

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000200090025-3

12 JUNE 1980

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(FOUO 25/80)

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JPRS L/9139

12 June 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 25/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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BURMA

STIFF TERMS GIVEN FOR DRUG OFFENCES

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 May 80 p 8

[Text]

KADOE, 8 May—The Moulmein Township Court chaired by U Khin Kyi yesterday sentenced six persons to gaol terms ranging from 15 years to 20 years for conviction of offences under Sections 6(b) (possession), 7(b) (transportation), 10(b) (sale) and 11 (abetment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

It transpired that Chairman of the Moulmein Township People's Council Maj Khin Aung and party, acting on information, raided the Myo-chit Laundry in Mandalay Ward owned by one Daw Thant Zin and seized penicillin vials containing heroin belonging to Ko Tin Aye, Ko Win Tin, Daw Htwe Yi, Kyaw Min Tun, Daw Kyin Aye and Ko Tin Oo who were visiting there.

Police booked them under Sections 6(b), 7(b), 10(b) and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

The Township Court, after hearing the case, sentenced Tin Aye to ten years' imprisonment each under Sections 6(b) and 7(b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and 20 years' imprisonment under Sections 10(b) and 11 of the same Law. Sentences are to be served concurrently.

The court also handed down ten years each to Win Tin and Daw Htwe Yi under Sections 6(b) and 7(b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and 15 years each under Sections 10(b) and 11 of the same Law. Sentences are to be served concurrently.

Accused Kyaw Min Tun and Daw Kyin Aye and Ko Tin Oo were given 15 years' imprisonment each under Sections 6(b), 7(b), 10(b) and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Ringleader Ko Tin Aye had been recently convicted for possession of opium, it is learnt. (198)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE--Acting on information, a team of policemen led by Sub-inspector U Khin Myaing of Taungdwingyi people's police force raided the house of U Thein Hlaing and Daw Waing Nyunt at No 1 Shwe-oh ward on 22 April and seized a ball of raw opium weighing 1 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds]. The opium belonged to Marla alias Hla Saing of No 34 Nansit road, ward No 5, Lashio. Action was taken under Sections 6B, 10B and 11 [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 27 Apr 80 p 6 BK]

OPIUM RAIDS--Acting on a tipoff, policemen of Einme searched the house of 58-year-old U Tum alias U Kyi Shwe in Ta-kaw village on the opposite bank of Einme on 20 April and seized a small amount of raw opium. The police also seized 2 ticals [100 ticals equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium from 55-year-old U Tum Nyein of Gyogon village and another 2 ticals from 26-year-old Ma Aye Kyi of the same village and a small amount of raw opium from 46-year-old U Kyaw Thein of Tarkon village. Action has been taken under the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 30 Apr 80 p 6 BK]

RAILWAY DRUG SEIZURE--On 29 April railway police searched passengers Ko Aung Kyi and Ko Aung Sein from Mandalay at the Rangoon railway station and seized 45 packages of opium, weighing about 60 ticals each, from their satchel and bedroll. Action was taken under Sections 6B and 10B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 30 Apr 80 p 7 BK]

POPPY DESTRUCTION--A police squad from Lashio township and soldiers from the 68th Infantry Regiment on 22 March destroyed 2.4 acres of poppy near Mong Mao village in Wan Pying village tract, Lashio township. In this year alone, 39.22 acres of poppy have been razed in Lashio township. A total of 1,207.22 acres of poppy have been destroyed in Lashio, Kutkai, Hsenwi, Ho-pang, Kunlong and (?Tangyan) townships, northern Shan State, in 1980. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 3 Apr 80 p 4 BK] Operation "Bloom of the Hell" launched in Kutkai township, northern Shan State, from 1 February to 31 March has destroyed 842.95 acres of poppy. Nine Chinese nationals--five males and four females--have been charged under Section 3.B

of the Narcotic Drugs Law in this connection. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 9 Apr 80 p 4 BK] A team of police personnel led by Tamu township people's councillor U San Win on 5 April destroyed over 1 acre of poppy grown in the vicinity of Mintham village in Tamu township. They also arrested U Maung Nwa after seizing some opium solution prepared for cooking and some poppy. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 12 Apr 80 p 7 BK]

MOULMEIN HEROIN SEIZURE--People's councillors and a Myoma police squad of Hpettan ward, Moulmein, on 24 March raided U Gwan Shein's house in that ward and seized some cigarettes laced with heroin, a penicillin vial containing heroin, an army compass and some Kampuchean currency notes. Myoma police station has filed charges against U Gwan Shein. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Apr 80 p 6 BK]

OPIUM DEALERS JAILED--Rangoon, 15 May--On 13 February 1978, a police squad led by Inspector U Tha U of Rangoon division's Crime Prevention Division raided Building No 4, Pawsan-hmwe street in Thuwanna and found from U Khin Maung Chit of Room No 4 and U Maung Sein of Room No 8, 45 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium, 25.5 viss of opium residue, 0.67 viss of brown opium and two balances. U Khin Maung Chit and U Maung Sein were arrested and charges under Sections 6.B, 10.B and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law were filed against the two men at the Thuwanna court. On 15 May 1980, a township court chaired by U Myo Thwin, after finding the two defendants guilty as charged, sentenced each of them to 18 years imprisonment. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 May 80 pp 8, 7 BK]

RANGOON HEROIN SEIZURE--On 9 May, Inspector U Tha U of Rangoon Crime Prevention Division and a police party seized two penicillin vials and 13,000 kyat in cash from a car driven by Maung Kyaw Nyunt and parked in Yadana street, 11th ward, south Okkalapa. After interrogation, police raided Ko Tin Myint's house in 12th street, 11th ward, where they found 9,000 kyat worth of heroin in 18 penicillin vials and a plastic bag containing heroin worth 12,000 kyat. Ko Tin Myint, Ko Thaug Tin and Ko Myint Soe were charged under Sections 6.B, 10.B, 11 and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 10 May 80 p 7 BK]

RANGOON ARREST--On 25 April, Loikaw township court chaired by U Kyi Maung sentenced Aung Than to 5 years imprisonment and Tancha, alias Aung Nyunt, to 7 years imprisonment. Aung Than was found with a packet of heroin and a hypodermic syringe by ward councillors on 16 July 1979, and Tancha of Lawpita street, Loikaw, was brought to trial after police uncovered some heroin packets from his house on 24 September 1978. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 6 May 80 p 6 BK]

HEROIN FOUND--On 4 May, police corporal Thein Than searched Sein Win and Kyaw Naing, alias Kyi San, near Moulmein market and found a heroin packet worth 50 kyat. Charges have been filed under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 12 May 80 p 6 BK]

RAW OPIUM SEIZURE--Letpanhla police camp commander U Nyunt Maung and a party seized about 18 ticals [1 tical equals 0.36 pound] of raw opium from Ma Ngwe Ya, a passenger traveling on a bus plying between Mandalay and Thabeikkyin. The seizure was made on 6 May. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 14 May 80 p 5 BK]

OPIUM CONVICTION--Sagaing division's Tantabin court sentenced U Thwin of Thabyetha village to 5 years imprisonment on 9 May after he was found guilty under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Police and councillors found a very small amount of opium during their search on U Thwin's house on 3 November 1979. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 17 May 80 p 6 BK]

MADAYA OPIUM DEALERS JAILED--Madaya, 6 May--On 5 April, Mandalay Division's Madaya township court with U Tin Aye as chairman and U Thein Maung and U Kyaw Zaw as members found U Ba Maung, Daw Nyein and U Nyo Hmaing of Panya village, Mandaya township, guilty as charged under Sections 6.B and 10.B [of the Narcotic Drugs Law] and sentenced each of them to 10 years imprisonment under Section 6.B and 20 years jail and 50,000 kyat fine under Section 10.B, both the sentences to be served concurrently. The case was that on 21 July 1978, a police squad led by Inspector U Khin Maung Than of Mandalay Division Drugs Suppression Division raised the residence of U Maung Maung and Daw Nyein in Panya village and found 11.40 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium and 2,011 kyat in cash. A search on Ko Nyo Hmaing's house uncovered 18 packets of opium each weighing 0.009 pounds and 66 kyat in cash. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 17 May 80 p 6 BK]

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HEROIN POSSESSION ARRESTS--Police arrested three men in connection with the seizure of 72 grams of suspected No 3 heroin in Tsimshatsui between Friday night and yesterday morning. Officers of the Special Duties Squad from Yaumati Police Station laid an ambush outside a building at 6-7 Minden Avenue about 11.45 pm on Friday. They apprehended a man who came out of the building and found one packet of suspected No 3 heroin weighing about 14 grams in his possession. The officers then went to the third floor where the arrested man lived and seized 58 grams of suspected No 3 in five small packets. Two men on the premises were arrested. The arrested men, aged between 18 and 19, have been charged with possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. /Text/
/Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 May 80 p 7/

HEROIN AMBUSH--Two men were arrested yesterday for allegedly possessing heroin with a retail value of about \$20,000. Shortly after midnight, officers of the Special Duties Squad from the Yaumati police station laid an ambush at the junction of Shanghai Street and Waterloo Road. There they stopped and searched a 24-year-old man who was found to have nine small packets of suspected No 3 heroin weighing about three grams. Following further inquiries, the squad raided a hut on the roof at 12 Tak Cheong Lane, at 4 am. About 141.5 grams of suspected No 3 heroin were found hidden in a cardboard wall in one of the partitions inside the premises. A 62-year-old man was taken back to the station for inquiries. A sum of \$19,000 was also seized. The two men will be charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. /Text/
/Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 May 80 p 10/

HEROIN RAID--Narcotics Bureau detectives yesterday managed to prevent a man from throwing about a pound of heroin into the street during a raid on a flat in Mongkok. A man and a woman in the Dundas Street flat were arrested. The raid was one of a series carried out by detectives from the Narcotics Bureau following investigations into a drugs syndicate. Another two men were arrested in Mei Foo Sun Chuen and Ma Tau Chung Road. The raids were carried out after detectives smashed a "cutting and packaging centre" in a flat in Ngau Tau Kok Road. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 May 80 p 9/

DRUG POSSESSION SENTENCE--Mr Justice Rhind in the High Court yesterday sentenced Cheung Wai, 20, to be sent to a training centre for possessing \$70,000 worth of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. At a previous hearing Cheung pleaded guilty to possessing 1,002.6 grams of a mixture of salts of esters of morphine and 28.27 grams of barbitone for unlawful trafficking. He was arrested on January 1 when he returned from a trip to Bangkok. The drugs were found in the top cover and the bottom layer of the briefcase he was carrying. Cheung said he had collected the briefcase from a Thai in Bangkok as instructed by a friend in Hongkong. Defence counsel, Mr Cheng Huan, told the court that Cheung was to receive \$9,000 as a reward and did not know the quantity of dangerous drugs he was to bring into Hongkong. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 May 80 p 17]

DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--Police staged 2,936 raids on illegal gambling establishments, vice dens and drug divans last month. A police spokesman said yesterday that the raids led to the arrest of 1,368 people. On the anti-drug front, the spokesman said that 344 people were rounded up during 1,241 raids on premises and search operations in the streets. Drug seizures included 27.3 grams of opium, 1.22 kilos of heroin, 68.2 grams of morphine and a small quantity of barbitone. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 80 p 15]

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

HEROIN SUPPLIES SCARCE, DEALERS PUSH CANNABIS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 29 Apr 80 p 4

Text A drying-up of heroin supplies in New Zealand has led to drug dealers moving into the distribution of cannabis.

The co-ordinator of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau (Detective Senior Sergeant Paul Fitzharris) told the "Post" today that heroin supplies had dried up since last September.

At the same time, there had been an abundance of cannabis in New Zealand.

"I do know that some people who were involved in the distribution of heroin have now turned their talents towards the distribution of cannabis," Mr Fitzharris said.

The reasons for an increase in cannabis availability were more complex than just a decline in heroin supplies.

"I don't see that the two are as closely linked as that, but it is true that some people who were in heroin are now in cannabis."

Mr Fitzharris was commenting on remarks made today by Detective Inspector Colin Wilson, of the Lower Hutt CIB.

Caught

Mr Wilson said a shortage of heroin around last Christ-

mas had led to an increase in the amount of cannabis being sold in the Hutt Valley area.

Over the last two months, eight people involved in drug dealing in the Lower Hutt area had been apprehended by police.

Mr Fitzharris confirmed there had been a big decline in the supply of heroin "since about last September."

Reasons for that included intense pressure on some heroin dealers, intense news media pressure, and a decline in the opium crop in New Zealand's heroin-source area, South-East Asia.

"The bulk of New Zealand heroin flows through Auckland, and intense pressure has been put on a lot of people, particularly in Auckland. There have been the drug-related murders in Australia and England," he said.

Penalties for people dealing in heroin had been increased as well.

"A combination of all these things led to a drying up. Some of these people, we

know, have moved into the area of cannabis."

At the same time, there were other reasons for increases in the supply of cannabis. Summer was the best time of the year to cultivate the plant.

Mr Fitzharris said heroin had reappeared in very small quantities in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch in the last two weeks.

"But there's still very little about," he said.

Mr Wilson said last week that cannabis with a street value of about \$4000 was seized by the Lower Hutt CIB in two separate incidents, involving 100 cannabis sticks and 46 deal bags of cannabis.

He said "quite a lot" of cannabis was grown and sold in the Hutt Valley, and much of the dealing took place in hotels. Police were concentrating on apprehending drug-ring dealers rather than cannabis users, as they believed this was the best way to combat the problem.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

PRICE OF HEROIN IN AUCKLAND HITS NEW HIGH

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 May 80 p 1

Text

AUCKLAND, Today (PA). — Small quantities of high-quality heroin are being peddled in Auckland for an astronomical price tag of \$500 a gram.

Heroin, which has been almost unobtainable in New Zealand since just before Christmas, fetched an average \$100 a gram when readily available.

Customs officers are worried that a "sizeable" consignment of it was smuggled into Auckland five weeks ago with a large shipment of Thai cannabis sticks.

At the time, four wooden crates were stolen from No 9 cargo shed on Captain Wharf. The crates were marked as containing ceramics and consigned to a fictitious company and address, but are believed to have contained 100,000 cannabis sticks.

A combined police and customs operation in the Auckland area in late March and April resulted in 1301 imported cannabis sticks being seized.

Detective Chief Inspector Dick MacDonald said today the sticks were of "mediocre quality" and sold in Auckland for \$8, but fetched up to \$15 in other parts of the country.

A total of 750 grams of New Zealand-grown cannabis, a small block of hash resin, and three "tabs" of LSD were also seized during the operation. Eleven people were arrested and charged.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

UNIONS TO FORMULATE POLICY ON EMPLOYING DRUG OFFENDERS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 May 80 p 4

[Text]

A national trade union policy regarding workers convicted of drug offences is to be formulated by the Federation of Labour executive.

The FoL president (Mr Jim Knox) speaking at today's FoL annual conference, said drugs were of serious public concern, particularly the peddling of them and their effects on people's lives.

The FoL research office would collate information on drug offences by workers, study existing union policies such as those of the seamen and the shop employees' unions, and bring down a policy for the guidance of the entire trade union movement.

Assuring the conference that the issue would be given priority by the FoL national executive, Mr Knox said: "This is a serious matter, an international matter, and through the Australia - New Zealand Trade Union Council the matter has been discussed with the ACTU.

They have the same problem."

The Shop Employees' Association, in a remit today, called on the conference to discuss the effects on trade union members convicted of drug offences in order that a policy for unions regarding their future employment could be formulated.

"A growing number of the union's members are receiving drug convictions. They serve their sentences, but when they want to go back into their job they find they are not acceptable," Mrs Davies said.

The conference's policy committee, which is headed by Mr Knox, recommended that the remit be referred to the national executive, and that was adopted.

Total ban

The total ban by the Wellington City Council on employing bus drivers with drug alcohol convictions was outlined to the conference by the Tramways' Union president (Mr Henry Stubbs).

Mr Stubbs said drivers were required to be given a clearance by the police before they could be employed, but if a drug or drunken driving conviction was carried by a person over any period in his future, the council would not employ him.

Mrs Sonja Davies (Shop Employees' Union) said there was some concern about the inability of shop workers retaining their jobs after a drug conviction.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT LEGALIZE HEROIN FOR ADDICTS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 May 80 p 10

Text The Government will not now take any moves to legalize heroin supplies.

The Minister of Health (Mr Gair) announced the decision yesterday while releasing a report by the Department of Health's director of clinical services (Dr John Phillips) on suggestions by the New Zealand Medical Association president (Dr Bernard Bowden) that heroin should be legalised.

Mr Gair said in a statement that the theory that regular supplies of heroin would enable many addicts to live a stable law-abiding existence was not clearly demonstrated by the British experience.

The scheme was becoming increasingly unpopular in the United Kingdom, he said.

"Dr Phillips' report is in line with the 1978 Government caucus committee report on the misuse of drugs, which stated that the committee was not convinced that the introduction of further drug maintenance programmes would be of any assistance in solving existing problems.

"The current use of methadone would appear to be justified as a therapy but

the guidelines for the programmes will be looked at again from the point of view of seeking uniformity and with an emphasis on the examination of any alternative methods of therapy," Mr Gair said.

Dr Phillips' report concedes that Dr Bowden may be theoretically correct in claiming that the main dangers of heroin addiction are created by the addict's attempt to obtain supplies of an illegal substance.

Regular official supply, Dr Bowden claimed, would enable many addicts to live a stable life and become self-supporting.

The report also says it is correct that nearly 30 years ago heroin was used for therapeutic purposes in New Zealand with very few problems, apart from a few addicts, who caused concern to very few people except themselves.

A few doctors who became addicted and were able to obtain regular supplies did, in fact, carry on their lives in an outwardly reasonable manner.

But the report says the whole scene of addiction has since changed and it is now quite unreasonable to suggest that heroin addicts could live a quiet life unrelated to the general drug scene.

At the time being discussed, there was no international drug sales involvement in New Zealand with all its unhappy results, Dr Phillips notes.

He says that because heroin has been officially banned in New Zealand since 1953, its use in supply to known addicts has not been possible and the treatment of heroin addiction used in New Zealand, as in most of the rest of the world, has either been by "cold turkey" withdrawal or much more commonly, by methadone replacement therapy.

Other methods such as meditation, group psychological therapy, acupuncture and so on have had their adherents.

The report analyses the situation in the United King-

dom where heroin has remained available and has been used in what has come to be known as the "British system".

Continuing supplies may be given to known heroin addicts where, in the opinion of the treating doctor, this is the most suitable approach for the particular case.

In the 12 years the scheme has existed the number of addicts being treated in this fashion has steadily diminished, while methadone replacement therapy has been increasingly chosen.

But, Dr Phillips says, there are a number of problems with supplying heroin to addicts, although a small group could be expected to become self-supporting under such a regime.

His report names these problems as:-

- The majority of addicts given regular official supplies of heroin could be expected to continue to seek additional unofficial supplies, with the result that the unofficial market would not disappear.

- Only a certain proportion of addicts is known to choose to attend for treatment and the remainder would continue seeking unofficial supplies. (This problem exists with all methods of treatment.)

- Judging the correct dose of heroin to administer to addicts has proved to be virtually impossible in the United Kingdom. There is a natural tendency to give a low dosage with the result of encouraging patients to seek the unofficial market.

Alternatively, a higher than needed dosage is not achieving the desired result and may provide supplies

which are taken away for later sale. The effect of heroin is short-lived so it must either be administered three, four or five times daily or "take-away" doses given. As a result the method is wide open to abuse.

- Those patients who get over-supplied can be expected to be "generous" with these supplies in an attempt to create new addicts or to sell them.

- The habitual heroin user is usually accustomed to intravenous administration. Unpredictable and dangerous hypersensitivity reactions may occur when heroin is administered intravenously. Although these reactions are rare they may be fatal.

Physicians in the United Kingdom say that addiction to "the needle" may be almost as great as to the drug.

Dr Phillips says methadone therapy also has its problems and the search for alternative methods of therapy continues, but it has nevertheless proven itself to be a more suitable method than directly supplying heroin to addicts.

It at least implies an effort to treat the addiction, whereas supplying the substance to which the person is addicted is an acceptance of the addiction, he says.

Dr Phillips concludes that for these reasons there seems to be no strong case for New Zealand to move towards supplying heroin to addicts.

Rather, the move should be towards seeking improved guidelines for methadone replacement therapy and further assessment of other alternatives, he says.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

U.S. CONSPIRACY LAWS CONSIDERED IN ANTI-DRUG FIGHT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 May 80 p 5

Excerpt American laws on conspiracy have had some success in catching the "Mr Bigs" of the drug world, and the Minister of Justice (Mr McLay) is thinking of applying them here.

He has just returned from a 16-day trip to the United States, where he talked with law enforcement agencies on how they catch the "Mr Bigs."

American conspiracy law means that someone not actually physically involved in bringing drugs into the country — one who, perhaps, planned the offence — can still be charged with the principal offence.

Mr McLay said he had had only had general discussions with the agencies, but now believes that moves the New Zealand Government made in 1978 to increase levels of surveillance, and to increase penalties, were "in the right direction."

While away, Mr McLay read of the high prices now being paid for heroin on the New Zealand market. He says this indicates that the market is tightening up because of problems of supply.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

EIGHT-YEAR SENTENCE FOR IMPORTING HEROIN, COCAINE

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 May 80 p 23

/Text/ Christchurch, May 14 (PA)--A Christchurch company director and former professional motorcycle racer was jailed for eight years by Mr Justice Somers in the High Court today on charges of importing heroin and cocaine with a street value estimated at more than \$100,000.

His Honour told Gary Arthur Boote, 24, that he could not accept the drugs had been imported for his own use.

The accused had been engaged in packaging the cocaine when the police arrived to search his premises, and he was using pharmaceutical scales for the purpose.

The accused had been trafficking in drugs for profit, and the amount involved was "no small scale".

He said the extent of the accused's activities left little room for considerations other than a deterrent sentence to try to suppress this trade.

His Honour imposed concurrent terms of eight years' jail on each charge of importing heroin, a class A controlled drug, into Wellington on April 3, and importing cocaine, a class B drug, into Auckland between March 8 and April 11.

He had pleaded guilty to the offences in the District Court and was committed to the High Court for sentence.

Before the accused's counsel, Mr K N Hampton, and the Crown Prosecutor, Mr N W Williamson, addressed His Honour, the accused said from the dock that he had had quite a long time to think about the offences while on remand and he deeply regretted ever being involved in importing drugs.

He said that when he left New Zealand for an overseas trip he had no intention of committing the offences.

Mr Hampton said the accused was not a "Mr Big" of the drug world and did not have an overseas or New Zealand syndicate or connections of any nature.

Helmets

Mr Williamson sought suppression of the means by

which the accused brought the drugs into New Zealand, concealed in helmets and a jandal, but his Honour made no order.

His Honour said in imposing sentence that the accused had brought into New Zealand 157.04 grams of cocaine of 81 percent purity (122 grams pure), with a street value of about \$60,000, and 119.2 grams of heroin of 8.8 percent purity (10.4 grams pure), worth an estimated \$45,000.

He could not accept that the drugs were for the accused's own use but, instead, held that he was trafficking in drugs.

The accused was quite obviously a competent businessman and had no other Court record. However, the offences were grave, and demanded a deterrent sentence.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

CUSTOMS MEN CHARGED--Christchurch, Today (PA)--A Customs officer and Customs agent are among four men who have appeared in the District Court here on heroin charges. Kevin Gerrard Hathaway, 27, a Customs officer, faces a charge of supplying heroin to Wayne Roger Eggers on May 1. Brian Christopher Mules, 26, an electrician, faces two charges of supplying heroin to Hathaway on April 23 and to another man on May 20. Yesterday in the District Court, Boyd Napier Roberts, 26, a Customs agent, and Eggers, 24, an unemployed butcher, appeared on similar charges. Roberts is alleged to have supplied heroin to Eggers on April 29 and May 1. Eggers is accused of selling heroin on April 29. The four appearances were the result of simultaneous police dawn raids yesterday. [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 May 80 p 52]

CANNABIS CULTIVATION--Whangarei, Today (PA)--Rodney Philip Rose was jailed for 4½ years for his involvement in Northland's biggest drug haul. The sentence was pronounced by Mr Justice Chilwell in the High Court here yesterday. Rose, 23, unemployed, of Manukau, has been in custody since the cannabis plantation, estimated by the Crown to be worth \$500,000, was discovered six weeks ago. Rose was one of two men jointly charged with cultivating cannabis and possessing it for sale and supply. Initially, both men denied the charges, but late last week Rose changed his pleas to admit both offences. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 May 80 p 6]

LARGE CANNABIS PLOT--Wanganui (Press Assn)--David Charles Holley, aged 27, wine bar manager, yesterday was sentenced in the High Court at Wanganui to a jail term of four years for possessing cannabis for supply and for his part in cultivating what Mr Justice Jeffries described as the largest amount of cannabis material seized in New Zealand so far. Holley's wife, Catherine Jessie Holley, aged 35, received a suspended sentence of three years and two years' probation for her part in cultivating the material. The offences were discovered when the police searched the Holleys' property on March 1. A large-scale cannabis growing and packing operation was found. The total weight of cannabis material was 188.4 kilograms, the total number of plants 2553, and the total number of seeds estimated at 65,940. [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 May 80 p 4]

CSO: 5320

14

PAKISTAN

BIGGEST EVER NARCOTICS HAUL IN KALABAGH

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 22 May 80 p 6

[Text]

MIANWALI, May 21: In the biggest ever narcotics haul, the Mianwali police seized 2,515 kilograms of charas and 220 kilograms of opium, worth Rs.90 crores at Kalabagh Tabisor Road, 36 kilometres from here on Monday night.

According to details Mianwali Police had earlier launched a week long prevention of narcotics smuggling campaign.

Ch. Nazir Ahmed SHO Kalabagh, along with four constables started checking the trucks and buses at the Railway crossing of Kalabagh Tabisor Road at midnight Monday.

They stopped at a unloaded truck No.6539, but suddenly a man jumped out and made good his escape in the jungle, the constables failed to arrest truck driver Mulla Khan but the cleaner, Ehsan-

ullah, was overpowered by SHO while trying to escape.

The police took the truck to Kalabagh and started the search which indicated some hidden cavities and after brief struggle police found out charas and opium packed in 220 cotton and plastic bags.

Ch. Ali Asghar S.P., Mianwali in a Press Conference at Kalabagh said the contraband opium and charas, seized from the truck was being smuggled to Karachi via Kohat Tabisor for foreign countries. He further said interrogation was in progress and it may lead to real culprits, involved in large scale smuggling of charas and opium in the country.

He said this narcotics haul was double than the one at Bhai Phero, a week earlier.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OVER 32,000 GRAMS HASHISH--About 32,000 grams of hashish, worth several lakhs of rupees was seized by the staff of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board in an operation on Saturday. The hashish was allegedly concealed in the roof of a compartment of the Thal Express. The seizure was made during a special checking, carried out by the Narcotics Control Board staff, on persistent information, about the smuggling of the Narcotics from Peshawar by train. A case has been registered and further investigations have been initiated. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 11 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 5300

SRI LANKA

AID SUGGESTED TO BLOCK IMPENDING DRUG CRISIS

Colombo SUN in English 2 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Narcotics"]

[Text] Sri Lanka's Narcotics Control Board has made a startling disclosure about an impending drug crisis in the country. Last week at a special meeting of the Board it sounded a warning that Lanka may shortly face a massive narcotics problem similar to other affected countries like Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

According to narcotics control authorities Lanka still continues to be a key transshipment point for hardcore drugs viz heroin, morphine and cocaine to Western Europe and the United States. Most of the clandestine shipments arrive in Colombo from the growing areas in the Indian sub-continent and also from the notorious "Golden Triangle" region.

The authorities now fear that the mass scale dumping of dangerous drugs in the local underground would invariably proliferate the incidence of usage in the country itself.

This has been the pattern especially in South East Asia during the Indo China wars when international trafficking in opium eventually promoted local addiction.

In Lanka the addiction to hardcore drugs has been negligible in the past. But new dangerous trends seem to have emerged that have understandably perturbed the authorities. The first victims would be the pot-smoking young addicts whose number is reportedly on the rise.

It is imperative that the authorities here bust up the "Lanka Connection" where foreign principals are operating with local agents. According to available intelligence, smuggling and trafficking are being masterminded and executed by nationals of this country who have previously worked as couriers for international networks.

Their operations are so well organised and sophisticated that the law enforcement agents cannot keep pace with them. They have formidable financial backing and are relatively better geared than the lawmen.

Unless the government decides to streamline the anti-narcotics authorities with specially trained cadres and provide extra finances the drug crisis will not be controlled for a long time.

There are disturbing developments on the global scene. According to a US Senate Committee report last week the production of heroin in the sub-continent has expanded considerably. The reasons for this trend include a breakdown in official control efforts and the inflation in regional and worldwide prices.

Just as these increases have a distressing impact on drug abuse in Western Europe and the USA, it also forms a major threat to countries like Sri Lanka which are made use of by the underworld to organise their trans-shipment routes.

The western countries who are at the receiving end of these diabolic drugs must resolve to assist drug control agencies in the Third World in order to curb the menace. That is one realistic way to check the menace.

Right now countries like Sri Lanka do not have the necessary funds and the expertise to launch a massive offensive against the smugglers. Foreign capital aid and assistance to train the law enforcers would be a practical gesture.

CSO: 5300

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

BRITISH SUBJECT SENTENCED--Sofia, 23 May (BTA)--Eudel Nadsim, a British subject who tried to cross Bulgaria three months ago with 8 kg and 340 g of heroin, was sentenced to 8 years of prison and a fine of 12,000 leva to the State of Bulgaria. The smuggled drug was discovered on February 24 this year at the "Kapitan Andreevo" frontier point at the Bulgaro-Turkish border. The heroin was hidden in a special cache in the smuggler's "Jaguar." The district court of Svilengrad motivated the verdict with the great public harm of this kind of crime and the great quantity of the drug. The merit for discovery of the drug goes to customs inspector Panayot Shiderov. Since 1967 more than 17 tons of narcotics have been captured at the Kapitan Andreevo frontier point. In the first quarter of this year alone there were futile attempts to smuggle about 300 kg of hashish and heroin through Bulgaria. [Text] [AU231402 Sofia BTA in English 1351 GMT 23 May 80]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS--Buenos Aires, 24 May (TELAM)--The national gendarmery has reported that 30 operations against illegal drug trafficking were carried out during April. Thirty-four persons were arrested for possessing and/or illegally bringing into the country 1,586 kilograms of coca leaves, 2,100 kilograms of marihuana and 18 grams of cocaine. [PY262131 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0427 GMT 25 May 80]

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Narcotics department officers have detained in Santiago three drug traffickers. (Luis Arena Contreras), (Margarita Pena Itillo Guzman) and (Alejandra Ema Arayas) had in their possession 135 kg of marihuana, with which they manufactured cigarettes to be sold to school-age children. [PY311554 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 80]

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

MARIHUANA, OTHER DRUGS DESTROYED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 May 80 p 12A

[Text] Officials of the Department of Narcotics destroyed 5,000 marihuana plants with a street value of up to 144 million colons at the Rio Azul sanitary landfill in Tres Rios.

This was reported by Col Aldhen Vega, head of that organization, who ordered that the drug be destroyed in the presence of newsmen.

The drug was discovered in fields authorities found at Bananito Norte and Bananito Sur, in Puerto Limon.

In addition, 36 pounds of chopped marihuana, confiscated from a dealer in the capital known as "Papero," were destroyed.

The fields were discovered through reports from the Atlantic region that drugs were being grown there.

Officers Carlos Molina, Jose Zeledon and Roman Prado headed the investigation.

They said that in order to reach one of the farms, they had to ride 7 hours through the highlands.

Several suspects are being sought for planting the fields.

Concert

Colonel Vega also said that the day before yesterday, during a rock concert held at a Guadalupe theater, 84 drug addicts were arrested. Investigators seized marihuana, stimulants and an alcoholic mixture that had many of the youths out of their senses.

It was reported that a girl was dancing partially nude on a table. She was also arrested.

There were 300 people present at the show.

Colonel Vega stated that he preferred that this kind of concert not be permitted.

He said that he was going to ask the Guadalupe Municipality not to authorize such events.

The majority of those attending were between the ages of 16 and 23.

Drugs and alcohol affect them and for that reason these activities should be discouraged.

8587
CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT IN LIMON--A shipment of marihuana valued at 66,540,000 colons was seized by the Narcotics Police in Bananito Sur and Wesfalia, in Limon province. According to the police directorate in San Jose, a 34-pound shipment was found in a vehicle with license plate No 64083, located 3 km south of Puerto Limon airport. Three persons were arrested there, and police identified them. Meanwhile in Wesfalia, police also arrested two others at a marihuana field in which there were 2,000 plants 75 centimeters tall. The case was turned over to the courts. [Text] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 9] 8587

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFIC ARREST--Guayaquil, 28 May (AFP)--About 22 pounds of cocaine paste transported by Ecuadorean citizen Gabriel Rivera in a station wagon were impounded and he was arrested, it was learned here today. Ecuador has come to be part of the route used to take the drug from Bolivia and Peru to the north. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 28 May 80]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

ANTINARCOTICS DRIVE--According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, an official in charge of Kermanshahan Islamic Revolution Guards public relations has said in connection with operations against narcotics smugglers in the district of [word indistinct] that yesterday groups of the Islamic Revolution Guards of the Sixth Region of Tehran and of the Kermanshahan Islamic Revolution Guards of [words indistinct] started a campaign action against smugglers in the village of (?Kakavan). He added: The Islamic Revolution Guards eliminated the poppy seed farms of this region and then left for the village of Sharafabad. In the hilly areas of this village, a 3-hour clash took place between the revolution guards and a group of the seditionists in which one of the Islamic Revolution Guards by the name of Hesamoddin Fakhrossadat was martyred. Two persons were arrested in connection with this. [Text] [LD301136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 May 80]

LAB CONFISCATED IN SHIRVAN--According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, 2,102 kg of opium and 13,500 rials were recovered yesterday from a person by the name of Seyyed Mohammad 'Ayati, one of the well-known feudals of the town of Shirvan, by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Shirvan. Several firearms, ammunition, a closed circuit television system and heroin production lab were among other things recovered from this man, who was the leader of a gang of dope peddlers. [Excerpts] [LD011144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80]

ARREST OF 'PROFESSIONAL' SMUGGLERS--The Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office of Borujerd has announced that through the efforts of the security men and the guards corps of the cities of Borujerd and (Dorud), 24 notorious and professional smugglers have been arrested and sent to Tehran's Qasr Prison. [Text] [LD291152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 80]

WEAPONS, HEROIN SEIZED--The Borazjan committee has confiscated two guns and 4 grams of heroin. [GF311540 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 31 May 80]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HEROIN FOUND--Last night, the Haifa police discovered heroin worth tens of thousands of Israeli pounds at the home of a person who was arrested several days ago along with two other people suspected of having broken into shops and residences and stealing goods worth hundreds of thousands of pounds. A search conducted in his home last night revealed heroin. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 May 80]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

SUPREME COURT LENGTHENS SENTENCE IN BIG DRUG CASE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Apr 80 p 8

[Article by Ib Eichner-Larsen]

[Text] One of the most severe sentences hitherto pronounced in this country in a case concerning trade in drugs, was passed yesterday in the Supreme Court. Here, 29-year-old Mogens Pedersen, who by a court sitting with a jury has been found guilty of trade in drugs for 2-3 million kroner, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment--an increase of 2 years over the sentence given by the court sitting with the jury.

Ten years' imprisonment is the most severe sentence that may be given under section 191 of the Criminal Code, which concerns trade in 'hard' drugs. When passing the sentence in the Supreme Court, the presiding judge, Supreme Court Justice H. Schaumburg, stated that the maximum sentence had not been applied to the counts on the basis of which Mogens Pedersen had been sentenced at this point. The sentence includes 732 days, i.e. the remainder of the sentence previously given Mogens Pedersen for the highway robbery at Nivå. The 10 years' sentence was a joint sentence. Volmer Nissen, police solicitor of the Copenhagen narcotics police, tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, in this connection, that the hitherto most severe sentence for drug trade is 9 years' imprisonment, given by the court at Helsingør.

Leading Part

In the grounds of the sentence of the Supreme Court, it says, among other things:

"In fixing the penalty, the court wants to stress the fact that Mogens Pedersen, who himself was not a drug addict, was a central figure in a versatile drug trade and played a leading part in relation to a large number of accomplices, including his wife and a younger brother. In view of this and his serious previous crimes, the Supreme Court finds that the joint sentence that has been given should be increased to imprisonment for 10 years."

Mogens Pedersen was sentenced by a court sitting with a jury in the Eastern High Court on 14 November 1979. The sentence was preceded by a trial lasting for a couple of years. A review of the evidence of the case resulted in the jurors having to consider no less than 80 points-- corresponding to the number of counts of the indictment. This, by itself, was a record in Danish legal history.

It was Mogens Pedersen himself who had appealed the sentence pronounced by the court sitting with the jury, to the Supreme Court, requesting that the sentence be mitigated. The counsel for the defense, appointed to plead his case was Arnold Rothenborg, attorney, who also safeguarded his interests before the court sitting with the jury. The counsel for the prosecution in the Supreme Court was Karsten Hjorth, public prosecutor, whose claim for an increase of the sentence passed by the court sitting with the jury, was sustained.

7262
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE ARREST JEWELER FROM TURKEY FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] The Danish narcotics police have arrested a 43-year-old Danish-Turkish jeweler, Serafet Øztyrk, who is stated, some time ago, to have been granted Danish citizenship. He is charged with financing an attempt to smuggle 3.7 kilos of heroin into the country.

The police, furthermore, suspect him of having organized and financed, for quite some time, the smuggling of large quantities of Turkish heroin of good quality. If the suspicion directed toward Serafet Øztyrk proves justified, the police will, once more, have got hold of one of the major central figures of the narcotics world--a merchant in death and suffering.

It could not be ascertained yesterday whether the accused has pleaded guilty. He is charged with having carried on his illegal trade under the cover of an 'import and export firm' at Ordrup. He has been living in Denmark for a number of years and has previously been working, among other places, in a carpeting store, but is now mainly involved in the jewelry business.

The charge against the Danish-Turkish jeweler is based on testimony from a Danish Bulgarian, Ivan Goranof, who works for Air France in Copenhagen, and his 37-year-old girl-friend, Gunhilde Petersen. They were arrested at Orly Airport in Paris a few days ago and were charged with possession of 3.7 kilos of heroin, lying in a suitcase, secured with double strings, when they arrived as transit passengers from Turkey. The French police first stated that it was a question of morphine, but, yesterday, they corrected it to heroin. The Danish police do not yet know the strength of the drug. It may, therefore, have a street value of between 4 and 30 million kroner.

The judge on duty in Copenhagen yesterday held a session, completely closed to the public, probably in connection with the Øztyrk case. It was reported last night that the police have not released Øztyrk but have had him imprisoned for 4 weeks. P. Gauguin, assistant commissioner of police, however, declined to confirm this report, and he refused to make any statements whatsoever as to whether there have been any developments in the case in Denmark after the arrests in Paris.

7262
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE ARREST LEBANESE WITH HEROIN AT KASTRUP

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] On Monday afternoon, an undercover agent, with a dark tan, of the narcotics police in Copenhagen acted as a Lebanese narcotics courier at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris.

Late last night, Bjarke Andersen, detective superintendent, was still awaiting word on the progress of the action. In cooperation with the French police, the Danish undercover agent was to expose the recipients of narcotics, having a street value of 5 million kroner. He was hurriedly sent to Paris on the SAS flight at 11:40 a.m. A Lebanese who had been arrested had revealed that he was to hand over a suitcase, containing narcotics, to an employee at the airport in Paris.

The case started last Sunday afternoon when two Lebanese were arrested when approaching the passport police at Kastrup Airport for transit visas. Shortly beforehand, Sonny, the narcotics dog of the customs authorities, had sniffed out 20 kilos of hashish and 420 grams of heroin of the highest grade in a suitcase on the conveyer belt in the arrival hall.

On his arrest, one of the Lebanese tried to swallow a tag and a key, fitting the suitcase which contained the narcotics. The persons arrested, 40-year-old Rafik Huussain Dlaikan and 32-year-old Samir Chemeit, were yesterday remanded in custody for 4 weeks by the judge on duty. They denied having smuggled narcotics, maintaining that they did not know what was in the suitcase.

Tanned Undercover Agent Found

According to him, aided by a customs officer at Beirut Airport, Dlaikan had succeeded in having the suitcase bypass the customs checkpoint. Via Kastrup, he was to take the suitcase along with him to Paris, where the suitcase would bypass the customs checkpoint. An employee at the airport was, subsequently, to contact him and take over the further transport.

When this procedure was explained to the police in Copenhagen, the most southern-looking officer of the narcotics police was hurried to the airport to go to Paris with the suitcase, and, at the same time, Paris was alerted through Interpol.

Late last night, it was still somewhat of a mystery to the narcotics police what had happened to their colleague in Paris. They were anxiously awaiting news whether the trap had worked or whether the action had failed--in which case, the imprisoned Lebanese probably had been telling a 'story.' Superior police officers considered it unlikely that there would be no clarification in Paris 7 hours after the plane had landed.

7262

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

BRIEFS

UNDERCOVER AGENT RETURNS--A Copenhagen undercover agent has returned with a suitcase full of Danish telephone directories. It was to have been handed over to a narcotics gang whose Lebanese courier was detected at Kastrup Airport last Sunday and imprisoned by the judge on duty. The undercover agent had gone to Paris, playing the part of a narcotics courier in the hope that the contact of the Lebanese, an employee at Charles de Gaulle Airport, would reveal his identity. But the action, which was carried through in cooperation with the French police, failed. The Danish undercover agent, who had been specially selected because of his southern looks, remained in the transit area of the airport for 4 hours, without being contacted, and yesterday he returned. Even if the drugs were intended for France, the couriers will be tried in Copenhagen, while the French police will try to find the recipients of the 20 kilos of hashish and 420 grams of heroin that were seized. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Apr 80 p 2] 7262

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUG NETWORK IN TOURS--A drug network was discovered in tours following the death through an overdose of a 22-year-old woman. Some 15 persons were interrogated by tours police. Nine of them are in detention. The drug trafficking involves morphine, 100 grams of heroin and 20 to 30 kg of hashish. [LD250212 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 25 May 80]

CSO: 5300

GREECE

TOURISTS INVOLVED IN NARCOTICS PEDDLING

Athens EPIKAIRA in Greek 22, 28 May 80 pp 73-74

[Article by Ilias Malatos]

[Text] Narcotics are poisoning Europe to a degree that all police forces are on alert and have undertaken a general campaign to combat narcotics traffic.

During the first 1980 quarter alone a total of 410 kilograms of heroin was seized in European countries--a shuddering quantity for the special hunters of narcotics smugglers. It is for this reason that the security commands in Bonn, Vienna, Stockholm, Paris and even Tel-Aviv have reinforced their anti-narcotics services with men, special dogs and search devices.

In European cities with populations of 300,000, the anti-narcotics squad forces have reached 200 to 300 specially trained men, while in Athens, a city of more than 3 million residents, the two anti-narcotic squads of the Athens General Security and the Suburban Security do not have more than 20 policemen most of whom are now and then assigned other duties--from keeping order to guarding high officials.

Greece does not have even a single special service for combatting the narcotics trade. In fact, this greatly responsible and difficult anti-narcotics job has been left up to a few policemen and fewer customs officers who do whatever they can under a great many adverse conditions.

Where are the "headquarters" of this great enterprise? Where are those responsible for charting the narcotics "policy" in our country? Nowhere. Yet, whenever a narcotics case arises everyone gets involved in the case on a temporary basis and in an irresponsible and unscientific way with the result that everyone says what he wants or even what is to his advantage.

Only 2 days ago a teacher charged that two girl students were paralyzed from the use of narcotics. The newspapers headlined it on their first page since it was of interest to the reading public. But what the papers

published was vague and irresponsible. Even the responsible gendarmery officer described the charge as exaggerated.

It could be that the two girls were not paralyzed--a narcotics addict gets paralyzed only if the hypodermic needle "hits" a nerve--but it is a fact that narcotics exist in certain "recreation centers" in a provocative way. The Flaka [Athens quarter] residents have protested in a letter the fact that at the Diogenis Fanari (Lantern) section there is... a congestion of suspicious persons who have transformed the Lysikratous Square into a 24-hour hashish den. The police consider the charge exaggerated which is signed by 126 area residents but do not deny the danger existing in our country from the traffic and use of narcotics.

The most basic and dangerous "factor" in narcotics trafficking is the "tramp tourist!" He knows the "job" since he himself is a drug addict. The purchase of narcotics in a Middle Eastern country is easy as well as inexpensive. The profit from their sale is both easy and great.

Of all the countries of the East, Turkey is for us the most important and at the same time the most dangerous source of narcotics. It is important since it has an abundance of narcotics and dangerous because it is next to us and the poison trafficking is done very easily.

The price of morphine in Turkey is 5,000 dollars per kilogram. In Greece the price is 250,000 dollars. The price per gram is 220 drachmas in Turkey and 10,000 drachmas in Greece. Heroin is sold at 800 drachmas per gram in Turkey and 15,000 drachmas in Greece. One should not forget also that heroin is sold in Turkey in a pure state of excellent quality while in Greece the pusher adulterates it 100 percent.

Hashish is bought in Turkey for 25,000 drachmas per kilogram and in Greece it is sold at 150,000 per kilogram. And when the smugglers of death in Greece sell it in the form of "cigarettes" then their profit easily increases up to 1,000 percent!

LSD is sold abroad at 20 drachmas per dose while in Greece the price reaches 400 drachmas per dose. In the countries producing it the price is 10,000 drachmas per gram while in Greece it sells at 1,000 percent profit. And to think that one dose of this terrible narcotic is no greater than one third of the size of a flint stone! One dose of this hallucinogen renders the drug addict senseless for more than 8 hours.

Many years ago the security authorities in various European countries were not much concerned about the narcotics traffic in their areas since they knew that heroin, for example, would in the end reach America. It could also be that they did not attribute much importance to it since the target of the smugglers was that distant country.

But now the scenario has changed completely. Europe today...absorbs 67 percent of the heroin brought out of Middle Eastern countries. Thus, in Germany, out of every 600 persons there is one heroin addict! In Vienna considerable young persons meet their deaths through the use of narcotics. In France the authorities found it necessary to establish and organize a large number of special services [for addicts], especially in Mediterranean ports.

The arrival of tourists in these countries is watched with special concern. But while tourist control measures are taken in all European countries, here in Greece everything is conveniently and comfortably sacrificed for the so-called "tourist policy" so that the authorities every so often can count the number of arriving tourists and, citing figures, loudly proclaim the increase in the tourist wave. Thus, we have tourists who crowd the squares, parks and beaches and live as bums. They beg on the main streets of Athens, peddle various cheap items on Stadiou and Panepistimiou Sts.-- as if it were not enough that we already have all sorts of peddlers-- and they stretch out in main squares which they transform into garbage dumps--as if Athens had a surplus of cleanliness and order. The authorities could perhaps claim that these tourists provide...a picture different from the usual ones in our country. Unfortunately, in their majority these "tourists" are drug and pill addicts and do not hesitate to sell small quantities of narcotics. This is most dangerous--the sale, that is, of narcotics at "retail" prices in the streets and dens which are better known to the foreigners than to the local people.

Why do these things take place? Could it be that we have an excess of special customs officers for checking these "tourists" as they enter the country? Or, could it be that there is available personnel so that the police and gendarmery can patrol on a "24-hour basis" the areas of Plaka, Filopappou [to mb], Vouliagmeni and Marathonas?

Let the authorities revise the "policy" on this matter before it is too late for all concerned. Narcotics are killing people, and this sickness tends to become incurable... It is a crime to officially accommodate its agents in the name of some "policy" which is perhaps qualitatively low.

7520
CSO:5300

ITALY

PCI DIRECTORATE 5-POINT PROPOSAL FOR DRUG LAW REFORM

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 May 80 p 4

[Text] Rome--A document put out by the PCI directorate giving certain guidelines on drugs calls attention to the problem of drug addiction in Italy. We know how much has been said--and not always relevant--on this very real social evil: in the last few months there has been nervous, often bitter and agitated discussion which began with the brilliant repartee of the former most noble minister of health suggesting the free distribution of heroin, thereby conjuring up illusions and polemics and diverting attention of public opinion, state organizations and social organizations away from what could be done in a genuine and concrete way to combat this phenomenon and limit its harmful effects.

Discussion got underway in September 1979. Eight months later, little or nothing has been done. Heroin is still inexorably continuing to kill; there is a continuous worsening of the situation involving so many young drug addicts eagerly waiting at hospital entrances to obtain help and finding that help increasingly difficult to obtain and often simply denied.

In the extensive campaign made among the people and independently aided by the Communist Youth Federation, the PCI document can be summarized in two phrases: "Fight against drugs; humanitarian solidarity with drug addicts." There are some who have tried to force the PCI and other parties to follow the course of action involving the distribution of heroin to heroin addicts and the unrestricted sale of derivatives of Indian hemp, thus objectively facilitating the drug phenomenon rather than impeding it. These pressures did not take into consideration the complexity and copiousness of a discussion which, at all levels and in a democratic spirit, was going on among the communists. It is now possible, on the basis of the broad consultation which occurred, to elaborate more precisely the political, legislative and operational guidelines which the PCI proposes for the country. First, the directorate's document asserts that combat and coordinated action against drugs do not mean letting ourselves be trapped in the dilemma "everything permitted or everything illegal" but rather to proceed from an overall viewpoint, examining individual sectors and taking

various measures according to the type of drug, its uses and effects, and the behavior of the addicts.

In this connection, it is proposed that the narcotics law be revised in accordance with the following points:

First: "Greater distinction between 'hard drugs' and 'soft drugs,' taking into consideration all the scientific data available; and a greater differentiation in the punishment imposed, increasing the penalties given to the traffickers and organizers of the drug market and instituting alternative measures to the sentences handed out (within the lines of the reform of the penal code) to the consumer who may also be a small-time pusher. In this case, specifying the concept of 'moderate quantity' with regard to the individual types of drugs. And greater professionalism by investigative organizations as well as the promotion of international collaboration against large distribution centers of the drug trade."

Second: "Refusal to open the trafficking of derivatives of Indian hemp to the free market or state intervention, for Italy (being the only Western country to take such measures, rejected by all the others up to now) would inevitably become the international center of highest consumption and trafficking; and because we would risk extending and strengthening a new degree of drug addiction among the people which, although widespread (from 0.5 million to 1 million persons, according to estimates) does not equal and cannot reach the level attained by tobacco users or the harmful effects of over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages."

Third: "The introduction of regulations banning all publicity or over-indulgence in alcohol, which place greater restrictions on the use of tobacco in public or community places (for example, in schools, where many teachers smoke in class), which oblige the state monopoly and import firms to indicate the harmful effects of tobacco on cigarette packages (as already done in the United States), and which are aimed at reducing the abuse of tranquillizers. Conducting an information campaign through the RAI-TV [Italian Radio Broadcasting and Television Company], the school and the news media on the harmful effects of drugs and the measures being taken to fight drug abuse."

Fourth: "Information and propaganda initiatives, particularly in the schools and news media, which are not hinged on curiosity and fear but on the development of a medical, scientific and social awareness which includes proper evaluation of the harmful effects and an appeal for independent adoption of attitudes and behavior patterns which will serve as alternatives to the use of drugs."

Fifth: "Affirmation of the role of territorial health services in the prevention of drug addiction and the cure and rehabilitation of addicts, reducing hospital confinement to the minimum clinically necessary, abolishing regulations on forced medical treatment, and developing and maintaining

"voluntary and sympathetic action. Overcoming all obstacles, these services and specialized activities should be incorporated in the implementation of the health reform law and the necessary reform in medical assistance for both of which the PCI presented its proposals some time ago."

There is a final important aspect which concerns the controversial question of distributing heroin to drug addicts. The PCI has considered that the experiments carried out in other countries do not justify the simple theory by which this measure would save drug addicts from the black market, resorting to crime and death. There is contradictory information on individual effects and, on the contrary, many cases where new black market channels were opened. This would be inevitable, if the hypothesis of the radical party prevailed--namely, entrusting every Italian doctor with the possibility of promoting the distribution of heroin to anyone recognized as an addict (and recorded as such).

The PCI believes that the supplying of opiates or their substitutes (which consists, unlike the act of distribution, in direct therapeutic action, not in delivering the substance), although not representing a pharmacological or social solution to the problem of drug addiction, can be attempted as one of the means of maintaining contact with addicts and enabling them to choose the path of rehabilitation. In this connection, a critical examination is to be made of the experiments which have been tried and their effect on the social relation, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Meanwhile, in addition to the legislative proposals and action carried out by regional and local administrations, the PCI will promote specific meetings on the fundamental aspects of the problem and will prepare, through the Gramsci Institute, a congress on the cultural, historic and social aspects of drug addiction, also on the basis of the experiences of other countries.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

CUSTOMS SERVICE TO ADD PERSONNEL, TIGHTEN DRUGS SEARCH

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Apr 80 p 48

[Article by Ingrid Furseth]

[Text] The customs service will be more thorough with its searches and in the period up to 1985 it is seeking to add 120 new jobs to reinforce local control activities. Control will be divided up into eight areas. Spot checks will still be made but they will be coordinated among the eight areas and the greatest emphasis will be placed on searching for narcotics. The narcotics control section will be strengthened but the general checks of goods and passengers will also concentrate on drugs. Control activity will be the most important job for the customs service in the years ahead.

These are the major elements in the customs service's new operating plan for the period 1980-84. Nine men and customs director Jens Sterri met the Oslo press corps yesterday to present individual aspects of the plan which takes up 70 printed pages. The new operating plan is a fairly detailed action program for the department and among other things it outlines the extent of the controls that it is hoped can be put into effect in the current year with the approval of the authorities.

Ever since the Customs Directorate was established in 1957 work has been done according to operating plans. And right up to the mid-1970's local customs stations were being shut down and jobs were being trimmed. In a 20-year period the local administration in the department was cut from 2600 to 1500 employees. For a 10-year period there was a total recruiting freeze. Rational operation has always been a watchword for customs people. But now they are expanding, at least as far as the number of employees is concerned. At this time there are 1660 people working for local offices. The new operating plan calls for 1780 employees by the end of the period covered by the plan.

One of the biggest problems facing the customs service at the beginning of the 1980's is the narcotic, heroin, which is being smuggled in in

larger and larger quantities. But other narcotics, including cannabis, are an evil against which a daily war is being waged.

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that our country is no longer a sanctuary in Europe as far as narcotics are concerned. Smuggling will increase. Therefore we must devote our efforts to making the smuggling of narcotics as risky and frightening as possible," customs director Jens Sterri emphasized to AFTENPOSTEN.

Sterri told us that so far the customs service's action program to combat increasing narcotics smuggling has been approved by Storting and by the government.

"From 1977 to date we have been given the necessary funds for maintaining the narcotics groups. Today we have 12 so-called 'strike' forces with 38 employees spread over the entire country. We have purchased 11 narcotics dogs from Sweden for 1 million kroner and we have fortified other equipment and materiel."

"The new operating plan has only assigned 6 new days of work to the special narcotics troops but 45 work days have been approved for supervision of duty payments. Isn't that a somewhat lopsided division since the major emphasis is being placed on narcotics control?"

"We're not relying on the 38 people in our narcotics group to do the job alone. The fact that all control areas will now be reinforced is also a step in narcotics control efforts. In the view of the Customs Directorate this is the way to go to make up for past control defects and to increase our effectiveness against narcotics smuggling," Sterri replied.

It is proposed that control activities be divided up into these eight areas: conveyances, passengers and tourists, loading and unloading of goods, narcotics, stored goods and warehouse accounts control, customs expedition of goods, special taxes and reimbursement of duties paid on ship construction and repairs. The 120 new days of work will be divided up into these eight areas. The idea is that each district will have a chief in charge of coordinating these eight areas. The goods import sector will be tightened up considerably and there will be stricter supervision of countries of origin in connection with goods from EC and EFTA lands. It seems that goods supposedly from England, for example, actually were shipped from another country. The customs authorities intend to tighten up supervision of this traffic among other things.

In 1978 the customs service levied 20 billion kroner in duties and fees. This is not an insignificant sum when we consider that the national tax bill for that year--minus the social security portion--was 45 billion

kroner. In all 12 million people crossed our border in 1978 and an additional 1 1/2 million declarations were made on goods. Some 190,000 trailers crossed the border, 30,000 ships docked here and 30,000 airplane landings were made.

Today Norway has 87 manned customs stations. Some are threatened with elimination under the new plan. The district chiefs asked to have some one-man stations closed: Lillesand, Svelgen, Roros, Thamshamm, Melbu, Lodingen and Glomfjord. To replace Melbu and Lodingen consideration is being given to setting up a two-man customs station in Sortland.

"The one-man stations often present problems for us, especially in case of illness or during vacation time," Sterri said.

"But we must study these proposals carefully before we take a final stand. Business organizations and municipal authorities must also come into the picture.

6578
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

NARCOTICS OFFICERS REPORT SUCCESS WITH DOG SEARCHERS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Apr 80 p 48

[Text] The most recent big narcotics haul at Fornebu was 8 kg of hashish divided up between two suitcases. They came from the Far East. Orders are taken there for suitcases with the hashish already sewn inside. The drug is pressed into sheets and resembles ordinary suitcase fittings. This is the latest "in" thing in international narcotics circles. Heroin is also sewn into suitcases and can be ordered in the East.

"We would never find drugs smuggled in this way without our dogs," said chief customs inspector Magne Haernes to AFTENPOSTEN. We met him at Fornebu.

"In 10 minutes or less a dog can decide if there are any narcotics in a pile of 200 suitcases. My greatest wish is that these dogs could be used from the time the first plane lands at 0900 hours until the last leaves the airport at 2300 hours," Haernes said.

"But that is almost impossible. Our funds and a dog's capacity for working through the day are both limited."

The narcotics dog "Daisy" gave us a good example of how alert she is. The plane from Stockholm-Helsinki had just landed. To give AFTENPOSTEN a little demonstration dog handler Per Johansen from Fredrikstad put a bag of hashish in a briefcase which was placed among the 200 pieces of luggage that had to be checked. At first Daisy sniffed around a little but she became increasingly interested in the area around the briefcase. After a few minutes she got hold of the handle of the briefcase, wagging her tail wildly and sniffing.

"This hashish was put there a few minutes ago. The smell is much stronger when the drug has been in a suitcase for several hours and that makes it even easier for our dogs to sniff out," Johansen said.

The dogs are "broken in" on hashish, marijuana, heroin and amphetamines. The customs service feels that this covers the narcotics most likely to be smuggled in.

"It has to be a game for the dog to search for drugs. Therefore we dog handlers have to be more like playmates and get the dogs worked up before they get started," Johansen explained.

Fornebu makes up the second customs district along with Gardermoen and the Ostfold towns. A narcotics control group of five people works at Fornebu Airport. They are investigators and often dress in plain clothes. Both sexes are employed in the narcotics group--as they are throughout the customs service. They work mainly on tips that come in through international channels and they work together with the police. If there is a major alarm stricter controls are introduced. The dogs check the suitcases before they come into the baggage delivery areas in the terminal. Investigators are usually present at all times--and they pounce on people arousing their suspicions whether a tip has been received in advance or not.

"Since so much emphasis is being placed on narcotics, will it be easier to smuggle in a bottle or two?"

"Not at all," said inspector Haernes. "We are more careful about opening suitcases now as a step in the intensified control. Customs men at the barrier will also be thinking primarily about narcotics. If one finds a bottle of extra brandy he will put it aside at first and keep on looking. But when he is through searching the baggage he will go back and note the illegal bottle!"

6578
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

POLICE ORGANIZE--NEW FORCES TO STEM HEROIN INVASION

Oslo KLASSEKAMPEN in Norwegian 25 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Heroin is pouring into Norway. The price has gone down considerably just since last fall. A growing number of people are being drawn into the network of the "death merchants." Officially there have been four deaths attributed to drugs in Oslo this year but the police admit that the statistics are misleading. Young people in Oslo heroin circles estimate that at least nine of their friends have died in the first 3 months of this year.

Heroin prices have been artificially high in Norway. But the yellow "Turkish heroin" that is now flooding the market has pushed the price down. The police have uncovered more sales this year than in the past and this is not just because the narcotics division has been reinforced. It is also an indication that sales are increasing.

Younger Addicts

In Oslo 418 people were suspected of or charged with using or selling narcotics. That is an increase of 20 percent over last year. The statistics show that the scene is becoming younger. Of this group 70 were between 14 and 18. Only 118 were older than 26. This group includes 347 men and 232 people who are out of work. All figures are from the first 3 months of the year.

Suicide

The Oslo drug scene has become very hard. The new sales method, selling on credit, has led to at least two suicides. The young people run up enormous debts with the dealers who don't hesitate to use harsh methods in order to set an example.

But this is only a sample of what can follow in the wake of heroin. In Sweden the police have uncovered a big gang, made up mostly of Turks. The gang's methods were not far behind the Mafia style of murder and

extortion. Last year 240 foreigners were arrested in England for drug smuggling, mostly involving heroin. Often poor foreign workers are pressed into smuggling operations.

But so far this does not seem to be part of the drug scene in Norway.

Kabul Triangle

Authorities all over Europe have feared the big opium harvest in the "Kabul triangle," the area where Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran come together. But it looks as if the Soviet aggression will stop the record harvest. In recent years this district has produced much more raw opium than the famous "golden triangle" in Southeast Asia. In 1979 alone 6-700 tons of raw opium were produced in Pakistan, enough for up to 60 tons of pure heroin.

Seized 85 Grams of Heroin

For comparison purposes, consider this. So far this year Oslo police have seized 85 grams of heroin at a market value of about 700,000 kroner. This haul is regarded as a big one. It is hard to say how much is brought in altogether. In West Germany the police estimate that drug hauls represent between 5 and 10 percent of the total amount brought in.

"Here in Norway it might be 5 percent," narcotics division leader Arne Huuse ventured.

Alarm Patrols

Police chief Rolf Solem has given the green light for "alarm patrols." They will be set up according to the Danish pattern as plainclothes groups from the narcotics division, regular patrol units and undercover groups. The main objective is to break up the drug scene from within. Their job is to spread uncertainty and alarm in drug circles and prevent sales. The police want to get the groups out on the street as soon as possible because they fear what summer may bring. Spring on Karl Johan is not just happy carefree people. It is also the biggest drug market in the country and heroin totally dominates the picture there now.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

POLICE SEE SURGE IN STOCKHOLM HASHISH TRAFFICKING

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Willy Silberstein]

[Text] The police officer casts a searching and cautious glance around the corner, studying a gang of young people on Library Street in Stockholm. Five persons are standing closely together, forming a circle. Suddenly, they separate. A drug deal has been concluded without any apparent sign. Drug peddling is difficult to detect.

The police are carrying on a very difficult struggle against drug peddling, which has become a big problem. Hashish has taken hold of Stockholm. Those who want to trade have got no problems: hashish is found on streets and squares, in amusement halls, etc.

The customers have become increasingly younger. A policeman says that he has seen a 10-year-old buying hashish. Twelve-year-old dealers are no longer a rare sight.

"The buyers also have become more well-established. We have lately seized quite a few teachers, engineers, etc.--this used to happen far less frequently."

Today's peddling starts near the King's Garden. The groups are here standing around in clusters. As soon as the undercover agents appear, their activities slow down.

"We shine like neon lights when we appear. All of them here probably recognize our faces."

Surely enough, a couple of young people give the police officers a nod of recognition. And the police know their exact names, the kind of drugs they are using, etc.

"Behind that pillar, you will see one of the biggest heroin peddlers here. He started out on hashish himself, now he is hooked on heroin."

The trafficking has become increasingly advanced.

"The peddlers keep seeking new ways, and we try to catch on, but, most often, we are a step behind," one of the police officers says during our walk toward Norrmalm Square, another well-known drug trafficking spot.

The dealers, for example, have now started bicycling around, peddling their goods. Some of them even use roller skates.

The atmosphere becomes noticeably more strained at Norrmalm Square when the police arrive here. In panic, a 20-year-old boy slips something into the hands of his unknowing friend. Probably narcotics.

Many Hiding Places

The peddlers seldom carry too much hashish or other drugs on them. They hide their drugs behind drain pipes, in flower pots on Norrmalm Square, etc. Only when they have made a deal with their customers, will they fetch the drugs.

"They nearly always stand in circles to cover up, so that it is difficult to see what they are doing. It becomes difficult to discover the trafficking."

Many buyers are very critical customers. They examine the hashish thoroughly and put fire to it to find out if it is of good quality. It sometimes happens that the peddlers cheat their customers by selling them henna (a dye) which smells and looks like hashish but does not at all work like an intoxicant.

Also at the subway station at Ostermalm Square, everything is calm.

"Here, they usually have guards at all the exits when concluding big deals."

Instead, we proceed toward an amusement hall. The police come here at regular intervals--it is a well-known drug trafficking spot, both hashish and stronger drugs are sold here.

The people here are very young. As soon as the police enter the room, they rush up toward a couple of fellows who are 16 and 18 years old. It is important to be quick, so that the suspects do not get a chance to throw away any drugs.

During a game of flipping, the police finds a match box with Moroccan hashish. To whom does it belong? Nobody knows, and nobody will, of course, admit to being the owner of it.

The police find no more people with hashish on them. A boy has got a small box which gives off a strong smell of hashish. But it happens to be empty right now, so the boy escapes difficulties.

The older boy has got a lot of money on him. Nearly 1,600 kronor. Where did he get it. He has not got a job.

This is the wallet of a drug peddler," the police officer says. But the boy denies it. "What will happen now?" he asks, suddenly looking extremely small and innocent while sitting in the back seat of the police car. "Can they sentence me? I have heard it said that one is allowed to carry a small amount of hashish, they have said that on the radio."

This is a widely held delusion. According to the law, it is illegal to carry any hashish or other drug.

7262
GSO: 5300

SWEDEN

YOUTH RESURRECT HASHISH CULT OF SIXTIES: SCHOOLS HIT

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Willy Silberstein]

[Text] Hashish has again become a big problem in Sweden. It is no longer merely a big city problem, the drug is found all over the country. Drug pushers are again standing at schools and at youth centers. The police estimate that between 16 and 24 tons of hashish were smuggled into the country last year.

The situation is now starting to resemble the one existing in the sixties, when the hashish cult flourished. It became in, nice and cozy, and accepted to smoke hashish. Information on the dangers caused a decline in the abuse.

But now it has again become usual. The resistance is losing ground.

"It is no longer just young people going astray who are using hashish. Many 'nice and decent' citizens have got it into their heads that it is less dangerous than alcohol. The hashish user has donned a business suit," says Esbjorn Esbjornson, a division chief of the National Swedish Police Board.

At the same time, the hashish pushers have become more well-adjusted persons.

Another example of the new situation was given by Professor Nils Bejerot. He recently met a public prosecutor candidate who reported that many of his fellow law students at the university smoke hashish.

"In a few years, we may thus have lawyers in high positions using hashish. There is a great risk that we shall soon have a debate on the legalization of the drug. Such a discussion would be devastating," says Professor Bejerot.

"With the new wave of hashish abuse, there is a big risk of a sharp increase in its harmful effects in a few years," he warns.

Another reason for the increase in hashish abuse is that the smuggling has recently become more professional. Gangs used to collect money for somebody who would go to a country, such as Lebanon, to buy a few kilos to take home with him. The smuggling was primarily in the hands of amateurs.

Today, it is international syndicates which, in addition to the heroin trade, also import hashish. Professionals have taken over.

Hashish smuggled into Sweden comes primarily from Morocco, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal and India.

In 1979, the customs authorities and the police seized twice as much hashish as the year before--804 kilos as against 477 in 1978.

Bo Levin, detective superintendent of the National Swedish Police Board, estimates that between 3 and 5 percent of all narcotics smuggled into the country is detected. That means that between 15 and 24 tons were brought illegally into Sweden last year. It takes less than 1 gram of hashish to fill a pipe. Approximately 25 million pipes were thus lighted last year.

The street value varies between 30 and 70 kronor per gram.

Hashish abuse used to be almost exclusively a big city problem, concentrated on Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo.

"Today the problem exists in every small town of the country," says Erik Ahlen, district attorney at Orebro.

Pushers More Daring

Just as in the sixties, the hashish trafficking has become more daring, more provocative. Dealers are back in school yards or the areas surrounding schools. It is no problem buying a pipe of hashish outside many youth centers. It has, moreover, been reported that hashish is sometimes distributed free of charge in an effort to widen the market.

When then can be done? "Information is a must. We must provide information on the enormous dangers of hashish abuse. In the sixties, we managed, by this means, to cut back the abuse. People have to have their eyes opened up again," Esbjorn Esbjornson says.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

POLICE INCREASINGLY USE PHONE INTERCEPTS IN DRUG WAR

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Apr 80 p 15

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] Phone intercepts are becoming an increasingly used method in the pursuit of drug criminals. The number of cases increased last year by 44 percent.

This is shown in the statistics of the National Swedish Police Board. Last year, 147 telephones belonging to people suspected of serious drug crimes were intercepted. Some of the suspects had the disposal of more than one telephone, for which reason the number of people whose phones were intercepted is somewhat lower than indicated by the statistics.

In 1978, 102 telephones were intercepted, which was a decrease by 16 percent compared to the previous year.

"The explanation to the increased number of phone intercepts now is the increasingly intensified drug war," says the chief of the National Swedish Criminal Police Corps, Superintendent Bengt Åke Johnsson.

"Telephone intercepts are the method of investigation that has given most results. Last year, it led to the detection of several narcotics gangs."

He states, among other things, that, without phone intercepts, it would not have been possible to uncover the big Turkish heroin gang in Gothenburg, with branches in Stockholm and connected with the murder of the owner of a pizzeria.

In May, a working group will be presenting the National Swedish Police Board with a report on ways for the police to make its investigations into narcotics crimes more efficient. The report will include proposals for more advanced technical equipment.

It is expected that the report will be classified as confidential information, in the hope that the police, one day, will get to know the increasingly sophisticated methods used by the criminals.

Instructions from Coin-Operated Telephones

In a letter to the National Swedish Correctional Administration, the National Swedish Police Board has pointed out that the coin-operated telephones in prisons are being used for continued drug crimes.

It has been known already for some time that coin-operated telephones are being used by imprisoned narcotics criminals. Even while in prison, they have been able to carry on their poisonous trade. Through phone intercepts, it has now also been detected that people at large get hold of the secret telephone numbers of these coin-operated telephones. They, therefore, have been able to call the prisons for instructions.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

PAPER ATTACKS MORE TOLERANT ATTITUDES TOWARD HASHISH USE

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The trend of public opinion against alcohol abuse has lately been gaining ground rapidly. That is excellent.

"It is cool to refuse spirits, it starts becoming an 'in jargon,' not least among young people."

However, there is, at the same time, a risk that other temptations, at least as dangerous to the individual, are left out of the debate and thus get the possibility of spreading surreptitiously.

Among these is hashish abuse. This is one of the reasons why SVENSKA DAGBLADET, in a series of articles starting in the Sunday paper, will describe the increasing use of hashish.

Unfortunately, the attitude has lately been spreading among many young people--and even among older ones, who ought to know better--that hashish is not as dangerous as it is said to be. This is absolutely wrong. In short, hashish is dangerous.

That is why the struggle against the abuse of hashish must now be intensified.

During the first big hashish wave in Sweden in the late sixties, the importation was mainly unorganized and spontaneous.

Things are different now. Hashish smuggling is carried on on a large scale and on purely commercial grounds by ruthless business sharks, who develop distribution, marketing and smuggling networks which are very difficult to trace.

The extreme outposts are made up of pushers who visit schools, among other places. Several independent reports exist on their activity in, for example, the Stockholm area. The purpose is to make contact with the

school youth to get them to 'try it.' For it is 'not dangerous to try it.'

The police estimate that the customs authorities are able to stop 3-5 percent only of all the hashish reaching Sweden each year. Still, 804 kilos of hashish were seized in 1979 as against only 477 kilos in 1978. This goes to show the extent to which the illegal and commercial hashish trade has developed.

It is now important to stop this trend. In this work, it will not do to rely on other people to do the job--it must be you and I who, each in his or her own way, sees to it that the hashish campaign in Sweden comes to the end it deserves.

We have recently experienced a 'popular rising against alcohol.' It is equally important for us to see to it that we get a popular campaign against hashish.

7262
CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

PROSECUTOR DECRIES FREEING IRANIANS SMUGGLING RAW OPIUM

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 May 80 p 18

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Eric Ostberg, chief prosecutor of the Stockholm public prosecution authorities, is to draw the attention of the chief state prosecutor to the handling of a narcotics case at Sollentuna city court. The case concerns four Iranians, two men and two women, who were arrested when they arrived by plane at Arlanda. One of the Iranians had nearly 2 hectograms of raw opium in his travel bag. They were all released after court proceedings to place them under arrest. The prosecutor appealed the decision to the Svea court of appeal, which, last Tuesday, put out a warrant for the arrest of the man with the narcotics bag.

Arlanda belongs to the Stockholm police district, and chief prosecutor Ostberg--special prosecutor in more serious narcotics cases--for his part, is of the opinion that the Iranian case should have been assigned to prosecution in Stockholm. There are a number of examples of suspects in cases similar to the Iranian one being arrested and sentenced at a Stockholm city court.

One of the two men of the party is the chief of an enterprise in Teheran which exports silver nitrate. Together with his assistant, he was to meet the managers of a state-owned Strangnas enterprise, Ceaverken AB [Cea Works, Inc.]. For the last 5 years, the enterprise has been exporting considerable quantities, among other things, of X-ray films to Iran. It was such a delivery which was now to be discussed, but the Iranians did not come.

Ernst Persson, deputy manager of the enterprise, became hesitant when the Iranians did not show up at the agreed time. He learnt that the men had been arrested, and that they were in custody at the Kronoberg prison in Stockholm. He then contacted the chairman of the board of directors of the Cea Works, former national Swedish police commissioner Carl Persson, now governor of the county of Gothenburg.

"Carl Persson advised me to contact Lennart Printz, director of the National Swedish Police Board, for information on the case. I later learned that they were all released last Friday. The Iranian director, who is completely blameless, arrived here last Monday, when the matters were clearing up," Ernst Persson says.

"Mr. Persson called me, asking for my advice. The only thing I could recommend him to do was to contact the chief prosecutor at Sollentuna," says Lennart Printz.

During the temporary detention, the police obtained the following facts:

The assistant of the Iranian director was strongly suspected of attempts at serious smuggling of goods, alternatively of serious narcotics crimes. His travel bag had been detained by the customs personnel at London Airport for a check. In the bag they found a pair of waterproof shoes. Inside the soles of these shoes, they found nearly 2 hectograms of raw opium.

'Filled up'

The man recognized the contents, but apologized, saying that it had never been the idea to take the drugs into Sweden. He was to take them with him to Israel. It should be mentioned that the bag contained a number of personal belongings which the man would be most likely to need during his stay in Stockholm.

The passport of one of the women provided interesting information. According to the passport stamps, she had made three previous trips by plane to Arlanda. At the time of these arrivals, an Iranian drug gang south of Stockholm was also 'filled up.'

In the opinion of the city court, the man with the narcotics bag had no intention of smuggling the quantity of opium into Sweden. Together with the other Iranians, he was released, and they all got their passports back. Last Monday, the prosecutor appealed the decision of the city court to the court of appeal. The court of appeal, however, did not have time to decide on the matter on the Monday. The decision came on Tuesday: A warrant was issued for the arrest of the man with the narcotics bag.

By then, the Iranian director had managed to conclude his business deals with CEA, and the assistant, against whom a warrant had now been issued, had left the country and was being traced, via Interpol, among other places, in Norway. The man is said to have left Norway and will not be returning to this country.

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CSO: 5300

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

USE OF NARCOTICS SEEN INCREASING

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Jamal Abu Talib: "How Can We Combat the Narcotics Epidemic? The Number of Court Cases Involving Sale and Use Has Risen. But the Laws Are Not Serving As a Deterrent"]

[Text] When will the effectively harmful substances law be enacted to deter those who use narcotics illicitly?

Narcotics peddling is spreading. The number of cases in the courts has risen. Narcotics used to be unknown in UAE society and in the entire region. But they have appeared and spread with the proliferation of foreign communities in the country.

How did that happen? What dangers do narcotics hold? What is our role in combating them?

Col Khalfan Khamis, deputy minister of the interior, believes that although the statistics clearly show a rise in the number of narcotics cases, the number is still low when compared to other countries. Nevertheless, the police are working day and night to combat this dangerous phenomenon. He said: "Meetings of the gulf countries as well as international conferences are attended by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior for the purposes of working together to combat these poisons."

Lt Col Sayf al-Nakhi, director general of security affairs in the Ministry of the Interior said: "The narcotics phenomenon is new to UAE society. None of its citizens knew about it. No one ever heard of the word 'hashish' before. But as the UAE developed and various nationalities arrived, these narcotic substances began to appear among certain individuals of Arab and foreign groups."

Apparently all the arrests involve aliens; only a very small proportion of them involve citizens. They are the exceptions and are due to contact with the foreigners. He said, "The reason for the rise in the number of narcotics cases is a lack of deterrent statutes in the current laws. For its part the Ministry of the Interior has its agencies swiftly follow up

all activity involving use, possession and selling. They are in constant contact with the antinarcotics agencies of those countries which the smugglers come from. The UAE also participates in many gulf conferences and international organizations to coordinate the battle against narcotics."

Speaking of Numbers

But how many cases have there been in the last three years? How many defendants have there been and how many kinds of drugs?

In 197^o there were 134 cases, in which 234 persons were charged. Among these cases were 93 involving selling and 41 involving use. In 1978 there were 118 cases, in which 168 persons were charged. In 1977 there were 112 cases in which 199 persons were charged.

In 1977 there were 136,157 kilos of hashish, 13,347 kilos of opium, 290,320 kilos of kat, [number missing] doses of cocaine, and 3,598 doses of ganja. In 1978 there were 169,823 kilos of hashish, 15,367 kilos of opium, 613,375 kilos of kat, and 32,840 doses of (kepicitone). In 1979 there were 187,212 kilos of hashish, 34,560 kilos of opium, 199,670 kilos of kat, 801 grams of heroin and 43,902 doses of (Menderex).

Health Hazards

Concerning the hazards to human health from the use of these narcotic substances and plants, Dr Naybal Suwaydan, a consultant on poisons at the ministry of health, said: "Among the hazards to health is addiction, a state of emotional and/or physical dependence on the particular drug. The condition is present to the degree that this drug is taken irregularly or continuously, and its symptoms differ according to the different drugs. Withdrawal of a drug on which the body's cells depend results in terrible new symptoms which differ from one drug to another. But sometimes it results in death.

"Psychological dependence on drugs is a kind of interplay between the chemical effects of the drug and the personality of the addict. In many such addicts, there is kind of adaptation to the drug by the body's cells, and its effect on the user is diminished. This forces the user to increase the dosage that he takes in order to feel the same degree of imaginary happiness which he gradually loses with regular use of the drug. This in itself increases the complications to the body caused by the drug."

Dr Naybal said the following about the symptoms a person suffers as a result of using hashish, opium, cocaine, codeine, or heroin: "There are two kinds of symptoms in persons who are not addicts: decreased nervous system activity and increased nervous system activity. Symptoms of the depressive effect are decreased blood pressure, particularly while standing, reduced sensation of pain, lower body temperature, a slower rate of breathing, and slower reflexes. Symptoms of the stimulant effect are imaginary feelings of psychological well-being, increased lack of nervous control, sometimes

to the point of spasms, then nausea and vomiting, a lower pulse rate as a result of the increasingly irregular nervous activity, and contraction of the pupils."

Where Is Legislation?

At this point we ask: What is the role of legislation in deterring the dealers and users? What is the position of the ministry of justice in the fight against narcotics with regard to filling the gaps in the current law?

A bill that will combat substances and plants that are harmful to the mind is currently in preparation. It contains general statutes which include lists of substances and plants that are injurious to the mind. Among them are hashish, opium, heroin, cocaine and other dangerous substances. The minister of health has authorized the formation of a committee to supervise the treatment of persons addicted to these substances and plants which are injurious to the mind. Among its members will be a representative of the public prosecutor's office to be chosen by the public prosecutor. Two employees of the ministry of health and the ministry of fisheries and an employee of the customs office will each--within the limits of his field of expertise--have the right to make arrests or confiscations in order to implement the provisions of the bill.

Included in this bill is a ban on the import, export, manufacture, synthesization, preparation, extraction, isolation, production, ownership, possession, acquisition, or use of these substances. The bill defines the official agencies that are permitted to import specific varieties of these substances for the purpose of medical treatment and scientific research, and not for the purpose of selling them. The bill also regulates the dispensing of drugs which contain some proportion of these substances with a doctor's prescription. The bill empowers the minister of agriculture to permit government agencies and scientific institutions to cultivate any prohibited plants for scientific purposes.

The bill specifies the penalties for selling, possessing or using these substances or being present where they are being sold or used. They are deterrent penalties and provide for a prison term of not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years for anyone who in any way personally uses any of these narcotic substances or plants. They provide prison terms of 20 years of life or the death penalty if the crime results in the death of the victim when the perpetrator was committing the crime.

They provide for a prison term of not less than 10 years for anyone who operates or prepares a place for using these substances, and a life sentence for repeat offenders.

They provide for a prison term of not more than 1 year or a fine of 5,000 dirhams and up to 25 lashes for anyone who is arrested in any place at which harmful substances are found, if he was aware of the situation beforehand.

This is an overview of some of the penalties which can deter users and anyone who attempts to sell these substances which are injurious to the mind and body. This legislation must be quickly enacted and implemented to decisively combat narcotics smugglers and users and to protect the citizens and society in general.

Chart Showing Increase in Narcotics Cases
From 1978 to 1979
Number of Narcotics Crimes in Various Emirates

Emirate	Number of Cases	
	1978	1979
Abu Dhabi	36	14
Dubai	48	98
Sharjah	23	19
Ras al-Khaimah	1	1
Ajman	10	1
Umm al-Qaiwain	-	1
Al-Fujayrah	-	-
Total	118	134

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BRIEFS

SENTENCE FOR DRUG TRAFFICKER--The criminal court, headed by Justice Mahmud al-Qayzani, sentenced Muhammad S. Kh. to a year in prison and immediate deportation upon completion of the sentence. The defendant was convicted of possession and sale of narcotics. The court acquitted two other defendants, Muhammad A. F. and Aman A. M., and released them. According to reliable information, Muhammad was trafficking in narcotics and kept a quantity of them in his home. On the basis of this information an undercover agent was assigned to buy some of these narcotics from the accused. The agent was given 20,000 dirhams of which the serial numbers had been recorded. The agent then went, purchased and received the narcotics, and handed the money over to the defendant. At that point the defendant was arrested. Upon questioning, he confessed to the charges, and said that he had given the money to the two other defendants. The court, however, decided that there was insufficient evidence to convict the two others, and, therefore acquitted them. [Text] [Abu Dhabi AL-WAHDAH in Arabic 10 Apr 80 p 4] 9123

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