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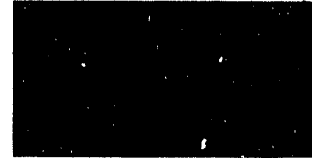
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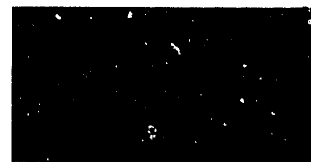
15 February 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 7/79)



WORLD

WIDE



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BURMA

DRUG HAUL IN MANDALAY, THREE ARRESTED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 17 Jan '79 p 1

[Text]

MANDALAY, 13 Jan—Police and Customs Officials seized four kilogrammes of heroin from a jeep at New Civil Lines here on 7 January.

Three officials, acting on a tip, were lying in wait at the corner of 63rd and 30th Streets in New Civil Lines when they saw jeep No 11/Ma La (78) with Maung Maung alias P Yway at the wheel enter a house compound at No 803 in New Civil Lines.

The three officials ordered the driver to drive to No 3 Police Station where police and Customs officials searched the jeep and found four packets of heroin weighing one kilogramme each hidden in a secret compartment under the petrol tank.

Police arrested Maung Maung alias P Yway (26), P Shin alias San Aye of No 9, 75th Street, Shwehlan Quarter, Mandalay, and Shwe Yu (24) of Tangyan who were found on the jeep and booked them under Sections 6(b) (possession) and 10(b)(sale) of Narcotic Drugs Law.

This is reported to be the biggest heroin haul ever made in Mandalay.—(313)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

COLD TURKEY: WAY TO CUT DOWN RECIDIVISM

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Jan 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Cold Turkey Cuts Recidivism"]

[Text] Speaking at the opening of the Anti-narcotics exhibition at the Envoy Hall Tuesday, Chairman of the Rangoon Division People's Council Lt-Col Kyaw Myint in his capacity as the Chairman of the Rangoon Division Committee for the special campaign against narcotic drug abuse revealed a few startling facts about the subject.

He declared that the intensity of the action being taken by the People's Police Force is indicative of the seriousness of the danger posed by narcotic drugs. A close examination of statistics, he stated, would show that in spite of the intensive action being taken according to law, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs had apparently not diminished and for this reason, Operation Galon has been intensified in its third phase.

Startling enough as this revelation is, the Chairman of the Committee further declared that of the over 2,600 drug users registered at the Psychiatric Hospital, some 70 percent are young people of the 20 to 25 age-group. Some 20 percent of the rest, he said, are those who had become addicted through dependence upon tranquilizers.

What is probably even more significant than these figures is the revelation that the percentage of recidivism among those who have been treated is as high as 80 percent. This means that at least eight out of every ten addicts who manage to kick the habit through treatment at the Psychiatric Hospital become addicts again.

Considering the factors involved, this is too high a rate under any circumstances. After all, if the number of new addicts are to be considered in addition to those who assume the habit again, the total may turn out to be too high to be tackled effectively with existing facilities.

While continuing efforts must of course be made to prevent new addicts being formed through suppression of trafficking and through publicity about the evils of drug abuse, efforts to cut down recidivism are no less crucial.

In this connection, it may be worth our while to consider using what is known as the "cold turkey" method of treatment. In contrast to the use of substitute drugs to lessen the excruciating effects of withdrawal, the "cold turkey" literally leaves the addict to suffer the consequences of his habit in the withdrawal stage. According to experiences of some countries, the suffering is reported to be one of the factors which frightens former addicts from taking up the habit again.

We are not aware whether or not this has been tried out in Burma. In any case it would not be out of place to experiment. After all, the high rate of recidivism is in urgent need of being cut down.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

POPPY CROP SUBSTITUTION--Taunggyi, 21 Dec--The Agriculture Corporation has introduced fruit trees in areas where poppy plantations had been destroyed in the Shan State. The planting of fruit trees and seasonal crops has been made under the project for substituting poppy with other cash crops. As part of the project, the Agriculture Corporation in 1977-78 opened base cultivation stations, stations for disseminating knowledge and model forward stations for the substitution of poppy with other crops in the Shan State. A total of 1,300 hoes have also been distributed free of charge to farmers in these regions. In addition, four drums of pesticides--two drums for Southern Shan State and one each for the Northern and Eastern Shan State--have also been distributed to the former poppy growing farmers under the crop substitution programme. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 26 Dec 78 p 1]

THREE ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION--Mandalay, 11 Jan--The Mandalay North-East Township Court No 1 chaired by U Khin Maung today sentenced three young men to seven years' imprisonment each on conviction under Section 6(b) (possession) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The three young men are Paintar alias Khin Win (29), Than Win (21) and Tun Kyi (18) of Kinsanamahi Ward, Mandalay. The case was that a police party led by Station Officer U Myint Oo of the No 8 Police Station raided the house at No 626, Kinsanamahi Ward at 10 pm on 26 February 1977 and found 12 packets of heroin valued at K 10 each from the above-mentioned trio. They were accordingly arrested and sent up for trial before the Township Court. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 17 Jan 79 p 1]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

PAKISTANI TRAFFICKER GETS FIVE YEARS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jan 79 p 9

[Text]

A Pakistani from Karachi was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Baber in the High Court for trafficking in \$100,000 worth of raw opium.

Ali Muhammed, a ship's labourer, had pleaded not guilty, but a jury convicted him after deliberating for an hour.

He was arrested on July 25 when he arrived from Karachi via Bangkok with 9.09 km of raw opium hidden in the false bottom of his suitcase.

Muhammed said in his defence that the suitcase was not his. He claimed he came

to Hongkong for a two-week holiday and the brother of a friend asked him to pick up a piece of luggage which had been sent from Karachi to Hongkong on July 18.

Defence counsel Mr Lester Kwok submitted in mitigation that Muhammed had a wife and three children in Karachi and was earning \$1,400 a month at his father-in-law's place as a ship's labourer.

Counsel asked the court to take into consideration the fact that the drug was opium and not heroin.

Crown counsel Daniel Marash prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

SHA LO TONG ADDICTION CENTER PROVIDES NEW HOPE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jan 79 p 15

[Article By Kevin Sinclair]

[Text]

OLD HOMES in New Territories villages are providing new hope for young drug addicts.

For a growing number of heroin addicts, an addiction centre established 18 months ago in the remote Taiipo village of Sha Lo Tong is the place of last resort.

Some of them claimed recently they had been through cures in other addiction centres, but had always fallen back into the clutches of the drug.

But at Sha Lo Tong, claims one of the supervisors of the Wu Oi Christian Centre, Mr Johnson Ngai, cure for addiction is based on God and love.

And, he says, it works.

At present, 14 addicts live in a row of three old abandoned village houses, spending their days raising chickens, working in the deserted vegetable fields and studying

how to live without the artificial crutch of heroin.

Most of the addicts appear fit, happy and cheerful.

Despite some original misgivings about having addicts living in the village, the Hakka villagers say the inmates are well behaved and cause no trouble.

Their daily life includes three sessions of gospel-reading and discussion of their problems.

They are guided by two workers who live with them, offering support and encouragement, particularly throughout the agony of the withdrawal period.

According to Mr Ngai, all personnel working with the inmates are ex-drug addicts who have had first-hand experience of the difficulty of giving up heroin and with whom the inmates can identify.

Some of the inmates are referred to the centre by social workers, but most of

them find it through the narcotics hotline.

Their stay in the village lasts for six months and they are then transferred to the rehabilitation centre in Fung Wong Sun Tsuen for another three months as a transitional period.

They are allowed to quit the programme at any time.

A recovered inmate will receive help from the centre to find a job and accommodation.

They are advised to join the interest groups at Fung Wong Sun Tsuen as a social gesture and to offer encouragement to prisoners and addicts from other centres.

At the same time, the centre continues to pay them visits at home.

"It is relatively easy to solve living problems after the term is over," Mr Ngai said.

"But the importance of the issue lies on the inmate's faith and his love for God."

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

GOVERNMENT MOVE TO EMPLOY ADDICTS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jan 79 p 1

[Article by Kenneth Ko]

[Text]

The Government will employ drug addicts under methadone treatment in a move to encourage rehabilitation.

At present, only former addicts can be employed and as of April 1 last year, there were 44 of them in the civil service.

"This record looks bad," the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, commented yesterday.

But he said he did not think the figure of 44 presented a true picture.

"I cannot believe that the Government employs only 44 former addicts in view of the large number of minor staff it employs.

"I don't think anyone can tell exactly how many former addicts, or even existing addicts, are employed in the civil service."

Most of the former addicts are employed as labourers in the Urban Services, Housing, Government Supplies, Marine, Public Works and Transport Departments.

Their yearly retention rate is 83 per cent.

Mr Lee revealed that an amendment to the Civil Service Regulations to allow the employment of addicts under treatment at methadone centres "is under discussion and being brought to finality now."

The present regulation says employment or re-employment of former drug addicts in any post is allowed at the discretion of the approving authority.

It also says that before employing an ex-addict, the authority should examine the nature of any past court convictions for drug offences and if the applicant concerned has been to prison, should obtain a report from the Commissioner of Prisons on his conduct and behaviour.

Offences such as "possession" of small quantities of drugs for self-consumption should not normally debar employment, but "receiving," "manufacturing" and "trafficking" offences would.

Mr Lee hopes the new regulation will be issued soon "if there is a case for the Government to employ addicts who are maintained on methadone under certain conditions."

Noting that the Government employs 40,000 minor staff — jobs that the typical Hongkong addict can fit in — Mr Lee said:

"We should have a wide scope of employment for drug addicts to increase their self-respect."

The average addict in Hongkong is a man over 21 in the lower-income bracket with primary education. He is usually single and a semi or unskilled worker.

Mr Lee also pointed out that Hongkong's estimated 40,000 to 50,000 drug addicts are unique in the world in that more than 70 per cent of them are in employment.

In New York, 90 per cent of the addicts are unemployed.

All the ex-addicts employed by the Government were recommended by the Prisons Department or agencies who could document their records to prove they were former addicts.

Among the agencies that run employment schemes for former addicts is the Hongkong Council of Social Service which secured employment in the private sector for 411 former addicts between 1973 and 1977.

The jobs included factory and construction workers, deliverers, caretakers, store assistants, hotel room-boys, lift operators and salesmen.

Comprising 199 men and 12 women, 217 of the former addicts (52 per cent) were over 40 years of age, 177 (43 per cent) between 21 and 40, and 17 (four per cent) were 21 or below.

Mr Lee commented that the statistics once again confirm that addiction among young people in Hongkong is low — 65 per cent are 30 or above, 30 per cent between 20 and 29, and five per cent under 20 — in complete contrast to other countries where young addicts are mushrooming in numbers.

Twenty-three per cent of the former addicts stayed in their jobs for over three months.

Another agency, the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, made 84 placements between 1974 and 1977.

The jobs were either casual or factory workers and labourers.

An employment scheme run by a Lions Club in conjunction with the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts between January and September last year placed 176 out of 326 applicants in jobs.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

DRUG TREND MISLEADING

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Jan 79 p 1

[Text]

The drug addiction trend interpreted by Hongkong's prisons chief was misleading, the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, said yesterday.

Mr Lee was refuting statements made last month by the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Tom Garner, that he was alarmed by the increase in the number of drug addicts being admitted and the number of convicted people found to be drug addicts on admission to prison.

Mr Garner had said that during 1976 and 1977 the percentage of known drug addicts admitted dropped from 47 per cent to 41 per cent.

Last year, he said, it had gone up to 53 per cent.

In quoting the statistics, Mr Garner said the increases caused considerable concern and he wanted his service's power extended so it could keep "a watchful eye" on Hongkong's drug addicts.

But Mr Lee, who returned last week from a camping trip to poppy-growing villages in the Golden Triangle bordering Thailand, Burma and Laos, said yesterday:

"Quoting figures on a yearly basis is actually misleading.

"It would give a clearer

picture by using a common base than using any individual years."

Noting that the total prisons population had dropped more than the addict population in prisons had, he said:

"In terms of annual percentage, the actual number of addicts in prisons is about the same."

Mr Lee pointed out that whereas 4,737 prisoners out of a total of 10,043 in 1976 were drug addicts, the number had dropped to 2,847 out of a total of 6,950 in 1977.

"In the first eight months last year, there were 2,844 addicts out of a prison population of 5,166.

"The actual number of addicts last year went down by three."

Using 1976 as a common base, he continued, the number of drug addicts admitted to prisons (here Mr Lee emphasised that the figures referred only to ordinary prisons and excluded training centres, detention centres and drug addiction treatment centres) in 1977 and last year constituted 60 per cent of the 1976 figure.

"In other words, last year's figure represented a drop of 40 per cent in the last two years."

CSO: 3300

HONG KONG

TWO CUSTOMS OFFICERS CONVICTED IN YAUMATI FRUIT MARKET TRIAL

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jan 79 p 10

[Text]

Two senior officers of the former Preventive Service were yesterday found guilty of conspiring to obstruct the course of justice.

Judge Rhind at Kowloon District Court sentenced Senior Inspector Ng Tat-shing (50) to five years' imprisonment and Inspector Cheung Kuen-yan (36) to two years.

Ng and Cheung were charged with having conspired with Ma Ting-kit, Chan Man-chiu, Chan Yick, Kong Leung and some unknown officers from the then Preventive Service to obstruct the course of justice in relation to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance between January and August 11, 1976.

According to the prosecution, the two defendants accepted bribes from operators of a drug stall in the Yaumati fruit market.

Both had pleaded not guilty.

In the course of delivering his judgment, Judge Rhind said: "Agreement is the essence in conspiracy. Most frequently the unlawful agreement is a matter of inference from overt acts. The present is one of those rare cases where the raw primary facts embodied explicit details of the formation of that agreement."

He said the first four prosecution witnesses — Ma Ting-kit, Chan Man-chiu, Chan Yick and Kong Leung — were there, as it were, at the birth of this agreement, and were able to tell the court all about it.

"What the agreement amounted to was an undertaking by Ng to the operators of the drug stall to use his best endeavours to ensure that the Preventive Service, in so far as he was capable of influencing it, would not carry out the mission it was supposed to, of enforcing the anti-narcotics legislation against all and sundry," the judge continued.

"Clearly the intention of all involved was that the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance would not be enforced as it should have been by the Preventive Service."

The judge said that in entering into this corrupt scheme, all involved must have contemplated that Ng was not to be the only Preventive Service officer who would do his bit to help the scheme along.

Clearly Ng and the others knew from the outset that he would need to enlist the assistance of some of his colleagues in furthering the scheme, he said.

"Just who, apart from Cheung, got to participate in the scheme, I cannot say, but as a matter of common sense there were some because, although by virtue of his position, Ng even alone could contribute significantly to securing a safer environment for drug traffickers in the Yaumati fruit market. There were limits to what he could achieve."

When he was brought into the scheme by Ng, Cheung must have known that he was joining a pre-existing conspiracy, the judge said.

The inference was irresistible that Cheung was aware of what had gone on before, and he joined such a scheme knowing what it was and with full intention of doing so, said the judge.

Mr Ching Wong, who represented Ng, submitted in mitigation the "squeeze money" which his client was accused of receiving was over a very short period — between February and August 1976 — and the amount was not more than \$7,500.

He said there was evidence that the drug stall was raided on a number of occasions and only two of them were "staged raids."

Mr Wong said Ng had been in the service for 28 years and had received many commendations.

He pointed out that as a result of his conviction, Ng would lose his pension and would have no future, no "face" and no hope.

He had suffered a great deal since his interdiction and

was subjected to embarrassment, Mr Wong said.

Mr Wong asked the court to take all these into consideration before passing a sentence.

Mr Henry M. Yuen, who appeared for Cheung, said Cheung had good prospects of promotion if he had not been involved in this single act of conspiracy.

His wife had to resign from the bank where she worked because she was snubbed by colleagues.

Mr Yuen added that Cheung fell prey to an "unscrupulous" system and asked the court to impose a suspended sentence in view of Cheung's 15 years of unblemished record with the department.

Crown counsel Ronald Noble prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

MA PAIR CHARGED WITH FORGERY IN TAIPEI

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jan 79 p 1

[Article by James Wong]

[Text]

Runaway multi-millionaire newspaper publisher Ma Sik-chun and his nephew Ma Woon-yin have been indicted by a Taipei court on charges of forgery.

The two Mas, who fled to Taiwan last September while on bail awaiting trial on drug charges here, were charged on Wednesday with forging Taiwanese entry permits.

They have been in custody for nearly four months.

The Taipei prosecutor said the Mas had illegally entered Taiwan with the forged entry permits.

Ma Sik-chun (40) and Ma Woon-yin (36) were arrested on September 20 when a Coast Guard vessel intercepted their boat as it was entering Suao, eastern Taiwan.

They have been in custody since their arrest.

Under Taiwan law, forgery is punishable by imprisonment from one to seven years.

The prosecutor also made it known that drug trafficking charges against the two Mas may be handled together with a similar case involving Ma Sik-chun's elder brother, Ma Sik-yu.

But further investigation is required on the drug charges.

The prosecutor said evidence about the alleged drug trafficking activities has not yet been furnished by the

Hongkong police through Interpol.

Last night, a senior Narcotics Bureau detective said they had on Thursday sent a complete file on the records of the committal proceedings against the two Mas to the Interpol Headquarters in Paris.

The file, sent at the bureau's own initiative, includes evidence brought by a number of key witnesses, including convicted drug king Ng Sik-ho, during the month-long proceedings which started on November 7.

The file is expected to reach Taiwan authorities in the next few days.

Officers hope that the file will present sufficient evidence to put the Taiwan authorities into action against the Mas.

They indicated that additional information about the Mas, such as case papers on the trial of three of the Mas' followers, could also be sent to Taiwan through Interpol if necessary.

Meanwhile, the elder Ma Sik-yu (46) is still not being allowed to leave Taiwan without permission.

Ma Sik-yu, also wanted here for alleged drug offences, was released on bail last September after more than two months in custody.

The Taipei District Court had earlier said it was unable to prosecute him "for lack of sufficient information."

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

LOCAL CHURCHES JOIN FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jan 79 p 12

[Text]

Local churches and voluntary organisations have joined the fight against drug abuse officially for the first time with the opening of an exhibition at a church yesterday.

Live plants, fish, birds and other animals to promote the theme of abundant life are being featured in the display, at the Methodist Church in Wanchai.

The event is organised by the Methodist Church and sponsored by the Hongkong Christian Service and the Lions Club East with the support of the Drug Abuse Committee of the Hongkong Council of Social Service.

The Anglican Bishop of Hongkong and Macau, the Right Rev Gilbert Baker opened the exhibition by saying that drug abuse is one of the few fatal weaknesses of Hongkong.

He urged people to make a real push to overcome this "present scourge."

"This does not require the

hunt for an unknown germ or virus," he said.

"The remedy is in our hands."

He said Hongkong has a wonderful heritage with a good health record, a reasonable degree of security and a certain economic stability.

But there are one or two fatal weaknesses — one of them being drug abuse.

"In the past few years we have stamped out malaria in Hongkong.

"Small pox and polio are practically diseases of the past.

"Tuberculosis has been greatly reduced," he said.

He said by the grace of God and co-operation of all concerned, those who are discouraged and threatened with drug abuse may look up in hope.

"I pray the day may come when we look back on drug taking as the symptoms of an immature period of our history," he said.

He hopes the message of the exhibition will be made

known to a wide cross-section of families in Hongkong.

Also speaking at the opening, Mr Karl Stumpf, from the Hongkong Christian Service, praised the Methodist Church for setting up an example as to what the church can and should do in bringing hope and healing to local drug abusers.

He said many members of the Christian churches in Hongkong look down on the drug addict as a human unworthy of attention.

The result is that the drug abuser, instead of being attracted to the fellowship of Christ, feels rejected, he said.

He said the Church should help these people.

The seven-day exhibition is an attempt to promote the message of an abundant life without drugs.

Slides, pictures, posters and models are being used to introduce the existing treatment and after-care services to drug abusers by various religious and voluntary bodies.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

FORMER POLICEMAN DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF DRUGS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Jan 79 p 15

[Text]

A former policeman, 23-year-old Wong Siu-fan, told Judge de Basto, QC, in Victoria District Court yesterday that he knew nothing of a total of 14 ounces of heroin found by police in his flat and car.

Wong, who said he is now a broker for a financial house, is charged with four others with possession of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

Giving evidence in his own defence, Wong told the court that about 1 pm on September 26, he returned to his flat at 16 Fa Po Street, together with his 22-year-old girlfriend, Chow Ka-suen, the fourth defendant in the trial, and parked his car by a no waiting sign.

When he entered the building he was stopped by two policemen who searched him and the girl and took a bunch of keys from him.

The police then escorted them up to Wong's flat where another policeman opened the

door.

A police party was already inside.

Wong said he was handcuffed while police searched the flat.

They found nothing in any of the furniture belonging to him but he had a sub-tenant — the fifth defendant, Shum Yee-ling (17) — and police found drugs in a wall unit belonging to her.

Wong said they also found drugs in his car but he knew nothing about them at all.

He said that his girlfriend also had the keys to the car and was allowed to use it.

Other defendants are Ng Hon-kit (29), electrical worker, and Chan King-man (22), salesman.

The trial continues today. Crown counsel Colin White prosecutes.

Mr L. H. Kwan appears for Wong and Chow, Mr Adrian Huggins for Ng, Mr Warwick Haldane for Chan and Mr Ronald Tong for Shum.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER DUPED--A man was yesterday sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Addision at the High Court for possessing dangerous drugs worth about \$200,000 for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Choi Oi-ka was found guilty by a jury after it had deliberated for about an hour. The court was told that Narcotics Bureau officers laid an ambush for the defendant in a hotel in Kowloon on August 5, last year. A detective sergeant posed as a potential buyer and waited for the defendant in a hotel room. The defendant gave him a bag which contained suspected dangerous drugs and was arrested. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jan 79 p 10]

COUPLE DENIES DRUG CHARGES--A couple stood trial at the High Court yesterday on charges of possessing more than \$1 million worth of heroin and morphine blocks for unlawful trafficking. Lam Pui-fung, a 30-year-old woman, was charged with having 448.8 grams of a mixture of heroin, and Chan Litman (29) with possessing 8,857.1 grams of morphine blocks and 8,942 grams of a mixture of heroin. Both pleaded not guilty. Chan further denied two charges of possessing a .22 calibre double barrel pistol and 60 rounds of ammunition without a licence. Crown counsel Joe Duffy told Mr Justice Trainor and a jury that the Crown's case was that on July 18 last year a party of customs officers mounted a surveillance in Tokwanan, Kowloon. At 11.40 am they saw Lam getting out of a taxi and going into a building in Mei King Street with a brown bag. The officers intercepted her and found a quantity of heroin in the bag. Hearing continues today. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Jan 79 p 10]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

TWO GERMAN SHEPHERDS JOIN TOKYO NARCOTICS SQUAD

Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 25 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jan KYODO--Two German shepherd dogs will undergo final tests Friday before joining the narcotics squad of the metropolitan police department as the nation's first canine sniffers for stimulant and narcotics smuggling.

Police, taxed by the increasing ingenuity of drug carriers who have concealed their contraband in such articles as golf club heads and oxygen tanks, are hoping that the dogs will help turn the tide against the flood of illegal narcotics coming into the country.

The United States and West Germany have used dogs for several years to smell out narcotics at airports and harbors. Keen-smelling canines, which are said to have 6,000 times the olfactory sensitivity of humans, last year nosed their way to 8,600 discoveries, including 14 tons of marihuana and 29 kilograms of heroin, in the U.S.

U.S.-trained MPD dog handlers began training last January with the two shepherds Kuse No 1, a two-year old male, and Bani No 1, a three-year old female.

After a year of training the dogs can even sniff out packages of the almost odorless stimulants commonly smuggled into the country from hiding places under roofs and below the earth.

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS--Ten persons, including an American, a German, a Dane and a Frenchman, have been sent to the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's office on charges of taking on trafficking in heroin from Thailand. Narcotics control officials said Lothar Rainerwillmar Respondek, a 34-year-old painter from West Germany, smuggled in about 100 grams of heroin, worth 30 million yen, from Bangkok last November. Respondek took some of the drug with Krijnen Johannes Antonius, 33, a Danish designer, and Henri Didier Gublais, 31, a French furniture repairman, before they sold it to Miss Carol Mae Johns, 21, an American model, and some Japanese, according to the officials. Respondek, a resident in Tokyo for 2 years, has visited Bangkok five times over the past year for the purpose of smuggling heroin, the officials said. The officials confiscated 103 grams of the drug from Respondek and Gublais. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 24 Jan 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN POLICE SEIZE 62 POUNDS OF MORPHINE AFTER CAR CHASE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Feb 79 pp 1, 20 BK

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 2 Feb--Police have seized 62 pounds of morphine of the "999" brand worth about \$14 million on the international market in Sungei Patani after a 40-minute car chase from Alor Star.

The drug was found hidden in a specially constructed compartment in the petrol tank of a Thai-registered car.

Police have detained two men.

Director of CIC Commander Datuk Abdul Rahman Bin Ismail said that the brand of the morphine was well-known.

He said: "We believe the source of this drug is Thailand but we don't know exactly where."

In Alor Star last Thursday, officers from the anti-narcotics unit of the CID at the federal headquarters waited for 3 hours at the stadium after a tip-off that a drug courier would be using the route.

When the officers, who were in three cars spotted the Thai-registered vehicle at noon, they gave chase.

Forty minutes later they forced the vehicle to stop and on searching, the officers found the morphine in the special compartment of the petrol tank.

Police picked up another suspect two days later from Alor Star.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

HEROIN HIDDEN IN TV SET ON PIG FARM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Jan 79 p 11

[Text] Port Dickson, Wed.--Police detained a suspected pusher and recovered about \$2,000 worth of heroin hidden in a television set at a pig farm in Bukit Pelandok last night.

The OCPD, Supt. Gauth Ghani, said the 28-year-old suspect was believed to have supplied drugs to addicts in Lukut, Bukit Pelandok, Sepang and Tenah Merah.

He said police had been keeping the suspect under surveillance for four months.

He added that 12 suspected pushers and several addicts had been arrested during the past six months.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BELGIAN HEROIN SMUGGLER SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR

Karachi THE SUN in English 9 Jan 79 p 3

[Text]

KARACHI, Jan. 8: The Special Judge Customs and Taxation Mr. Ahmad Ali U. Qureshi today sentenced a Belgian national Vienne Joseph Maria to one year simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs two lakh or in default to undergo another two years S. I. for smuggling over 27 kilos of heroine into Pakistan.

The judgement was announced after two months of hearing of the case.

Mr. Vienne Joseph Maria, 50 was arrested at the Karachi International Airport on Oct. 13 last under clause 8 Section 156 (1) of the Customs Act 1969 when the airport preventive staff recovered 57 packets of heroine weighing 27 and half kilo worth Rs. 27.5 lakh from him.

He was challenged on October 26 before the Court of Special Judge, Customs and Taxation.

According to details of the case Mr. Joseph Maria arrived here on Oct. 13 1978 on a Thai-international flight from Bangkok and was to proceed to Nairobi by the KLM.

According to the prosecution story Mr. Vienne Joseph Maria was arrested when he was crossing the green channel with three suit-cases.

A Preventive Officer Mr. Parvez Ahmad on suspicion stopped him and on search discovered over 27 kilos of heroine from the false bottoms of the two suit cases.

On interrogation the accused told the authorities that only one suitcase belonged to him while two others from which the heroine was recovered belonged to someone else who put them on the trolley which he was pushing.

The prosecution also presented in the court different tags recovered from the accused and pasted on the suitcases.

The defence while challenging the prosecution story pleaded in the court that two suitcases which contained heroine did not belong to Mr. Vienne Joseph Maria but it failed to support its theory by an evidence.

The defence also maintained that the prosecution did not recover the keys of the two suitcases from the accused which proved that these did not belong to him.--PPI

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

FIVE HELD FOR SELLING 27 MAUNDS OF CHARAS

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES In English 17 Jan 79 p 1

[Text]

MARDAN, Jan. 16: Five persons, including a Magistrate, have been arrested in Swabi, on the charge of selling out about 27 maunds of contraband charas, worth several lakhs of rupees, to the smugglers instead of destroying it under the law.

Police sources said that the Magistrate, who had himself passed the orders for the destruction of the charas was involved in the deal. Other accused included a Naib Tehsildar, and three police personnel.

It is reported that the Martial Law Authorities had detected the fraud, after an inquiry, on complaints to this effect. Shah Pasand, who purchased the charas was subsequently apprehended, and revealed the details of the deal, during interrogation. The five accused distributed the proceeds of the deal, amongst themselves. The accused, Mr. Farzand Ali Shah, Magistrate Naib Tehsildar Tehsinullah, PSI Mustafa Kamal and Head Constables Lal Gul and Zafar, have been charged under Martial Law Regulation 10.

Further investigations are in progress. — APP.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

CONTRABAND CHARAS, CLOTH, BETEL LEAF, SPARE PARTS SEIZED

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 27 Dec 78 p 1

[Text]

Over 33 maunds of liquid and crude Charas was seized in a major haul on Jamrud Road here on Tuesday.

The contraband charas included 53 killograms in liquid form and 32 maunds in crude form. A comprehensive investigation into the haul, which seemed to be part of an international narcotics racket, has been initiated.

The seizure also included 1200 yards of foreign cloth, 40 bags of betel leaf, and a sizeable quantity of motor spare parts. Interpol may also be associated with the investigation, the sources said.

The smuggled articles were recovered from a truck bound for downcountry.

The truck driver and his accomplice have been taken into custody.

It is reported that the truck driver had produced fake import documents of fruit, and scrap from Afghanistan when the truck was being searched. During the search, however, another set of fake documents of 'chokar' were recovered from the truck. These documents, it is stated, were to be used by the truck driver to mislead the various agencies during Lahore-Karachi journey.

Truck driver Anwar Shah, and his accomplice Khan Bahadur of the Khyber Agency were being interrogated.

CSO: 5100

PAKISTAN

THREE CHARAS SMUGGLERS RECEIVE 10-YEAR PRISON SENTENCES

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 5 Jan 78 p 5

[Text]

The Special Military Court, Peshawar, consisting of Lt-Col. Mazhar Hussain Kawish, Major Inayat Mohammad and Magistrate Mohammad Naeem Khan, has convicted three persons to 10 year rigorous imprisonment each involved in a famous smuggling case. They were tried under Customs Act, 1969 of Section 168(89) and (8) and Prevention of Smuggling Act, 1977 Sections 17/30, for being in possession of smuggled items, indulging in smuggling and acquiring cash and property by habitual smuggling.

The three convicts are Izhar-ul-Haq, Khadim Hussain and Inzar Gul.

The convicts were carrying 8919 kgs. of contraband charas and 1049 yards cloth of foreign origin in concealed cavities of three oil tankers. The Court has confiscated the 3 oil tankers and the smuggled items in favour of the State. It has further ordered that the contraband charas be destroyed by burning in public on January 7 1978 at 1400 hours at Peshawar Stadium.

Fifteen more persons were also found involved in the smuggling attempt and declared by Court as absconders.

They are Abdur Rauf, Shakir-ullah, Haji Kachkol Khan, Hamid Khan, Razi Gilla Khan, Haji Said Anwar, Tibbat Shah, Mohammad Saleem, Abdul Karim, Khanan Khan, Mir Badshah, Haroon, Shamroz Khan, Ghaffar Khan and Aliif Jan.

It is a famous case where customs authorities managed a big haul from 3 oil tankers. The three convicts were arrested on the spot while the remaining accused persons who were escorting these oil tankers in two pilot cars managed their escape.

During the investigations, one of the convicts made judicial confession in which he disclosed the members of the gang who were indulging in smuggling.

The Court found these accused guilty of the charge and sentenced them to 10 year rigorous imprisonment which is the maximum punishment for the offence.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

ARRESTED SECOND TIME, DRIVER JAILED FOR 20 YEARS

Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Jan 79 p 9 BK

[Text]

LIM Cheng Guan, 61, the twice-arrested Malaysian driver who absconded just before his trial, was jailed for 20 years by a district court yesterday for opium-trafficking.

The former pirate taxi driver, who plied between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, had left his bailor in a dilemma last July when he jumped bail.

Hauled before a district court yesterday after the long arm of the law finally caught up with him last month, Lim pleaded guilty to the charge.

He was sentenced to the minimum of 20 years' jail by district Judge Fransis G. Remedios, minus 13 strokes of the cane due to his age, for trafficking in 25.65 kg of opium.

The customs prosecutor, Mr Tan Jui Kuan, said Lim was the sole occupant of the Malaysian-registered car when customs officers at Woodlands customs checkpoint conducted a routine check of it on Oct 23 1977.

Narco dog

At the inspection pit, an excited narco dog named Jack alerted police, and customs officers asked Lim if anything was concealed in the car.

Lim gave a negative reply but pulled Jack's handler aside, telling him that he had some "information to give." He also inquired from the officers whether he could be "given a chance" if he passed some information to them on a few opium traffickers.

He then admitted having 13 slabs of opium in the car and asked the officers to keep the matter a secret.

The officers turned down his plea and, on searching the car, found 13 slabs hidden in the front mudguard. The

seized drugs were later sent for analysis and found to contain 25.65 kg of opium worth about \$23,000.

In his voluntary statement Lim stated he was transporting the opium from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore for a man named "Ah Kow" and was to be paid \$300.

Mr Remedios also ordered the seized opium and car, registered in Lim's name, to be forfeited.

Lim's bailor, confection shop proprietor Ang See Tong, 61, stood to lose \$25,000 cash and 20 of his cows which he had put up as surety, when Lim jumped bail.

The bailor, through intensified efforts, managed to locate Lim in Klang. Lim was arrested by the Malaysian police last month.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ARABS ARRESTED; HEROIN, MARIJUANA SEIZED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Crime Suppression Division police arrested two Arabs and seized one kilogramme of high-grade heroin and a small number of marijuana sticks in a Bangkok hotel raid yesterday morning.

The two Arabs--a Tunisian and an Algerian--were identified as Jamel Sarbaji and Smail Sellami respectively.

Acting on a tip-off, a CSD police squad led by Pol Cpt Suphol Assavanond, split into two groups and simultaneously raided rooms No 209 and No 419 of the Park Hotel on Soi 7 off Sukhumvit Road where the two men were staying.

After a search, the policemen found three marijuana sticks in Sellami's room and 35 small packages of heroin weighing altogether about one kilogramme in Sarbaji's room.

The two men later admitted that they bought the heroin from a Thai man in Chiang Mai and that they were heading for France.



Crime Suppression Division officers inspect the heroin-stuffed suitcase seized during the raid as the two accused, Sellami (left) and Sarbaji look on.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MAN HELD FOR NO 4 HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jan 79 p 3 BK

[Text] Narcotics Suppression police yesterday arrested a man while he was on his way to deliver 700 grammes of No. 4 first grade heroin to customers in Saphan Kwai.

A police team laid in waiting after being informed that a drug pusher will deliver heroin to clients at a rendezvous near the Saphan Kwai intersection.

At about 1 p.m., they spotted Chokechai Rattanaburi as he arrived at the scene carrying a paper bag and acting in a suspicious manner. Police then asked for a search and found the drugs packed in two plastic bags.

He was detained for further questioning at the Crime Suppression Division.



CHOKECHAI

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BAR HOSTESS HELD IN HEROIN SEIZURE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jan 79 p 1 BK

[Text] A resident of Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province, and a Chiang Mai bar hostess were arrested yesterday morning at the Salokbart checkpoint after police discovered 4.9 kilos of No. 4 heroin hidden in a secret compartment in their car.

Crime Suppression Division police arrested Aree Samakthai and Mrs Ma Bukham at the checkpoint on the road from Mae Sai to Bangkok after receiving a tip-off from an informant that the drug would be passing that way.

Aree told police that he was hired for 10,000 baht to deliver the drugs to an unidentified man at a gasoline station in Rangsit area. However, police found no-one at the rendezvous point.

Mrs Ma denied knowledge of the heroin, claiming she was only taking a ride with Aree en route to Bangkok to visit her sister.

Police, checking all cars passing through Salokbart, found the heroin packed in 14 plastic bags hidden in a special compartment under the gasoline tank in the car.

Both suspects were brought to Bangkok and detained at Crime Suppression Division for further questioning.



CSO: 5300

27

BRAZIL

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE ROLE IN BOLIVIA-BRAZIL-GUYANA CONNECTION STUDIED

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 6 Jan 79 pp 108-109

[Text] The head of the People's Temple sect who was responsible for the massacre in Guyana may also have been a major, influential international cocaine trafficker. Drugs may possibly have provided him with much of his enormous wealth and the total control of his followers. This information is contained in a report (which is still confidential) of the Brazilian Federal Police who are currently working on the case in cooperation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (a federal department for combating drugs).

Events happened quickly 2 weeks ago, when the Brazilian Federal Police discovered the large quantity of smuggled cocaine ever seized on national territory, arriving from Bolivia. There were 17 kilograms of the drug concealed in 13 packages and valued at 60 million cruzeiros. In the operation, the officers captured 12 traffickers associated with the Bolivia-Sao Paulo-Brazil-Guyana "connection." In their depositions, two traffickers admitted that 10 kilograms of the cocaine were enroute to "Reverend" Jim Jones. Those 10 kilograms of the drug were actually part of a shipment consisting of 25 kilograms. According to the Federal Police, the 10 kilograms sent to Jones were delivered on the basis of a "contract" signed by the leader of the People's Temple with international traffickers. The connections date back 2 or 3 months, when the 25 kilograms of drugs probably left Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, the world's largest producer of cocaine. The head of the Sao Paulo Police Headquarters for Combating Drugs, Arthur Carbone Filho, stated: that he "had conclusive documentation to the effect that the cocaine traffic between Bolivia and Guyana has been going on frequently for some time."

The People's Temple

Among the 12 traffickers who were arrested in the operation, there are six Brazilians, two Portuguese and two Bolivians, one of them a woman. The Sao Paulo Federal Police chief, Francisco Carlos Garisto, claims that a Bolivian whom he called "X" had confessed to smuggling cocaine to Guyana. The Brazilian Federal Police contacted their Guyana counterparts, who confirmed the existence of a criminal record on the individual called "X" who had been arrested in 1973 for bringing cocaine into Guyana. When he had served his sentence, the smuggler was released. Police Chief Garisto adds: "After

this communication, we arranged for another interrogation of those in custody, dealing mainly with Guyana. Two Bolivians who were under arrest sent the drugs to that country 5 years ago, using two North American fences. The first fence died a year ago, and the other is in jail in the state of Connecticut for trafficking in cocaine sent to Guyana. Thus, the testimony pointed increasingly to James Jones. And that indication increased when it was discovered that the individual called "X" had been a former follower of Jim's who recruited "believers" for the People's Temple in places visited by people with troubled lives and without resources, who could be readily taken in by promises of happiness. Garisto said: "In my opinion, most of the followers of the People's Temple were addicts or former addicts of cocaine and other drugs. In Jonestown, the 'reverend' guaranteed them an abundant supply of drugs, far from the vigilance of the authorities."

A Branch in Brazil

It is the opinion of Chief Arthur Carbone Filho that, "The purpose of James Jones' arrival in Brazil in 1969, when he resided in Belo Horizonte, was probably to establish the connections for supplies of Bolivian cocaine to the People's Temple. Bolivia, with its 2,000 kilometers of border with Brazil, has an advantageous cocaine route, the largest in the world. Of the 25 kilograms of cocaine which left Bolivia, we do not yet know the destination of 8 kilograms," continued Chief Carbone; adding: "They may be on national territory, but they could also have gone to Guyana."

Chief Carbone ended his interview with some shocking information. He said: "There is in Brazil a secret religious sect of North American origin, similar to the People's Temple. This sect holds frequent meetings at which those initiated are 'cleansed.' The trafficking and consumption of drugs are concealed behind a mystical background that promises love, peace and brotherhood. At their meetings, the initiated members are required to drink a tea made of 'ausca,' an herb from the Amazon Region which causes hallucinogenic reactions similar to those from LSD. The Brazilian and United States police have already discovered the first clues to that sect. And we shall soon be able to publicize the results of our investigations."

2909
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Drug trafficker Adauto Pedro Teixeira was arrested yesterday morning upon leaving the ferry at Porto Primavera on the Parana River. Police found 25 kilograms of marihuana and 505 grams of cocaine in his car. The drugs had been bought in the Paraguayan city of Pedro Juan Caballero for sale in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 79 p 32 PY]

MARIHUANA PLANTATION DISCOVERED--Vitoria--A plantation with 300 plants of marihuana was discovered today in the village of Boa Esperanza, municipality of Cachoeira do Itapzmirim, Espiritu Santo state. The owners of the plantation, sons of a traditional family of the region, were arrested by the military police. The soldiers uprooted all the marihuana plants. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 Feb 79 PY]

GSO: 5300

MEXICO

RESULTS OF 1978 DRUGS CAMPAIGN SUMMARIZED

PFJ Confiscates Marihuana

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 29 Dec 78 p 8-A

[Text] As a result of the continuing campaign against drug trafficking the Federal Judicial Police [PFJ] seized 567 tons of marihuana during 1978. The estimated price of the drug on the black market is about 3 billion pesos.

Deputy Attorney General Alba Leyva reported that the planting and harvesting of marihuana dropped this year by 85 percent.

He asserted that the success of this campaign against drug trafficking is such that the percentage of land devoted to the growing of the drug is very low. The regional coordinators of the farming zones and the commanders of the PJF participated in this campaign.

He reported that a strong battle was waged against the drug traffickers, especially in Sinaloa, however, they have turned toward Oaxaca, Guerrero, Puebla, Veracruz and Queretaro where the drug had never before been grown.

More than 80 helicopters and light planes of the air section of the attorney general's office continue flying over the areas where the marihuana fields were destroyed.

The group destroyed 300 million plants as well as drying sheds from which equipment was seized for packing the weed into "bricks" for sale and use, especially in the United States.

Opium, Heroin, Morphine Seizures

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 30 Dec 78 p 7-A

[Article by Jose Vilchis]

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police [PJF] has seized drugs, dismantled heroin processing laboratories, seized hand guns and shoulder weapons and land, air and maritime carriers, destroyed poppy and marihuana fields and arrested thousands of drug traffickers.

The price of drugs was conservatively estimated at 3 billion pesos, in addition to all that remained at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry [MPD].

Likewise, in tallying up the actions against drug trafficking and organized crime, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, commander of the PJF, reported that 382 gangs of drug traffickers were broken up this year.

The police chief emphasized that during 1978, 168 kilograms of opium were confiscated, 3 of morphine, 163 of heroin, 128 of poppy seed, 22,445,629 items of psychotropic drugs (toxic tablets, LSD and so forth), as well as 33 kilograms of peyote.

Mendiola Cerecero stated that 34 laboratories where heroin was processed were dismantled and 756 shoulder weapons, 850 hand guns and 68,337 cartridges were seized from the arrested.

Also placed at the disposal of the MPF were 187 land vehicles (autos, trucks, trailers and so forth), 21 air carriers, especially Cessna light planes, and a boat which was intercepted on the Caribbean coast of Mexico loaded with marihuana and other drugs, coming from South America and bound for the United States where the cargo was to be distributed to members of an international gang. Members of the PJF and the Mexican Navy participated.

Also, as part of the campaign against drug trafficking, the experts and pilots of the air section of the office of the attorney general destroyed 25,644 poppy fields covering 1,933 hectares. Similarly, 9,948 marihuana fields covering 514 hectares were destroyed. Chemical defoliants were used for this purpose last year.

From the gangs of traffickers that were broken up--382 in all--5,570 Mexicans were arrested who were involved in these crimes against public health as well as 214 foreigners of British, Canadian, United States, Colombian, Peruvian and Ecuadorian nationalities.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

SICILIA'S HENCHMAN FOUND HANGED IN HIS CELL

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 20 Dec 78 p 12-A

[Text] The Cuban Jose Egosi Vejar, member of the international gang of drug traffickers to which Alberto Sicilia Falcon belonged, was found dead in his cell at the Santa Martha Acatitla prison.

Egosi Vejar entered the prison on 19 June 1977 for public health crimes, specifically drug trafficking, according to file No 20/3688/78, of which Victor Manuel Camara is the custodian.

Dr Oscar Fernandez, the Federal District Penintentiary doctor, was of the opinion that death was due to anoxia (asphyxia) and the body showed signs of nosebleed and cyanosis at the front of the neck.

Egosi Vejar's body was found yesterday morning hung by a sheet from a crossbar and everything pointed to suicide but the initial investigations by the Judicial Police [PJ] indicate that he was killed by members of the drug trafficking gang.

Egosi Vejar was always considered Sicilia Falcon's right arm. He was one of those who managed to escape from the old Lecumberri jail through a tunnel, together with Sicilia Falcon and Carlos Suali Bravo--the latter still at large--in 1976.

The guards said that the body was hanging by a white sheet and that to all appearances he had committed suicide.

The theory held up to yesterday by the chiefs of several police organizations was that the gang that controlled the prison strangled him to death.

According to the police it was proven that Egosi Vejar maintained strong ties with international drug traffickers even in prison from where he succeeded in communicating with them.

It was said in the District Police office that the deceased had many friends who had left Cuba and now live in Miami, Florida.

The body was sent to the morgue of the 20th Police Station and today it will be moved to the coroner's office.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

PRISON DIRECTOR ACCUSED OF TRAFFICKING

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Jan 79 p 27-A

[Article by EXCELSIOR correspondent Salvador Aguilar]

[Text] Ciudad Juarez, Chih., 3 Jan--Anastasio Delgado Astorga, warden of the penitentiary, was pointed out by the prisoners and guards of the establishment as the person responsible for the traffic of drugs, liquor and food which takes place in the prison.

Prisoner Alejandro Ortega Gaza, in a complaint signed by 540 prisoners and 18 guards, made this known.

The complainants assert that Tacho (as they call Delgado Astorga), when he took office 6 months ago, named as foreman his friend the drug trafficker Martiniano Alejandro Nevares who escaped from the prison on 31 December, and now he is trying to replace him with the prisoner Ruben Ortiz.

The guards assert that Anastasio Delgado makes these appointments in spite of the fact that by law no convict can exercise authority inside the prison.

PJ agents Juan Moreno and Juan Jose Flores, who yesterday visited the prison, stated that prisoners "pampered" by the warden control things inside the prison.

Delgado Astorga also was accused of charging a fee of 30 dollars a week per call, of closing the school in the jail and of not allowing social workers to enter.

9204
CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Lima, 31 Jan (EFE)--Margarita Collazos, 34, alias "La Macaria," her brother Jeremias, alias "Lulu," and several of their accomplices have been arrested for trafficking in cocaine. The arrests were made in Huaraz, Ancash Department, north of Lima. In addition, a total of five laboratories for cocaine processing were discovered. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1714 GMT 31 Jan 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER CAPTURED--The police have arrested international drug trafficker Jose Vicente Rincon Rangel, 39, also known as the king of marihuana, who was found in possession of nearly 1 million bolivares worth of marihuana. Rincon Rangel, who traveled frequently to Colombia to buy the drug, is reportedly the main supplier for Tachira State and most of Venezuela's central region. A national search is currently on for his accomplice. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2055 GMT 30 Jan 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN POLICE DRUGS UNIT CHIEF COMMENTS ON TRENDS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Jan 79 part III p 11

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen and Rie Ernst Madsen]

[Text] The extremely rich financiers who are presumed to be behind the narcotics traffic are encountering keen competition from ordinary Danes who, in this field, have discovered the possibility of making easy, tax-free money by importing narcotics for the Danish market.

At present, several of them are in custody or have been sentenced. They are quite ordinary citizens who have got together in a so-called business co-operation, usually in groups of seven to eight people.

They each contribute a certain amount of money to a pool and dispatch a courier. A trip to Morocco, Turkey or the Far East may be financed at a rather low cost, and nobody is ruined financially if they do not succeed in bringing into the country a quantity of the highly dangerous narcotics.

Easy to Finance

"At the moment, we have quite a few people imprisoned in connection with a major case. They are school teachers, plumbers, business people, students. In short, people from all walks of life and income brackets. As a matter of fact, it is quite easy to finance a 'shopping trip' for narcotics. The most important thing to a group is that they can trust one another a hundred percent," said P. M. Gauguin, assistant commissioner and chief of the Copenhagen Police drugs unit.

When the courier comes back, the drugs are distributed to the abusers in the area covered by the organization in question. The accounts are usually settled once a month. "Wages" are then paid, and a courier is dispatched again. The only difference is that, this time, they probably can afford buying a larger quantity.

"It is easy money, and it is doubtful if we shall be able to stop the traffic completely and find the ring leaders in all the cases. Usually the one who is apprehended shields the others and gives strange explanations of how he or she financed the trip alone," said P. M. Gauguin.

In the opinion of the assistant commissioner, Copenhagen is primarily a transit station, i.e. an intermediate link in the transport of narcotics to other West European countries and to Canada.

"A certain amount is, of course, seized, but the smugglers continue to invent new and ingenious methods of concealing their drugs, and a large number of narcotics exchanges have now been moved to smaller towns from which the narcotics are then distributed," said P. M. Gauguin.

Why is it that there are so many repetitive offenders among the narcotics smugglers apprehended in Denmark?

"This must probably be viewed against the background of the country's relatively low maximum and minimum penalties and the general living conditions of prisoners in Danish prisons. It is as if some hashish dealers and smugglers regard a stay in prison as a holiday.

"They may get a longer sentence, but after a few years they are paroled and able to start all over again. At the same time, they often have their finances and connections in order, so that they can quickly reach the standard of living they had before their imprisonment.

"When they are not in prison, they have a lot of money at their disposal. They lead a life of luxury with expensive habits, big cars, costly restaurant visits, etc. All of this is something they can return to quickly when released. That is why they do not take a prison stay too seriously," said P. M. Gauguin.

The assistant commissioner is of the opinion that Denmark ought to have the same maximum and minimum penalties as Norway and Sweden, which have up to 10 years' imprisonment for smuggling of all kinds of narcotics, including hashish.

"In Denmark the penalty is up to 6 years' imprisonment where it is a question of smuggling or selling hashish, and then it does not matter if it is a question of several tons of hashish.

"It is my opinion that we ought to have the same penal legislation for narcotics cases in all the Nordic countries. Denmark and Holland have the most liberal legislations in this respect, and it is also these two countries that have the biggest narcotics problems in Europe," said Gauguin.

In 1977 we had 70 deaths in Denmark in consequence of narcotics abuse. The Copenhagen Police drugs unit estimates that the figure for 1978 will be between 80 and 85.

These are the deaths in which the police have been involved. We do not know how many die in hospitals around the country with narcotics abuse as a contributory cause.

One of the most frequent causes of death in narcotics circles are overdoses, but, in addition, many addicts die in hospitals around the country of hepatitis and other complications," said P.M. Gauguin.

Also Cocaine

In the cases of most kinds of drugs, the quantities of drugs seized in 1978 are considerably larger than in the previous year.

In the Copenhagen area alone, 750 kg of hashish, 40,000 morphine pills and 7 kg of heroin were seized. In addition, cocaine is now slowly appearing on the Danish market. It is extracted from the leaves of the coca shrub in South America and is shipped via Spain and France to Denmark. Cocaine is at least as dangerous as heroin. As far as its cost is concerned, it is in the same price bracket as the "less expensive" heroin 3, which costs 1,000 kroner per gram. At present, heroin 4 fetches as much as 10,000 kroner per gram.

The extremely dangerous drug heroin 4 is often diluted up to 12 times, among other things, with citric acid. If injected pure into the body, it will kill the user.

In several cases where narcotics addicts have died of overdoses, the police have been in doubt whether it was a case of wilful murder.

Nobody can ascertain whether the victim used his own syringe and thus caused his own death, or whether the death was caused by a murderer forcing a syringe into the victim's body. An obvious reason for getting rid of a narcotics addict would be that he would, in some cases, know too much about the ring leaders who would probably be causing his death sooner or later anyway.

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DENMARK

COPENHAGEN'S NEW METHADONE CLINICS OPPOSED BY MOST EXPERTS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 5 Jan 79 p 7

[Article by Lasse Ellegaard]

[Excerpts] The decision by the Copenhagen City Council to set up three temporary methadone clinics has created fears among physicians and therapists that the Danish narcotics policy will change toward the less expensive and easier solution with the so-called "methadone maintenance," but so far it is being denied that something of the kind is on its way.

On 2 January, the social welfare mayor of the Copenhagen municipality, Pelle Jarmer, opened three temporary methadone clinics in the metropolitan area, and this gave rise to the reopening of the discussion on methods of treatment and solutions to the problems of the so-called "hard narcotics addicts." To such an extent that the government liaison committee on narcotics and alcohol abuse met already on 3 January to discuss the situation. The meeting came about after the National Health Service, in a letter of eight lines, requested the "evaluation" of the liaison committee on "methadone maintenance for severely addicted narcotics abusers."

The three clinics which are to operate for 6 months under the guidance of Preben Freitag, chief physician, have been opened in the hope of solving the problems which were left unsolved when last October the National Health Service was compelled to take action against the enormous quantities of methadone prescribed by the "methadone physician" Ole Hjortø to a group of 170 patients. Hjortø prescribed up to four times the normal dosage for that kind of treatment. He did not allow his patients to mention the treatment, let alone criticize it in statements to the press, and he made it a condition of the treatment that the narcotics addicts changed from health insurance group I to group II. This meant to him not only increased profits but also a larger practice.

The methadone was mailed C.O.D., so that Hjortø needed not have physical contact with his patients. When this traffic had gone on for up to 2 years, the National Health Service stepped in after numerous requests and later on warnings to the physician. In the fall, they were thus left with 170 narcotics addicts who were panic-stricken at the prospect of a discontinuation of the methadone flow. In haste, three emergency clinics were set up, and it is these emergency clinics which have now been replaced by the "temporary clinics."

Against Methadone Clinics

The problem now is that the majority of the experts are opposed to setting up methadone clinics which are to operate for such a long period of time. According to physicians, psychiatrists and therapists, methadone, which is a synthetic preparation with the same effects as narcotics and, incidentally, with the same side effects, can only be used for treatment of narcotics addicts during a short period of time. The addicts are given the substance for a period of 10-14 days, after which time the actual treatment can be started, involving the services of social workers and physicians.

This method of treatment was adopted as a principle in the so-called "Blue Report" of 1973 which forms the basis of the Danish narcotics policy. Until the opening of the municipal clinics, psychiatrists as well as therapists were opposed to any prolonged methadone treatment because it is in conflict with these principles and because it is feared that the "temporary" arrangement will gradually be replaced by a permanent one.

There was thus disagreement in the agency under the Copenhagen municipality which is called "the methadone joint council" and in which physicians, psychiatrists, therapists and municipal politicians discussed the problem in the course of November and December. The psychiatrists proposed that five small emergency clinics be set up which, for one thing, would be staffed sufficiently for narcotics addicts to get the proper treatment in addition to the methadone treatment, and which, for the other, would limit the use of methadone in such a way that the patients or the clients, as they are also called, could be without drugs in less than a year, at the most. This proposal emerged in a commentary in POLITIKEN by Professor Fini Schulsinger, chief psychiatrist at the Copenhagen Municipal Hospital, who, at the same time, took the opportunity to call Pelle Jarmer's decision "odd."

Dr. Peter Ege, who works at the treatment center Club 47 on Amager, pointed out in Political Review (344) that the American experience with methadone does not seem to indicate that the crime rate goes down with methadone treatment. Nor have they been able to ascertain a decline in heroin abuse. Peter Schiøler, a narcotics consultant in the Ministry of Education, has, moreover, stated that the Americans are in the process of abandoning the philosophy of methadone maintenance as a link in the fight against crime and drug addiction. "While approximately 60 percent of the narcotics addicts who were in treatment a few years ago were on methadone maintenance, the figure has now dropped to 17 percent," said Peter Schiøler, and he added, "Besides, the United States is one of the countries we can learn from in this area. That is why I feel that if the Danish narcotics policy is to be changed, it should rather be changed in the direction of a tightening of the principles which were incorporated in the Blue Report of 1973 and which oppose the use of methadone for more than 3 weeks, at the most."

Problem of Liaison Committee

The matter now rests more or less with the liaison committee which is composed of representatives of the ministries dealing with narcotics problems

as well as a number of expert consultants and physicians from the National Health Service, and it will be known that H. E. Knipschildt is heading the committee. This group will now continue the work on the matter.

The task of the committee is to be an advisory organ for the politicians at Christiansborg who, in the last instance, will take a position as to which forms of treatment will be used. At the meeting last Wednesday two proposals were presented -- each of them with the same purpose, viz. to make the liaison committee adhere to the treatment policy pursued thus far, and thus constituting an official rejection of the initiative taken by the Copenhagen municipality which, in its turn, was brought about by Dr. Ole Hjortø's provocative "treatment policy."

He is known as an advocate of prolonged methadone treatments, which has made sceptics even more sceptical.

"I have constantly been working for an arrangement enabling patients to be treated with methadone beyond the 3 weeks that were fixed," said Preben Freitag. He added, "I am pleased with this project even if it is for 6 months only because it will mean that patients are getting the possibility of returning to a completely normal life."

Freitag admitted that methadone can be addictive but added that if no other drugs are taken together with it, the patient can lead a completely normal life with this dependence in his body. He also pointed to other American findings showing that methadone treatments have been effective.

Nevertheless, the Danish Social Workers' Society has advised its members, for the time being, not to take up employment at the three clinics and, if they should still do so, to make certain reservations at the appointment. This has had the effect that the one social worker who was appointed did not start working.

"We must have an explanation of the conditions in a discussion next Friday morning with the municipality. Till then, we have advised our members not to take up employment. We are not either too enthusiastic about that form of treatment," said the president of the society, Bjørn Christensen.

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FINLAND

COURT SENTENCES 36 FOR DRUG CRIMES, 19 FINED

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT 20 Dec 78 p 8

[Text] The municipal court of Helsinki started to clear a big backlog of drug cases. A trial that began on Wednesday was not completed until after midnight.

The court sentenced a total of 36 people for committing drug crimes. Nine defendants were sentenced to prison for more than 1 year; two of them were sentenced as young criminals. Hearing the cases of 25 defendants will be continued.

The court sentenced drug smugglers, agents and pushers. The most severe sentence, 2 years and 2 months, was given to a 19-year-old stockroom worker who was sentenced as a young criminal. He was guilty of smuggling drugs and selling morphine, amphetamines, LSD, hashish and opium.

Twenty-one-year-old tour manager Jaakko Sarstrom was sentenced to prison for 1 year and 8 months for acting as an agent in drug sales. Musician Pauli Peltonen who had smuggled 25 grams of morphine powder from India was given a prison term of 1 year and 4 months.

An 18-year-old unskilled youth was put on probation for 1 year and 9 months for smuggling LSD. The first time he had smuggled 400 pills and the second time more than 100 pills. His sister, a 19-year-old hospital employee, was sentenced to prison for 1 year and 1 month for complicity in acquiring drugs in Amsterdam.

Two couples were sentenced for smuggling from Morocco cannabis oil which they had prepared themselves.

Stevodore Tuomo Multanen was given a prison term of 1 year and 3 months for smuggling cannabis oil; his friend, a 22-year-old cook, was put on probation for 1 year and 2 months. The two women in the group were sentenced to prison for less than 1 year. In addition, two agents were sentenced to prison for 1 year.

A total of 19 people were fined.

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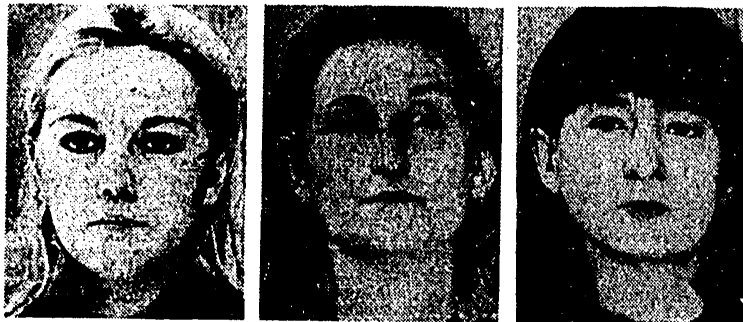
ITALY

COCAINE DRUG RING BUST

Milan IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 19 Dec 78 p 17

[Excerpt] 40 gr. of cocaine found by Squadra Mobile on Via Cesariano. Murder trail leads to drug cache; three women and a rag magnate arrested.

The trail of the double murder of Liliana Racano and Giovanni Moramarco, whose bullet-riddled bodies were discovered on 3 September 1978 where they had been tossed into a field bordering the access ramp to the Milan-Genoa Autostrade, led the Squadra Mobile to the discovery of a drug ring. Five people were arrested, one of them a businessman, Andrea Finzi, 26, of Piazza della Repubblica 25, is co-owner with his brother (who has nothing to do with this arrest) of a rag business employing some 200 workers.



Arrested: Piera Biasini, Giuseppina Portalupi, and Dina Azzolini

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The young businessman, arrested for possession of a firearm without a permit and charged with conspiring to sell narcotics, was cornered by Warrant Officer Caria and Sgts Mavilla, Pecoraro, and Lunardi in an apartment at 9 Via Cesariano where, according to police, drug trafficking was going on. Investigators also handcuffed the owners of the apartment, Fulvio Ferrari, 37, and his companion, Giuseppina Portalupi, 41, and two other women: Dina Azzolini, 39, of 20 Via Columella, who works as a hairdresser on Via della Spiga, and Piera Alice Biasini, 30, of 12 Via Degli Imbriani, formerly the mistress of Giorgio Monaci, one of the top men in the Vallanzasca gang.

Ms Biasini, found in possession of 10 grams of cocaine, was immediately arrested on charges of narcotics selling. Once in the apartment, police arrested its owners, Ms Azzolini, and the young rag magnate. The first two, caught in possession of 50 grams of cocaine, were arrested on charges of possession of narcotics with intent to sell. Similar charges were lodged against Ms Azzolini.

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ITALY

ARREST OF FIVE DRUG PEDDLERS

Milan 11. CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 24 Dec 78 p 16

[Excerpt] Carabinieri arrest SIP technician with a kilo of heroin in his tool kit, nab two engineers and a pair of Thai dealers.

The Carabinieri drug squad on Via Moscova bagged a big one at the end of a 2-month investigation: they arrested five drug pushers and seized a kilo of Thai heroin valued at 600 million lire. Held for the district attorney were electronics engineer Luciano Bertoli, 35, of 21 Via Inama; an SIP technician, Mario Scortegagna, 21, and his brother Paolo, unemployed (who told Carabinieri that he had a degree in engineering), of 1 Via de Monte, and two traffickers from Bangkok: Prasoet Sirithon, 35, and Scatta Podet, 31.

According to Carabinieri, the Thais had brought the heroin from their country to Milan. "A large amount" -- the investigators said, "enough to inflate the market" and send street prices for this drug down considerably.

When the traffickers from Bangkok arrived last Tuesday at Linate, investigators moved in to trap the two foreigners in Bertoli's house. The drugs the two Thais had brought with them, however, were not to be found in the engineer's house.

The Carabinieri moved on to the SIP technician's home,



Luciano Bertoli

Mario Scortegagna

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and, when they inspected the company Bianchina he used, came upon a metal box in which a kilo of heroin had been hidden. When they searched his rooms, however, they found 6 million lire and \$2,000 hidden away. Another 500 grams of heroin were found later in the residence of his brother, Paolo. The operation is not yet completed, and further developments are expected within a matter of days.

In other action, the Carabinieri drug squad, working with their Verona colleagues, arrested a young drug dealer, 20-year-old Domenico Battaglia, of 35 Via Longarone, already under indictment for armed robbery. Battaglia was jailed by the Verona Carabinieri for possession of a gram of heroin, a 38-caliber special revolver, and 6 million lire, his earnings from earlier sales of heroin.

In the course of the search of Battaglia's house, investigators came upon another 221 grams of heroin in a closet, along with scales and measuring cups and a 357-caliber magnum revolver.

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ITALY

EIGHT DOSES OF HEROIN SEIZED

Milan IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 14 Dec 78 p 16

[Excerpt] Two sisters, surprised by police as they were distributing drugs, were captured night before last in Piazza Vetra, Milan. The women arrested are Daniela and Vania De Cristoforo, aged 28 and 22 respectively, of Via Forze Armate 327. In their bright-colored ski socks, police found eight doses of heroin, already packed in small envelopes for street sale.



Vania De Cristoforo

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ITALY

DRUGS SEIZED, FIVE ARRESTS MADE AT AIRPORT

Rome L'UNITÀ in Italian 24 Dec 78 p 14

[Excerpt] Heroin, hashish, and marijuana valued at 1.5 billion lire seized. 50-kilo hoard of drugs found at Fiumicino.

Heroin, hashish, and marijuana -- 47 kilos of drugs in all -- with an estimated value of better than 1.5 billion lire, plus 5 arrests: that was the haul from three separate drug investigations conducted almost simultaneously by the treasury men and the Fiumicino airport customs men.

The first to fall into the trap were two Tanzanian nationals: Sinann Ibrahim Hassan, 27, and Ibrahim Hassan Shiwani, 60. The pair was arrested shortly after the discovery of 35 kilos of hashish hidden in the false bottoms of two suitcases that had been checked aboard a Pan American flight from Karachi to Lisbon. In the course of the routine check by the narcotics office of the Rome District Attorney's office, the two suitcases were noticed because of the strange odor coming from them. When the drugs had been found, the Treasury men started a patient search for the owners of the baggage. They turned out to be the two Tanzanians who, disguised as British pilots and carrying fake passports, were about to board a plane for Lisbon, but not the same plane the hashish had been checked on.

While the Tanzanian couriers were being arrested, two more people fell into the narcotics squad trap: a couple from Rome, whose identity has not yet been revealed because the investigation is still in progress. In the false bottom of a large tote bag and hidden in what appeared to be a package of cotton, police found 1.1 kilos of 80-percent-pure heroin, enough to make around 360,000 fixes.

When first arrested, the couple tried to pass themselves off as Argentine nationals, but careful checks of their passports re-

vealed that their passports and documents were fake, and the couple eventually admitted their true identity.

The two Italians had arrived from Bangkok aboard a Thai Air flight. As they were waiting to get into the baggage claim area, the men in charge of the baggage conveyor belt spotted something funny, and decided to make a thorough search of the suspicious tote bag. Having found the heroin in the bottom of the bag, they proceeded to conduct a thorough search of its owners. Hidden in a sanitary pad they found the rest of the drug shipment.

The third operation led to the arrest of a Ghana national, Ady Mensah Brown, 24, and to the seizure of 11 kilos of marijuana. The drug, flown in from Accra, was hidden inside five wooden chessboards, into which false bottoms had been fitted. In this case the marijuana was destined for Warsaw, the city in which Brown's flight was scheduled to make a stop.

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--About 38 kilograms of powdered hashish was discovered in a car that was parked in front of the Hamidiye gendarmerie station near the Mahmudiye District of Eskisehir. Two persons were taken into custody in connection with the hashish. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 79 TA]

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END