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24 APRIL 1980

IERUUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 18/80)

1 OF 2

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JPRS L/9053

24 April 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 18/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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BURMA

DRUG SEIZURES IN RANGOON REPORTED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Apr 80 p 4

[Text]

RANGOON, 1 Apr—A crime prevention squad led by Station Officer U Kan Myint of the Rangoon Division People's Police Force, seized nine packets of heroin from Kyaw Sein (21) of U Lugale Street, Ahlone Township, at the corner of Ahlone Forest Road and Suburban Road yesterday.

Police are taking action against Kyaw Sein under Sections 6(b), 10(b), 11/14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Station Officer U Kan Myint and party seized three packets of heroin from Sithu (24) of No 212, Fansodan; a bottle of heroin and four packets of heroin from Maung Maung alias Saw Naung

(24) of 6th Street, AFPFL Quarter; a bottle of heroin from Cassim alias Aung Gyi (22) of No 100, 30th Street; and a bottle of heroin from Maung Maung alias Paul of No 56, 30th Street on Little Sisters Road on 30 March.

According to information given by these four men, police arrested Yasin alias Sonny (27) of Taunggyi who was putting up at No 324, Tharaphi Street, 8th Ward, Insein. The four men admitted that they bought the heroin from Yasin.

The police are taking action against the five men including Yasin, under Sections 6(b), 10(b), 11/14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.—(H)

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BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE IN THAKETA--A crime prevention squad from the Rangoon Division People's Police Force seized six penicillin vials containing heroin with a street value of K500 each in the house of one Maung Nyunt Oo (29) at No 23, Manpyay 2nd Lane, Thaketa yesterday evening. Ma San San Myint (29) and Ma Than Than Nu (28) of Anaukkyang Street in Loilem, Shan State, who were found in Maung Nyunt Oo's house were arrested by the police for alleged involvement in drug trafficking. Police are taking action. [Text]  
[Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Mar 80 p 8]

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLER DEPORTED--Hong Kong 12 Apr--Hong Kong authorities Saturday deported a Japanese man who had smuggled heroin into Hong Kong in late March, the Japanese consulate general was notified the same day. The authorities said Akira Mochizuki, 30, of Tokyo, had brought in about 23 grams of heroin with a street value of yen 2.5 million on 31 March. [Text] [OW131935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW]

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INDONESIA

TWO ARRESTS MADE IN HEROIN TRANSACTION

Arrests With Help of U.S. Agent

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] The case of the escape of a narcotics trafficker from the hands of the police has not yet been resolved, a SINAR HARAPAN source has said.

The commander of the Narcotics Research Unit at Police Headquarters, Police Colonel Suharjono, in answering questions from "SH" on Monday [14 January], stated that "the escape of this prisoner seems due to police carelessness."

As is known, a special unit of the Narcotics Research Unit at Police Headquarters in Jakarta succeeded on 1 June 1979 in capturing two narcotics traffickers in Room 841 of Hotel Sari Pacific in Jakarta. On that day, the two narcotics traffickers who were posing as agents, respectively Lm. Tg. Pw. alias A. Pw. (46 years old), a citizen of Singapore, and Srr. Srph. alias A. N. G. (54 years old), a Thai citizen, were completing a narcotics transaction with a white man. As the two narcotics traffickers displayed one kilogram of narcotics, and the white man produced \$42,000 in money, the police immediately arrested them.

The two foreigners were staying at the Hotel City Glodok. Upon a search of their Room 351, police were able to find about one additional kilogram of narcotics.

An "SH" source stated that the white man who was disguised as the buyer was an agent of the Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States, which was cooperating with Indonesian Narcotics Research. From the results of the initial examination, it turned out that the two foreigners often came to Indonesia in the course of narcotics trafficking.

The two prisoners were examined intensively at the Narcotics Research Unit Command at Police Headquarters. The two prisoners at that time were in excellent physical condition. But after a few days, the accused, Srr. Srph., feel sick.

Later, Srr. Srph. was treated at Kramat Jati police hospital, and in some mysterious fashion the Thai prisoner was able to escape from there.

The first accused, Lm. Tg. Pw., will be taken before a court on 19 January. The search for Srr. Srph. is still under way.

The Head of the International Cooperation Body of Police Headquarters, Police Colonel Sidarto, told "SH" that his office has circulated a "red notice" to Interpol throughout the world. Up to now Srr. Srph. has not been arrested. But the Thai Police have informed us that, "he is reported to be in Bangkok or has returned to Thailand," said Police Colonel Sidarto.

The two narcotics traffickers have an active network, an "SH" source declared. Lm. Tg. Pw. and Srr. Srph. came from Singapore on 27 May 1979 as passengers on Singapore Airlines flight SQ 206. At the time Srr. Srph. carried two large thermos containers (which usually are used for carrying rice). The upper part of the thermos was filled with food, and the lower section was filled with about 2 kilograms of narcotics.

Calmly, without experiencing any difficulty at Halim Perdana Kusuma airport in Jakarta, the two narcotics traffickers slipped away and later stayed at Hotel City Glodok in Jakarta. This hotel on many occasions was used by them as a place to stay when they were in Indonesia. The contact between the two previously mentioned narcotics traffickers was made with the white man (undercover agent) who was staying at Hotel Sari Pasific. After agreeing on the price and later on carrying out the transactions the two criminals were caught red-handed by Narcotics Research, which had watched them from the beginning and then brilliantly caught them.

When Lm. and Srr. were caught by the police, some members of their network in Jakarta were able to get a telephone and report that the two of them had had been arrested by police from Headquarters.

At dawn on 10 June 1979, Srr. went to his friend in Grogol, L. E. K. Srr. openly admitted to his friend that he had just succeeded in escaping from the police hospital. Later, Srr. Srph. was hidden in a house on Jalan Enggano, Tanjung Priok, by another one of his friends named T. S. Jn. Together with his friends, Srr. looked for a ship in Tanjung Priok to smuggle them out of the country.

Up to 15 July 1979 Srr. was still in Indonesia. At dawn on that day, a sedan with two people in it met Srr. to fly him out to Tanjung Pinang through Kemayoran airport. Since that time nothing further is known of Srr.

In accordance with Law No. 9 of 1976 regarding narcotics traffickers, narcotics criminals may be sentenced to death, according to an "SH" source.

An officer of Narcotics Research has stated that it is very important to know how Srr. was able to escape, to remove any doubts among members of the Narcotics Research unit, he added.

Case Brought To Trial

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Jan 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A case involving 1.92 kilograms of heroin began to be heard on Saturday [19 January] before the Central State Court of Jakarta, with the accused, LTP (46 years old), a Singapore citizen, appearing before the court.

According to the public prosecutor, Dr Anton Suyoto, LTP collected offered, and sold 1.92 kilograms of heroin. It was also mentioned, in the statement of charges, that in May 1979, LTP contacted Tjai So Yin, alias A Tjai, and Lie Ek Kia, alias Yasmini, in connection with the sale of the heroin.

The accused also met with a white foreigner who was ready to buy heroin. After obtaining a sample from this buyer, LTP got in touch with Serre Siripakorn, who subsequently obtained high quality narcotics in Thailand.

On 11 May, LTP and Siripakorn (a Thai citizen) met with the prospective buyer at Hotel Sari Pacific on Jalan Thamrin (Central Jakarta). At the first meeting there was not yet an agreement on the price, the accused offering a packet [biji] for \$27,000 (about 750 grams).

At the following meeting, a price was agreed on. The accused and Siripakorn agreed on a price of \$42,000 per kilogram. Although the price had been agreed on, the transaction was not carried through, because the purchaser wanted a large quantity.

At the end of May, LTP and Siripakorn went to Singapore. On 1 June the two of them returned to Jakarta, bringing 1.92 kilograms of heroin in a thermos container for rice which, in fact, safely passed free of inspection by the customs officer at Halim Perdanakusumah airport.

On the afternoon of that day, the narcotics were brought by the accused to Room 839 of the Hotel Sari Pacific. At about 1:00 PM, the transaction was concluded, and a Police Headquarters Research officer caught the accused LTP and Seree Siripakorn. Meanwhile, the white foreigner, who was a narcotics criminal enforcement agent, returned to his unit abroad.

LTP was presented to the court on a charge of violating the narcotics regulations. Meanwhile, Seree Siripakorn succeeded in escaping on 15 June 1979.

To provide an opportunity to the defense attorney's team to study the matter and to the prosecutor to obtain an interpreter, the session was contained to 2 February.



NARCOTICS. A thermos container, which is usually for carrying food, was used by two narcotics smugglers as a means to smuggle narcotics in through Halim airport in Jakarta (left). In the upper section is placed the food (center), and, under the food, are the narcotics (right).

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLING RING--Tokyo 9 Apr--Police Tuesday arrested the suspected ringleader of Kanto's largest illicit drug ring and confiscated 901 grams of stimulants worth yen 270 million. Police allege the arrested man, racketeer Aiji Kataoka, 32, was [the] central figure in a group illegally selling amphetamine smuggled into Japan from South Korea. They had been seeking Kataoka since last October, when his role became apparent during police questioning of six other persons arrested for illegal possession of stimulant drugs. The suspected leader of the smuggling group, Pak No-sik, 40, a Korean national, earlier fled to South Korea where he is now being sought through Interpol, the international criminal police organization. Police said Kataoka was traced through his girlfriend, Mieko Nishihira, 29, who was also arrested. They said 351 grams of amphetamine were found at her apartment in Koto Ward Tokyo and the remainder at Kataoka's home in Ichikawa City, Chiba Prefecture. Police said over 200 other persons have already been arrested in connection with the drug ring. [Text] [OW111549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW]

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

BIG CHARAS HAUL--Peshawar, March 30: Over 1,45,000 grams of charas were recovered from a truck during a pre-arranged raid by the Customs authorities near Khairabad, some 40 miles from here on the G.T. Road yesterday. The Truck No PRB-3631 and its driver Jangul who is stated to be a member of an international smugglers group, were taken into custody. The contraband is estimated to be valued at Rs. three million in the international market. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 31 Mar 80 p 6]

OPIUM, CHARAS SEIZURE--Karachi, April 5: The Clifton police Friday seized over two kilograms of contraband opium and some charas in a raid on a house in Gizri village. According to the Clifton police, one Payo Din was picked upon a tip and 40 pieces of charas (weighing about 970 grammes were seized from him. On interrogation accused Payo Din led the police to the Gizri village residence of one Abdul Sattar where two kilograms and 70 grammes of opium and 930 grammes of charas were found. Accused Abdul Sattar is being sought by the police. Meanwhile, the Korangi police arrested one Allemuddin and seized one kilo of charas from him.--APP. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 6 Apr 80 p 6]

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PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA RING ARRESTED--Manila, 7 Apr--Agents of the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) rounded up over the weekend seven members of a syndicate involved in the supply and sale of marihuana in northern Philippines. Press reports today said the arrests resulted from 3 raids led by Justice Minister Ricardo Puno in Baguio City, some 192 kilometers (120 miles) north of Manila. The justice minister ordered the raid in an effort to cut off the flow of marihuana supply in northern Philippine provinces. He said it was also in line with the government's move to cut down the peddling of prohibited and regulated drugs, a crime whose punishment has been made recently into a capital offense. Reports said the arrests of the 7 suspects came after NBI agents, posing as buyers, nabbed 1 selling 3 kilos of dried marihuana leaves. [Text] [OW071149 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW]

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THAILAND

FRENCH GIRL GETS 25-YEAR JAIL TERM

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[Text] A French girl was sentenced yesterday to 25 years' jail on charges of possessing 300 grammes of No 4 first grade heroin and her New Zealander friend to two months' jail for possessing 9.30 grammes of marijuana.

The Criminal Court had originally sentenced Ms Malika Chevalier (24) to life imprisonment but reduced it to 25 years because she pleaded guilty to the charge.

The court also ordered the immediate release of the New Zealander, Grant David Jackson (25) who had already been in jail for more than two months since his arrest with Ms Chevalier on June 15, 1979.

The pair was arrested by a Metropolitan Narcotics Unit (MNU) team in their Ramada Hotel room on Suriwongse Road.

The French girl was about to leave Bangkok the same night by a Thai International flight to Paris. Jackson was not due to leave with her.

Police found 287 grammes of No 4 heroin hidden in a carton of Benson and Hedges cigarettes which had been neatly resealed. Another 5.35 grammes of heroin was found hidden in a condom in her vagina.

A small amount of marijuana packed in two condoms was found in Jackson's possession. He admitted possessing it for his own consumption.

Police had earlier charged them with possessing the drugs with intent to smuggle them out of the country. Both pleaded guilty to possession charge but denied the attempt to smuggle the drugs.

The court ruled that though both persons had stayed together in the same hotel room, only Ms Chevalier, who had a confirmed air ticket, was due to leave. Jackson was not leaving the same day. Thus, the attempt to smuggle charge was dropped against them.

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THAILAND

AUSTRALIAN, CANADIAN ARRESTED WITH WOMAN ON DRUG CHARGE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THREE suspected drug traffickers—an Australian, a Canadian and a Thai woman—yesterday pleaded innocent to charges of possessing 750 grammes of Number 4 heroin with intent to sell. Conviction on the charge carries the death penalty.

The two foreigners—Canadian Barry Ackerman and Australian Norman John Walker—were informed by Judge Thavorn Tantraporn after making their plea that under the new Narcotics Law, they could face capital punishment if convicted.

After consultations with their lawyer, Manoo Kuvit, the two foreigners said they would stand by their plea.

The Thai woman, Yuporn Kladklin, also told the court she would contest the case.

The court then approved a defence request for postponement of the date of the first hearing, scheduled for yesterday morning, on grounds that Mr Manoo had just been appointed defence lawyer and needed time to study the case.

The hearing was postponed until April 1.

Under the new Narcotics Law which went into effect on April 22 last year, persons convicted of possessing more than 100 grammes of heroin can be sentenced to life imprisonment. If they are charged with possession with intent to sell, they could face death.

Ackerman, Walker and Yuporn were arrested on August 28 last year at the Chit Pochana Restaurant off Sukhumvit Road.

Ackerman is wanted on drug trafficking charges in Canada.

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THAILAND

FRENCHMAN, FOUR THAIS ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 80 p 3 BK

[Text]

CHIANG Mai provincial police have arrested a Frenchman and four Thais, and seized 200 grammes of No. 4 first grade heroin, officials reported yesterday.

Police said they made the arrest Thursday, after seeing Frenchman Marc Paul Audie-Rocqueplan take delivery of the heroin from the four Thais at a restaurant on Huey Keo Road.

The four, identified as Lampang residents Yongyuth Wongsu, Noi Chamwong and Suvit Wongboonthat, and Chiang Mai resident Saneh Duangta, were arrested by police who followed them from the restaurant. Audie-Rocqueplan was arrested at his hotel after a search of his room allegedly uncovered the heroin hidden in the false bottom of

a suitcase.

Police said that the four alleged vendors admitted they had sold the heroin to Audie-Rocqueplan, but that he denied the initial charge brought against all five of possessing heroin with intent to sell.

In Uthradit Province, meanwhile, police arrested three people, including a police master-sergeant, and seized heroin and a cache of war weapons in a house raid.

Police raided a house in Tambon Thasao, Muang District, owned by Pol Mst-Sgt Prasert Im-sombat.

Police said they found 13 packets of heroin hidden in a chicken pen, seven smoke bombs and hand grenades, one assault rifle with 20 rounds of ammunition, and a .38 calibre pistol.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN AT AIRPORT--A 45-year-old Thai was arrested with 690 grammes of No 4 heroin as he was about to board a Thai International flight to Hong Kong yesterday evening. Karoon Ounsiripornkul reportedly said that he planned the heroin smuggling for the first time by himself. [Text]  
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Mar 80 p 3 bk]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

DRUG ADDICT ARRESTED--An "unusual case" was reported by the police, in which a 20-year old man was arrested in Plzen 2 Apr 80 for possession of a few grams of hashish and marihuana. Subject reportedly both smoked and offered "samples" of the drugs to other persons. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 3 Apr 80 p 7]

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SMUGGLER'S DETENTION--Dalibor Soldatic, 26, from Split was arrested in Trieste after the Trieste police found 3.5 kilograms of quality opium in his automobile. Soldatic intended to sell the drug on the Trieste black market. He has been detained and will be tried soon. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 80 p 16 AU]

HEROIN SMUGGLING--Customs officers on the Gradina highway border crossing point and at the Dimitrovgrad Railroad Station confiscated over 95 kilograms of heroin in the first 2 months of this year. It is believed that the smuggling of drugs across our borders has increased recently because of greater demand on the West European and American markets. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 80 p 16 AU]

DRUG PEDDLER'S ARREST--Zeluko Roje, aged 33, has been arrested in Split, a year after the Zadar District Court put him on the wanted list because of several cases of breaking and entering, primarily pharmacies, and of taking and distributing drugs. He is thought to be the leader of drug peddlars in Dalmatia and connected with Dalibor Soldatic who was recently arrested in Trieste. [AU302027 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 80 p 12 AU]

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BRAZIL

TEACHERS TRAINED TO ASSIST IN NEW ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Mar 80 p 38

[Article by Renato Lombardi: "Teachers Aid in Antidrug Campaign"]

[Text] The campaign aimed at fighting and preventing drugs in schools began last week in the state and city school systems. The great number of addicts in the 15- to 18-year-old groups using marihuana, inhalants and barbiturates--as ascertained through a recent survey--led directors and teachers to attend a course at the Police Academy where they received guidance on how to proceed when there is suspicion of--or actual use of--drugs by a student.

The investigation into drug addiction among Sao Paulo students, carried out by the Institute of Social Medicine and Criminology of the Secretariat of Justice, also revealed that 9 or 10 out of a hundred students in the public and private school systems have already tried or are using drugs. The majority of the addicts are those who attend night classes--students who received their initiation in the use of drugs between the ages of 13 and 18.

In addition to the theoretical and laboratory classroom work, the teachers were taught how to observe the conduct of the student, watching for the following: any sudden change, problems with attentiveness, discipline, the quality of classroom work, absence from school and failure to do homework; unstable state of mind with sudden changes from cheerfulness to sadness, from interest to apathy, from rejection to cordiality, from active attention to increased drowsiness; rejection of old friends and replacement with a different circle of friends; change in the manner of speaking and dressing; slovenliness in physical appearance and personal hygiene. However, all were told that many of these characteristics are common during adolescence.

The school administration received instructions on how to proceed if traffickers are seen near the school. The work of verification will be done by the police, since most of the school officials are afraid of reprisals. A number of threats, even of death, have been received, principally in state

schools in the southern and eastern areas of the city. The student's protection is fundamental, and certain measures are being taken to avoid comments at school in case a student is drugged, is carrying drugs, is suspected of using drugs, is trafficking in drugs or has been found to be using drugs.

Before reaching any conclusion the teachers are instructed to be sure of the symptoms and causes in order to make a positive diagnosis of the existence of cases of drugs at the school; they are not to confuse those symptoms with the symptoms of some disease and even with characteristics common to a certain age group. In the case of the definite use of drugs, they are to verify, among various possibilities, if the student is experimenting, is using drugs to be sociable and only occasionally, or if he is an addict; they are not to discuss with the student the possibility that he may be under the influence of drugs; they are to avoid emotional appeals; they are not to expel the student from school without his having all possible opportunity to correct the situation, including submitting to clinical treatment; they are not to talk with the student's friends or colleagues to obtain more information in order to be of help; they are to maintain discretion if there is an incident of drug use at school, for such news usually travels rapidly in distorted form.

If a student is found drugged in class and the teacher is questioned, he or she should answer that there was a medical problem; and if questions are asked about drugs, the teacher should answer truthfully if he is sure about the symptoms, causes and types of drugs.

Traffickers are operating freely near the schools, and the Narcotics Division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department] is having difficulty in combatting them due to the reduced number of policemen in its precincts, some operating with one deputy and four detectives. One police agent, who has worked in the Narcotics Division for 8 years, said last week: "Men are playing at being policemen with regard to drugs in Sao Paulo. Two tons of marihuana and many kg of cocaine are arriving every week. Funds and information are scarce. In Sao Paulo, marihuana and other types of drugs are now sold at almost every corner."

Deputy Nestor Sampaio Penteadó, head of the Narcotics Division, has placed the policemen at his disposal on the streets, principally near the schools. He believes that the major task involves prevention among minors, as that will avoid new addicts and traffickers. Nestor is not complaining about the number of police agents, but his organization should have three times as many men and more cars, since investigations are not limited to the capital. On Friday five minors were caught with marihuana in Ibirapuera Park, taken to the DEIC and, shortly after, turned over to their parents. They said that they buy the drugs near the school and that many of their friends, also minors, spend their monthly allowances on marihuana.

In the investigation concerning drugs it was found that most of the students and minors are addicted to marihuana. Many cases of acute intoxication have occurred and are being kept secret. Teenagers aged 13 to 17 have disclosed that they began to use drugs for the following reasons: the insistence of friends or traffickers, an escape from problems, lack of a healthy environment at home, poor use of free time, excessive freedom, lack of discipline inside and outside the home, lack of coordination between home and school, overstimulation of senses by newspapers and magazines, and the use of drugs is seen as a symbol of an extremist philosophical-religious attitude which ranges from peaceful negation to violent reaction.

There are three types of drug users: experimenters, social or occasional users, and habitual users.

8568

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

GANGS IN AMAZON REGION TRADE ANIMAL PELTS FOR COCAINE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--Carlos Neves Galuf, president of the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute (IBDF), disclosed yesterday in a deposition submitted to the Commission of Agriculture in the Chamber of Deputies that the country is losing 20 tons of wild animal pelts per month, which are being exchanged for cocaine.

According to Galuf, the IBDF is unable to prevent the killing of animals and avoid the smuggling of the pelts to other countries in exchange for cocaine, because the gangs which operate in the Amazon River region are equipped with planes and boats and armed with machine guns.

Galuf said: "IBDF's personnel is equipped with 32-caliber revolvers and is unable to cope with those well-equipped gangs. We can only complain, for we cannot compete with people armed with machine guns and equipped with planes and motorboats. However, the new parks and ecological reserves, already created in my administration, will not give any 'headache' to the institute's future directors."

He added: "There will be no more problems like the fires which occurred last year in Serra da Canastra, for which we were held responsible even though we were on a trip to the Soviet Union."

The establishment of those reserves is part of the institute's work aimed at preserving our natural fauna and flora. According to Galuf, the IBDF is working diligently to preserve the freshwater turtle, an endangered species in the Amazon River region, even though the institute's budget is inadequate.

"Compared with 1979, the funds allocated to the IBDF this year increased at a rate which was less than inflation. Some of the institute's headquarters are even facing problems of payment arrears in connection with the facilities they are using."

At the conclusion of his deposition, Galuf invited the members of the Agricultural Commission to visit the Trombetas area, where the turtles are found. He estimates that more than 495 young turtles were killed last year.

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BRAZIL

ACCUSED CHARGED WITH SELLING COCAINE TO CHILDREN IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Mar 80 p 11

[Text] Clovis Jesus Passos, alias Betinho, 26 years old, accused of selling drugs to students, was arrested yesterday morning in front of Humberto de Campos State School on Mangureira hill. He was in possession of 12 packets of cocaine and 3 marihuana cigarettes at the time of his arrest.

A PM [Military Police] patrol became suspicious of Clovis and he, sensing he was being watched, tried to hide in a barbershop where he was caught. At the 17th precinct he confessed having bought 30 packets of cocaine at Cavalao hill in Niteroi for 5,000 cruzeiros.

"The marihuana was for my use. I am an addict. To be profitable, the cocaine was mixed with tablet powder. I sold each packet for 300 cruzeiros. I have many easy marks who do not know what the pure powder looks like and want to take a trip," he said.

He denied having sold drugs to children: "The children of this school are no more than 8 years old; I was not about to do anything like that. I also have a 3-year-old daughter who is ill. I do not deny that I sold to men, youths, all addicts."

Betinho alleged that he had to get some money for his daughter's treatment, since she is threatened with paralysis. He said that, until the past week, he had been working at the open-air market selling vegetables and earning 300 cruzeiros per day.

The police did not believe his story. According to them, to sell drugs in Mangureira, an area controlled by gangs of traffickers, either Betinho saw to it that he was respected as being dangerous or he served as a "go-between" for traffickers. With the death of Dart da Mangureira, murdered last year, the area came under the control of a trafficker named Escada.

Betinho had no papers. His fingerprints were sent to the Felix Pacheco Institute; it is suspected that he is one of the fugitives from the 20th precinct jail.



Clovis Passos, alias Betinho

8568  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ANTIDRUG TREATY SIGNED WITH HONDURAS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 Mar 80 p 10-A

[Text] The governments of Colombia and Honduras have committed themselves to a broad campaign of cooperation in the fight against drug traffickers and have through their foreign ministers agreed to harmonize their policies and to carry out coordinated programs for the prevention, control and suppression of the use and illegal traffic of narcotics and psychotropic drugs.

A document to this effect was signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Colombia (Diego Uribe Vargas) and of Honduras and in it they state that "their territories cannot be used for illicit drug traffic and that it is an unescapable duty to fight this type of crime, no matter what form it takes, through the harmonization of policies and coordination and execution of specific programs."

"The contracting parties," according to the agreement, "will intensify the measures necessary for the eradication in their respective territories of plants and crops from which narcotics or psychotropic drugs can be extracted, providing mutual cooperation and assistance in the attainment of this objective."

In order to achieve these objectives "the appropriate services in each country, that is, the official agencies in charge of this mission, will render mutual scientific-technical assistance as well as the exchange of information on producers, processors and traffickers, as individuals or in groups."

They also plan to take "special care that letters requisitory and letters rogatory drawn up by competent authorities in judicial proceedings will be transmitted rapidly and by the most expeditious means possible" and they state that the "sentences imposed in trials conducted in relation to the matters covered by the present agreement will be reciprocally communicated to one another."

To attain those objectives Colombia and Honduras agree to set up a joint commission for the prevention of this type of illegal activities, which will consist of representatives appointed by those governments and which will have the following functions:

A-To recommend to the governments the specific actions that should be taken.



B-To evaluate the implementation of such actions and to prepare plans for achieving the specific goals of the agreement.

C-To make recommendations to the respective governments they consider pertinent in order to amend the agreement and bring it up to date.

This Colombian-Honduran Joint Commission will be coordinated by the ministries of foreign affairs of the two contracting parties and will meet alternately twice a year without prejudice to its being called into extraordinary session through diplomatic means.

In conclusion, it provides "that the present agreement may be amended by the contracting parties by means of the exchange of diplomatic notes," and it establishes that "either of the interested parties may revoke the treaty at any time, to be effective 90 days after due notice has been given to the other party."

Colombia is thus taking another step to further President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's determination to fight to the utmost this type of crime, and it is for this purpose that similar treaties have been signed with the United States, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Panama and other countries of the hemisphere.

9204

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ATTORNEY GENERAL: WE ARE ALONE IN DRUG WAR

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Without any cooperation from abroad, either from the United Nations or from the U.S. government, the Colombian government achieved very good results in 1979 in the fight against the traffic in marihuana and cocaine, results previously unequalled and in many cases superior to those of other nations having greater capabilities and economic resources.

The above statement was made by Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, attorney general of Colombia, in a report made at the Narcotics World Conference, which met in Vienna, and at which he stressed the need for the different nations to direct their attention toward prevention and rehabilitation campaigns which they have not done up to now in their battle against drug trafficking.

Dr Gonzalez Charry recalled the warning he had sounded at the same conference last year to the effect that, given the magnitude of the problems of the planting production and traffic of marihuana and of the accelerating increase in its use in the United States and the lack of resources with which to meet the situation, suggestions were beginning to be heard that Colombia should legalize the growing and use of marihuana.

In this regard he mentioned the proposal presented by Anif and the debate that it provoked, and he recalled that the majority of Colombian opinion supports the government's position against legalization and added: "But there is no doubt that this support is contingent on the effectiveness of the fight against this scourge, on the intensity and timeliness of international cooperation, and on a public demonstration that these joint efforts are capable of dealing with the problem in terms which are socially favorable for all parties, so that no one can think that the problem is unilateral rather than a common one; and for this reason others should assume responsibility for it within their own territory."

#### Without Cooperation

The attorney general then emphasized the successes achieved last year by Colombian authorities in the fight against drug trafficking. He presented statistics on the number of arrests, Colombians as well as foreigners, on seizures of cocaine and marihuana, on arms confiscated, as well as on the numerous vehicles of all kinds seized from the drug traffickers, and added:

"It should be noted that the resulting success was achieved without any cooperation at all from abroad, either from the United Nations or from the U.S. government, since for administrative reasons and partly for political reasons, the budget of our neighboring friend was only approved in about October, and so the year passed without their being able to carry out their intention, which they have always declared vehemently, of contributing to the fight. The cost of the immense campaign therefore fell upon the Colombian taxpayers."

The attorney general pointed out that since it is a joint problem, it should be dealt with in the same manner as the United States deals with it, if it is in reality the intent to deal with it seriously and effectively.

#### The Case of Cocaine

Dr Gonzalez Charry recalled that up to mid 1978 Colombia was a place of transit in regard to cocaine. However, crops of coca comprising about 2000 hectares have recently been discovered in jungle areas in the southeast, located in places especially suitable for the traffic because of the tremendous difficulty of police control and the large number of rivers and waterways through which they travel clandestinely in small boats which carry the product outside the country and where, in addition, it has been easy and will continue to be easy to construct air strips which are primitive but permit entry and exit for aircraft which have to travel a very short distance through Colombian air space.

#### Prevention and Rehabilitation

In the last part of his speech, the attorney general called the attention of the world conference to the necessity of paying attention to something which has been neglected in the fight against drug trafficking: the implementation of measures for prevention and rehabilitation with respect to the use of narcotics. "Absorbed in policy type action, it has been forgotten that behind the problem of cultivation, there exists another which is economic and social and which it is essential to try to resolve by liberal, rational and civilized means, and not by public force alone."

In this spirit he proposed that immediate plans be made in each country for an extensive information campaign regarding the harmful effects of all types of narcotics, the creation by the governments of health centers for the psychological-psychiatric treatment of drug addicts and the rehabilitation

of the areas of cultivation because the economic hardships of many people with extremely low incomes, especially the very ignorant, lead those people to embark on the enterprise of criminal activity.

He made it known that in Colombia plans along these lines are being pushed forward for the economic recovery of the areas where marihuana crops have been discovered, especially in La Guajira, and he said that the government of the United States appears to be seeing clearly that this is a more rational course, and in the long run a more effective one, for the eradication of the planting of narcotic plants and traffic in them than that of suppression exclusively by means of force.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA FOUND IN DOMINICAN BIBLE SHIPMENT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 21 Feb 80 p 26-A

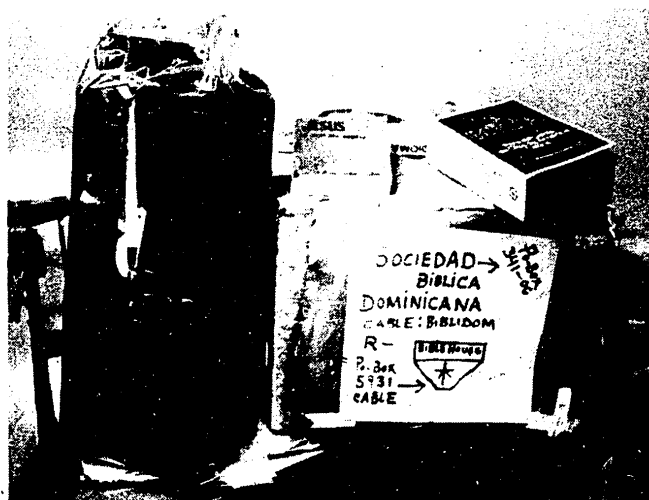
[Text] Members of the Antinarcotics Squad from the office of the Attorney General for the Judicial Police discovered yesterday at the Eldorado Airport 20 pounds of marihuana in two cardboard boxes of Bibles which had been brought in as innocuous air express shipments.

The two boxes were addressed to the Bible Society of the Dominican Republic and were ready to be sent to that country when clever investigators of the Attorney General's Office decided--it is not known on the basis of what evidence--to open them and examine their contents.

The marihuana, 10 pounds in each box, was packed in plastic bags, and was at the center of the boxes, surrounded by bibles.

The most curious part of the affair was that inside one of the boxes, which were literally covered by postage stamps, a can of Chocavena cereal was found which was perfectly sealed and contained another considerable amount of marihuana.

As usually happens in these cases the senders of the boxes had already disappeared when the surprising discovery was made, and it is possible that they will never be identified. As to the addresses, the supposed Bible Society, it must be a fictitious entity.



In this box, which contained such books as The Bible and Jesus, a considerable quantity of marihuana was found yesterday.

9204  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE, MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Feb 80 pp 1-A, 11-A

[Text] The antinarcotics squad of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic discovered and destroyed crops of marihuana and coca plants, initially valued at more than 200 million, near the municipality of Vistahermosa, in the Meta.

After an operation which lasted 3 days the Attorney General's Office disclosed yesterday that at the happy conclusion of the operation the following had been seized: 50 kg of cocaine, 5 laboratories for processing the drug, 50 hectares on which coca was planted, 10 hectares on which marihuana was planted, 8,000 pounds of leaves being processed, 6 "arrobas" (about 150 pounds) [1 arrova=about 25 pounds] of leaves to be cut, 20 "canecas" (about 80 gallons) [1 caneca=about 4 gallons] of gasoline and two clandestine landing strips.

According to information obtained by the Attorney General's Office, the landing strips allow planes up to DC-4s to land. The inhabitants of the area asserted that most of the planes which arrived in the area were of U.S. registration. These plantations also supplied the markets of Villavincio and Bogota.

During the operation Jose Octavio Loaiza Mayorga, Elias Loaiza Mayorga, Jose Olimpo Merchan and Guillermo Prieto were arrested.

The plantation on which the crops were grown is the property of Cristobal Loaiza and is named "Cano Madrono" and is located in the jurisdiction of El Pinal, municipality of Vistahermosa, in the Meta.

Judging from the laboratories on the farm, the traffickers had the capability of making the cocaine into a paste, which is why the American planes penetrated as far as this area.

The buyers of the cocaine and of the marihuana were mostly from the United States but they also supplied the markets of Villavincencio and Bogota.

The persons arrested and the seized goods were turned over to the Criminal Trial Judge of Granada, Meta, for investigation of the case and to determine the legal status of the persons arrested by the National Attorney General's Office.

The spokesmen for the antinarcotics squad of the Attorney General's Office said that the value of the drugs seized was initially estimated at over 200 million.

This agency, responsible for the last 2 years for the fight against drug traffickers, decided to start investigations in the llanos orientales of Colombia after a gigantic coca plantation was discovered in the area.

Just the week before Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, attorney general, during the presentation of his report to the Antinarcotics Conference of the United Nations, stressed the fact that traditionally Colombia was only used as a "bridge" for cocaine traffic but that during recent months it has been discovered that the planting of coca has begun to proliferate in the most desolate areas of the country.

The crop which was discovered and destroyed this weekend, was the second largest discovered so far this year.

9204  
CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

PLANE SHOT DOWN--Riohacha, Colombia, 9 Apr (EFE)--A Colombian air force plane shot down a plane with U.S. registration No N-4832 on Sunday because it was overflying Colombian territory without authorization and disobeyed an order to land. Pilot Thomas (?Allan Schwartz) and copilot Mark Viscovich, the aircraft's sole occupants, were injured. The incident occurred in Punta Estrella, Alta Guajira, while the two men were trying to land on a clandestine strip to pick up marihuana worth almost \$3 million which a military patrol had seized 2 days earlier. [PA142133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1349 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA]

MARIHUANA SEIZURE--Bogota, 7 Apr (EFE)--Troops have arrested six Colombian drug traffickers and seized 70 tons of marihuana, worth more than \$300,000 in operations in Cesar and Guajira, in the north. A special security plan is in effect in that area to repress the drug traffic geared to U.S. markets. [PA142133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0446 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

MEMBERS OF HEROIN TRAFFICKING RING APPREHENDED

Supplier Caught

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 20 Mar 80 Sec C p 4

[Text] Yesterday, Carlos Alvaro Carreno Rodriguez, an individual identified as the one responsible for supplying heroin to David Alonso, who in turn was distributing it among addicts in the United States, was captured.

Carreno Rodriguez was transferred from Mexicali by members of the Federal Judicial Police, and placed at the disposal of the federal judge of the second district court, to be tried for a crime against health in the degree of heroin distribution.

Carlos Alvaro Carreno Rodriguez is involved in two trials, the first for having been identified as a heroin distributor in the case being brought against David Alonso, an individual from Sabinas, Coahuila, who was cited by the married couple, Frank Martinez and Carmen Garza de Martinez, as the person who provided them with several ounces of heroin that were seized from them in Eagle Pass, Texas.

David Alonso was said to have been identified as the seller of 156 grams of heroin, which he supplied; but, in his statement, David Alonso informed on his supplier, who proved to be the former, and who was located in Mexicali, in compliance with the warrant for his arrest issued by the federal judge.

And other suits are being brought against Carreno Rodriguez, as a result of letters requisitorial sent by the United States, through the Secretariat of Foreign Relations. Carreno will have to respond to these letters requisitorial in his preliminary statement, which he will make to the federal judge this morning.

The status of the individual in custody is quite serious, since there is sufficient evidence available to put him in jail.

Carreno Rodriguez Confesses

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 21 Mar 80 Sec D p 4

[Text] Yesterday, Carlos Alvaro Carreno Rodriguez admitted to having been engaged in drug trafficking, using married couples and other persons to smuggle heroin into the United States. He gave the names of individuals who were helping him to distribute in this manner, stating that he had been involved in that illegal business during his stay in Sabinas, Coahuila, having made shipments every 3 months since 1975.

He gave the foregoing information upon making his preliminary statement to the federal judge of the second district court, Carlos Gilberto Canto Lopez.

During his first preliminary statement, he denied all the charges, including the accusations made against him by David Alonso, one of those to whom he was supplying heroin and who served as his liaison with the married couples who were smuggling heroin through Eagle Pass, Texas. He also denied the claim made by Roberto Martinez Moreno, an individual who was arrested some time ago in the capital of Texas, Austin, with 22 ounces of heroin, and who said that Carlos Alvaro was the one who was providing him with heroin in Sabinas, Coahuila, and that he was responsible for exporting it illegally to various large cities in the neighboring United States, using different methods, including married couples, for this purpose.

Carlos Alvaro Carreno Rodriguez also declared that he paid \$200 for every ounce that was smuggled into the neighboring country; adding that he engaged in this illegal activity every 3 months, over a 5-year period.

He said that he had to flee to Mexicali to evade court action, and that he expected to be caught at any time; which is what happened.

Yesterday, the federal judge of the second district court, Carlos Gilberto Canto Lopez, issued an order for his official imprisonment, which was reported to him in the preventive jail in which he has been incarcerated at the order of that authority.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TWO HEROIN TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED, OTHERS ACQUITTED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 21 Mar 80 Sec D p 4

[Text] Yesterday, two members of a well organized ring of drug traffickers were sentenced by the third district judge, Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal.

The third judge handed down his final decision in case 29/979, involving the trial of Jose Javier Montoya Perez, Antonio Garcia Espinoza, Jose Alberto Vazquez Castillo, alias "El Marciano," and Alejandro Gonzalez Cantu, alias "El Canay."

Whereas the first two were given prison sentences, inasmuch as they were found guilty of a crime against health, "El Marciano" and "El Canay" were acquitted.

Montoya Perez received a prison sentence of 5 years and 3 months, and a fine of 5,000 pesos; while his codefendant, Garcia Espinoza, was given a stiffer sentence, since he will have to spend 7 years in jail and pay a fine of 5,000 pesos.

According to the records pertaining to case 29/979, on 21 January of last year the Federal Judicial Police learned that Montoya Perez and "El Canay" were trafficking in drugs.

Montoya Perez was arrested at his residence and, upon being subjected to questioning, admitted that he was engaged in drug trafficking and identified Jose Alberto Vazquez Castillo, alias "El Marciano," as his supplier. He also stated that an individual named Antonio Garcia Espinoza had several doses of heroin in his possession that he intended to sell.

Garcia Espinoza was arrested, and 10 grams of heroin were seized from him.

A Federal Officer Shot During the Arrest

On that occasion, when the Federal Judicial Police proceeded to break up the ring to which Montoya Perez belonged, an officer named Fernando Rodriguez sustained a bullet wound, because they were fired upon by persons who have never been identified, because the attackers escaped in a car.

The attack made on the federal agent took place opposite residence No 902, on Corona Avenue, in the Hidalgo Development.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

NEW AIR DETECTION SYSTEM FOR DRUG PLANTATIONS DESCRIBED

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 17 Mar 80 p 10

[Text] Mexico City, 16 March--The United States has just provided Mexico with a complicated, long-distance detection system developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to aid in the finding of marihuana and poppy plantations.

It was announced that this system is installed in a jet which can fly at an altitude of 40,000 feet and cover the entire country of Mexico in 20 days.

It was explained that this radar system supplies information to a computer, which identifies a "spectral signal" from the plots of poppies and marihuana. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic stated today: "This system, although it is still in the experimentation stage, could very quickly eliminate the need for routine reconnaissance."

According to that office's statistics, during President Jose Lopez Portillo's first year of government, 70,800 plantations, covering a total of 3,700 acres, were destroyed.

Samuel Alba Leyva, deputy attorney general of the republic, commented: "Many of those who were previously engaged in producing heroin are now drug traffickers," because "production is no longer a good business, but drug trafficking is." The marihuana has been shipped along the border in large freight trucks, and now marihuana oil or hashish is being transported.

Samuel Alba Leyva said: "A ton of marihuana can produce 10 liters of oil, and one drop in an ordinary cigarette serves the purposes sought."

In discussing the cooperation being given to Mexico by the United States to achieve the eradication of drugs he explained that between 1975 and the present, the federal government has received a sum of \$70 million from that country, in addition to 41 helicopters, 22 detecting aircraft and four more airplanes.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE LABORATORY SEIZED--Mexico City, 3 March--Last night, the Federal Judicial Police captured a ring of drug traffickers in the town of Tijuana. They are the owners of a clandestine laboratory in the Anahuac Development, where they processed over 20 million toxic pills worth 500 million pesos. Those under arrest include Francisco Antonio Flores, who is recorded on the police lists as one of the ringleaders of the international gang. The drug trafficker is the owner of a fleet of trailer trucks used to ship various goods; and he had been sought, along with his accomplices, for several days by the Federal Judicial Police. During the investigation, it was found that the toxic pills made in the clandestine laboratory were shipped to the United States in Francisco Antonio's carriers, for which he had special hidden compartments manufactured. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 4 Mar 80 Sec B p 2] 2909

FIVE TRAFFICKERS ACQUITTED--Yesterday, five members of a powerful "gang" of drug traffickers were released, thanks to the decision handed down by the second district judge, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia. Hernandez Valencia was of the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against Jacinto Vega Perez, Jose Marchan Hurtado, alias "Benito Sotelo Rodriguez," Juan Martinez Rodriguez or Rodriguez Martinez, Francisco Parra Vega and Jose Gregorio Velez Vargas; and, yesterday, he acquitted them of the charges on which they were tried. Proceedings 101/979 had been brought against the aforementioned persons for being presumed guilty of having committed a crime against health; since, when they were arrested, the Federal Judicial Police confiscated a fabulous amount of hard drugs from them. Jacinto Vega Vega [sic] and his codefendants were arrested on 15 May 1979, and the agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic seized opium gum, heroin and cocaine from them. The first to be captured were Vega Vega, Jose Gregorio Velez and Jose Marchan, who were riding along the Ciudad Mier-Monterrey highway in a 1979 Chrysler car. Subsequently other members of the ring were arrested, and confessed that they had purchased the drugs at "Barranca de Agua Fria, Guerrero," and took them from there to the Mexican border. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 21 Mar 80 Sec D p 4] 2909

JAILERS SENTENCED AS ACCOMPLICES--Yesterday, in proceedings 174-978, held in the second district court for the crime of escape of prisoners, David Arellano Rodriguez and Juan Garcia Guerrero Fernandez received a prison sentence of 2 years and 6 months. Arellano Rodriguez served as chief of the guards at the municipal prison in Ciudad Reynosa, Tamaulipas, and he was tried along with Garcia Guerrero for having facilitated the escape of the federal convict Reynaldo Camacho Montalvo, which occurred on 16 November 1978. Camacho Montalvo was serving a prison sentence of 7 years and 6 months for drug trafficking, for which proceedings 174-977 had been brought against him. According to the records, those now convicted committed an act of serious negligence when they allowed the federal convict Reynaldo Camacho Montalvo to take charge of the guard post at the main gate, allegedly because two guards had failed to report for duty. Taking advantage of the foregoing situation, Camacho Montalvo brought a car which he owned into the prison, with the consent of Arellano Rodriguez. The drug trafficker used it to escape from the municipal prison. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 13 Mar 80 Sec B p 3] 2909

TRAFFICKERS SHOOT AT HELICOPTER--Mexico City, 18 March--While making a flight to locate and fumigate drug plantations in the state of Sinaloa, the "Bell 206" helicopter of the air services of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic was shot at by drug traffickers who thereby prevented the plantations from being destroyed. This report was made by the captain of the aircraft, Ivan Garcia, who said that while he was making the flight over the Sierra Madre in order to detect drug plantations, the aircraft was suddenly shot at and had to land. It was noted that the drug traffickers who had fired upon the helicopter escaped; because when reinforcements from the Mexican Army arrived on the scene there was no one there. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 2] 2909

CHILEAN CAUGHT WITH HEROIN--Mexico City, 14 March--Yesterday morning, a purser for Aviaca, Olga Uribe Ramos, of Chilean nationality, was arrested with 1 kilogram of pure heroin worth over 10 million pesos in her possession. The incident occurred at the airport in this capital, when police officers noticed that the aforementioned young lady was upset; whereupon they questioned her and she was immediately discovered. She was carrying the drugs in small plastic bags attached to her person, and claimed that this was done every day by pilots and stewardesses, from all the airlines in the world. Uribe Ramos was traveling as a passenger on Aeropan flight 502, arriving from Lima, Peru. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 2] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

ARREST OF DRUG TRAFFICKER--Alberto Aristizabal Tabares, 52, a Colombian citizen, was arrested yesterday at Tocumen International Airport after 500 grams of cocaine, worth approximately \$250,000 on the black market, were found in the soles of his shoes. Aristizabal was on his way from Cali, Colombia, to Nassau. [PA142133 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 32 PA]

CSO: 5300



PERU

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG OPERATION--During Operation Verde Mar No 2, the largest anti-drug drive ever staged in Peru, a coca plantation was discovered on a farm owned by the Prato-Ramirez family. The farm is in the Shapajilla area. Coca plants were uprooted and the installations for drying coca leaves, including one oven, were blown up. Agronomist Luis Prato Ramirez was arrested and some vehicles were seized. During a raid staged today in the area of Supte Grande, approximately 25 km from Tingo Maria, two other ovens, one of which belonged to Melesio Perez, were destroyed. Coca growers are planting manioc among their coca plants to prevent detection by air. [PA142133 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Apr 80 p 7 PA]

COCA LEAVES--Civil guardsmen at the checkpoint at Pucusana yesterday seized over 100 kg of coca leaves. The leaves were found in a bus driven by Romulo Palomino Ortiz. [PA142133 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Apr 80 p 5 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKER'S ARREST--Tingo Maria, 3 Apr (ESI-PERU)--The civil guard arrested drug trafficker Tomas Vela Davila today in the town of Anda and seized arms, ammunition of various types and fuses for explosives. Vela was carrying 20 grams of cocaine paste. [PA142133 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Apr 80 p 7 PA]

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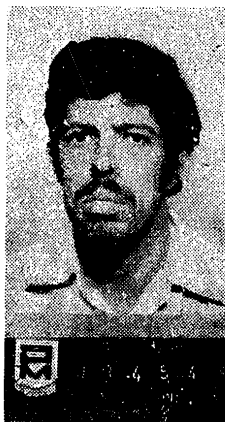
VENEZUELA

THREE MANDRAX TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 2 Mar 80 p 4-38

/Text/ Officials connected with the Intelligence and Vice Division of the PM /Metropolitan Police/ arrested in Antimano and los Jardines de El Valle three persons selling drugs, from whom they confiscated 1,000 mandrax tablets and marihuana.

The PM Press and Public Relations Office supplied the report yesterday, indicating that the persons arrested were identified as Luis Santiago Scoccio Franco, 32 years of age; Jesus Herrera Berrios and Orlando Antonio Prato, both 25 years old.



Luis Santiago Scoccio  
Franco. Arrested by PM

The first of those mentioned was arrested in a section of Antimano when the members of a PM patrol caught him in a suspicious situation and when he was searched, a large amount of mandrax tablets were found in his possession.

The other two arrested were caught trying to sell the drug in a section of los Jardines de El Valle.

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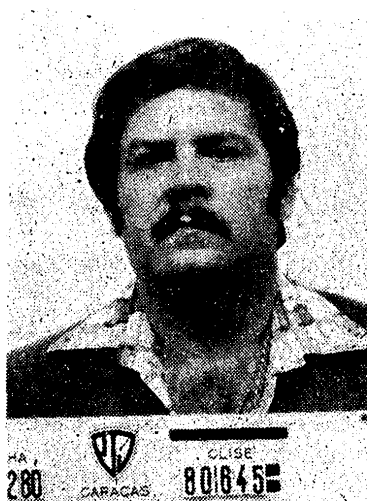
VENEZUELA

OPIUM TRAFFICKER ARRESTED, TWO KILOS SEIZED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 2 Mar 80 p 4-38

Text 7 Two kilograms of opium, in its really pure state, valued at a little more than 2 million bolivares, was confiscated from a "dealer" in Sabana Grande.

The person involved is Edgar Alfredo Bacalao Guevara, owner of a sales office located in El Recreo Street in Sabana Grande, who apparently sells real estate.



Edgar Alfredo Guevara:  
2 kilograms of unpro-  
cessed opium were con-  
fiscated from him.

The investigations about the discovery of the potent drug and the arrest of Bacalao Guevara were conducted by officers of the Antinarcotics Brigade of the PTJ /Judicial Technical Police/, who on finding out that Venezuela had been selected as the country where consumption of this drug was to be promoted, declared a state of emergency and began the searches, which took them to El Recreo Street in Sabana Grande. They thus succeeded in confiscating the drug and arresting the supposed dealer, who according to the PTJ has no record, since Bacalao Guevara is a native of Caracas and is 37 years old.

It is assumed the drug was brought to Venezuela in its pure form to ship it later to Central America and afterwards to the United States where it was to be chemically treated, since on being processed it was possible to obtain from it other drugs such as heroin, morphine, etc. Once this amount of opium is chemically processed, it can produce various drugs worth about 14 million bolivares.

Police inspector Jose Ramon Lazo Ricardi told the newspapermen that opium is a little known drug in Venezuela. It is not used here and the proof of it is that this is the second time that it has been confiscated in the country. The first time a person was arrested for possession of opium was in 1935 and since then opium has never been found on anyone.

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VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

GANG ARRESTED WITH COCAINE--A formidable gang of criminals which operated in three blocks of the 23rd of January Development was broken up by members of the Intelligence and Vice Division of the Metropolitan Police in three simultaneous raids with representatives of the Public Prosecutor's Office involved. A bulletin of the Press and Public Relations Office of that organization indicates that those arrested were identified as Jose Alirio Diaz Molino, 24 years of age; Antonio Ramon Martinez, 33; Gustavo Enrique Mendoza, 35; Hernan Andres Blanco, 39; Diego Antonio Rodriguez Serrano, Aurelio Salazar and Jorge Luis Rodriguez, all with police records. The seven subjects who were a well organized gang, operated in blocks 22 and 23 in three different apartments and they had split up to work in groups. Some carried out robberies in the same area and sections of Catia. They brought the booty from their crimes to the apartments where it was classified, evaluated and prepared for sale, an operation entrusted to others and a third group took charge of selling the stolen goods and or exchanging it for drugs to obtain more money. Diego Antonio Rodriguez Serrano, Aurelio Salazar and Jorge Luis Torres were assigned to rob pedestrians and small merchants; Gustavo Enrique Mendoza received the jewels and Antonio Ramon Martinez exchanged the stolen goods for drugs. The intelligence officers also located a large number of jewels, 15 vials of cocaine, 2 pistols, shells of various calibers, a pound of marihuana, a scale and a small welding outfit for jewelry shops. Those arrested together with evidence, were turned over yesterday to the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police]. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 4-36] 8490

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE--56 kgs of raw opium was seized at Pule-Khumri bifurcation last Thursday, reported a party source of Baghlan province yesterday. The contraband was on its way to Balkh from Badakhshan in a car driven by Abdul Hakim. The Pulke-Khumri security authorities are handling the case. [Text] /Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 17 Mar 80 p 3/

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIMUM SEIZURE--A total of 991 grams of opium has been seized from the residence of 'Ezzatollah Negahban by the corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Dehdid. He has been sentenced to 3 years in prison. Also, 28 grams of opium and some wine have been seized from other homes. The individuals involved will be prosecuted accordingly. [GF161230 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 80 GF]

DRUGS, WEAPONS SEIZED--Revolution Guards checking cars on the Khorramshahr-Tehran road have confiscated 17 kg of opium, 1 kg of opium, 500 grams of opium juice, 1.5 kg of burned opium, 1,100 liters of wine, 5 kg of hashish, 4 kg of gold dust, 360 bullets, 2 revolvers, 2 (Berno) rifles and 10 other sidearms. All these items have been turned over to the Dezful Revolution Court. [GF141730 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80 GF]

CSO: 5300



SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DAGGA DESTRUCTION CAMPAIGN--A party of 80 policemen, led by Colonel J Robertson, district commandant of police in Dundee, has destroyed 300 tons of green dagga and 639 tons of dry dagga in a week-long operation in northern Natal. "The "seek and destroy" dagga operation ended late on Sunday and, during the raid, 79 people were arrested. Two South African Air Force helicopters assisted in the search. Most of the arrested people will appear in court later this week on allegations of dealing in and being in possession of dagga. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 80 p 10]

DAGGA SALES TO SERVICEMEN--Dagga-dealers who sold to military servicemen in their camps were affecting South Africa's defense, in that servicemen who smoked dagga were unable to go to the operational area, Mr P B Koekemoer, said in the Kimberley Magistrate's court yesterday. Lieutenant H Boshoff of 11 Commando, giving evidence against two Kimberley men on a charge of selling dagga to two servicemen, said he was in charge of a company of about 400 medically unfit servicemen and these men were a target for dagga dealers. He said that since 1978 many servicemen had appeared in court on possession charges and that dagga smoking was a great problem in the Army, as it meant that soldiers who smoked dagga could not be sent to the operational area, but were sent to rehabilitation centres instead. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 9]

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AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Austrian police have arrested 26-year-old British student Benjamin Robin Biswas at Schwechat airport. He was carrying half a million schillings worth of high-grade heroin in his luggage. He had arrived by plane from Istanbul and intended to proceed by train to Brussels. An investigation has been launched, which will also include Turkish, Belgian and British police. [AU051113 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Apr 80 p 7 AU]

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BELGIUM

PROBLEM OF 'BELGIAN CONNECTION' DISCUSSED

Brussels POURQUOI PAS? in French 31 Jan 80 pp 4-9

[Text] "Some border squads can be infiltrated, others less so. An antidrug squad is worth only as much as its members."

Report of Commandant Francois at the IDEA (International Drug Enforcement Association) Symposium, in Cairo, in October 1978.

The brilliant officer of the gendarmerie [state police force], creator and head of the BND (National Drug Bureau), graduate of the Advanced International Drug Enforcement School, prize student in the special courses given by the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Customs Narcotics Control, Commander Leon Francois is in prison. Like a common "pusher," an ordinary dope peddler. This is what has caused our country to be talked about in the press all over the world, from Paris to Hong Kong, and from New York to Istanbul, much more than our recent tribal and medical vicissitudes. Is there a Belgian connection?

It's the poachers who make the best gamekeepers, the smugglers who make the best customs officers. And not the reverse. But do supercops make the best drug peddlers? The head of our BND isn't the first "Incorruptible" to find himself in jail, one day...

In November 1971, scarcely a few hours before finally surrendering his .38 to the clerk of the "27th precinct," his former police station, to begin a well-deserved retirement, Inspector Eddie Egan, of the New York City Narcotics Squad was suddenly relieved of his rank and duties, dismissed, and brought before a court of justice. He was accused of having "kept contraband articles in his own possession instead of turning them over to the proper departments." In plain language, of being involved, for his own personal gain, in the drug traffic which he was supposed to fight against.

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Six months and one movie ("The French Connection") later, Detective Egan was reinstated by the New York grand jury, with congratulations for the exceptional effectiveness which he had displayed throughout his brilliant career as a narcotics supercop; and it's true that he was, that he still is, the holder of the world's record for various drug seizures and for breaking up rings of drug peddlers. To begin with, the well-known "French Connection" of the film: at the end of 3 years of investigations, of infiltrations, and of dubious associations, with his fellow officer, Sonny Grosso, in the early 60's, he succeeded in arresting French television announcer, Jacques Angelvin, in the act of clearing through customs his old jalopy, loaded with \$32 million worth of pure heroin from clandestine laboratories in the Marseille region: the biggest haul in narcotics history.

Sandy Barrio [sic] is another story. In the service of the DEA, the narcotics control agency of the American ministry of Justice, Agent Barrio began to operate undercover at the time when Inspector Egan was having more trouble with his superior officers than with peddlers. He knew how to be a good loser in the casinos of the Bahamas so that he would become respected by the mafia and make his way into the heart of the American "milieu" in New York, Boston, New Orleans or Washington. Of course, the money belonged to the DEA. In his native Italy, poor Alessandro Barrio was a simple policeman, a local constable, before emigrating to the United States on the arm of a beautiful American. Once accepted, Agent Barrio adopted a conscientious approach to his work a la James Bond, until he became the lover of the mistress of a big boss in the French connection. In addition to several very large hauls, his underground activity allowed the DEA to identify and neutralize an entire confraternity of cops of all ranks who had been bribed by the dope peddlers.

In 1975, his brilliant service record won him the opportunity to be named the head of the DEA network in Mexico, with the assignment to stop at any price the flow of drugs of all kinds which was then flooding the United States market, and coming from Latin America. But although he piled up successes there, at the end of 1978, Barrio, the crack-agent, suddenly found himself in prison in San Antonio, Texas, denounced by his most loyal "informer," a pusher from Quebec. He was accused of having kept a third of the cocaine captured when breaking up, among others, the most active ring in the Andes mountains (Peru-Colombia).

This being done, it is not known whether the most effective narcotics agent in the DEA in the Latin American area took his profit willingly, as his "informer" said, or if, as he said in his own defense, he had simply respected the customs of this society by turning over 33% of his hauls to his informer, to ensure his loyalty. After having swallowed a single bite of an innocent sandwich, brought to him, according to the rules, by his guard, Agent Barrio left his cell for a bed in the Santa Rosa Medical Center, also in San Antonio, where he remained in a coma for several months before dying. Some people said that he was poisoned

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by the professional enforcement group of the drug traffickers who were furious at having been double-crossed too often. But it was also hinted that some of the big shots in the DEA might have had good reason to prefer to see Agent Barrio dead than to hear him expose some of the methods of narcotics control before a court of law.

However, the relief of the DEA is assured. One evening last winter, at the limit of American territorial waters, a small sport fishing boat with a CB radio, invited the commercial ship "Moctezuma," which was flying the flag of the Bahamas, to come alongside to render a small service. When the boat was within range of a flashlight, one of the fishermen waved one-half of a Colombian 5-peso note. The captain of the "Moctezuma" then took from his pocket what appeared to be the other half of the same note. The two boats then came alongside one another, and immediately, the people on the "Moctezuma" unloaded a dozen bales of marijuana onto the bridge of the fishing boat. When the operation was ended, the fishing boat withdrew...in the direction of a fast Coast Guard patrol boat which lost no time in stopping the "Moctezuma," while not putting too much emphasis on the point of law concerning the limit of territorial waters (an apparently specious trick in the eyes of these sailors in uniform). Loot: 115,000 pounds of concentrated Colombian marijuana, more than 50 tons--not counting the 500 kg kindly unloaded onto the decoy fishing boat whose crew members were all DEA agents.

This type of sport is very profitable for the American narcotics supercops who don't go anywhere now unless they're in a Cessna 310 in the air, a deluxe Cadillac on the highways or deluxe fast yachts or speed boats: by virtue of a law of the state of Florida--the preferred port of entry from South American channels to the United States--which authorizes them to use for the requirements of the department, the vehicles which they have seized, as well as the contraband merchandise they are carrying. And last year alone, they seized 81 planes, 191 boats and 211 automobiles of various types.

#### Discussion of the Method

"But they have done nothing to stop the menace," say the people who do not approve of this type of operation, which is not always particular about the legality of the procedures employed to obtain anticipated results. In America, as elsewhere, if 10 percent of the drug traffic is stopped, it's the maximum. Is it worth the trouble of lowering themselves to resorting to the same weapons as those used by the traffickers, to the danger of gradually being pushed to the limit of legality, or beyond, for such a small return?"

Therein lies the crux of the "Affaire Francois"--and beyond that particular affair, is the vast problem of protecting society against organized crime: a choice of methods. A question of priorities to be defined: efficiency or morality--which do not always go hand in hand when the target is something so monstrous as drug peddling.

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On one side, there are those who profit from it. Incredible chains which always go back to the most relentless and the most highly organized gangsters, in successive links who know only those who precede them and those who follow them--and often only at the last minute.

Chains which are sometimes firmly anchored very deeply within certain governments. By stopping on the spot the remainder of Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese troops who controlled its underground production, the poppy made of the Golden Triangle a sort of shield for Thailand and Burma against a dreaded Communist invasion from Indochina.

In other countries, drugs are a considerable source of hard currency: China, Peru, Turkey (which has just reinstated the authority for cultivation of the poppy which was suppressed several years ago, under pressure from the American government) and Iran, the newest member of the poppy-growers' club with an area of 35,000 hectares given over to a few tens of thousands of peasants who have been strongly "encouraged" to produce poppies as others draw oil from underground.

From the top to the bottom of the ladder, the traffic rests on an organization of striking power, if one does not know that, the fabulous profits make it possible to overlook all of the pressures, all of the corruption, all of the crimes.

On the other side, there are those who are fighting against the menace. First of all, there are the people who have nothing with which to oppose the power of the drug rings and the enslavement of the addicts, except arguments of morality, of health, and of human dignity: sociologists, educators, doctors, social workers. And then too, of course, there are the cops. The narcotics supercops, from whom society demands the protection of its children against this dark threat that is still often poorly defined and poorly understood in families, but which never ceases to gnaw away, a little more each year, at the foundation of future society: youth.

Just like war

Only the police whom society has armed to protect its children, have the power to give tit for tat.

"It's just like a war," say those who are the most deeply involved--who obviously know what is actually going on. "When someone declares war on you, you don't have to be particular about the methods you use to bring it to an end."

All of the police do not hold to that opinion. Several superior officers in the gendarmerie have told us, "No matter what the stakes are, a democratic society must, above all, respect the laws which it enacts. And especially those of its members who are expressly responsible for seeing that these laws are respected by everyone. Aside from this principal,

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there is no safeguard for a democracy as it is still understood in our western world."

In plain language, this means that in strict conformity with the law, if a gendarme or another sworn police officer, sees a milligram of any drug whatsoever, it is his duty to intervene immediately in the name of legal ethics. While in the name of effective law enforcement, it would, on the contrary, be more suitable not to intervene. But rather to observe what happens next, to follow the drug and the men who are passing it as closely as possible, even internally, if this is possible, to go back up through criminal channels as close as possible to its head, and to strike only when he can cause considerable harm to the narcotics trade.

When the DEA agents disguised themselves as actual drug dealers to catch the "Moctezuma," they went even further. They were the instigators--which is specifically forbidden by Belgian law (and probably even by American law). And when Detective Eddie Egan or Agent Sandy Bario "shifted for themselves," because they were short of funds and their government was not able to provide the material means for their way of life in breaking the gangsters whom they trapped, they went infinitely further still. Just like Cdt Francois, trained at the DEA school, of whom it is hinted that his real worries stem mainly from the fact that he had to "shift for himself" to find, outside of the official government channels, 1.5 million spent enroute for the good cause of effective enforcement.

At this moment, it is up to society as a whole to take up its responsibilities--and not to shift the responsibility to one man, or one organization, the National Drug Bureau, which it is supposed to have set up with full knowledge of the facts. In any event, it is now known that with or without its chief, whether or not it is declared guilty of possible ethical or professional misconduct (which must be defined by the competent courts), the BND will continue to play its part.

And if, through some misfortune, our supercops have actually become involved in the sinister business of the "Belgian connection," if they have stooped to illegal practices not through concern for effective enforcement, but through contemptibly material personal interest, have we, even then, the right to throw stones at them, to say that society is free of all responsibility?

The following is a commentary by film maker Yves Boisset, who is particularly well-informed on the subject, since he has devoted several films to the relations between the police and the depraved circles which they are forced to frequent--including "Femme Flic" [policewoman] which he just presented this weekend at the Brussels Festival, right in the midst of the sensational "Francois affair":

"It cannot be denied that to be effective, the police must be able to penetrate drug circles. But it must be understood, first of all, that

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the effectiveness obtained in this manner is always limited, and never completely innocent. In Lyon, where I did extensive investigation for my film, "Le Juge Fayard" from the story of Judge Renaud (it is still not known who assassinated him, editor's note), the police who infiltrated the ring obtained spectacular results--but in only one sense: at the expense of rival bands of their "contacts," who were only too happy to settle with their competitors. And it is always risky. It seemed to me that it is very difficult to emerge white as...cocaine from an intimate and daily association with an atmosphere where the customs are worse, more sordid, or more ruthless--where everything is subject to the power of the buck: and since it is in the drug traffic that the stakes are the most fabulous..."

Even in America, a man who posed as little for a lark was stifled by the scruples of the late-lamented Edgar Hoover, legendary boss of the FBI, who always strictly prohibited "infiltration" into the gangsters' circles by his famous "Feds," the "Untouchables" of the long fight against gangsterism in the 20's and 30's. Not because of moral intransigence. But because he was afraid that, to some extent, they would be corrupted by the people they were supposed to control. A theory abandoned by the present director of the FBI, William Webster--and by the entire DEA, as they have demonstrated.

It must certainly be admitted that, in theory, people who are given a critical assignment must be trustworthy; and the members of the FBI pride themselves on having had only one agent convicted of corruption during their long history. From that time on, they have returned to the level of uncompromising morality. Can they, in the name of efficiency, occasionally use the same weapons as the gangsters--and even stray from rigid adherence to morality when necessary?

#### London 1869: Detectives' Scandal

Just the same, it is an old dispute in principle, which has never stopped upsetting those who are involved--and others. In his annual report for 1869, the Metropolitan Commissioner of London noted, even then, that "the creation of a detective corps within the metropolitan police is being regarded very cautiously by the majority of Britons. It is actually contrary to public morality and to the respect for the private life of our citizens." End of quotation.

When these detectives, who became inspectors (from Scotland Yard, there, and from the police, here), set out to trick people by bluffing, even by outright lying, to obtain confessions from those whom they believed to be guilty, the right-thinking people of the time became indignant just as we, today, are bothered by the idea that narcotics supercops can adopt the habits and the weapons of gangsters so as to be better able to control the drug menace.

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Today, we are no longer even surprised. It is here to stay.

And already, some people have gone on to the next step. In a confidential mood, the producer of the "French Connection," William Friedken, once confessed: "In order to make the film more realistic, for a long time I thought about having the character of Eddie Egan played by an actual confirmed gangster, rather than a professional actor like Gene Hackman. And I had one ready: Fat Thomas Rand, who at that time had been arrested 52 times, with a good half of the arrests for drug peddling, to be exact. But when it was time to begin, he was arrested for the 53rd time..."

#### Repression Questioned

For people concerned about the problem of drugs in Belgium from the point of view of harm done to our young people, the blame to be placed on Cdt Francois is less in knowing whether he exceeded his rights in carrying out the duty which was assigned to him, than in having contributed by his action and by his "American" choices to "giving full throttle" to repression. First of all, because the problem is not the same. In America, the DEA is mainly dealing with prohibiting the entry of narcotics into federal territory, and so much the worse if the surplus flows back to Europe from there; while Belgium is less a user's market, than a center for transit within a market common to easily crossed borders and to various narcotics laws.

"And then, above all, repression doesn't solve anything. It just aggravates the situation. From the point of view of the drug dealers, it affects at most 10 percent of the goods in circulation. And from the point of view of the users, who have infinitely more need for help than for punishment, it generates a climate of defiance with regard to anything resembling officialdom in the matter of narcotics--with, too often, tragic consequences."

Last year in Liege, a teenager died from an overdose because his two companions at a "drug party" didn't dare to telephone the hospital. After having considered throwing the unfortunate adolescent into the Meuse, unseen, and unknown, one of the two friends went to confess to the police. He was told that he had done the right thing. He would get the minimum sentence by virtue of the law of 1975, called the "law of denunciation"--drafted in accordance with the views of the BND, say the sociologists--who arranged for the remission of all or a good portion of the sentence of any drug addict or small pusher who brings to the authorities information which may lead to the arrest of other offenders.

"This is a catastrophic law," in the opinion of Charles Tisseyre, who is in charge of research at the Solvay criminology center (Free University of Brussels). "First of all because it institutionalizes informing. Parents who give the names of other addicts are promised that their youngster will not be prosecuted. But most of all, because it reinforces young people's fear of the authorities where drugs are concerned."

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According to Mr Tisseyre, if we really want to control narcotics in our country, we must either eliminate repression, or in any event reinforce prevention, instruction and reasoned dissuasion of addicts. We are sadly wide of the mark. The BND includes 42 squads of 3 or 4 special gendarmes each; in addition to that, there is also the BIC (Criminal Information Bureau) to lend a hand, and there are even specialized departments in local police forces. With regard to these forces focused on repression, Infor-Drug has made available in and for all of them, one permanent and a half [sic] paid [workers] through the ministry of Culture to educate young people who are in danger. "Cdt Francois himself used to say that the drug problem is an equation with two expressions: supply and demand," said Mr Tisseyre. He has made an all-out effort to slow down the supply--with results which are more spectacular than consistent. If more effort had been made to slow down the demand by approaching the problem less dramatically, we would be infinitely further along..."

A rather theoretical vision of the subject, is the condescending reply of the partisans of the hard line.

However, during an international symposium the person in charge of the intergovernmental agency for narcotics control in Southeast Asia, center of the largest networks for opium and its derivatives, replied sharply, to his Western colleagues, "Stop the demand, and we will stop the supply."

Perhaps we are making some headway. When the Mexican Government, bowing to pressure from Washington, literally liquidated all of the marijuana plantations on the high plateaus, either with flame-throwers, or by spraying them from an airplane with a complete herbicide, paraquat, the dealers lost no time in finding another source of supply. The island of Guajira, off the coast of Colombia, where they had no difficulty in convincing the local peasants to throw themselves headlong into the forced cultivation of "the weed."

"It's a waste of time to try to destroy the sources of supply," say many international experts. "The drug rings will always find substitutes. Aren't there 32 synthetic derivatives of basic opium. And aren't the dealers always ahead of the game, at least with the cops who are hunting them."

Recently, in Geneva, the customs service was astonished by the surprising increase in the number of cobras sent to Switzerland by plane. Until the day that a customs officer, who was better informed than the others about the natural sciences asked himself if there was a connection between drug traffic and the peculiar ability of cobras to regurgitate whatever they can't digest: bones, skin, the hair of their prey. Well-done, customs inspector. Clever drug dealers had learned, in addition, that the digestive system of cobras doesn't function at low temperatures, like that in the luggage compartment of airplanes. So they made their snakes swallow indigestible plastic capsules filled with strong drugs just before shipping

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them. And it was only after having been unloaded and placed in a reasonable temperature, far from the view of the federal customs, that the innocent reptiles regurgitated the drugs, intact.

Nevertheless, if they really wanted to, perhaps they could.

In the Golden Triangle, where local authorities, under pressure from the UN, have guaranteed a higher income to meo peasants for growing beans instead of poppies, the plan is succeeding.

And the only cosmopolitan capital in Southeast Asia where opium has not ravaged the populace, is the place where repression is the most dreadful: Singapore, where possession of an ounce of drugs--35 grams--is punishable by death. Very simple.

The Facts of the Problem  
Drugs? Brr! Grr!

In any case, they are a phenomenon of civilization. Of our civilization. The "drug culture," say the Americans, who know a great deal about the subject.

They are not alluding to the cultivation of poppies by the meo peasants of the "golden triangle," within the confines of Burma, Laos, and Thailand; nor to the cultivation of marijuana which is not in vogue even in the interior of the United States, in the wild and "inconspicuous" culs-de-sacs of California which lead into the well-named Death Valley. No: the "drug culture" is that form of civilization reflected by 42 million Americans who last year spent more than \$25 million to smoke marijuana, using altogether about 60 tons of "the weed" PER DAY! This is the greatest craze in the United States since the prohibition of the 20's.

But in Europe that drug brings up the rear, now. They say there are no longer any fashionable spots where cocaine sniffing doesn't go on. Now, on the subject of frightening the most blase practitioners, like Dr Olievenstein, a doctor who was a sort of Father Damien or Abbe Pierre of the junkies in his Marmottan Hospital in Paris, specialize in detoxification cures. Last summer, in Saint Tropez, they were "sniffing" so openly that this man who is non-repressive because of his therapeutic vocation, called for strong intervention from the prefect of Var to stop the epidemic: "Unfortunately, cocaine is no longer the vice of only a few billionaires..."

And then, always and everywhere, heroin. Which kills more and more often, and which is always addictive. Heroin comes from morphine, which comes from opium, which comes from the poppy. The young man who is addicted to heroin may need a "fix" every 4 to 6 hours. In New York, Amsterdam and Frankfurt these infinitesimal doses are sold to the user at the rate of \$300,000 to \$400,000 per kilo--although the quantity of poppy seeds needed

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to obtain a kilo of 98 percent pure heroin, at the end of the chain, doesn't cost more than \$20 initially, from the meo--or Turkish, or Chinese, or Iranian grower. To find the \$250 to \$300 that they need every day to get their heroin, the girls become prostitutes and the boys steal or resort to extortion.

In New York, between 1950 and 1955 heroin killed 465 addicts; nearly 3,000 between 1965 and 1970; and almost 10,000 in the 5 years just ended. In 1969, for the first time, youngsters less than 15 years old, 20 in all, died. Last year, there were nearly 200. And Europe is now infected. In 1976, 325 Germans, 59 Frenchmen, 50 Italians and 18 Swedes died of overdoses. In London, a young pusher admitted to the court that she had 900 regular customers of her own. In Lisbon, a growing number of druggists no longer stock medications which are likely to be used as hard drugs, to avoid being robbed by junkies. And in Amsterdam, every Saturday, a "free radio" speaker broadcasts in no uncertain terms, the courses to be held during the week for the different types of drugs.

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DENMARK

POLICE ARREST IRANIANS, INDIAN FOR RECEIVING HEROIN IN MAIL

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Feb 80 p 10

[Report by Dan Axel]

[Text] Narcotics police trapped three foreigners who came to pick up a package at a Copenhagen post office Friday. The package ostensibly contained antiques from Thailand, but Customs officials at Kastrup discovered that the package contained other and more precious things.

Within the false bottom and sides of the package they found approximately one kilogram good-quality heroin, which meant that the value of the innocent-looking package rose by at least one million kroner.

The three foreigners were brought before a Copenhagen judge Saturday, charged with trying to smuggle hard narcotics into Denmark. The jailed suspects are two Iranian brothers, 39-year old Issac Cohen and 30-year old Poul Cohen, together with a 40-year old Indian, Prawichandra Mukhawala.

The examination was held behind closed doors because of accomplices still at large. Thus, it is still not known whether this form of smuggling hard narcotics via air freight--in this case from Bangkok--is organized.

In the last few months many foreigners and Danes have been sentenced behind closed doors for trying to smuggle narcotics into Denmark, for buying and selling hard substances and other violations of paragraph 191 in the criminal code, which deals with hard narcotics.

However, we do know that a good dozen foreigners, especially Filipinos, are still in custody in connection with a big narcotics case involving the trade of up to 10 kilograms heroin and trying to smuggle an equal amount of heroin into Denmark. Altogether, that involves a black market, hard-substance trade valued at almost 10 million kroner.

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FRANCE

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORIES SITUATION UPDATED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Mar 80 p 11

[Article by James-Lucien Meteye]

[Text] Five drug traffickers were arrested in the community of Chambon-sur-Lignon (Haute-Loire) where they had installed a laboratory for converting morphine base into heroin. Two other arrests were made in Marseilles where a search is in progress.

Mr Pierre Michel, the Marseilles investigating magistrate in charge of enquiring into the big drug deals spotted in the region went to Haute-Loire where he met with the inspectors of the Marseilles narcotics squad to whom he had given a warrant to operate in that Department.

The laboratory of Chambon-sur-Lignon was only in the trial stage and the tests had turned out poor: only some hundreds of grams of heroin had been produced and those not of the desired quality.

It seems that the laboratory promoters had the intention to move the lab after these tests. Some of the policemen had the impression that they arrived just in time to arrest the traffickers of Chambon-sur-Lignon, but not at the best moment to seize all the ramifications of this affair.

It has nonetheless been established that this operation had been conducted by a certain Fernand Chaffard, 47, a specialist of the traffic, convicted, on 12 July 1974, to 12 years of prison by the Superior Court of Marseilles for his part in the "French Connection" ring.

In August 1977 Chaffard made use of a granted leave to launch himself again in the drug traffic. It was his idea to install this laboratory in a small community in the Massif Central. He is one of those arrested as well as the chemist he recruited: Christian Simonpierrri, 48, previously arrested in March 1973 after the discovery of a laboratory in Marseilles.

The discovery of a clandestine laboratory of heroin production in an unusual area (this is the first time that such a plant has been discovered so far away from the Mediterranean coast) demonstrates that the specialists of the French

Connection did not give up and are trying to build up new channels. The drug coming from Asian laboratories or from laboratories installed in the Middle East or South Europe and West Germany actually does not quite satisfy the American users. It is not of the same quality as that formerly produced by Jo Cesari and the "pupils" he trained and who took over after the death of the veteran."

Since the breaking up of the ring of the "French Connection" from 1970 to 1975 by French policemen, their American colleagues of DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) and the Customs Service, the dope-peddlers estimated the Marseilles region as too "hot" for their illicit activities and they had tried to settle abroad; this had provoked, during last summer, a controversy between French and Italian police, each claiming that the clandestine laboratories were installed on the other's territory.

On 20 August 1979, an information meeting took place in Genoa between Italian, French and American policemen delegated to Europe after the arrest 3 days before at Ventimiglia, of 5 Frenchmen, recently naturalized as Italian citizens who were found in possession of several kilograms of pure heroin. This drug comes from the Marseilles area claimed the Italians. No, replied the French, adding: "It is easier for the traffickers to have a chemist travel than to have the drug cross the border. The quality of the French heroin has not been equalled since 1975. That purity was the clue for the origin of the deliveries seized overseas by the Americans. Since 1977 this purity has entirely disappeared from the North-American market. Even our local addicts must be happy with drugs of lesser quality, of Thai origin."

The Italians were not convinced by these arguments and professed themselves certain of the existence of laboratories in France. They based their conviction on the fact that a laboratory equipped with a mobile installation had been discovered at Ceyreste, near La Ciotat (Bouches-du-Rhone) and 35 kg of morphine base in processing had been seized. Six arrests were made, among them 2 Italian carriers who were stopped near Genoa driving a fake car. The vehicle was used to bring the morphine from Italy to Raymond Silvani, a chemist trained in Cesari's school.

#### Faked Villa in Marseilles

This was the first large haul since the arrest of the Pastore couple in a Marseilles suburb on 27 January 1972. On 16 March next it was Jo Cesari's turn to be arrested with 100 kg of morphine recently processed in his villa at Aubagne. On 15 July 1972 a laboratory belonging to Marcel Long was discovered at Sanit Cyr-sur-Mer (Var) with 15 kg of drug. 4 days later a second plant belonging to the same person was localized at Alix-en-Provence. Then, several months later, another faded villa was spotted in the Saint Julien district in Marseilles. Finally, a laboratory unused since 1974 was spotted at Bouc-Bel-Air at the home of Henri Malvesi who was sentenced in Marseilles in 1979.

However, despite their denials, destined in part to lull the suspicions of the traffickers, the French policemen did not remain idle and watched closely a certain number of individuals, notably those of the French Connection who, convicted leniently, were soon free. They watched them all the more carefully as, convinced that the drug network was only dormant, they had, in September, discovered a complete outfit of heroin manufacture in the cellar of a formidable scoundrel suspect of counterfeiting 500 Fr. bank notes. They therefore shadowed the counterfeiter's connections, many of whom were not unknown to the collaborator of the District Commissioner Francois Le Mouel, head of the Central Narcotics Squad of the National Police. For 4 months all surveillances led without fail to an isolated farmhouse located at an altitude of 1100 m not far from Chambon-sur-Lignon, near Le Puy (Haute-Loire). The presence of Parisian and Marseillais detectives, their discreet comings and goings had not remained unnoticed by the inhabitants and local journalists. But the secret was kept. Nobody or almost nobody knew exactly what the police were after and the traffickers themselves did not speak to anyone...

Despite the small quantity of drug seized, this affair is important since it terminates an attempt to revive the heroin traffic France-U.S.A. on a large scale.

The drug network is just asking to start anew inspite of the heavy penalties incurred. The lure of the profit appears stronger than the fear of the law. The investigators of diverse Mediterranean countries and their American counterparts know that tons of morphine base are waiting for buyers in Turkey. What is missing only are financiers capable of investing large sums and of assuming the enormous risks of the traffic: from the purchase of the drug, its transport to Europe, its processing, then its shipment to the U.S. and Canada.

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Four persons carrying 2.8 kilograms of heroin with a resale value of 2,800,000 francs were arrested on Saturday 29 March by customs officers at Roissy airport, it was learned on 2 April; they were arriving from Thailand. Those arrested were Messrs Meki Amoura, 35; Jean Foucauld, 25; and Mmes Marie-Christine Dupont, 24; and Nicole Martin, all residents of Argenteuil (Val d'Oise Department). During a search of the home of Amoura, the police questioned Roger Rabethge, 24, and Jean-Claude Torres, 24. The traffickers were reselling the narcotics in Nanterre, Courbevoie and Colombes (Hauts-de-Seine Department). All six of the above were charged with trafficking in narcotics and jailed. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 80 p 10]

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ITALY

POLICE ON TRAIL OF MOROCCO-SICILY DRUG TRAFFICKING RING

Palermo L'ORA in Italian 29 Feb 80 p 15

[Article by Saro Agliano: "Is the Key to Drug Trafficking in the Safe?"]

[Text] Trapani--The safe and the 188 kilograms of hashish that were discovered in Antonio Franzella's trailer are now in the regional office of the fiscal police of Palermo. After drafting a preliminary report--to be presented to the magistrate--on the results of Wednesday's operation--the investigators will proceed with the examination of the documents, the letters, and the records that are contained in the safe. In a couple of days it will be known with certainty if the confiscated material truly throws light on the organization that administers international light drug trafficking between Morocco and Sicily.

After Wednesday evening's severe blow to the hashish traffic from North Africa, with Europe as the destination (most importantly in Sicily), the Trapani and Palermo investigators are now trying to fit into the mosaic of the international trade of hashish those 188 kilograms that were confiscated at the exit of the port of Trapani in the false bottom of Antonio Franzella's trailer. The investigators have a man in custody--specifically, Franzella--who of course denies having been a drug "courier" and least of a "producer"; they also have a bundle of documents from which they hope to derive further information that will enable them to clarify and intensify the investigations that are being conducted.

While the trailer was being searched, Antonio Franzella said only that he had come to Sicily to visit relatives in the Palermo area. When he saw that he was exposed, he added that he was in the dark about the well hidden goods in the false bottom of the trailer, that he had purchased that trailer a few days before in Morocco for a paltry sum and wanted to re-sell it in Italy. He therefore considered himself to be an "unwitting" and unintentional trafficker. Whether his explanation will hold up will be determined by the investigating magistrate. In any case, Franzella will be judged according to the "as soon as possible procedure"--therefore within a short period of time.

Relatively little is known of 50-year old Antonio Franzella. He said that he is the owner of a farm (that he cultivates with something or other-- maybe Indian hemp?) in the vicinity of Rabat, capital of Morocco, where he resides. He was born in Tunis, of parents from Palermo. Many years ago he served a sentence for crimes connected with prostitution, and he was also under special surveillance. Then he went to Morocco, to become a farmer (he said).

Beyond Franzella, himself, and the documents that he had with him--whether significant or not--(however, the fact that one does not usually carry documents that compromise oneself or others in full view on the back seat of his automobile works in his favor), the investigators have to find answers to even more important questions: first of all, the destination of all of that drug, valued at approximately 1 1/2 billion; in the second place, the buyer; in the third place, the selling agent, if not Franzella, himself. On the first point the investigators are not certain that all of the drug was meant solely for the Sicilian market. It might have been meant for the entire peninsula, just as it might also have been meant for the continental countries of Europe. The fact is that by sea there are only two entry routes to the European continent: either the ports of southern Spain or the Sicilian ports of Trapani and Palermo. In this connection, it appears that the Spanish border police have been intensifying anti-drug checks in the ports of Gibraltar and Malaga, thus causing a partial diversion of the trafficking to Italy. This would explain the "blows" that the Trapani and Palermo excise officers have so frequently inflicted on the traffickers, beginning with last year.

In addition to the large-scale trafficking, like the one that is coming to light as a result of Antonio Franzella's trailer, there is a smaller trade, carried out by young people who bring back some kilos of hashish as souvenirs of their trips to Africa--hashish that they succeed in acquiring in Africa at cheaper prices and that presumably they will personally use.

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ITALY

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, SENTENCED IN SICILY

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 9 Feb 80 p 13

[Article by Ninni Ravazza: "Two Drug Dealers, Traveling From Tunis, Sentenced to 1 Year and 4 Months"]

[Text] Trapani--It took 50 minutes in the council chambers for the Trapani court (presided over by Giacomelli, assisted by Pennisi and Natoli) to decide the fate of Armando Orru, age 21 and Giuseppe Bodrito, age 22. Both were students without prior record, arrested on 30 January by the Finance Guards, attempting to smuggle, while coming off a ferry boat from Tunis, 550 grams of hashish hidden in the door of a Fiat 127 in which they were traveling. Their sentence was particularly harsh: 1 year, 4 months in jail, a fine of 15 million lire, payment of court costs and revocation of right to exit the country for 18 months. The District Attorney, Francesco Garofalo had asked that the two youths, who had been held at the local San Giuliano jail since their arrest, be sentenced to 18 months in jail, fined 2.5 million lire, confiscation of their vehicle, used to smuggle the drug, and denial of exit rights for 3 years.

The District Attorney, in his address, focused on the crimes of possessing and importing hallucinatory substances. The attorney defending the students, Innocenzo Ragusa, in an obviously differing opinion, pleaded for the dismissal of charges, "because the fact did not constitute a crime" or, seen from a different light, asking for "the minimum sentence, then to be suspended."

Yesterday's sentence brings to a total of two so far, coupled with that given out on 12 December when another pair of young persons, Serenella Zambon, 24, and Luciano Granzotto, 23, both of Treviso, were found in possession of 435 grams of Indian hemp, and were both sentenced to 18 months in jail and fined 1.5 million lire.

In neither the first nor the second case did the defendant's attorney's request appeals. In the meantime, a date has been set for the trial of another two youths, apprehended by the Finance Guards while attempting to come ashore from the Tunis-Trapani ferry boat, the false bottom of their car stuffed with hashish. This case involved Leonardo Taronna, 19, and Rita De Letteries, 20, both of Milan, arrested with 33.5 kilos of drugs. The trial, scheduled without delay, will take place on the 27th.

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ITALY

DRUG TRAFFICKERS SHED LIGHT ON DISAPPEARANCE OF REPORTER

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 9 Feb 80 p 4

[Unattributed article: "The Drug Environment, the Prince and the Name of De Mauro Resurfaces"]

[Text] Mauro De Mauro, the newsman for the daily L'ORA who disappeared on 16 September 1970 had met, a few months before that, the prince of San Vincenzo in a villa in Mondello. Topic discussed: drug trafficking and Palermo as its pulsating "heart."

This news is contained in the paperwork of a trial which took place at the Palermo Court between December 1971 and the beginning of 1972. On the defendant's stand were some of the more notorious drug bosses who, however, were all found innocent. The details relating to the meeting between De Mauro and the prince of San Vincenzo appear to be in a transcript of a cross examination contained in the trial records: a record that has not gone away.

The topic is being discussed again now that the name of the nobleman from Palermo is in the limelight and following the Carabinieri operation which resulted in the arrest of six supposed mafiosi at Altofonte, accused of four murders and of drug trafficking. The prince of San Vincenzo, in fact, is linked with one of the figures whose name appears at the head of the Carabinieri report, Francesco Di Carlo. The "cover" enterprise dealt with managing "Il Castello" nightclub of San Nicola L'Arena which was used, according to the Carabinieri, for meetings during which basic procedures for drug trafficking were decided.

Il Castello is an old building which has been for years in the Ganci family. Princess Ganci is the wife of Prince San Vincenzo. It appears that the prince did not frequent Il Castello very often. Later, however, his son, Alessandro, arranged a defacto contract with Di Carlo. It is possible that the nobleman may be associated [with Di Carlo] solely for having leased the building, while the management proper of the restaurant-nightclub was undertaken by Di Carlo and his friends. The Carabinieri would like to take a deeper look into this situation but have failed to

do so, simply because they cannot find Alessandro di San Vincenzo, currently not in Palermo. The Carabinieri now are particularly curious since the encounter between the nobleman and the journalist is being mentioned openly.

When De Mauro was kidnapped, the Carabinieri followed the "line" according to which De Mauro had been eliminated because he knew too much about drug traffic in Sicily and in Palermo. This "line" took on more validity via a judiciary report, the "40 Report," which contained the names of the biggest and most often mentioned names of those who could claim a position in drug traffic. These figures were involved in several trials, and it was during one of these trials that an eyewitness account made reference to the purported meeting between DeMauro and the prince.

The investigator's attention beside carefully controlling what we have mentioned above, is intent in furthering its knowledge regarding several episodes relating to drug traffic which, at least from a geographical point of view, involve the zone between Trebia and San Nicola L'Arena. This work, undertaken by the police, has resulted in three judiciary reports, two of which bore the signature of Boris Giuliano before he was killed during the action involving the discovery of the hideout of Via Pecori Giraldi. In July 1979, therefore, the police had already linked the disappearance of the Sorrentino brothers (linked to the group of six from Altafonte arrested on Wednesday by the police) to drug smuggling. In a third report, dated 26 October and signed by the head of the Criminal-pol, the mysteries of Altafonte were again mentioned, with reference made to Il Castello, to Antonino Marchese and Antonino Gioe, the nightclub's bouncer, all friends of Di Carlo and main protagonists in the discovery of the Via Pecori Giraldi hideout.

The investigators have now unearthed another chapter. This one involves Caetano Modica, age 45, of Casteldaccia. This man was arrested at New York's La Guardia airport on 16 November 1979. He was carrying a suitcase containing 5 kilos of pure heroin. The suitcase, it was later discovered, originated in Rome. Modica though, had left from Palermo, with a stopover in Rome. Evidently, the drugs had been handed to him in the capital before leaving for the United States.

Modica comes from Casteldaccia, just a few kilometers from Trabia and from San Nicola L'Arena. This last location is the site of Il Castello. At Trabia, on the other hand, is La Vetrana, another nightclub, whose owner, Salvatore Di Matteo, disappeared under mysterious circumstances last 9 September. His name appears in the Carabinieri report, who suspect his disappearance should be added to those on the list of the "Altafonte pit."

Is it possible that Modica may have had something to do with Il Castello and with La Vetrana? Up to now the police have not been able to uncover any connection.

- Those arrested last Wednesday will be questioned today by the Deputy  
- District Attorney Antonio Gatto. We recall that those involved are: the  
- president of the Cassa Rurale ed Artigiana of Altofonte Salvatore Lo  
Nigro, the builder Giuseppe Lo Nigro (no relation), Francesco (who is  
still hiding) DiCarlo's two brothers, Giulio and Andrea, Giuseppe Cusi-  
mano, who is the signatory for Il Castello's license and Giacomo Bentiveg-  
na.

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ITALY

POLICE SMASH DRUG TRAFFICKING RING HEADQUARTERED IN PALERMO

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 8 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by G. R. : "There Were Drugs For Everyone and They Came From Palermo"]

[Text] The ring had branched out to many Italian cities and was headed by a person from Palermo. Eighteen were arrested.

The organization distributed drugs to Rome, Naples, Bergamo, and Milan, but the trade capital once again was Palermo. At dawn yesterday the police forces of the 5 cities arrested 18 persons, confiscated 300 grams of heroin, 200 of cocaine, about 100 million between cash and checks, 3 pistols, 2 sawed-off shotguns, and some woolen ski helmets. And at the end of the operation, the investigators verified what they suspected: the goods had come from Palermo and a person from Palermo was the ringleader. He was captured (in Rome).

This person is 50-year old Angelo Nicolini, owner of a bakery in the Brancaccio area. This is not the first time that he has ended up in jail for drug trafficking. Four years ago the "mobile" unit had arrested him, along with five other persons: Antonio De Simone, Domenico Puti, Bruno Gentile, and two Mafia brothers, the Vernengos, from Corso [Avenue] dei Mille. At that time Nicolini had been accused of supplying the Neapolitan market with drugs; this time, instead, the distribution was carried out in Rome.

The first trail of the organization was discovered by the Rome police 4 months ago. In the area of Ostia and Acilia, the police had observed some Sicilian personages who had previously been fined for drug trafficking; others were on file as members of the Mafia. That is how the checks and verifications began.

At the same time the Criminal Police and the mobile unit of Palermo began their investigation of the suspected persons. In practice, while the distributors were being followed in Rome, the movements of those who sup-



plied the goods were being observed in Palermo. The investigators thus ascertained that deliveries were made every week and always by various means: one time the couriers came by plane; another time by train; then by automobile; then by ship through Naples, etc.

The unanimous choice of all of the police organs involved in the investigation was to not intervene until the most complete possible plan of the organization emerged and in any case until the opportune moment presented itself--which occurred during the night between Thursday and Friday in Ostia.

Thirteen members of the racket were at a meeting in the villa of a big businessman, 31-year old Carmine Fasciani, owner of a supermarket chain in Rome. All were arrested. Included in the 13 were also 2 persons from Palermo: 38-year old Angelo D'Alia, a resident of 62 Salvatore Cappello Street in the area of Mille Avenue; and the boss, Angelo Nicolini.

In the vicinity of the villa the policemen found the Fiat 132, in which the 2 persons from Palermo "had come" to Rome. The police found drugs in the car and confiscated them--"pure" heroin and cocaine that were then to be "cut" with other substances in order to considerably increase their weight.

While the policemen were breaking into the villa of Ostia, the operation was going forward in the other cities, too. In Bergamo Angelo Nicolini's 45-year old brother, Giovanni, a sculptor, was arrested. Three persons were arrested in Naples; and 1 in Palermo: the latter is 56-year old Francesco Paolo Perrino, who said he is a barman. The men of the "mobile" unit and of the Criminal Police arrested him at his residence on Baida Street, at Uditore Street.

Another arrest was made a few hours later at the Punta Raisi airport. At 1730 hours the policemen captured 18-year old Giovanni Nicolini, nephew of the ringleader: he had just arrived by plane from Rome. He had some millions in his pocket and some records that the investigators are examining.

Counting Giovanni Nicolini, 18 have been arrested. Another seven are being sought--among these, the Milan members of the organization who escaped capture.

In conclusion, the names of those arrested not from Palermo are: 37-year old Lorenzo Boccia; 27-year old Antonino Gallo and his 28-year old wife, Mirella Bellucca; 28-year old Salvatore Cottonaro, a native of Rosolini, in the province of Syracuse; 28-year old Silvana Bartoli, wife of Carmine Fasciani; 40-year old Luciano Bitti; 30-year old Bruno Guerrieri; 29-year old Roberto Pezzetta; 31-year old Giuseppe Sangiuliano, known as Sergio.

The Neapolitans are: 35-year old Renato Siotto and 20-year old Paolo Del Neri.

Fifty-three-year old Giacinto Misuraca was also arrested in the villa of Ostia. He is a native of Palermo, but a long-time resident of Rome. According to the police, he is probably the "right arm" of the ringleader.

All of the arrested persons will be questioned in the next few days by the examining judge of the Office of the Public Prosecutor of Rome who is conducting the investigation.

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ITALY

DRUG TRAFFICKING RING BROKEN IN PALERMO

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 9 Feb 80 p 4

[Unattributed Article: "In Bologna, Drugs Arrive From Palermo"]

[Text] An organization of drug traffickers from Palermo supplied Bologna's drug market. Magistrates in Emilia are convinced of this and have issued arrest warrants for seven natives of Palermo, the last three of which were carried out by the police yesterday at dawn. Arrested were construction worker Gaspere Finocchio, age 49; Carmelo Rubino, age 43; a fruit and vegetable vendor with a store on Corso Dei Mille, age 43; and the owner of a bar on Via Maqueda, Nicola Virzi, age 47.

No details are available on the amount of drugs which left Palermo for Bologna nor the amount of money going back as payment, but it involves large quantities due to the fact that the judicial provisions make reference to articles 71 and 75 of the new antidrug law. These norms are clearly directed at "very large amounts" and conspiring to deal in large volumes.

Initial suspicions were picked up by the Bologna police in May of last year. The Emilia region Criminalpol alerted its colleagues in Palermo so as to be able to conduct investigations on both fronts.

The step from suspicion to arrest was brief. The initial operation took place in Bologna and concluded with the arrest of a series of individuals among whom were three from Palermo: Francesco Bonura, age 63, owner of a clothing store; his son, Luigi, age 35, and Giuseppe Rubino, age 32.

In Palermo, the Criminalpol and the mobile squad continued their investigations. The main figures of the organization had already been identified but the police decided to shadow them rather than arrest them right away, with the hope of discovering the main traffic center and perhaps even confiscate a drug shipment.

This hope has remained just that, a hope. However, police agents from the mobile squad, on 26 January raided Virzi's bar on Via Maqueda, momentarily paying no attention to Virzi, and found a 41-year-old laborer,

Gaspere Compagnone, who was attempting to dispose of 8 grams of heroin by flushing it down the bar's toilet.

Compagnone was arrested and taken to the Ucciardone jail. The news was relayed to Bologna lawmakers, who by now had been coordinating the investigation for the past 6 months. They came to Palermo within the past few days to question the suspect and to discuss with the police data gathered and the possibility of drawing conclusions from them.

After a couple of days in Palermo, the magistrates left for Bologna, leaving behind them three signed arrest warrants which were carried out at dawn yesterday by the Criminalpol.

These latest three arrests, in addition to Compagnone, who has been at Ucciardone now for two weeks, will probably soon be transferred to jails in Bologna where they will again be questioned by investigatory judges.

In the meantime, investigations continue. The police believe they have found the head of the organization, purportedly one Francesco Bonura, the eldest among all the others. Still, some points need clarification. In fact, though it might be difficult to confiscate a shipment of drugs, it might be easier to trace large transfers of cash the drug traffic has generated.

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ITALY

FASANO SEEN AS ILLICIT DRUG CENTER IN SOUTH

Bari GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO in Italian 9 Feb 80 pp 1,18

[Article by Franco Russo: "Drug Bosses in Fasano Get the Jitters"]

[Text] Drug traffic has destroyed the tranquil atmosphere of this little town, which now has become one of the most important "centers" of our country. Fasano now reacts according to market demand, fluctuating between moments of euphoria and moments of great tension, according to circumstances. We are now in the latter phase. In the market heroin and cocaine are scarce; only hashish is available, and there is also a demand for heavy drugs.

In the Fasano market, there are no drugs. The Finance Guard in recent days has unleashed a major offensive: the "Operations" are still underway, and it is difficult at this time to foresee a positive outcome. The only one caught in the net was "Ubarese," Nicola Pentasuglia, age 24, born in Carbonara. He is not the usual pusher, or what is commonly referred to as "a small fish": his position in the "central office" is mid-level; he enjoys the trust of the "big wigs." His specific function was responsibility for a "sale point," meaning that he could sell drugs for amounts of not less than 1 million lire. In fact, at the moment of arrest, Pentasuglia had 9 grams of heroin on his person. What a shame, it was noted today, to have arrested him for such a piddling amount.

What is the Finance Guard offensive taking place and what does the operation "hide?" What all the uneasiness?

Here is a quick sketch, traced between Fasano, Ostuni and Brindisi, made up of meetings, confidings, sensations, all strained through the filter of mistrust and fear.

Some time ago in Fasano a large heroin deal was made with some Milanese. There was disagreement on two points: the price and the turnover procedure. The Fasanese quibbled about the price (as a distraction) and wanted to take possession directly in Milan. The wholesalers from Lombardy on the other hand wanted to deliver it in person. Basically, the locals wanted to pick

the merchandize up firsthand to check the quality right on the spot (and to avoid being taken in). At the same time, police, Carabinieri and Guardia Di Finanza got wind of the transaction. At this point all that was needed was to wait for the merchandise from Milan. Whether it came or it did not come is now not known.

One thing for sure is the fact that a couple of weeks ago the head of the Puglia Criminalpol, Dr Michael Ranieri, went to Brindisi where he had a confidential meeting with the head of the mobile squad, Dr Somma. A packet containing search warrants had already been prepared. It was agreed to wait for a "signal" from Fasano. For their part, the Carabinieri organized a plan of action that called for the raiding of several apartments and the bringing in for questioning of numerous persons. It can be assumed that the Finance Guard may have done the same, attempting to anticipate events. So much so that 10 days ago a squad of Finance Guard's searched Pentassuglia's apartment, but finding nothing. Did he already receive the signal? A few days ago, then, the raid of the "barese's" depot and his arrest.

But who are the big drug dealers of Fasano? It would not be difficult to point them out: their names are freely bandied about, but where is the proof? This is the answer: "More than one electoral campaign has been financed by these funds; then all that would be needed would be to see how the lifestyle of certain individuals has changed over recent years. At one time there were cigarettes; today they do not sell any more. Drugs are the real economy of this zone."

The discussion obviously makes particular reference to the city of Bari, which in the region of Puglia is the leader in consumption of heavy drugs, followed by Taranto and Brindisi. And while around Taranto and Brindisi investigations now point to some big figures (some even from Fasano), in Bari the investigators' attention is expressedly directed to an elegant sale point in the center whose owners, always surrounded by voluptuous girls, thought for work related reasons, are said to be in touch with the center in Fasano.

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SWEDEN

CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES SEIZE KILOGRAM OF HEROIN IN MAILS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Mar 80 p 11

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "Big Haul in Postal Customs: 'Canned Meat' Was Heroin Worth Millions"]

[Text] One kilogram of heroin, worth a couple of million kronor, has been discovered in postal customs in Stockholm. It was the custom's own parcel control group that discovered the drugs in a package of canned meat from Turkey. The addressee was a Turkish national who by the way was let go as recently as February in connection with a big narcotics investigation in Gothenburg. Chief state prosecutor Eric Ostberg confirms that a new arrest order for the man has been issued.

This latest heroin seizure is one of the biggest ever made in mail sent to Sweden. It was Thursday of last week when the customs control group became suspicious of a package from Ankara. A wooden box containing three large soldered cans was opened. In one there was cheese and in the other two canned goods that looked like jellied meat. The customs men dug away the meat substance and found plastic bags with a yellowish white powder at the bottom of the cans. The contents were rapidly analyzed in the customs laboratory and were declared to be high grade heroin.

The package's addressee has been living in Sweden since 1973, when customs officials first grew suspicious of him. At first in connection with the big drug raid last fall which led to about 20 Turkish drug dealers being seized by the district drug group in Huddinge and the exposure of an equal number in Gothenburg, this man too came under suspicion. The man has been under arrest until 6 February this year, when he was let go. There was not sufficient evidence against him.

More Is Hidden

Just two weeks later a new consignment of drugs was sent to him. After customs had revealed the contents of the package, the post office was put under surveillance. Last Monday the man and one other person were apprehended as suspect accessories in heroin smuggling.

The leader of the "Gothenburg Gang": is believed to have smuggled more than 500 kilogram of cannabis and 30 kilogram of heroin into Sweden. During interrogations with the suspects it has been revealed that a consignment of several kilograms of heroin has probably been hidden somewhere in the country. The value of all the drugs that the gang with its branches in the Stockholm district and in Malmo have smuggled into Sweden during the last few years is estimated at more than 100 million kronor.

In addition to the state crime bureau and to the police in Gothenburg and Huddinge, police in Sodertalje, Nykoping, Linkoping, Norrkoping, and Malmo are also working on uncovering additional branches.

Even the Stockholm bureau of Interpol is tied into the investigation and has started close collaboration with Turkish authorities to try blocking the way of couriers from the Middle East to Western Europe and Sweden.

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SWEDEN

SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER KARIN SODER ASKS POLICE FOR CRACKDOWN

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Sophie Petzell: "Karin Soder Starts Campaign Against Drug Traffic: Adults Have to Shoulder Their Responsibilities"]

[Text] The department of social affairs is starting a big campaign against illegal traffic in both drugs and alcohol in April. In the next few days a letter will go out with an invitation to about 300 organizations and authorities who will be mobilized in the campaign work during a meeting in Stockholm. The 300 people invited are to start with popular movements from all Swedish districts.

"We hope to get started on an exchange of ideas with them concerning how best to tackle the enormous problems of misuse of alcohol and drugs," says social affairs minister Karin Soder during an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET about drug problems.

The popular movements are being mobilized in the campaign against illegal traffic, to start at the beginning of April, which the department of social affairs is now planning. The estimated cost of the campaign is 3-4 million kronor and will, among other things, consist of billboards, study packets, propaganda in the schools, and a number of other activities.

The Responsibility of Adults

"An important part of the campaign is to make the adults in our society realize their responsibility toward children and young people and, among other things, to refrain from illegal drug traffic," says Karin Soder.

"The campaign constitutes a part of our work against the misuse of alcohol and drugs," she says. "Preventive work is important, and at that stage alcohol and drugs can be dealt with simultaneously."

Karin Soder is now waiting for the results of an investigation that is mapping out hard drug addicts in Swedish. As SVENSKA DAGBLADET has reported earlier, the investigation will probably show that there are considerably

more hard drug addicts than the figure of approximately 10,000 estimated earlier. The investigation will also show which categories are addicts and where they are.

#### Too Few Treatment Centers

"Already at this stage it is possible to say that the real bottleneck in the care of drug addicts is the number of places where they can get treatment," says Karin Soder. "Communities have not built treatment centers at the pace which government and Riksdag had anticipated. There is money set aside for this purpose, but the work proceeds slowly. We now have to start a discussion with county and community representatives as well as with individual communities," says Karin Soder.

Today there are treatment centers with 271 beds. It is expected that about 60 more beds will be added. In addition to those treatment centers, which are supported by state funds, there are about 100 more beds in different kinds of collectives.

Furthermore about 300 drug addicts are placed in family care. Among the young people in reform schools and children in foster homes there are also addicts, as well as in hospitals and prisons. Open care should also be considered in the total.

#### Laws Examined

Karin Soder stresses that much has already been done in the treatment of drug addiction but that still more has to be done. It is not only a question of an intensified information program aimed at prevention and of more beds in treatment centers.

In collaboration with the drug group in the crime prevention bureau the department of social affairs and the justice department are now scrutinizing the narcotics laws; a new plan can be expected by and by.

On the side of the police department, a harsher interpretation of the law is already being applied. The state prosecutor has sent out a circular letter to the police. In this he demands that possession of drugs lead to prosecution. So far only a fine has been imposed in such cases.

"Nobody should be allowed to think of drug trafficking as a minor matter."

"The investigation of the spread of drug misuse may lead to suggestions about new measures," says Karin Soder.

#### International Work

She also points out that Sweden has intensified efforts on the international scene. The flow of hard drugs continues in unaltered scope from the Far

East. There is also import from the Middle East since political circumstances there have become less stable, says Karin Soder.

"We participate in the UN project for alternative crops on the opium fields in the export countries. Sweden is also participating in the joint European effort in the so-called Pompidou group, which collaborates in about 10 European countries and discusses questions of law and how to prevent the import of drugs.

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SWEDEN

CONSUMER AGENCY ASKS COURT TO BAN NARCOTICS ADS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADE in Swedish 12 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Mobilization of Consumer Agency: Drug Ads on T-Shirts From Mail Order Company"]

[Text] "Nothing but drug ads," says the consumer agency about the marketing of T-shirts with slogans for narcotics and a scale that, more or less openly, is said to be suitable for weighing out drug dosages.

It's a catalog for a mail order firm that has got the consumer agency to mobilize quickly and demand that the trade court put an immediate stop to sales.

Among the offers in the mail order catalog is this one for example. "Amsterdam's only approved scales (for pupils)." The scale is available for dimensions of five and ten grams.

"It's obvious that by this the seller wants to convey that the scale is to be used for weighing drugs," says office manager Lars Viklund at the consumer agency.

On a T-shirt there's an ad which is deceptively close to a Coca Cola ad, but the name of the drink has been changed so that the text reads: "Enjoy cocaine--the real thing."

Other T-shirt motifs: cannabis plants, a cigarette package with the Marlboro trademark but the word marihuana substituted in the text. There is also a razor blade cutting up an eye, a well-known symbol in drug circles.

"A storm in a teacup," says the seller Ronnie Abrahamsson. "It's mainly letter scales I'm selling, and there can't be anything wrong with that."

"But haven't many people bought them to weigh dope?"

"That's quite possible. Perhaps for once, thanks to the scales, the addicts got the right quantity in exchange for the large sums they put out."

The drug motif on the shirts is only used to tease people, Abrahamsson continues. Just as the punks want to get attention, to tease, his buyers want to do the same thing.

"The cannabis motifs are a statement of opinion. I and many other people want it legalized which we convey in this manner."

The cocaine motif has been discontinued.

"That's an ad for drugs and I don't want to sell that."

But the booklet that gives instruction in how to prepare and smoke marihuana?

"There are lots of books in the stores that are more instructive than my booklet. I'm not doing anything wrong."

"In Holland I know the marketing of drug items like these has become a regular pest. Here in Sweden it's a question of shutting the barn door before the horse gets out," says Lars Viklund.

The consumer agency court will decide on the question next week.

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SWEDEN

PRISONS LOOK TO VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS TO STOP DRUG USE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Mar 80 p 5

[Article: "Inmates Took Over Treatment; Stop Drug Abuse on Their Own"]

[Text] On the cell block "Paragrafen" in Osteraker prison inmates try to stop drug use on their own.

They disassociate themselves from drugs and crime, but simultaneously they defend their right to be different and critical. Their opposition against existing society is strong.

Simultaneously a comprehensive official drug care program is carried out in another part of the prison. Here the inmates participate on a voluntary basis, but they have to sign on to contributing to general freedom from drugs on the block, including reporting fellow inmates who have used drugs--and submit to daily urine testing under guard.

Inmates and personnel work together on the project. There is no social criticism here. The goal is to become socialized.

A little more than a year ago they were locked in their cells folding paper dolls. Visitation was the order of the day. They were cut off from the football field and from common rooms.

Drugs were used on the block.

Together they decided to do something about it.

Stop taking drugs of their own power.

That's how it started, the first goal-conscious anti-drug project completely at the initiative of inmates on the cellblock "Paragrafen" at Osteraker institution in Akersberge. According to paragraph 18 of the penal law governing institutions, an inmate may, at his own request, be allowed to work in isolation. To start with this was a voluntary isolation block--whereof the name. Everyone here has a long sentence. The average sentence is over five years.

Now it is a block with strong community spirit instead.

At first the decision only concerned not selling drugs on the ward. Taking drugs yourself and offering drugs were still accepted activities.

#### Hostility

It didn't work out too well. The unrest continued, security was strong, mutual hostilities between personnel and inmates was at the peak.

Then there was one guy who hit a gas station when he was on furlough. He had been offered a lot of drugs and wanted to return the favor when he got back. Was caught and got a lot of time added to his sentence.

The group on "Paragrafen" got a bad conscience.

"Let's stop taking drugs."

The suggestion was spontaneous. Everyone agreed.

That happened early this fall. And it's on that basis. With the exception of one inmate backslider who requested a transfer the block has been drug-free for more than half a year. Occasional grass smoking has occurred, however.

#### The Cells Are Opened

Much has happened during this period.

"When they understood that we were serious the cells were opened. We were allowed to be together in the daytime too. The paper dolls have been replaced by a lot of exciting activities: learning Spanish, the history of Latin America, drama rehearsals from the Free Theater, regular visits from the punks from the recreation facility, Oasis in Ragsved, group therapy, skating, football, gym classes. Also continuing close contact with an observation class from the school in Akersberge.

"We have experienced a fantastic close togetherness," says Dan.

Together with the punks from the Oasis a travelling exhibit is in the works: The struggle against junk in Ragsved and on Osteraker. A show about how to stop taking drugs is included in the program. And a book about how it all happened.

#### Challenge

"We'll get strong because this is our own thing."

"Paragrafen" flings down the gauntlet at the official drug program. It is a challenge that is being met by a counteroffensive: We're stopping drug

taking too. But in our own way. Without submission, without meek adjustment to the average Joe role. We have respect for the ordinary working stiff too, but not when they produce unnecessary doodads and fix up nuclear power plants.

...But in Another Part of the Prison There Are Eight Guys Snorting At This Attempt.

"Ah, that's just a lot of bull. They're just talking. What kind of group therapy can they be having."

Although there are some people in the group who consider that everyone has a right to stop taking drugs in his own way.

These inmates have all sought out the official drug abuse project voluntarily. Within the project there are about forty slots divided into wards of no more than ten. People admitted to the program have to sign a contract where, among other things, they promise to work for freedom from drugs on the ward and to give a urine sample every morning.

#### Obligation

If someone notices that a fellow inmate has taken drugs he is obligated to report this, but most people say they prefer to persuade the guy to tell about it himself.

Of 95 inmates who have been admitted to the program 20-25 have left at their own request or due to drug abuse.

Once it became necessary to empty the whole admitting block because there were drugs and no one wanted to tell how they had gotten there.

The block has more personnel, more furloughs--better "vacation possibilities" for inmates and their families and all day visits each weekend by relatives to the block. A crowded weekly program regulates daily life. Everything from community clean-up and general meetings to role playing and group therapy is included.

Personnel and inmates participate in all activities together.

#### The Rest is Abuse

"This is the first time I've had any treatment. The rest of the penal system is abuse," says Dick.

He tells us that he's been on drugs since he was 13. He is now 26 and is serving a 7 year sentence.

"Before when you ended up in the slammer you just waited for time to pass so you could get out and start again," he says.



"Here you have a chance to work on yourself. I want to become socialized."

Several of the others say the same thing. "When you're on drugs you're just half a person. But it's taken a long time to realize, to become mature."

"I've been into drugs since I was 12. Sitting in the slammer is throwing your life away. Taking drugs is shortening the same live."

"All those guys are convinced that force is necessary to make you succeed in stopping taking drugs. To stop drug abuse is so difficult that sooner or later you cut out if there isn't someone or something that stops you."

#### Two Camps

To start with the demand for a change came from the employees. "It started with an SOS from the employees--nobody wanted to work here. There were two camps, inmates and personnel. The only thing you had was guard duty," says Tommy Forsberg, who is a nurse.

Social worker Ake Fahrbring says that his task used to be to "slaughter conversation." He received the inmates mechanically at his desk. Now, however, he functions as a facilitator for both inmates and personnel.

Aren't there any problems on the block?

"Yes, and then you can ring an alarm bell. It's happened when two inmates have been about to get into a fight."

#### Aftercare

"And then what do you do?"

"Then you sit in 'crisis' until the situation is cleared up."

Ake Fahrbring has himself acquired three years of training in behaviorial therapy as a foundation for his new job responsibilities.

On the list of things that the inmates of the cell block would like, the number one item is to somehow get a particular aftercare program, directly tied to the block, under way.

"For the first difficult period after you're released."

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SWEDEN

PRISONS STILL PLAGUED WITH NARCOTICS SMUGGLING

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial by SN: "Commerce of Death in Prisons"]

[Text] Narcotics in prison is a scourge for the prisoners and a devastating reverse for penal authorities. Attempts to break the isolation, to make institutional life more human and facilitate the change-over to a meaningful existence in freedom have bogged down in the drug problem. More and more prisoners who can't stand the drug terror on the wards demand voluntary isolation.

The debate about the humanization of penal care has been silenced in defeat and hopelessness. When drugs come in repression reigns.

The smuggling of drugs into prisons becomes increasingly harder to detect, write two upper level civil servants in the department of penal justice, Ulla Bergqwist and Owe Sandberg in the department's information publication, KRIMINALVARD I SVERIGE [Penal System in Sweden]. Drug traffic at the institutions is characterized by violence, threats, and great profits. Drug addicts get into debt during the time they are institutionalized. Drug dealers who have received long sentences and who have international contacts keep the deadly trade going. "The possibilities of the penal system to rectify drug abuse are rather limited," Bergqwist and Sandberg sum up.

In FOLKET I BILD/KULTURFRONT Nis Bejrot writes that the basis for drug abuse in the institutions is that the law concerning treatment of inmates allows penal authorities to demand urine samples. "In misdirected zeal to safeguard voluntariness within the penal system, society renounces an effective penal policy through urine testing."

It is true that regular urine testing is necessary if freedom from drugs in an institution is to be guaranteed. The tests reveal central nervous stimulants and opiates (e.g. heroin) but not marijuana.

Neither urine testing nor other controls, however, will solve the drug problems within the penal system. Regular testing is not practicable if

it is only a means of control. It is not possible to make people give urine samples on a large scale. The measure must be accepted by those affected to some degree at least.

Since 1 Jan 1979 an inmate who is suspected of being under the influence of drugs may be required to give a urine sample. Such control is permitted in one other instance. That concerns inmates in certain institutions for non-drug users. Such institutions should be able to be kept totally free of drugs through regular urine tests. Those who refuse the tests can be moved to a different institution.

Non-users of drugs can also be subjected to regular routine control which may not be used on addicts. The regulation manifests an unprincipled manipulating attitude on the part of the authorities and the law makers. The idea that a law ought to be equitable has been lost.

The rule that is now in effect at institutions for non-addicts, according to the treatment law, should be broadened to include the whole penal system. That the practical possibilities of enforcing control is different at different institutions, is another thing entirely.

At Osteraker and Hinseberg two promising treatment projects for male and female addicts respectively have been in effect for two years. The participants have themselves sought out the project and thus have voluntarily accepted urine testing. Job training, study, role playing, group therapy and so on are included in the program, and the results are good as far as can be judged according to, among other things, the low number of unsuccessful furloughs.

The pessimism about treatment has become a doctrine in the debate on the penal system. No meaningful treatment can be administered by force, it has been said. A working group in the crime preventive council has maintained that the idea of treatment should be abandoned within the penal system. The projects at Osteraker och Hinseberg indicate that this pessimism is unfounded and that long incarcerations as far as addicts are concerned may be used for treatment that breaks the vicious circle.

The solution lies in a combination of complete freedom from drugs and constructive treatment methods. It is not possible to carry out one without the other.

It is an act of aggression unparalleled in a just society to lock up someone in a severely drug-infected environment where the non-conformer is subjected to violence and threats. This is a punishment which society has no right to impose. Even if it is not possible to make all prisons drug-free it is only common decency that someone who wishes to do so should be able to live in a controlled, drug-free environment without being forced into debilitating "voluntary" isolation. This applies both to non-addicts and to those who want to become free of addiction.

A few years ago the Riksdag decided that one state institution and some local institutions should be reserved for non-addicts. This decision has not been carried out, and the penal system government owes us an explanation. It isn't even clear which state institution will be made drug-free. When will this happen?

The treatment law should give each prisoner an inalienable right to serve his time on a drug-free ward if he or she submits to testing. This cannot be viewed as a question of resources.

Harri Miekallina, an inmate at Osteraker who is leading an anti-drug action, says in the leaflet R's issue INTERNT that almost all addicts want to become free of "Junk, stupid junk crimes and a life in the slammer." Bergqvist and Sandberg are of the same opinion. The will of the inmates themselves, no matter how flickering and weak it may be, has to become a point of departure for the fight against drugs at the institutions. There are no panaceas, only persistent work to broaden the drug free sector in cooperation with the inmates by means of control and positive treatments.

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

HUGE CANNABIS SEIZURE--More than 1 and 1/2 tons of cannabis--worth 1.5 million pounds--was seized by customs men and police today after a massive 10-month operation codenamed "Yashmak." Twenty-six people were arrested. The operation--involving more than 200 customs men and police--reached a climax with concerted raids on addresses in London, Sussex, Dorset, Essex, Cornwall and the north east of England. But it all started with a swoop soon after midnight at Landdwyn Bay, Anglesey--a centuries-old haunt of brandy smugglers. [LD170715 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0929 GMT 15 Apr 80 LD]

DRUGS WASHED ASHORE--Customs officers were last night in possession of cannabis, believed to be worth more than 500,000 pounds in the black market, washed up on the island of Mull off the West coast of Scotland. Police would not confirm the find, but local fishermen said the cannabis had been dumped in the sea earlier last week after a raid by Customs officers on a boat off nearby Oban. Another theory is that the drug may have been anchored under water, to be picked up later but was washed ashore in a gale. Local clam divers were asked by police to watch out for unusual packages. [Text] [London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Mar 80 p 3]

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