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JPRS L/9403

20 November 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 49/80)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN IMPORTER JAILED--A woman was sentenced in the Criminal Court yesterday to five years' jail for her part in the importation of 24 grams of pure heroin. Mr Justice W.B. Campbell ordered that Lesleigh Eunice May Robertson, 24, of Lemon Street, Fruitgrove, be released on a \$1000 good behavior bond after two years. Robertson had pleaded not guilty to a charge of having had illegally imported heroin in her possession. A jury convicted her of both counts. Mr Justice Campbell last Thursday discharged Lee Clyde Lobban, 32, antique dealer, who had been jointly charged with Robertson, after the Crown withdrew the charges against him. A toothpaste tube containing heroin was found in Robertson's luggage when she arrived in Brisbane by air from Singapore last April 27. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 26 Sep 80 p 24]

TRAVEL AGENT CONVICTED--A travel agent described by a judge as "a trusted henchman or first lieutenant of drug conspiracy" was jailed for 12-1/2 years on Friday. In Sydney's District Criminal Court, Judge Redapple said Sergio de Mari, 41, of Bondi, was a principal of Biatours and through his travel business had arranged trips for couriers importing heroin. The Crown alleged a group of men conspired to bring in six shipments of heroin. Judge Redapple said he rejected evidence about the value and quantity of heroin brought in by the group. But he was satisfied a substantial quantity was imported on six occasions. This was evident from the fact that 1.5 kg of heroin had been found by a Customs officer at the flat of one of the alleged conspirators. De Mari pleaded guilty to conspiring between March 1, 1978 and February 29, with Antonio and Guisepe Bruscano and others to import heroin. He also admitted possessing heroin on February 9, 1979. Judge Redapple sentenced him to concurrent 12-1/2 year jail terms on each of the charges, and fixed a non-parole period expiring on August 8, 1983. [Excerpts] [Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 27-28 Sep 80 p 5]

HEROIN CHARGE DROPPED--The Crown has dropped a heroin conspiracy charge against Peter Lawrence Miller, a convicted drug smuggler. Miller, 33, is imprisoned in solitary confinement at his own request because he says he fears for his life after giving information about New Zealand and Australian drug runners. The decision of the federal Attorney-General, Senator Durack, was announced at the District Court in Perth by one of was most senior lawyers of the federal Crown Law Department, Mr E.S. Franklyn. [as published] [Excerpt] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Sep 80 p 3]

RING MAN SENTENCED--A man allegedly involved in a \$5 million heroin ring pleaded guilty yesterday to conspiring to import heroin. Antonio Bruscano, 24, of no fixed address, pleaded guilty in the District Criminal Court to conspiring with his older brother, Guisepppe, to import heroin between March 1, 1978, and February 28, 1979. He also pleaded guilty to possessing heroin on February 9, 1979. At a lower court hearing police alleged that Bruscano had 1.5 kg of heroin in his flat when he was arrested last year. They also alleged that he was part of a ring that had imported heroin with a total value of \$5 million. Judge Redapple remanded Bruscano yesterday to October 10 for sentence. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 10]

TAIWAN RESIDENT JAILED--A man who came to Australia to make "a quick profit" was sentenced yesterday to 15 years' jail for possessing heroin with a street value of more than \$1 million. Before the District Criminal Court was Heinrich Abbrederisk, 30, an engineer, of Taiwan. Earlier this month he was found guilty by a jury of possessing heroin without reasonable excuse which was suspected of having been imported on December 26, 1979, at Sydney. In passing sentence, Judge Hicks said Abbrederis came to Australia "for a quick profit and a quick departure." He set a non-parole period of six years to date from yesterday. Judge Hicks said that on December 16, 1979, Abbrederis arrived at Kingsford-Smith Airport "well equipped" with a quantity of heroin. Judge Hicks said that in a sense it was perhaps Abbrederis's misfortune that Detective-Constable R. Tunnicliff of the joint drug task force had been assigned to investigate the case. Detective Tunnicliff had produced "an imaginative and determined investigation" for which he was entitled to the highest commendation. The heroin was found in the false top and bottom of a brief case and in a sextant box. Abbrederis had attempted to give the box "an appearance of innocence" by bringing some navigation notes in with it. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 3]

PHYSICIAN DEREGISTERED--The State Medical Board yesterday deregistered a doctor after finding him guilty having prescribed drugs without determining whether they would be used for medical purposes. The board found Dr Philip Basser, of Riddell Parade, Elsternwick, guilty of "infamous conduct" in prescribing drugs, including Mandrax and Tuinal, "in other than a reasonable manner." A spokesman for the board said the deregistration was the second related to drug prescribing in recent years. A brief statement issued by the president of the board, Dr B.W. Neal, made five specific charges against Dr Basser. These were that he prescribed the drugs without conducting a proper medical examination, without sufficient knowledge of the medical condition of the recipient, and without determining whether the drugs were required for medical purposes; that he prescribed the drugs in quantities greater than were reasonably necessary; that he prescribed them in "other than a reasonable manner." Mandrax is a nonbarbiturate hypnotic used as a sedative and Tuinal is a barbiturate hypnotic and sedative. The charges related to events in 1979 and 1980. A board spokesman said the only avenue of appeal against the decision was to the Supreme Court. He said a panel of six doctors heard the charges against Dr Basser, who was represented by legal counsel. The hearing took 3-1/2 days and was conducted earlier this month. The spokesman said Dr Basser was removed from the Medical Register of Victoria, but would be free to seek employment interstate. He said other medical boards would probably follow the Victorian example. Dr Basser was unavailable for comment last night. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 27 Sep 80 p 5]

AMPHETAMINE CHARGE--Two Victorian men found with drugs hidden in their car at Eucla in March were fined \$2000 each in the Supreme Court yesterday. Brian William Elder (25), welder, of South Blackburn, and Francis Charles Uzsoki (25), clerk, of East Doncaster, were released from custody on immediate payment of the fines. Mr Justice Wickham said that the men had been driving to WA from Victoria on March 14 this year when police found a brown paper bag containing plastic bags with two grams of amphetamine in each of them. Elder had admitted buying 10 grams of the drug commonly known as "speed" for \$500. Elder and Uzsoki had pleaded guilty on August 14 to possession of the drugs with intent to sell or supply them. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Sep 80 p 35]

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

DRUG REHABILITATION CENTERS--The Social Rehabilitation Center "Wisma Khusnul Khotimah" in Jakarta has successfully rehabilitated 357 former drug addicts from 1973-1980. There are still 20 who are undergoing treatment at the Department of Social Affairs Center mentioned above. Mahbub, the head of the Center gave this information to the Antara news agency on Friday. During the approximate 6 month period at the center, in addition to mental health guidance, the participants also receive skills training. The skills training consists of auto mechanics, electronic repairs, welding, sewing and "home industry." The same training is also being given to 16 former drug addicts who live outside the center. Those received at the center are no longer taking drugs. They must present a letter from a doctor confirming this. After 6 months training they return to their respective families. Prior to this, the center tries to help them find jobs in accord with the training that they have received. There are only three drug rehabilitation centers throughout Indonesia. They are in Jakarta, Surabaya and Medan. As of now, the three centers have only rehabilitated 372 persons, of which 357 are from the Wisma Khusnul Khotimah. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 2 Sep 80 p 2] 8301

AGENT ASSISTS DRUG ARREST--During the Pontianak State Court Session on Saturday, B. Simanjuntak, the Prosecutor, gave "F.D.", a 24-year-old Yugoslav, a 3 and 1/2 month jail sentence, minus the time he spent in custody. He was charged with the use and possession of marihuana. "F.D." is navigator for the ship M.V. Trsat. He was arrested on 26 June in West Kalimantan at the Telok Ayer Harbor for carrying and smoking marihuana in a bar at the harbor. It was the accused's first trip in Indonesia as a crewmember of the ship M.V. Trsat. (This harbor is primarily for exporting wood from West Kalimantan). According to the confessions of "F.D.", he received the marihuana from a stranger while the ship was docked at the Chalna Bangladesh Harbor. The ship reached the Telok Ayer Harbor on the night of 22 June. "F.D." and his friends went ashore and entered a bar. While drinking he met a young woman who joined him and later they went to her private room. "F.D." gave the woman four bundles of marihuana and he smoked tobacco mixed with marihuana until morning. They made an agreement that the following morning at 10 am she would follow him to his ship and then he would give her some more marihuana that he had in his berth. As the young woman was leaving the ship with the marihuana well hidden in her clothing, the customs officials, the police (KP3) and the Military Precinct Command were all waiting and ready to board the ship and capture her. The first sublieutenant, Bujang Getah, Military Precinct Commander of Tikar Telo Ayer, Padang, explained later that the young woman who had been arrested was an undercover agent. He had led the attack on "F.D." and was a witness for the court trial on Thursday. Yessy is employed by Kodim (Military District Command--1201 Mempawah). Her task was to be an informant at the Telok Ayer harbor bar. According to the witness, since February, 1980, it has been known that many foreign ships' crewmembers bring in marihuana but it has been difficult to capture them. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Sep 80 p 4] 8301

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLER ARREST--Tokyo 31 Oct--The Metropolitan Police Department Friday reported the arrest of a key figure in the "Korean connection" of stimulant drug smuggling. Arrested was Yuichi Inoue, 38, a leading member of underworld gang Iijima-Rengo Tachibana family, of Toshima Ward, Tokyo police said. Police seized 6 kilograms of amphetamine worth yen 1.2 billion at street value, 1.5 kilograms of material of amphetamine, 1 gram of heroin and 70 grams of marijuana as well as a pistol with 30 bullets in Inoue's home. Inoue had been on the national wanted list on suspicion on being involved in the Korean connection, which was crushed by the MPD last year. A police spokesman quoted Inoue as saying that he obtained the drugs from a Chinese carrier of Hong Kong on three occasions between August and September. Inoue told police that he paid yen 2.5-3 million for each kilogram of amphetamine. Inoue was traced when he left a dose of the drug and the key of his house in a taxi he had taken 8 October, police said. [Text] [OW041411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 31 Oct 80]

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MALAYSIA

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ADDICTS ARE CIVIL SERVANTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

IPOH, Sat. — Civil servants make up between 25 and 30 per cent of drug abuse cases reported, it was disclosed here today.

Among this group are members of the police force, including the Police Field Force (PFF), teachers, hospital attendants, Telecoms and National Electricity Board employees and clerks.

The State Welfare Officer in charge of dadah, Encik Abdul Hamid bin Ibrahim, said among the civil servant dadah abusers, PFF members formed the biggest group. He added that two cases involving a senior health officer and a dental officer were also reported.

He said it was unusual for Telecoms staff to be involved since they did not have easy access to dadah as hospital attendant did.

He said most of the dadah cases could be attributed to family problems, shallow religious education or upbringing.

Encik Abdul Hamid said dadah abusers were usually sent to rehabilitation centres.

Among the dadah abusers, he said the number of Malays involved has dropped considerably this year, compared to the 1976 figure.

There were 239 Malays among the 608 dadah abusers in 1976, but this year (up to July) there were only 64 Malay dadah abusers. There were 153 from the other races.

The welfare officer said the decrease in the number of Malay dadah abusers was probably due the greater efforts by the dakwah movement to help Malay youths shun dadah.

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MALAYSIA

ADDICTS ROUNDED UP FOR DETOXIFICATION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Wed. — A unique formula to fight the dadah threat by detoxifying dadah addicts has been devised by three Government departments here.

The police, in co-operation with the welfare and hospital authorities, will round up dadah addicts and bring them before a magistrate for an order for them to be sent to the Detection and Detoxification Centre at the General Hospital here.

After a few days the addicts would be sent to the rehabilitation centre at Besut, Trengganu.

This arrangement was agreed to at a meeting recently between the parties concerned.

The Deputy State CID Chief DSP Haji Mohamed bin Haji Mohamed Nor said today that with this arrangement, the police would be sure that there would be places in the hospital for addicts.

"The hospital authorities have reserved 12 beds for this purpose."

At 11 am yesterday, Insp. Kasdirin bin Kasban led a police party which rounded up seven addicts during the operation.

DSP Haji Mohamed urged parents not to be embarrassed to come forward if their children were involved in dadah abuse.

"They should come forward and help us help their children. We will not charge the dadah addicts, but instead, we will help rehabilitate them," he said.

He appealed to the public to co-operate with the police, and provide information regarding the "haunts" of dadah addicts.

He said such round-up operations would be continued indefinitely.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, SEIZURES, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Opium Found on Ship

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Sep 80 p 32

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Sun. — The Central Narcotics Bureau has crippled an international dadah syndicate with the arrest of three foreigners.

Raw high grade Karachi opium valued at \$1 million was also seized.

Bureau Deputy Director Poh Geok Ek said the opium was seized from a cargo vessel M.V. Maldiv Loyalty anchored in the western anchorage at 1.30am yesterday.

Twenty-two slabs of opium weighing two kilograms each were found in three bags.

Mr Poh said the street value for the 44kg of Karachi opium was \$1 million.

The CNB raiding party also arrested a 28-year-old Pakistani, the ship's chief steward and chief cook. Both are from Sri Lanka.

Sources said the CNB received information of the operation of the syndicate, which wanted to use Singapore as a distribution base for the dadah.

The Karachi opium has a higher grade than the opium from the "Golden Triangle."

The last time CNB seized Karachi opium was 13 years ago.

Heroin Charge

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

PETALING JAYA, Fri. — Tengku Imlan Petra bin Tengku Tan Sri Indera Putra, 21, today pleaded guilty in the Magistrate's Court here to having dadah.

Tengku Imlan Petra, a student, was found in possession of a straw of heroin, a pair of scissors, two candles, a box of matches and a razor blade at an unused pig sty in Sungai Way at 1.30 pm yesterday.

Chief Inspector Aznam Shah bin Datuk Mohamed Sudin, prosecuting, told Magistrate Wan Adnan Mohamed that two police constables on duty saw Tengku Imlan Petra having a straw containing what was believed to be heroin at the pig sty.

Wan Adnan deferred sentence to Sept. 28 and allowed Tengku Imlan Petra bail of \$1,000 in two sureties.

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Sep 80 p 10

[Text]

IPOH, Fri. — The magistrate's court here today sentenced labourer Lai Sau Ming, 23, to nine months' jail when he pleaded guilty to possessing 0.23 grams of heroin.

He admitted committing the offence at 2.20 p.m. on Feb. 28 at the regrouping area in Mengalumbu.

Concealed Heroin

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

KLANG, Thurs. — A pork-seller and a tapper were sentenced to 3½ years' jail and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan each after they pleaded guilty today to having 94 grammes of pure heroin concealed in cigarette packets at the Subang International Airport in 1978.

Pork-seller Loo Ng Fah, 25, from Seremban and Lioo Yoong Fah, 26, from Jelebu, were arrested before they left to take up jobs as kitchen helpers in a Chinese restaurant in Frankfurt, Germany.

Another man who was with them, was also arrested but later released.

The two men pleaded guilty in the Sessions Court to an amended charge of possessing dah concealed in 17 cigarette packets at the check-in counter of the airport on July 28, 1978.

They were originally charged with trafficking in dadah.

DPP S. Anthonymsamy told the court Inspector

Ariffin Bakar bin Abdul Rahman from the narcotics unit, with three other detectives, made a spot-check on passengers embarking on the Russian Aeroflot airline that day.

Lioo arrived at the counter at about 10.15 pm and Inspector Ariffin asked him whether he had anything to declare.

"When Lioo told Inspector Ariffin he had left his luggage with friends he was told to get it," DSP Anthonymsamy said.

Two cartons

"He left immediately and Inspector Ariffin signalled his detectives to watch him."

Two detectives who followed Lioo saw him talking to Loo. They saw Loo hand over a bag to Lioo who then removed two cartons of cigarettes and handed them over to Loo.

Loo put the cartons into his bag and the two parted.

Lioo returned to the check-in counter where he said he had nothing to declare while Loo went to the first floor lobby where one detective kept an eye on him. Lioo and another man

later joined Loo and Inspector Ariffin told his men to take them in for examination.

The police officers opened the two cartons and found 17 of the 20 sealed cigarette packets contained plastic satchels of heroin.

The three men were arrested but the third man was later released.

DSP Anthonymsamy asked the court to pass a deterrent sentence as the heroin was cleverly concealed and there was enough for 20,000 shots.

Both defence counsel said the two men, both drug addicts, was taking the heroin along for their own use.

Mr Sidney Augustine, counsel for Lioo, said both men met when Lioo was working at a petrol kiosk in Seremban. Loo had told Lioo of a job as a kitchen helper in a Chinese restaurant in Germany for which he could get a high salary.

Both men were drug dependants and Lioo, thinking the change in climate would cure him of his addiction, accepted the job offer, said Mr Augustine.

Mr Manjit Singh Sachdev said Loo was a victim of circumstances. When he found pork-selling not lucrative, he decided to try his luck in a new country.

Opium Seized

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR. Tues. — Customs narcotics dog Rocky sniffed out seven slabs of prepared opium worth \$80,000 hidden in a suitcase at the Lost and Found Baggage Section at the Subang International Airport here today.

The opium, weighing 17½ lbs, was hidden among some clothes.

The head of Customs Dog Unit Senior Supt. K. Sathaseelan said Rocky and other narcotics dogs were sent to the airport for routine baggage examination.

He said dog handler Steven Lee took Rocky to the Lost and Found Baggage Section.

"As he was sniffing the baggages, Rocky responded positively to a suitcase.

"Mr Lee then opened the suitcase and found the seven slabs of prepared opium wrapped in plastic hidden among some clothes," he added.

Customs officers are now trying to find out how the suitcase landed in the Lost and Found Section and for where it was destined.

Heroin Acquittal

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR. Mon. — Chong Yew Seng, 22, was today acquitted of a charge of having 11.9 gm of heroin in Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman about noon on Aug. 29.

Chong had pleaded guilty to the charge.

Defence counsel P.G. Segara submitted that the school bag containing the heroin did not belong to Chong but to his sister.

Mr Segara said that Chong was merely in the room where the heroin was found.

There were others who had access to the rear portion of the house.

Court president Fong Seng Yee acquitted Chong without calling for his defence.

Addict Stole

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Excerpt]

MIRI — A young heroin addict who burgled the home of a local magistrate, said he had to steal to meet his drug needs, now four or five tubes a day.

Twenty-year-old, jobless Victor Guan, who said he began his drug-taking in his Fifth Form at high school, pleaded to be sent to the government's drug rehabilitation centre in Kuching for a cure.

Magistrate Mr Eric Khoo Chuan Syn felt this a good idea and suggested Guan seek admission to the centre; he also placed him on a year's good behaviour bond in the sum of \$1,000.

Heroin Arrests

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

MIRI — Four people have been charged with drugs possession — several tubes of heroin — at a house in Krokop suburb on August 8.

Charged with possession at the home in Lorong 4A, Jee Foh Road, at 4.30am that day is Chan Siok Chuan, 21.

Provisionally charged are Kho See Kiat, alias Ah Kiat, 24, Kho Sie Chong, 22, and Kho See Chuan, 21.

All have been released on \$10,000 bail each with two sureties with their cases to come up

again in January.

In a different case, a young man was scheduled to appear in court again this week as a sequel to a drugs raid.

Police visited a house in Lopeng Road, Miri, on the night of Aug 20, arresting Hee Tat Chang, 23.

Police alleged he was seen throwing away three tubes containing a light brownish substance which they believe to be heroin. He had been in custody pending this week's appearance.

Heroin Possession

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 20 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpt]

MIRI. — A mother pleaded with Miri District Court not to release her son on bail pending hearing of a case, because she said he was a drug addict.

She also asked the magistrate to order the son to the government's drug rehabilitation centre in Kuching.

The magistrate said he had no power to grant either request, and ordered bail.

But Hee Tat Chang still finished up remanded in custody. The magistrate set bail at \$10,000, with two sureties. And Hee could find nobody to stand surety.

Hee, 23, of Lopeng Road, Miri, has been provisionally charged with possessing three tubes of heroin in his home on the night of August 20.

Heroin, Morphine Hearings

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts]

MIRI. — A young man said a week's treatment at the government's drug rehabilitation centre in Kuching had cured him of his addiction. He said he had volunteered to go to the centre and since the successful treatment had found work in Kuching.

Chin Fah Kiong, 23, originally of Teochew Road, Miri, was before Miri District Court charged with heroin pos-

session.

He pleaded guilty, magistrate Mr Eric Khoo Chuan Syn fining him \$400, for having the drug on February 2.

Police said they received information and with a search warrant raided Chin's home for dangerous drugs. Chin was there and when searched a straw tube containing 0.015 grammes of a brownish substance was discovered.

Chemical analysis showed it to be heroin.

◆ In a different case, Jong Fui Leong, 21, unemployed, of Kampung Lopeng, Miri, is alleged to have been found by police in possession of liquid morphine, Roche pills, a syringe, suspected ganja and is also believed to have broken into Lee's Clinic, River Road, Miri, on September 8 and to have stolen a substantial amount of medicine.

He was arrested on September 10 and is now being held in prison pending another court appearance on September 25.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS HELD--Sargodha, Oct. 23: Two alleged narcotics smugglers and two of their alleged pedlars have been arrested and six kilograms of opium worth Rs. 50,000 allegedly recovered from them so far. The two arrested "smugglers" are Badshah Amin and Nizam Din of Qamar Mushani police station area (Mianwali district). They allegedly smuggled opium from tribal areas via Mianwali and supplied it to their alleged agents and pedlars all over the Punjab. The two alleged pedlars are Sanauallah Pathan of Chak No. 36 and Mohammad Hanif of Block No. II. [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 24 Oct 80 p 5]

KASUR'S BIGGEST 'CHARAS' HAUL--Kasur, Oct. 25: In the biggest ever narcotics haul here, over a maund of 'charas' worth more than Rs. 5 lakh has been seized from two houses and the owners, Sardar and S_afi arrested. The seizures and the arrests came in raids conducted by a police-excise team within two hours of each other. Sardar is alleged to have been dealing in 'charas' for quite some time. [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Oct 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG PRODUCTION, SMUGGLING SHIFTING TO THE SOUTH

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

SONGKHLA, Tues. — Success in combating the production of drugs in northern Thailand has ironically created a problem for the authorities here in the southern part of the country — the drug menace has shifted here.

Songkhla province is now in the forefront of illicit drug production and smuggling, according to a report by the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) made public recently.

The report was submitted earlier in July to the first training course held by the Asean on narcotics law enforcement at Nakorn Pathom near Bangkok.

Search

In the past two years a large quantity of morphine and raw opium had been seized from an illegal drug production plant in Songkhla, the report said.

Provincial Governor Charonjit Na Songkhla did not contradict the findings of the report. He said police had made

large seizures in this provincial capital.

Police Major-General Pingphan Netrangsi said drug production had been suppressed successfully but smuggling was still difficult to control because of growing trade between southern Thailand and adjoining Malaysia.

For instance, Gen. Pingphan said, numerous trucks taking fresh fish from Songkhla to the Malaysian border State of Kedah could carry heroin along with the fish and it was physically impossible for the police to search all the vehicles.

Malaysian narcotics officials working closely with Thai colleagues on a visit here said there were also jungle routes along the Thai-Malaysian border which smuggling syndicates could use for drug trafficking.

These routes stretch from Padang Besar in Perlis to Bukit Kayu Hitam in Kedah but officials said lately there had been a shortage of drugs in Malaysia.

The Thai report confirming the shortage

cited the escalated price of heroin. The price of high grade heroin which fetched just over 71,000 baht (M\$7,810) per kilogramme in the local market in 1978 jumped to more than three times that within one year, it added.

The shortage of heroin was also ascribed to the poor poppy harvest for the second year running in the opium-growing "Golden Triangle" where Burma, Laos and Thailand meet.

Poppy harvest

A major factor in reduced production of drugs was agreement between Burmese and Thai authorities to co-ordinate their suppression efforts, with Burma trying to stop opium smuggling and Thailand restricting movement to northern border provinces of chemicals used in processing heroin.

"As a result, heroin producing plants have been shifted to the southern part of Thailand along the mountainous areas near

Malaysia," the Thai report said.

The report believed that large quantities of marijuana were also being smuggled out in pleasure yachts from Pattaya to the vast Borneo island shared by Malaysia and Indonesia. From Borneo island the drug was flown out to northern Australia.

Malaysian officials feared that the southern Thailand resort island of Phuket in the Andaman Sea might now also become a heroin smuggling point.

They said from Phuket fishing boats could easily run the drug down to Langkawi island in Malaysia for onward shipment to Europe, Australia and United States.

Officials said it was virtually impossible for enforcement agencies to intercept the sea routes if organised crime syndicates decided to use islands dotting the Andaman Sea as transit points in their operations.

Their hope lies in the growing working relations between the Burmese and that is at the highest level to suppress both drug production and trafficking which may lessen the flow of heroin to southern Thailand. — Reuter.

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CONFISCATED HEROIN DISAPPEARS FROM HEALTH CENTER

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 Sec B p 2

[Text] A total of 900 grams of heroin which was being held in safekeeping at the Health Center disappeared. The drugs were kept in the usual storage place in which drugs confiscated by the federal authorities in police operations are put, according to well-informed sources from the health department.

The informants added that the disappearance of the drugs was discovered on Monday, 8 September, when they were about to be removed, together with the other drugs stored in a special place, to be burned in the presence of leading judicial representatives.

When the check was made against the inventory of drugs stored, they could not find the 900 grams of heroin included on the lists that were being checked.

It was even thought that the drugs might not have been turned in, but the response given later was affirmative.

Regardless of this incident, the burning of the drugs took place as scheduled, although without the 900 grams of heroin.

It should be noted that the locks on that storage place were not found to have been broken, nor was there evidence of a break of any kind, and therefore it has been inferred that the drugs must have been removed by someone who had access to the keys or else had a duplicate made.

The 900 grams of heroin are conservatively estimated as being worth about \$500,000 on the drug black market.

The sources said that agents of the Federal Judicial Police are conducting investigations for the purpose of finding an explanation for the incident.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN IN ZONE 006 REPORTED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Despite the fact that the rainfall hampered the normal activities of the Zone 006 coordinator of the permanent campaign against the drug traffic, the head of the department remarked that, during the periods of time in which they worked, members of the Federal Judicial Police, backed by troops from the Mexican National Army, conducted raids on the growers of poppies and marihuana.

Hector Aviles Castillo explained that the number of those arrested was 21, from whom four short-barreled weapons (pistols) and three long-barreled weapons were seized, with 48 usable cartridges in 10 magazines. Also confiscated were two vehicles and three small planes which had been used to ship supplies and to distribute drugs.

He cited the fact that, on four plantations located on the Los Corrales farm in the municipality of Concordia, since it was impossible to burn the marihuana, the plants had to be cut, and about 2 tons of the harmful grass were gathered.

In commenting on the fumigation activities, Aviles Castillo said that 1,090 poppy plantations were fumigated, while 587 plantations of the same plant were destroyed manually. The data on marihuana plantations indicate that 133 plots were sprayed with herbicides and 33 plantations were destroyed manually.

He added that four mixed plantations were discovered through the air reconnaissance carried out by personnel from the Office of the Attorney General of Justice, and were immediately fumigated, because they covered an area of 1,200 square meters.

Finally, Aviles Castillo noted that, once the rain stopped, the reconnaissance flights would be intensified again to locate any plantations that might exist, and to destroy them immediately, because there are definite orders to continue the permanent campaign intensively.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

PIEDRAS NEGRAS TRAFFICKING RING BROKEN UP

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 23 Sep 80 Sec A p 4

[Text] Yesterday, the Federal Judicial Police group under orders from Comdr Gerardo Perez Hidalgo, in the jurisdiction with headquarters in this border port, succeeded in putting an end to a well organized ring of distributors of marihuana and other drugs operating among addicts in the town and also making illegal exports to the United States.

The collapse of this ring began with the capture of an addict who had some cigarettes in his possession. Upon being arrested by the Federal Judicial Police, he said that he had been sold the marihuana by Daniel and his brother Aurelio Zavala Morales.

Both the Zavala Morales brothers were arrested, and stated that the marihuana was owned by Joel Gerardo Villasenor, a youth who gave them the shipment to guard.

When Joel Gerardo Villasenor was captured, he immediately declared that he had purchased the marihuana from Evaristo and his son, Enrique Ureste, who claimed that they brought the marihuana from San Luis Potosi, shipping it directly to the United States, but that on this occasion they had received a special order from Joel Villasenor.

As for Joel Villasenor, he said that he had divided the shipment he purchased into four parts, selling one of them to a youth named Luis Montemayor Riojas, proprietor of a Mr Taco establishment, a site which he used to distribute marihuana to the addicts from the upper social classes. He sold another package to Jesus Patino, who had his illicit business establishment in his residence at 307 Guerrero. And he sold the third package of marihuana to Jose Yanes, who is engaged in shoe repairing, on the extension of Galeana Street, along the tracks on Pedrada.

It should be noted that Jose Yanez has already had a problem with the Federal Judicial Police, because Gonzalo Urrutia shot him in the neck. He was sent to prison a few years ago when several kilograms of marihuana were seized in his residence.

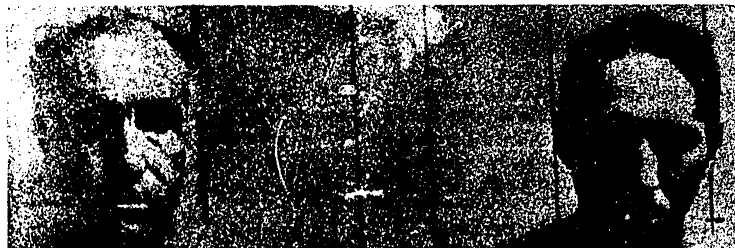
Luis Montemayor said that he had sold half a pound of marihuana in his business establishment to a gringo whose name he did not remember.

The Urestes admitted having bought marihuana in San Luis Potosi, for export to the United States.

All the others claimed to have sold joints for between 300 and 500 pesos. This is one of the heaviest blows to the drug traffic in the town.



Jose Yanez and Luis Montemayor Riojas



Evaristo and Enrique Ureste, the leaders of the drug trafficking ring



Jesus Patino



Joel Gerardo Villasenor, and Daniel and Aurelio Zavala Morales

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKER SUSPECTED OF MURDER ESCAPES POLICE

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 Sec B p 5

[Text] In a matter of hours, the drug trafficker Leandro Martinez Perez managed to escape when police forces attempted to capture him in the settlement of Villaldama, Nuevo Leon, at dawn on Saturday.

The foregoing was learned yesterday, when some agents remarked that, at about 0400 hours on Saturday, some 20 members of the State Judicial Police and Secret Service went to Villaldama, because they had a tip that he was hiding in a residence in that settlement.

At a previously arranged site, they met a contingent of State Judicial Police of Nuevo Leon. At 0600 hours, over 30 policemen arrived at Villaldama, where they proceeded to raid several residences.

The information was confirmed but it was established that, on Friday, Leandro Martinez Perez arrived at the residence of his wife, together with his brother, Roberto, and Gilberto Hernandez Arguello, alias "El Jalisco," and also an individual who is associated with the Federal Judicial Police detachment in San Luis Potosi.

At about 1800 hours in the afternoon, they arrived in a rented car at Villaldama; and, 3 hours later, they continued their journey bound for Saltillo, or San Luis Potosi, according to a disclosure made to the Nuevo Leon Judicial Police by Leandro Martinez' relatives.

It may be recalled that Leandro Martinez and "El Jalisco" were identified as the main suspects in the murder of Secret Service agent Alejandro Enriquez de la Fuente, who was shot and knifed to death in an incident which occurred on Sunday night, 21 September, at the El Valle de Mexico snack bar.

The Prosecutor Attempts Foul Maneuvers

There is every indication that the agent of the State Public Ministry, Jose Angel Cortes Delgado, is attempting to engage in foul, immoral maneuvers involving the preliminary penal investigation being made in connection with these incidents. It has been constantly disclosed that attorneys from the locality are attempting to present, at any moment, both Leandro Martinez Perez and other individuals, under protection, so that they may "make a statement" about the crime.



This is Leandro Martinez Perez, registered with No 29205-78 by the Department of Identification and Criminal Matters of the Nuevo Leon State Judicial Police. He is the main suspect in the murder of the agent Alejandro Enriquez de la Fuente.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKER CAUGHT--Mexico City, 23 Sep (OEM)--One of the leading Mexican drug traffickers, associated with the international underworld, was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police when he went to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to pick up a car that had previously been confiscated from his wife, who is being held for the same crime. He is Antonio Valencia Lopez, who was formerly incarcerated in the Guanajuato jail, from which he directed drug trafficking from Central America to the United States. His wife, Maria de Jesus Caballero, is being tried in the 10th district court of penal proceedings, of the southern prison. In her statements to the judge, Maria de Jesus said that, when Antonio was in custody in the Guanajuato jail, he told her to talk on the telephone to a physician in Colombia, and tell him that he would send the "X-ray," referring to a cocaine shipment. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 Sec C p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

IRAN

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AT ADDICT HOSPITAL DISCUSSED

Budget Difficulties

Tehran JAVANAN-E EMRUZ in Persian 22 Sep 80 pp 22-23

[Text] Today we are presenting the first part of a report on an addict rehabilitation hospital in southern Tehran.

Behind Khazaneh Park, in the building of the Shush youth palace, from which certain Western vices used to be propagated, including the use of narcotics, a narcotics rehabilitation hospital has now been established where a medical staff is engaged in rehabilitating youth.

In that hospital we recognized several former Iranian sport champions who, once addicted, had become forgotten. They are now being rehabilitated. We saw all types of individuals.

Our report on the addict rehabilitation hospital is being submitted to you in two articles. The first article is an interview of hospital officials, which is being reproduced herebelow. The second article contains our conversations with the addicts themselves.

Now let us see what hospital officials have to say and what difficulties they are experiencing, now that the Health Ministry's free treatment program of the addicts is underway.

"We Have Rehabilitated 800 Addicts With Diluted Opium Residue"

The addict rehabilitation hospital has a capacity of 70 beds and is administered by Abbas Abbasi who has extensive experience in addict rehabilitation, along with Habib Nuri. The hospital opened a month ago and Mr Nuri is now the administrator.

Commenting on his role in addict rehabilitation, Mr Nuri said: "I am the guard in charge of District 13. Last year two of our committee guards laid the foundations of an addict rehabilitation hospital in the garden of a state official in Deh-e Mortazagard, on the Saveh road. After selling their wives' jewelry and in cooperation with community members, they established that hospital. They obtained medicines and supplies such as spoons, blankets, etc. from community members. After a while,

I, too, joined the hospital.

I worked 8 months in that hospital and, despite my repeated requests for assistance, the Health Ministry provided nothing. We were forced to treat addicts with a sedative sherbet. (We would boil the opium residue and throw out its solution six times so as to eliminate its poison. On the seventh time we would give the solution to the addicts. This took place when there was plenty of inexpensive methadone at the Health Ministry). There were no physicians or physicians' assistants available then. Whenever a patient would writhe in convulsions we would take him to the hospital with great difficulty. Furthermore, the hospital's attending doctor, instead of providing assistance, would say: "If you've got no doctor, why in the world do you get involved in this sort of thing?"

One day when I went to the hospital they introduced me to Mr Abbasi. He told me: "You've had a great deal of experience. Why don't you come to work at the youth palace and the hospital which is soon going to open? Thus, since 25 Mordad [August 16] I have been with this hospital. Within a few days we fixed the hospital and, as soon as the facilities were made available, addicts came and occupied the beds.

Hospital Conditions

The hospital has a capacity of 70 patients and right now the second batch of patients are hospitalized. All our patients are bed-ridden for we believe that otherwise treatment is fruitless. Every addict is bed-ridden for 15 days. We dispense methadone day and night as follows:

25 cc's to patients addicted to over 1 gram;
15 cc's to those addicted to 1/2 gram;
10 cc's to those addicted to less than 1/2 gram.

After four days we lower the dosage to two portions of methadone drink per night only, and, on the 12th day we stop dispensing methadone completely. During the remaining three days we dispense special drugs to strengthen the patient and, at the completion of the treatment, after testing the patient for good health, we discharge him.

We also have a polyclinic here which is affiliated with the District 13 Committee. In addition to treating hospitalized addicts, the polyclinic staff examines and treats community members who seek assistance.

That polyclinic has the following wards: Dentistry, Inoculations, General, and a free pharmacy. The polyclinic personnel consists of members of the Endad-e Emam Committee.

Addicts engage in physical exercise twice a day. Although we have limited facilities for that purpose, we try to accommodate our patients to the extent possible. Likewise, patients can avail themselves of the hospital library and broaden the theoretic instruction imparted by us. When a patient is discharged from the hospital we should not abandon him to Lady Luck. Upon leaving the

hospital somebody who had been afflicted with narcotics for 15 years will tend to return to the same previous and unhealthy environment and frequent the same previous cronies. Addicts must be closely watched and supervised even after they are discharged from the hospital. They must be provided with employment and not abandoned to Lady Luck. Only then can we hope that they will not relapse.

When we talked to addicts, they all complained of unemployment prior to their addiction and they all feared a relapse after their discharge from the hospital.

'Health Ministry Provided No Assistance Whatsoever'

Our difficulties are many: we have no funds, we have no doctors ... The Health Ministry has sent an Indian doctor, but, in the evenings, the hospital is vacant and we have got no doctors. True, the Inoculation Ward remains open day and night and helps us. But when an addict shakes with convulsions at night, what can you possibly do without a doctor or a nurse? Food and part of hospital expenses are paid by the District 13 Committee. When it was announced that addicts' treatment program would be free, we took our bills to the Health Ministry, but it paid none of them. I don't know what is Dr Fakhr's logic and what is the purpose of the Health Ministry's Fight Against Addiction?! After looking over the bills Health Ministry's officials said: 'Since the Committee already pays your food expenses, you don't need any additional funds.'

So far we have written five letters to the President and Mr Khalkhali, appealing for assistance, and all letters have remained unanswered. Ironically, at the same time, we see that certain other addict rehabilitation hospitals receive substantial assistance. Is our work any different or less important than theirs? I have put this question even to Mr Khalkhali' representative who happened to visit our hospital. I asked: 'Why hasn't any step been taken to date to assist us?' We still do not know the reason and hope that some action will be forthcoming after our plea has been published in JAVANAN-E EMRUZ.

The 6-Month Plan Should Not Have Been Made Public

Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Mr Abbasi has been continuously involved in treating addicts and fighting smugglers. At present he is Ayatollah Khalkhali's representative for addicts' rehabilitation program, and he has played an important role in establishing several addict rehabilitation clinics. Commenting on the problem of addiction and the 6-month program of the Health Ministry, Mr Abbasi said:

"First of all I must say that the Shah's regime actually promoted addiction: with the complicity of the United States, stooges of Mohammad Reza Shah had laid the foundations and, thereafter, engaged in the propagation and promotion of addiction, so as to deflect youth's attention from major political issues. Narcotics were inexpensive and in ample supply. Through publicity the Shah's stooges were striving to achieve their goals.

The duration of the Health Ministry's 6-month plan should not have been made public; only the program itself should have been publicized and hospitals should have been engaged in rehabilitative work. Unfortunately, with the announcement of the 6-month program, some addicts seized the opportunity and became re-addicted,

expecting to eventually be rehabilitated again.

The goal of the 6-month program is addicts' rehabilitation, close supervision, and return to a new and constructive life... However, in reality, it is not so. In my opinion, even hospitals impede the success of the program: instead of mobilizing constructive forces, hospitals rebuff and repel them, and chafe hospital workers.

Our problems are many. One such problem is that some narcotics smugglers, under the guise of addiction, are hospitalized for treatment and later cause trouble in the hospital.

Social Interactions With Addicts Are Desirable

Society should accept rehabilitated addicts and not label them as "addicts" any more. People should cooperate and employers who dismiss their addicted personnel should re-hire them after rehabilitation.

I believe that unemployed addicts should be hired to work in manufacturing, rural development, and municipal services.

I must emphasize the importance of interactions between society and former addicts. Such interactions have a great psychological impact on individuals, especially when such an impact is positive and constructive in nature.

During my 18 months of activity in treating addicts and fighting smugglers, I have been able to compile statistics which can spur our community leaders to strive for the rehabilitation of society. The figures I have compiled on the factors leading to addiction are as follows:

Addiction of individuals by their obnoxious friends: 17 percent.

Use of narcotics to dispel fatigue: 3 percent (most addicts in this category consist of truck-drivers traveling across deserts).

Use of narcotics to alleviate pain: 6 percent. (Unfortunately, most addicts in this category reside in villages and small towns where there are few health and medical services. They use narcotics on the advice of their friends. A small number among them use opium or morphine on the advice of their doctors).

Unemployment: 25 percent.

Lust: 7 percent. (Addicts in this category use narcotics as aphrodisiacs!).

Low cost of narcotics: 12 percent. (It must be clarified that this factor originated prior to the Islamic Revolution, lasted several months thereafter, and, in general, predates Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali's war on smugglers).

Too much money and overindulgence: 6 percent. (Lack of money is troublesome, but being loaded with money causes similar problems: sometimes people just do not know how to properly use their money and, instead, use it to annihilate themselves).

Family problems, such as: separation of parents, belittling of children in the presence of family and friends, lack of attention to children's need for affection: 13 percent. (These problems are exclusively family-derived. They are not confined merely to families where parents are illiterate, but have also been observed in families where parents are literate).

Disappointments in love and education, seclusion, touchiness, sensitivity, inability to discern personal problems, inexperience: 12 percent.

We hope families, community leaders, and society will solve some of these problems and eradicate this affliction from our midst. This requires, of course, an all-out fight by the Iranian people.

"Stone of Satan:" A New Narcotic

After the 6-month program has been completed, all hospitals will be converted into polyclinics and will treat non-addicts.

We would like to alert all Iranians and interested parties as follows:

Lately, in Khorasan, smugglers have been extracting a mineral called "Stone of Satan," which, when heated, is reduced to powder. With the addition of several other substances, a new compound is obtained which has similar but more dangerous side effects than heroin. All Iranians must exercise utmost vigilance because the use of this new addictive narcotic leads to insanity and death and is practically incurable.

The second part of our report which consists of interviews with the hospital addicts themselves will be published in the next issue of JAVANAN-E EMRUZ.

Improvements Needed

Tehran JAVANAN-E EMRUZ in Persian 29 Sep 80 pp 22-23

[Text] Last week we published the first part of our report on an addict rehabilitation hospital. In that report, hospital officials, interviewed by a correspondent of JAVANAN-E EMRUZ, commented on their problems in dealing with the Health Ministry.

During that interview we also heard the comments of the addicts themselves. These comments are being reproduced below. We are also listing the statistics we have compiled on the factors leading to the addiction of this hospital's patients. We hope these figures will prove useful for parties concerned.

Addiction at 50

After interviewing the two hospital officials, Messrs Abbasi and Nuri, we talked to the addicts themselves.

Hosein Salimi, a 75-year old farmer from around Maragheh, who came to the hospital for drug rehabilitation, said: "For the past 25 years I have been using half a mesgal [about 5 grams] of opium, and have been here just two days. I became hooked exactly at 50, that is, in my old age, which is unconventional: most addicts become hooked in their youth. Now let me tell you how I got hooked. I used to go to the fields every day and when I would come home I had no energy left and would collapse from exhaustion. One day I asked myself: 'Why then the rest of the farmers do not get tired like me?' When I investigated the matter I found out that they were all smoking opium. So I decided to follow suit. I went to the Health Ministry, obtained a coupon, and, since that day, I have been using half a mesgal of opium daily. After a long fight with narcotics dealers and helping other addicts, I decided to kick the habit myself. Over the past two days I have experienced chest pains only once. A doctor has examined me, prescribed medicine, and now I am feeling all right."

Addicted at 13

After talking to Hosein Salimi, the oldest patient at the hospital, who became hooked in his old age, we interviewed the youngest addict in the hospital, Gholam Reza Abutalebi, aged 15. He said: "I am in the first guidance grade. I became hooked two years ago and had been smoking as much as I could get my hands on. My mother died when I was an infant; my father, who had been an alcoholic, passed away three years ago. My home is inside a cave and that's where my friends led me to addiction. After my father died I was forced to abandon my studies and start to work in order to pay my expenses. However, when I became hooked, instead of honest work, I turned to smuggling. Before I got hooked I had not even known what heroin was all about. But after my addiction I realized every thing. I came here 40 days ago and became hospitalized. Mr Habib Nuri promised to rehabilitate and put me back to work. I'd like very much to go back to work and continue my studies. Over the past 40 days none of my family members have come to see me, not even my elder brother who is married and has a child. But I am determined to start a new life.

"I Wanted To Try Addiction!"

At this point another addict started talking, introducing himself, and commenting on the factors leading to his addiction: "I am Ahmad Afshar, known as Ahmad Meyduni. I am 27 and have been using 2-3 grams of heroin daily for the past 15 years. I worked as a street vendor on Shush Square. I am the child of Shush Square and two factors led to my addiction: first, plenty of money and, second, my desire to experiment with addiction, which I happened to do rather thoroughly. On several occasions they found heroin on me and jailed me, but to no avail. Since I had no intention of kicking the habit, I remained hooked. My parents have been aware of my problem and have tried several times to help me kick the habit, all in vain. But three days ago I decided to kick the habit for good. I don't want to remain a street vendor any more, but wish to start a new life. All of us should join hands and expose smugglers. As for addicts, they must be hospitalized for treatment. Do you know, Sir, that under the late Shah some police officers would say: 'Do whatever you wish.' So we, young men, would do wrong and use narcotics. But nowadays those police officers are no longer around, so why should I go on violating the law and harming myself? One final point: when I am discharged from here I can have my last job back right away. But those who have no work and

remain idle become re-addicted and relapse. Simply because they go back to their old cronies and the vicious circle starts anew. I have been hospitalized here voluntarily for I want to live, get married, and bring forth healthy children for society, so that my children make up for my evil deeds. I only hope that God helps me in this."

"I Had An Urge To Taste the Diluted Opium Residue!"

Mas'ul Hajizadeh, 25, who, over the past two years, would use 2 mesqal of diluted opium residue, said: "I am the child of Shush Square, have completed the sixth grade, and am a mechanics student. I have been deprived of my father's affection: he threw me out of our house. True, I did wrong and engaged in illegal activities: I would sell smuggled goods. That's precisely why my father threw me out of home. When I started to work as a mechanics apprentice, I would not return home at night, but would sleep at my place of employment. Every night I would notice that my colleagues consumed diluted opium residue. I, too, felt like tasting it and thus became hooked. And since I would make lots of money by selling smuggled goods, I was sinking deeper and deeper in the pits of addiction. Three days ago my father hospitalized me here. I have obeyed my father because I want very much to kick the habit and become straight. I have now made up with my parents and, from now on, want to be an honest and healthy person. Thus I have decided to tip off authorities on the smugglers I may recognize, so that they stop corrupting the youth. After all, when there are no narcotics, nobody gets addicted. As the Ancients would say: "Whatever the eyes do not see, the heart does not desire." When narcotics are made unavailable, nobody will get hooked."

"It Is My Environment That Caused My Addiction!"

Khosrow, 30, who has a wife and three children, has been an addict for the past 10 years. He believed that friends have no role in causing anybody's addiction. He said: "I blame the environment, the milieu. In the past money was plentiful and heroin was both plentiful and inexpensive. And that's precisely what caused my addiction. On several occasions I kicked the habit by myself, but it didn't last. Heroin must be confiscated and destroyed. People do not tolerate addicts any more. I, myself, am tired and sick of it. In this hospital everybody is striving to help us and takes care of us with kindness: we should be grateful for their efforts."

"Addiction Is Caused By Too Much Illegitimately-Acquired Money"

Majid Mula'i, 24, who had spent 16 agonizing years as an addict, said: "I am a glass-blower and had been taking heroin injections for 16 years. Believe me, my good friend, it is not true to put all the blame for addiction on an obnoxious friend: people become hooked when illegitimately-acquired money becomes plentiful and people spend it on narcotics for amusement and fun. Unemployment must be eradicated. We must neutralize the previous addiction-prone environment and the factors contributing to the relapse of former addicts. Unemployment is one such factor: it leads to theft and narcotics to secure spending money."

'I Sought Refuge In Opium To Alleviate Fatigue!'

Another addict, a man of 53, was fired from his job and divorced by his wife because he would indulge in narcotics. He said: "I used to work as a truck-driver for the Sugar Bureau. Whenever I would get exhausted, to dispel my fatigue, I would smoke opium in the tea-houses along the roads which were equipped with all the paraphernalia of opium-smoking. Thus, gradually, I became hooked. Let me tell you something: 90 out of 100 desert truck-drivers are addicted. The reason is that they purchase a truck or a bus on credit. Then, in order to afford paying the high instalments, they are forced to work feverishly and unremittingly. To develop the necessary stamina for their arduous work, they use narcotics. Youth now working on desert trucks and buses may not be addicted, but most older workers are. When I became hooked my employer helped me several times to kick the habit. However when he realized that it was hopeless, he dismissed me. Furthermore, because of my addiction, my wife of 22 years divorced me. My children have likewise abandoned me and now live with their mother. Last year, because of narcotics, I served some time in jail and there kicked the habit. However, after six months, a friend of mine caused my relapse by constantly bugging me with: "Have a puff! Just one puff!" Since I realized that my health was deteriorating, I came here to be hospitalized and undergo treatment. My addiction started with opium and continued with diluted opium residue. However, since I was constantly seeking stronger narcotics, I finally turned to heroin. In my judgment the solution is that both addicts and former addicts must be closely watched and supervised. When they are discharged from the hospital they must be provided with employment. Otherwise they shall relapse. Here hospital workers are taking good care of us and show many kindnesses. However I have a suggestion for clinics: provide addicts with vegetables and dairy products so that the poisonous side-effects of narcotics are neutralized faster."

Summary of Statistics on Factors Leading to Addiction

Figures we have compiled on factors leading to the addiction of patients at the above hospital are as follows:

Fatigue: 10 percent.
 Disreputable friends: 18 percent.
 Sensuality: 11 percent.
 Environment: 17 percent.
 Too much money: 8 percent.
 Unemployment: 17 percent.
 Failure to recognize youth's need for affection by their families: 13 percent.
 Pain sedation: 6 percent.

In the past we used to add a short note to these statistics. However, this time, we are not going to do so. Instead we draw the attention of the Bureau of Hygiene (which has split from the Health Ministry) to solve the problems by conducting its own investigation, with the facilities which it has available and with the assistance of other interested organizations. Naturally we are going to make additional analyses and comments regarding factors leading individuals to addiction.

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IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS DISCOVERED--The Shiraz drug squad has discovered 87 grams of heroin and 866 grams of opium and burned opium along with drug paraphenelia. [GF291654 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 80]

CSO: 5300

MAURITANIA

BRIEFS

GHANAIAN DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Nouadhibou police last Monday [13 October] arrested a drug trafficker. The trafficker was arrested while in possession of large amounts of drugs, we are told by Sid'Ahmed Ould Abderrahmane, chief of police of the city of Nouadhibou. The same source indicates that the trafficker is of Ghanaian nationality. He was born in 1956 and has been engaged in drug trafficking for several years, at first in Ghana and only for the last few months in Mauritania. [Text] [Nouakchott CHAAB in French 15 Oct 80 p 8] 5588

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN, ARRESTS--The Nouadhibou police department launched a campaign some time ago against moral depravity. It is within this framework of ridding the city of Nouadhibou of these practices contrary to our Islamic values that Sid'Ahmed O. Abderrahmane, chief of police of the city, informed us by telephone at the beginning of this week of the arrest of a drug trafficker. The offender, who is of Ghanaian nationality, was found in possession of a large amount of hashish which he meant to take into the city by land. Let us recall that nearly 2 weeks ago the Nouadhibou police arrested four members of an international drug ring who were in possession of 18 kilograms of hashish. Two of these traffickers were of Malian nationality and the other two of French nationality. [Text] [Nouakchott CHAAB in French 16 Oct 80 p 8] 5588

CSO: 5300

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY BURNS MARIHUANA--About \$1 million worth of marihuana was burned by the Ministry of National Defense on Saturday. The drug was reportedly confiscated from four Ghanaian nationals arrested recently at the Roberts International Airport. The Ghanaians, who are detained pending further investigation, were identified as [name indistinct]. Speaking to the Liberian News Agency, LINA, Lt Gen (Hina Duwer), Armed Forces chief of staff, said that he will recommend to Head of State Doe that anyone caught smuggling drugs in the country be sent to Gbeleyelah for 7 years with hard labor. [Text] [AB030945 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0625 GMT 3 Nov 80]

CSO: 5300

SENEGAL

YAMBA TRAFFICKING RING DISMANTLED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Some 5 kg of Indian hemp were discovered in a chicken coop and a band of smokers and traffickers has been dismantled. This was the outcome of the incredible investigation conducted recently by members of the investigation squad of the Rufisque commissariat.

The affair began with a tip that two brothers, Mamadou and Mohamed Moustapha Seck, who lived with their parents in the Dangou-sud section, regularly used the drug. The police needed no more encouragement and raided their house on Friday afternoon. They discovered Mamadou Seck, a true Rastafari, at least in his hair-do and dress, his brother Mohamed Moustapha and a friend named Mbaye Kane about to indulge in their favorite pastime, without, of course, their parents' knowledge.

Imagination

They were apprehended and taken to the police station. Questioned about the source of the Indian hemp in their possession, the two young men said they bought it from Raphael Watara, a wholesaler dealing in small quantities and retailer living in the Santhiaba area. The police raided the trafficker, but his stock was gone. He had just sold Indian hemp for 6,000 francs.

Also taken to the police station for questioning, Raphael said that Saer Mbodji who lived in Diamaguene supplied him. The police visited the gentleman in question, who acted surprised and said he was never involved in any yamba deals. The house was searched unsuccessfully with a fine-toothed comb. Then, one policeman, a true Sherlock Holmes, noticed goat dung in the chicken coop. Finding that strange because goats do not live in a chicken coop, he pursued his search, moved the dung and discovered 5 kg of Indian hemp underneath. Disconcerted, Saer Mbodji said the Indian hemp belonged to Henri Mbengue and he only bought it. The efforts to find the implicated individual were unsuccessful because the latter fled as soon as he learned of the arrest of his confederates of sorts, Mamadou Seck, Mohamed Moustapha Seck, Mbaye Kane, Raphael Watara and Saer Mbodji; they will be brought before the court on Monday morning.

A person must be truly imaginative to hide Indian hemp under goat dung.

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CSO: 5300

DENMARK

HELSEINGOR MODELS NEW DRUG POLICE FORCE AFTER COPENHAGEN'S FORCE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Michael Rastrup Smith]

[Text] Helsingor will now get a special police force which will be modeled after the "Absolon Force" in Copenhagen. It is the growing problems with drugs, violence, vandalism and drinking in the city which have led to the establishment of "Holger Denske," as the force properly can be called.

Many Swedes

"The force which we have now put together is taylorred to our needs," Police Chief Jorgen Nielsen in Helsingor says. "We have very great alcohol problems in the city, because many young Swedes come over here to have a good time. Some of the unrest is concentrated around the restaurant Putschers Gaard, which is one of the young peoples' preferred hangouts. At the same time we know that drug trafficking is taking place, both there and at other places. Unfortunately, the fact is that the Helsingor police district is the worst drug ridden police district outside Copenhagen, so it is imparative that something is done about the problem."

"Due to heavy drinking, there is of course also quite a lot of violence in Helsingor. Those two things go hand in hand. It is, therefore, the intention that the new force must get out and uncover the source of the violence. The force will keep a close watch on the bars to see if minors are being served, if the closing law is being adhered to, etc. We will also keep closer control of people who have had their driver's license suspended. We do that by setting up a card file with the names of those who have lost their driver's license. When we ride around we will pay extra close attention to see if those people are using their automobiles. Today, we are the festive corner of the North for better and for worse. Hopefully, we will get to the point where we will be known only for the better," Police Chief Jorgen Nielsen says.

The local tribunal in Helsingor police district Wednesday received a briefing about the new drug police force by the Police Chief, Jorgen Nielsen. Deputy Mayor, Borge Jensen from Helsingor has the following to say about this: There was joy in the local tribunal about the plan which was submitted by the police chief. It is most definitely necessary to establish the force. Lately, there have been a lot of disturbances around Putscher's Gaard. It is so bad that many elderly people are afraid to go outside in that district in the evening. We have wanted the force for a long time, but manpower has been a problem. However, that has now been taken care of as we have gotten an increase in manpower of 25 to 30 men in this police district," the Deputy Mayor said.

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CSO: 5300

DENMARK

MAFIA -STYLE TACTICS IN CONDUCTING DRUG TRADE USED

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Ib Eichner-Larsen: "Drug 'Mafia's' Existence in Denmark Revealed During Jury Trial"]

[Text] Alarming events almost like those connected with the Mafia have come out in a jury trial in the Eastern High Court when the hearing of a case against the 27-year-old Hans Julius Lindeberg began there yesterday. According to the prosecution, he played a central role on the criminal drug scene--a role which, as it was described in the introductory address of the prosecutor, the attorney K. Nemeth, deteriorated into pure terrorism.

Included in the case are such savage elements as a feigned execution, the taking of hostages, kidnappings, threats to kill, gross violence and an unsolved death. All this will be gone through in the days to come and light will be thrown on it by the presentation of evidence.

In his introductory address, the prosecutor stated that a young man from Copenhagen had reported to the Narcotics Police in regard to a feigned execution of which he had been the intended victim. A dispute over an amount of 11,000 kroner in connection with a drug deal in which the young man had served as a middleman provided the motivation for this ghastly episode. Lindeberg felt that he had been cheated out of the money, the prosecutor stated, and consequently he sought out the young man in the home of a girl in Skovlunde.

His account of what happened then is supported by witnesses, the prosecutor said. The young man was first threatened with a loaded revolver by Lindeberg and struck several blows in the face. Then his hands were tied behind his back and he was taken to an automobile which took him to a weekend cottage in Farum.

"Now You Are Going To Die"

"Now you are going to die," Lindeberg said, and fired off a shot with the revolver. It turned out that it was loaded with blank ammunition, but immediately after that a live round was put into the revolver. Again the man with his hands tied behind his back was subjected to violence, with the result that, among other things, a tooth was knocked out. Later the tooth was sent to the victim's girl in Skovlunde with the message: "Here you see a 'Boffer's' tooth." Shortly after that episode, the victim handed over the disputed 11,000 kroner.

The indictment charges Lindeberg with responsibility for a similar episode in Aalborg. Shortly after being released on parole from the Kragsskovhede state prison, he was forced to deliver some Pakistani morphine pills in Aalborg. Along with a group of friends from Copenhagen, he attacked a man who he presumed knew who was behind the episode with the pills in Aalborg. The man was held as a hostage for a day and a night. That was how he succeeded in escaping. In addition to the very serious charges concerned with episodes involving the use of violence, Hans Julius Lindeberg is also charged with having been implicated in drug deals involving approximately 1 kilogram of hashish, 3,000 Pakistani morphine pills and some 200 grams of morphine chloride. When the trial was opened yesterday, he stated that he was not guilty of any of the charges brought against him.

Mystery Concerning a Death

The case against Lindeberg was opened in the fall of 1979, when he was arrested in Copenhagen and found to be in the possession of the above-mentioned approximately 200 grams of morphine chloride. He had just returned from India, where he had gone on a short visit. He traveled out there by air with a known figure on the drug scene--a man who just before that had been instrumental, as a witness, in bringing about the sentencing of the former highwayman from Niva, Mogens Pedersen, to 10 years of imprisonment for narcotics dealings. Immediately after leaving the courtroom, where he had appeared while on leave from Kragsskovhede, he went to the airport and left for India, where he had contacts. However, that trip was a fateful one for him. Ritzaus Bureau reports that he was found dead in New Delhi a few months later. The precise details concerning the circumstances of that death have never been cleared up. It was only reported that he presumably died as a result of drug abuse.

The narcotics trial in the 9th session of the Eastern High Court will continue today with the hearing of evidence. The counsel for the defense in the case is the attorney Arne Blom.

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DENMARK

BRIEFS

ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES--Copenhagen, 3 Nov (AFP)--Danish police arrested eight alleged drug traffickers on Sunday and said they hoped they had broken "the Turkish connection" by which heroin was being smuggled into Denmark. Seven of the arrested persons were to appear before a court today. The eighth, Fethe Uzulmez, 31, was ordered held in preventive detention for 26 days. He was detained on Sunday morning when police found four kilos (almost nine pounds) of pure heroin in his car--the largest single heroin haul yet made by Danish police. The driver protested that he had no idea that the drug had been concealed in his automobile. "We have been trying for a long time to put our hands on a group of Turks domiciled in Denmark," said narcotics squad officer Bjarke Andersen. Police said the arrested Turks had been in contact with compatriots arrested on drug charges in recent years in Fredericia, Vejle and Herning. [Text] [NC030632 Paris AFP in English 0619 GMT 03 Nov 80]

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EFFORTS MADE TO COMBAT ADDICTION IN SCHOOLS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Martina Kempff: "Helplessly Facing Drug-Addicted Students"]

[Text] The large number of youthful drug addicts has even alarmed the ministries of culture, education and church affairs: many of the federal Laender have now acquired drug contact counselors. North Rhine-Westphalia has just started using them. Some 300 are active in Hesse; 143 in Frankfurt schools alone. Berlin always has two drug counselors in every secondary school, a total of 500, and 234 in primary schools.

At one time or another during their ninth school year, Carola and Andrea (not their real names) started shooting heroin. The two friends put some distance between themselves and their classmates, entered, according to one of their teachers, a "trance-like state of withdrawal" and within 3 months their work in all subjects dropped by three grades. The Martin Buber Secondary School in Berlin-Spandau could no longer put up with them. Even drug contact counselor Otto Verdenhalven, director of the Martin Buber School, admitted inability to cope with the situation: "If a child has thoroughly entered the drug scene, there is nothing more the school can do."

Drug contact counselors are primarily charged with prevention and information activities. Therapy is beyond their depth. Says a Neukoelln drug contact counselor: "I once tried to help a 16-year old in my school. I used all my off-duty time to retrieve him from the drug scene. And just as I thought that he was clean again, he was found dead in the Technical University's student cafeteria. All that time, he had been injecting the stuff under his tongue and fooled me into believing that he had given it up. I have failed."

To become a drug counselor is not a lucrative proposition: you are given neither a reduction in teaching hours, nor extra pay. In addition, many teachers feel uncomfortable in dealing with this subject. For example, 3 years ago not a single one of the 100 teachers at Martin Buber School volunteered for this chore. "Therefore," Verdenhalven remembers, "we asked a female physician to make herself available as a drug consultant." Not a single student came to see the physician, nor did any parents. The experiment had to be considered a failure. Says Verdenhalven: "Who do you suppose wants to be seen opening a door marked 'Drug Counseling'?"

Then the Martin Buber Secondary School started a model experiment. Two psychologists, experienced in drug matters, set up shop in a postage stamp sized room. They ate with the children in the cafeteria, engaged them in conversation in the recreation room. While their discussion groups were poorly attended, letters are proof of the effectiveness of the enterprise: "I am so glad that you are around." The psychologists gained the trust of the students, as did contact counselor Verdenhalven, who 2 1/2 years ago appointed himself a drug counselor. But at the end of this year the term of the experiment will expire.

While Verdenhalven is of the opinion that the heroin wave is abating (an observation confirmed by those of the police and drug experts of Land Berlin), he thinks that hashish is still popular. "We have 300 students over age 18. I am sure that a number of them put a few crumbs of hashish into their hand-rolled cigarettes."

Verdenhalven is in favor of legalizing the cannabis product, partly because he feels that students acquire criminal records unnecessarily by its use. He thinks that legalizing hashish would lead to a reduction in its use: "After all, the greatest amount of alcohol is consumed in countries where it is prohibited. And since the Danes lifted the ban on pornography, they do not look at their own little magazines any more."

The drug counselor observes that girls are in greater danger than are boys. "It is easier for them to earn money." And many hashish dealers do not use the stuff themselves. He described one "big shot" type who ordered a shipment of hashish from Berlin by telephone during a class excursion.

Nineteen 3-day seminars for Berlin drug contact counselors have been held to date. On these occasions they are not only given presentations on cannabis products, hallucinogens (LSD, mescaline) and hard drugs, but they also receive voluminous handouts. These are to serve for indoctrinating their colleagues. "After all, the drug contact counselor is not necessarily the teacher enjoying any particular student's trust." In addition, these handouts serve as appropriate source materials for biology instructors who are charged with indoctrination on drugs.

A memorandum from the superintendent of schools contains the instruction that students suspected of being drug addicts are not to be identified by name. This letter is proof of the helplessness experienced by adults which is also expressed by Verdenhalven. Excerpts: "If a teacher knows, or has good reason to suspect, that a student uses cannabis products or that he introduces them to a group for joint use, it is a matter for the teacher's pedagogic judgment what internal measures are to be taken by the school... Whenever it appears appropriate, there should be a conference with the student."

Addressing the parents: "There are potential familial situations involving students, in which unhelpful reactions by the parents can be expected. In exceptional cases of this sort, a report [to the parents] on the part of the school could produce a situation which might be counterproductive." What then should the Berlin drug contact counselor do?

The family situation would have to be known--in schools having more than 800 students. No wonder drug contact counselors feel overburdened.

Propaganda or police action may have contributed--but in any case, the high point of drug use in Berlin seems to have passed. There is no doubt that enlightened young people have contributed to this themselves upon realizing what some of their contemporaries are getting into. The student magazine DER SPECHT warns that drugs are no alternatives, "even if you want to be known as an experienced 'in'-type who has tried everything; or when people tell you that 'hashish and heroin pose the same degree of danger' and then you smoke hashish and nothing happens and you come to the conclusion that therefore heroin is harmless too." Or, "...if you vacillate, because nobody has ever helped you to learn to make up your own mind... when people forever tell you how great the heroin flash is--the moment when your blood begins to boil."

One of the female teachers at the Martin Buber Secondary School who frequently addressed the drug subject in class noted that drugs are losing their aura of being something "special and exotic": "The students tell me that they are bored with the subject; that it does not concern them and that they no longer have any interest in it. Also, they ask whether we could not talk about things of a more substantial nature..."

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

RESEARCH BEGUN INTO CASES OF DRUG ADDICTION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by elb: "What Keeps Most Young People From Drug Dependency?"]

[Text] Bonn 23 September--Four experts in Bonn have now explained the still unsatisfying results in the struggle against heroin addiction among young people, in particular, the inadequacy of methods of treatment. Since the beginning of the misuse of drugs with the "roving hashish rebels" in Berlin during the 1960's, i.e., for about 15 years, there has been in the FRG as good as no research with results that could support a therapy. The psychologist Walter Kindermann said that it is not even known why young people actually become addicts. Even if the places in facilities for long-term therapy (currently 2,000) could be multiplied--which is absolutely necessary--the question would still remain as to which type of treatment the individual addict best responds. For the ways tried up to now are unacceptable to most people. Of the heroin addicts 80 percent cannot be reached with current methods of assistance.

In the search for new beginnings significance must be attributed to a Berlin research project which is studying the problem of "heroin dependency among untreated young people." The Senat and the Technical University of Berlin have each contributed DM 0.5 million. Walter Kindermann, director of this 33-month project on which five educators, psychologists and former heroin addicts have been working since January of last year, reported that 600 heroin addicts have already been asked about their lives, their homes, their drug history, their experience with institutions, counseling agencies, their criminal activity, their health and the reasons for leaving the drug scene. Thus for the first time in the FRG in-depth information is available on the development and the situation of young heroin addicts. After this rather "loosely" administered questionnaire there follow intensive, hours-long conversations with heroin addicts who have no contact with facilities. The conversation partners meet up to 10 times. Kindermann hopes through these precisely recorded geneses to develop theories which could lead to new methods of treatment and prevention.

Herbert Ziegler, director of the German Agency for Combating Addictions, said that in order to get a handle on heroin addiction it would be important to research the question why most young people do not become addicts, what insulates them from such abuse. From his point of view the 60,000 heroin addicts represent the least number of addicts; but they make headlines and serve as an excuse for others to ignore their own problems. Every 25th citizen in the FRG is today an addict. Some 1.8 million people are alcoholics and 500,000 are dependent upon medications.

Professor Gerchow, director of the Center for Forensic Medicine of the University of Frankfurt, did not want to indicate how many drug-related deaths might be expected this year, because the statistics are much too imprecise and the shift to the countryside makes an overall view difficult. It happens that someone gets into the statistics as a drug-related death who in reality was not one, and the reverse as well. Therefore, Gerchow always speaks about "so-called" drug-related deaths.

According to Gerchow he performs autopsies on 1,200 patients in 1 year. He has determined that drug abuse was an indirect cause of death in many fatalities caused by accidents or by liver damage. Many died in hospitals of liver damage or as a result of poor driving as a product of heroin abuse, and this drug was not recognized as the actual cause of death. Gerchow has lamented the absence of a registration center in the FRG for heroin addicts who could be saved from death by treatment in intensive care units but who leave the hospital with severe brain damage. He does not believe that the official count of drug-related deaths for this year will be below the 600 recorded for last year because more heroin has been seized. It is precisely withdrawal disorders which frequently lead to a catastrophe.

The drug consultant of the Berlin Senat, the psychologist Heckmann, commented on the frequently used concept of the "motivation of heroin addicts" for therapy. This concept encompasses a fluid switching from the desire to stop to the firm determination to continue. If positive results outweigh negative ones in an addict's mind then there is the possibility that he will seek counseling. By then, however, he has usually been drug-dependent for 2 to 3 years. Heckmann refused to say that only 5 percent of the addicts are sufficiently motivated to submit to treatment. That is the official figure, which is commensurate with the 2,000 places in the facilities. Everyone can be reached only the proper methods are lacking. Whereas in the beginning intellectuals dominated the drug scene, now, as Heckmann reported, a shift has occurred. About 75 percent of the heroin addicts have not completed schooling beyond grade school and even fewer have learned a trade.

Everyone agreed that an important role in combating drugs must be assigned to the school. All the experts also agreed that the most important assignment in this matter should not be ascribed to the teachers who are in direct contact with the drug abusers. It is simply not known if enlightenment deters or attracts. But the influence of good educators achieves a lot; therefore, all teachers must become involved. The schools, however, according to Heckmann are today only subject-oriented not instruction-oriented. The best prevention is supplied by a good family, a good upbringing and a good education (Kindermann).

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

PHARMACIES CAUGHT SELLING DRUGS ILLEGALLY

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Oct 80 pp 81-84

[Article: "Huge Quantities"]

[Excerpt] West German fixers have tapped new sources. In violation of the law, some pharmacists on a large scale sell drugs which are used as sedatives or stimulants--often with lethal effect.

In the search for new narcotics, drug addicts evidently are tapping new sources--pharmacists, who make a nice profit off them in the medication business. Without prescription, strictly for cash, they supply the drug scene with pep pills. "It was quite a surprise to see in what huge quantities the stuff appeared on the scene," says Frankfurt Police Commissioner Peter Loos.

Within a few days, late August to early September, three pharmacies were shut down in the Rhine-Main area, and the proprietors and employees arrested. One pharmacist was temporarily banned by the president of the Frankfurt Administrative District from exercising his profession--something that had not been done previously in the Federal Republic on those grounds.

The Office of the Prosecutor in the drug center of Frankfurt alone has meanwhile initiated 12 proceedings for "illegal sale of prescription drugs" and "violation of the medication law." At the office of the president of the administrative district of Darmstadt, who is the supervisory authority responsible for granting and canceling licenses, five proceedings against dealers in pharmaceuticals are pending. Investigations are in progress against 20 pharmacists and assistants with a view to closing down their stores.

On Moselstrasse in Frankfurt, in the center of the bordello district, the police caught a pharmacist selling 1,200 Mandrax pills. Before that, the police and prosecution established, "more than 10,000 pills" had been sold over the counter without prescription.

According to what the supervisory authority established, the pharmacist had procured from pharmaceutical wholesalers 66 times the usual monthly quantity of Captagon, and 34 times that of Mandrax--as much as is normally ordered by 30 pharmacies combined.

Police investigations revealed that it had not been a case of a single "unscrupulous outsider" being at work, as had been surmised by the president of the Hesse Pharmaceutical Chamber, Peter Schuffels. Within a week, police arrested a pharmacist in the District of Oberrad and another, plus assistants, in the suburb of Gravenbruch. All three were shown to have dealt extensively with drug consumers, and both pharmacies were officially shut down.

In the opinion of Udo Dietrich, managing executive of the Hesse Pharmaceutical Chamber, it is "pure greed for profit" that is driving pharmacists to engage in illegal trade. Further, the pharmaceutical official suspects, pharmacists are led astray by a desire to "save" their "not flourishing businesses," and "after the initial temptation...many simply are subject to blackmail."

Pharmacists have always participated to some extent in illegal supply of the narcotic market, but the authorities have not really been in a position to size up this field. "The potential is not known as yet," says Frankfurt Prosecutor General Karl-Heinrich Hentschel.

There are only sporadic arrests by the police of dealers in medications who have entered the FRG drug scene as dealers. For example, as was established by the authorities, some years ago a pharmacist from Frankfurt-Preungesheim had sold 330,000 Mandrax pills to a customer who each time had produced a prescription of "Ankara University"--which, according to the medication law, must not be honored in Germany.

In Luebeck last year, a pharmacist was fined DM 5,000 in a professional court [Berufsgericht] proceeding. For years he had sold Captagon pep pills without prescription. And in Schopfheim near Loerrach a pharmacist for months had supplied the scene in Baden with the drug Valoron.

Medications subject to prescription such as Vesparax or Medinox put heroin addicts in a state which, according to police experts, "causes a feeling of numbness in the entire body," "slurs" one's speech and makes one's walk "unsteady." If addicts give themselves a shot of heroin and swallow Vesparax at the same time (so-called "stereo effect"), their drugged state intensifies and often leads to death.

Thus one addict shortly before his death had mixed 10 Mandrax pills with Valoron drops and alcohol. In other cases one of the barbiturates, called "downers" in junky circles, was the sole cause of death. Three juveniles committed suicide after taking Medinox, one jumping out of the window.

According to narcotic agent Loos, the fact that the pills turned up on the drug scene "in such huge quantities" without the police having been informed about forged prescriptions or break-ins into pharmacies showed that there were "legal sources." Checks with doctors who occasionally had turned their practices into prescription-vending places had no results. The tracks led to the pharmacies.

It is strange that so far pharmacists have been caught only in the densely populated Rhein-Main area, for in other drug markets as well--in Berlin, Hamburg or Duesseldorf--the police for some time now have been daily confiscating sedatives and stimulants by the kilogram.

"Perhaps," Loos remarks cautiously, "they have not yet hit on the idea of occasionally placing a pharmacy under observation."

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CSO: 5300

FINLAND

OFFICIALS REPORT RAPID INCREASE IN HASHISH, HARD DRUG USE

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 15 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Following a lull of several years, the number of drug violations is sharply rising. Drug officials say that the use of both hashish and the so-called hard drugs by young people has rapidly increased this year in Finland.

Several big hashish cases are soon to be tried in Helsinki Municipal Court. "It is not a question of cases involving a few grams, but of kilograms of hashish already peddled and brought into the country," municipal district attorney Ritva Santavuori told us.

The year's biggest haul of hashish came to 18 kg in the so-called Paukarihti case. "This year the number of seizures will clearly increase beyond those of previous years," Santavuori estimated.

"Gangs organized into rings are now running the drug traffic. Importers and financial backers are behind the operation, although the international drug traffic has not yet got its claws into the traffic here," chief of the Helsinki Police Narcotics Squad Torsti Koskinen said.

The age limit of hashish users has been steadily dropping. Several of those who were caught and have appeared in municipal court were under 17. "This 15-to-17-year age group is a new phenomenon. In the quiet drug years, from 1976 to 1978, there were none this age at all," Santavuori said. In her opinion, the number of young users is as much as 10 times what it was.

Hard Drugs on the Market

At the end of September, the Criminal Investigation Division succeeded in capturing Ervo "Snobi" Jokinen's very active drug ring in possession of amphetamines. Jokinen is today in Helsinki Municipal Court answering charges of "flagrant narcotics violations."

In addition to Jokinen, several of his companions in crime can expect to be charged. As we know, Jokinen's activity as a peddler was particularly short-lived since the police immediately set a tail on Jokinen, who had been released from prison some 6 months ago.

Narcotics officers fear that the use of heroin may be spreading more rapidly than that of amphetamines. According to Interpol, heroin production has begun again in France and Italy. According to Commissioner Koskinen, heroin has already been found on the Finnish market. It arrives here either via Stockholm or Copenhagen. Some of it is also shipped directly from the countries where it is produced.

"We have indeed already found heroin imported directly from Thailand in the golden triangle area," Koskinen told us.

Amphetamines are found in Finland in powder form but rather little of it is used because of the price of the stuff. Cocaine, called the "fashionable drug" in Sweden, is also found here. However, it is too expensive to imagine that its use might spread.

"Fortunately, the number of drug users in Finland is still small," Chief Inspector Matti Backman of the Interior Ministry Police Division feels. "In some European countries, the heroin problem is already a serious one, but so far Finland has been spared that problem.

Nevertheless, the sharp increase in the use of hashish is a symptom. That drug may lead people directly to the use of hard drugs," this policeman who has worked in the drug world warns. According to him, the fact that the domestic cultivation of hashish has greatly increased also presents a problem.

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ITALY

HEROIN SEIZED AT CAGLIARI AIRPORT

Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by R.M.]

[Text] According to the police, heroin seized yesterday in Cagliari during an operation not yet completed is valued at more than 0.5 billion lire. In any case, it is the biggest quantity of hard drugs every seized by the narcotics agents before being put on the clandestine drug market: 302 grams of heroin which from initial tests appears extremely pure. This is a dreadful cause for alarm relative to the escalation of drug use on the island: it seems a long time since the drug story broke in 1975 with a scandal which shook the somnolent tranquillity of a provincial city. The Cagliari of 1980 shows a different face, dramatic, irreparably marked by the indiscriminate and ever-increasing use of heroin: the daily "turnover" is said to be approximately 250 million lire.

The latest shipment intended for local consumption was found yesterday in the possession of a previous offender from Cagliari, Tullio Pilato (known as Marcello), 39 years old, Via Pergolesi 28. He arrived in Elmas Sunday night coming by jet from Milan. He descended the DC9 stairs holding a 12-year-old boy's hand; he wanted to pass by unobserved. He proceeded nonchalantly to Baggage Claim; his ticket showed a fictitious name, Mr Vadilonga. The narcotics agents knew him and had waited months for the most opportune moment to act.

Tullio Pilato was stopped at the airport entrance. "Follow us, please," a noncommissioned officer ordered, grabbing him, together with a colleague, by the arms and forcing him to enter the airport's police station. The former offender did not lose his composure: he remained impassive even when his baggage was thoroughly searched. Everything was in order: a few shirts, a pair of trousers and a few other articles of clothing. However, he became pale when they told him to take off all his clothes: inside his briefs were three cellophane envelopes full of white powder.

Five other persons being closely screened by the investigators ended up with him at the Commissariat of Public Security of Sant'Avendrace (at its new Via Abruzzi headquarters). "Tullio Pilato has been arrested for trafficking, possessing and selling drugs," Commissioner Gianni Pesce said. "With regard to the others who have been arrested, we must use the utmost discretion. Until now they are not suspected of any crime. We know only that they were waiting for Pilato in Elmas."



Tullio Pilato, arrested in Elmas

The officer then stated that Sunday night the agents had concluded the first part of a major investigation which had been underway for 2 months. It was an investigation his men had carried out in the city and in various parts of Campidano in the difficult world of drug addicts, 26 of whom had ended up in Buoncammino as a result of warrants for their arrest for selling drugs. "They are minor pushers who risk prison from hour to hour to obtain their daily dose," the commissioner explained.

There are 43 persons suspected of drug trafficking in the city; another 26 small-time pushers have been arrested in recent months; and there are five more individuals in Buoncammino who may be hit with arrest warrants in the next few days. Lastly, there are 12 other suspects who have been reported but are still at large.

The folder which contains the records on the sale of heroin is still at the Viale Abruzzi commissariat headquarters. Another voluminous set of documents is in Buoncammino in the hands of Assistant Prosecutor Ettore Angioni, who has already questioned all those who were arrested and whose names have not been revealed. "We must remain at the disposition of the judge and give information which will absolutely not hinder the inquiry," Commissioner Pesce emphasized. On the other hand, two attorneys (Antonio Pinna, who is looking after Tullio Pilato's interests, and Salvatore Pala, defense attorney for two youths who ended up in prison the previous week) refused to speak of the event. "We, too, are bound by the secrecy of the inquest," Attorney Pala said.

However, it is known that the inquiry began on 18 July after the arrest of two heroin addicts. Their disclosures were instrumental in tracking down various connections and interdependences among groups of drug addicts and pushers. Many youngsters have been trapped in a mechanism which leaves no room for escape: once started on drugs, they have been unable to do without them and have made it known that they are willing to do anything to obtain the substance. "First, they steal at home, then from relatives; then they resort to purse snatching if not directly to robbery," Pesce stated. "These observations led us to uncover disturbing episodes and painful situations: families who live in a constant state of fear of remaining poverty-stricken in helping one of their relatives."

By patiently weaving together every element gathered during the investigation, the Sant'Avendrace commissariat agents were able to put together an interesting diagram of the drug market in Cagliari and in the province as a whole. One of the leading characters is said to be Tullio Pilato, being held by the police as "a major pusher who was responsible for the connection with the Milan supply center." He is a character with a certain degree of prominence in Cagliari's "affliction" (he had already been sentenced for the theft of artifacts from the Sanluri castle and was recently tried for the major theft of Persian rugs from Hotel Califfo); Pilato showed his "hardened" character when the drug was found in his possession: "I lost; these things happen."

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CSO: 5300

ITALY

SISTER OF WANTED NARCOTICS SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Palermo GIORNALE DI SICILIA in Italian 19 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] When they were not looking for it, they found it: yesterday, when a full-scale raid was made with a number of helicopters and police dogs, no trace was found of drug-refining facilities.

The raid was part of an investigation which began last Monday with the accidental discovery of an installation in Via Villagrazia for producing heroin. Police, customs officials and federal narcotics agents made a thorough search of the neighboring village of Santa Maria di Gesu yesterday morning devoting special attention to the property of Dr Giovanni Bontade, an attorney-at-law believed to be a mafia chief and already in prison for 3 months accused of criminal connections with the international drug traffic.

To enter the property the agents cut the metal fence surrounding it. While they were working with the wire cutters, they were seen from a distance by three men who escaped among the citrus groves; three succeeded in throwing the agents off their track; one was captured.

Who is he? The police said only that he is a member of the mafia and refused to give his name since, it was said, he has not yet been charged with anything. He was held at the police precinct only for questioning.



Gaetana Mondino

Moreover, during the raid the attention of the police focused on a cottage, used, it seems, on the Bontade property; inside the building they found the remains of a fire.

Suspecting that someone had wanted to destroy incriminating material by fire, the agents took a sample of the ashes, and that sample is now being examined by experts in the police crime laboratory.

Meanwhile, the search is being continued for the three Mondino brothers--Michele, Girolamo and Benedetto--who are the owners of the building in Via Villagrazia where the agents had discovered the equipment for producing heroin and 1 kg of morphine.

The only person arrested in that operation was Gaetana Mondino, 40 years old, sister of the three persons being sought. She is being charged with the manufacture and trafficking of drugs.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

SMUGGLER'S COOPERATION WITH POLICE HELPS CRACK GANG

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] A 22 year old drug addict has done what no other drug addict has ever done before in Norway; namely, not only to furnish the police with all the information he could supply, but also to participate in setting up a trap so the police in Oslo could crack an international narcotic league. Consequently, the prosecutor recommended in this case, one of the largest narcotics affairs which has been unraveled in Norway, imprisonment for 5 years and 6 months.

The prosecutor, police adjutant Chr Christiansen, said in his plea that the recommendation would have been close to the maximum allowed by the law, 10 years' imprisonment, except for the significance which the 22 year old had for the investigation.

The 22 year old was arrested on 15 April this year, and was charged with possession of and conversion of 700 grams of technically pure morphine. In the middle of January he was contacted by certain Indian citizens who offered him the morphine. From that time and until he was arrested he received in different ways a number of shipments of morphine which he then sold to users in the Oslo area. He paid 500 kroner per gram and then sold it for 1000 to 1500 per gram. When he was arrested, the police confiscated 221,000 kroner in cash and 37 grams of pure morphine in his living quarters in one of Oslo's suburbs. At that time the accused was using 2 grams of morphine per day, that is to say, 40 doses which he absorbed in four injections per day.

When he was arrested, the accused put all the cards on the table. In replying to a question from his defense counsel, Morten Kjensli, why, the 22 year old answered that he wanted to get out of the hell of narcotics. He had seen what tragedies the misuse of narcotics led to among young people, and he was angry at those people who made large sums of money selling narcotics without themselves being dependent upon it.

The 22 year old informed the police that he was waiting for a telephone call from one of the Indians with an offer for deliveries of more morphine. He sat at home together with the police for three evenings and waited for a call from London from where the morphine came to Norway. On the third evening, it was a success, and an agreement was made that the 22 year old should meet the Indian at the reception desk of the Hotel Bristol.

Police Officer Eirk Ostenheden, in the narcotics division explained, as a witness in the trial, that the police instructed him to lay out the course of action himself after he met the narcotics courier. He did so, and it led to the latter and another Indian who lived at the Hotel Scandinavia being arrested. There the police found 265 grams morphine. The police officer described the accused as very cooperative, and said that without his help the unveiling of this foreign narcotics gang could hardly have been achieved. The rolling up of the gang led to a drastic reduction in the proffering of morphine on the street in Oslo.

The same witness also gave the other accused individual in this case a good "recommendation" for cooperation. It involves the 24 year old who is accused of having bought and used narcotics from the 22 year old accused. The 24 year old, who has misused narcotic substances for 10 years, also put all the cards on the table because he wanted to get out of it. He was physically and deeply mentally depressed when he was arrested, and it was stated in the court that he had gained several kilograms after he had been placed under protective arrest. His defender in the court was lawyer Morten E. Huser. The prosecutor asked for 2 years' imprisonment in his case. Sentencing will be on Friday.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

POLICE FIND 70 GRAMS OF HEROIN IN OSLO PARK

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] A package containing 70 grams of heroin was delivered last week to the Oslo police. In the street market of the capital this represents a sales value in excess of 1 million kroner. The heroin was turned over to a reporter by a 20 year old man who claimed to have found the drugs under a bench in a park, located in the Oslo center. The reporter turned the package over to the police.

Police inspector Arne Huuse with the narcotics detail, tells the Norsk Telegrambyra that the case has not yet been completely investigated, and, consequently he can not give any details. But it is an established fact that the drugs has been brought in from abroad. The composition of the heroin establishes the fact that it has derived from the illegal narcotics market, according to Huuse.

Temporarily the police have obtained statements from the reporter and from the 20 year old man who insists that he had found the drugs. He is not himself a dealer in narcotics, but is known by the police to be a user.

If the man's story proves to be true, that he did find the heroin, then our previous assumptions that presently a huge supply of hard narcotics in the Oslo environment, prove to be correct, according to Huuse.

The man has technically been charged with possession of the heroin before it was turned over to the police. However, he has not been incarcerated in this connection. No investigation has been launched against the reporter who works with a weekly magazine.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED IN BERGEN--The police in Bergen have up to present time made the biggest confiscation of heroin. It is a haul of about 30 grams of heroin with a street value of 300,000 kroner. In addition, drugs in the value of 50,000 kroner, have been confiscated. Three women and two men have been incarcerated for from 8 to 4 weeks. They have been charged with the importation and sale of drugs. The police are of the opinion that the narcotics were smuggled into the country from Great Britain, and a 24 year old native of that country is a Rey figure. The man was arrested at Voss a week ago after being watched for some time. During the surveillance, the police discovered two addresses to be in the center of Bergen, and in one apartment 30 grams of heroin was discovered. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Oct 80 p 25] 9657

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

NO NEED FOR U.S. ANTIDRUG METHODS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Lotta Welinder: "Investigators About Crimes: Drug Trade Is not Mafia-Controlled"]

[Text] Chinese syndicates or drug mafias on the U.S. model do not exist in Sweden. The top layer of society is not corrupt. This is why the police do not need the American methods of provocation and state's evidence.

This was said by lawyer Ingemar Rexed, who together with director of studies Marie Sesser will soon publish an extensive study of serious drug crimes in Stockholm.

The report has been prepared in the framework of the large study by the Stockholm Municipal district of economic crimes and social elimination, which was initiated in 1976.

In order to chart the organization, effects and manner of working of the drug market, Rexed and Sesser have, among other things, studied the drug sentences of the last few years conducted interviews and received drug information from the UN, Interpol and Swedish investigation authorities.

What they have arrived at is that there is so far no evidence of the existence of a well-oiled, centrally controlled drug maffia in Sweden.

"In fact, drug handling in the country is very loosely organized," Ingemar Rexed says.

"We have not found any material showing the spider in the net, that is to say one person who has merely invested the capital and then lets others take care of business in order for himself to rake in the profits at the end."

Drugs Divide

Ingemar Rexed and Marie Sesser are of the opinion that the drugs actually divide the gangs.

Two-thirds of those who deal with narcotics are themselves addicts, and that causes the "gang" to change constantly.

If cheap and good drugs cannot be obtained in one's own gang, one goes somewhere else.

"This does not, of course, mean that the activity is haphazard or less injurious," Rexed continues. "But it has the effect that the police don't yet feel the need to adopt the U.S. methods with provocation, infiltration and state's evidence. Those constitute a threat to the human rights and are therefore dangerous."

The investigators also dismiss the talk that Swedes occupying high positions in politics, commerce and industry and in the police force should be corrupt.

Foreign Citizens

"There is no evidence whatsoever of anything like that," Ingemar Rexed asserts. "By pointing out a number of well-known people as the brains behind the drug trade the debate is becoming slanted. One overshoots the actual goal -- of getting at the addict environments which lead to the constant finding of new suppliers."

Ingemar Rexed and Marie Sesser also state that it is to a large extent foreign citizens who are convicted of serious drug crimes.

This is said to be due to, among other things, the fact that many immigrants come from countries with experience in both growing and dealing in drugs.

When they arrive in Sweden they often live under a pressing need to earn money quickly.

They know where the drugs can be had and in Sweden they quickly learn where they can be marketed.

The foreign groups who deal in drugs in Sweden are often more stable than the Swedish ones, the investigators point out.

This is due to the fact that the members are not as frequently addicts themselves as the Swedes.

Preventive Care

The immigrants maintain contacts with gangs in Europe or in their drug-producing homeland, which means that foreigners usually take care of buying and smuggling the drugs into Sweden.

Inside the country the Swedish drug dealers then take over.

Those who deal in drugs are young -- under 25 -- and are men. Most have serious psycho-social stress problems.

In order for society to get at the serious drug crimes Rexed and Sesser suggest more preventive care, immigration-political measures and a coordination of measures of social and criminal policy, in addition to continued pressure from police and customs.

The National Criminal Police have a somewhat different view of the working methods of the police than do the investigators of the Swedish gangs.

"It has been documented that foreign gangs control part of the drug market in Sweden," says Inspector Hugo Nyberg at the narcotics division of the National Police Authority. "Furthermore, technical development is advancing. Those who work with drugs have money and are able to profit from that fact. If the police are to keep pace we also need new techniques such as infiltration, provocation and state's evidence."

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

NIGERIANS, FINN SMUGGLED DRUG--The action taken a week ago against a Nigerian drug smuggler at Arlanda, in which 17 kilograms of cannabis were found in the man's suitcase, has now led to an additional number of interventions in Stockholm. On Monday Chief Prosecutor Eric Ostberg asked the Stockholm District Court for warrants against two more Nigerians, a Swede and a Finn. /Text/ /Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Oct 80 p 14/ 11949

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

ARRESTS ORDERED FOR NARCOTICS KINGPINS

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] A German court has ordered the arrests of Idris Ozbil (Idris the Kurd), Abuzer Ugurlu, and his Cohort Ugur Can Elmas on the charge of smuggling narcotics into the Federal Republic of Germany. The accused are known as underworld leaders in Turkey and recognized as "Godfathers" in certain circles.

The arrest warrants, which were communicated by Interpol to the Istanbul Police Department, were triggered by an investigation into 2400 kilos of hashish and 50 kilos of opium resin seized in Germany. It is understood that ring members arrested in Germany gave the names of these kingpins during interrogation.

It has been learned that the ruling on Idris Ozbil, currently under the custody of martial law authorities, was read in the presence of the accused by the military court. Ozbil is in custody as the result of an investigation for arms smuggling. Abuzer Ugurlu, sought for the same reasons, cannot be located. Ugur Can Elmas, characterized as Ugurlu's right-hand man, was arrested in Holland with 1450 kilos of hashish. It has been learned that the files on these individuals are being requested from these countries and will be placed before a judge in Turkey.

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