics effected in the city. The dope, weighing 1,900 kg. was found stored in 65 gunny bags. Sheikh Abdul Kadar and two of his accomplices were arrested. The raid was conducted by police inspectors S. Hundekari, Ishwar Singh and Surendra Patil. The party also raided a matka den in the locality and seized Rs. 46,000 in cash. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Mar 81 p 12]

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MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

TRAINING WITH DOGS--Eight officers from Malaysia's Royal Customs and Excise Department are in Australia for a 3-month training course in the handling of drug detector dogs. The officers are regularly assigned to stations in Kuala Lumpur, Port Kelang, Kota Kinabalu and Kuching. The course includes training the dogs to detect marijuana, hashish, heroin and cocaine. Each customs officer trains with two dogs and takes the better one with home when he returns to Malaysia. The cost of the courses is met by the Australian government. [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 24 Jan 81 p 12]

ADDICT TURNED TO CRIME--A youth from a good family turned to crime after becoming a drug addict, a Miri District Court was told. The youth, Sia Siew Liang, 18, was fined and placed on a year's probation after pleading guilty to theft. Sia, of Lorong 6, Krokop, Miri, said that he was "on two to three tubes a week" but had learned his lesson and was no longer taking drugs. [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 31 Jan 81 p 12]

HEROIN CHARGE--Three painters have been provisionally charged with possession of heroin and released on bail. The men, Jong Fui Leong, 21, of Lopeng Road, Miri, Jong Fui Khian, 24, of Lorong 3, Krokop, and Liu Kim Liong, 26, of Penrissen Road, Kuching, were charged in the Miri District Court. They had been found with a number of straws containing a brownish substance believed to be heroin in their possession. The substance has been sent to a government chemist for analysis. [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 31 Jan 81 p 12]

HEROIN, OPIUM POSSESSION--Two men have been released on bail by the Sibü District Court pending further hearings on drug charges. Wong Leong Wang, 24, was arrested with 19 tubes of heroin in his possession. Police suspect Wong, of Binatang Road, Sibü, of being a pusher. The other man, Ramli bin Bakar, a soldier stationed in Sibü, was found with a packet of prepared opium in his possession. [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 14 Feb 81 p 2]

JAIL SENTENCES--Edwin Mar, 21, and Chong Yun San, 26, have been sentenced to 8 months in jail for burglary by a Kuala Belait magistrate. Mar, a first offender, told police he was a drug addict. He had been a student in London but returned in February 1980. Chong was identified in court as being a former addict. [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 21 Feb 81 p 12]

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PAKISTAN

'AFP' ON OPIUM CROP IN GOLDEN CRESCENT

BK110908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Article by Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Apr (AFP)--The golden crescent, the opium-producing region stretching through Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, will have an even lower opium crop than last year, United Nations narcotics specialists predict here.

Only 2 years ago, in 1979, the golden crescent was the world's largest producer, with some 1,200 tons of raw opium--yielding 120 tons of pure grade heroin.

This year's crop is expected to be drastically reduced, with only 70 tons due to be harvested in Pakistan.

In Afghanistan many peasants have fled their hillside poppy fields because of the guerrilla war against the Soviet Union. In Iran the Islamic regime has cracked down sharply on poppy growers--as well as against smugglers.

In Pakistan, the government has also been active but the reasons for peasant loss of interest in poppies are mainly financial.

The bumper crop of 1979 flooded the world market, bringing prices to the farmer crashing down.

In 1968, Pakistani farmers were getting 1,600 rupees (160 dollars) a kilo for raw opium. The going rate this season is at best 400 rupees (40 dollars), according to government narcotics agents.

Pakistani and UN narcotics agents are therefore anxiously trying to woo the peasant away from poppies before dwindling market supplies push prices back up again. The peasants' motivation is purely financial and farmers are only too happy to switch crops if they are promised higher returns. But the agencies lack sufficient funds as most of the alternative cash crops they suggest require better irrigation.

Pakistani Government sources are convinced that if Western nations gave only a part of the cost of their anti-drug abuse programmes to this substitution project, poppy growing could be entirely eradicated from the country.

But at Landi Kotal, at the gate to the Khyber Pass to Afghanistan, the opium supply appears in no danger of drying up. This is tribal territory, independent of control from Islamabad.

Any foreigner strolling through the bazaar will be offered locally-refined heroin by fierce, gun-toting Pushtu farmers. But the situation is misleadingly rural and Pakistani police are quick to point out that the international drug rings have the situation firmly under their thumb.

Government authorities have dismantled four heroin laboratories in the region in the past two years but production appears to be on the increase again. Narcotics agents must now gain new permission from tribal leaders to seek out the labs, financed with virtually unlimited foreign cash.

Narcotics agencies were aware of two heroin refineries in Kabul and Herat across the border in Afghanistan. United Nations information dried up after the Soviet invasion but the war is thought to have hindered the drug trade, rather than supported it as happened in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam war.

The United Nations is no better informed on Iran, whose border with Afghanistan and Pakistan was dotted with heroin labs. But the Islamic government has imposed tough penalties for traffickers--with many summarily shot over the last year.

Here in Pakistan, police last year brought 11,000 charges against farmers in the northern region of Buner, traditional poppy country. Some 4.5 tons of opium were seized and a recent Interior Ministry report said that poppy growing had dropped by 87 percent over the last two years.

The Pakistani Government plans to buy the 15 tons of raw opium produced in the least accessible tribal regions, cutting out the dealers and either selling the opium to pharmaceutical companies or using it in the country's 150,000 opium addiction centres.

United Nations officials are confident that the poppy growing can be eliminated in Pakistan but point out that, worldwide, heroin addiction is on the increase, boosting market conditions.

The United States has 235,000 known addicts, more than the whole of Europe, while Iran has at least 700,000, Thailand 400,000 and Burma 200,000.

If demand should suddenly send prices rocketing again, nothing will make the gold crescent peasants see the sense of dropping a crop yielding 1,000 dollars for one dollar's worth of seed.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

HEROIN SMUGGLER'S ATTEMPT FOILED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Customs staff of the preventive collectorate apprehended a drug smuggler from Karachi airport after a hot chase and recovered 1300 grams of heroin, worth over US dollars one million, from his possession after his body search, said an official handout issued here yesterday.

The heroin was concealed in the lining of his coat.

The personal search of the passenger also yielded six valuable antique coins of the Moghul vintage.

Passenger Abdul Hameed, a British passport holder, was booked for Frankfurt on a PIA flight and was intercepted by the drug enforcement staff of customs after the completion of briefing with the airline and immigration formalities. The passenger, however, made an abortive attempt to run away, but was chased and caught by the customs staff from the petrol pump situated at the airport. The heroin was secreted in the specially designed lining of his duffle coat.

Customs are investigating to find out the link of the passenger with the international gang of drug trafficking. They are also looking into the possibility of likely theft of the antique coins from some museum in the country.

Investigations on the spot revealed that the passenger was to make a contact for delivery to a member of an international gang in Frankfurt who was supposed to identify himself and take delivery by producing the other half of the Pakistani currency note of Rs 10- denomination bearing No. QM200766 recovered from the passenger Interpol is also being contacted for assistance.

The news item published in a section of the Press crediting this seizure to the Airport Security Force is factually incorrect as seizure was not effected by the A.S.F. staff on tarmac runway but at the petrol pump adjacent to the departure lunge, outside the airport restricted area after chase by the customs staff.--APP

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS SEIZED: FOUR HELD--Four Sri Lanka nationals were arrested yesterday by the Excise Police in cooperation with the Pakistan Narcotic Control Board for their alleged involvement in narcotic peddling. On a tip that a gang of Sri Lanka nationals was operating in contraband drugs in Sri Lanka and Pakistan, the Director of Excise raided their hideout and recovered 12 kilograms of charas valuing Rs. 12 lakh. The charas was hidden in the false bottom of three boxes which were being exported as an accompanied and unaccompanied baggage. The Sri Lankans, identified as W.G. Penasari, P.G. Wijisari Luxman, Jayawardana and Nalin Chandru Weerakoon Ratnayke, have been arrested under the relevant laws. The Excise Police also seized the PIA cargo documents, passports, etc. from them. Further investigation in the case is under way. Meanwhile, the Interpol and Sri Lankan authorities were being contacted to dig out more facts.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 1 Apr 81 p 5]

CHARAS SEIZED--The Crime Investigating Agency (CIA) have arrested a chowkidar and recovered about 22 maunds of contraband charas from his possession. A CIA patrol, headed by Abdul Rashid Shah, arrested one Mangal Khan from Garden West area yesterday. On his pointation the Police recovered 22 maunds of the drug stored in a house where he was employed as a chowkidar. Mangal Khan, an Afghan Pawindha, came to Karachi about 10 years ago. The police detectives are of the opinion that Mangal Khan is a member of an international gang. They are closely interrogating him to find out the names and whereabouts of other members of the gang. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Apr 81 p 1]

HUGE CHARAS HAUL--Sialkot, 2 Apr--Local police have recovered and confiscated 2.5 maunds of illicit charas, worth Rs40 crore in the foreign black market, here last night from a car. The police have arrested two accused Sardaran Bibi of Kochhi Bazar, Peshawar, and Sharif of Sarai Maharaja, Sialkot.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN 3 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

CUSTOMS SEIZE DRUGS--The Ministry of Finance has reported that custom organs attached to the directorate of customs and customs control uncovered the smuggling of large quantities of drugs, on 31 March and on 5 April at the Kapitan Andreevo border point. A total of 42 kilograms of heroin has been seized. The heroin was being transported by foreigners to some West European countries. [Text] [AU071926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 81]

CSO: 5300

POLAND

PHYSICIAN FINED FOR EXCESSIVE DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS

Warsaw SLUZBA ZDROWIA in Polish No 3, 16 Jan 81 p6

[Article by "Obserwator": "From the Work of the Professional Control Commission -- Private Practice and Narcotics"]

[Text] When the health service field workers conducting a sanitary inspection stepped into the private gynecological office of Dr G., even they -- in spite of their familiarity with the cultural realities of our everyday life -- had to take their heads in their hands. Old equipment cluttered up a dusty, grimy room: a broken television set, a sewing machine, an unusable lamp. In one corner, a sofa covered by a dirty blanket, in another -- under an equally dirty towel -- a gynecological chair. At the same time, no lack of decorative elements: potted and artificial flowers, also covered by a layer of dust. His instruments Dr G. kept in a container under the cupboard, his gloves (supposedly clean) on the cupboard in the direct neighborhood of old newspapers and a dirty kidney bowl.

There was no running water in the office, nor a container with liquid disinfectant for the soiled instruments. After interventions, Dr G. threw the scrapings directly into a toilet bowl covered with grayish deposits, without prior disinfection.

In spite of this, Dr G. was popular. On the average, he received about 20 patients per day. The causes of his popularity can be sought in low prices. As he confirms himself, an abortion cost about 600 zlotys with him while his colleagues in this branch charged 1,000 zlotys.

And moreover, isn't this cleanliness requirement way overdone? I quote Dr G.'s opinion:

"You can believe me, I had no great problems in my practice, I had no inflammations or infections. If conditions had indeed been unsanitary, every second patient would have been in the hospital with an inflammation."

There is nothing to be added, nothing to be subtracted. However, Dr G. was suspect not only for the conduct of a private practice violating the most elementary principles of hygiene. This offense came to light to some extent as the byproduct of the ascertainment of another one, one of a greater specific weight.

Namely, an inspection in the pharmacies established that Dr G. had been writing a huge number of prescriptions for stupefactive substances. In a single year alone, he made out (and personally had filled) prescriptions for 4,252 ampoules of a stupefactive drug.

When questioned, Dr G. did not understand the charge at all. What was the issue? After all, in his practice he performs such operations as electrocoagulation of uteral neck erosions, interruption of pregnancies, insertion of contraceptive loops, scarification of abscesses of Bartholin's glands, all of which require anesthetization ("it is precisely because with me it did not hurt that the patients came to me in droves," he stated later).

The next question sounded thus: but where is the documentation for the intake and dispensation of the stupefactive substances employed, and where the list of patients treated? Dr G. states in response that he did not want to reveal the actual dimensions of his private practice to the Financial Department. He had already been charged a high surtax once. Now he pays a small lump sum--hence he sits quietly and writes nothing down.

Dr G.'s fear of the inspector of health service products, who investigated the matter of the stupefactive substances, must have been powerful indeed to induce him to acknowledge immediately and without prevarications a transgression of a financial nature of no small weight. The investigator, however, and later the members of the adjudication team of the Professional Control Commission, remained inquisitive: what happened with such a large quantity of stupefactives? Did Dr G. perhaps use narcotics?

This conjecture was eliminated by a specialized analysis, to which Dr G. subjected himself voluntarily. The following significant dialog then took place in front of the adjudication team:

Question: "What did you do with the prescription substance?"

Answer: "In 1978 there was an absolute lack of local anesthetics. Therefore I used these stupefactives intramuscularly. When 1 ampoule did not suffice, then 2 and even 3 ... At times I administered as many as 15 ampoules daily."

Chairman: "If you gave a patient 3 ampoules, then you would not manage to wake her up for at least 36 hours. What did you do--what are you telling us, after all, we are doctors and we know, what stupefactives are."

Answer: "I administered them in the manner which I stated."

Chairman: "For electrocoagulation we do not administer stupefactives, but let us assume that you did. Let us now count: you work 280 days in the year (for on holidays and Sundays you do not work, and you also took vacations which means that you administered 15-20 ampoules every day. In addition, you want to convince us that for electrocoagulation you administered as many as 3 ampoules !"

Member of the adjudication team: "Administering 3 ampoules--that is a crime! From the documentation we see that you purchased 30 ampoules in a single day."

And the day after you again had a prescription filled. Hence we again ask: What did you do with the stupefactive substances?"

Answer: "I administered them to my patients. I realize that I did ill, and I am asking for the maximum punishment."

Chairman: "The entire local cooperative of medical specialists, which employs 36 gynecologists and obstetricians, used 6,000 ampoules of this substance in the course of the year to carry out 5,889 interventions, and you alone use as many as 4,252 ampoules?"

Answer: "There are anesthesiologists in the cooperative, and I do the interventions all by myself."

The next question is addressed to the voivodship consulting physician. "Are private practices subject to the consultant's supervision?"

Answer of the consultant: "Practices in the cooperatives of specialists definitely are inspected. It would be difficult for me to say, however, how this matter looks with respect to private practices. Neither I nor my predecessor inspected private practices."

The District Professional Control Commission did not manage to establish, what Dr G. had done with the stupefactive substances. What is more, the absolute lack of documentation did not permit the settling of accounts with the accused for even one single ampoule. It remains unknown, when, where, to whom, in what doses and for what causes these substances had been administered or made available.

The jurisdiction of the first instance sentenced Dr G. to the penalty of censure for a period of 2 years and to a fine of 15,000 zlotys for the introduction into circulation and issuance out of control of 4,252 ampoules of stupefactive substances without evidence and justified medical indications, as well as for the nonassurance of the necessary sanitary conditions for the carrying out of analyses and gynecological interventions in his private practice, which exposed the patients to danger.

The representative of the health services appealed against this judgment. The Professional Control Appeals Commission acknowledged the correctness of the stand taken by the representative and instead of the penalty of censure imposed the penalty of a 2-year deprivation of the right to exercise the profession in the territory of the town and the voivodship. In its justification of the judgment, it considered it necessary to invoke the regulations in force which apply to the matter of the issuance of prescriptions for stupefactive substances by privately practicing physicians. I quote this section of the opinion:

"On 5 April 1973, the Ministry for Health and Social Welfare transmitted to the Presidia of National Councils a letter No ZN-0950/3/7310 regulating the matter of the issuance of prescriptions for stupefactive substances by physicians practicing privately in accordance with the law of 28 October 1950 (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 50, position 458).

"This letter states that the control over the blanks issued and the prescriptions written by physicians practicing privately must be based on the dispositions of paragraphs 2 and 5 of the instruction in the matter of prescriptions issued by institutions of the socialized health services, in the meaning established by instruction No 2/73 published in DZIENNIK URZEDOWY MINISTERSTWA ZDROWIA I OPIEKI SPOLECZNEJ [Official Gazette of the Ministry for Health and Social Welfare] No 2, position 8 (obligation to maintain registers of patients, for whom stupefactive substance have been prescribed, return of copies of the prescriptions, and the like).

"Instruction No 2/73 has been revised in 1976 (DZIENNIK URZEDOWY MINISTERSTWA ZDROWIA I OPIEKI SPOLECZNEJ No 12, position 31), and the provision of maintaining registers of patients for whom medicines containing stupefactives has been repeated (Para 2, Section 5).

"Beyond this, on 31 March 1979 letter No ZN 0957/4/79 was sent out to the physicians of the voivodship departments of health and social welfare, in which in point IV, 3 the regulation was repeated, and namely: "Physicians practicing privately receive in addition a fascicle for the control of the intake and outflow of stupefactive substances, initialed by the Department of Health and Social Welfare of the Voivodship Office."

The harmfulness of stupefactive substances and the danger of their overuse is known. Every physician must know that the selection of such substances, their dosing, the duration of application and even the timing of application require necessary deliberation and a high feeling of responsibility.

The matter of Dr G. has been taken over by the public prosecutor.

9108
CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

HEAD OF COCAINE TRAFFICKING RING ARRESTED IN BUENOS AIRES

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] The Uruguayan ringleader of a cocaine trafficking organization has been arrested in the city of Buenos Aires with four other members of the ring.

According to information supplied to EL DIA, agents of the Federal Police Drug Addiction Division arrested five persons--one Argentine, one Uruguayan and three Colombians--who were engaged in cocaine trafficking between Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, and the Argentine capital. The cocaine was to have been shipped to the United States later.

The police spokesman said that the successful operation took place in a hotel in downtown Buenos Aires, located at Bartolome Mitre and Cerrito. The police confiscated 5 kg of cocaine from the drug traffickers worth 10 billion Argentine pesos.

The same source said that the prisoners are an Uruguayan, who was responsible for moving the drug from the above-mentioned Bolivian city to Buenos Aires; an Argentine who was responsible for sending the cocaine on to the United States; and three Colombians--including one woman--who were part of the distribution network and were responsible for assuring total control over the criminal activity.

Although the names of the prisoners were not released, police spokesmen were of the opinion that they are high-level figures in the international drug trafficking sector; therefore, the operation took on special importance.

In the meantime, Uruguayan authorities have received no official word of the incident; however, it is expected that the relevant information will be forthcoming in the next few hours.

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

PRESIDENT REQUESTS UN AID TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFIC

PY070325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Apr (AFP)--In a letter addressed to the UN secretary general, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza asks the organization to grant Bolivia the necessary cooperation to eradicate drug trafficking and coca plantations without causing serious social damage to the country.

The president stated that the special emergency fund would be administered by the UN jointly with the Bolivian Government and with the close cooperation of those countries affected by drug consumption.

The letter said Bolivia trusts that the measures already adopted, together with the foreign cooperation necessary for their execution, will serve to overcome this situation which affects a great part of humanity and which unjustly and distressingly damages the country's image.

At the end of his letter to Waldheim, Garcia Meza pointed out that a country as poor as Bolivia cannot be abandoned to its fate in such a large-scale and dangerous task which goes beyond our capabilities and make a more definite international cooperation indispensable.

The president read his letter to the UN secretary general over a radio and television network after reading a message to the Community of nations requesting the establishment of an international commission for the struggle against drug trafficking in coordination with Bolivia.

It is pointed out that the fund should be commensurate with the damage it seeks to prevent since the United States alone spends \$2 million per year to rehabilitate the victims of drugs.

The chief of state then read a decree by which the Government Coca Registration Office is created with the objective of making a national registry of coca plantations in which all coca producers will register free of charges. This registry will calculate the country's coca needs and will program its legal production. Any plantation which is not registered will be declared illegal and destroyed by the armed forces.

It is believed that approximately 50 drug traffickers are under arrest in the country, two of whom are considered major traffickers and six or seven are considered secondary traffickers within the mafia ranks.

It was also disclosed that in the next few hours President Garcia Meza will release the list of the head drug traffickers recently arrested in Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

JAIL TERMS FOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS--La Paz, 9 Apr (TELAM)--Canadian citizens Jacques Roger Beaugart and Paul George Desbiens have been sentenced to 10-year jail terms and \$160,000 fines and French citizen Michel Cyr to a conditional 15-year jail term for drug trafficking. The two Canadians were hired by Cyr to take cocaine to Montreal. The latter has been conditionally released, while Beaugart and Desbiens are serving jail terms at the La Paz central prison. [PY091852 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1206 GMT 9 Apr 81]

COCAINE SHIPMENT SEIZED--A reliable source reported today that the customs department of El Alto airport has confiscated a suitcase in which 10 kg of cocaine hydrochloride were hidden. The drug had arrived from Cochabamba and its next destination was Lima, Peru. [PY140010 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 81]

COCAINE FACTORY DISCOVERED--Members of the Cochabamba Narcotics Division have discovered a cocaine factory on (Blanco Galindo) Avenue and seized 2 kilograms of cocaine base. During the operation, the police forces had a shootout with the drug traffickers and arrested two of them, but two were able to escape. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 81 PY]

COCAINE PRODUCERS TRIED--Four persons, (Zacarias Quispe Kenta), (Felix Alvarez Facio), (Juan Santos Igardo) and (Marcelo Maida Serrano), have been handed over by the national board for control of dangerous drugs to the state prosecutor to be tried for the crime of producing and possessing cocaine sulphate. Over 30 other people, detained during March and the first days of April for the same crime, will also be handed over to the state prosecutor for trials. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DETAILS OF COCAINE TRAFFICKING OPERATION DISCLOSED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] The trafficker called Mais Preto--owner of the cocaine seized the day before yesterday in Benfica--headed an organized ring for drug distribution with a network of "aircraft" (middlemen) that even had a work schedule for each day of the week. The discovery was made by officers and soldiers of the PM [Military Police] Battalion for Policing and Special Activities, who found the list of traffickers and other records, along with 300 packets of cocaine worth 1 million cruzeiros.

The raid was made on Apartment 307 of Block 5 of the COHAB [Low-Cost Housing Company] housing complex at 1501 Suburbana Avenue, where Sebastiana Maria da Silva, known as Dona Tiana, was arrested. Dona Tiana confessed to receiving 2,000 cruzeiros per week to look after and distribute the cocaine delivered to her by Mais Preto.

The trafficker's notebook, found in a "007"-type briefcase which also held most of the cocaine, contains a list of names, each followed by a figure in cruzeiros. By analyzing page 20 of the notebook, police were able to assess the volume of sales, concluding that all the names listed are accomplices of the trafficker Mais Preto.

Traffic

The amounts recorded--barring a mistake by the person making the entries--added up to 5 million cruzeiros. In the notebook are the names Franca, 1,392,000 cruzeiros; Walter, 900,000 cruzeiros; Po, 480,000 cruzeiros; Pequinho, 680,000 cruzeiros; Alzo, 100,000 cruzeiros; and Lincol, 1,300,000 cruzeiros. Police believe that, after delivery of the cocaine at the home of Sebastiana Maria da Silva, the accomplices picked up their shares to be sold in the housing complex itself and in other places. One officer said that in the complex alone there are over 20 drug-selling locations.

On a sheet of paper found in the briefcase, police discovered the "work schedule," with the names or nicknames of persons who were to be responsible for selling cocaine during the week. This enabled each "aircraft" to sell the drug only 1 day per week, making it more difficult to identify him in case of an investigation.

Gang

Police said the gang of Mais Preto, whose real name they know only by the first name of Moriel, consists of Marco, considered the "manager"; Marquinhos, "the most

dangerous and responsible for several homicides"; Julio Cesar, called Tamba, who operates away from the complex; and Walter and Franca, who sell in that locality.

The schedule had the following list: Monday--Ze Marcos and Serginho; Tuesday--Joaquim and Paulo Cesar; Wednesday and Thursday--blank; Friday--Julio Cesar and Marquinhos.

The trafficker, according to police, has an apartment in Block 7 of the complex but is seldom there, as it is occupied by relatives. One of his sisters, who is unemployed, has a current-model car. All the members of the gang live or have relatives in the complex, which, the officers say, makes it hard to arrest them:

"We are certain that most of them are watching us work right now, but their relatives provide protection, preventing their arrest. They are men ready for a shoot-out at any time; they have no respect even for children."

Dona Sebastiana, 65, Guarded the Packets

Investigation of cocaine sales in the Sao Jorge complex began with arrest of an addict who, when he was found with a packet, had mentioned the name of Dona Tiana. In the very first week police discovered that he was referring to Sebastiana Maria da Silva, 65. Of humble appearance, known by all the neighbors and living in the complex since the removal of part of the Nova Holanda squatter settlement in 1971, Dona Tiana at first aroused no suspicion among police.

During their surveillance, however, police assigned to patrol duty noticed what they considered abnormal activity in Block 5 and discovered the great number of visits to Apartment 307. Police later received a report that on weekends Mais Preto arrived with the cocaine and left it with someone in the complex.

The day before yesterday Dona Tiana did not go out of the house and, when the police knocked on her door, her first reaction was to deny any involvement with drugs. The apartment was searched and there was a briefcase with the packets of cocaine on a living-room stand. During the whole time she denied selling packets to those who came to her house, but she could not explain why one of the envelopes (in which there were 40 or 50 packets) was in a dresser drawer in her bedroom, and open. The others were stapled and kept in the briefcase. After much prodding, she admitted that she was receiving 2,000 cruzeiros per week "to look after Mais Preto's briefcase."

Fear

When the police arrived, Dona Tiana was in her apartment with her daughter, Alda Bispo. The latter was surprised to learn that her mother was hiding cocaine in the house and it was she who persuaded her to tell the police what she knew.

"It doesn't do any good, Mother. Why are you doing this? You will ruin the reputation of my brothers (there are two of them) who have jobs and are honest men. Tell them everything; it does no good to hide anything."

Dona Tiana then confessed that Mais Preto was the owner of the briefcase. She confirmed that she was being paid to take care of it and, after asserting several times that this was the first time, she decided to give in:

"To tell the truth, I only took care of it about five times, but that was all."

"What about the open envelope in the bedroom?"

"I don't know. I didn't put anything there."

Alda was visiting her mother and asserted she was unaware of her involvement with the traffickers, but she knew that Mauro, one of Mais Preto's accomplices, killed a young man in the Nova Holanda squatter settlement 1 week ago:

"I told Mother about the young man and even mentioned the name of the man who killed him. That man is dangerous."

Dona Tiana's daughter said she was a widow:

"My husband was a bus driver and was killed in an accident."

A few minutes later her mother seemed to regret having revealed the name of the trafficker. When asked more questions about Mais Preto she began to cry:

"I did not know what was in the briefcase; I only kept it and turned it over to whoever came after it."

Dona Tiana said she was separated from her husband, from whom she receives monthly financial assistance, including the payment on the apartment. She was booked on charges and put in the 21st Precinct jail.

Captain Carneiro, who commanded the Benfica operation, said he already has information that could lead to the arrest of Mais Preto or his accomplices in the next few days, "although I do not think this will be easy." He explained that the trafficker has no fixed address and has probably already left the area "because of the drug seizure."



Dona Sebastiana with police in her apartment on Suburbana Avenue

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

JOINT OPERATION NETS ARMS, COCAINE, MARIHUANA, 125 ARRESTS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Feb 81 p 15

[Text] In a combined operation involving military police, 5 police precincts, the General Department for Special Investigations, the General Department for Civil Police and the Metropolitan Police Department, about 200 men yesterday made 125 arrests and seized an Urco carbine, a .32-caliber revolver, 6.35 and 7.65 pistols, a muzzle-loading pistol, ammunition for these weapons, 3 large knives, 28 packets of cocaine, 26 small bundles of marihuana and 1 car radio of questionable origin.

Led by PM [Military Police] commandant Col Nilton Cerqueira da Cruz, the raid extended from Santa Teresa to Pavuna, including the entire Leopoldina zone. Among the prisoners, 35 were considered "highly dangerous," according to the Communications Office of the Safety Secretariat, and were detained.

Mobilization

"Camburoes" [translation unknown], radio-patrol cars and men from the 7th (Santa Teresa), 21st (Bonsucesso), 22d (Penha), 38th (Bras de Pina) and 39th (Pavuna) police precincts were mobilized. Civil police assigned 40 men to the Vigario Geral squatter settlement alone, where they made 50 arrests and seized the weapons, all of them found outside the shanties: as they climbed the hill and word of their presence spread, the weapons began to appear along the road.

The Military Police assigned to the raid soldiers and officers from different battalions located in the area to be investigated, so as not to weaken any one battalion excessively. According to the Safety Secretariat's office, combined operations--which are likely to take place more frequently--are much more efficient, "because civilian and military police acting together, side by side, are better able to make investigations on the spot: the suspect is searched, he is asked for his identification papers, he is examined to see whether he has suspicious tattooing or injection marks on the arms and, if everything is all right, he is freed immediately, thus reducing the ensuing work of investigating those arrested."

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

CAMPO GRANDE, CORUMBA COCAINE SEIZURES WORTH CR\$ 80 MILLION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Campo Grande--During the last 20 days the Federal Police Department in Mato Grosso do Sul seized more than 24 kilograms of pure cocaine worth about 80 million cruzeiros, in Campo Grande and Corumba.

The latest seizure was 4.8 kilograms carried by two Bolivian couples who were getting ready to board at the Corumba Airport during the morning of the day before yesterday for a trip to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Federal police did not divulge the names of the traffickers because they found some names and telephone numbers in their possession. The women were carrying more than 3 kilograms of cocaine in plastic bags fastened to their stomachs with adhesive tape, giving them an appearance of being pregnant. The men were carrying the drug in small packages attached to their legs with adhesive tape.

According to police, the seized drugs are worth about 18 million cruzeiros, because in the consuming market pure cocaine is diluted by a mixture of talcum powder and baking soda in the proportion of 1 kilogram of the drug for 3 kilograms of the mixture.

Record

The biggest capture made thus far by the federal police in this state was about 13 kilograms, also found at the Corumba Airport. The trafficker, however, managed to escape the police net.

About 250 kilograms of cocaine smuggled out of Bolivia passes through Corumba annually to supply the Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo markets. The seizures in recent days, however, are a record for the federal police, who in previous years managed to prevent only 17 kilograms from entering the drug-consuming market.

8834
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

EXCOMMUNICATION OF SAMPER PIZANO DEMANDED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 3-A

[Text] The National Antidrug Commission which has been formed here announced yesterday that among other things it is seeking "excommunication by the Catholic Church of Samper Pizano (Ernesto) for promoting the legalization of narcotics."

The sanction was called for in a report on how the U.S. National Antidrug Commission succeeded in frustrating an attempt by the International Alliance for the Reform of Marihuana Laws (ICAR) to acquire representation in the United Nations through the Council of Nongovernment Observers.

The Colombian Coalition is issuing bulletins on its own letterhead as the "organizing committee," and its address is two airmail post office boxes and a telephone number.

ICAR

The so-called International Alliance for the Reform of Marihuana Laws has operated for several years on the international level and has become a defender of marihuana, calling it a simple "recreational drug" which sooner or later will be legalized.

ICAR has organized, especially in Europe and most particularly in Rome, impressive demonstrations of support for legalization of the drug, a high percentage of which is produced clandestinely in Colombia to supply markets for its use and abuse.

United Nations

There is in the United Nations an agency called the Council of Nongovernment Observers, which has semiofficial status and is made up of 13 members from as many countries; its chief goal is the study of all facets of the drug cartel.

ICAR has been negotiating discreetly and subtly with the council to accept a representative of the alliance as a member, alleging that participation by such a member could be very useful for world observation and study concerning marihuana and its derivatives.

Rejected

The U.S. Antidrug Coalition became aware of the motives of the alliance and immediately began a campaign to have it rejected by the U.N. council.

Allen Sallisburry, spokesman for the alliance [as published] in the United States, reported that the council, by a decision of its 13 members, had rejected the alliance on the ground that its goals "are not compatible with those of the United Nations."

The news bulletin indicates that Sallisburry, learning of the outcome, added that "Colombia supplies 80 percent of the marihuana and cocaine which are destroying the minds of our youth. Therefore we shall ask President Reagan to negotiate treaties with other governments, such as the FRG and France, and with leaders of the Third World, like Mexico and India, so that sanctions may be imposed against any government which tolerates the drug traffic. This will solve the problem of Samper Pizano and his friends, but the treaty will also include aid for economic development for any country which commits itself to stopping the traffic as well as to helping to exercise vigilance over the narcotics cartel."

The foregoing reference is to Ernesto Samper Pizano, president of the National Association of Colombian Financial Institutions, who, first on the national and then on the international level, has been advocating the legalization of marihuana.

It was to him also that reference was made in asking that he be excommunicated, saying that "now that even the United Nations itself has rejected Samper Pizano's efforts, the Colombian Antidrug Coalition announces that it will increase its efforts to have the Catholic Church excommunicate Samper Pizano for promoting the legalization of narcotics."



Ernesto Samper Pizano

8735
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BANK ASKS INVESTIGATION OF 'DOLLAR LAUNDERING'

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 24-A

[Text] The Workers Bank has denied any alleged connection with the "laundering" of dollars from the narcotics traffic in which, according to Miami authorities, the well-known Medellin businessman and sports figure, Hernan Botero Moreno, is involved.

Javier Bustamante Diaz, president of the Workers Bank, has requested an investigation by the Office of the Bank Superintendent to get to the bottom of the matter.

Bustamante, in a message to the bank superintendent, said it is practically impossible for that bank and for commercial banks in general to determine the source of funds brought in through the exchange offices which are authorized to receive them.

According to investigators in the state of Florida, several Colombians appear to be involved in the "laundering" of "shady" dollars to the extent of \$70 million, a sum equal to some 3.5 billion pesos, or more than the capital of any bank in Colombia.

Roberto Botero (brother of Antioquia businessman Hernan Botero) and Carlos Urdaneta, of Barranquilla, are being held on that charge in the United States. The president of the Workers Bank sent the following letter to Bank Superintendent Francisco Morris Ordonez:

Bogota, 16 February 1981

Dr Francisco Morris Ordonez

Bank Superintendent

Bogota

My dear doctor:

In the last 3 days reports have appeared in two of the principal newspapers here concerning alleged traffic in dollars in Florida banks, reports in which the Workers Bank has been mentioned as one of the agencies receiving such monies.

No one was more surprised than we by these reports, since the people mentioned by the American officials have not returned any funds through our bank. The bank has

indeed, within its normal operations, received funds not only from Miami, but from several places in the world, and these funds are delivered directly by natural or legal persons, among them exchange offices which are duly authorized by the superintendent of exchange control, but in all cases these funds have been reimbursed to the Bank of the Republic, which exchanges them for certificates of exchange according to the existing regulations. It is practically impossible for the Bank of the Republic, our own bank and in general for commercial banks to determine the source of the funds which are returned through authorized exchange offices.

We want to tell you, Mr Superintendent, that we are willing to give all our concurrence and cooperation to any agency which might wish to carry out an investigation into these matters.

Very truly yours,

Javier Bustamante Diaz, President.

Comunique

Because of press reports alleging traffic in foreign exchange, in which the Workers Bank has been named as one of the possible receivers of such monies, this institution wishes to make the following clarification:

- a) None of the persons being held by the American authorities has made any reimbursements of funds through the bank.
- b) In normal exchange operations, all Colombian banks are authorized to receive foreign exchange from exports, drafts from persons residing overseas, tourism, etc., directly or through exchange offices which are duly authorized by the Office of the Superintendent of Foreign Exchange Control, which offices comply with the respective legal formalities.
- c) In all cases the banks are obliged to transfer those funds to the Bank of the Republic which, after due examination of each reimbursement as required, authorizes them to be converted into pesos or into certificates of exchange.
- d) In no case has the Workers Bank failed to comply with these requirements, and all of its reimbursement operations have been accepted by the issuing bank.

8735

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKER ARRESTED WITH MARIHUANA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 6 Feb 81 p 15-A

[Text]



Mary Rincon de Munoz, arrested with marihuana.

8735
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

F-2 RAIDS COCAINE LABORATORY--F-2 agents of the Cauca Police Department have uncovered a modern cocaine processing laboratory there and have arrested three of the members of the gang of drug traffickers. This new blow to the mafia took place in the municipality of Balboa, in Andes Lane, when secret agents found the laboratory on a ranch owned by Alfonso Ruiz Franco. Ruiz Franco was arrested during the operation, along with Segundo Omar Acosta and Mercedario Calvache Gomez. In addition to the implements belonging to the laboratory, police found an extensive coca field near the ranch. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 11-A] 8735

CSO: 5300

GUYANA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA CONCERN--Principal Magistrate Haroon Bacchus has strongly condemned the growing use of marijuana by young people in Bartica. As he listened to the case of Roy Ramcharan and Oswald Hendricks who were charged with being in possession of cannabis sativa seeds, Cde Bacchus observed that a number of such cases were presently before him, and said that he would assist the police in stamping out this crime. He also noted that the plants seemed to be grown in large quantities in the interior of Guyana, and were being sent to Georgetown via Linden and Bartica. The police arrested the two youths after they were seen lifting a bag of rice off the Bartica Stelling in a suspicious manner. The police later found the seeds hidden in a bottle and a powder tin in the bag of rice. Both accused were however dismissed because of the absence of an analyst's statement to prove that the seeds were indeed those of the plant cannabis sativa. (GNA) [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 3 Mar 81 p 9]

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKER--Italian citizen Agnese Rando Espositio, Passport No. F916901, was arrested 16 March at Tocumen Airport when 288.5 grams of cocaine were found strapped to her body. She had arrived on Avianca Flight 080 from Bogota, Colombia, and was on her way to Los Angeles, California. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Mar 81 p 2A PA]

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER--Gerald Lous Barudin, Passport No. Z-2855925, an American citizen residing in Canada, who was on his way from Chile to the United States, was arrested 18 March at Tocumen Airport. He was carrying approximately 1,150 kg cocaine taped to his body. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 32 PA]

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Italian citizen Gianni Ferrareto was arrested 21 March at Tocumen Airport after he was found carrying plastic bags full of cocaine hidden in two pairs of shoes. He had arrived from Lima, where he bought the cocaine for \$3,200. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Mar 81 p B-1 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE BASE SEIZED--The customs of Tarapoto Airport have confiscated 16.5kg of cocaine base which was being carried to Iquitos by persons whose names have not been released so as not to hamper further investigation. [PY051945 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Apr 81 PY]

COCAINE HAUL--Huanuco's Peruvian Investigative Police Department arrested eight youths hired by drug traffickers to carry drugs and confiscated a total of 30 kg of basic cocaine paste estimated to be worth 20 million soles. [PA080216 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 14 PA]

DRUG RINGS BROKEN UP--The Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] broke up several drugs trafficking gangs in Huanuco during the first half of March. The PIP seized 30 kg of cocaine paste, cars and motorcycles and arrested the following traffickers: (Martin Crespo Santiago), 24; (Serapio Geronimo Nazario), 22; (Wenceslao Gonzalez Prieto), 21; (Teodorico Navarro), 24; (Lauro Flores), 43, (Santos Aguirre Machuca), 32; (Elber Principe Salas), 29; and (Peredo Jalapa), 23. [PY231821 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Mar 81 PY]

COCAINE TRAFFICKER--Gilberto Del Aguilar Gomez, who was carrying 11 kg of cocaine paste, was arrested in Juanjui, when the plane he was traveling in made a fuel stop after leaving Tocache. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Mar 81 p 6 PA]

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Iquitos--Three narcotics traffickers were arrested and 7 kg of cocaine paste were confiscated in a raid on the motorboat "San Cristobal," which was docked in the port of Punchana and was about to leave for Leticia. The day before, the National Guard had captured its captain, Rodolfo Olortegue Lopez, and Colombian citizen Gilberto Alvarez Agudelo, who was in possession of the narcotics valued at 14 million soles. The following day crewman Sixto Murayari Ahuanari was arrested following a spectacular chase in which the child Eliana Lunarejo was shot accidentally. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Mar 81 p 12 PA]

COCAINE CONFISCATED--The police have arrested another drug trafficker who is linked to the person who was arrested recently when he was trying to take 16 and 1/2 kilos of cocaine base from Tarapoto to Iquitos. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Chilean police in Arica have arrested a Peruvian who was trying to smuggle 1 kg of cocaine hydrochloride to Santiago. He was identified as 25-year old Francisco Aguilar Curasi, a Peruvian farmer who had a criminal record in Tacna, Peru. [PY081851 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 81]

CSO: 5300

AFGHANISTAN

OFFICIAL ORGAN VIEWS 'NARCOTICS FOR THE MASSES'

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] By mistake there are many things done that are no better than many others left undone. In Mexico, a sad thing happened the other day. The drugs and narcotics control department burnt down tender coffee plants on 70,000 acres of land, mistaking it all for marijuana. A valuable crop worth millions was lost.

Drug control is a tricky business. In the history of man, the 'chilam' has been an old friend. Probably Adam was consoled by the first when he lost Eden. After he had wiped the sweat of his brow, he again mused over his godforsaken fate over another 'chilam.' For drug-containing plants appeared on earth much before man-brewed liquor. And, since there has always been some cause for depression, narcotics have never been unwanted.

In some places, in crypts and tombs, in the vaults where long-dead kings' remains have been found, there have also been found little phials full of fine powders, stimulants that can kill.

However, at no times before five hundred years or so were narcotics so widely used by people. They were popular only in exotic circles, as kicks for the kings, as a pastime of the rich, with medicine men as anti-depressant, with the poor in the very cold regions of the world and at high altitudes.

It was only a few centuries ago that mass use of opium in China began, used as an instrument of control by the British empire builders. And, for the revolution-makers, it was a tough job to wean away a population of addicts from the dread drug.

Once the secret is known, it can be used indiscriminately by others as well. To be able to control a population and control its wealth is something indeed. Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Red Indians, were the last century's victims. Later it boomeranged in America where the Mafia introduced it to school and college children until drug consumption became one of the West's major problems.

It slowly spread to the Middle East, to Japan and many other lands, too. It was introduced in Vietnam, in Korea and other sensitive zones during the long-drawn years of war.

Everywhere, drugs, its sources and its victims seem to be politically linked. In today's world drugs are some of the most sophisticated weapons in mass use in many regions of the world. People have so much to escape from, it makes them especially vulnerable.

To be less vigilant on this score indeed would be a costly mistake for any nation to pay. Drugs destroy the future, for it is the generations of young that are worst hit.

GSO: 5300

IRAN

TEHRAN NAMES SEVEN EXECUTED FOR DRUGS OFFENSES

LD141134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] By verdict of the special court dealing with antidrug campaign offenders, seven people were charged with smuggling and possessing drugs. They were sentenced to death and executed in Tehran today. The public prosecutor's office in charge of the antidrug campaign provided the Central News Bureau with the names of those executed and their indictments as follows:

1. Seyyed Ebrahim Mirza Abolqasemi, son of 'Aziz, professional smuggler with a 14 year record of dealing in drugs.
2. Qasem Ruhafza, son of Safar, charged with possessing 1 kg of heroin and cooperation with Seyyed Mehdi Baliq, with an 8 year record of dealing in drugs.
3. Seyyed Mehdi B Aliq, son of Seyyed Abodolhoseyn, international thief, charged with concealing 930 gr of heroin and presenting 1 kg of heroin for sale. He confessed to a long record in dealing in drugs.
4. 'Abbas Toranj, son of Gholamreza, charged with selling 5 gr of heroin, concealing 138 gr of heroin and 45 gr of burned opium. He confessed to other activities in this field.
5. Naqi Seyfi, son of 'Ali charged with concealing 1 kg of heroin and distributing drugs to addicts, and having a record in dealing in drugs.
6. Hoseyn Qoli Moradi, son of Mohammad, charged with concealing 1,150 gr of heroin, selling 500 gr of heroin, and having a record in dealing in drugs.
7. Marziyeh Hasan 'Amo'i, daughter of Akbar, charged with concealing 12.4 gr of heroin and having sold and bought drugs six times previously, and having a record of prostitution.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

BIRJAND, GORGAN OPIUM FINDS--According to a central news unit report personnel of the Fight Against Narcotics Department of the Islamic Revolution Public Prosecutor's office yesterday seized 60 kgs of opium from 5 smugglers in Birjand. The smugglers were handed over to judicial officials after completion of their files. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps' Fight Against Narcotics staff in Gorgan yesterday discovered 24 kgs of opium. [Text] [LD141016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 81]

HEROIN PROCESSING EQUIPMENT CONFISCATED--According to a central news unit report, the gendarmerie of the Lorestan region announced that gendarmerie personnel in the Nahavand region confiscated 67.5 kgs of materials for making heroin from opium and processing equipment from 2 minibus passengers. The accused were handed over to judicial officials. [Text] [LD141016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 81]

KHORAMABAD NARCOTICS RING--According to a central news unit report, the antinarcotics department of the Central Islamic Revolution Prosecutors office has announced that in the course of the past 3 days, 16 kgs of pure heroin, more than 606 kgs of opium, 4 kgs of hashish and a certain amount of other narcotics have been surrendered to the office of the antinarcotic prosecutor office. Those arrested were handed over to the judiciary officials. Officials of the antinarcotic squad headquarters, in cooperation with the police and gendarmerie forces, uncovered a narcotics smuggling network in Khoramabad. Two hundred and fifty kgs of opium were discovered. [Text] [LD141016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 81]

SEPIDAN NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS--According to PARS news agency, a patrol group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Sepidan arrested members of a large narcotics smuggling gang. More than 1.5 kg of heroin, equipment for making the devastating substance with an approximate value of 10 million rials, and also 200 Kalashnikov cartridges were seized from the gang. [Text] [LD141016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81]

MASHHAD NARCOTICS HAUL--According to a central news unit report, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Mashhad announced that this morning our brother guards of Tayebat, with the cooperation of the gendarmerie personnel of the Qarani garrison, seized 56.300 kg of opium from several Afghan smugglers. PARS news agency also reports that antinarcotics officers of the police in Torbat-e Heydariyeh seized 29.500 kg of opium extract from 2 smugglers. [Text] [LD141016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 81]

DRUG DEALERS EXECUTED--Nicosia, Cyprus (AP)--A total of 23 drug dealers, including six women, were executed in Iran, Monday, some on the streets where they operated, Iran's official news media reported. Pars, the official news agency, said 16 men and five women notorious professional heroin and opium distributors, were executed in Tehran after being found guilty by the Islamic revolutionary court. The state-run Tehran Radio said the executions were carried out early in the morning in Qasr prison (in Tehran) and on Atabak, Jamshid, and Darvazeh streets, also in the capital. These streets are the usual haunts of Tehran's drug addicts and the execution of the dealers on the spot was seen as a tough new measure by the Iranian revolutionary government in its campaign to stamp out drug trafficking and addiction. Pars and the radio did not specify how the 21 were executed in Tehran, though the usual method is by firing squad. Referring to two other persons, a man and a woman, Pars said they were executed by firing squad in the city of Hamdan also on Monday. Pars said the couple had been found guilty of possessing four kilos of heroin and morphin. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Apr 81 p 4]

NARCOTICS HAUL--Five kg of heroin were recovered by Islamic revolution guards of Kazerun from a person named Mansur E-'Etemadi in the village of (Mihanjan). [GF111626 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 11 Apr 81]

ARMS, NARCOTICS RECOVERED--A large gang of smugglers was unearthed through the mobile unit of the Islamic revolution guards of Sepidan Districts, and its members were arrested. 1 and 1/2 kg of heroin, the equipment for manufacturing this (?deadly) substance worth about 10 million rials and 200 Kalashnikov rifles were recovered from their possession. [GF111928 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 11 Apr 81]

SHIRAZ DRUG ARRESTS--Two Afghans and six Iranians have been arrested and jailed by antidrug police of Shiraz in connection with the recovery of 195 grams of heroin. The public relations department of the Shiraz police announced that in the past 10 days 2.384 kg of opium and burned opium have been seized by police in Shiraz. [GF131650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 13 Apr 81]

NARCOTICS SEIZED--Shiraz revolution guards have seized 500 grams of heroin and 750 grams of opium from drug traffickers. The accused have been taken to jail. [GF081631 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 8 Apr 81]

OPIUM SEIZED--Lar revolution guards have seized 500 grams of opium, 400 grams of burned opium and a number of weapons. The accused have been arrested and handed over to the Lar Islamic Revolution Court. [GF091843 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 9 Apr 81]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HEROIN HAUL--On 27 March the Tel Aviv district police seized a greater quantity of heroin than has ever been seized before. This was reported today by the district's commander, Comm Moshe Tiomkin, to correspondents. One kg 670 gm of heroin were seized from the belongings of a 23-year old girl who had arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport by plane from Turkey. This quantity can be used to produce 12,000 portions of the durg, costing 3 million shekels. It turned out that the young woman was the messenger for a network that had smuggled heroin into Israel from Turkey. Yesterday another two men and three women were arrested on suspicion of being members of the network. [Text] [TA300958 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Mar 81 TA]

HEROIN SMUGGLING--Two men have been charged in the Tel Aviv District Court with smuggling 1 kilogram of heroin, worth 2 million shekels, into Israel. The charge sheet states that on 9 December 1980 one of the two traveled from Israel to Italy, using a forged Iranian passport and a false identity. He met his accomplice--who had traveled to Italy from Israel via Greece. The two men, who were accompanied by several other individuals, rented a Mercedes in Italy and drove it to Turkey, where they sold it for 160,000 marks. The prosecution contends that one of the two men charged purchased 1 kilogram of heroin, and gave it to his accomplice, who brought it into Israel in the sleeve of his coat on 30 January 1981. The two men met in Tel Aviv 2 weeks later--a meeting the prosecution contends was arranged in order to pass on the heroin. [TA240520 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 23 Mar 81]

HASHISH SEIZED--Today 23 kg of hashish were seized at Lod Airport from two youths from Ashdod. The youths were arrested while on an airport shuttle bus transporting them to the plane in Vienna. The market price of the hashish is about 110,000 shekels. This is the largest amount of hashish being sent abroad that the police have ever seized. [TA131817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Apr 81 TA]

CSO: 5300

PERSIAN GULF AREA

TRENDS IN SMUGGLING TECHNIQUES DISCUSSED

Bahrain GULF MIRROR in English 21-27 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Rolf Niven]

[Text]

DRUG dealers in the Gulf are becoming ever more ingenious in their methods of smuggling drugs into the country, says the head of the Drugs Section at Dubai Police Headquarters, Lt. Khaled Al Ali.

"They are getting smarter," he says. "Our department has to keep constantly on its toes."

Harder

Special policemen and detectives from the department grabbed 227 kilos of drugs last year and arrested 116 smugglers — but they are finding it harder to catch them each year.

"Some still try the old methods — like false bottoms on luggage — but once we are on to them there is no way they will get through," says Lt. Al Ali.

Hiding places

"The more ingenious try other methods like the inside of shoes, in special pockets in their trousers, coats and undergarments, and lodged in cassettes," said Lt. Al Ali. "These are some tricks tried by air."

"Narcotics brought in from Pakistan by sea are a much greater problem. They hide the drugs in the boat's engine, amongst the rubbish, in holes cut in the wood of the boat and occasionally slung beneath the craft."

There are even drug companies in Pakistan who are so proud of their product that they stamp their own trade mark on drugs such as hashish.



These shoes, brought into the Emirates by a Pakistani smuggler, contain \$200,000 worth of heroin.

Tip-off

"One of our biggest hauls was last year when one of my detectives tipped us off about a heroin smuggler."

Heroin is one of the most expensive drugs on today's market and usually only found in large towns and cities.

"We caught the man with 445 grams of the drug hidden in two shoes and worth more than Dh 80,000," explains Lt. Al Ali.

"If anything begins to move they phone straight through to me," says Lt. Al Ali.

There are groups similar to the Dubai Drug squad in other Gulf countries and they all co-operate closely.

Elaborate traps

The drugs officers often have to set elaborate traps to catch smugglers. Lt. Al Ali once posed as a driver to gather information needed before arresting a smuggler.

The network established by Lt. Al Ali and his colleagues is producing results and drug smugglers in the Gulf could be in for a rough time.

But, as Lt. Al Ali says, "There are always some smart characters who will find a way through."

CSO: 5300

GHANA

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA FARMS DISCOVERED--The Narcotic and Currency Squad of the Ghana Police Service backed by men of the Striking Force has discovered three large "wee" farms, one of them about two-mile square at Atwakai, a village near Kasoa in the Greater Accra Region. However owners of the farms have not been arrested. According to Mr Ohene-Asah, Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) who led the operations upon a tip-off, personnel of the Striking Force were yesterday sent to the town to conduct a search. Mr Ohene-Asah said when the personnel arrived, the owners of the farms who were by then gathered under a tree bolted away when they saw the police vehicle. This, the DSP said, aroused their suspicion and made them approach the Mankrado of the village for clarification. When questioned, the Mankrado confirmed that some people in the area were embarking on "wee" cultivation. This made the police to embark on a search and by the help of some informants the squad discovered large quantities of dried leaves. The DSP said after uncovering the dried leaves they made their way through the bush and discovered the farms. [Article by Debrah Fynn] [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Mar 81 p 1]

CS0: 5300

LIBERIA

MARIHUANA SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by J. Jackson Lykpah]

[Text] Two suitcases of unclaimed marijuana worth over \$100,000 were seized at the Robert International Airport on Thursday night by agents of the Joint Security Forces.

According to the Commander of the RIA, Joint Security, Col Daniel D. Doe, the consignment was brought on board Pan AM 747.

So far, Col Doe said no one has been arrested in connection with the drug, but investigation is underway to have those responsible for the drug arrested.

Col Doe said that those in the habit of importing narcotic drugs into Liberia were determined to destroy the youth and development of the country and urged other International Airports and check points that baggages coming into Liberia should be carefully checked instead of being overlooked.

Col Doe asked members of the Joint Security Forces to be more vigilant and alert in carrying on their duties, adding that "there is no room for laziness in the PRC."

He said that it is the determination of his Organization to arrest all criminals that would land at the RIA and rigidly discipline them.

CSO: 5300

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH MAJOR CRACKDOWN ON DRUGS

Statistics for 1979-1980

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Mar 81 p 24

[Article by Bayo Daniju]

[Text]

ONE hundred and two Nigerians were arrested for trafficking in cannabis in Italy within two years (1979 and 1980) the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health, Dr. Paul Michaulum announced in Lagos on Tuesday.

Speaking at the inauguration of the reconstituted inter-departmental committee for the control of narcotics and drug abuse, Dr. Michaulum said that of this figure, 89 were arrested in 1979 alone.

He added that it was possible that Nigerians were similarly arrested for drug trafficking in other countries and apparently disgusted, declared: 'Nigeria cannot afford the disgrace.'

Government, Dr. Michaulum said, felt seriously concerned about the continuous increase in drug abuse and drug misuse in the country.

Because of this, he said, the

ministry would soon evolve a system whereby the lawful and illicit use of drugs and other medicinal preparations could be monitored.

Under the proposed system, the minister said, effects of drug abuse on users would be studied while a more effective control on the use of drugs would be introduced.

Dr. Michaulum said he believed this could be achieved through the concerted efforts of persons in positions to authorise the use of drugs which were likely to cause addiction.

According to him, it was this conviction that led to the appointment of members of the committee 'from various quarters,' adding that there was need for a co-ordinated action in formulating an integrated approach to the problem.

Membership of the committee is drawn from the agencies such as health, social development, customs, information, voluntary agen-

cies such as UNESCO and from experts on drug-related health hazards.

Dr. Michaulum said the ministry had, through the committee, done much to encourage and appeal to people in positions to join in efforts to eliminate the unauthorised supply and use of drugs likely to cause addiction.

The minister said it is the ministry's view that law enforcement agencies also have a role in combating drug abuse, illicit drug trafficking and cultivation.

Members of the reconstituted committee include Director of Medical Services and Training of the Federal Ministry of Health, Dr. I.O.N. Nsolo (chairman); Director, Public Health Services, Federal Ministry of Health and the Director, Pharmaceutical Services, Federal Ministry of Health (members).

Others are, Director of Social Welfare, Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture and the Chief of Interpol, Alagbon Close, Lagos.

Drug Policy Questioned

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Mar 81 p 18

[Text]

It has been observed that there is a very serious deficiency in Nigeria's drug policy.

This observation was made recently by the Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohamadu Abubakar Rimi, while performing the inauguration ceremony of the Kano State Drug Abuse Committee at the Government House, Kano.

Alhaji Abubakar Rimi said that some of the drugs imported into the country by foreign drug companies and their agents were unfit for human consumption and yet, pass through our customs and health inspectorate with ease.

Such drugs, the governor added, are distributed to all nooks and corners of the country for sale by people with little or no knowledge of drugs.

Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi remarked that several innocent people die on consumption of such drugs and many others suffer from acute or chronic complications of drug consumption.

The governor said that most of those affected by drug addiction are school children and university undergraduates, long distance motor drivers, Quranic malams and tailors.

Alhaji Abubakar Rimi said that it was in an effort to control the indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs that the Kano State Government launched the Drug Abuse Regulations formulated by the state's Ministry of Health and a committee.

The Drug Abuse Committee has been charged with the responsibility of educating the public on the importance of mental health, dangers of self medications and drug addiction.

The committee has 14 members drawn from various ministries and government parastatals.

Introducing the members, the state Commissioner for Health, who is also the chairman of the committee, Dr. Sadik Suleiman Wali, noted that Kano State was second to Lagos in drug abuse.

Dr. Sadik Wali revealed that sub-committees would be set up within the main committee to bring back reports to the main committee for deliberations.

The commissioner assured the people that the Kano State Government would be regularly informed of the activities of the committees.

CSO: 5300

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DRUG NETWORK--Durban--Narcotics Bureau detectives have smashed a Bombay-Durban-Cape Town drugs network with the arrest of three people and the seizure of more than 13,000 Mandrax tablets in Durban. This latest police strike against drug smugglers follows the announcement earlier this week by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, that 200,000 Mandrax tablets had been seized and nine people arrested in swoops last weekend. Several millions of rands worth of Mandrax tablets have now been seized in the past six or seven months by police in various parts of South Africa. More than 30 people have been arrested. The latest swoop was the direct result of the alertness of the customs officials at the Louis Botha airport in Durban. On Sunday, March 7, the officials searched the luggage of an Indian woman who had arrived from Mauritius with her baby daughter. The 13,000 Mandrax tablets were allegedly found in two suitcases belonging to the woman.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Mar 81 p 10]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE MAKE PRACTICE OF IGNORING HASHISH LESS THAN 100 GRAMS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] The law clearly prohibits the possession of mood-altering substances, including hashish. But in spite of that there is no penalty in Copenhagen for having up to 100 grams of hashish in one's possession--as long as it is the first violation of this law.

That is how "liberally" they administer the attorney general's circular on the prosecution of narcotics cases today. In 1977 the riot patrol and other police divisions introduced a practice that meant in reality a 20-fold increase in the "permissible" quantity of hashish. This happened quietly and no new circular or new instructions were issued on this occasion as had been done in 1971.

At that time the attorney general issued some guidelines for the administration of a controversial circular from 1969. According to these a person should be given a warning--no written reports or fines, in other words--if found with hashish for personal consumption on his person. On that occasion the attorney general recognized the practice of the riot patrol. A limit of around 5 grams of hashish for personal consumption was set before the police would step in and fines would be imposed. The few grams found in such cases would be confiscated, the person's name listed in the files of the riot patrol and a warning issued. But this "liberal" practice applied only if there were no indications that the drug was intended for sale. If suspicions were aroused on this score a follow-up investigation would be made in reference to the law on mood-altering substances--or the penal code in more serious cases.

This does not mean that possession of hashish for personal consumption is legal. That is a common misunderstanding. But in reality this practice makes possession a violation for which no penalties are imposed.

In principle this practice still applies. But developments apparently made it necessary or practical for the police to raise the limit for "permissible" possession considerably--at a time when the price on the black market has doubled several times over.

Warning First, Then Fine

The chief prosecutor for police cases in Copenhagen, police prosecutor Mogens Jorgensen, confirmed for us that under certain circumstances there is no penalty for being in possession of up to 100 grams of hashish. The Copenhagen street price for this quantity is 4-5000 kroner.

Since 1977 when the attorney general approved a new administration of the regulations the following practice has been followed by police in Copenhagen.

If a person is found with less than 10 grams of hashish in possession a warning is issued. If one has received two warnings in the course of 2 years the hammer strikes in the form of a 300-kroner fine on the third occasion.

Only one warning is issued for quantities of 10 to 50 grams. If the offense is repeated fines are imposed of 400, 600 and 800 kroner. Even in the case of possession of 50-100 grams one can get off with a warning the first time but a second time involving such a large quantity brings a fine of 1000 kroner. In addition the forbidden substance is confiscated in all cases.

In the view of police prosecutor Mogens Jorgensen this practice conforms to the main guidelines in the attorney general's circular. The emphasis there is on using legal penalties to prevent the spread of mood-altering substances without making consumers criminal offenders.

This interpretation is based on preliminary studies of the law according to the attorney general's circular. The text of the law prohibits import and export, sale, purchase, delivery, reception, manufacture, processing and possession of mood-altering substances named in an Internal Affairs Ministry list. Among other things hashish and heroin are on the list known as List A. They cover drugs that are illegal in this country unless a special permit has been issued by the internal affairs minister.

6578

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

PAPER 'UNEASY' OVER HASHISH-POSSESSION POLICY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Feb 81 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] The figure of 150 deaths in 1980 among drug addicts does not mean much to anyone regarding the number without compassion. The meeting with the living dead during a TV hearing recently came as that much more of a shock. The confirmation of main liners that hashish led them onto the painful path leading to mental and physical destruction must still ring in the ears of many home viewers.

Thus it is disturbing that BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has discovered that the 5 grams for personal consumption, accepted by the attorney general in 1971 as the no-penalty limit in police detective practice, has been quietly increased to 100 grams since 1977. The hashish found is confiscated but the person involved is released with a warning the first time unless there is reason to believe that the substance is intended for further sale.

In spite of the knowledge we have that hashish can lead to the use of hard drugs it is apparently believed quite generally that it is harmless. There is reason to believe that increasing the no-penalty quantity from 5 to 100 grams indicates that possession of hashish is now so widespread that it would be quite impossible for the police to work with the 5-gram limit. Back in the circular from 16 August 1971 the attorney general stated that "a very large group of people occasionally or regularly use hashish" and that "police investigations would therefore uncover only a meager and random sample of users."

On the Health Department's list of mood-altering substances hashish is Number 1 on List A, substances that by law should not be found in this country. It is thus clear that the authorities are suspending a major provision in this law by permitting possession of hashish.

The growing evidence of what is going on on the narcotics market should be the signal for a change of course by the authorities. Justice Minister Ole Espersen, who used to have a relaxed attitude toward hashish, has made the entire narcotics problem his own special interest and he has asked for explanations of police and prosecution practice. That is a step forward.

Perhaps in this context the minister should consider the expediency of changing the position of the attorney general as expressed in Point 5 of the circular referred to: "The use of narcotics is regarded as a medical and social problem and not as a law enforcement task."

6578

GSO: 5300

DENMARK

USE OF HASHISH AMONG YOUTH CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen]

[Text] Within the last 4 months members of the Copenhagen police force's riot patrol have run into 33 hashish-smoking children aged 11 to 15 in Christiania. And on Skydebanegade in Vesterbro they found a 15-year-old girl with one and a half grams of hashish in her possession.

The riot patrol is in daily contact with many drug abusers and the general opinion is that the number of very young people who smoke hashish or in a very few cases are on harder drugs is steadily increasing and almost all the children come from broken homes.

"It is mainly in the last half of the week that we run into these very young people sitting in the bars in Christiania smoking a pipe. When we ask them why they smoke hashish almost all of them say it is because their friends smoke it and in that environment it gives them a kind of feeling of fellowship with the group," said the daily leader of the riot patrol, Police Commissioner Ove Nielsen.

"In our department we try to guide and counsel the children and their parents to the best of our ability and in most cases we get in touch with the social authorities so they can follow up on them. But I don't think these authorities have adequate resources. They don't have the time or the manpower to take care of individual cases," said Ove Nielsen.

On a daily basis the riot patrol receives requests from school principals around the country who would like a policeman to come and give a lecture and warn students against becoming drug abusers.

Relate Experiences

"Those working in the department spend a lot of their time off traveling around and relating their experiences and unpleasant incidents from their daily work, but we simply can't keep up with the requests we get," said Ove Nielsen.

Several of the hard drugs users the riot patrol picked up or merely talked to have indicated a desire to go along to the schools and talk about what hell it is to be on hard drugs. And it is generally true of these people that they all started by smoking hashish and after trying a heroin high--or some other form of hard drugs--just once or twice they became dependent and were unable to stop using the drugs.

High-ranking policemen have told this paper that much of the responsibility for the flourishing of drug-related criminality which is increasing steadily can be assigned to the authorities who don't want to part with the funds needed for such things as operating a methadon clinic.

6578
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DENMARK

AUTHORITIES REPORT CONTINUED SMUGGLING OF HEROIN TO PRISONS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] Criminal police in Gentofte have charged a paroled drug addict for having sold heroin to fellow prisoners in Nyborg State Prison. The accused enticed a family member to smuggle in around 50 grams of heroin while he served a jail sentence.

Last week the drug addict was detained by the criminal police force's special second-hand-shop patrol when he turned up at a gold dealer's in Norrebro to sell an expensive platinum ring set with jewels. In a search the criminal police in Gentofte, where he lives, found another ring. The theory is that this is a pair of engagement or wedding rings that had been stolen. The accused who is now in detention said he got the rings from a fellow prisoner in Nyborg State Prison.

Obtained Heroin on Leave

Criminal Commissioner Flemming Ronnebech: "We are charging the accused with having received the rings in payment for heroin which he sold to inmates of the prison in the fall of 1980. We started an investigation at the prison on Tuesday in cooperation with the criminal police in Nyborg."

In connection with the search last week Gentofte police detained a very close relative of the drug addict. This relative admitted smuggling in heroin to the addict several times while he was in jail. The family member agreed to keep about 50 grams of heroin at a time when the addict was home on leave from the jail. He didn't dare take the drugs back to Nyborg himself for fear that they would be confiscated after a body search. But several times when the family member was visiting heroin was smuggled in in a bag concealed in the relative's purse.

This is exactly the kind of situation they are now trying to stop with the new circular on searching visitors to prisoners. But there was nothing in the old regulations to prevent authorities from searching the visitor's purse. The

reason this was not done may have been that the staff didn't think such a close member of the family would go along with smuggling in the dangerous heroin.

The smuggling was spread over several visits because the addict didn't dare keep a large quantity of heroin in jail where searches are made of the cells of suspected drug abusers. Therefore after each visit he kept only a small amount for his own use--but according to the criminal police charge he also kept enough to sell to fellow prisoners. He had the relative take the rest of the heroin out again--to return with it on the next visit.

Unhappy Relatives Help Addicts Obtain Drugs

If the criminal police find other guilty parties in the state prison they will be removed from the facility for presentation at a preliminary hearing with a request that they be placed in a maximum security facility, perhaps in isolation.

The helpful family member has been charged with the smuggling and with turning the prohibited drug over to the addict. But the police are totally convinced that this person acted for humanitarian reasons in an unhappy situation when a close relative was suffering--and legal efforts to remove his need for drugs had been abandoned.

"We have seen cases before when unhappy relatives drove around with an addict in the Copenhagen drug district and gave him money for a fix so the addict and his family could get relief from his suffering," said Criminal Commissioner Flemming Ronnebech.

6578
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DENMARK

POLICE FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES AID IN LARGEST DRUGS CASE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Mar 81 Part II p 9

[Article by Ib Eichner-Larsen]

[Text] The prosecuting authorities are calling for the maximum sentence of 10 years for the major suspects in the case that begins tomorrow. The main defendant--a porter at the airport--is accused of having smuggled in 13.5 kilograms of heroin. The gang charged 60-80,000 kroner for batches of 480 grams. A narcotics storage depot was discovered in Tarnby.

It will document a very successful cooperation in the fight against the professional narcotics trade when Public Prosecutor O. Waage-Jensen presents the biggest narcotics case to date in Denmark to a court jury tomorrow. The major charge is directed against 45-year-old Felipe Cagara who was born in the Philippines. He is accused of having smuggled in at least 13.5 kilograms of heroin and attempting to smuggle in 22 kilograms of the substance known as "white death."

In the dock along with Cagara will be the Thai citizen Udorn Seilegtim, 55, and the 35-year-old Ann Juan Leo of Singapore. They are accused of having assisted with narcotics smuggling in and out of Denmark, with a "transit depot" having been set up near the airport in Kastrup. They are also charged with selling drugs. It is known that the gang asked for between 60,000 and 80,000 kroner for heroin in batches of 480 grams.

One could say that it is the tip of the iceberg that will come before the jury for judgment in the first division of Eastern High Court. The case will be heard for the next 2 weeks. Earlier 10 Americans involved in the same case were sentenced in Copenhagen Municipal Court where the case was handled from March to October last year, at times behind closed doors. The 10 Americans had participated in the illegal smuggling of heroin by acting as couriers from Bangkok to Denmark and in several cases on to Amsterdam or Belgium. Sentences in those cases ranged from 1 year and 9 months up to 6 years in jail. In passing judgment Judge Ulla Rubinstein stressed the point that this involved "a widespread, professional and organized form of heroin smuggling."

Filipino Family Clan

In August 1979 West German narcotics police put Danish authorities on the trail of the big narcotics gang. Police there had good reason to suspect that a citizen of the Philippines they had been keeping under observation for some time was deeply involved in the smuggling of narcotics. The suspicions led to systematic bugging of his telephone and it was learned that he talked daily to a fellow countryman in Copenhagen, Felipe Cagara, who will be charged in court tomorrow with being the ringleader of the Danish branch of the gang.

Transit Depot in Tarnby

On the basis of this information narcotics police in Copenhagen were given permission to bug Cagara's telephone and this quickly led to more permits and the bugging of the phones of other suspects. The suspects were mainly citizens of the Philippines and further investigation showed that in one way or another they were related to each other.

As a result of listening to these phone conversations the police became aware that on 11 November 1979 a courier would come from Amsterdam to Copenhagen's main railroad station. This person was shadowed to Cagara's residence on Istedgade which was kept under constant observation. The man left the apartment the next day and when he tried to board the train to Amsterdam he was seized and searched. In his possession they found just under 300 grams of heroin. Over the weekend of 17-18 November the narcotics police swooped down in an extensive action that led to 15 arrests.

Felipe Cagara was one of those arrested. At that point he was employed as a porter in the freight terminal of Copenhagen Airport and this presumably explains how he was able to smuggle such large quantities of the dangerous poison into this country. It was also discovered that a depot of smuggled heroin had been established at the residence of his son, Ronillio Cagara, in Tarnby. In connection with the arrest of the son during the sweeping action the police found in the cellar a supply of roughly 4 kilograms of heroin that had not yet been refined, the so-called Brown Sugar which sells for around 1000 kroner per gram. Large sums of money in Danish and foreign currencies were confiscated in the searches and just on the basis of prices on the Danish market we can say that millions went through the hands of the narcotics ring.

Maximum Sentence Requested

The cases of Felipe Cagara, Udorn Seilegtim and Ann Juan Leo have been separated and will be presented to a jury because prosecuting authorities are requesting the maximum sentence--10 years in jail--for these three. A jury trial is needed when sentences of 8 years in prison or more are requested.

Attorney Erik Ninn Hansen will be in charge of the defense of Felipe Cagara during the jury trial, lawyers Arnold Rothenborg and Niels Monberg will represent Seilegtim and Leo.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

TRUCK FULL OF HASHISH SEIZED IN HAMBURG

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 12 Mar 81 p 24

[Article by pl: "Hashish in Truck"]

[Text] Hamburg--The night before Tuesday, Hamburg police officers found 2.5 tons of hashish valued at DM 10 million in a delivery van driven by two Berliners. It is one of the largest quantities of narcotics that fell into the hands of the police in the FRG all at once. Altogether 3.2 tons of hashish were discovered during the past year in the entire FRG and West Berlin.

Two civilian agents noticed the van at 0130 in the district of Veddel. In their opinion the van was carrying an overload. They drove in front of the vehicle and stopped it. At this moment a second, similar van, which had been following the first one, turned around and disappeared at high speed.

The stopped vehicle was driven by Andreas H., a 26-year-old student from Berlin. Beside him sat Hans-Joachim H., a 29-year-old educator also from Berlin. When they both made contradictory statements about the cargo, the agents tried in vain to open the locked cargo-space, whereupon they got reinforcement.

Officials from the joint Narcotics Investigation Group, which is composed of officials from the Customs Enforcement Agency and the Detective Police Force, opened the cargo-space and found 100 plastic bags, each of them containing 25 kilograms of hashish; it was green and probably came from the Near East, possibly from Turkey. It was good-quality hashish. The plastic containers had been placed in linen sacks of different colors. It is possible that preparations had been made to ship them this way to various recipients.

In the meantime two additional vans were confiscated, but they were empty. Like the first vehicle, they had been rented by the Berliners. The two men declared that they had known nothing about the hashish but that they had been hired to move furniture.

The police are assuming that the hashish was to be distributed over the three vans. Probably furniture would also have been loaded on the trucks to make believe that a move was taking place. Furthermore, the officials are of the opinion that at least part of the contents was to be forwarded to Berlin.

8991
CSO: 5300

FINLAND

STUDY GROUP BELIEVES PRESENT DRUG TREATMENT SYSTEM ADEQUATE

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Feb 81 p 18

[Text] (FNB)--There is no reason to establish special treatment facilities for drug addicts. The Commission on Intoxicants says that even difficult cases can be treated within the existing treatment system.

The commission has received no information indicating that the number of persons with drug problems has increased in Finland. In some big coastal cities, drug treatment personnel feel that the use of "hard drugs" has increased to some extent, but on the other hand, fewer and fewer people seem to be experimenting with narcotics.

The Commission on Intoxicants stated its position on the narcotics problem partly in response to a written question in Parliament. Some members of Parliament were concerned about drug abuse by young people and proposing that special treatment centers for curing them be set up.

It was estimated in the proposal that in Greater Helsinki there are from 30,000 to 35,000 drug users, of whom between 3,000 and 3,500 are dependent on narcotics. The Commission on Intoxicants considers those figures exaggerated.

The commission says that when trying to estimate how widespread drug abuse is, one should base the estimate partly on the number of people seeking treatment. An inquiry sent out to the drug treatment centers in October by the Social Welfare Board revealed that the number of drug addicts seeking treatment has not increased substantially in comparison with recent years. The commission notes that the same response was received from the health care units.

The Commission on Intoxicants calls attention to Sweden, where the dimensions of the drug problem are totally different than here. A recent survey showed that even there, no more than 8,200 drug abusers are known to have what are considered real problems.

In Finland, drug addicts who have severe difficulty in staying off of drugs are treated at psychiatric hospitals. After the treatment period, they can receive follow-up care within the social welfare and health system. The commission feels that it is not necessary to establish special treatment centers for them, but at the same time, it hopes that drug treatment and mental health service will be expanded for young people, especially in the region of the capital.

11798
CSO: 5300

FINLAND

POLICE DEMAND RIGHT TO TAP PHONES IN DRUG CASES

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 23 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Jarmo Luuppala: "Police Demand Right to Tap Telephones"]

[Text] The police are demanding a limited right to telephone tapping. In their opinion the right to tap telephones in investigations of drug related crimes, in particular, would be of considerable importance.

The police are afraid that without wire tapping foreign criminals will be able to use Finland to their advantage. Attempts have already been made.

The granting of the right to tap telephones has been discussed in Finland for a long time already, but the discussion has been from an emotional basis rather than from an objective one.

The work group, which issued a report on a so-called preliminary study in 1973, proposed that the police should have the right to tap telephones on a limited basis in an investigation of heinous crimes.

In the subsequent proposal of the so-called inspection work group which was given last March the right to wire tapping was left out completely.

The work group justified this primarily by the fact that the granting of the right to wire tap infringes upon people's basic rights and that it cannot be accomplished by this kind of legislation.

"Finland Nearly the Only Country"

The police are demanding the right to wire tapping particularly in the struggle against drug related crimes.

"Finland is practically the only European country in which the police are not allowed to listen in on telephone conversations. At the 1978 Interpol meeting, for example, there was amazement that the investigation of drug related crimes is, on the whole, even possible without wire tapping," states Central Criminal Police Assistant Chief Matti Tenhunen.

He points out that, for example, the solving of the Raimo Majuri and Pekka Erkkila drug case was decisively the result of telephone wire tapping in Denmark and Sweden.

Tenhunen notes that President Urho Kekkonen stated approximately a year ago that the proliferation of drugs is a social disease against which society has the right and obligation to defend itself by the most severe measures.

"This can probably be interpreted to mean that his stand at least with respect to wire tapping is not so negative."

"The Trend Has Now Become Worse"

Tenhunen complains that now a portion of the drug related crimes remain unsolved merely because the police are not allowed to listen in on telephone conversations under any conditions.

"Finland does have the advantage that the drug problem here is not comparable to that in Sweden and Denmark, but the situation even here is in the process of turning for the worse.

"It is feared that foreign drug criminals will begin to take advantage of Finland and last year, for example, it became evident that attempts are being made to establish contact points here for drug couriers."

"Hijacking and Hostage Cases"

In Tenhunen's opinion in addition to drug cases the police should have the right to use wire tapping also in incidents of hijacking, hostage-taking, and treason.

"Economic treason cases can be of such magnitude that they can be of national economic significance. In such instances permission to wire tap should be self-evident.

"On the other hand, an individual involved in a hijacking attempt so flagrantly violates the rights of others that he should not be able to enjoy all basic rights."

Tenhunen emphasizes that the possible granting of the right to wire tap should occur in such a flexible manner that it would be of benefit, for example, in quick-moving hijacking situations.

"One alternative could be a duty-officer system, in which a judge on duty could grant police permission to wire tap."

Tenhunen wants to emphasize that the protection of people's rights would not be violated by wire tapping. Excellent experience concerning this can be found in Sweden.

"There wire tapping is under strict parliamentary control."

Negotiations Are Continuing

The Ministry of Justice is continuing negotiations on the preliminary study. According to Tenhunen telephone wire tapping will also be brought up in the negotiations.

He does, however, want to emphasize that the failure to include the right to wire tapping in the preliminary study is not its greatest weakness, but only one individual point.

Wire Tapping Is Not Supported By the Parties

In the larger political parties the demand of the police to obtain a limited right to telephone wire tapping has not gained any supporters. The attitude toward wire tapping across the board is either very cautious and suspicious or negative.

"My first reaction to the discussion on wire tapping was to ask whether it is necessary at all," admits Conservative Party Chairman Ilkka Suominen.

"I would not yet open the door wide open to telephone wire tapping even though it may be of significance from the point of view of national security and resolving criminal cases.

"If we are to ever permit wire tapping, it must, of course, be strictly limited. The rights of citizens must be protected with the greatest strictness," notes Suominen.

"Naturally, the police would not use wire tapping to harm citizens, but to the benefit of all. In spite of this I will say that it will undergo prolonged deliberations. In my opinion the type of wire tapping used in Sweden subject to strict parliamentary supervision should be considered in our country," he states.

Not Accepted in Principle

"I have not yet made up my mind on this question," states Internal Affairs Minister Eino Uusitalo (Center Party) and adds that there has indeed been much discussion on the issue, but positions have not yet been taken.

"In general principle it must be considered that wire tapping is not needed under any circumstances. In principle wire tapping is not correct and should not be approved. If drug related crimes begin to increase in an alarming manner, then serious consideration should be given to whether such permission would serve the public good," he notes.

A Negative Attitude

SKDL [Finnish Peoples Democratic League] First Secretary Jorma Hentila reacts negatively to the concept that police should be given the right to telephone wire tapping.

"It is, of course, a very questionable issue. I would think that drug related crimes in Finland are not of such a magnitude that telephone wire tapping would be needed.

"This issue has a threshold, whether one can eavesdrop or not. If this threshold is stepped over, then the question can be asked whether this and even that issue warrants telephone wire tapping," states Hentila.

10576
CSO: 5300

FINLAND

TWO PHYSICIANS SENTENCED FOR METHADONE PRESCRIPTIONS

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 Feb 81 p 14

[Text] Three of the eight doctors indicted in Finland's largest narcotics arrest, the so-called Dolorex case, were sentenced to imprisonment with probation. The two main persons indicted, a pair of pensioners living together who distributed the narcotics, were each sentenced to 2 years and 2 months in prison. Since it was a so-called free trial, it was an expensive matter for the state. Over a quarter million was paid out in lawyers' fees.

Three doctors who were also too generous with their prescriptions were given fines. In one doctor's case the indictment was dismissed, and in another's no punishment was adjudged.

In all 37 persons were indicted, and it took the presiding officer of the court nearly 4 hours to read the verdict.

Time after time these words were heard: continued drug crimes, gross drug crimes, drug crimes, and for some of those charged, more accusations such as fraud, illegal possession of weapons, possession of stolen goods, illegal possession of alcohol, etc.

During his time as doctor at the health clinic at Myrbacka, Dr Leo Karlsson wrote prescriptions for Dolorex for the pair of pensioners in their right names and also their assumed names. He was sentenced to 1 year and 3 months in prison, probationary.

Kari Raij, doctor of medicine and surgery, was also found guilty of continued gross drug crimes. The punishment was 1 year and 2 months in prison, probationary. Furthermore he was sentenced to pay a fine for 15 days of 100 marks per day, which amounted to 1,500 marks.

Three doctors were sentenced to fines of respectively 10,500 marks, 5,200 marks, and 2,200 marks.

Another doctor received a prison sentence of 4 months, probationary.

Pensioner Sylvi Alina Gronlund and pensioner Armas Olavi Kuronen obtained prescriptions from different doctors for about 120,000 Dolorex tablets. They used some themselves, but most of them they sold. Their prices were 15-30 marks per tablet on the black market.

The city court confirmed that the pair each received a pension of 1,035 marks per month. But they were able to have a 1978-79 Volvo, on which they paid 1,630 marks per month, they could pay 5,000 marks in advance for an apartment, and the drug-store price for the 120,000 tablets which they sold during one year came to about 25,000 marks.

For continued gross narcotic crimes pensioner Elli Hagert was sentenced to 1 year and 3 months in prison. A previous sentence of 6 months in prison will be carried out.

Pensioner Martti Ensio Tampio was also sentenced to 1 year and 4 months in prison.

Haid Compensation

The pair of pensioners, Gronlund and Kuronen, will jointly reimburse the state by 739,000 marks. Elli Hagert was sentenced to reimburse the state by 86,500 marks.

Among the doctors, Leo Karlsson must pay 34,550 marks plus 12,500 marks, and Dr Kari Raij 32,700 marks plus 3,500 marks.

Doctors' Responsibility

In the city court's justification for the verdict it was established that methadon, the active ingredient in Dolorex, is a narcotic according to the narcotics law. From a medical standpoint it is used as a pain killer.

But according to experiments conducted abroad, the substance is beginning to be used to alleviate withdrawal pains for heroin and morphine users.

At Hesperia Hospital there is a group of five patients who, under supervision, are given a daily ration of methadon. Withdrawal treatment is also being practiced under the supervision of private doctors.

The National Board of Health issued a directive as to how doctors should proceed. The patient should undergo tests, his identity must be carefully established, and prescriptions must not be written for more than what the patient actually needs.

The patient must also follow the doctor's directions in detail. If the patient cheats the doctor, by giving a false name for example, the conclusion can be drawn that the patient did not use the medicine for medicinal purposes.

That places a heavy responsibility on the individual doctor.

The city court said that methadon, although it is a dangerous substance and causes great social problems, should not be seen to be as dangerous and harmful as the narcotics mentioned in the narcotics law.

The city court said that methadone, meaning Dolorex, could be used in medical treatment.

Bitter Dispute

It was over these questions that public prosecutor Ritva Santavuori and the defendant doctors and their attorneys often came into bitter dispute.

The prosecutor claimed that Dolorex is a narcotic substance according to the law and that the law did not make exceptions for doctors. The very concept of narcotics is juridical, he pointed out repeatedly.

In the first place Dolorex is a pain-killing substance, and not a medicine for drug abuse.

That does not exclude the substance being used for the treatment of drug abusers. The problem is that morphine abusers treated with methadon can become methadon abusers.

In one of his sharp comments prosecutor Ritva Santavuori pointed out, "The careless distribution of methadone to methadon abusers which is taking place here I do not regard as being treatment of morphine abuse or anything else. When a private doctor, based on a telephone conversation, prescribes drugs for a drug abuser on his own terms, and decides the amounts according to the patient's own wishes, that can not even be described as unsupervised treatment."

New Directive

When the abuse of methadone came to light during the Dolorex trial the Board of Health authorities issued a new directive for prescribing narcotic substances for patients.

The Board of Health reminded doctors and dentists of their duty to keep records on their patients.

According to the rules doctors are required to keep a record of the patients who receive narcotics, if information on that is not available in the usual patient file.

The records should be particularly detailed, and should contain the name of the medicine, amount, dosage, and date it was ordered, among other things.

The new directive went into effect on 1 June last year. It says that if the doctor, based on his examination, can not determine that the prescription is necessary, and if the doctor does not thoroughly know the patient, then he should refuse to prescribe narcotic substances.

Otherwise the doctor should limit the amount of medicine so that abuse can not take place.

9287
CSO: 5300

FINLAND

BRIEFS

SENTENCED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING--Olli Rantala, a Helsinki salesman, was sentenced to 1 year and 4 months imprisonment for flagrant violation of the drug laws in Helsinki Municipal Court on Monday. Rantala had in his possession several grams of smuggled heroin. The police confiscated approximately 1,500 markkas' worth of pure heroin from Rantala. He also had citric acid needed for dissolving the heroin. The Municipal Court also sentenced to 2 months imprisonment an individual who purchased some of the heroin from Rantala. The last heroin case to be handled in the Helsinki Municipal Court was in 1979. Last year the police did not confiscate any heroin at all in Helsinki. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 17 Mar 81 p 7] 10576

CSO: 5300/2237

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FRANCE

REORGANIZED DRUG TRAFFIC SEEN 'SERIOUS THREAT'

Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 9 Mar 81 pp 34-37

[Article by Frederic Pons: "The Drug Age"]

[Text] Drugs are not spreading as quickly in France as in the other European countries. But the drug trade has been reorganized and will become a serious threat in the coming years.

"France is the country the least affected by drugs in all Europe," asserts Mme Pelletier, minister of Family Affairs, in charge of coordinating the battle against drugs.

Evaluating the success of the program last Wednesday before the Cabinet, she denounced the scare tactics of the Communist Party regarding "the ineffectiveness of the police" and "official complicity" with the "merchants of ruin." In 2 weeks the police had seized 1.8 kilos of heroin in Vitry and customs officials took 30 kilos of cocaine at Roissy.

Last 21 January, 12 days before the Montigny-les-Cormeilles incident, the Central Bureau of Drug Traffic Control published its annual statistics. Its main finding: a slight increase in the number of arrests compared to 1979 and a smaller total compared to the other European countries. With nearly 11,000 arrests in 1980, drug addiction went up only 5 percent compared to an increase of 31 percent in 1979 and 68 percent in 1978.

"This year's statistics represent a plateau, but we witnessed the same phenomenon in 1974 after the "French connection" was disrupted, said 54-year-old Commissioner Francois Le Mouel, head of the Central Drug Bureau.

A specialists in the field, Commissioner Le Mouel established the brigade against criminal activities, called "the anti-gang brigade" in 1964 before being assigned to the flight against drugs by Raymond Marcellin in 1971.

In nearly 10 years this calm Breton has managed to coordinate the work of the police agencies, customs, and state police forces in France and also abroad in cooperation with Canadian and American agencies. France has had an agreement with these countries since February 1971, renewable every 5 years. The results of this cooperative effort: a clean-up of French territory. But unfortunately a temporary one.

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The annual report of the International Organization for Drug Control (affiliated with the UN) published last January in Vienna indicates that West Germany, Italy, and the Scandanavian countries have been the hardest hit.

"This is the result of the effectiveness of the police in France as well as of the preventive and judicial measures established after 1978," said Castella.

In charge of drug-related matters on Pelletier's staff is 38-year-old Jean-Pierre Castella, who proudly shows off the statistics and organizational units of his department.

A trained diplomat, Castella represents France on the anti-drug committee of the UN and in the "Pompidou group," a commission set up by the late president in 1971 and whose goal is to standardize legislation in 12 European countries.

Pelletier submitted her report to the president of the republic in January 1978: the text recommended cooperation among the ministers involved and the creation of liaison committees in each department. Today Dr. Senthil in the Ministry of Education leads the fight against drugs in schools. In the Ministry of Justice seminars have been rganized for judges.

"Things are well-organized for the officials; now we need to get to the addicts themselves," said Castella.

For all of them, police, judges, and doctors, the hardest part is yet to come. The 1980 leveling off is only a pause. How long will it last? According to officials, this is a prelude to an evolution in drug addition, in use and in drug sales networks.

Drug use is moving in various directions. First of all the use of hard drugs has clearly increased. On top of the list, derived from morphine (itself derived from opium), is heroin, the favorite narcotic of users despite its high cost: 800 to 1,500 francs a gram. Heroin accounts for more than one-third of the drug use in France. Worse, in 1 year its use has increased 44 percent.

A particularly dangerous variety appeared on the market in 1979; this heroin, containing a poisonous mushroom, actually causes serious optical and brain lesions.

Increase in heroin use also had dramatic results: equally spectacular increases in the number of deaths from overdoses. 117 in 1979, 177 in 1980, an increase of 47 percent, not including suicides by addicts, 16 last year.

Specialists now expect phencyclidine (PCB), a chemical widely used in North America, to turn up in the next few months in Europe. This violent hallucinogen, which has been in use for 10 years to anesthize large animals, is made up of 12 components easily purchased across the counter in pharmacies and drug stores. It is also called "angel dust." Its primary effects are to dull pain and to stimulate the suicidal tendencies of users.

"Europe is safe at the moment but this substance will turn up here, a few years late, as usual," said Commissioner Le Mouel.

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Drug Use by Social and Professional Categories

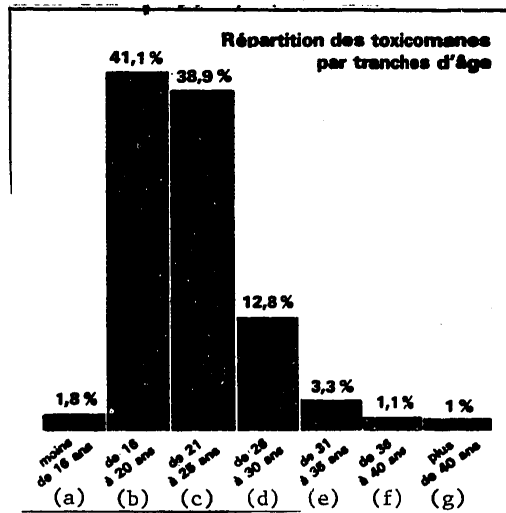
(By percentage of indictments)	1979
white collar workers	20
high school and college students	11.2
military	3.7
professional artists	2
junior executives	1.5
professional	1.4
farmers	1
executives	0.3
without professions	42.6

Approximately 13 percent are foreigners, including 407 Alerians and 154 Maroccans (in 1979).

(Source: Ministry of the Interior)

Distribution of Drug Users by Age

Age graph of drugs. One woman is arrested on the average for every six men, one pusher for 15 users. A pusher-user also supplies four or five occasional users.



- Key:
- (a) less than 16 years old
 - (b) 16-20 years old
 - (c) 21-25 years old
 - (d) 26-30 years old
 - (e) 31-35 years old
 - (f) 36-40 years old
 - (g) over 40 years old

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Fads on the other side of the Atlantic have already caused a continuous increase in the use of hallucinogens, sleeping pills and pain pills, on sale over the counter, especially trichloroethylene, ether, and all kinds of glues and varnishes. These substances affect primarily young users; and among those, adolescents under 16 years old account for nearly 2 percent of the total number of users.

In France there are between 30,000 and 40,000 users.

The age graph tends to be more homogenous every year. The hardest hit are between 16 and 25 years old but the percentage of them within the general population has decreased steadily for 5 years, going from 90 percent in 1975 to 81 percent in 1980. The age curve reflects the aging of the users.

All social and professional categories are represented. Most drug users (42.6 percent) are marginal but the number of regular users has increased: white collar workers (20 percent), workers (16 percent), college and high school students (11.2 percent). Users get settled into their lives at the same time as they settle into their drug habits.

By now banal, the "joint" is no longer frowned upon by society. Recent events show this. The "Liverdun scandal" of October 1979: 36 indictments, workers, small businessmen, and a single unemployed person. The "Meuse connection" near Bar-le-Duc in June 1980: about 20 indictments. Substances used by high school students, workers and farmers are hashish and pharmaceutical cocktails.

The increase in demand parallels an increase in supply. For 2 years in Europe, the reorganization of contact lines has occupied all the police forces fighting drugs.

The old Asian production zone, the "Golden Triangle," centered on Thailand, has been joined by a new region: the "Golden Crescent," because of poppy harvests in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan. Drug traffic has profited a good bit from the political destabilization in the region.

The proportion of heroin coming from the Middle East continues to increase; it constitutes 80 percent of French consumption. This traffic is all the more dangerous because this white heroin is cheaper than Asian "brown sugar," and it benefits from drug networks organized by true professionals.

Moved along by Turkish contacts, the raw material arrives in Italy. Taking advantage of political instability and terrorism, the Mafia there equips secret laboratories. France then contributes its chemists, the most respected on the market.

Most of these people are known to the police. Many were arrested and imprisoned after the disruption of the French connection. But Commissioner Le Mouel's inspectors continue to accidentally run into them: whether or not they have served their terms, they are back in the "channels."

For example, the secret laboratory uncovered in La Ciotat in February 1978. The chemist who owned the place had broken parole in 1977 after being sentenced in 1972 to 12 years in prison. He has just been sentenced to 30 years of hard labor, a sentence which the officers of the Central Bureau are not very convinced by. At the moment, they are taking bets on how long he will remain behind bars.

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Another case: the discovery of the network between the Cote d'Azur and Milan last June: three secret laboratories. The police arrested 23 drug dealers, seven of whom were French. Among them, an oldster, Jean Jehan, 82 years old, an ex-convict whose freedom to travel around had been restricted several times and who was still one of the brains of the French connection.

As far as the police are concerned the December 1980 law against drug addiction should be reviewed:

"This law is excellent for occasional users and heavy dealers," they say. "The former can benefit from a certain amount of lenience and the latter can get heavy penalties. But it is useless against user-pushers."

Some officials like Commissioner Le Mouel would like to see the creation of special establishments, neither prisons nor hospitals, to handle this type of offender.

Others like Dr. Olievenstein, director of Marmottan Hospital, specializing in the treatment of drug addicts, want a massive information campaign and a denunciation of all toxic substances: drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. An attempt of this kind was made in the United States. But in the months following the campaign the demand for narcotics far exceeded all previously known statistics.

In the Ministry of the Interior, the officers in the "narc" division are philosophical: "Our job? It's the story of the Danald's sieve or the Hydra of Lerne."

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NETHERLANDS

CONTROVERSY CONTINUES ON GIVING HEROIN TO ADDICTS

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Article: "Rotterdam Stands by Experiments With Heroin"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 19 March -- It appears from a proposal to the municipal council -- about which the council will hold a meeting on 26 March -- that the mayor and aldermen of Rotterdam are standing by an experiment to administer pure heroin to people who are heavily addicted and maintaining an attempt to require compulsory detoxification cures.

The "small scale scientific experiment" with heroin will take into account the experiences of a doctor in Amsterdam who, for some time, has been prescribing morphine for addicts and who has since won the support of the GG and GD [Municipal Medical and Public Health Service] in that city. Doctor J. van der Meer, director of the GG and GD in Rotterdam, will be sent there to gather information.

Van der Meer is also president of the Drug Advisory Commission [DAG], which is against supplying heroin. According to the Commission, the replacement drug methadone is not inferior to heroin and furthermore, only disadvantages can be expected from the supply of heroin because, for example, illegal dealers will acquire new clients.

Reservations

The meeting of the Public Health Commission, which took the proposal under consideration yesterday, appeared to have serious reservations about the two controversial points in the proposal. Council member Hodes (PvdA [Labor Party]) would accept compulsory treatment only if, for example, drunk drivers would also be required to submit to it. His parliamentary party colleague Ton Vink sees more advantages than disadvantages in the supplying of heroin. Rotmeijer, also PvdA, on the other hand, criticized the position taken by the public health inspectors, supported by the Royal Netherlands Society for the Promotion of Medicine [KNMG], that only methadone is acceptable.

Both points seemed unattractive to the representatives of the CDA [Christian Democratic Appeal] and the VVD [People's Party for Freedom and Democracy]. Mrs Van der Pol said that the administration of heroin would be acceptable only in hopeless cases, as an aid to the dying. According to her, compulsory treatment is in conflict with the inviolability of the human body and besides, she said, "the experts also have doubts."

Doctor M.H. Cohen Stuart, medical director of the Delta Hospital for psychiatric patients, said that he saw possibilities only when people represent an acute danger to themselves and their environment.

Methadone

One of the psychiatrists from Delta, J.H. van Eppen, rejected the supplying of heroin. "Morphine produces the same effect, and it does not violate any international treaties. But why would you choose morphine when there is available such an excellent treatment as methadone," he said.

He also criticized giving methadone to addicts who, in a weak moment, would like to turn to heroin. "In practice, this means that people who were willing to submit to a detoxification cure in a clinic, are being discouraged from it."

Alderman Van der Have (public health) said that he could not guarantee that the less tough policy would go well. "But then, I do not guarantee any other project either." Since the refining of his statements on heroin addiction, at the end of last year, numerous reactions have come into the municipality and talks have been held with addicts, parents, aid consultants and the police. As far as the alderman is concerned, this is the reason for "no longer speaking in such absolute terms about the administration of heroin, non-voluntary treatment and methadone programs. We have no insight into what we are doing; it is by a process of trial and error that we must obtain it."

Experiment

The municipal executive does not overflow with certainties either, but it does want to proceed with the experiment to administer heroin, in the hope that this may provide a clarification as to a possibly favorable effect on the functioning of an addict and his accessibility to those who give aid.

The compulsory treatment will be extensively researched by a study group, which was set up upon request of the four large municipalities and the Organization of Netherlands Municipalities [VNG], and in which a few ministries are also represented.

Anticipating the results of this study, the municipal executive of Rotterdam wants 15 year old, 14 year old or even younger addicts, via the juvenile court judge, to be forced to go through a detoxification program. "It is our opinion that these children need to be helped, if necessary against their own will." The Browndale foundation, which runs juvenile homes which simulate family situations, is willing to set up similar homes for youthful addicts.

According to the municipal executive, the weak spots in the supplying of aid are the taking in of native addicts and support for Surinamese who have kicked the habit.

Motivation

The existing detoxification programs make very high demands on the motivation of the client who, if he falls back the slightest bit in his old ways, will be excluded. The youth center The Bulldog, among others, is intended for this group. The youth are kept off the street and encouraged to give up heroin.

The mayor and aldermen want to make extra money available for the supplying of methadone, now that The Bulldog is willing to allow users to register with the GG and GD to prevent "double use." A similar "home room project" will be set up in the southern part of the city. The GG and GD building will be provided with a separate entrance for this purpose, because of the need to be open 7 days a week.

It has been observed that detoxification usually causes fewer difficulties for addicts from Suriname than for native Dutchmen. Their problem is that, due to the lack of a job and of living accommodations, they can find a place only within the familiar circle of drug users and easily slide back into their old habit.

Hook of Holland

Thus, far away from the Kruiskade where many drug users live, in the regional municipality of the Hook of Holland, the municipal executive of Rotterdam wants to prepare groups of 20 former addicts, over a period of half a year or longer, for a reentry into society. In terms of looking for jobs, the municipality should, in its capacity of employer, set the example. The plan was received with a great deal of distaste in the Hook of Holland, but it is expected that an excursion to a comparable center in Drente will produce a reduction of the objections.

The fact that research must be done into the useful effect applies to the whole scale of aid assistance bodies, from high level ones to low level ones. To this effect, reports from the various institutions must be better streamlined, to make mutual comparisons possible.

Alderman Van der Have said: "We may well at some time do something which is contradictory to the advice of experts, but these pieces of advice are often also in conflict."

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SWEDEN

CUSTOMS SERVICE LACKS PERSONNEL TO CONTROL DRUG TRAFFIC

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Feb 81 p 21

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Excerpts] "We are unable to seize more than one percent of the narcotics that are pouring into the country," say Carl Eric Nordeke and Hakan Miles of the Customs Service in Gothenburg.

The personnel situation leaves no time for red tape. The number of customs employees in the Western Region is down to 859, and 568 of those are engaged in surveillance activities.

They are supposed to control the port of Gothenburg, the ferry traffic through Halmstad, Varberg, and Falkenberg, the superport at Uddevalla, and air traffic to Landvetter Airport and Jonkoping.

The demands on the Customs Service are increasing. The workload is growing heavier. Fewer funds are forcing a reshuffling, and the so-called Black Gang has been revived in Gothenburg. That is a group of inspectors who are supposed to work closely together and make spot checks in cargo ships.

Other groups concentrate especially on postal inspections or on combating cocaine smuggling.

"Despite the elimination of 28 jobs in this region--14 of them among the inspectors--we are going to concentrate all our efforts especially on the fight against narcotics," says S. H. Bengtsson of the Board of Customs in Gothenburg.

This year about 20 million people are expected to arrive in the Western Region by ferry from the continent or by air. They arrive on the Stena Line's ferries from Fredrikshavn and Kiel, the GFL [expansion unknown] ferries from Fredrikshavn and Trawemunde, and the Tor Line ferries from Amsterdam and Felixstowe, or they come by boat from Grena to Varberg and from Fredrikstad and Halden to Stromstad.

And when the jumbo ferries, with their capacities of up to a couple of thousand passengers, start up, "every last one of us will have to turn out if customs inspection is to mean anything," says one senior examining officer.

"Smuggling contraband in the stomach is increasing sharply. Last year about 70 body searches were carried out in the Malmo area. And suspicions have to be very strong in order to carry out such a search. The Customs Service in Gothenburg had four cases last year, but so far this year we have had five suspected cases.

"In the last case we discovered, the smuggler had swallowed a condom containing 13 grams of heroin. That is worth at least 30,000 or 40,000 kronor on the drug market. More and more people are discovering that it is worthwhile to make smuggling expeditions to the Middle East and also supply their own need for drugs. If we do not find a solution to the problem of drugs being smuggled inside people's bodies, the customs and police will be carrying on a very unequal struggle against the smuggling rings."

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SWEDEN

CUSTOMS SERVICE SAYS NEW REGULATIONS HAMPER DRUG EFFORT

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Hakan Bergstrom]

[Text] The Customs Service in Helsingborg made 141 narcotics seizures in January and February.

"But the Customs Bureau's directives are now hampering our work," says Kurt Ivar Wahlstedt, customs inspector in Helsingborg.

Half of all the narcotics seizures by customs agents nationwide occur in Helsingborg. Acting on 764 separate occasions in 1980, the Customs Service in Helsingborg seized a total of 64 kilograms of cannabis, 1.4 kilograms of amphetamines, 200 grams of raw opium, 209 grams of heroin, and 141 grams of cocaine. The number of seizures has almost tripled over 15-year period.

In each 24-hour period in Helsingborg, between 10 and 25 persons are examined so thoroughly that they must strip naked.

But according to Customs Bureau directives dating from November, all examinations of naked persons are to be placed on the same level as "body searches." And in order to carry out a body search, permission from the prosecutor must be obtained and there must be a suspicion of gross narcotics violations.

Kurt Ivar Wahlstedt says: "We know that narcotics are usually smuggled in by taping the preparation to one's body. Now we can no longer look at the soles of feet and armpits or comb through the hair without first getting permission from the prosecutor. That reduces our effectiveness."

As early as 1979, the parliamentary ombudsman (JO) ruled that all examinations of naked persons must be put on the same level as body searches.

But within the Customs Service, agents continued to strip people to the skin without consulting the prosecutor. Permission was obtained only for searching the body's "cavities"--the rectum, for example. And doctors had to perform such body searches.

But in November, the Customs Bureau sent out a circular reminding its agents of the JO's decision and of current legislation. Since then, the Customs Service has gradually begun to adjust to the new ruling, although unwillingly.

A few months ago the Customs Bureau wrote a letter to the government asking whether any change in legislation was underway so that body searches could continue in the old way.

Jan Pousette, head of division at the Customs Bureau, said: "It is important, of course, considering the level of narcotics crime, not to reduce the effectiveness of the Customs Bureau."

The government has not yet commented on the matter. In the final analysis, what it amounts to is drawing the line between the need to combat narcotics and the integrity of the individual.

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SWEDEN

AUTHORITIES MOVE DRUG DEALER TO NEW PRISON AFTER THREATS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] One of the biggest organizers of the drug trade in Sweden, a 39-year-old man who was captured in Stockholm in December of last year, has threatened the personnel at several prisons. He has been moved from prison to prison, and for some time now he has been in Gothenburg for security reasons.

The man was captured just before Christmas in Stockholm. At that time, he was placed in the prison at Norrkoping, but while there he quarreled with the personnel and was transferred to Uppsala.

But he could not remain there, either, after he threatened the lives of prison personnel.

A few weeks ago the man was placed in Gothenburg, where on Wednesday he was again charged with gross narcotics violations. He is suspected of being behind large quantities of drugs, including tens of kilograms of heroin, that have been smuggled into Sweden in recent years.

For the past 10 years the 39-year-old has lived off of narcotics deals and operated several legal and illegal clubs in Stockholm. The police took a special interest in him in connection with the so-called Turkish gang that was discovered in Huddinge and Gothenburg just over a year ago. He was collaborating with a Turkish drug king in Gothenburg who is now serving a 12-year prison sentence.

For several years the man has directed and financed the drug trade in Sweden. Among other things, he financed the so-called Turkish gang, which sold many millions of kronor worth of narcotics.

He himself did not smuggle in any narcotics, but others did. Several of his collaborators have received various prison sentences. Some have also been captured in Sweden and abroad.

The police refuse to release any details about the man and his drug dealings. The investigation, which is being conducted by police in Huddinge and elsewhere, will take a long time.

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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM POLICE ARREST 24, SEIZE AMPHETAMINES, HEROIN

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] A total of 24 persons were arrested in Stockholm over the weekend on suspicion of narcotics violations. At the same time, half a kilogram of amphetamines, a few capsules of heroin, and quantities of hashish and marijuana were also seized.

Another dozen people were arrested on suspicion of narcotics violations, but were released after questioning. Suspicions were not strong enough to justify holding them.

The large number of arrests was not the result of any planned action by narcotics police. Inspector Hugo Nyberg explained, "It just turned out that way."

It was an operation last Friday afternoon that started things rolling. Police had been watching a number of suspects for a week. Last Friday afternoon the opportunity came to step in.

The operation yielded an unexpected number of leads to be followed up, and in several instances the police were forced to act immediately. The result was that a total of 24 people were arrested.

Many Addicts

Hugo Nyberg does not describe the case as being the discovery of a gang--it is more like a series of groups. Many of those arrested are addicts themselves. They were selling narcotics to finance their own habit. Others were selling narcotics simply to make money.

One of those arrested had no connection with Friday's operation. He was captured as he was trying to smuggle in a quantity of marijuana at Arlanda Airport.

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SWEDEN

POLICE REPORT INCREASE IN DRUGS FROM NETHERLANDS FACTORIES

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Mar 81 p 20

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] It is feared that the smuggling of amphetamines from Holland to Sweden is going to increase again, following an announcement by Dutch police that a couple of amphetamine laboratories are operating again.

According to Bo Johansson, the National Police Board's man in The Hague, the police seized 6 kilograms of amphetamines in Amsterdam last week. The shipment was intended for the Swedish market. In Helsingborg, an arrest warrant was issued for a man who had brought in 4 kilograms of amphetamines. That shipment also came from a Dutch laboratory.

Inspector Hugo Nyberg of the National Police Board's Narcotics Division shares the fear of a new wave of amphetamines in Sweden.

"In the Stockholm area, amphetamines of 'good' quality have been scarce. Since the end of last year, however, there has been a relative abundance of amphetamines in the Stockholm area, and we have indications that at least two shipments of amphetamines in the 10-kilogram class have arrived."

In The Hague, Bo Johansson says that narcotics police in Amsterdam are engaged in several important investigations involving Swedes. For example, they have evidence that several members of a gang from the so-called Paucksch era--the early 1970's--are active again. In raids, the police have confiscated card files and other items that reinforce suspicions concerning large-scale amphetamine production. But the police do not know where the laboratories are located.

The gang members who have resumed their activity have contacts in Sweden dating from an earlier time.

Another big narcotics case occupying narcotics police in Amsterdam involves the confiscation of 1,200 kilograms of cannabis from the car of a young Swede in Amsterdam on 9 January of this year.

About 10 members of that gang, which included the Swede as a link in the chain of couriers, are now in prison. According to Bo Johansson, the gang has brought over 10 tons of cannabis into Holland. No one knows where that gigantic stockpile is.

Bo Johansson says, "But it is completely certain that it exists, and we also know that enormous cash sums were paid in that big drug deal. Neither the Swede nor the others--one of whom, incidentally, is under a death sentence in his home country--have been especially talkative during the investigation. A large part of the cannabis that was confiscated was to have been smuggled into Sweden."

In addition to the 4 kilograms of amphetamines that were confiscated from a foreign citizen in Helsingborg over the weekend, a man from Helsingborg was also arrested a few weeks ago by customs officers at Kastrup Airport [in Copenhagen].

He had 2.8 kilograms of cannabis in his suitcase. He was turned over to Sweden and is now being held for the district court in Helsingborg. The man had bought the narcotics during a trip to Morocco.

According to the Narcotics Division of the Criminal Police Corps, the drug traffic in the Stockholm area is extensive. At the beginning of this week, about 25 people had just been arrested for narcotics violations.

Five of them are suspected not only of narcotics dealing but also of having stolen weapons, liquor, and other goods. All of them are narcotics addicts and are suspected of committing a number of burglaries and thefts over a period of several years to finance their narcotics habit.

The gang's meeting place was an apartment in Svedmyra that had been under police surveillance for a couple of months. It was not until Friday of last week that a reason was found to step in. In an office in the cellar of the house, police found about 70 full bottles of hard liquor that had been stolen from a tavern in Stockholm. In all, seven men were arrested.

A shotgun, two revolvers, a Mauser rifle with ammunition, and other stolen goods were discovered in addition to a couple of hectograms of amphetamines.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLER SEIZED--Narcotics police in Gothenburg arrested a Norwegian heroin smuggler at Landvetter Airport on Thursday evening. Oslo police had received a tip that the man was on his way from Bangkok with a quantity of heroin on him. The man behaved very arrogantly when police did not find any narcotics in his clothing or in his baggage. He was then taken in for a body search, and police then found a tampon containing 20 grams of heroin. The lot would have earned him about 40,000 kronor on the Norwegian drug market. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Jan 81 p 32] 11798

DRUG SMUGGLER SENTENCED--Helsingborg (TT)--A 34-year-old man in Helsingborg was sentenced on Wednesday to 2 years in prison for gross narcotics violations and attempted smuggling. He was arrested at Kastrup Airport at the end of February. After being held in Copenhagen, he was turned over to Sweden. The customs officers arresting him found 2.8 kilograms of cannabis in a bag. The man had taken a charter trip to Morocco and bought the narcotics there. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 Mar 81 p 6] 11798

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS NARCOTICS SMUGGLING LINK--Ankara (TH)--Arguments that the Armenians who are organizing attacks on Turkish diplomats in many countries are being supplied with funds and arms through the smuggling of narcotics, particularly heroin, are gaining ground. According to a report prepared by the regional intelligence office, which cooperates with INTERPOL and which tries to uncover narcotics smugglers in the Middle East, some of the heroin and 8,240 kilos of the 11,874 kilos of hashish seized in Europe in the last 3 months of 1980 came from Lebanon. Drawing attention to the fact that Beirut is the base of Armenian terrorist operations, INTERPOL authorities argue that these terrorist organizations may also be connected with the smuggling of narcotics. The regional intelligence office report further states that six persons who attempted to smuggle heroin into France during the last 3 months of 1980 were proved to be Armenians possessing Lebanese passports. The report also states that Lebanon is the main base for narcotics smuggling. [Text] [NC101004 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Apr 81 p 4]

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