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JPRS L/10424

31 March 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 15/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AUSTRALIA

TWO THAIS ARRESTED AT SYDNEY AIRPORT IN RECORD HEROIN BUST

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

SYDNEY. — Ten small blocks of high-grade heroin seized at Sydney airport were the single biggest heroin haul the Australian Federal Police have made and were worth more than \$10 million.

Two Thai men flew into Sydney aboard a Thai Airways flight at 10.20 on Sunday night.

The men were watched by officers of the Australian Federal Police and the Customs Department, acting on information from Thai narcotics authorities.

As the men picked up their baggage, which included a large cardboard box, police moved in. The box contained gifts, small items of bamboo and some patterned shirts.

When the items were removed, the box was found to be heavier than expected. Beneath a false bottom lay the blocks of compressed heroin wrapped in calico. They weighed a total of 8.5 to nine kilograms.

Two men were arrested and questioned. A 34-year-old man was expected to be charged with the importation and possession of a prohibited drug. A 39-year-old man was expected to be charged with importing the drug.

They will appear in the special Federal court at the St James Centre today.

A spokesman in Canberra said last night that Federal police in Sydney had seized about 13 kilograms of heroin, including the latest haul, during the past three weeks.

It is believed that the total value of heroin seized recently in Sydney is more than that of all heroin seizures made by Federal police last year.

Detective Chief Inspector John Wheatley, of the Federal police, said the haul on Sunday night was only the start of what would be a fairly lengthy investigation.

Inspector Wheatley said he did not think it had been an amateur operation.

CSO: 5300/7535

AUSTRALIA

MAN CHARGED IN HUGE INDIAN HEMP OPERATION GETS BAIL

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

SYDNEY. — A 45-year-old man who police said was involved in running a \$52 million Indian hemp plantation in south-western New South Wales, was granted bail in Sydney Central Court yesterday.

Antonio Gattellari, truck owner and driver, of Mt Pritchard, was charged with aiding and abetting Christopher David Murphy in the cultivation of Indian hemp at Balranald, between 1 May 1980 and 5 February 1981.

He was also charged with conspiring with Mr Murphy and others to cultivate the drug at Sydney and elsewhere between 1 January 1980 and 5 February 1981.

Mr Gattellari denied the charges and said he did not know anything about them.

The prosecutor, Sergeant M. Spence, said police had found a large Indian hemp plantation on a station near Balranald on 5 February last year.

He said 60,000 plants, some three metres high, had been found and police had seized 3.8 tonnes of Indian hemp in leaf form which was ready for transport and another 2.27 kg of hemp seeds.

The estimated street value of the drug was \$52 million, Sergeant Spence said.

Irrigation equipment, axes, pumps, a caravan and fertilisers had also been found.

Mr Gattellari had taken equipment to the plantation, received phone calls from the owner, Mr Murphy, and was to receive some of the profits from the plantation, Sergeant Spence said.

He said Mr Gattellari was one of the persons involved in the running, maintenance and assistance of the operation.

Mr Gattellari went to Italy to visit a relative from July to September 1981, and had been arrested on these two charges on 17 January this year.

Sergeant Spence said Mr Gattellari was the 18th person to be arrested in relation to the plantation.

The Chief Stipendary Magistrate, Mr Briese, adjourned the matters for hearing to the Broken Hill Court of Petty Sessions on 8 February when another six people will appear.

He allowed Mr Gattellari \$10,000 bail with a \$10,000 cash surety on the conditions he surrender his passport and report three times a week to Liverpool police.

CSO: 5300/7536

AUSTRALIA

HEROIN SMUGGLER SKIPS BAIL, SOUGHT BY POLICE IN SYDNEY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

SYDNEY: A man who had pleaded guilty to having imported and supplied \$1.5 million worth of high-grade heroin failed to appear for sentence in the District Court at Darlinghurst yesterday.

Samir Makary (32), of Granville, had been allowed out on bail of \$75,000 on condition that he report twice daily to Granville police station.

Bail was allowed after an application heard by Mr Justice Yeldham in the Supreme Court.

Makary abided by the conditions until Wednesday and then failed to report.

He failed to appear before Judge Ward in the District Court yesterday. Judge Ward issued a bench warrant for his arrest and bail was forfeited.

Makary, who is married with three children, was arrested by detectives led by Det-Sgt John Burke of the joint New South Wales Commonwealth drugs task force on October 27.

He was charged with having supplied and possessed heroin and having been knowingly concerned in the import of heroin between July 1

and October 27.

Police seized about 1000gm of high-grade heroin with a street value of about \$1.5 million from his Granville house.

When Makary appeared in Central Court of Petty Sessions on November 11, he pleaded guilty and was committed to sentence at the District Court.

Detectives believe Makary is still in Australia but preparing to leave on a false passport.

His own passport was seized on arrest.

He has left his wife and family in the house in Granville and is hiding out with friends in the western suburbs, a detective said.

Detectives have warned customs and airport officials around Australia to look out for Makary.

They believe that if he leaves Australia and returns to his native Lebanon they will never be able to arrest him again.

CSO: 5300/7535

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN BUST IMPACT--The \$10-million heroin haul in Sydney this week was just the "tip of the iceberg" in what Federal Police claim is a successful co-ordinated operation to disrupt big syndicates operating in Australia. The officer in charge of the operation, Detective Inspector John Wheatley, said the seizure of high-grade heroin was worth as much as the total amount of the drug seized last year. It was the biggest single amount yet uncovered by Federal Police. But he was more interested in his squad's behind-the-scenes success "Understandably a big seizure grabs the headlines and everyone gets excited," Inspector Wheatley said. "But the real success has been in arrests where no drugs have been involved. Our efforts have been particularly directed towards disruption of the major organisations to prevent them bringing the drugs in." In the past eight months his squad had been responsible for the arrest of 30 "very significant" figures in the drug trade. Most of those arrested had been charged with conspiracy to import heroin. A detective in the NSW Drug Squad, who wishes to remain unnamed, told The Australian the quality of heroin being sold on the street was already very poor, and was likely to deteriorate further. [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 2]

HEROIN SMUGGLING SENTENCE--A Vietnamese refugee who arrived in Australia in 1977 yesterday was gaoled for two years for having possessed cannabis resin with intent to sell or supply it. Huu Dung Nguyen (23), of Subiaco, admitted before Mr Justice Kennedy in the Supreme Court that he had 35.8grams of cannabis resin. The court heard that Nguyen had escaped from Vietnam in 1977 and arrived by refugee boat in Broome. He had no family to provide social support or control. [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 35]

DRUG PROFITS SMUGGLING--Melbourne--A Thai man smuggled \$186,000--the proceeds of illicit drug sales--out of Australia, the City Court was told yesterday. The police alleged that later 3.5kg of heroin and 26.7kg of cannabis were found at the man's brother-in-law's house in Thailand. Supahaus Chowdury (33), a guest-house manager in Thailand, appeared before Mr Alexander Vale, CSM, seeking bail. Chowdury has been charged with the possession, importation and trafficking of heroin on December 4 and 5 last year. Inspector Tim Egan, of the federal police, told the court that other people had been charged and others would be charged in connection with drug importing. He said that 28 false passports were used in a drug-importing ring. In May, June and August last year sums of \$25,000, \$71,000 and \$90,000 had been taken from Australia in suitcases by Chowdury, Inspector Egan said. "The money was proceeds

from drug sales." He said he did not know the quantities of drugs involved-- "but there are big amounts of heroin." The Thai police had raided Chowdury's brother-in-law's house on December 30 and found heroin and cannabis. They also found 21 partly-completed boxes that were the type used to import drugs into Australia," Inspector Egan said. Chowdury was arrested on December 27. Cross-examined by Mr Terry O'Brien, for Chowdury, Inspector Egan said that no heroin or big sums of money had been found in Chowdury's hotel room when he was arrested. Mr Vale refused bail on the ground that Chowdury was an unacceptable risk. [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 40]

POLICY ON OVERSEAS ARRESTS--The Federal Government yesterday warned it would take a hard line approach towards Australians caught trafficking in drugs overseas. A spokesman for the Minister for Administrative Services, Mr Newman, said there would be no "super tolerance for people just because they are Australians in another part of the world". He said that traffickers could expect no help and no sympathy from the Australian Government and must accept penalties handed down by foreign courts. He said the Government's attitude was clearly spelt out in passport literature and if more Australians took note of it "they would not be so ready to offer themselves, or be lured into acting, as couriers for drug runners". The warning comes after the Government's recent refusal to intervene in the case of William Sinclair, 68, whose 33-year jail sentence for drug offences is soon to be reviewed by a Thai court. The Attorney-General, Senator Durack, said of the case: "The Government will not attempt to interfere where the laws and procedures involved are applied without discrimination against Australians." The Sinclair case has concerned civil liberties lawyers because of the part played by Australian officials in the arrest and trial of Sinclair. The president of the Law Institute of Victoria, Mr Matt Walsh, has suggested the possibility of guidelines to control the giving of evidence by Australian officials before foreign courts. The guidelines could limit the giving of evidence which would not be admissible in Australian courts, he said. [Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Jan 82 p 12]

'MR ASIA' DISCLOSURES--Convicted New Zealand drug boss Alexander Sinclair, known as Mr Asia, is said to be ready to spill all he knows about the international drug scene to the Australian Royal Commission on Narcotics. Reports in New Zealand say that members of the commission are now in England ready to interview Sinclair. However a London press report claims that international drugs bosses are so concerned at what Sinclair might reveal that they have put a million-pound price on his head. They want him dead before he can talk. Sinclair built his worldwide empire from a base in Auckland. He has been jailed for 20 years for murdering his former partner, Marty Johnson. An Australia House spokesman in London is reported as saying: "We are conscious that there are many people who don't want Sinclair to give evidence, and we are trying to keep it to our chest". [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Jan 82 p 2]

RECORD CANNABIS BUST--Melbourne--Victorian and federal police yesterday made seven more arrests in cracking what they termed the biggest cannabis smuggling

ring uncovered in Australia. They said the ring was the subject of a year-long investigation, code-named "Operation Capa." Based in South-east Asia and operated here and in Britain, the ring was responsible for importing cannabis valued "in the millions." Police made public the operation yesterday after three houses in Melbourne's eastern suburbs were raided. The dawn raids were by 20 hand-picked police. Seven people--four men and three women--were being questioned last night. The Assistant Commissioner (crime), Mr Paul Delianis, said "Operation Capa" was a joint operation involving state police, the federal police and the Customs Department. He said the Capa task force was formed in February last year after a lot of crime intelligence work. It worked in parallel with an anti-heroin operation, revealed by police last week. Mr Delianis said the South-east Asian ring brought cannabis resin into Australia. It sent mainly herbal cannabis to England. "It was a very carefully planned operation because this has been a very professional ring," Mr Delianis said. Other smuggling operations uncovered in the past had involved large, single quantities of the drug, but this ring was the biggest overall operation yet uncovered, he said. He said the ring imported and distributed the drug. Police would not officially discuss the quantities of drug the ring was alleged to have brought to Australia--but Drug Bureau officials said the total would go "into the many millions of dollars". [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 14 Jan 82 p 16]

REPORT ON DRUG TRAFFICKING--The first report of the federal and New South Wales joint police task force on drug trafficking is not to be made public because of likely criminal prosecution against a number of people. A draft press release said the report was tabled in federal parliament today by the prime minister, Mr Fraser. The release said it was likely that criminal prosecution would be started against a number of individuals named in the report for drug, conspiracy, perjury and passport offenses. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Mar 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5681

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

SMUGGLED OPIUM SEIZED--Chittagong, Mar. 2--About 28 lbs of opium narcotics worth Taka 1 crore 2 lakh was recovered by the Sea Customs Special Squad from the 'Banglar Maya' at Chittagong Port yesterday. According to the Collector of Customs, on the basis of an information customs intelligence and rummaging squad made a thorough search of the vessel, 'Banglar Maya' of Bangladesh Shipping Corporation BSC and seized the narcotics from the library room. Custom also seized three, pieces of three-in-one radio-cassette, 110 cartoons of foreign brand cigarettes and number of pieces of sarees from the ceiling of the officers cabins. The Customs collector declined to elaborate further in this matter as investigation was still continuing. However, none was arrested. The ship arrived at the port the other day from the east coast of Indian port Tuticorin. [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 3 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7022

PAKISTAN

REFUGEES REPORTED TO BE ACTIVE IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Azhar Masood]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD Feb. 28: A group of Afghan refugees led by a notorious Afghan smuggler nicknamed Uchat Khan and who had been a narcotics smuggler before the Soviet army action in Afghanistan in December, 1979 had been involved in drug trafficking from Pakistan to several European cities, an Afghan source told The Muslim today.

The name of "Uchat Khan" is said to be a guarantee in international market for a quality supply of marijuana and is said to be a member of the international mafia.

The government, it may be mentioned, has succeeded in reducing the production of opium from 100 tons to 85 tons in the past few years and has dealt a severe blow to traffickers but some who have evaded the law-enforcing agencies are still in operation.

"Uchat Khan" mostly stays in places like Rotterdam, Liverpool, Hamburg, Marseilles and some French ports. Only closest of his associates know his correct name. In Bombay, too, he has his business links.

It is also learnt that though the entire trafficking is done by "Uchat Khan's men who are mostly Afghans some Pakistani tribesmen are also a party to this sordid business

According to a U.N. survey, the indicators of prices and purity of heroin in Western Europe during the past year showed that there had been sharp decline in drug trafficking from the 'golden triangle'—the areas around Thailand and Laos. It further revealed that after extraordinary conditions created in 'golden triangle', Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkey became the main source of narcotics for the rest of the world.

Taking advantage of the changed situation Uchat Khan and his men very clearly monopolised the world markets. His men are now responsible for transmitting the stuff from Nuristan to Europe.

According to the U.N. letter on narcotics, two major trafficking groups had recently been broken up in Iran their operations illustrating the present pattern. Traffickers from the south-east of this country having relatives in Pakistan became much more active over the last three years because it had become too dangerous to try, as in the past, to cross the Afghan territory directly from the frontier areas between Afghanistan and Pakistan around Landikotal to the west of Peshawar.

These traffickers had established contact with Kurdish counter-parts from the extreme north-west of Iran. As both these tribal groups extended across the frontiers of the countries they were in a strong position to evade border controls. These particular groups had concentrated on moving opium, morphine and heroin across Iran in exchange for gold, firearms or hard

currency, preferably Deutsch marks or dollars. The next step in a major trafficking chain appeared to have been at Istanbul where nationals of some Western European countries appeared to have joined up with Iranian traffickers.

The source of the heroin being moved in this traffic was still not precisely known. Some reports spoke of up to 18 clandestine laboratories operating at one time along the frontier areas between Afghanistan and Pakistan. A much smaller number had been precisely identified and measures to move against them were being worked out by the agencies of the countries concerned.

In general, difficulties encountered by the drug law-enforcement agencies in most of the region were compounded by other unrelated events. The war between Iran and Iraq had caused considerable population shifts within Iran. Events in Afghanistan meant that about 1.5 million Afghan refugees were now established on west of the Afghan/Iranian border and they were used as a cover for minor traffickers trying to move small quantities of illicit opiates across the border from Herat in Afghanistan.

The enforcement work of the Iranian authorities had forced some traffickers and chemists out of the country. They now appeared to be contributing to the increasing production of morphine and heroin in clandestine laboratories along the frontier between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

CSO: 5300/5678

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLING BID FOILED--CIA staff foiled a bid to smuggle heroine [as published] worth Rs. 100,000 on a motor-car at Wahdat Road on Friday. The smuggler Arshad Iqbal of Misri Shah was arrested and his motor-car LES 5900 impounded by the Police. The heroine weighing 850 gram concealed in the dash board was recovered and confiscated. The accused had brought the narcotic from Bara in tribal area for smuggling to a foreign country. [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 6 Mar 82 p 3]

ADDICTION CENTER IN KARACHI--A Drug Addiction Centre will be set up soon at the Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre for conducting an in-depth study of various drugs and modes of treatment in different phases. A reliable source told MORNING NEWS yesterday that the plans were already in the final stages for undertaking this project. The suggestion for setting up the centre was put forward by the World Health Organisation which he said has committed to provide necessary equipments for it free of cost. The centre will be established in collaboration with the Pakistan Narcotic Board. The source said that such a centre would be the first of its kind in Pakistan. The plan will have to be approved by the Ministry of Health which will study it thoroughly. The details of the functioning of the Drug Addiction Centre have been worked out. It is hoped that the Centre would play in identifying the drug addiction problems and suggest adequate treatment. [By Nurun Nahar] [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 24 Feb 82 p 5]

OVER 5 MAUNDS OF CHARAS SEIZED--A raid conducted by the Martial Law authorities and the police on three bungalows led to the recovery big haul of charas and liquor in Malir yesterday. Eight persons were also arrested during the raid. The contraband goods which included more than five maunds of charas and 208 bottles of liquor worth about Rs 20 40 000 the sources said. According to reports one Karim had hired three bungalows in the Boston Raza area in Malir where he used to run his narcotic dens. The area police had arrested two of his narcotic pedlars on Wednesday and charas and 10 bottles of liquor were recovered from them. According to the break-up: eleven kilos of charas and 39 bottles of liquor were seized and four persons, Abdul Waheed, Ghulam Sarwar, Rahim Bux and Anwar were hauled up. In another raid in a house five maunds of charas concealed under the heaps of stones were seized and two persons Shah Mohammad and Ferdouse Khan were picked up from there. In yet another raid two persons, Azhar Ali and Saeed Ahmed were rounded up and a gun along with 16 rounds of cartridges and 169 bottles of liquor were seized. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Mar 82 p 5]

HEROIN SEIZED, THREE HELD--The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) has smashed an international gang of narcotics smugglers, consisting mostly of former PIA employees dismissed under MLO 52, and recovered about eight kilograms of fine quality heroin from them. Three persons, Shahid Maqbool, Arif Raza and Abul Hassan, have been arrested by the police. Shahid and Arif were removed from the PIA service under MLO 52 while Abul Hassan is still working in the PIA. Another person, Nadir Ali Khan Durrani also a dismissed PIA employee, escaped to London, official sources said. Moreover, three more absconders: Abdul Ghafoor Butt, a former security officer in the PIA; Choudhri Mohammad Aslam, a former driver in the PIA; and Mushtaq, a businessman and leader of the gang are being sought by the federal police. [Excerpt] [GF221120 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 82 p 8 GF]

HEROIN SEIZED--Karachi, 12 March (Staff Reporter)--The Liaquatabad Division Police arrested two persons today and recovered from their possession 4 kilos of heroin worth 40 million rupees. According to details, the superintendent of police, Liaquatabad received information that a large quantity of heroin had been brought into the area. The police then started surveillance of suspects. Last night Jauharabad police found two persons, Master Sultan and Abdul Bari alis Rais, wandering around in a suspicious manner in the area of Aisha Manzil. They were stopped and searched and 4 kilos of top quality heroin, worth more than 40 million rupees in the foreign markets, was found in their possession. According to the police report, Master Sultan lives in New Karachi and Abdul Bari lives in Al-Azam. Master Sultan was said to be a notorious drug dealer and has been arrested several times before. The two accused are being questioned. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 13 Mar 82 p 12]

CHARAS, OPIUM SEIZED--Mr Abdul Qayyum, District Excise Inspector of Peshawar raided the house of one Kifayat Khan, son of a railway employee, and recovered 14,000 kilogram of charas and 800 kilograms of contraband opium. The accused was handed over to the local police and further investigation is in progress. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 4 Mar 82 p 6]

CSO: 5300/5682

PHILIPPINES

TOUGHER LAW TO CURB RISING PHILIPPINE DRUG ABUSE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by Emma Ruth Zafra]

[Text] MANILA: For the first time, Philippine anti-narcotics authorities encountered last year four cases of "Angle Dust" abuse in the country. It is, authorities were quick to note, potentially the most dangerous drug on the street today and medically more dangerous than heroin.

Angle Dust, or PCP (Pencyclidine hydrochloride), is a surgical anesthetic developed in the late 50s but which is manufactured today only in illegal laboratories in the West, mostly in the U.S. Early tests have found human patients walking up screaming, in a state of temporary insanity. Some of those who used the chemical manifested bizarre, often violent, behaviour. One man under the influence of Angle Dust reportedly pulled out his own tooth with a set of pliers, while another, a woman, fried her own baby in cooking oil.

But Angle Dust is among the least of the Philippine drug problems, and no less than President Marcos recently noted that the incidence of crimes in Metro Manila and other parts of the country has often been traced to drug abuse. Manila Vice Mayor James Barbers, a former police superintendent, concedes that 9 out of 10 crimes against property in this capital city are committed by those under the influence of drugs.

Drug abuse has always been a headache to police in cities where students tend to congregate. And even in Central Mindanao a relatively rural area in the South - drug addiction among schoolchildren and out-of-school youths has been listed as the number one crime problem. The Government is

certainly not amused, bringing down in mid-February a stricter version - the fifth change since 1972 - of the Dangerous Drug Act.

For one thing, the law raised imprisonment and even making mere possession of opium and marijuana which may mean a prison sentence of from six to 12 years imprisonment, except for marijuana which may mean a prison sentence of from six to 12 years (up from the previous penalty ranging from six months to 12 years).

A new provision holds that any police officer found to have misappropriated or failed to account for confiscated drugs shall, upon conviction, be sentenced up to 12 years in prison, plus disqualification for life from public office. The involvement of some police officers in drug trafficking has recently come out into the open, although police sources say the practice has been noticed as early as the mid-60s.

Other sources say that after a raid on a marijuana plantation, for instance, only the less potent, and less expensive, leaves are burned while the more sought-after marijuana buds find their way into the illicit trade. Recently, the Philippine Constabulary (national police) filed charges of illegal possession of a suitcase-ful of marijuana against one of its sergeants. He allegedly brought the contraband to the city in uniform, allowing him to travel unmolested.

Another new provision is the abolition of rewards to informers who tip police officers about marijuana plantations. Sources say that it has been observed recently that "informers" supply peasants with marijuana seeds and tip the police about the plantation to get a reward which could reach a

maximum of 15,000 pesos (\$1,852). Rewards will continue to be given to tips about other hard drugs.

Critics charge that the Government is over-reacting to the drug abuse situation with a stricter law. They point out that a lot of people normally known as hardworking professionals carry their marijuana habit beyond college. "The new law will make criminals of all of them", said one observer. "They should go all-out against pushers and users of hard drugs instead, and liberalise or decriminalise marijuana laws, as is the trend in the U.S."

In some American States, limited possession and use of marijuana is allowed today, a recognition of the fact that - as in California - a lot of their residents, including professionals, are using marijuana. Pro-marijuana advocates argue that the practice should not be considered criminal.

Under the new Philippine Drugs Law, drug intoxication while committing a crime can, for instance, elevate a charge of homicide to murder. "I agree that drug-related crimes should be punished heavily", says one observer. "But the fact is, most users of marijuana are not prone to violence".

Indeed, a presidential study made in the U.S. in the early 70s found that marijuana users - as a rule - are indistinguishable from their peers, are not prone to violence, and are not even predisposed to graduate to harder drugs, let alone addiction to marijuana (which the study found to be groundless).

A UNESCO study made in the Philippines in 1976 found that to a near majority, street corners were the spawning grounds of drug abuse. Another study done in 1978, found that half of drug abusers in

Metro Manila high schools have a brother or sister involved with drugs. Almost half of those surveyed have close friends taking drugs with three out of 10 claiming that all their friends are also on drugs.

Indeed, the provincial assembly of Benguet, a mountain province in Northern Luzon, approved last year a resolution asking higher Government authorities to legalise the planting of marijuana. The resolution's author argued that it could become Benguet's No. 1 cash crop and major foreign exchange earner. Premium marijuana currently commands a top price of 2,000 pesos (\$247) per kilo. In fact, Benguet is now considered to be the country's biggest marijuana producer, the plant probably even close to mining and vegetable farming as the province's major industry.

The Benguet proposal calls for the export of processed marijuana to some American states. A government agency will have the exclusive right to buy directly from farmers and export the commodity, at the same time closely supervising plantations to prevent pilferages. The Benguet constabulary provincial commander calls the proposal "ridiculous".

In 1981, a total of 249 marijuana plantations across the country were raided in 50 provinces (in 1972, there were only 12 provinces known to cultivate marijuana). Marijuana continues to be the drug of choice among drug abusers, as evidenced by a recent survey of patients in rehabilitation centres. It is followed - in popularity - by

two brands of cough syrups, a tranquilliser, two cold tablets, another three cough syrup, glue, and another tranquilliser.

The number of people arrested due to drug abuse increased from 2,587 in 1981. The yearly assessment made by the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) reports that, in 1981, drug-related arrests continued to be on the "upward trend", increasing by 47 per cent from 1980. While traffic in and abuse of heroin and other opiate, LSD and cocaine remained under control, authorities are apprehensive that a spillover of heroin "floods" as a result of the bumper opium crop harvest in the Golden Triangle last year.

Already, they report a revival of heroin traffic "in small amounts" in Manila, Cebu and Angeles Cities, although the "groups responsible were immediately immobilised".

In fact, while the Philippines is not a lucrative market for heroin, local authorities - as well as those in the U.S., Japan and Hong Kong - believe that Manila has been used as a transit point in the international heroin trade. Eleven drug smuggling cases were encountered by authorities last year, four at the Manila International Airport, the rest outside the country.

Even the security-conscious Fort Bonifacio army camp in Metro Manila is not exempt from drug abuse. The defence minister recently ordered an investigation of the alleged presence of drug pushers inside the camp, victimising mostly children of soldiers. Two out of 5 students in the camp's victimising reportedly into drugs, although the

camp commander says the figures "(are) simply overestimated".

But everybody agrees that drug abuse is getting to be a common fact of life in the country, from the watch-your-car boys in Manila's busiest shopping district sniffing glue for a "high", to the parties of the rich in plush villages of its suburbs.

Police say that drug deals are often held in expensive hotels and disco houses, while children of squatter families smoke marijuana on the street in broad daylight. Empty bottles of cough syrups abound in the isolated corners of public high schools, while children of rich and middle class families indulge in tranquillisers inside exclusive Catholic schools.

Manila plans to put up its own drug testing laboratories in each of the four districts. The police say investigation of drug-related crimes has been delayed by lack of testing facilities, at present done by the National Bureau of Investigation. With the mini-laboratories, police to get test results within hours.

There are currently 12 drug rehabilitation centres in the country, including one which was closed last January due to inadequate facilities. There are also 15 hospitals with psychiatric facilities, most of them concentrated in Metro Manila. Authorities expect more drug rehabilitation centres are in the offing, with plans already being made for Manila, Quezon City, Cebu City, and two towns in Pangasinan province in Central Luzon.

CSO: 5300/5683

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PUSHER GETS 20-YEAR TERM--For selling ₱50 worth of marijuana three years ago, a 29-year man was sentenced yesterday to a maximum prison term of 20 years. Sentenced by the Manila circuit criminal court for violation of Section 4, Article II of the Republic Act 6425 was Danilo L. Tayson, of 800 Sto. Tomas st., Sampaloc, Manila. He was also ordered by Judge Amante Q. Alconcel to pay a fine of ₱20,000. Tayson was arrested on Oct. 6, 1978 after selling 40 sticks of marijuana to a member of the Constabulary anti-narcotics unit (CANU) who posed as a drug user. His trial, however, was deferred after he was found to be a drug dependent himself by the dangerous drugs board. The board ordered Tayson's confinement at the drug rehabilitation center in Tagaytay city from November, 1978 to February, 1980. In his decision, Judge Alconcel said drug pushers are similar to subversives as both "seek to destroy the Republic." "These are dangerous criminals who are instrumental in the spread of drug addiction," he said. [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 9]

CSO: 5300/4928

THAILAND

U.S. PROPOSAL TO SWAP DRUG CONVICTS OPPOSED

BK170201 Bangkok POST in English 17 Mar. 82 p 3

[Text] A top narcotics officer yesterday expressed disagreement with a proposal for the exchange of prisoners by certain foreign countries. Addressing members of the American Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon yesterday, Secretary-General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Pol Maj-Gen Phao Sarasin said: "Drug traffickers are worse than murderers. They should be kept in jail for a long time--at least for 20 years because they will never refrain from drug trafficking. They will return to the same business right after their release."

He also noted that Thailand has made several attempts to suppress the drug trade and arrested many drug smugglers. However, certain countries still want those convicted of drug offences back to their countries. The United States, Canada and France have proposed prisoner exchange treaties with Thailand but the issue is still under negotiations.

Gen Phao disclosed that some 140 kilogrammes of heroin, mostly top-grade No 4, were seized and 229 people arrested at Don Muang Airpost last year. Most of the drugs were destined directly or indirectly to Hong Kong, Paris and Amsterdam, he added. A total of 254 foreigners 28 nationalities were also arrested last year on drug charges all over the country, Gen Phao said.

Gen Phao said opium crops produced in Thailand this year were a little less than last year's record of 54 tons because of an unusually long rainy season. He also estimated that opium crops in Burma would total about 500 tons.

He explained that there are seven minority groups engaging in opium trafficking along the route stretching from Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai to Mae Hong Son Province. Most of the trafficking was under the control of the Shan United Army led by Khun Sa.

Other groups are the Shan State Revolution Army, Shan State Army Eastern, Lahu National Liberation Army, Wa National Defence Force and the Kachin Independence Army with about 200 men in each group.

CSO: 5300/5680

THAILAND

NEW GUIDELINES PLANNED IN ANTI-OPIUM DRIVE

BK020212 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The government is to revise guidelines for related agencies to dissuade hilltribesmen from growing opium in the north, a senior government official said yesterday. National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on 15 January set up a committee to review the government's previous efforts over the issue.

The committee, which met for the first time yesterday, assigned the NSC secretary general to draw up new guidelines and measures for the government drive against opium plantation in the north.

Prasong said that the meeting discussed problems facing the government in its efforts to eradicate the remaining poppy fields which totalled about 35,000 rai.

"Various government agencies concerned still face the problem of overlapping responsibilities without adequate cooperation," he said.

The meeting, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, also discussed policy and administrative problems which obstructed the task to weed out opium cultivation in the north.

Prasong did not say when the next meeting of the committee would take place, but said that he would complete drafting the new policy and guidelines "as soon as possible." "I will submit the new plan to the next meeting of the committee," said Prasong who is secretary of the committee.

Other members of the committee include Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Rian Dithabanchong, National Police Chief Pol Gen Suraphon Chunlaphram, the director general of the Central Investigation Bureau and Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Ren Phao Sarasin.

CSO: 5300/5680

THAILAND

KHUN SA-LED ARMY TO STRIKE MINORITIES

BK120157 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak--A minority group leader said yesterday that between 500-700 Shan rebels led by Khun Sa are rallying in an area opposite Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai in what he believed to be preparations for an attack on two rival rebel groups.

Lt Col Sao Hseng Harn, who claimed to be a representative of the so-called "Shan State Progressive Party," said Khun Sa's targets were the strongholds of Wa and Lahu minority groups. Both targets are located near Nong Yawno, a Burmese town opposite Ban Thadon of Fang District, he said.

Lt Col Sao, who was present during a press conference held near here by representatives of seven minority groups on Wednesday, told the NATION that Khun Sa wanted to capture the two strongholds for his Shan United Army.

The two aforementioned minority groups have a total armed strength of about 500 men, he said. "We expect the offensive to start very soon," he said.

Lt Col Sao is also vice president of the National Democratic Front--a united front binding seven minority groups which are fighting against the government in Rangoon.

Bo Mya, who is leader of the Karen National Union, is its president.

Lt Col Sao also claimed that Khun Sa, a wanted drug kingpin who fled a recent military offensive by the Thai Government, was also believed to be present in the area [where] his forces were rallying.

They said Khun Sa was preparing to strike at four hilltribe groups which he accused of supporting the recent Thai Government's offensive against him at Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai.

CSO: 5300/5680

THAILAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLER TO U.S. ARRESTED--A tour guide was arrested yesterday morning at Don Muang Airport and charged with attempting to smuggle 3 kilogrammes of No 4 first grade heroin out of the country. Chup Wongchaturaphak, 31, told the Metropolitan Narcotics Unit (MNU) police that he was only to deliver the drugs to a Thai, whom he identified only as 'Lek' in Dallas, Texas. However, MNU police said they believed Chup was a member of a Thai drugs gang operating in the United States and his passport showed that he entered the United States many times before. Cyp was arrested while about to board a Thai international flight to the United States yesterday morning. The drugs were found in secret compartments at the bottom of the two suitcases he was carrying. He was initially detained at the Crimes Suppression Division on charges of possessing the drugs with intent to sell and attempted smuggling. [Text] [BK120303 Bangkok POST in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

OPIUM SMUGGLED FROM LAOS SEIZED--Loei--Two men were arrested yesterday in Pak Chom District of this northeastern province after smuggling in 22 kilogrammes of raw opium from Laos, police reported. Police said that they were informed by Deputy Governor Mangkon Thongsuwan that there would be opium smuggled across the border from Laos to be delivered to a drug dealer in Ban Nakhon Village of Tambon Pak Chom yesterday. After being informed, a team of Pak Chom police, led by Chief Inspector Pol Lt-Col Prasoet Prieuwanit, waited in the village, police said. Police approached two men they saw pushing a motorcycle and a wheelcart along a trail and they found 22.2 kilogrammes of raw opium wrapped in newspapers in their wheelcart, police said. Arrested were Wirat Malasi, 25, and Choen Ratwongsa, who were later charged with possessing drugs with intent to sell. They were detained in Pak Chom police station, police added. [Text] [BK120303 Bangkok WORLD in English 10 Mar 82 p 3]

HONG KONG CHINESE SMUGGLER JAILED--A Hong Kong Chinese man was yesterday sentenced to 25 years in jail by the criminal court after being convicted of possessing heroin for sale and attempting to smuggle the drug abroad. Choy Wing-cho, 21, was arrested at Don Muang Airport on 14 November last year as he was about to board a Lufthansa plane for West Germany; police found 405 grammes of heroin in a cardboard box he was carrying. [Text] [BK190126 Bangkok POST in English 17 Mar 82 p 3]

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH CHEMICAL POSSESSION--Chiang Mai--Two soldiers attached to the Defence Energy Department in Fang District were arrested yesterday and charged with illegal possession of 182 kilogrammes of ascetic anhydride-- a chemical used in heroin processing. At 11 am officials of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), customs and Chiang Dao police intercepted a pick-up truck driven by Chief Warrant Officer Thongsuk Bunprasoet and Sargeant Thongkham Wangphan at Chiang Dao checkpoint. Inside the truck the officials reportedly uncovered five plastic bags containing the chemical. It is not yet known where the two soldiers were heading. Last year the ONCB declared districts bordering the Burmese and Malaysian borders as chemical free zones. Four chemicals that are used in heroin refining--including ascetic anhydride and ascetic chloride--were forbidden in those areas. Thongsuk and Thongkham were last night detained at Chiang Dao police station for further questioning. [Text] [BK190126 Bangkok POST in English 17 Mar 82 p 3]

DRUGS SEIZED IN NORTH--Chiang Mai--About 260 kg of narcotics, including about 26 kg of heroin, has been seized here during the past 5 months, a senior police official reported yesterday. Chiang Mai Plice Chief Pol Col Kasem Sukphong said police seized about 26 kg of heroin, about 243 kg of raw opium and 1,525 litres chemical liquid needed for the refining of opium into heroin during the period. Thirty-six persons were also arrested in connection with the seized narcotics during the period between 1 October last year and 9 March, according to the provincial police chief. He admitted that the seized narcotics was only "the tip of an iceberg." "A relatively large amount of heroin has been smuggled out to foreign countries," he said. [Text] [BK190126 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Mar 82 p 6]

ANTIDRUG FIGHTING IN SOUTH--Hat Yai--Anti-narcotics force in this commercial town is finding ways to increase the number of personnel and introduce new equipment to fight against the increasing drug flow in the south. Pol Maj Prasit Khilaimuk, a police officer directly in charge of the anti-narcotic work here said Hat Yai had become one of the biggest drug trafficking centres. He said the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB) was considering increasing the size of the anti-narcotic force here to cope with the situation. An informed source said there were about five to six major drug suppliers here but because of the consistent suppression by government authorities they had been keeping a very low profile recently. [Text] [BK190126 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Mar 82 p 3]

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN GLASS FACTORY--Samutprakan--More than 3 tons of marihuana was seized yesterday along with a number of guns and ammunition from a glass tube factory in this provincial town about 25 kilometres from Bangkok, police reported. Three men, including the factory owner, were arrested. Police said a combined force of crime suppression division policemen and customs officials raided the U.A.A. glass factory following a tipoff that the factory had been exporting marihuana. The combined team said they found more than 3 tons of marihuana pressed into sticks and packed into cartons inside the factory. Twenty items of equipment used in pressing and packing marihuana, two Colt .375 pistols, a .38 revolver, a baretta 6.35 handgun and more than 300 cartridges were also found there, police said. The three arrested men were identified by police as Adun Siwatthana, 34, the owner of the factory, and two of his workers, Somphong Philat, 32, and Sawet Ummarin, 35. Police said Adun first claimed that the marihuana belonged to one of his friends but later admitted owning it. He also admitted owning the guns which he said were used to practice shooting, police added. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 9 Mar 82 p 5]

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED--Cocaine worth \$128.75 million was found aboard a twin-engine Cessna 404 that landed at Bimini yesterday. The incident happened when a U.S. customs surveillance plane spotted the twin-engine Cessna flying to Florida from the Bahamas, an Associated Press report said. The plane was followed to Lake Okeechobee where it began to circle looking for its landing site. "We suspect that the waiting off-loading crew spotted our plane and signalled the Cessna by radio," said Jim Dingfelder of the U.S. Customs. After that the Cessna turned around and flew towards Bimini where the U.S. Coast Guard said it landed. The U.S. Coast Guard saw two people run into the woods. They contacted the drug enforcement agency who notified the local Bahamian authorities, said AP. The local police and customs searched the plane and found 515 pounds of cocaine on board--worth an estimated \$128.75 million on the open market. The plane was impounded and the cocaine flown to Nassau this afternoon. [Text] [FL161230 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 11 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/2234

BOLIVIA

UN HELP TO FIGHT NARCOTICS REQUESTED

PY120037 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] United Nations, 12 Feb (DPA)--The Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations in New York, Fernando Ortiz de Sanz, today called on the governments of the great powers to help his country combat drug traffic.

Ortiz de Sanz said that "there are some developing countries in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America which have the misfortune to produce, due to natural conditions, some of the basic material for making opium, cocaine and other drugs.

"This involves countries lacking in major resources," he continued, "but, in contrast, it is the large urban centers of the rich countries that are the sites of the drug markets, and it is from them that the Mafia collect the billions of dollars with which it is closing the circle of crime, corrupting governments and violating borders in order to promote this atrocious type of business."

The diplomat remarked that if the international community wants to wage an effective battle against "this cancer of modern society, drug addiction" there is no doubt that the prosperous nations will have to provide the necessary resources.

"We cannot do it," Ortiz de Sanz added. He said that "our countries are passing stiff laws against the clandestine manufacture and against the illicit trafficking in drugs, and we are taking the most extreme customs measures."

The ambassador also said that he was not asking a cent for Bolivia, but in order to do away with the evil that does not recognize borders.

Ortiz de Sanz met late yesterday with the UN secretary general.

CSO: 5300/2232

BOLIVIA

ANTIDRUG OFFICIAL ON PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN

PY041234 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Col Raul Gonzalez Ferry, director general of the National Council for Struggle Against Drug Trafficking, has regretted that a group of peasants in the Yapacani area has defied the laws which have been dictated for the sole purpose of fighting the manufacture and trafficking of dangerous drugs. Colonel (Gonzalez Ferry) said that this situation is causing concern in the organization under his leadership, adding that the breakers of the law will be punished for their activities, since Yapacani is not an area that traditionally produces coca leaves.

The executive in charge of the branch carrying out the struggle against this evil, against which the government has undertaken a strong campaign, stated that the funds available to his organization will always remain insufficient, taking into account the large amount of money at the disposal of drug traffickers in the country.

He then said that the National Council for Struggle Against Drug Trafficking is now engaged in the implementation of the program to replace coca plantations, a basic stage in the enterprise of eradicating cocaine manufacturing. He stated that this program is part of a development program which should be supported by international organizations, as was said some time ago. Colonel (Gonzalez Ferry) said that the preparation of the program was well underway and that its implementation can be foreseen within the next 2 or 3 months.

He also confirmed recent reports by his office about an incident which had taken place between drug repression personnel and peasants at (Ipiganta), a place in Cochabamba Department.

CSO: 5300/2232

BOLIVIA

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY DISCUSSES DRUG TRAFFIC

PY190117 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 11 Mar (AFP)--Juan Carlos Duran, minister secretary of the presidency, said here today that the United States has complete information about the problem of drug traffic in Bolivia and is seriously concerned over its expansion.

Duran received the visit of U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr, who was accompanied by Dominick Di Carlo, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters. The minister secretary said that the government is highly concerned about carrying out a massive campaign to fight this international scourge, drug traffic.

In a brief statement Ambassador Corr said: We held a very frank and open exchange of opinions on the problems of the drug traffic.

In answer to a question about the state of the fight against cocaine trafficking, Duran indicated that although there has been no great progress, several cases have been sent to the regular courts; the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances has been reorganized; coordinated work with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) is being carried out; and many cocaine factories have been destroyed.

He added that some progress has been made in the legal field with the approval of a law on dangerous substances and drugs and that progress has been made in the substitution for coca cultivation. In this regard, several experts have indicated that Bolivia needs about \$5 million to bring to completion the substitution of crops for cocaine.

Duran said that Bolivia's international image on matters of drug traffic is really bad; therefore everyone should cooperate in the struggle against the drug traffickers.

Duran said that during his conversations with Di Carlo, the U.S. official said that there are possibilities of increasing international cooperation in the antidrug campaign. He also indicated that the U.S. Government has not posed any conditions for this aid. He added that the U.S. Government is concerned at a possible increase of this illegal activity and that this should not only be a concern of the United States but also of Bolivia.

In conclusion, he said that the government, through the Office for the Struggle Against Drug Traffic, is studying the return of the armed forces to the campaign against this illegal activity.

CSO: 5300/2232

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BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ON TRIAL--La Paz, 10 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that Oberto Suarez Gomez, who is accused of being the main drug trafficker in Bolivia, was included in a trial opened at the request of the district prosecutor. Suarez, whose children and wife have been detained in Geneva, Switzerland for traveling with forged passports, is considered the most important contact of the international cocaine Mafia in Bolivia. There are 11 other persons included in that trial. The United States has made clear to the Bolivian Government that in order to completely normalize diplomatic and economic relations, the traffic of cocaine must be eradicated from the country. According to press rumors, Suarez is in Bolivia and he strolls the streets with impunity. It is even said that he has a fleet of airplanes which allows him to move without any difficulty in the eastern and wooded region of the country. It is presumed that once all legal requirements are fulfilled, the Foreign Ministry will request the extradition of the members of Suarez' family to face trial. [Text] [PY171935 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 10 Mar 82]

DRUG TRAFFICKING--The Bolivian and U.S. Governments have expressed great concern over the international scourge of drug trafficking and their intention to combat it. Juan Carlos Durand, the presidential secretary general and [acting] information ministry, made this statement at the end of a meeting that U.S. Embassy officials held with President Torrelío. He said that both parties expressed a desire to start a massive campaign to combat this international scourge and to eradicate it through joint undertakings. Durand, who said that the struggle against drug trafficking has achieved significant progress in the past 6 months, noted a series of laws and measures that have been put in force in this regard. At the meeting that President Torrelío held with U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters Dominick Di Carlop and Planning Chief (Paul Glosow) they discussed this issue in detail, in addition to the need for greater international cooperation to carry out a more effective campaign against drug trafficking. [Text] [PY121513 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 82]

ANTIDRUG PERSONNEL DISMISSAL--La Paz, 26 Feb (TELAM)--Approximately 90 percent of the personnel of the Cochabamba branch of the Bureau for the Control of Dangerous Drugs have been discharged for bullying peasants of the Chapare area, according to an announcement made by prefect, Lt Col Guido Sandoval Zambrana. According to reports submitted by the peasants, the agents

indulged in excesses under the pretext of controlling cocaine traffic. They confiscated farm products and money from peasants of this department, the third most important of the country. The prefect said that the crimes perpetrated by the agents will not go unpunished and added that an investigation will be held in order to compensate the relatives of peasants who were killed during a clash which came about as a reaction to the bullying of the agents. The prefect also revealed that 10 agents involved in various incidents are under arrest. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Feb 82]

COCAINE FACTORY DISCOVERED--The Ranger Regiment last Sunday discovered a clandestine cocaine factory in Monte Cristo, 110 km from Santa Cruz. It has been reported that 30 persons, who were not identified, were arrested and that 54 kg of cocaine was seized. [PY151829 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Mar 82]

ARGENTINE-BOLIVIAN BORDER CLASH--Salta (DYN)--A gun battle between a border guard patrol and a group of smugglers ended in the death of one of the latter, the arrest of 10 others and a haul of 6 kilos of cocaine and about 1,000 kilos of coca leaves in 20 sacks, border*guard sources reported yesterday. The clash took place early yesterday morning in Pocitos, a dense tropical forest area on the border with Bolivia, and the latter were waiting for their prey as a result of a tipoff from a Spaniard, who was arrested a week ago but whose name was not given. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Mar 82 p 11]

CSO: 5300/2232

JAMAICA

VESSEL, CREW OF FOUR, 2 TONS OF MARIJUANA SEIZED

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Feb 82 p 15

[Photo Caption]

[Text] GANJA BOAT: This is the HALCYON, which was seized by the coast guard offshore Trelawny on Friday, February 12. The vessel contained 4,000 lb. of compressed ganja with an estimated street value of some US \$2-million on the international market. Three Americans and a Jamaican were arrested and charged with possession of ganja, trafficking ganja and attempting to export ganja. The three Americans who pleaded guilty to the charges were fined a total of \$11,500 each or an alternative sentence of three years, in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Clark's Town on February 15. The Jamaican was remanded in custody to reappear in Court at a later date. The coast guard vessel which intercepted the "Halcyon" is in background.

CSO: 5300/7534

MEXICO

RESULTS OF JANUARY-FEBRUARY ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN IN ZONE 6

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 3 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] It was during the first 2 months of this year that the greatest activity was evident in the battle against drug trafficking, from the standpoint of the destruction of plantations by fumigation; because it was that that time that the largest number of them was detected, possibly due to the fact that the rain had by then ended and the dry season was still far off.

In making the foregoing statement, Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for Zone 6 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking established on a national level by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, said that a program is being devised, to be started within the next few days, which is aimed at intensifying the locating of plantations by all possible means, and at destroying them immediately.

He explained that the statistics that have been kept on this subject indicate that the period of the greatest activity consists of the month of February; noting that, this year, although this does not indicate that the situation has become difficult, there was a considerable increase in the areas planted with poppies in particular.

And, to corroborate his claim, he gave us the following figures:

January Marihuana and Poppies (Plantations)

1977	2,195	4,794
1978	72	2,961
1979	2	1,554
1980	93	843
1981	170	1,219
1982	22	1,466

February Marihuana and Poppies (Plantations)

1977	218	11,357
1978	211	3,832
1979	110	1,529
1980	24	1,240
1981	40	2,502
1982	4	2,035

In this connection, Aviles Castillo explained that the fleet of six fumigating helicopters, five of which are for backup, with a small airplane, will be increased by four additional craft for fumigation; and that the reconnaissance flights will also be increased, so as to have more potential for acting to prevent harvests from being made.

Returning to the statistics, the Zone 6 coordinator said that, during 1980, 1,676 poppy plantations were located, as were 234 marihuana plantations; while last year the totals were 3,911 poppy and 877 marihuana plantations.

February Results

In commenting on the activities carried out last month, he noted that 67 persons had been arrested, from whom three long-barreled weapons and one short-barreled weapon, plus seven useful cartridges, were seized, two clandestine laboratories were discovered and four vehicles were confiscated. A total of 205 kilograms and 23 grams of marihuana, and 45 grams of poppy seed, were seized. As for opium gum, the amount found in the possession of those arrested was 2 kilograms and 65 grams, and the heroin totaled 193 grams.

2909
CSO: 5330/69

MEXICO

POPPY PLANTATIONS, CLANDESTINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 21 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] The investigations conducted by the Federal Judicial Police led them to arrest Ricardo Ochoa Rojas and Nicolas Carranza Felix, who had been engaged in growing poppies, an assignment given them by Severiano Gutierrez Armenta, who was also arrested subsequently.

According to reports obtained by EL SOL DE SINALOA, the first two individuals were reported by telephone, and on 13 February members of the police entity went to the Los Naranjos farm, in the township of Imala, where they were located and captured.

During the course of the interrogation, the subjects in custody stated that, on a site known as "La Quebrada del Rincon" in the same township, there was a plantation. Upon going there, they indicated exactly the location, on 75 square meters, of plants already 40 centimeters tall, scattered at the rate of six per square meter.

They also admitted that, on Isla Tacuiloli, which is located between the Los Naranjos farm and the Humaya River, there was another plantation on an expanse of 5,000 square meters, with plants 42 centimeters tall, distributed in the same proportion as on the former one. Both plantations were razed by the Judicial Police.

In the same statements, they noted that Gutierrez Armento had given them a bottle containing poppy seed, and that they had agreed to plant it, so that the product obtained could be later divided among the three of them.

It was on 17 February that Gutierrez Armenta was arrested, while traveling along the International Highway, at the headquarters of the Ninth Military Zone, in a red Datsun pickup truck with license plates TNK-63, showing the well-known spiders.

Upon being interrogated, this person provided information that made it possible to discover a clandestine laboratory located on the Agua Zarca farm. The investigators went there and collected all the implements that were on the premises.

2909

CSO: 5330/71

MEXICO

SEIZURE AND DESTRUCTION OF MARIHUANA IN SONORA REPORTED

Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 2 Mar 82 Sec D p 6

[Text] Nogales, Sonora, 1 March--The health authorities burned 200 kilograms of marihuana valued at 1.5 million pesos which was turned over by the Federal Public Ministry agency with headquarters on this border.

The burning of the grass took place at 1200 hours on the grounds of the Health Center, in the presence of its director, Dr Luis Cervantes Garcia; the administrator, Roberto Sanders Nava; the secretary of the institution; and Federal Judicial Police agents who guarded the bags containing the 200 kilograms of marihuana.

According to information provided by Dr Cervantes Garcia, the injurious grass was confiscated from the presumed drug traffickers Enrique Celaya Suarez, Juan Alvaro Marquez Nunez and Jesus Regalado, in connection with investigative action on the part of the Federal Police entity's officers.

He remarked that the marihuana, which was presumably to be marketed in the United States by its owners, was seized in the residence of one of the latter in the Lomas de Nogales housing development in this town.

It was announced that those presumed responsible were turned over to the Federal Public Ministry agency so that the charges stemming from the illegal business might be brought against them, according to law.

The burning of the 200 kilograms today is the second occasion when grass seized by the Federal Judicial Police has been burned thus far this year; the first time involving 63 kilograms confiscated in the town of Agua Prieta, according to Cervantes Garcia.

Marihuana Seized in Ciudad Obregon

Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, 1 March--Today, the Federal Judicial Police confiscated 350 grams of marihuana in a washing and lubricating shop owned by Luis Carlos Borboa, aged 23.

After questioning, Borboa admitted that he had turned over an equal amount to an individual named Jose Luis Galaviz, aged 32, and another named Heriberto Rodriguez Uranga, aged 40, who were to be responsible for selling it. The grass distributors attempted to obtain 26,000 pesos. All three were held in cells, so as to ascertain where they had been procuring the product.

2909

CSO: 5330/69

29

MEXICO

BRIEFS

DRUG RINGLEADER CAPTURED--Luis Garcia Madrid, the head of the drug trafficking ring broken up yesterday by agents of the Federal Security Office, who seized a huge drug shipment, has been caught. He was overwhelmed and about to be riddled with bullets on the site where he was apprehended. The least that can happen to him is to be held and, after the trial brought against him, be "confined" behind bars for many years, reportedly because, despite protection, his participation and liability in these and other actions has been fully confirmed. This individual was protected against acts of the Police Inspector's Office, the State Judicial Police, the Preliminary Investigations Department, and both the assistant and assigned agent of the Federal Public Ministry, but not against the Federal Police, much less the Security Office. And, even if he obtained this protection and showed us the document indicating the protection, we would have detained him, as we shall do at the first ship that occurs, that is, unless he has already escaped to Sinaloa, where that type of individual goes to take shelter. "El Gordo" as he is also called, arranged for protection in his behalf and that of his accomplices, Gilberto Ontiveros Lucero, Magda Alicia Garcia Madrid and Bertha Alicia Munoz Guerrero. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 22 Feb 82 Sec B p 2] 2909

HEROIN DISTRIBUTOR ARRESTED--Rafael Amador Valdez was arrested by members of the Federal Judicial Police as a result of the investigations conducted by that entity to locate the person responsible for distributing heroin among the addicts in the state, which proved that this individual was one of the suppliers of that drug. After being questioned, the subject in custody said that he had actually been engaged in selling drugs to anyone who requested them. At the time of his arrest, he had in his possession seven small aluminum foil envelopes containing a total of 8 grams of heroin. The subject explained that he had been operating in this activity for some time, and gave the names of his customers, whom he claimed to know quite well, because they are complete addicts. The Federal Judicial Police investigation is continuing, because an attempt is being made to establish the identity of those engaged in marketing the drug, so as to ascertain its origin, and arrest those guilty of that illegal activity. Meanwhile, according to the Federal Judicial Police, this individual will be turned over to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry for whatever crimes against health may be charged to him, beginning with the possession and distribution of drug products. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 22 Feb 82 p 8] 2909

DRUGS, WEAPONS SEIZED--Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 19 February (NOTIMEX)--Agents of the Federal Security Office, under orders from Comdr Ramon Rodriguez, seized 1,600 kilograms of marihuana, three kilograms of cocaine, some high-powered weapons and two drug traffickers. After a brief shooting confrontation, they captured the drug traffickers Adolfo Quinones Avila and his nephew, Eduardo Vargas Quinones. Escaping them was Luis "Gordo" Garcia Madrid, the right-hand man of Bonifacio "Boni" Contreras, who is currently serving a 7-year term in the local prison for the same crime. The operation, which was organized in Mexico City by Comdr Miguel Aldama del Carmen, took place at No 5 Sierra del Carmen Street, in the El Granjero housing development located at kilometer 18 of the Pan-American Highway. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 20 Feb 82 pp 1, 2] 2909

JAIL OFFICIALS ACQUITTED--The judge of the first instance in penal proceedings, Hector Pablo Aguilar Osuna, reported to EL DIARIO a confirmation of the decision for acquittal which arrived in that court yesterday from the State Superior Court of Justice. From Saltillo came the confirmation of the decision for acquittal of the individuals tried for escape of prisoners, namely, Guadalupe Martinez Ramos, who was serving as deputy warden of the jail at the time of the escape, and Domingo Vazquez Najera, who holds the same position; as well as for the jail guards at the time, Antonio Rosas and Francisco Ramirez, both of whom were tried for escape of prisoners. The incidents occurred over a year ago in this town, when the drug trafficker Ruben Fonseca succeeded in fleeing during that escape. Other inmates also escaped at the time through a tunnel that they had made in plenty of time. They left from a side of the jail, and it was in cell number 9 that the tunnel was sealed. Yesterday, they were notified of the confirmation of the decision for acquittal by the Superior Court of Justice in Saltillo, Coahuila, which had been issued them by the judge of the first instance in penal proceedings, Hector Pablo Aguilar Osuna, in this town. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 10 Feb 82 Sec D p 4] 2909

HEROIN SEIZED--A heavy blow was dealt to the organized drug traffic yesterday, when Federal Judicial Police forces seized 2 kilograms of pure heroin with a black market value of 10 million pesos, which was confiscated at the Health Station located opposite the town of Benjamin Hill, Sonora. It was in the fender of a Ford sedan driven by Mr Norberto Contreras Moreno that the agents found the drugs, which had come from the state of Puebla and were bound for the city of Los Angeles, California. The agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Ernesto Avila Triana, showed three plastic containers, one of which held the heroin concentrate which, according to the individual under arrest, was to be mixed with other drugs and then sold. Avila Triana said that the campaign against drug trafficking in Sonora is a permanent campaign handled by Jaron Juarez Jimenez, which is carried out by means of close surveillance on the highways, in the cultivation areas and in the town itself, action which is performed by members of this police entity with the aid of trained dogs called "Fritz" and helicopters. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 4 Mar 82 Sec A p 5] 2909

MARIHUANA FIELDS DESTROYED--Guamuchil, Sin., 2 March--Poppy and marihuana fields were destroyed this past February by members of the Fourth Infantry Battalion. The planted fields were in the mountain range between the municipalities of Badiraguato and Mocerito, in small areas where corn was also planted. Lieutenant Colonel Jose Beltran Antuna, deputy commander of the above mentioned battalion, explained that 124 drug plantations were destroyed, but that it had not been possible to arrest those who had planted the fields. [By Rosario Oropeza] [Text] [Mexico City EXGELSIOR in Spanish 3 Mar 82 p 36-A] 8255

U.S. DRUG TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--A DC-6 aircraft loaded with 6 tons of marijuana crashed today while trying to make an emergency landing on the Pan-American Highway, kilometer 24, southeast of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. Its occupants, U.S. citizens John Patrick Donahue and Brand Mayer Russel and Julian Noriega Junior, a Colombian, were captured by state and federal authorities. The trio confessed they had obtained the drug in Colombia and were transporting it to the U.S. black market. [FL171038 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/2233

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Two extra large suit cases of marijuana estimated at \$150,000 were Monday intercepted by the Joint Security Forces of the Roberts International Airport (RIA). The Commander of the Joint Security Force at RIA, Colonel Daniel Doe said that the luggage which arrived on board a Swiss Air flight had been turned over to the Ministry of Defense for disposition. Col. Doe also stated that since the inception of the April 12 Revolution, more than 100 cases of drugs estimated at several million dollars have been seized and turned over to the Ministry of Defense. Speaking in an interview Tuesday, Col. Doe said that the Joint Security Force is working assiduously to protect and secure the "first international gate" as well as to provide good relationships for incoming and outgoing passengers. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 25 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 5300/5677

DENMARK

MINISTER TO NORDIC COUNCIL: CHRISTIANIA DRUGS TO BE STOPPED

Or Will Close Down 'Free City'

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Danish 'free city' Christiania will be closed if hashish sales there do not stop. Danish Minister of Justice Ole Espersen made this promise at the meeting of the Nordic Council in Helsinki on Wednesday.

In this way the Danes hope to put an end to the so-called hashish affair which has disturbed the activities of the council for several days. The main character, Danish Member of Parliament Ole Henriksen, made a personal apology on Wednesday. This was said in a written statement in which he apologized and said that he regretted the incident.

Lively Debate in Helsinki on Drugs

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by DN correspondent Kaa Eneberg]

[Text] Helsinki, Thursday--The debate in the Nordic Council on Thursday became a lively demonstration of Sweden's and Denmark's different views on hashish use in general, and the 'free city' of Christiania in Copenhagen in particular.

Danish MP Ole Henriksen was a silent listener to the debate in the Finnish Parliament. He created sensational headlines by smuggling hashish to the Helsinki session, and in much of the media this has overshadowed the real work of the council. The smuggling was intended to show that hashish can be obtained at other places besides Christiania. He had purchased it in Stockholm.

Ole Henriksen had originally expected to speak during the debate, but was forbidden to do so, probably by his own delegation. Many of them protested his actions. His cause in the debate was carried by Margaret Auken, a fellow member of the Socialist People's Party.

Hypocrisy

She and several other Danish speakers called the strong Swedish criticism of the 'free city' hypocrisy.

"The hard drugs which create criminal conditions in other parts of Copenhagen are not available there. But in Stockholm you only have to look out the window at Sergels Torg to see hard drugs traded."

This was said by Bernhard Tastesen, Danish social democrat. He, together with Auken, protested a proposal presented by Rune Gustavsson (Center Party), among others, that the council should continue actively to work for all non-medicinal drugs to be prohibited in the Nordic countries. The proposal was approved despite seven negative Danish votes.

Rune Gustavsson spoke in favor of preventive measures and more strict supervision. At the same time he said that he was not advocating more severe punishment. The Nordic countries have agreed on a 10-year maximum punishment.

Maximum Punishment

But Norwegian Jo Benkow (Conservative Party) and Asbjorn Haugstvedt (Christian People's Party) did. Haugstvedt said that he favored the Norwegian call for an increase of the maximum punishment from 10 to 21 years. Jo Benkow said that the Nordic countries should use all available means--preventive measures, more police activity and greater punishment--to make it unprofitable for the international drug sharks to operate here. He said that increasing the punishment would have a deterrent effect.

Danish Minister of Justice Ole Espersen (Social Democratic Party) argued with Gabriel Romanus about Christiania. This happened after Romanus spoke positively about Denmark's apparently demonstrating a greater understanding of the Swedish criticism.

"Our view on these questions has not changed at all," said Espersen, and he emphasized that the Danish government regards hashish as a drug.

In a Danish newspaper interview recently Anker Jorgensen was quoted as denying that.

Danish MP Smuggled Hashish to Meeting

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Police Chief Hans Holmer of Stockholm has started an investigation to clarify the hashish affair involving the Danish MP Ole Henriksen at the Nordic Council in Helsinki. Henriksen risks prosecution in Sweden for his conspicuous possession of hashish, and is suspected of a narcotics offense.

On Thursday Holmer sent a letter to his Danish counterpart and reported his suspicions against Henriksen. He requested the Copenhagen police to question Henriksen about his purchase of hashish at Sergels Torg.

Henriksen purchased some hashish in Stockholm, and exhibited it at the start of the Nordic Council meeting in Helsinki. He wanted to demonstrate that hashish could be purchased at other places besides Christiania in Copenhagen.

Paper Comments on Nordic Narcotics

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial by SN: "Narcotics in Nordic Countries"]

[Text] By a vote of 64 to 8 the Nordic Council on Thursday approved a proposal for a more strict narcotics policy in the Nordic countries. The governments were urged, among other things, to "work for a more uniform judicial system." But this means, above all, that the Danes must tighten up their practices when it comes to possession of small amounts of drugs.

This can be compared to a statement by the Nordic Council of Ministers in Stockholm on 19 February. It said that it is unacceptable that "within some areas of the Nordic countries it is easier to obtain drugs than it is within other areas of the Nordic countries." The area alluded to is obviously Christiania in Copenhagen.

Has the Danish government therefore been impressed by the Nordic criticism? The debate in Helsinki did not give a clear indication. Danish Minister of Justice Ole Espersen said that the criticism of Denmark resulted from the debate in Denmark several years ago over the legalizing of hashish. He said that the authorities are doing everything that can reasonably be expected to prevent the sale of drugs, even in Christiania. The police made several hundred hashish seizures there in 1981.

But it is obvious that the authorities in Denmark are doing too little, and that the relative passivity has something to do with the Danish attitude that some kinds of drugs are more acceptable than they are in the other Nordic countries. Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said recently in a newspaper interview that "according to Danish opinion, hashish is not a narcotic."

Even though the Danish government declared itself to be entirely in agreement with the other Nordic governments at the meetings in Stockholm and Helsinki, there is an undeniable difference in attitudes. This is unfortunate, since Denmark lies across the road to the other Nordic countries, and its input in the fight against drugs is indispensable.

Authorities in southern Sweden are disturbed over what is going on in Copenhagen. The Social Services Administration in Malmo points out the differences in attitude on the two sides of The Sound. In Copenhagen a possessor of up to 100 grams of hashish is sometimes released with only a warning, while in Sweden he would normally be indicted and punished.

The Social Services Administration has written that "70-80 percent of the inhabitants of Christiania work at dealing hashish and related crimes." Most of the hashish in Malmo comes from Copenhagen, and "it is our impression and that of our police that the availability of hashish on both sides of The Sound has never been greater than it is now."

The Nordic Council has pointed out the problem. It remains necessary to do something about it.

9287
CSO: 5300/2112

DENMARK

PAPER SEES SIGNS OF NEW FIRMNESS TOWARD CHRISTIANIA, 'FREE CITY'

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Mar 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Christiania's Future"]

[Text] In the flood of opinions and viewpoints concerning Christiania that has grown larger and larger in recent months, the remarkable thing is that the government has lacked a firm base. The minister of justice has presented views he probably regretted bitterly afterward. It is still unusual for a minister to try and establish degrees of illegality. The other ministers, especially the environmental affairs minister, have been restrained and tongue-tied in the mounting debate.

The environmental affairs minister has had good reason not to express his opinion and his point of view. He has been hampered by the fact that the architectural firm of Møller & Grønborg, at the request of the government, has worked on a planning outline for the future of Christiania. The outline has now been discussed at the Environmental Affairs Ministry, after which the minister prepared a report for Folketing on the future uses of the Christiania area.

The report contains at least two positive surprises. In the first place, it is both positive and surprising that the main line of the report involves an effort to make Christiania legal. Thus it says that it must be stressed to the inhabitants that "the general laws of society must be observed in the area." Buildings must be legalized, payment must be made for services rendered, the businesses that exist there--including retail trade--must be supervised as they are elsewhere in society. The other positive thing is that the environmental affairs minister is not drawing the government into an artificial construction in which it would be necessary to build up a large administrative apparatus in order to run the future Christiania. Here the government has refused to follow the proposals of the architectural firm which--in the words of the environmental affairs minister--"appear extremely complicated and would probably also require the establishment of special legislation on Christiania."

Thus the government is now standing where it should have been all along: with a demand that there not exist an enclave in society that is exempt from

the regular rules and obligations. The government is also of the opinion that normalization should be carried out in cooperation with the inhabitants of Christiania. But presumably we can assume that if cooperation cannot be worked out or if it breaks down, the government's position will not break down too. The justice minister's attempt to establish degrees of illegality must now be brought to an end.

6578
CSO: 5300/2171

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HESSE SOCIAL MINISTER ON HEROIN USE, THERAPY CENTERS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] Wiesbaden, 16 February--Speaking in Wiesbaden, Armin Clauss, the Hesse social minister, referred to a change in the consumption of narcotics. He said that although statistics show a decline in the number of deaths from heroin in the FRG, this was by no means cause for giving the all-clear signal in the struggle against narcotics, for the number of heroin addicts is still rising by about ten percent a year. In Hesse alone there are an estimated six to eight thousand young people addicted to heroin.

Clauss drew attention to the fact that even in the mid 1970's some had already thought that the "drug war" had been won after narcotic crimes and the number of drug victims declined. But later, he added, in the year 1979 a new "peak" had been reached in the narcotic scene. The drug danger is far from having been averted, he said, not least because a record poppy crop is expected in the "Golden Triangle" between Burma, Laos and Thailand. The international drug trade, organized in bands which have replaced the more family-type operation of the Kurds, will make sure that the drug market is soon stimulated again.

Unfortunately, Clauss lamented, research into the causes of drug consumption is still in the beginning stages and for that reason no one seems to know exactly what might best be done by way of prevention. There are 27 counseling centers for drug addicts in Hesse and three additional centers are scheduled to be added this year. They receive a meager 5 million marks from the Land budget for their work. In Frankfurt alone drug counseling teachers who were prepared for their work in a one-week course are active in 147 schools. Experts compiled material with the aid of which the effects of drug use are supposed to be indicated in the classroom. The Wiesbaden Youth Theater "Die Baustelle" ["The Construction Site"], has set itself the same goal and is going on tour this spring with the educational play "Carrot."

By going so far as to use rock music as a medium for conveying information on the dangers of drugs Clauss has, he says, caused people to shake their heads at him both among experts and among the public. He plans nevertheless to continue along this unconventional path, the social minister stresses, because with rock music it is possible to address young people with whom there is no other way of establishing a dialogue. The "rock house" in Wiesbaden with its anti-drug program, is designed to establish such contacts.

There is space for long term treatment of 119 drug sufferers in Hesse. In the near future space is planned for 326. Not all who allow themselves to be treated do so voluntarily. Many are "motivated" by the drug counseling centers to allow themselves to be treated; others, Clauss reports, feel so persecuted and pressured by police raids that they report for treatment. From time to time criminals are given the choice not to go to prison but to the clinic in accordance with the motto "therapy instead of punishment" which Clauss once in fact promoted but from which he is now backing off. In his opinion the slogan might better read: "therapy is punishment."

Clauss shrugs his shoulders when asked how high the relapse rate is for drug addicts after therapy. There is, he replies, no comparable treatment process. It is only possible to help addicts to the extent that they can be taught to live with their addiction. Too little is as yet known to be able to say this or that person is cured because he has been "clean" for one year or four years. All he can say is, "The number of those we help keeps on growing."

Help ranges from detoxification to occupational reintegration. A work center for occupational rehabilitation of former drug addicts is being built in Frankfurt at a cost of 4 million marks in which 20 teaching and working places are to be offered. Training is planned in the wood, metal and electronic trades.

Something is indeed being done for addicts in Frankfurt but the metropole on the Main has forfeited something of its truly dubious nimbus as the principal trading center for narcotics. After the destruction of the "scene" on the so-called hash meadow the center of the drug trade has moved more in the direction of the main station. In addition, however, new drug trading centers in Hesse have sprung up in smaller cities, for example, according to Clauss, in Limburg, in Schluechtern and in the zonal border region.

9827
CSO: 5300/2198

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

MUNICH OPIUM HAUL -- Police have discovered that a garbage can in a back courtyard in Schwabing has been serving a ring of opium dealers as a depository for narcotics -- or a "dead-letter drop," as it is called in dealer jargon. Two members of the group and a customer were taken into custody last weekend by detectives from the Bavarian State Criminal Police Office. Arrest warrants have been issued for the three individuals, two men and a woman. The police had received a tip that the group was using the garbage can as a drop. It was also ascertained that a package containing 1.5 kg of raw opium had been deposited there. Investigators staked out the courtyard. In a short time, 29-year-old Sigrid A. appeared, took the package out of the container and handed it to a man -- Klaus L. (28) -- who had also entered the courtyard intending to take possession of the drugs. The police made their move at that moment. The dealer and her customer were taken for questioning to the Bavarian State Criminal Police Office on Maillingerstrasse. Shortly thereafter the alleged head of the ring, the 30-year-old Afghan citizen Nasir A., was also tracked down and arrested. Neither he nor his "coworker" Sigrid A., by the way, lived in the Schwabing building whose courtyard they were misusing as a rendez-vous with their customers. He probably smuggled the narcotics in from the Orient. According to the narcotics detectives, their find shows that the smoking of opium seems to be coming into style in Munich. Of course, heroin can also be produced from raw opium. [Text] [Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 16 Feb 82 p 9] 7458

CSO: 5300/2209

FINLAND

MINISTER AT NORDIC DRUG CONFERENCE TELLS COUNTRY'S STATUS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 20 Feb 82 p 11

[Article: "Finland's Drug Problem Still Small"]

[Text] Compared to Sweden, Denmark, and Norway Finland's drug-related crimes are rather few. Since 1973 the use of drugs has decreased in Finland, but, on the other hand, the number of drug-related crimes has been on the increase in recent years.

This statement was made in Stockholm where social, justice, and police affairs ministers of the Nordic countries met on Friday to discuss the Nordic drug situation. Because of the government situation in Finland, our delegation was lead by Margit Eskman, chief of the Social Administration.

The last meeting of this type was held 5 years ago. Since then the use of heroin, psychotropic substances, and cannibis, among other things, has increased alarmingly and it is also feared that the use of cocaine is becoming more prevalent in the Nordic countries.

The Central Criminal Police have calculated that the actual number of drug users in Finland is approximately 2,000.

A considerable number of Finns misusing drugs have fled to Stockholm or Copenhagen where drugs are easier to obtain than in the Finland. In Sweden it is estimated that the number of Finnish drug users is approximately 500 and there is also a considerable number in Denmark.

Last year a total of 955 drug-related crimes were reported to the police. However, the number of investigated incidents was nearly 16,000. Small amounts of drugs were confiscated in only 164 incidents.

In Finland drug-related crimes are preponderantly concentrated in one area: approximately half of the drug-related crimes investigated by the Ministry of Justice were committed in the area of Helsinki.

Nearly all of the drugs in Finland were smuggled into the country. For example, Swedish officials every week detain Finns coming from Denmark with small amounts of drugs in their possession.

Prevalent Cause of Death in Denmark

In Denmark after traffic-related deaths drug abuse is the second largest cause of death among youth. There are 6,000--10,000 drug abusers in the country. Last year nearly 1,500 kilos of cannabis products (hashish and marijuana) alone were confiscated in Denmark.

In spite of more effective measures by the police and customs officials, it has not been possible to prevent the increase in the use of drugs. This is a result of the fact that the trade in drugs is profitable and highly organized. Also the attitude toward drug users in Denmark is quite tolerant. While the possession of drugs has been made a crime in all the other Nordic countries, in Denmark an individual may possess 5 grams of heroin or 100 grams of hashish for his own use.

The number of drug abusers is also increasing in Norway according to officials. Among individuals violating Norwegian drug laws more and more are foreigners. Unlike the other Nordic countries the police are detaining and confiscating more drugs in outlying areas than in the capital city of Oslo.

Street Trade in Cocaine in Sweden

For example, the professional importing of heroin is being directed by foreigners. In 1980 6,000 individuals were arrested in Norway for involvement in drug-related crimes.

It is estimated that 10,000--14,000 people use hard drugs in Sweden. The use of substances that stimulate the central nervous system is the most prevalent. Heroin is easily available throughout the whole country and recently the street trade in cocaine has also increased. The use of hashish and marijuana is very prevalent also among youth.

According to a committee studying the extent of drug abuse in Sweden approximately 200,000 people under the age of 25 have experimented with drugs at one time or another. Hashish is the most prevalent. The number of confiscations increased from 3,569 in 1979 to 5,972 in 1980.

10576
CSO: 5300/2196

FRANCE

INTERMINISTERIAL COUNCIL ON DRUGS ESTABLISHED

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Jan 82 p 14

[Article by Jean-Pierre Defait]

[Text] The Council of Ministers on Wednesday acted to establish an inter-ministerial council--headed by the prime minister--which will be responsible for coordinating government policy on drug addiction. No matter how one tries to grapple with the drug phenomenon, it appears in actual fact to be worsening steadily. In any event, the government believes--according to the statements made in the official communique--that the situation "demands vigorous action."

The collection of data which are customarily employed to attempt to determine the evolution of the traffic in, and consumption of, drugs has not yet been made public for the year just ended. Some figures are circulating here and there, however, and they are in and of themselves disquieting.

The customs officials were the first to publish their balance sheet for 1981: more than 3 tons of assorted drugs seized at the Roissy and Orly airports alone, and 311 traffickers arrested. The latter had attempted to introduce into France 2,472 kilograms of hashish, 86 kilograms of cocaine, 22 kilograms of heroin, 9 kilograms of morphine, 4 kilograms of opium and 33,000 tablets of amphetamines. This represents, in 1 year, a jump of 400 percent for cocaine and 20 percent for heroin.

At the Ministry of the Interior no definitive statistics have been established as yet. An upward trend in the number of arrests has been confirmed, however, both in drug use and in drug trafficking. It is therefore feared that the dramatic record of 1980--172 deaths linked directly to drugs--may be approached.

In any case, all experts appear to agree in saying that there have never been so many drugs--of every kind--available to drug addicts, and customs figures suffice to indicate that the demand continues to grow. The decision of the Council of Ministers is therefore in response to a necessity, at the very least. This "headquarters" of the fight against drug addiction will consist of various ministers; its labors will be coordinated by the minister of national solidarity, Mme Questiaux, who--according to the official communique--proposes to give priority "to a vigorous policy of prevention."

It goes without saying, however, that this decision cannot overshadow the need for reinforcement of the fight against the drug traffic itself. The spectacular blow dealt Christmas Eve by the National Narcotics Office against a "channel" established between Hong Kong and Paris proves--if such proof were necessary--that our country is still the victim of penetration by the big-time drug traffic.

Moreover, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the various levels of government will henceforth have to cope with new forms of drug addiction. The use (which is following an upward curve) of glues and solvents, for example, gives rise to problems that are uniquely difficult. The several examples that have made the front page to date (especially in the eastern part of France) reveal that adolescents--and sometimes small children--are in this way being weaned to the use of drugs. The hope now is that the action just taken will enable us at least to hope that the overall problem will at last be accorded the full measure of attention it deserves from the government.

10992
CSO: 5300/2204

FRANCE

TYPE, ARREST, USER CHARACTERISTIC STATISTICS SUMMARIZED

Arrests, Overdoses, Drug Types

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] The statistics of the Central Office for the Repression of the Illicit Narcotics Traffic (OCRTIS), headed by Jacques Franquet, indicate for the year 1981 a substantial increase in drug addiction. In 1980 there were a total of 10,958 arrests for dealing or use, whereas the judicial police services recorded a total of 13,850 for last year. In 1981, 180 international traffickers and 546 domestic traffickers were arrested. The increase in the number of arrests for use and dealing over the figure for 1980 (an increase of 2,900) equals the total of all arrests for use and dealing in the 2 years 1969 and 1970. These figures strikingly illustrate the "flare-up" in drug addiction over the past 10 years.

Most noticeable of all is the increase in the number of heroin addicts. In 1981 there were 4,735 arrests for heroin use and dealing, which equals the total number of arrests for all drugs combined in 1977. In comparing the official records for heroin since 1970, we find fluctuations that are linked to the incidence of police repression. In 1975, after the breakup of the "French Connection," the heroin addicts represented only 5 percent of all drug arrests. With the arrival on the market of the Asiatic heroin in 1976, however, the number of arrests soared and reached 36.37 percent of all arrests in 1981.

Arrests were more numerous in Paris than in the provinces, where they represented 47 percent of the national total and where they increased by 70 percent over the figure for 1980.

In contrast, the number of fatal overdoses decreased in 1981, from 172 in 1980 to 141 in 1981. The same phenomenon was recorded in the FRG [Federal Republic of Germany], whereas the number of such deaths increased in Italy and in Switzerland. Paris is also overrepresented, with 71 overdoses (approximately 50 percent of the total).

The statistics have also disclosed a parallel increase--although in lesser proportions--in cocaine use and dealing. The cannabis "business" is declining;

it represented, in 1981, only 48 percent of total arrests compared to 74 percent in 1980. These figures reflect a more understanding attitude on the part of the police toward mere users. This year, heroin has accordingly become the target drug.

In conclusion, the ORCTIS report reveals a trend toward greater longevity among addicts, most of whom now reach the age of 30. All classes of society are involved. The traffic is more diversified; the channels employed are more numerous; and the products are more diverse.

Young Users, Immigrant Dealers

Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Dec 81 p 10

[Article by Jean Paillardin]

[Text] All the statistics demonstrate the fact that drugs are gaining ground. In 1981 the number of drug addicts and dealers arrested in France reportedly almost doubled by comparison with 1980. This spectacular increase is, moreover, more frightening still because for some months the police--especially in Paris--have to some extent forgotten the smokers of "H" [hashish], for they have much too much to do in connection with the dealers and devotees of hard drugs.

Of every 100 addicts, 50 are heroin addicts (compared with 4 percent in 1975); heroin users all of whom admit that they were introduced to the "weed" before trying the "powder."

Much more disturbing is the fact that the age of the drug addicts is steadily declining. It is not unusual to encounter 14- and 15-year-old addicts, for whom the "joint" no longer suffices. They have had, in their possession, LSD tablets pilfered from their older brothers and sisters who have returned from Amsterdam; amphetamines; Valium; or other products on List "B" stolen from pharmacies. They also inhale anything: ether, 90-proof alcohol, and even rustine [meaning unknown] glue.

But when they have the means (and they find them) it is to heroin that they are above all attracted. Cocaine remains--no one really knows why--the "stimulant" of certain more "evolved" circles, such as the world of "show business."

To all these explanations--which certain specialists will not fail, once more, to offer by way of "justifying" the formidable progress of the "white powder"--there is now added an explanation that is less scientific and political but logical in a way that is hard to contradict: namely, heroin "walks the streets." It is bought and sold in the quarters of Paris under the very eyes of the passersby. Nothing is easier for a drug addict than to obtain his daily dose in Belleville or Montmartre. Heroin is now openly for sale in France--or nearly so.

This is true to such an extent that every day and every night the police of the narcotics squad of the quay des Orfevres who harass them are arresting

tens--yes, tens--of "dealers" and drug addicts on the sidewalks. The traffic is increasingly less cautious.

But the police--who are going all out to make arrests--do not particularly frighten the established dealer, who is in most cases quickly set free to resume his trade. To quote the new boss of this antidrug squad, Police Superintendent Marcel Maurin (who proved himself in liquidating the French Connection from 1971 to 1974 in Marseilles): "So long as the antinarcotics campaign is waged only by a handful of police and customs officers, and so long as the courts do not deal more severely with criminals and the government leaves the borders open, heroin will continue to wreak havoc."

The new (and very productive) methods of Marcel Maurin and the inspectors of Police Superintendent Christian Gallo to round up the traffickers could prove to be decisive, if only the authorities decide to support them other than by mere promises. Ninety-three percent of the dealers arrested are immigrants-- the great majority of whom are Algerians and Tunisians, and this must be understood, and it must be said, without fear of being accused of racism. Above all, it is necessary to know how to accept one's responsibilities and draw the conclusions therefrom.

10992
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FRANCE

SOLIDARITY MINISTRY REPRESENTATIVE ON ADDICTION POLICIES

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 82 p 11

[Interview with Francois Colcombet by Christian Colombani]

[Question] You have been sorting out the drug dossier at the Ministry of Solidarity for the past 6 months. What is your concept of your job?

[Answer] When Mme Questiaux asked me to take charge of the drug problems, she did not want a specialist but someone who had never taken part in the various rites of drug addiction. I am a magistrate. I was a judge in the Paris courts, in the section that deals with drug cases. It is rather as a generalist that I was selected. Moreover, I am also an associative activist. The minister wanted to start, in her ministry, a movement based on ideas as diverse as possible in order to approach this dossier from a new point of view, in order to restore drug addiction to its place among other phenomena such as alcoholism, suicides, and highway accidents.... From this perspective, it was essential that the Ministry of National Solidarity assume the leadership.

[Question] Does drug addiction, however, have specific characteristics that prevent it from being assimilated to the other "social plagues?"

[Answer] I'd like to say first of all that the drug problem is a serious phenomenon because of the number of deaths it causes and the number of persons it affects. In 1981 the consumption of heroin continued to increase, but that should not prevent us from seeing the overall drug problem in its true dimensions. What makes drug addiction "special" is the way in which public opinion reacts emotionally and blindly: when talking about drugs, people are too often talking about something else. Another theme runs throughout that does not concern drug addiction directly. The generational conflict, for example, or the loss of moral values. I'd like to get rid of this double talk and get people to understand this fact. Moreover, drugs have been a symbol of the more permissive, the more liberal, alternative societies: "The drug culture is the Left," people have been saying. This political approach has led to a false interpretation of the problem. I have discovered that almost all the scientific treatises on the subject of hashish--whether for or against--are advocating a cause, a political concept.

[Question] By waving the scarecrow of the drug problem it is certainly possible that repression will be encouraged. Is it true, then, that anything goes in the effort to cure the drug addicts?

[Answer] We are extremely vigilant in this connection. The 1970 law gave the police increased powers, and it can be said that in general they have not abused them. On the other hand, it's a different story in certain halfway houses. There should not be any infringement of the democratic freedoms in these centers, even if it is done in the alleged interest of the addict. We are going to establish a very strict control on this point.

The Efficacy of Prohibition

[Question] What is your view on the liberalization of certain drugs? Isn't it paradoxical to prohibit such items at a moment when addicts are also using legal products such as glue and trichlorethylene?

[Answer] I believe that prohibition can be somewhat effective. Absinthe, in the 19th century, was devastating in its effects. No one drinks it any more today. We can never know whether prohibition does or does not engender a desire to break the law. As for liberalization of hashish, the commission will not have to decide. It will prepare the dossier, but a democratic political debate is to be initiated and the young people themselves will choose the world in which they want to live. In any event, prohibition of these substances is justified, if only from the standpoint of the social cost they entail. It is true that this social cost is not the same for each drug but varies.

[Question] Nevertheless, isn't it annoying that alcoholism is outside the purview of your commission?

[Answer] The commission will study the matter, and it may some day take measures concerning alcohol.

[Question] What means will you use for the time being?

[Answer] Our action should basically center on prevention. We believe it is necessary to repress the traffic severely, but repression can never be the ideal way. Reintegration is not a miracle remedy, either. A better knowledge of drug addiction must be disseminated throughout society. What we have in place today is too monolithic. The health clubs in our educational institutions, for example, are resented as emanations of the administration. We realize that the national education system is perhaps not the best place to dispense unofficial knowledge. Many teachers are unaware that drug addicts are entitled to anonymity or that one person in each school administration is in charge of the problems of drug addiction.

We would like to have drug information more widely disseminated, particularly through the association system. The members of the associations for aid to drug addicts should be more active and should no longer defer to the mediation teams, even when the latter have outstanding credentials. We shall finance the associations on the basis of the individuals who staff them, in

order that their participation in the reintegration effort can prepare the way for genuine prevention. The members of the associations must be better informed, and more dynamic, so that they may disseminate knowledge of the drug phenomenon. We shall also monitor the training of the mediators, who should have a general, basic educational background and participate in a continuing training program.

[Question] All this will be very expensive.

[Answer] No; it will suffice to have a better distribution of the subsidies. In any event, we are thoroughly persuaded that we will not provide a miracle solution; but we will not be believable unless we clean up our own front yard, unless the government's own statements regarding drugs are themselves not ambiguous. It is in this way that we will succeed in motivating public opinion, in making it better informed so that a common struggle can be carried out against drug addiction."

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FRANCE

POLICE CORRUPTION IN ARRESTS, CONFISCATION REVEALED

Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Feb 82 p 12

[Article by Agathe Logeart]

[Text] "There has been a great deal of exaggeration in the way these matters have been presented," Gaston Defferre declared; but the police yesterday took refuge in the secrecy surrounding the judicial inquiry.

The accusations brought on 7 February by the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE against four police officers of OCRTIS (Central Office for the Repression of the Illicit Narcotics Traffic) caused the public prosecutor in Paris yesterday morning to open a judicial inquiry for corruption of civil servants. For his part, the minister of the interior reacted Sunday by announcing that the Office of the Inspector General of Police had already taken over the case. But what exactly are these four police officers accused of? Of having allowed traffickers to escape from the police, consciously and by prior arrangement? Officially, they are charged only with imprudent penetration of the underworld.

"Four inspectors of the narcotics squad tipped off the traffickers." It was under this heading that the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE on 7 February stirred up a strange kind of storm. According to this weekly, Jean-Paul Granger, "chief of an operational group with the narcs," had for a number of years been organizing the flight of drug traffickers. Trails that should have resulted in arrests were frustrated. Operations that should have concluded with arrests in flagrante delicto resulted in failure. Prearranged seizures of drugs were rendered impossible at the last minute by cancellation of the delivery of the drugs.

Worse still, the inspector reportedly did not act alone but in concert with three of his colleagues; and it appeared even possible that after confiscating heroin these police officers would sell it themselves. Police Superintendent Francois Le Mouel, the then chief of OCRTIS (where the aforementioned four police officers worked) reportedly realized that these flights by traffickers could only have originated within the ranks of his own service. He is said to have related his suspicions to the man who was to replace him last 2 April, Police Superintendent Franquet.

Franquet reportedly succeeded later in identifying the suspect police officers. On 4 January, "in the interests of the service," the four men were transferred to another service. Verifications and cross checks, to be sure, take time; but it seems that it was not until after Michel Guyot, central director of the judicial police, allegedly had a report from OCRTIS laid before him that the Ministry of the Interior (which, it appears, discovered the existence of the case somewhat late) ordered the General Inspectorate of National Police to conduct an investigation. A Ministry of the Interior communique revealed this information, immediately after the ministry had learned of the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE article. Bringing up the rear, the public prosecutor of Paris yesterday charged Judge Yves Corneloup with conducting a judicial inquiry for corruption of civil servants. The people at the Palace obviously were only dimly aware that they had been informed by the press at a time when the Ministry of the Interior was already conducting its own inquiry. "The corruption of civil servants," the public prosecutor's office recalls--in a statement by the prosecutor at the Court of Appeals, Pierre Arpaillange--"is covered in, and repressed by, Articles 177 and following of the Penal Code."

While at the Ministry of the Interior yesterday everyone was entrenching himself behind the secrecy surrounding the judicial inquiry, and was refusing to confirm all or part of the revelations made by the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE, Minister of the Interior and Decentralization Gaston Defferre was at the same time in Marseilles talking about what people are now calling the "narcs' escapes." "There has been a great deal of exaggeration in the way these matters have been presented," he opined. The truth is that for some time there had been suspicions concerning certain members of the police force, but these suspicions did not bear on what was published last Sunday. Here we have a mysterious distinction to make: What, then, was the object of the suspicions of Francois Le Mouel and subsequently of Police Superintendent Franquet? Le Mouel let us know yesterday that he would make no statement, and as for his successor, we were unable to contact him directly. We were also told yesterday at the central bureau of judicial identity--where Jean-Paul Granger is currently assigned--that Granger was "out for the day."

The SNAPC (Autonomous Union of Plainclothes Police Officers)--which is a member of the FASP, the Autonomous Federation [of Police Unions]--wonders, in a statement published late in the day, "at the lack of enthusiasm, on the part of the administration, for expediting an investigation by the IGPN [General Inspectorate of National Police]." The unions are--it seems--having great difficulty in learning just what exactly their colleague Jean-Paul Granger is being accused of. They are also, to be sure, amazed at the time necessary (from 4 January to 2 February) to open an inquiry when in fact for many months (the JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE says 2 years) the existence of flights arranged from within the OCRTIS itself had been suspected.

Meanwhile, Jean-Paul Granger and the three other police officers he has allegedly implicated are officially accused only of "imprudent penetration of the underworld."

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FRANCE

MEDICAL CENTER DIRECTOR DISCUSSES TREATMENT, OVERDOSES

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Article by Christian Colombani]

[Excerpt] The annual studies and statistics concerning the drug traffic and drug use in France confirm, for 1981, the pessimistic report of the United Nations Office of Narcotics Control to the effect that drug addiction is spreading throughout the world. The year 1981 would appear not to have been, in France, the year for change in this respect. The statistics of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the information in the report of the Marmottan medical center in Paris, do not indicate any slackening in drug addiction, even though the number of fatal "overdoses" is declining. On the contrary: with the passage of time the drug phenomenon is expanding. It is evolving, and changing in character, in accordance with the movements of society, the mode of communication among human beings, their emotions and their morality. Genuine problems make their appearance--problems that formerly were isolated incidents.

The drug addiction of young children, for example: "They consume dramatic quantities of legal industrial and pharmaceutical products; but who is there to speak out against the baseness and complicity of which some of these dispensers of slavery and death are guilty?" wonders Dr Claude Olievenstein, director of the Marmottan center. His annual report details the ravages of self-medication and organic solvents "which have become a large-scale national problem," but also describes the appearance of new products such as Burgodin, a morphinized synthetic product which a Brussels doctor prescribes extensively for thousands of French drug addicts. It is obvious that the "traditional" substances--heroin and cocaine--continue to be widely used.

To continue with the statistics: the Marmottan center in 1981 carried out 1,700 medical procedures more than in the previous year, and the figures of the Ministry of the Interior also indicate an increase in drug addiction.

These alarming statistics--and even though the situation in France is not comparable to the situation in other European countries such as Germany or The Netherlands--should not prevent us from driving out the other demons that are engendered by drug addiction. Granted that drugs are a "plague," they should not, for all that, become an excuse for any and all policies or--even less--for any and all actions. On this point, we read the opinion of Francois

Colcombet, who is in charge of the problems of drug addiction for the Ministry of National Solidarity. Dr Olievstein [sic] likewise deplores this fact. "The year 1981," he says, "was a year of outrageous politicization--scandalous politicization--of the drug problem." He recalls the Montigny case "where drugs were used as an excuse for employing informers," and the campaigns by "pro-fascist" groups who "exploit this drama in order to frighten the public."

Just as Mme Questiaux, minister of national solidarity, did in her speech at Strasbourg to the Council of Europe in November 1980, Dr Olievenstein insists: "The fight against drugs should not lead to restricting the freedoms of our citizens, or to replacing dependence on a substance with dependence on an institution or on a charismatic public figure."

The drug phenomenon has become too generalized, too much of an everyday experience, for us to continue to reject drug addicts as "wrecks" and to consider them to be permanent recipients of public assistance. In order genuinely to cure them, the evidence shows the best method is not to start out by treating them as children but rather by respecting their freedom and their sense of responsibility. This is the essential condition for preventing the fight against drugs from becoming at one and the same time a threat to democracy--as has been the case in certain institutions in France or in the use of behaviorist methods.

10992

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FRANCE

HONG KONG CHINESE, HEROIN SEIZED AT ROISSY

Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] (AFP) A channel for drug traffic from the Far East to France and The Netherlands was destroyed on Christmas Eve in Paris, leading to the seizure of 10 kilograms of virtually pure heroin base.

According to Police Superintendent Jacques Franquet, chief of the Central Office for the Suppression of the Illicit Narcotics Traffic, nine Chinese from Hong Kong who belonged to an organization based in that city have been arrested. The nine men will be turned over to the office of the public prosecutor at Bobigny (Seine-Saint Denis) today; it has jurisdiction in this case.

The operation carried out by the French police is a follow-up to two previous cases, which reportedly also implicated Chinese from Hong Kong who belonged to a highly structured organization of the same nature. It is also a continuation of a whole series of undercover surveillance operations, Police Superintendent Franquet said.

Of the nine traffickers, four resided from time to time in Paris to receive the heroin, cut it with caffeine and then redistribute it to the French and Dutch markets. The others--who were called the "ants"--shuttled back and forth between the Thai-Malaysian border and Hong Kong, Bangkok (Thailand) and Europe.

Following a series of "casts of the net" by the French police, however, the traffickers from Hong Kong became more cautious.

In July, assisted by the investigators from the National Directorate of Customs Investigations (DNED), the police arrested, in Paris, 10 traffickers of Asiatic origin and seized 10 kilograms of heroin. In November, an Italian who was bringing 3 kilograms of heroin in from Bangkok for the same Chinese organization was intercepted at the Paris-Roissy airport together with five Asian accomplices.

This series of arrests, surveillance operations, investigations and the cooperation of the Thai police via the antenna that the French Central Office for the Suppression of the Illicit Narcotics Traffic had installed in Bangkok made possible the Christmas Eve operation.

The traffickers had found more complex circuits, however. The five couriers from Bangkok had accordingly passed through Copenhagen (Denmark), then Nice on the Cote d'Azur, before ending up in Paris, where their accomplices awaited them. They were nonetheless arrested, for they had been "shadowed" from the beginning by the French police, who had mobilized vast material and human resources for the occasion. The 10 kilograms of heroin were concealed in suitcases that had false bottoms.

The heroin in question was almost pure--95 to 97 percent pure. It was to be cut with caffeine and resold. According to police estimates, this heroin--cut by 50 percent--could be sold at approximately 250,000 francs per kilogram.

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GREECE

MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKER SOUGHT IN ITALY ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

Syrian Drug Trafficker Arrested

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by D. Stavropoulos]

[Text] The Mafioso leader of perhaps the largest narcotics network engaged in supplying West Europe with heroin had his headquarters in Athens. From here he used to pull the strings of his labyrinthine illegal organization. However, for roughly a month now he has been held in custody at Korydallos.

The authorities have not made any announcement concerning this. But according to reliable (and exclusive) information obtained by AKROPOLIS, silence is being observed on the part of the authorities because the Mafia is searching for him everywhere, so that it can free him.

Spotted in Milan

With utmost discretion, the Greek police is keeping in touch with the Italian police so as to be able to go forward with the process of extraditing this Mafioso figure to Italy, where he is wanted.

It seems that this case has moved forward very rapidly following the breaking up in Milan of an international ring whose center of activity is in Athens. The Italian police arrested 43 people, including one Greek whose name was not announced.

As was learned, this gang had been bringing large quantities of heroin, morphine, and cocaine into Athens via Turkey. Each week, these narcotics were being conveyed from Athens to Italy, in 10-kilogram packages, on commercial airplanes.

In Italy the head of the gang was (Raffaele Retzio), who was arrested in his apartment. This apartment was a "cottage industry" for processing narcotics. But the Italian authorities believe that the real leader is to be found in Athens.

It seems that their suspicions are sound ones. Because the Mafioso in Korydallos is the person they are hunting for.

Trap Set at Ellinikon Airport

This Mafioso arch-smuggler of narcotics is a Syrian. He was arrested at Ellinikon Airport after being caught in the trap which had been set for him by agents of the YPEA [National Security Service] and the Narcotics Prosecution Police.

Earlier, the special narcotics prosecution service of the United States (D. A. [? Drug Administration?]) as well as the entire Italian police force had been called in to help find and arrest him, because this Syrian smuggler had set up and had put into operation seven illicit laboratories for the preparation and processing of heroin in Sardinia and in Milan.

But he himself had his permanent residence in Athens, where he used to pass himself off as a business magnate.

Upon receiving relevant messages from Interpol, the Greek authorities located him and put him under surveillance.

In this way they learned about all of the associates with whom he used to arrange the "orders" from Greece and the shipments of the narcotics from the Middle East to Europe.

He Told All

As soon as the Italian police learned that the Syrian arch-smuggler had been spotted in Athens they came to Greece, and in cooperation with the Greek authorities they drew up a plan for his capture.

The Syrian was indeed captured, and on being interrogated he confessed to a great number of things.

Thus, the Italian authorities made use of this information and located the illicit laboratories for processing heroin.

In fact, just the other day they penetrated the Milan "ring," where they arrested 43 persons--including, as we have written, many Italians, Syrians, and one Greek.

According to the information on hand up to now, this narcotics network has been transporting enormous quantities of heroin, morphine, and cocaine to destinations all over Europe, and it is considered by Interpol to be the largest in the European sector. Even now, associates of the gang leader at Korydallos prison are in Athens still. These have been put under surveillance, because they are preparing some action, with the center of their activity being Glyfada.

Arms Traffic Involvement

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 30 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] The head of an international network for selling arms and large quantities of narcotics in Italy was arrested by the police authorities at Ellinikon Airport, shortly after his arrival from Bulgaria.

He is the Syrian (Salakh Al Din Vakas), 37 years old, who was arrested by order of the appeals court prosecutor, following a message from Interpol, with the charge that he was trafficking in arms and narcotics.

Vakas was connected with a Greek woman, who lives in Glyfada. After looking for him for days, the police authorities had lost his trail, and a group of policemen began to follow the woman friend of the accused. On the evening of Wednesday, this woman went to Ellinikon Airport, and after a short while she met with the Syrian suspect, who was passing through Athens "in transit." He was going to remain for 3 hours in Athens and then was to continue on his trip. Within this interval the man wanted by Interpol got a visiting permit to go into the city.

But he did not have time for recreation with his friend. Salakh Vakas was arrested as soon as he passed through the customs inspection, and he was taken to the Korydallos prisons. Because he is being sought under a warrant from the examining magistrate of the courts of Trento, Trieste. Salakh Vakas is charged with transporting weapons and narcotics to Italy. The weapons and the narcotics were being sold in Italy by 50 colleagues of the Syrian.

The Italian authorities have requested the detention of Salakh Vakas until they can send the documents for his extradition.

12114

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GREECE

DETAILS ON HEROIN TRAFFICKER'S ARREST PROVIDED

Athens TA NEA in Greek 2 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] Salonica--Within the 2 years of his activity, Panagiotis Papadakis, 26 years old and a former jeweler, distributed heroin valued at 30 million drachmas to the young people of Salonica.

Papadakis, known within the community of addicts by the pseudonym "Kouperakias," traveled 23 times to Istanbul in the last 2 years, bringing back large quantities of heroin.

An extensive network of "dealers" was delivering the narcotics to the marketplace. Four of the gang members, Evangelos Katartzis, Khristos Mandousoudis, Kharikleia Vasilaki, and Andreas Pyrsopoulos, are already in prison for dealing in and using narcotics, while Dim. Koupanis, Panagiotis Kapsaskis, Fotis Floudos, and Nik. Voulgarakis are scheduled for trial.

The spotting and arrest of Papadakis the other day was achieved following a surveillance of 3 months. During his many months of activity, Papadakis managed to slip away from surveillance by the police by changing his residence every 3 months and by frequently falsifying the license numbers of his automobile. During the last 3 months, he was living in a luxury villa in Panorama. None of his associates knew the address of his house or his telephone number. He would always telephone them himself and designate a different meeting place each time for handing over the narcotics.

From the confessions of his colleagues it emerges that the heroin was being delivered mainly to "hangouts" located on Patriarkhou Ioakeim, Mitropoleos, and Proxenou Koromila streets.

Pan. Papadakis, who is married to an Englishwoman and the father of a 2-year-old boy, had been arrested in March 1978, along with his wife, his sister, Nikos Kounados, and Savvas Khristoforidis, by the Turkish authorities at the Iran-Turkey border for possession of hashish.

The first four were set free after serving their time, whereas Khristoforidis was sentenced by the Turkish court to 101 years in prison, which was finally reduced to 36 years.

"The 'system' is to blame for my plight," said the narcotics wholesale merchant to TA NEA yesterday, and he added that "I would never want to see other young people caught in my position."

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