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JPRS L/8868

16 January 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 3/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DRUG PROBLEM IMMENSE--The federal police chief, Sir Colin Woods, says Australia has a deeply rooted drug problem of immense proportions. Speaking in Canberra, he said that as much as 1,200 kilograms of heroin might have been imported this year, netting drug traffickers possibly 110 million American dollars. Sir Colin Woods said the community could not allow this scale of crime to continue. He said there would be more cooperation than ever between federal and state police in the fight against crime bosses who maintained an uninterrupted flow of narcotics. One aspect of this would be the establishment of a national crime intelligence center with links to state intelligence cells. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 5300



BURMA

POLICE IN MOHNYIN SEIZE BURIED OPIUM

Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 9 Dec 79 p 4 BK

[Text] Mohnyin, 26 November--Commander U Hla Myint of Hopin people's police station and team, accompanied by people's councillors as witnesses, searched a house where opium smuggled in bulk through jungle routes is being distributed at 1100 on 24 November and seized 23 packages of raw opium weighing 22.6 viss (1 viss equals 3.6 lbs), worth about 100,000 kyat. Owners of the opium were also arrested.

Owner of the house is 70-year old Daw An Bran Lu of Natgyigon ward, Hopin, Kachin State, and owners of the opium are Khan Da Naw--son-in-law of Daw An Bran Lu--An Tan Khan alias Naw Maing of Namhkam, Northern Shan State, and Saing Thet alias Yone Te of Bhamo.

The opium was found hidden underground in four big earthen pots and covered by the body of a cart underneath the house of Daw An Bran Lu. Some earthen pots were found empty as opium hidden in the pots have already been sold.

Hopin police have taken action against them under Sections 6 (B), 10 (B) and 11 (of the Narcotic Drugs Law).



Twenty-three packages of raw opium seized from the house of Daw An Bran Lu of Natgyigon Ward, Hopin, seen together with the owners at Hopin police station.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED IN SOUTH OKKALAPA--Rangoon, 8 Dec--Inspector of Police U Tha U of the Rangoon Division Crimes Prevention Squad and team and Station Commander U Aung Kyaing of the South Okkalapa police station and team yesterday evening searched the room of U Myat Tun on the upper floor of building NO 363, Thumingala Road, South Okkalapa, and seized 10 packages of heroin worth 5,000 kyat. Later, they searched Ko Nyunt Thein, who was found at "Thein U" tea shop, No 1027 Thumingala Road, and seized 5 packages of heroin worth 2,500 kyat. Both of them were arrested and charges have been filed under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 9 Dec 79 p 7 BK]

CSO: 5300

INDIA

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SMUGGLER ARREST--Bombay, Dec. 6. An allegedly notorious international drug smuggler, Harikishan Ajwani, eluding an international dragnet, was arrested in Bombay on Wednesday and remanded to judicial custody by the Additional Metropolitan Magistrate, Mr A. C. Velkar on Thursday. Ajwani was charged with smuggling 2,227 kg of hashish valued at Rs 66.81 lakhs, out of India, concealed in false bottoms of two cars to Australia. The Customs Collector, Mr M. V. Dolas, told the court there was an International Court arrest warrant against Ajwani for smuggling drugs. He said according to investigations carried out by the West German drugs enforcement authorities, Ajwani had purchased two Mercedes camper vans in Berlin and used them to illegally smuggle drugs in their hollow frames through India.--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Dec 79 p 5]

PILLOW STUFFED WITH GANJA SEIZED--Madras, Dec. 14--It was a pillow with a difference. Instead of cotton, there was ganja weighing 3.5 kg. stuffed inside with a velvet cover and wrapped in a bedsheet. A railway passenger, Basheer (35) of Washermanpet, who was carrying the pillow, was nabbed by the Madras Central station railway police on Thursday as he alighted from the Howrah Express and passed through the exit gate according to police. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Dec 79 p 12]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

VOLUNTARY BAN ON MAORI DRUG-TAKING APPLAUDED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Drug Rahui May Point the Way"]

[Text]

**HOW TO** impress upon our young people the tragic potential posed by drug-taking is one of our greatest social problems.

That we are not getting the message across is evidenced by the day-to-day Court appearances on drug related charges by young men and women from a wide cross-section of the community.

Some have been found in possession of drugs; others have "graduated" to the filthy trade of peddling the drugs. Some of the pedlars are operating in a small way; others are in the "big time."

The series of articles by the "Auckland Star" drug investigation team, which have been appearing in the "Post", has provided a stark picture of Christopher Martin Johnstone's transformation from being an Auckland shop assistant to his emergence as the notorious "Mr Asia" — a scenario culminating in the discovery of his body, shot in the head and handless, in a quarry pool in Lancashire.

It is a frightening story of degradation and greed.

That there will be more "Mr Asias" as long as the demand exists for drugs is a certainty. Mr L G Benjamin, a Canadian delegate to the current

Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Wellington, took a highly pessimistic view of the situation in a panel discussion on drugs. He pronounced that if every drug pedlar in the world was tried, convicted and hanged, they would be replaced within a few weeks.

The Police in New Zealand have made significant progress in winking out some of the top echelon of our country's drug traffickers, but it is important that their efforts should be matched by similar determined moves to snuff out the demand for drugs. The conference this week discussed how much could be achieved in preventing the growth of drug habits among the young by persuading them to join recreational clubs and to take part in community services.

There has been less than complete success when this approach has been adopted in regard to other social problems affecting youth. It may well be that the drug menace requires different approaches, and the Maori community, thanks to an ancient tradition, has been presented with an approach which many well-wishers are watching with interest. There is to be a voluntary ban on Maori drug-taking, imposed through the Maori rahui ritual. The ban has been initiated by Dr Sidney Mead, Victoria University's Professor

of Maori, and will come into effect with a series of special church services around the country tomorrow.

It is an exercise that is worth putting into effect, and encouragement will be drawn from the fact that the Wellington Secondary Schools Council has expressed its support for the rahui, coupled with the hope that other non-Maori groups will also give their backing to it.

If it succeeds, the Maoris will have demonstrated that pride in their traditions can conquer a scourge that is affecting the whole world.

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS, OPIUM RECOVERED--Samundari, Dec. 4--Twenty-six grams of opium and 68 grams charas was recovered from a shopkeeper, Allah Ditta, at village Khai. He is booked under the Shariat Act.--PPI [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 5 Dec p 10]

RS. 2.75 CRORE CHARAS BURNT--Karachi, Dec. 5--About 1,900 kilogram of charas worth about Rs. 2.75 crore was destroyed by burning it in the presence of a magistrate. The contraband charas was hauled last year from Sukkur.--APP. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 6 Dec 79 p 10]

SIX HELD FOR DEALING--Multan, Dec. 7--Six men--Abdul Rashid, Shafi Mohammad, Boota, Jammal Ali, Mohammad Shafi and Abdul Majid--have been arrested on the charge of dealing in narcotics. Charas weighing 300 grams was recovered from the accused. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 8 Dec 79 p 5]

CHARAS SEIZED--Peshawar, Dec. 8--The Customs authorities yesterday seized about twelve maunds of contraband charas, worth over rupees four lakhs near Lachi on Kobat-Bannu Road. Customs sources said that the contraband charas was concealed in secret cavities of two motor cars. Four occupants of the vehicles have been arrested and car Nos. 065-394 and LEH 2869 have been impounded. The seizure was made during special Nakabandi, arranged by a Customs contingent, under supervision of Superintendent Customs Intelligence Mr Nur Khan Niazi following reports of possible attempt to smuggle out the contraband charas. It is reported that the accused, who are allegedly members of an international narcotics racketters, were transporting the commodity abroad through clandestine sea routes.--APP. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 79 p 4]

TWO RECEIVE FINE, IMPRISONMENT--Malik Taj Mohammad Khan, son of Malik Muzaffar Khan and Naeem Butt, son of Sadiq Butt, were tried here on Tuesday by the Summary Military Court No 27 under Clauses (8) and (89) of Section 156 (1) of Customs Act 1969 for keeping contraband charas and opium in their possession. Both the accused were found guilty and awarded punishment to suffer one year rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,00,000.00 each. Seventy-two kilograms charas to be destroyed in the presence of the court while 138 grams raw opium and two suitcases recovered from them to be confiscated to the state. However, a sum of Rs. 1775.00 and one wrist watch recovered from Malik Taj Mohammad Khan be returned to him. [Text] [Peshawar KHAYBER MAIL in English 19 Dec 79 p 1]

OPIUM SEIZURE--Multan: The police in a surprise raid have seized about 700 tolas opium worth Rs 85,000 from the possession of an excontractor of Intoxicants in Muzaffargarh in Multan Division.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 23 Dec 79 p 7]

OPIUM HAUL--Quetta, Dec 19: The customs staff today seized the largest quantity of contraband opium weighing 7152 kgs ever hauled in the history of Pakistan after a dramatic and hectic hide and seek with the smugglers on the Quetta-Naushki Road; about 50 miles from here. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 20 Dec 79 p 1]

FIFTEEN KILO CHARAS SEIZED: 2 HELD--The CIA police have arrested two persons and seized from their possession 15 kilo of charas worth Rs. 10,000 here yesterday. According to details, the CIA was informed that some persons residing in Masoom Shah Colony, Chanesar Goth, were involved in the smuggling of charas. They bring it from upcountry by train and smuggle it out. However, the CIA made a raid and caught accused Sultan Shah and Sher Afzal red-handed with 15 kilos charas. A case has been registered against the accused persons and further investigations are in progress.--PPI [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 29 Dec 79 p 5]

THIRTY KILOS CHARAS SEIZED--The Sea Customs seized 30 kilos of charas and arrested two foreign nationals at the Karachi Airport during the last week of December. In one case 16 kilos of charas was recovered from the baggage of a British national, Brian Robertson, when he was about to leave the International Departure Lounge for boarding a foreign airliner for UK. According to Customs sources the accused had visited Pakistan several times in the past and had always avoided clearance by the Immigration at the Karachi Airport before leaving Pakistan on each occasion. They believed that the accused had been carrying charas out of Pakistan on each visit. In another case one Mehdi Kamal was arrested after his charas weighing 14 kilos was recovered from his baggage at the International Departure Lounge on Dec 30. The accused, who is also a foreign national, told the Customs officials that he was a student of Economics in UK. He was leaving for London. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 1 Jan 80 p 5]

SEIZURE OF OPIUM, CANNABIS--Baluchistan customs authorities have seized over 7,000 kgs of opium and cannabis from a tanker. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK]

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PHILIPPINES

WARNING GIVEN ON FAKE DRUGS IN MARKET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Dec 79 p 40

[Text] Faked prohibited drugs are out in the blackmarket and the Constabulary Anti-Narcotics unit (CANU) warned users against their instant and destructive side effects.

Senior Agent Zonano Aragon, officer-in-charge of Canu-Pasay detachment, said large dosage could lead to temporary deafness to severe stomach pain and migraine.

Aragon said enterprising drug pushers are producing fake drugs to augment the dwindling genuine supplies.

He said supplies have become scarce as Brig. Gen. Bienvenido Felix, CANU chief, ordered the intensification of the drive against drug abuse.

Most of the buyers of the fake drugs are foreign nationals staying in big hotels and young students eager to make "trip" but are unable to tell the difference between the real and the substitute.

Aragon said Cortal and Kremil-S could easily pass as Mogadon tablets by careful scrapping of the brand names and replacing them with "two eyes," Mogadon's logo.

He said that for Tricodin the substitute is a mixture of Cohistan and Corex cough syrups.

For Indotussin, the CANU official said pushers are using Indotussin-D, an over-the-counter drug.

"Even the tiny lizard's eggs are painted red to look like Valoron capsule," he said.--(J.R.)

GSO: 5300



PHILIPPINES

MARIHUANA SEEDLINGS, PLANTS DESTROYED

Mainla BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 79 p 9

[Article by Romeo C. Chan]

[Text] Davao City, Dec. 12--The PC in South Cotabato destroyed this week some 10,000 marijuana seedlings and uprooted a total of 413 fully-grown trees in what is considered the biggest catch in Mindanao this year.

Lt. Col. Honesto Bumanglag, South Cotabato provincial commander, said in a report to Brig. Gen. Federico D. Navarro, 11th PC regional commander, that his men discovered the farm in Altikan, a secluded barangay in Malungon, South Cotabato.

Processed marijuana leaves being peddled to students in Davao city, Gen. Santos, Kidapawan in North Cotabato and in Digos, Davao del Sur were believed to have come from the farm.

The farm is about six kilometers from the nearest road in the barangay and could only be reached by foot, Bumanglag said.

The farm was being tended by a certain Antero Arellano, his wife, Ortencia, and sons Danilo and Mamerto, who were arrested and charged with violations of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972 before the Malungon municipal court.

The plants were being cultivated in a hilly portion of the land owned by the Arellanos, Bumanglag said.

The discovery came after one Darryl Bamilion, 15, a student in Gen. Santos city was arrested by the PC under Sgt. Gapul Hadjiral in possession of marijuana leaves.

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CANADA

## HASHISH TRIAL ENDS WITH TWO CONVICTIONS, NO DEFENDANTS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 18 Dec 79 p 4

[Article by Vianney Carriere]

[Text]

A drug trial that began last September for seven people charged with conspiring to traffic in more than two tons of hashish ended yesterday with sentences of 14 and three years passed against two of the conspirators but no one left in the prisoner's box.

The number of accused dwindled because of guilty pleas, illness or accident, and finally the disappearance of two of the accused. Mr. Justice Allan Hollingworth of the Ontario Supreme Court told a bewildered jury a couple of weeks ago that the case began to remind him of Agatha Christie's murder mystery Ten Little Indians in which the protagonists vanish one by one.

The jury took less than an hour yesterday to return verdicts of guilty against Michel Elias Saikaly, 47, an Ottawa restaurant owner, and Nicolas Saikaly, 35, a dishwasher Judge Hollingworth described as "a pathetic figure, somewhat like a faithful dog to Michel."

Neither of the two men, who have been out on bail with the other five accused since the trial began, have been seen since mid-October. It wasn't until a month

later that Judge Hollingworth formally found that they had disappeared.

The accused — six men and a woman — first went on trial in Ottawa on Sept. 4, charged with conspiring to import 4,500 pounds of hashish valued at between \$4-million and \$9-million wholesale and several times that amount on the street.

The trial moved to Toronto on Sept. 19 after Judge Hollingworth had declared a mistrial and granted a request for a change of venue because of publication by The Ottawa Citizen and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. of some of the pre-trial proceedings.

On trial when the court convened in Toronto as well as Michel and Nicolas Saikaly were: Dorothy Saikaly, 40, Michel's wife; Hafiz Saikali, 30, a cook; Michael Victor Thornton, 28, a businessman; Souhiel Saikely, 46, a businessman; and Richard Bosada, 40, a lawyer. All the accused were from the Ottawa area.

The members of the jury were selected on Sept. 24, and told they would not be needed for a month while the lawyers argued about

the admissibility of evidence including a large number of tapes of intercepted conversations.

According to the theory of Ottawa Crown attorney Gerald McCracken, the conspiracy, which began in early 1977, involved a scheme whereby the 4,500 pounds of hashish was to be brought by ship from Lebanon to the port of New York disguised as bars of soap. From New York, the drugs were to be distributed across Canada and the United States.

Souhiel Saikely, against whom Mr. McCracken says there was little conclusive evidence, changed his plea to guilty before the trial was moved from Ottawa, and was later sentenced to six months by Judge Hollingworth. Next to plead guilty was Hafiz Saikali, described as an errand boy in the conspiracy. He was sentenced to 15 months on Nov. 19.

On Nov. 21, Mr. Thornton pleaded guilty and was remanded to next Jan. 18 for sentencing.

A week later, Mr. Bosada, who suffered from recurrent illness caused by an ulcer, was taken to hospital. The same week Dorothy

Saikaly broke a leg. Judge Hollingworth severed the trials of Mr. Bosada and Mrs. Saikaly from those of the other accused and ordered the trial of the remaining accused — the two men who had disappeared — to proceed.

Mr. McCracken finally opened his case before the jury on Dec. 3, and, with no accused or defence counsel left in the courtroom, closed last Friday.

Sentencing Michel Saikaly to 14 years and Nicolas Saikaly to three years yesterday afternoon, Judge Hollingworth said: "I have presided over many drug trials but never over one of such enormity as this. . . . The crime was of such staggering magnitude it boggles the imagination and it calls for a similar sentence to let others know this will not be tolerated."

CSO: 5320

CANADA

JAIL SENTENCES FOR CONVICTED IN HEROIN SCHEME

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 15 Dec 79 p 5

[Article by Vianney Carriere]

[Text]

Two Toronto men convicted of being participants in an international conspiracy to traffic in heroin were sentenced yesterday to terms of eight years and three years in penitentiary.

Madam Justice Mabel Van Camp imposed what she described as "the lightest sentence possible for this type of offence" — three years — on Luigi DiStefano, a 61-year-old tailor, who, she said, was lured into the conspiracy by his naivety and childlike qualities.

The other man, Nicola Galifi, who Crown attorney Michael Dambrot said was "an executive level member of the conspiracy, the man behind the scenes who called the shots", was sentenced to eight years.

Four other men have already been convicted or have pleaded guilty to participating in the same conspiracy to buy quantities of heroin in Europe and bring it to Canada or the United States for sale on the street. They have been sentenced to penitentiary terms ranging from four to 12 years.

The evidence in the case of Mr. Galifi and Mr. DiStefano linked them to two transactions, one involving five ounces of heroin, the other 10-15 ounces, with a total wholesale value of about \$60,000.

In sentencing Mr. DiStefano, who sobbed loudly from the prisoner's box, Judge Van Camp compared the crime he was convicted of to a fraud by a businessman, but she said it went beyond that because the drug he was involved with "destroys peoples' lives."

Mr. DiStefano, she noted, is a compulsive gambler.

"In some ways he is an actor who puts himself into his roles. In many ways, he is childlike. He saw the conspiracy as a means of getting the funds to pursue his system of gambling in Europe. He is a frightened man. He is a weak man. As a child, he now realizes the consequences of what he has done."

Before she passed sentence on him, Mr. DiStefano told the judge: "I do not know why or how I found myself in this condition. If I had studied the law, I would

have limited myself and thought about it. I did not know because I did not know the law. Now I understand I committed a crime."

According to the evidence, Mr. DiStefano ran a tailor's shop on St. Clair Avenue West, where many people came to talk and pass the time of day while he worked in a back room. Drug traffickers eventually began using the shop as a place to meet. They dropped off or picked up messages there and Mr. DiStefano became involved with them.

Mr. Dambrot said that Mr. Galifi was involved in transactions that had a potential street value of \$250,000. The Crown attorney said that Mr. Galifi, a construction worker, has a good background, but added: "Those are the qualities that would make him useful to a drug syndicate."

There was strong evidence that he was intimately linked to the other members of the conspiracy, Mr. Dambrot said.

The Crown attorney said that the conspiracy and successful deliveries of the drugs could not have been fruitful without the part he played.

In sentencing Mr. Galifi, Judge Van Camp said it was obvious that he took pains to not be directly associated with other conspirators.

"It was certainly not a sophisticated or a well-managed conspiracy," Judge Van Camp said. "If Galifi was making the decisions, he was wise to keep himself as remote as he did . . . His role was to make the decisions as to whether the drugs would be delivered."

The crime Mr. Galifi was convicted of, she said, "was a planned and deliberate offence committed in order to get money by the ruination of the lives of others. There is a complete lack of remorse on his part, a complete lack of recognition of what he has done."

CSO: 5320

CANADA

THREE SENTENCED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING CONSPIRACY

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 20 Dec 79 p 14

[Text]

NIAGARA FALLS — A Toronto man, a drug dealer wanted by an international law enforcement agency in Europe, and a West German citizen were sentenced to prison terms after pleading guilty in Provincial Court yesterday to conspiring to possess \$1.5-million worth of marijuana for the purpose of trafficking.

Joseph Stanley Wolfe, 34, of Toronto, Leon Dollinger, 33, who has been living in West Germany, and Christian Hecker, 30, a West Germany citizen, were arrested last Aug. 15 in Michigan by officers of the Metropolitan Toronto Police drug squad and Michigan State Police.

Mr. Dollinger, who was described in court as having no citizenship, was sentenced to eight years in penitentiary for masterminding a drug deal that was international in scope.

Mr. Wolfe, who told the court he was acting as a buyer in the deal and merely wanted to create a nest egg for his wife, who had suffered her third nervous breakdown, was sentenced to five years.

He said he needed the money to take care of his wife because he felt that he would be convicted on another drug charge he currently faces in Toronto.

Mr. Hecker who, according to police evidence acted as a courier for drugs, was given a three-year term.

Passing sentence, Judge Donald Wallace said he had to consider the fact that the two Europeans would be deported immediately after completing their Canadian sentences. He said that Mr. Dollinger would have to face drug trafficking charges in West Germany.

Mr. Dollinger has two convictions for trafficking

offences in Europe and is wanted by Interpol on several drug charges in West Germany. Mr. Hecker, a university graduate and former West German soldier, had no previous record.

Constable Bernard Delaney of the Metro Toronto drug squad told the court the men were arrested along with another man and two women from West Germany near Brighton, Mich., after drug officers learned of an impending attempt to import drugs into Canada from the United States.

In Brighton, the men were observed loading drugs into Mr. Wolfe's car from a truck belonging to Mr. Hecker. Police closed in and found the two vehicles contained a total of 260 pounds of Afghan hashish, described by Constable Delaney as having a street value of approximately \$2-million.

CSO: 5320

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BOLIVIAN ARREST IN ARGENTINA--Buenos Aires, 24 Dec (TELAM)--Personnel of the Argentine National Customs House of La Quiaca, Jujuy Province, and of the Bolivian Office for the Control of Dangerous Substances have arrested 17 drug traffickers in a joint operation. A Bolivian woman who was trying to smuggle 7 kilograms of cocaine into Argentina was also arrested. During the joint operation, the officials seized 48.5 kilograms of cocaine. The names of the arrested have not been released. [PY040141 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 24 Dec 79 PY]

PERU ARRESTS ECUADOREAN, COLOMBIAN--The police have discovered a private airfield in Bayovar near Piura, 10 kilometers from the coast, which was being used by Ecuadorean and Colombian private planes to take cocaine out of the country. (Jorge Luis Bardales) and (Francisco Chamame Teglio) have been arrested. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jan 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--La Plata, 21 Dec (TELAM)--The police have arrested Eduardo Cohen Watkins, a 25-year-old Uruguayan, for selling cocaine base. [PY221751 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Dec 79 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS--Bahia Blanca, 4 Jan (TELAM)--The Federal Police have discovered an international drug traffic organization in Bahia Blanca where four persons have been arrested and 1 kilogram of cocaine seized. It was learned that the cocaine was being brought from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, to be sent to Spain, Italy, France and the United States. The names of the arrested have not yet been released as investigation continues. [PY071040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

AIRCRAFT, DOLLARS SEIZED FROM TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Nov 79 p 6-B

[Text] Three planes and \$100,000 (4 million pesos) were seized by the military in last week's operations against gangs of drug traffickers along Colombia's northern coast, according to a Defense Ministry internal information bulletin.

The planes were found in Santa Marta: the first, on a runway at La Wisa, where a Cessna 402, bearing American registration number N-4160C, landed without permission or flight plan; the second near the ridge known as "Cerro de la Teta," in the jurisdiction of Uribia in Upper Guajira, where a Convair plane crashed, and the third in the jurisdiction of El Pajaro near Riohacha, where a Beech Craft, registration number N-4343D was found on a clandestine runway.

The procedure in which the \$100,000 was confiscated took place between Manaure and Uribia, where the following individuals were captured: Jorge Valdeblanquez Ipuana, Marcial Valdeblanquez Uriana, Jose Manuel Suarez Paternina and Raul Gonzalez, a Cuban national who was carrying a passport from Grand Cayman Island, Jamaica.

According to the same official report, the money was hidden inside the spare tire of the Toyota camper, which was also confiscated.

In the same week, 2,146 bundles of marihuana were confiscated, weighing a total of almost 129 tons.

The summary of actions during the week of 16-22 November is the following: Colombians arrested, 19; foreigners arrested, 2; short-range weapons seized, 6; assorted vehicles, 15; planes, 3, bundles of marihuana, 2,146, with an exact weight of 128 tons, 760 kilograms.

8631  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

SEIZED AIRCRAFT A 'WHITE ELEPHANT' PROBLEM

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 1-A, 6-A

[Article by Fabiola Beltran: "A White Elephant"]

[Text] The giant fleet of aircraft of all types and models currently in the hands of Colombian authorities due to confiscations made in the anti-narcotics campaigns has become a monumental "white elephant" that nobody knows what to do with.

It appears that the Piper, Beech Craft, Cessna, Aerocommander, Convair, Viscount and Mitsubishi planes are destined to cause even greater ruin to the already impoverished budgets of the Colombian institutions "favored" with the confiscations. They also appear destined to put us in a position like that described in the wise and familiar saying: "He who gives bread to someone else's dog loses both the bread and the dog." For, due to the manner in which the seizures are being made, Colombia is on its way to becoming an "international pirate," by unilaterally appropriating foreign-registered planes without seeking the protection of international legislation for this action.

Under these conditions, in the future our country could become dispossessed of planes which, although they are legally foreign, are being subjected to costly repairs by our government.

Of the planes seized in the fight against drugs, many are parked in airport hangars, exposed to the sun, rain and abandonment. Others have been returned to their owners, and few are flying the Colombian skies.

This has been the fate of the 127 planes seized by authorities since October of last year, when the Security Statute began to be enforced. This statute establishes measures to check the activity of the drug traffickers.

But despite their severity, these measures (three years in jail, seizure of planes and their cargo and a fine which varies according to the class of plane) have not frightened the traffickers.

Hundreds of planes fly over our national territory. Security agencies and aviation authorities have only been able to identify about 50 of them, mostly American, on the blacklist of planes being used in this criminal activity.

The pilots are not always the proprietors of the "business." A great percentage of the crew members are U.S. pilots who fought in Vietnam and are risking a flight for which they are paid the juicy sum of \$50,000.

In general, their mission had been successful, but since 4 October of last year, their clandestine activity has been watched very closely. On that date, the government issued the Security Statute, by which violations such as landing on clandestine runways, operating planes without the documents required by international aviation regulations, trading in weapons and violating the national air space were elevated to the category of crimes. The statute established that the merchandise, equipment and means of transport should be seized and turned over to the military. In the case of the planes, the Colombian Air Force (FAC) was assigned the responsibility of guarding them.

And it is on this point that questions arise. Does the FAC actually have the responsibility for all the confiscated aircraft? If not, who has them? Has the country been helped by seizing the planes? Where has the money for their repair and maintenance come from and how has it been used? Who pays for fuel for the confiscated planes that are being used to combat the drug traffickers' activities? Is it good or bad business for Colombia to keep the aircraft?

Where Are They?

This is the question everyone is asking. But not even the authorities themselves know precisely. There are so many agencies that participate in the investigation after the capture of the planes that it requires a real odyssey to find out who finally winds up with them.

Sometimes, according to the Security Statute, it is the governor of the region who issues the resolution of seizure, after the proceedings are carried out, and it is he who determines whether the aircraft should be turned over to the FAC or assigns it to an official agency instead.

At other times it is the Superior Customs Court that defines the situation. The fact is that 30 percent of the confiscated aircraft have been returned to their owners after payment of a fine, the amount of which is fixed by the respective governor, after it has been demonstrated that there is no proof that the aircraft was used to transport drugs.

The whereabouts of the money collected from these fines is also a mystery. There is no information whatsoever in any file and there is no authority--not even the governors themselves--who can say exactly in what areas this

money has been invested. The total amount also is not known. They will only say that it has been spent on projects for the infrastructure. But on what projects? No answer is given.

Of all the aircraft attached, it is known only that 25 were found after they had crashed and that they were reduced to rubble; 60 are under the vigilance of the FAC. About the rest (42), nothing concrete is known.

Of those that the FAC is guarding, 95 percent are planes that have major defects and were abandoned by the drug traffickers on clandestine airstrips. Now they are parked in hangars at the airports. In time, if they are not repaired, those that are still useable will end up like shells. For planes are unlike cars. If unused, they are doomed to rapid destruction.

This situation has prevented the government from carrying out its intention of using the seized aircraft to combat the traffickers' activities, since very few--only 20--are actually in service. The FAC has 10 assigned to different bases; the Attorney General's office has 4 and the rest are distributed between DAS [Administrative Department of Security], the F-2, Customs, the police and the army.

However, these aircraft are not being used to combat drug traffic. At present, they are abandoned. It so happens that since May, when the agreement between Colombia and the United States expired, these agencies have not been receiving the financial allotment that was granted to them initially for their aerial operations. So, without the money necessary to maintain the planes, they have had to leave them grounded.

Such is the case of the Attorney General's office, which has had two helicopters and four planes parked for the last five months in the maintenance base hangars at Madrid.

However, with the ratification of the treaty made recently, these planes have renewed their activities. This situation will not occur with some 50 other planes, which will remain in the hangars indefinitely under the vigilance of the FAC.

The FAC has no budget to repair them, and sometimes it costs up to \$100,000 to repair a plane. Neither does it have enough technicians to assign to the repairs, and those that it does have are insufficient to handle the planes that belong to the Air Force.

Besides, the majority of the confiscated aircraft are old models which need parts that are no longer found on the market. They buy or lease the planes in the United States from so-called "graveyards," where thousands of aircraft lie discarded, having been unable to pass the requirements demanded by aviation authorities. They make some minimal repairs and send them off with pilots who are very well paid to carry their cargo of drugs.

In other cases, when the drug traffickers use sophisticated planes, the FAC also finds it difficult to repair them. It is hard for the mechanics to find damage or defects, since they are unprepared to repair this class of aircraft. For instance, a confiscated Piper that is currently on the Madrid operations base has computerized equipment and navigational instruments that are superior to that of the Aeropesca aircraft.

The FAC is already annoyed and tired of this situation. The unserviceable planes are abandoned there. Those that could be utilized--nearly 50--are not easy to repair, and those that are flying have the problem of the money that must be invested to maintain them. For this reason, the FAC is obliged to do favors and charge for them. If a minister or an agency needs a plane to go someplace in Colombia, the FAC leases them the plane for a modest sum. The 12,000-peso charge at least covers part of the cost of the fuel.

So the question arises again, what good does it do to confiscate planes? What benefit do we get out of keeping them? Wouldn't it be better to heed the proposal of some FAC officers to the effect that it would be better to auction them off than to fix them? All these questions will have to be analyzed in order to come up with a way out of the problem of the "white elephants" that the seized airplanes have become. "The problem is not in seizing the planes, but in knowing what will be done with them, and on this matter no regulations have been established at all," remarked the FAC spokesmen.

Is it possible that Colombia might be committing air piracy when it appropriates foreign-registered aircraft? No, say aviation authorities, and they assert that the military forces and governors have full power to confiscate, backed by measures adopted by the government. But the regulations of this decree do not indicate the legal procedure by which the airplane becomes the property of the Colombian government.

Supposedly, the FAC requests the cancelation of the registration by the United States, the country where 98 percent of the planes originate. Once that is done, they are registered in Colombia. But this has happened on very rare occasions. First, because most of the planes that are found in good condition are also awaiting a definitive verdict from a Superior Customs Court or a governor's resolution, which impedes any negotiation.

Secondly, even if the registration were changed, the transfer would not be legal, say senior FAC officers. They assert that a plane, like a car or a farm, is private property, and as such, it should have a title and registration. This is granted by the government for the purpose of moving the plane, but the title deed continues to belong to the owner. So what does the government get out of keeping a plane over which it is not going to have real title? Is it perhaps committing air piracy? "In part, yes," answer the FAC officers interviewed. "No one can deprive another of his property if he does not have a title that replaces it and which is backed

by legal proof." What is needed then? "To establish legal conditions, backed by an international agreement that defines ownership of the plane, in a case as complex as that of drug trafficking."

The FAC is tired of being the guardian of planes that do not belong to it and that represent nothing to it, though one might think the contrary. Although the comparison is a little far-fetched, for the Air Force to have the planes used by the traffickers is somewhat like giving a Mercedes Benz to the Municipal Road Department. "No one knows what will be done from now on, they say. The plane is not the culprit, the owner is, and it is with him that we must define ownership."

The solution to this mess? The government must find a legal way out, so that once the real terms of ownership of the planes are defined, we can at least adopt a reasonable solution that will repay part of the money the country is spending in the campaign to halt drug traffic. The solution might be to auction off the planes, but the conditions necessary for this do not exist. These planes could not leave the national territory because if they did so, they would be involved in legal proceedings if the owner should show up.

This irregularity also was brought up by DAS's national director, Rafael Poveda Alfonso, when he referred in a speech on 20 August to the legal limitations on his department for punishing foreigners involved in drug trafficking.

Besides, the Defense Ministry reported that the military only has the legal power to impose on foreigners punishments starting with three years in prison when it is proved that they are trafficking in weapons for the private use of the armed forces. Of all the illicit activities committed by foreigners, this is the only infraction that is punishable with imprisonment.

#### Theft of Planes

The ownership of the aircraft becomes still more questionable when we learn that a large percentage of those used in drug trafficking are stolen in the United States. During the months of August and September, 15 aircraft were stolen in the United States and probably will be used in drug traffic, according to the DEA.

In recent months, the theft of planes in the United States has become one of the most serious crimes, and now that the Colombian authorities have become aware of this fact, they are beginning to bear out the hypothesis about the destination of those planes. During the same months--August and September--six of the confiscated planes were on the list of stolen aircraft that the American authorities had sent to Civil Aviation.

But these thefts may be feigned for two reasons: first, to collect the respective insurance, and second, it may be a lie used to establish a legal defense for the plane in case it should be seized.

Despite all these obstacles, the surveillance to reduce illegal flights of aircraft has already allowed authorities to learn of a long list of planes suspected of being involved in drug trafficking. Some 63 planes were seen in the last two months prowling the coasts of Florida. There is so much activity of this class of plane that in a single day--31 July--10 planes were spotted by the Coast Guard, and hardly a day passed in August and September when planes were not seen trying to land at clandestine airports in Florida. But the drug traffickers have already become aware of the strict aerial surveillance in that state, and now they are bringing cocaine and marihuana in through California.

They are using smaller planes with a maximum capacity for 10 passengers, although they sometimes use older, larger models. In the list of planes seized in Colombia, a preference is noticed for the following models:



Exposed to the rain, sun and abandonment, more than 100 planes seized in drug trafficking remain in hangars at the nation's airports.

Piper (21), Beech Craft (20), Cessna (170), Aerocommander (12), Lockheed (40), Convair (3), DC-7 (2) and other lesser known models.

But what have we gotten out of confiscating them? Do we not need, perhaps, an international agreement that would uphold and legalize the expropriation by the Colombian Government? It would also discourage the bribery of our officials, when, for arbitrary reasons, 30 percent of the confiscated planes are being returned. What have we gotten and what are the thoughts about this matter? Only when we clarify all these questions will it be justifiable for our government to expend such a great effort in men and money as it has been doing in its tireless fight against drug traffic.

8631  
CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

FOUR COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Cali, 29 Nov (From the Editorial Room)  
A gang of drug traffickers was broken up here today by Judicial Police agents assigned to the Regional Prosecutor's office in a raid on a residence in the center of this city. The action took place at a home located on the corner of Calle 14 and Carrera 14, where four members of the criminal organization were captured. The law-enforcement agents confiscated a kilo of cocaine of a high degree of purity, several articles for the private use of the U.S. Armed Forces, two revolvers, an automatic pistol and a large quantity of ammunition for the weapons. The suspects taken into custody were identified as Otto Manzzi, an Italian national, Alberto Cambindo and Fabio and Victor Escobar Orejuela, brothers from the departments of Cauca and Valle, who were placed in the custody of a Criminal Investigation judge. The raid was carried out by an anti-narcotics squad after confidential information was received regarding the arrival of the four, who had come from Central America. [Text]  
[Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Nov 79 p 11-A] 8631

COCAINE LABORATORY RAIDED IN VALLE--Cali, 29 Nov (From Editorial Room).  
A complete laboratory for processing cocaine, with implements and raw materials worth 10 million pesos, fell into the hands of the police in a raid on a residence in the town of Zarzal in the northern part of the department of Valle. The police special investigator's group, by virtue of confidential reports gathered by their intelligence service, burst in without warning on the house located at number 10-109, Calle 16 in Zarzal. Here they found 2,266 grams of pure cocaine, about 6 kilos of paste, several gallon containers of ammonia and other chemicals appropriated to process the drug. A large quantity of coca leaves ready for processing was also found in a place separate from the "kitchen" (the name given by police to these laboratories). Also captured at the same address was Edgar Martinez Garcia, 23 years of age, who appears to be the principal person accused. He will be subjected to interrogation by the Criminal Investigation judge, who will begin the investigation within the next few hours. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Nov 79 p 13-A] 8631

COCAINE IN WOMAN'S GIRDLE--Agents from the Attorney General's Antinarcotics Squad in Eldorado arrested Aide Simmonds Navarro, a Peruvian who was traveling from Lima to Mexico carrying 1,418 grams of high-purity cocaine, camouflaged in her waistband and covered by a girdle. [Photo Caption]  
[Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Nov 79 p 10-A] 8631

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

ESCAPED TRAFFICKER SOUGHT IN NUEVO LAREDO

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 28 Nov 79 Sec B p 5

[Text] Yesterday, many groups of police agents affiliated with the various forces, particularly the Federal Judicial Police, displayed intensive activity for the purpose of locating and capturing the elusive drug trafficker, Jose Tamez Garcia, alias "Pepe" Tamez, who managed to escape from a federal prison in the state of Arizona last Friday.

"Pepe" Tamez was serving a 15-year jail sentence in the penitentiary in that state which was imposed on him by a federal judge in Laredo, Texas.

It was learned here yesterday that the American authorities reported to the Federal Judicial Police that "Pepe" Tamez, aided by individuals outside, escaped from the aforementioned prison on Friday night.

There is every indication that the dangerous trafficker succeeded in reaching Mexican territory and that, with the help of his accomplices, he came to this town to seek refuge.

It may be recalled that "Pepe" Tamez, who has been involved in numerous acts of violence in the vicinity on various occasions, was captured during 1976 in a hotel room in Laredo, Texas, when, together with his wife and an individual named Rafael Merla, he was attempting to sell slightly over 1 kilogram of heroin.

The presumed drug traffickers were caught in the act, and were subsequently given stiff sentences.

In the latter part of 1978, by means of the agreement on the exchange of prisoners, the American authorities made it possible for Rafael Merla to be transferred to the "La Loma" jail, where he is currently incarcerated.

The latest act of violence in which "Pepe" Tamez was implicated related to the deaths of the gunmen Inocencio Rubio Lugo, Felipe Chapa, Adan Zamudio, Jose Tamez Jr and a woman, who were shot down by agents of the Federal

Judicial Police and members of the Mexican National Army, at the "Piedras Pintas" farm, owned by Tamez Garcia.

Intensive Hunt by American Federal Officials

Moreover, it has been constantly claimed that agents from the United States narcotics forces along the entire Mexican border have been alerted, to prevent the fugitive from reaching Mexican territory, in the event that he is still in the United States.



Jose Tamez Garcia, alias "Pepe" Tamez, is being sought in this town and the surrounding localities, because last Friday he succeeded in escaping from a federal prison in the state of Arizona, where he was serving a 15-year sentence for drug trafficking.

2909

CSO: 5330

28

MEXICO

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKER JAILED--Yesterday, the associated court of the eighth district located in Torreon, Coahuila, confirmed the 7-year sentence which the federal judge issued against the drug trafficker Rafael Chavez Baldazo. This sentence is related to the recent problem confronted by Chavez Baldazo when he was identified by an addict as the individual who had sold the latter a dose of heroin. Chavez' status in these proceedings became highly involved because a son of this person also claimed that he had sold the heroin. However, the matter was already very complicated, leading to the assumption that specious arguments were being used; because the son was also in jail, as was even his mother, who had been tried for the possession of marihuana. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 1 Dec 79 Sec b p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

COCAINE SEIZED AT TOCUMEN AIRPORT

Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 1-4, 6-A

[Text] During a stopover in our country en route to California, agents of the Finance Ministry's Narcotics Section assigned to Tocumen Airport arrested three narcotics smugglers, one American and two Peruvians, for possession of almost 2 million balboas' worth of cocaine.

Jonathan Hutton, an American, age 30, and traveling with two passports, had one kilo of cocaine hidden in a suitcase. The narcotics agents said Hutton was using two passports, one for traveling to South America and the other for returning to the United States, so that upon re-entering his country he could avoid the examination of the entry and exit stamps in the countries he had visited. Jonathan Hutton arrived Sunday in a group of reporters, taking advantage of the facilities offered to foreign newsmen who visit here.

Hutton was detected and searched, and the kilo of cocaine was discovered in his baggage. The American was coming from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and was on his way to California.

In addition, Adolfo Gaston Nole Moran, 26, and Pedro Eduardo Vizarreta Cazedo, 34, both Peruvians, were arrested in the early morning of Tuesday, 2 October, by narcotics agents of the Ministry of Finance when it was discovered that the former was carrying a package of drugs and the latter had several small bags of cocaine hidden in the lining of his boots.

Both were coming from Guayaquil, Ecuador, and were en route to Los Angeles, California, with stops in Panama and Guatemala.

Adolfo Gaston Nole Moran said he had studied electronics in Los Angeles and that he often took packages to the United States, indicating that he did not know the contents of the package he was carrying. The package, wrapped in canvas, appeared to contain some sweets for a birthday as it bore the message, "Happy birthday, from your mother, Consuelo Cruz," and was addressed to one Carlos Palomino. The narcotics agents called attention to this case because in order to avoid detection by the dogs that are trained to uncover drugs, they had put pepper and cinnamon inside the package, which the agents described as a new method being used by narcotics smugglers to avoid discovery by the authorities.

Pedro Eduardo Vizarreta Cazedo, the one who had the cocaine hidden in his boots, had a half kilo of the drug, while his compatriot, Nole Moran, had over a kilo and the American, Jonathan Hutton, had one kilo of the notorious substance.

The narcotics agents of the Finance Ministry indicated that this was a strong blow to the narcotics traffickers of California since the three shipments were headed there, showing that there is a tremendous demand for the drug in that state.

9015  
CSO: 5300

PANAMA

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 32

[Text] Two university students, Boyce Guillmette Munoz, an American from New York, and Ricardo Jose Besa Silva, a Chilean, arrived in Tocumen International Airport, Panama, at 4:15 am on Braniff flight 978 from Chile and Lima.

The passengers were on their way to Guatemala and Los Angeles and, going through the Tocumen customs, one of them changed lines, arousing the narcotics agents' suspicions. For this reason, a detailed search was carried out, yielding an attache case with a false bottom containing cocaine and two pairs of hollow-soled shoes, also containing cocaine. When the Chilean student saw that the American, Boyce Guillmette Munoz, was arrested, he told the narcotics agents that they were traveling together. He was then searched and cocaine was found in the handles of the tennis rackets he was carrying. In their confession, the traffickers said they had bought the drug in Lima for \$30,000 and were planning to sell it in the United States. Both university students attend the University of Davis, California.

The narcotics agents of the Ministry of Finance have scored another success in their struggle against drug trafficking.

9341  
CSO: 5300

RHODESIA

INCREASED TEENAGE USE OF DAGGA REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Dec 79 p 2

[Text] Teenagers in Salisbury's black suburbs were turning increasingly to dagga as an escape from stress created by unemployment and chronic overcrowding, city social workers said last week.

Incidents of girls and youths from the ages of 15 being found smoking the drug were far from uncommon, they said. Groups often gathered in toilet blocks or school playing fields.

The Director of Social Affairs, Mr Brian Beecroft, said dagga was the youths' way of escaping from reality.

"This is caused by the stress situation arising out of massive unemployment and overcrowding in homes due to war refugees and the many brothers, sisters, relatives and friends who are out of school," he said.

Mr Beecroft said youths who became addicted to the drug risked turning into social drop-outs. This in turn could lead to violence and crime.

It had been difficult for social workers and Police to pay more attention to the problem because of the pressing needs of the war.

But he saw the problem decreasing as the country returned to normality and stability.

This would provide more employment opportunities for young people and the chance to develop recreational facilities for them.

Mr Beecroft advised parents of youths suspected of taking drugs to get in touch with their nearest social welfare office, where remedial treatment could be arranged.

Dagga was readily available in the black suburbs, usually selling at about 10c a "twist," he said.

CSO: 5300



DENMARK

POLICE COOPERATE WITH DUTCH IN BREAKING UP HASHISH RING

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Nov 79 p 6

[Text] The narcotics police in Copenhagen have begun to unravel the case of 23-year-old woman after cooperating closely with their colleagues in The Netherlands. The woman has in all probability handled about 20 million Danish kr.

With the arrest of the 23-year-old woman--who was taken into custody when she went to the narcotic police on Wednesday to deliver a package to her friend who is already imprisoned in the case--five individuals from the ring which the narcotics police call the "Holland ring" are now under arrest.

The unravelling of the case began when the Dutch police took into custody two men, ages 26 and 30, along with a 23-year-old woman. The woman was released, but the men imprisoned and in the greatest secrecy transported to Denmark.

Later another Danish couple was taken into custody in Copenhagen and brought before a closed preliminary hearing and imprisoned.

Superintendent of Detectives Svend Thorsted of the Narcotic Police says that the five in custody are only a small part of a big operation. The 84 kilograms of hash which was being distributed when the Dutch police arrested the three is what led in the first place to the arrest of the five young Danes.

In addition, two Dutchmen were taken into custody and are imprisoned in their own country.

A 20 Million Kr. Deal

The narcotics police believe that the case will involve more than a ton of hash, worth on the black market about 20 million kr, and that only a small part has been distributed in Denmark.

Two of those now in custody have been previously involved in big narcotic cases.

The couple which was arrested in Denmark was deeply involved in 1976 in the hash case involving the North Korean Embassy on A.N. Hansen Alle. They were shadowed after having received about 150 kilograms of hash from some members of the embassy. The matter ended with the staff of the North Korean Embassy being expelled and the Danish middlemen and dealers being imprisoned.

6893  
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE UNRAVEL PHILIPPINE HEROIN RING

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] The unraveling of an extensive Philippine heroin ring by the narcotics police has resulted up to now in 9 Philippines being remanded to prison, 2 being detained in custody, while 5, including 4 women, have been released. All court sessions have been held behind double locked doors.

Supposedly involved is a narcotic ring which has been smuggling in heroin via Kastrup airport for a long time. The police do not exclude the new case's being connected with several known cases in the narcotics area.

The imprisoned Filipinos are all charged under the strong narcotics paragraph which provides for imprisonment up to 10 years. The profit from the sale of heroin is enormous. Prices on the Danish market vary from 1000 to 10,000 Danish kr per gram, depending upon the purity of the heroin. The sale of heroin, "the white death" is going on, according to the narcotic police, in the Istedgade section of Copenhagen, not in Christiania.

6893

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

HONG KONG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING HEROIN

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] The Third Division of the Municipal Court of Copenhagen found 3 years' imprisonment as suitable punishment for smuggling in about 1.3 kilograms of No 3 heroin, which is in the category of hard substances. The individual found guilty is a 25-year old Chinese from Hong Kong, Kai Kwan Li. He had the large quantity of the substance hidden in the cover of a trunk but was detected at the Copenhagen airport.

•By way of comparison two Italian citizens were sentenced to 5 and 6 years imprisonment for smuggling in 1.5 kilograms of heroin for transit by another section of the Municipal Court. No 13.

Kai Kwan Li maintained in court that he did not know about the presence of the heroin in the trunk cover. While working in Bangkok as a journalist, he had met an Italian girl--he only knew that her name was Maria--and she had induced him to swap trunks with her because his was lighter.

They had agreed to meet in Rome on 11 September. She was going home, and he had decided to go to Italy to study sculpturing, he said. Instead of going directly to Rome, he went via Copenhagen. He explained that he was so fascinated with the Danish capital that he had to come here first.

The court did not believe this explanation and found the young Chinese guilty as charged. After hearing the judgment, he asked for time to think it over. Assistant Chief Constable Michael Ulriksen was the prosecutor; Attorney Valdemar Norlund, the defense lawyer in the trial.

6893  
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE STOP FOOT PATROLS IN DRUG-USERS' 'FREE CITY'

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by Anders Wiig, Ojvind Kyro and Henning Kristensen]

[Text] The police have stopped normal patrolling in Christiania because police personnel have been threatened. As a matter of fact, the police privates have refused to carry out "foot patrols." Up to now there has not been any confrontation with the police command, which apparently has refrained from issuing an official order for renewing patrolling.

The chairman of the Copenhagen Police Union, Police Assistant Tommy Agerskov Thomsen informs BERLINGSKE,

"A couple of months ago my colleagues at Station Four in Amager appealed to the station authorities. While on patrol, they were threatened. The matter was regarded as serious, for it involves a particular area where weapons have been found, among others a tommy gun and a sawed-off shotgun. The officials and the men agreed under these circumstances to stop foot patrols."

Tommy Agerskov confirms the fact that "foot patrols" have been stopped until the police can move in the area as safely as in other parts of town. He hopes that such a condition can be achieved through "other forms of police activities."

In addition to being considered locally at the Amager police station, the problem in regard to patrols has been taken up at a meeting of representatives of the men and the top leadership of the police, represented by among others Police Inspector A. Egetved-Sorensen, who is chief of the emergency division, traffic division, riot patrol and canine division. The criminal police also participated in the discussions.

After these discussions a number of raid-like actions were undertaken in and around Christiania, ostensibly in accordance with paragraph 77 of Traffic Control. Actually, the environment in the so-called "free city" and the movement of people to and from the area was being checked up upon. Evidently, the police officials believe that these raids will clear up the situation and

contribute to a more peaceful and less dangerous situation so that normal patrols can be resumed again.

#### Half Want Christiania Abolished

"The area is atypical and hence atypical police action is necessary," Tommy Agerskov says. He thinks people should clearly understand that Christiania is an especially difficult area. Hence, it is not to be expected that one can act here in the same manner as in the more peaceful districts of Copenhagen.

At the same time as the police are concerned about foot patrols in the free city, an opinion poll indicates that half of the people want Christiania abolished.

This is evident from a poll which AIM, the Corporate Institute for Opinion Measurement, taken between 22-28 October, that is, a week before the narcotic hearing in Christiania.

AIM asked the following question of approximately 1000 people over 13 years of age: "Last year parliament decided to grant Christiania a couple more years respite. When the period comes to an end, should Christiania, in your opinion, be abolished?"

Fifty percent answered, yes; 39 percent, no; and 11 percent, don't know. More women than men believe Christiania should continue to exist. The majority of men, 56 percent, are opposed.

The main reasons for abolishing Christiania are: "bad environment" (20 percent), "narcotics problems" (19 percent), Christiania is a gathering point for deviants and others on the edges of society" (14 percent), and the inhabitants "don't contribute but only demand" (14 percent).

Three years ago AIM took a poll regarding Christiania. At that time the question was: "Do you think Christiania should be abolished on 1 April?"

In January 1976 opinion was more positive. Forty-one percent said no; 37 percent, yes; while 22 percent took no position.

#### More Money For the Fight Against Narcotics

Even if public opinion is less positive towards Christiania than previously, efforts are being made to improve conditions in the free city. The People's Movement Against Hard Drugs has recently worked hard for cleaning up all narcotic dealings in Christiania, and yesterday the movement demonstrated in the Townhall Square while the Municipal council was meeting and considering the narcotic problems of the free city.

At the meeting the mayor for social affairs, Pells Jarmer, said that he was asking for a supplementary appropriation of 106,000 Danish kr. for that

objective. This money would be in addition to the 42 million Danish kr. which have been already authorized for combating narcotics in the entire Copenhagen area. This piece for news from the mayor for social affairs was an answer to an inquiry by the Socialist People's Party, the Leftist Socialist Party, the Communists, the Christiania List, the Single Tax Party, the Radical Liberal Party and the Moderate Liberal Party on the Municipal Council. These parties wanted to know what the Copenhagen municipality was doing to support the campaign against narcotics within and outside Christiania.

6893  
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE DEAL REDUCES SENTENCES IN DRUGS SMUGGLING CASE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Ib Eichner-Larsen]

[Text] Thanks to an agreement with an individual previously sentenced in one of the biggest narcotic cases in the Danish court system, there was a limit on the sentences which Judge Poul Lodberg and the lay assessors could impose yesterday in a continuation of the case.

Four defendants were sentenced to 4 to 6 years' imprisonment and to the confiscation of 1,425,000 Danish kr for smuggling in and distributing significant quantities of hash, heroin, morphine and opium. They were found guilty, with minor changes, in accordance with the indictment. It included 29 charges including about 300 kilograms hash, almost 6 kilograms heroin, 7 kilograms morphine and 5 kilograms opium.

The presiding judge stated in imposing the sentences that this case was without doubt one of the biggest narcotic cases to date here in Denmark. If more severe punishment was not imposed, it was because the court was precluded from doing so.

Promises for Being a Witness

The presiding judge was referring to the fact that the fifth defendant in the case was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment on 3 September. This attracted great attention because it became known at the same time that the police and the prosecuting authorities had promised him that he would be sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment at the most. He had made this a condition for testifying against the others. This was strongly criticized at the time, for the decision would automatically affect the other sentences.

Those sentenced in the now concluded final phase of the trial are a 54-year-old woman and three men, 31, 32 and 28 years of age. The woman and the 31-year-old man were sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and to the confiscation of 500,000 Danish kr; the 32-year-old to 5 years and to the confiscation of 300,000 Danish kr; and the 28-year-old to 4 years and to the confiscation of 125,000 Danish kr. There was a dissent in regard to the last two, there being one judicial vote that they should have received an additional half year.



At the request of the defendents, names were not mentioned during the trial. In normal practice this prohibition is lifted at the time of sentencing, and the presiding judge decided at that time to do so. The defense protested and appealed his order, and was upheld in its demand for a continuation of the prohibition.

Nevertheless Doesn't Want To Testify

Matters became unexpectedly dramatic when immediately thereafter an offshoot of the case involving a 25-year-old man was to be considered with new assessors. The individual sentenced in September was to be a witness but he now refused to testify despite "the agreement." While in jail he had said they would have to carry him into court and that actually happened. Three guards carried him in and laid him on the floor. They then got him up on a chair, but he still refused to testify.

6893  
CS0: 5300

GREECE

DRUG PROBLEMS PREVALENT AMONG ATHENS' YOUTH

Athens TA NEA in Greek 4 Dec 79 p 7

Article by Kh. Khardavellas

Text "Cut out the piece of paper I have circled in red pencil. Then immerse it carefully into some water, about a couple of spoonfuls, and let it dissolve. Then drink it and 'have a nice trip!' This trip from me to you with love, Aris."

Myrto, 19-year-old daughter of well-to-do parents, used a lighter so that she could read in the semi-darkness of a Glyfada discotheque the letter she had received from her friend Aris in the United States. The piece of paper inside the red circle was missing. It had already been used. Aris had put two drops of LSD on it.

"Do you understand how easy it is?" Myrto asked. "Don't waste your time."

I was trying to find out "why" and "how" we had come to this mania for drugs which destroys the young people of Athens. I was trying to find out the beginnings of this tragic journey of thousands of our children--from 14 to 20 years of age--into the false world of hallucinogens, by making the "joint" and the "shot" the masters of their lives. I was searching for the real culprits who are responsible for all this drug traffic which came suddenly to light with the discovery and arrest of that group of "young people from prominent Athenian families"--children of shipowners and businessmen--who got the "merchandise" in fashionable night-clubs and "smoked" in their high-class Kifisia homes which were transformed into drug dens.

"Myrto, do you know those who were arrested?"

"Sure, I do. We all know each other more or less. After all, every night we go to the same places--the 'Muses,' 'Nine Plus Nine,' 'Easy Rider,' the 'Belissimo,' 'Kolonaki,' some pubs... Do you know how many people 'smoke' today? Thousands. Go first to the gymnasiums to see what is going on and then come back to talk..."

"You and the others--why do you 'smoke?'"

"Why?... To get high, man."

"Why Did They Arrest Them?"

Someone in Myrto's group--who talked all the time about his "Alpha Romea" burning too much gas--joined in.

"Are you talking about the kids they caught?" he asked. "Our buddies..."

He then took from his pocket a couple of photographs taken at some party. He pointed out three young men from the group of "drug addicts" caught by the police.

"It was stupid to arrest them. Do you know how many people dig drugs these days? Young and old, rich and poor. Those kids were turned in by one of the girls in their group, who 'broke down' and 'spilled the beans' when she was taken to the police station."

I look at the picture and at the young people sitting next to me. They all use drugs, more or less. These are boys and girls that "have everything"--or just about everything. Youth, money, beauty, social status because of their parents, great futures, beautiful homes. What kind of oppressive emptiness were they trying to overcome with drugs? Why this dry response from Myrto: "We smoke to get loose"? It cries out from some desperate search to find some balance--or possibly oblivion.

This, then, is the first conclusion to come out of this investigative report into the murky world of drug-hooked youth: Maybe the primary and most significant task of an official scientific team on prevention of drug abuse should be to study the process whereby a person becomes a drug user.

There are no studies on this subject. Police and the Social Services Ministry statistics show that the young drug users fall basically into two categories: First: They are scions of rich families with scant or no contact with their parents. Children of an affluent class who have been without contact with their parents for quite some time. Second: They are youth in ideological opposition to the establishment, with the way of life and the views of their parents and, by extension, of society as a whole.

With the "group in Kifisia" (which included the daughter of a rich, junta supporter) and this group I was talking to at the Glyfada club we were dealing with the first category, "rich kids getting loose with drugs."

"What do you mean 'getting loose' with drugs?" I ask.

There are giggles and whispers among the young men and women sitting around me. Then one of them, named Lakis, undertakes to enlighten me:

"What is there to talk about at home with the 'old folks?' They play cards all the time, fight constantly, count their business profits, talk politics and business with their friends and shatter our nerves. At work-- even your father will suck your blood.

"You go to the discotheque, fine, you dance, listen to the music, but you also get bored in the end. As for girls, well, everything is there just for the asking. In the end you just get fed up with that, too. We go to soccer once a week. What else is there? Politics? Nuts. But smoke a 'joint' and you feel fine. Nothing can touch you. We get loose. That says it all."

Most of them had their first drug experience out of curiosity or because they did not want to look "yellow" and "out of place" among their friends. The first contact took place probably at a party or at a discotheque. From this point on, the road was clear.

It is no longer difficult to find drugs in Athens. The big bazaar takes place in Plaka with all the tourists who come through Turkey and Afghanistan loaded with everything from hashish to opium.

There are also the friends who study abroad and send "merchandise" in letters or packages. There are also some other "markets" in Mesolongion Square, in Pangrati, in Victoria Square, the ballrooms and the clubs in Glyfada.

In a recent article, Marcuse talks about "stress" and the pressures exerted on the individual by the highly industrialized states. He argued that the functioning of the super-consumptive economy depends on these stresses and pressures.

In his classic work on sociology, Tonnies (a renowned German philosopher and anthropologist) divided societies into two categories. On the one side he places the communities where cohesion, humanity and close contact among individuals prevail, and on the other the societies where people are tied by common interests but not close relationships and where isolation and competition prevail.

Through these assessments, conclusions are drawn about societies which create favorable conditions for drug use. In other words, stress and intense pressure, isolation, competition and lack of human compassion are the best allies of drug use. Today our young people have to fight against all these dangerous enemies.

#### Drug Traffic Almost Unhindered

For the American School at Agia Paraskevi, drugs have become a virtual scourge. They are being used freely by 14 and 17-year-old students. The school officials admit that they have a problem--as all other schools do, according to associate principal Dorbis--but "generally speaking there is no drug traffic within the school." On the other hand, some of the school's Greek staff told me that some students "smoke" even in the buses that take them home.

The school's 40 buses present a dismal picture (broken seats, broken windows, missing ashtrays). "When they smoke a joint in here they take out razor blades and cut up the seats or tear out the ashtrays and throw them out into the street, aiming at passersby," we were told by a bus driver of the American School.

"They are just kids and sometimes they do get out of line. Sometimes they tear up some seats and the school pays for the damage, but such things happen everywhere," Dorbis said.

It's a fact, however, that some time ago General Security men paid a surprise visit to the American School--following specific tips--and conducted a search for drugs. They even opened up electric panels in search of drugs. The results of this search were never disclosed. The school's administration assured us yesterday that the policemen found nothing. But it may be more than a coincidence that a little later five students were permanently expelled from the school.

The American School in Agia Paraskevi, which is under the direct supervision of the Greek Ministry of Education, has approximately 2,000 children of Americans, Greek-Americans and foreign diplomats serving in Athens from 42 countries. The teachers conduct special orientation seminars for new students to acquaint them with Greek laws and customs.

"With regard to drug use we specifically draw their attention to the heavy penalties provided by Greek law," we were told by the Greek-American principal of the school. "We also tell them to avoid making noise during the early afternoon hours when the Greek people take their siesta, to avoid littering the streets, etc. We do everything we can, but as you know boys will be boys."

Be that as it may, drugs are "all over the place" at the American School in Agia Paraskevi. The problem has its Greek dimension since many of the students are friends of Greek boys and girls from the northern suburbs of the Greek capital.

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GREECE

DRUG TRAFFICKING SITES REPORTED

Athens TA NEA in Greek 3, 4 Dec 79

[Article by Manolis Mathioudakis]

[3 Dec 79 p 7]

[Text] Ten thousand drug addicts in Greece are on a collision course with death! This is a tragic fact which reveals the situation of drug addicts in Greece, at least of those who are known to the police.

Even more tragic is the fact that many of those drug addicts are young men and women. Here is an excerpt from the 1978 "Annual Report of the Cities Police":

"Every so often, the daily Police Bulletin registers cases of [gymnasium] students using narcotics, of university students who are struggling to kick the habit, and of 'artists' who die in the most insidious and tragic way."

These are terrible truths which can no longer be concealed. Here is another paragraph from the same Annual Police Report:

"Narcotics are now part of our life. This is a statement we hear almost every day..."

And at another point:

"The problem becomes increasingly complex because we find in recent years a dangerous increase in the number of young drug addicts..."

Relentless and Uncompromising Fight

The fight against drug use in Greece is getting ruthless. The drug dealers are fiendish and have at their disposal modern technical means for pushing the "merchandise." The police authorities try to deal with the problem effectively and in spite of the fact that they are at a disadvantage they often score successes of international significance. The drug dealers

have a tougher time in Greece than they have in other countries. They know it well and they are careful.

But that does not mean that the anti-narcotics squads are properly organized in terms of manpower and technical equipment. The interest shown by the Ministry of Public Order in these forces is not as great as that shown toward the Order Restoration Units [MAT] or the intelligence services or the "card filing" [of political opponents].

Recently a report was published in the press that 10 young men and women--from well-to-do families--were arrested by the gendarmery for using drugs and were sent to the public prosecutor. The report shows that narcotics are slowly but steadily gaining ground among our youth.

"The curse of narcotics appears to knock timidly at our door," we read at another point of the Police Annual Report. The truth is that narcotics are not just knocking at our door. They have already entered!

#### Inside the Walls

The enemy is "inside the walls." The freely moving caravans of tourists who flood our country and its geographic location--crossroads between East and West--at least create the conditions to turn it into a major transit trade center...

According to estimates by the Ministry of Public Order--leaving aside that Minister Balkos is exploiting this fact to bring into Greece the [drug-sniffing] dogs--this year drug traffic in Greece increased by 50 percent over the previous year! This finding, together with the frequent arrests of big drug dealers, give an idea of the measure of the danger which is admitted, even half-heartedly, by the Police Command in its 1978 Annual Report.

Much has changed in our country with regard to the marketing and use of narcotics. We do have...technological progress in this sector! In former days the main drug in Greece was hashish. Today drug addicts are more "demanding." Hashish is not enough. They seek their liberation in death! In heroin, opium, morphine, sleeping pills.

A few years back hashish dens were in "traditional" spots. Today, such drug nests are found in apartments decorated with "hard sex" pictures, with suggestive atmospheres and provocative music for group orgies in unbelievable variations.

#### Small Children

Even 10 years ago drug addicts were mostly persons over 30 years of age. Today, the police hold for drug use children 14, 15, 16 and 17 years old. As a result, the average age of drug addicts is now down to 20-23.

But the young drug addicts are not satisfied with the "traditional hashish." They go much further. They shorten the distance separating them from death. They have abandoned marijuana and hashish and now resort to "hard drugs." They flirt with death itself! In the last 10 years at least 10 young men and women have died after the heavy use of narcotics (especially barbiturates). And yet both the authorities and even we ourselves have failed to wake up. We continue to deal with this problem theoretically by resorting to...exhortations and prayers!

Where Do They Come From?

The narcotics come to our country from four sources primarily:

- a. From the Middle East through Lebanon we get hashish which sells (retail) for 20,000 drachmas per kilogram.
- b. From Turkey, coming across the border at Evros, we get opium. The Ankara chauvinists--we have pointed this out previously--encourage the use of narcotics in our country, aiming at the destruction of our youth.
- c. Heroin (25,000 drachmas for one gram) comes from the "Golden Triangle" of Thailand, Burma and Laos.
- d. Hashish oil (2,000 drachmas per gram) comes from Pakistan.

Another way narcotics are imported into Greece is through the thousands of tourists. Many of them carry in their luggage small quantities of narcotics which are channeled into the "black market." As a result, we have a deceptive picture that in Greece the marketing of drugs is extremely heavy.

Tourists are not the only ones who bring narcotics into the country. We also have the Americans, especially during the time the Sixth Fleet ships were visiting our ports. We also have their bases from which narcotics are introduced into our country to poison our youth.

All these things provide an explanation for the unquestionable fact that during this year, and in the year before, greater quantities of "hard drugs" were confiscated than in previous years.

[4 Dec 79 p 77

[Text] There are many "spots" in Athens where young people go to use narcotics. Apartments in "proper" neighborhoods, discotheques, places where a "different kind of culture" is being developed and where "world problems" are analyzed under the influence of barbiturates or other drugs. Of all the areas in Athens, Plaka, Glyfada, Kalamaki and Kolonaki "smell" of narcotics more than any other areas...



#### Narcotics and Class Distinctions

In the past, social classes differed on the basis of family and economic strength. Today the distinction is based on...narcotics. The "upper class" usually indulges in opium and heroin which cost a lot. The "lower classes" smoke hashish. Most disturbing, most tragic, we should say, is that on school outings, teachers have found in the pockets of students tranquilizers which together with alcohol give the illusion of narcotics.

The family environment, the supervision and upbringing, the communication between children and parents are important factors which may cause problems. It has been observed that in families with problems between the parents, the children got away from home, entered the dangerous world of drugs and found themselves in the cold embrace of death.

#### Characteristic Cases

We are going to present characteristic cases of young people who were trapped by drugs. We obtained them from the files of the Anti-Narcotics Service YDN.

a. One young man was shocked when he learned that his parents were not his real parents. He became despondent and eventually turned to drugs. He started with hashish and ended up using heroin. When he ran out of money, he started burglarizing pharmacies. He was one of the eight young men who were arrested last summer and charged with 40 out of 100 break-ins into pharmacies in Athens since 1978.

b. A teenage girl was arrested for drug use. When her father was called to the police station and was told by the officers what she had done he almost had a heart attack. "Was there anything you did not have, my child?" he asked his daughter. The reply came like a stab from a knife: "I did not have you and mother!"

The father often traveled abroad for business. The mother stayed out late playing cards. In the morning when the girl would go to her mother's room to say goodbye and give her a kiss, the mother, being sleepy, rebuked her. During lunch, the girl usually ate with the cleaning woman or the gardener. She was a child without a family and eventually fell into the trap of narcotics.

c. The young man was preparing to take university entrance examinations. His parents--from "high society"--often held social and card playing parties at home. To enable their son to study without interference, but also to get him out of the way, they gave him money to rent an efficiency apartment.

The young man did not even smoke cigarettes. At Constitution Square he met a British female tourist. He took her to his apartment. When she gave him a cigarette he refused. The girl mocked him cruelly. "Still

... tied to your mother's apron strings?" The young man, to show his independence, lit a cigarette filled with hashish... The young man later broke up with the British girl only to fall into the arms of a German girl. He was indeed freed from his mother's apron strings and went beyond hashish into heroin. He was arrested in an opium-smoking den. His parents were shocked to learn what was going on when called by the police. Ever since their son had rented the apartment to study, they had shown no interest in finding out where he stayed and what he was doing. The young man became a drug addict.

d. She was beautiful before she started shooting "white death" (heroin). She was an airline stewardess. She started taking drugs and she reached the lowest depths of degradation. As long as she had money she could at least hide her problem. Later, when she lost her job, when she did not have money to buy even a single dose of heroin, she started hustling so that with the money from prostitution she could continue injecting death into her veins...

e. Last winter, TA NEA extensively covered the tragic death of a 24-year-old drug addict who was found in the Omonia Square restrooms. He died after taking heroin. Next to his body there were a needle, a spoon and an empty heroin vial. At the autopsy the coroner found that every inch of his body had needle marks. Two days earlier Captain A. Andoniou, chief of the Anti-Narcotics Section of the Athens General Security, had called the young man to his office. His veins were shattered by the injections. The police official knew about it and made a last effort to save him. He warned him that he was close to the threshold of death. Two days later, the drug addict was found dead with a needle and an empty heroin vial by his side...

Nobody has ever found paradise in narcotics. No problem has ever been solved by resorting to drugs. Social liberation does not depend on needles, heroin, morphine, barbiturates or hashish. Drugs lead nowhere. First the drugs degrade a man and then they kill him! Every young man should know this: After the first injection, the drug addict has only 5 more years to live if he continues injecting this poison into his veins.

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CSO: 5300

SPAIN

ONE KILOGRAM OF COCAINE CONFISCATED AT BARAJAS AIRPORT

Madrid ABC in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 46

[Text] Madrid--Forces of the Guardia Civil, on duty at the airport customs in Barajas, had a confrontation with four drug traffickers, of Colombian nationality, from whom they confiscated more than one kilogram of cocaine.

About 9:30 yesterday morning, the customs officers of the Guardia Civil detected a certain abnormal nervousness among four passengers of flight 740 of Viasa, which had just landed in Madrid, coming from Caracas (Venezuela). The travelers, two women and two men, who were accompanied by a young child, were subjected to a search of their luggage which was more intense than customary. At that time, one of the men requested permission to go outside the terminal, with the excuse of picking up a car, in which they were to travel to the center of the city.

The Struggle

When this individual was preparing to go through the exit, he jumped on one of the customs officers, intending to snatch away his weapon, but did not get it. After the struggle, the Colombian fled, pursued by several members of the Guardia Civil, who fired several shots in the air. Finally, he was subdued next to the metal fence which surrounds the airport installations.

His companions were also arrested and, after a thorough body search, it was discovered that one of the women was carrying a false belt attached to her waist. She was transporting in it 1.25 kg of good quality cocaine, valued at some 3.3 million pesetas.

Barajas, the Main Point of Entry for Cocaine

Spain, and specifically the international airport of Barajas, is one of the main points of entry for cocaine in Europe. The reason is that this traffic is carried out almost exclusively by air, since the producing centers are located in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia and transportation by sea is slower and more difficult to organize.

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- At the Madrid airport, they have discovered drug shipments, destined for domestic consumption as well as for subsequent reshipping to other countries of Europe.  
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Variable Price

The price of cocaine varies because of variations in price in the black market and the law of supply and demand. Still, a gram of this substance can cost, in Spain, between 8,000 and 10,000 pesetas.

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SPAIN

BRIEFS

HASHISH CONFISCATED--Huesca--One hundred kg of hashish, with an estimated value of 90 million pesetas, were seized by the Guardia Civil of the province of Huesca as they were being transported by several persons who were heading from Pamplona to the Oscense capital. It appeared that the individuals who were arrested had obtained the merchandise in Algeciras.  
[Text] [Madred YA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 28] 8956

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

DRUGS FOR WEAPONS SMUGGLING RING BROKEN

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 30 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] In the course of investigating the origins of contraband weapons which have been entering Turkey three separate operations resulted in the arrest of 19 Turks in Italy and revealed the fact that the weapons which were being smuggled into our country had been paid for with money which had been acquired through the smuggling of narcotics. Meanwhile police units, disturbed at the fact that the names of so many Turks had become implicated recently in the smuggling of narcotics abroad moved into a state of alert following upon the series of operations in Italy.

It was confirmed that the narcotics seized by the Italian police from the three separate groups, which included 19 Turks, among them some women, have a value of 250 million lira.

It was established that the arrested Turks were connected with the international narcotics arm of the Mafia. Along with the Turks the Italian police also arrested a number of persons of Syrian, Iraqi and Italian nationalities in the course of their operations.

The sequence of events which caused the Turkish police to go on a state of alert began on Sunday 18 November in Italy's renowned city of Trieste, however the information was transmitted to Turkey only on Monday 26 November.

In Ankara

26 November, Monday...the bell on the Interpol telex connection in the Directorate General of Public Security is ringing shrilly and then this message in English was typed out rapidly on the machine: "10 Turks have been arrested in Italy with 15.5 kilograms of narcotics. 6 women are involved. The goods were discovered on the persons of the women. The operation is continuing. New information will be transmitted...."

The message was signed "Trieste-Modus operandi-Interpol Italy Modus-operandi," the name of Italy's Narcotics Section. This section had passed the information to Turkey via the Italian representation on Interpol.

The receipt of this note created a flurry in the Directorate General. Who were these Turks? How did they get this much narcotics out of the country? Had these narcotics been manufactured in Turkey? Answers were sought to these questions. An urgent meeting was called. More comprehensive information was requested regarding the identities of the individuals involved and the operation.

#### New Information Arrives

While waiting for a reply from Italy the Turkish police launched an investigation into the underworld. At the same time they began to look up all of the convicts recently released from prisons.

The second bit of information, which finally arrived on Wednesday, 28 November, from Interpol further agitated the Directorate General of Security, which was already on a state of alert because of the visit of the Pope. Detectives from the Narcotics Section went to work on this matter immediately.

The matter was far more important than had been indicated in the first report. The Italian police in three separate operations had taken altogether 19 Turkish nationals into custody and the value of the narcotics seized amounted to 250 million lira. The fact that the police had uncovered evidence that this money was to be used to bring contraband weapons [into Turkey] immensely increased the significance of the affair.

The information given by the Italian police, which have gained renown in their struggle against the heroin traffic in the Mafia's own country, was as follows:

"The first operation was mounted on 18 November in Trieste. In a search of a 12 person group of Turks arriving by train the women were found each to be carrying a 3 kilogram bag of morphine base or heroin on their persons. The names of the Turkish nationals arrested were: Iman Dibe (daughter of Hasan, date of birth 1926), Fatma Yegin (date of birth 1951), Sultan Pirbudak (date of birth 1943), Guley Ozkidir (date of birth 1960), Nazire Egin (date of birth 1962), Mehmet Kazankiran (date of birth 1950), Bozan Ozdemir (date of birth 1945 in Gaziantep), Mehmet Duran (son of Zigo, date of birth 1948 in Kilis), Namik Cetinsonslu, Mahmet Habes, Silik Sezer, Fatma Seren Cicek."

The passports of Mehmet Habes and Fatma Seren Cicek indicate that they had previously traveled from Istanbul to Milano and Paris. Two packets of heroin were found on the person of a woman named Fatma.

The passports of these individuals appear to have been issued by the Gaziantep office of the Ministry of Public Security, except for that of Mehmet Habes, which was issued in Istanbul.

Subsequently a second operation was mounted against a Mercedes automobile with license plates 203-2.8129. Its two occupants, Syrian nationals Zouheir Hamada and Muhammed Al Chaleti, were found to be in possession of 4 kilograms 300 grams of morphine base. These individuals stated that they had obtained the narcotics in Turkey.

Operations conducted in Trieste as a consequence of the determination that it had become a narcotics center resulted in the arrest of the following persons found to be implicated in narcotics traffic: Hasan Semal, Muzafer Kisacik, Erol Kisacik, Muhammed Hamandost, Hachir Muhammed Werirak, Huseyin Genc, Turkani Bassam, Mimi Perez, Hamset Bib, Mehmet Ozguler, Rachid Hajranchit Achtarani.

The Italian Police, who had struck such a heavy blow against narcotics traffickers, did not slacken their efforts and stopped yet another suspicious vehicle transiting Trieste. Arrested were Kurt Timucin, Akbaba Cetgil Tunc and Ibrahim Celikkiran, travelling on passports issued by Bursa and Izmir Provinces, in possession of 13 kilograms and 500 grams of hashish powder.

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TURKEY

IRANIANS SMUGGLING HEROIN IN TIR VEHICLE ARRESTED

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 4 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Teams from the narcotics section of the Istanbul police have arrested five Iranian nationals and their Turkish accomplices who have been smuggling heroin across Turkey into European countries. Heroin in the amount of 3.5 kilograms with a market value of 100 million lira and which was intended to be smuggled abroad was seized from secret compartments of an Iranian TIR truck with Iranian license plates.

Narcotics police, who received information that a smuggling gang comprised of Iranians were smuggling narcotics through Turkey learned that this activity was being directed from Istanbul. Police, learning that heroin had been concealed in secret compartments of a TIR truck with license plate number TEH-28555, departing from Iran, placed surveillance on this vehicle. The driver, Sahruk Katipzadeh, who was arrested in a park outside of Topkapi, said that the other members of the gang, one of whom was Turkish, were staying in various hotels in the environs of Laleli.

The narcotics police conducted searches of the hotels in the vicinity and took into custody Naser Ayobi, Hamid Efsani Zadeh, Seyed Ziyaeddin, and Seid Ali Akbar, all Iranian nationals and the Turkish owner of a food shop in Istanbul, Orhan Gunerden. In a search of the TIR truck 3.5 kilograms of heroin with a market value of 100 million lira were found underneath the floorboards of the trailer on top of the reserve gas tanks. Moreover a separate search of the persons of the smugglers disclosed large amounts of currency of various nationalities.

Furthermore it was revealed that the owner of the Iranian TIR, Ibrahim Dagik, was being sought.

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN, HASHISH SEIZED--Ankara Security Directorate narcotics units seized approximately 7 million Turkish lira worth of pure heroin and powdered hashish. Three women, one American, one Italian and one French, and five other Turks were detained in connection with the seized heroin and hashish. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80]

CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

MINISTER WARNS OF 'HEROIN EXPLOSION'

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Dec 79 p 6

[Text] The doubling in three years of the quantity of heroin seized by police and Customs was a warning of the seriousness of the problem of drug addiction in the United Kingdom, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, said in the House of Commons yesterday.

Replying to a claim by Sir Bernard Braine (C., Essex, SE) that Britain was facing an unprecedented upsurge in drug addiction, Mr Raison said another worrying fact was that most of this year's seizures seemed to have been destined for the United Kingdom market.

In 1976, 16.65 kilogrammes of heroin had been seized, but so far this year the amount had risen to 37.63 kilos. Sophisticated criminals were moving into drug trafficking and made it difficult to catch anyone but the small fry.

Mr Raison supported Sir Bernard's demand that Britain should oppose the "sloppy permissiveness" of moves in Europe and North America to legalise soft drugs. "We have no plans to legalise cannabis," he declared.

A figure of 50,000 drug addicts in Britain, put forward by Sir Bernard, was not realistic, but at the end of last year 2,400 people in the United Kingdom were receiving treatment as notified addicts, an increase of 400 over the previous year and the first substantial rise for three years.

Sir Bernard, initiating a Christmas adjournment debate, said the recent breakdown of authority in Iran and Afghanistan had disrupted efforts to end opium production there.

"As a result, heroin supplies are now flooding into Western Europe in ever-increasing quantities. American experts believe the scale of opium production in these areas dwarfs anything known before."

An international effort directed at stopping production of drugs at source was needed.

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