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JPRS L/9492

19 January 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 3/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN BUST--Two American men have appeared in Sydney's Central Court on charges of illegally importing into Australia heroin estimated to be worth \$500,000. They were arrested at Sydney airport shortly after midnight last night. Both were remanded in custody for a week. [Text] [OW060847 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jan 81]

CANNABIS BUST--A Brisbane magistrate has remanded two German men in custody on charges of possessing cannabis worth an estimated \$30,000. The court was told that customs officers and federal police arrested the two men yesterday as they tried to take 7.5 kgs of cannabis ashore from the freighter Columbus New Zealand. It was alleged that one of the men bought the drug in Panama and was to give it to the other man to sell. The prosecutor told the magistrate that the men had admitted to smuggling 5.5 kgs of cannabis into Sydney in the same way 4 months ago. The men were remanded in custody to appear in court again in 10 days. [OW070053 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 81]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED IN RANGOON--Rangoon, 20 Dec--Police seized heroin in packets from two young men in Shwebontha Street, Pabedan Township yesterday. The young men are Maung Soe of No (496), Shwebontha Street, and Maung San Thein of Aung Zeya Road, Gyogon, Insein. Police are taking action against them.--(217) [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 21 Dec 80 p 5]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

CONSTABLE SENTENCED--Police Constable Mohamed bin Jaffar, 31, has received a sentence of 9 months jail for possession of 4.32 grams of heroin. The offense occurred in Kuala Lumpur on 13 June 1977. According to testimony, Police Constable Darwis saw Mohamed put something in his mouth as he was approaching him. Darwis asked Mohamed to remove the object and found it was a small plastic packet containing a white substance believed to be heroin. He then placed Mohamed under arrest. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Nov 80 p 11]

HEROIN POSSESSION--Rosil bin Malian, 29, has received a sentence of 6 months for possession of 0.04 grams of heroin on 1 September 1980 in Ipoh. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Nov 80 p 17]

HEROIN SENTENCE--Lim Sam, 27, today was sentenced to 6 months in jail for possession of an unspecified amount of heroin on 11 September 1980 in Ipoh. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Nov 80 p 19]

POSSESSION CHARGES--Norlia bin Abdul Harun, 38, has been found guilty of possessing 0.42 grams of heroin and 0.03 grams of morphine in Ipoh on 29 August 1980. He received a 1-year sentence on the first charge and a 3-month sentence on the second charge. [Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Nov 80 p 10]

CSO: 5300



CANADA

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS LEGAL MARIHUANA DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 20 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Make It Legal and Clean It Up"]

[Text]

Like balladeers passing a popular chorus from generation to generation, succeeding Canadian governments have promised to temper this country's harsh marijuana laws. They have condemned legislation which brands users of such a drug as criminals and sends increasing numbers of them to prison. But they have changed nothing.

To call this a minor oversight is to ignore that an estimated three million Canadians use cannabis. In 1977 52,233 people were charged with cannabis offences; 37,812 were convicted, 90 per cent of them for simple possession; and 1,317 went to jail. The report Canadian Cannabis Control Policy, prepared for the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario and excerpted today on Page Eight, outlines in detail the costs to the individual, and to society, of treating marijuana and hashish as narcotics.

For instance: "Cannabis and heroin offenders are both subject to the same police powers, processes of fingerprinting and photographing, criminal procedures, penalty provisions and criminal record consequences." The prosecutor has a choice between proceeding summarily against an individual found in possession of

marijuana (for a maximum sentence of six months in jail or a fine of \$1,000) or by way of indictment (for a maximum sentence of seven years). How does the prosecutor decide? The law leaves it to his discretion.

The police "have far broader powers of search and seizure in even a minor drug case, such as simple possession of cannabis, than they have in a murder or other serious criminal investigation." The Narcotic Control Act empowers them to enter and search your house if they "reasonably" believe you have any amount of marijuana; all they need is a writ of assistance, which is "not limited as to time or place and is valid for the entire career of the officer to whom it is issued".

The report presents several alternatives. One is to make possession of cannabis punishable only by a fine; the problem here is that the police would retain broad powers of search and seizure, and the individual would still have a criminal record. Another is to legalize the possession of small quantities of marijuana; but it would be absurd to sanction the smoking of marijuana without introducing a legalized system of distribution, and suggesting that individuals be allowed to grow small amounts in their homes is,

in urban areas particularly, an inadequate response.

This leaves the final option — a legal source of supply controlled by the government, either through its own outlets (along the lines of liquor control boards) or through licenced co-operatives. The main attraction of this scheme is that, by assuring supply and a reasonable price, the government could wean users away from the networks of organized crime, reducing the "profits, violence and corruption associated with large-scale illicit trafficking".

We would undoubtedly need new laws penalizing those who use cannabis while driving or operating heavy machinery — but since three million Canadians use the drug even now, we should realize this problem already exists. Ottawa should acknowledge that severe prohibition has not deterred an increasing number of Canadians from smoking the drug, and that the law's three major effects are to increase enforcement costs, to push young people into dealing with distributors involved in other illegal activities, and to hand criminal records to thousands of Canadians, primarily those too poor to escape detection. The only satisfactory way to resolve this injustice is to legalize possession, and to establish legal and tightly controlled centres of distribution.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

STUNNING GROWTH OF DRUG UNDERGROUND REPORTED

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 19 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by David Lancashire]

[Text]

CALL HIM Eddie. He limps into the drug store on crutches, his face twisted and his teeth clenched as he hands over a doctor's prescription for 30 pain-killing tablets. "That'll be \$5.50," says the pharmacist, filling a vial with Percodan pills, and Eddie hobbles out the door.

Eddie is a fake. His grimace changes to a grin as he hides the crutches in the trunk of his car. A few hours later Eddie is dancing at a mid-town disco. He sits at a table, offers the vial to a customer and says, "Good stuff, man, straight from the drug store. No impurities. That'll be \$45." Another batch of legal narcotics has changed hands, illegally.

"The junkies are discovering there are all kinds of groovy legal drugs out there," says Norman Panzica, senior consultant to the Council on Drug Abuse. "Even some old-time addicts are switching to prescription stuff."

"When guys break into a drug store now they don't steal watches or cameras — they steal narcotics. I know a junkie who made his girl friend get a job as a dentist's assistant just so she could steal prescription blanks."

"It's the biggest new problem on the narcotics scene — the illicit flow of prescription drugs," adds Sgt. Barney McNeilly of the Metro Toronto Police drug squad. "It's bigger than heroin."

Canada's drug underground today, officials say, is swarming with Eddies. They are addicts and dealers who steal

prescription pads, who visit half a dozen doctors, fake the right symptoms and get half a dozen genuine prescriptions. "A greedy dealer or an addict can be a great actor," says Eugene Wilson, assistant director of Ottawa's Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. Many simply rob drug stores.

"In Southern Ontario alone now, the black market in prescription drugs is something like \$3-million or \$4-million a month," says Sgt. McNeilly.

But drug store narcotics are just a part of an industry that is booming across Canada, police say. Superintendent Donald Heaton of the RCMP's Drug Enforcement Department estimates the traffic in imported narcotics at "up to \$4-billion a year" — more than \$330-million a month. Locally made chemical drugs push the estimates even higher. "Canada is a full partner in a massive world-wide proliferation of drug abuse," the superintendent says.

The drug problem doesn't make the headlines much any more, yet a random shuffle through the court records shows how busy the industry is: Police seize \$8-million worth of heroin in October with raids in Toronto and Vancouver . . . In July, three barrels full of marijuana are found at Toronto Airport . . . In Nova Scotia, four tons of seized hashish are fed into a paper mill furnace . . . A Toronto man is convicted of peddling cocaine and marijuana from his diaper delivery van.

And the industry threatens to get busier, warns Supt. Heaton. Wars and unrest

in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan have shattered drug controls in those opium-growing countries and heroin exports have increased, flooding Europe with high-quality narcotics. The new supply is spreading to the United States "and it will only be a matter of time until its abundance filters to the Canadian market," the RCMP officer told a conference of Ontario police chiefs last summer.

Prescription drugs are only the latest development in the narcotics trade. They began hitting the market on a mass scale in 1973.

"Two years ago there were more than 1,100 thefts of these narcotics in Canada, and 69 armed robberies," says Supt. Heaton. "The figures have gone up since."

The attraction of drugs straight from the pharmacy, say police and officials, is that they are clean, pure and cheap — or cheaper than heroin, which sells for up to \$200 a gram in Toronto pool halls, discos or in obscure corners of shopping plazas. Pharmacy pills sell for a few dollars each, or less. "And unlike heroin, they're predictable," Mr. Panzica says. "With heroin, a junkie doesn't know what he's getting and he can easily kill himself with an overdose."

Heroin offences in British Columbia, which has more addicts than any other province, dropped 70 per cent last year. Officials speculate that B.C. addicts may be switching to packaged pharmaceuticals.

Most of the drug store items are cough syrups containing narcotics, or pain-killers that produce a "high" with a big enough dose — or if they are diluted and injected into the veins. And they can kill. Last April a 38-year-old Mississauga woman died from a mixture of Dilaudid — a top black market item — and alcohol, plus Valium and Elavil. Drug deaths often go unreported.

"We don't even keep Dilaudid in the store any more — it's too popular with the dopers," says one east end Toronto pharmacist.

The Ontario Pharmacists' Association reports that druggists are taking additional precautions. "Stores across the province have set up hot lines to spread the word when they get a questionable prescription or hear of stolen pads," says association director Romeo Franceschini. "They check with the doctors by phone if they are suspicious of a cus-

tomers. And a lot of stores are locking up more tightly than they used to."

Speaking to the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, Supt. Heaton gave examples of the stunning growth of the Canadian drug underground.

Cocaine today is "plentiful," he said. Marijuana and hashish are available "in almost unlimited quantities". Chemical drugs such as LSD, which faded from the market a few years ago, are making "a dramatic and sudden resurgence". And these estimates are based only on police seizures, which police admit are a far from reliable measure of the true size of the drug trade. At Toronto International Airport, the RCMP calculates, 97 to 99 per cent of drug smugglers escape detection.

In 1965, less than four pounds of marijuana was seized throughout Canada. Last year the provinces alone found 76,376 pounds. In 1965, no hashish or hashish oil was seized. Last year the total was 3,826 pounds. Cocaine seizures increased by 5,800 per cent. In 1963, courts convicted 249 people of drug offences. In 1978 the figure was 34,127.

Between 1972 and 1976, the number of drug-related deaths recorded in Canada — from suicide to accidental poisoning — reached 5,927.

Yet police complain that courts have become more lenient toward hard drug dealers. RCMP statistics for 1978 show that of 201 heroin peddlers convicted, 180 got off with sentences of less than five years. In 1973 the courts were harsher — 524 people were convicted of selling heroin and 279 were sentenced to five years or more.

Traffickers in marijuana and hashish get even lighter sentences, police complain, noting that drug use is spreading in schools. A 1979 Addiction Research Foundation study maintained that 50.2 per cent of Grade 11 students in Ontario had tried marijuana, 14.8 per cent had tried LSD, 6.1 per cent had sampled cocaine and 3.2 per cent had used heroin.

"Marijuana is the basic problem," protests Mr. Panzica. "No matter what people say about marijuana being harmless, it reduces the fear of using harder stuff. People are getting stoned on marijuana all over the place. Once you accept the notion that it's okay to get stoned, then you can accept other ways of getting stoned. And governments contribute to drug abuse — they contribute by not talking about the dangers of marijuana."

CSO: 5320

CANADA

HASHISH IMPORTING TRIAL DRAWS TO END

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Tony Cote]

[Text]

A drug importing conspiracy trial that began in July ground toward a conclusion Thursday as defence lawyers fired their final shots at the Crown's case.

Scott Penney, 26, of Winnipeg and Earl Rose, 28, of Uplands Drive, are charged with conspiring with others to import more than \$200,000 worth of hashish oil from Jamaica.

They are the last of 20 people arrested by RCMP in Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Newfoundland and the Maritimes in connection with the large importing and trafficking ring, operated out of Ottawa.

All of the others, including Rose's brother Derek — the self-admitted head of the ring — have pleaded guilty to various charges and are serving time ranging from 18 months to seven years in jail.

On Thursday, Rose's lawyer Rick Brooks concluded by reiterating his client was a trafficker, not an importer.

"He was away out in left field," he told provincial court Judge Jack Nadelle. "His brother was in charge of the operation and throughout the whole thing, Derek kept Earl in the dark."

"In essence, Earl acted like a big man, but in reality, he knew nothing. This trial has been a revelation to him," Brooks said.

"He now knows a hell of a lot more than he ever did."

Referring to co-accused Scott Penney, who has been painted throughout the trial as the main distributor in western Canada, Brooks said "Scott was to get the main meat."

"The table scraps were thrown to Earl, and then only on one occasion."

Michael Edelson, Penney's lawyer, began his summation by attacking the Crown's indictment, suggesting it was far too encompassing.

He claimed that prior legal decisions in conspiracy cases require the Crown to prove not only an agree-

ment to import drugs but to identify the parties in that agreement.

He claims that wasn't done: "The Crown made a great case against Derek (the head of the ring) but he wasn't on trial here."

"Mr. Penney is clearly involved in selling drugs in Winnipeg, but not in importing. What we have is a very restrictive conspiracy involving Derek Rose and the people in Jamaica."

During the trial, Nadelle heard more than 100 tape-recorded telephone conversations, listened to testimony from female couriers caught bringing oil into Canada, from police, other accused and Rose and Penney.

One of the couriers, Joanne Metzlar, 30, of Arizona, testified for the Crown, and admitted to importing oil into Canada last April.

However, unlike the second courier, who was sentenced to seven years in jail for importing, Metzlar

received only 18 months  
on a trafficking charge.

Edelson attacked the  
sentence as a deal made  
between Metzlar and the  
Crown, a light sentence in  
exchange for her testimo-  
ny.

The defence has con-  
cluded its arguments and  
the trial has been adjourn-  
ed until Dec. 5 for the  
Crown's closing state-  
ments. A decision isn't  
expected until January,  
seven months after the  
trial started.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

HASHISH OIL SEIZURE--Two detectives thought they were executing a routine narcotics search warrant in Mississauga, but they ended up putting a drug trafficking operation out of operation and seizing almost \$1.5-million worth of hashish oil, the largest single seizure in this area, Peel police say. Police also seized marijuana worth an estimated \$48,000 and about \$150,000 in cash that police say was offered to the two detectives to forget about their discovery. They said the drugs were meant mostly for the Southern Ontario market and possibly for the East Coast. Insp. James Wingate said yesterday the detectives were acting on a tip to police when they raided a Mississauga hotel room on Wednesday night. They found three people, a large quantity of hashish oil and marijuana and \$20,000 in cash, and were told by a man they could have \$150,000 in cash immediately if they forgot about the whole thing. The two detectives agreed, Insp. Wingate said, and the trio then took them to a public storage area in Rexdale where the remaining drugs were cached. After they had been given the money, they "laid their arms on the three." More drugs were seized later at a house in Orangeville, about 30 miles north of Mississauga. In all, police seized 113 pounds of pure Jamaican hashish oil and 40 pounds of marijuana. [Zuhair Kashmeri] [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 6 Dec 80 p 15]

CS0: 5320

POLAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLER THWARTED--Warsaw 29 Dec (PAP)--Staffers of the Szczecin Customs Office thwarted an attempt to smuggle 1 kilogramme of heroin worth 1 million dollars out of Poland. It was found in a double bottom of a suitcase belonging to Mr Singh Rsham [as received] of India going through Poland from Turkey to Sweden. An investigation is being conducted to examine the circumstances of the smuggling. [Text] [LD300116 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 30 Dec 80]

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ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED—Salta, 18 Dec (TELAM)—The Salta Province police have reported that close to 7 kilograms of cocaine, processed in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, has been seized during two police operations. Gloria Luz Reynaga Gutierrez, a Bolivian, and Manuel Godoy Figueroa, a Chilean, were arrested on charges of drug trafficking. [PY182252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 18 Dec 80 PY]

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS—Salta, Argentina, 26 Dec (AFP)—The Argentine police arrested 4 women and a man and seized 7 kilograms of pure cocaine when the drug traffickers entered Argentina from Bolivia in the town of Salvador Mazza. The cocaine is valued at \$3 million. It is believed the cocaine was going to be sent to Europe. The police did not give the names of the persons arrested. [PY302004 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 27 Dec 80 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED—The newspaper EL TERRITORIO of Posadas, Misiones, Argentina, has reported that the Misiones police have arrested Carlos Miranda, Argentine, 20 years of age, in Puerto Iguazu, when he was trying to introduce a shipment of 4,300 kilograms of marihuana [as published] from Paraguay worth 8 million pesos. [PY062201 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Jan 81 p 26 PY]

COCA LEAVES SEIZED—Salta, 5 Jan (AFP)—The Argentine police have seized 1,340 kg of coca leaves worth \$150,000 in the towns of Oran and Quiaca near the Bolivian border. The police did not report any arrests. [PY070252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 5 Jan 81 PY]

CSO: 5300



BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG ARREST—La Paz, 15 Dec (AFP)—It was learned here today that Spanish citizen Maria Concepcion Sanchez was detained at the Santa Cruz airport in the eastern part of the country when she tried to take 1 kg of cocaine to Rio de Janeiro. Maria Sanchez, 44, had the drug attached to her body in the pelvic region. The authorities indicated that she was intercepted by drug traffic agents and that she will be put at the disposal of justice. [Text] [PY181050 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 15 Dec 80 PY]

COCAINE SEIZED--The La Paz police have seized 2.15 kg of cocaine in two police operations. Five drug traffickers were arrested, but their names were not released by the police. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Dec 80 p 8 PY]

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

SEARCH FOR DRUG TRAFFICKER--Santiago, Chile, 8 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that Interpol has alerted its branch in Santiago, Chile, that a group of criminals may try to murder a Chilean drug trafficker and that millions of U.S. dollars are at stake. The Chilean criminal in danger--whose name was kept secret--fell into disgrace with the French connection drug trafficking organization after murdering his countryman Luis Alfredo Mantequilla Ureta Morales in Bolivia last October. With the complicity of a former Bolivian police agent, the murderer, nicknamed Cojo Hernan, took more than 39 kilograms of cocaine and \$500,000 that Ureta had received from his French buyers. According to a report published here by the press citing police sources, the former Bolivian officer was machinegunned a few days later by French gunmen. His Chilean partner, however, was able to escape to Santiago taking the money and the cocaine valued at \$12 million. Ureta was known here as one of the most important cocaine traffickers of the southern cone. [Text] [PY082350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 8 Jan 81]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

NARCOTICS POLICE OFFICER DISCUSSES HEROIN WAVE

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 8 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Lars-Ole Knippel]

[Text] The quantity of narcotics seized recently by the narcotics police consisted of heroin No 4.

That is to say, it is ready for use and only needs to be diluted.

More heroin has arrived in the Danish market. Indeed, it is a question of an enormous increase in the supply. In 1978, the Copenhagen narcotics police seized 6 kilos. Last year, twice as much.

From the late sixties till 1978, it was morphine base which covered nearly 100 percent of the market. Then this stopped, and in 1975 the market was taken over by Pakistan pills--Paki-pills--and heroin. In 1975, 1976 and 1977, the pills were still dominating the market. Heroin got really into the market in 1977 and increasingly so in 1978 and 1979.

Now nearly all of it is heroin.

Question: What about cocaine?

Answer: There is cocaine. But it is being used in entirely different circles than those we normally investigate. We usually follow the trends in the United States, and in the United States cocaine is in. If we look back at the sixties where they smoked hashish in those circles--perhaps not the jet set, but in the more well-to-do circles--then these people have outgrown sitting at home on floors using hashish. They are changing to cocaine. The fact that they have got to find a substitute for hashish constitutes a danger, for cocaine is psychologically habit-forming. They are carrying through their sex lives by means of cocaine.

Cocaine is not found on the street. But it is our experience that parties at which cocaine is being sniffed take place in more well-to-do circles. The cocaine is being sniffed from mirrors while the party becomes increasingly animated.

The number of narcotics-related deaths is on the increase. The column in the police statistics indicating people who have died from an overdose of narcotics is becoming increasingly higher.

And there is here no doubt that this year will be a record-breaking year. The situation is gloomy.

In 1968, six people died of an overdose of narcotics in the entire country. That is to say, as far as the police learned. Exactly 10 years later, the figure was 87 deaths. The year after, in 1979, 125 people died, and till 1 October of this year 105 people have lost their lives.

"We estimate that approximately 150 people will die in this way this year," says Bent Hansen, criminal investigator of the Copenhagen narcotics police department.

"And I, moreover, feel that we are justified in provoking the authorities a bit by pointing out that the police, in my opinion, are saving many more lives than the drug rehabilitation centers," says Mogens Lund, detective sergeant.

When drug addicts are taken into custody, they have a chance of becoming drug-free. We have seen this time and again. Many who have been on drugs for up to 10 years have survived because they have spent such a long time in custody. Here they get food and are being cared for. Often we have not been able to recognize the people after their release. The worst wrecks have become healthy human beings. We have got to recognize that hardly anybody has got the inner strength that is needed for a voluntary withdrawal from drugs. It is a question of an enormous need in narcotics addicts, Mogens Lund continued. It often happens that all the places on the body which can be used for injecting drugs have been damaged. Men will then inject the drugs into their penis.

#### Sixty Police Officers' Catch in 1 Year

"Drug addicts are sick people," says Helge Bromer, detective sergeant. "They will do anything to get hold of drugs. That is why the road of crime is the shortest."

"It is very important to screen the people carefully when it comes to taking them into custody. Mixing the various drug traffickers, foreign principals, with Danish criminals who are released on leave and who can do business for the principal still in prison is a dangerous cocktail. Such foreigners should be placed in separate sections of the prison, for example together with other foreigners, Mogens Lund says.

The narcotics police in Copenhagen cover the entire metropolitan area, including the Copenhagen airport at Kastrup. The department has a total of 60 co-workers, 40 of whom work in the field. Last year, the department seized 5,750,000 kroner, 1,000 kgs. of hashish, 7,500 Pakistan pills and 12 kilos of heroin. A total of 2,450 people were charged and 363 placed in custody.

Bent Hansen gives a description of the typical drug addict in this country. Between 18 and 19 years of age, if it is a girl. Normally she goes to bed at 10.30-11.00 p.m., when she takes some drug. She will keep a bit for the next morning. If there is nothing left, she will eat the cotton which she used for drying the syringe.

After getting washed and dressed, she goes out to steal something. Perhaps a porcelain figure worth 6-700 kroner, which she immediately resells for 200 kroner at the spots designated for such deals. She then proceeds to Blågårdsgade where she purchases a fix and gets injected.

Others end up in prostitution. Many of them are nice and articulate but who have become drug addicts. They will prostitute themselves to the extent that they can finance their drug purchases.

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CSO: 5300

DENMARK

NARCOTICS POLICE URGE MEASURES TO AID ENFORCEMENT

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 8 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Even if the narcotics police department in Copenhagen has just made its biggest coup--the arrest of the Turkish gang with heroin worth 40 million kroner--the members of the staff are not certain whether they are efficient enough.

Mogens Lund and Helge Bromer, detective officers, who saw to it that 4 kilos of heroin were seized and seven people apprehended, said:

"We have got no idea how many drug addicts there are in Copenhagen. Nor do we know how big the market is. Because they oppose registration of drug addicts. We are looking for an analysis, a probability study, perhaps done by the Social Research Institute, to find out if we work in a satisfactory manner."

Experienced Principals

Such a registration should be in the interest of the society, for the narcotics problem is not just the problem of the police. It is the problem of the entire society. The analysis should comprise registration of all categories of drug addicts. It will help the police and thus also the society in detecting and hunting down the increasingly experienced principals, operating in and from Denmark, as the means of communication make it increasingly easier for them to get quickly from one part of the world to the other.

It is a question of enormous amounts of money that go abroad through the illegal drug traffic. It would be good business for the Danish state to reinforce the criminal investigation department. It is a question of millions of kroner that get into the hands of criminals--and this is just a rough estimate. The principals, moreover, are resourceful and clever. We have ascertained that principals have got their money out of the country in an extremely clever way.

They 'lent' the money to guest workers who have certificates stating that they have dependents living in their home country, and who are thus permitted to

send money via the local post office to relatives in their home countries. It is a traffic which is difficult to detect, for the bread-winner certificates have not been forged. A lot of money, moreover, ends up in Swiss banks, and it is only a question of small amounts that are seized by the authorities. The road ahead is reinforcing the criminal investigation department.

Twenty percent of those arrested are foreigners, including Scandinavians.

"To the Algerian or Pakistani who is arrested and imprisoned in Denmark, it is no punishment being sentenced to imprisonment in a Danish prison," Mogens Lund said. "He is better off in the prison than in his home country, and he is aware of this before taking the criminal chance. Among the couriers, it is often a question of poor people who get the chance of rising socially. We once experienced that a foreigner offered to assemble clothespins in a Danish prison for the rest of his life--just to remain in Denmark and in the prison. He would have no chance at all of making as much money in his home country as in Vestre Prison."

#### Closed World

"But it can, of course, be felt in the market that we have seized 4 kilos of heroin. The Turks have got such a slap in the face that it, no doubt, will be long before they will try it again," Helge Bromer said, adding that the criminal police must be fully prepared to learn the Turkish way of life and to adopt the habits of the Turks in their unobtrusive investigation work, where the least bit of misunderstanding may jeopardize the whole job. "If we do not intervene in an effective manner today, I am afraid that we shall have gangster conditions in 10 years," Helge Bromer said. "The investigation work is also more difficult when it is foreigners that we are after, for they live in ghettos, and these are closed worlds to a Danish police officer."

"The foreigners who are drug sharks or principals should not be rehabilitated. They should be sent back to their home countries after serving their sentences," Mogens Lund said.

7262

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

COURT SENTENCES LAST OF GANG; SMUGGLED HASHISH FROM HOLLAND

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 8 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Regular deliveries of hashish from the Netherlands to a farm at Ganløse in North Zealand are merely a saga after the Frederikssund criminal investigation department caused the seventh and, so far, the last one of the number of people involved in the hashish transports, comprising a total of 155 kgs., to be sentenced.

The latest person sentenced is Ralf Chrintz, who was sentenced to 2 1/2 years' imprisonment for participating in the import, treatment and distribution of the hashish, which was transported to the farm in North Zealand from the Netherlands.

He was arrested in June of this year together with the Danish principal in the case, 30-year-old Rune Bernicken, who has been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

The previous day the criminal police struck, arresting five people during a raid on the farm at Ganløse. Among those arrested were the Dutch suppliers, 22-year-old Dirk Rijnbergen and his 23-year-old sister, Joyce Rijnbergen, who got 4 1/2 and 4 years, respectively, for their involvement in the 20 deliveries to the farm.

In addition, the owners of the farm, 31-year-old Alex Telvig and 30-year-old Gudrun Dybkjær, were arrested, each of whom were sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for having made rooms available for the illicit drug traffic. In addition, 29-year-old Jan Kaiser Clausen was arrested and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for having packed the hashish.

The criminal police at Frederikssund, so far, consider the case to be closed but do not exclude the possibility that there may, nevertheless, be connections to other parts of the country. In the Netherlands, the actual principal in the case, the Dutch importer, and his right-hand man are in prison, awaiting their sentences.

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CSO: 5300



DENMARK

PAKISTANI SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING MORPHINE, PILLS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] Ten years ago, a 23-year-old Pakistani, Muntaz Ali, arrived in Denmark as a guest worker. He had a few jobs as a semiskilled worker in Copenhagen. Now 33 years old, he is charged with being one of the most important narcotics principals, charged with smuggling into the country and attempts at smuggling into the country as well as the resale of morphine chloride and Pakistan morphine pills, the so-called Paki's, for 24.7 million kroner, which is the street value of that enormous quantity.

Muntaz Ali has been imprisoned for more than 18 months. The case against him has been investigated behind closed doors by the Copenhagen narcotics police who have feared that witnesses and accomplices would become adversely affected by too much mention of the gigantic case.

Courier Murdered in the Netherlands

Without Ali or others charged in the case being suspected of it, it has today been ascertained that two of the witnesses in the case have died from unnatural causes. A woman died from an overdose of narcotics. In the Netherlands, a Pakistani, Mohammed Sharif, was found lying in his sleeping bag with a cut throat and buried at a building site. Next to him was a Japanese knife which is sold only in a few places in the world--including Denmark--and the investigations into the murder by the Dutch police have thus also comprised Denmark, however without the murder having been cleared up.

Muntaz Ali was already sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in 1975 in a case concerning 500 Paki's. He avoided deportation by marrying a Danish woman. However, his friend and accomplice, Mohammed Sharif, was deported. After the release, the narcotics police were told in 1976 by sources in Germany that Ali and Sharif were probably again in the process of smuggling

narcotics. But only in early 1979 was sufficient evidence collected to arrest Ali. He is still and has all the time been denying the charge against him, claiming that it is based on untrue evidence, part of it purchased by a criminal investigator as a link in a personal hate campaign.

However, to the police and the state prosecutor, Ali is one of the most important narcotics principals in Denmark. He may be the first one to be sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, which is the maximum sentence given in narcotics cases.

#### Hired Couriers in London

The charge against him comprises smuggling through couriers and the sale to middlemen of 147,200 Paki pills as well as attempts at smuggling another 80,000 pills and 2 kilos of morphine chloride. The attempt was unsuccessful since the couriers, among them Sharif who later on was murdered, were arrested when in transit at Frankfurt and Hamburg. According to the indictment, one of Ali's middlemen was a Pakistani who has been sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment. For that reason, it is likely that, if found guilty as principal, Ali will be given the maximum sentence.

As couriers, Ali is said primarily to have used Pakistanis, who were hired in London, sent to the seller in Pakistan, then by plane to Frankfurt and on by train to Copenhagen, where they gained entry without difficulty on the basis of their British passports. The charge against Ali, which he denies, is based on evidence, among others, from previously sentenced dealers who have purchased narcotics from him, on telephone tapings and shadowing of Ali and his asserted network of dealers.

#### Narcotics Depot at Diakonissestiftelsen [Nursing Sisters' Institute]

As a special precautionary measure, Ali and his middlemen tried, as far as possible, to avoid meeting one another with the drugs in their hands. The drugs were often placed in a so-called 'dead depot'--equivalent to the 'dead letter boxes' of espionage cases. At a prearranged hiding place, the supplier would, for example, place 2,000 Paki's, which would then be collected at a convenient time by the recipient, who would be in charge of the further distribution to drug addicts. The money paid for the drugs would then be placed in an envelope which, for example, might be dropped through the mail slot of Muntaz Ali's apartment at Frederiksberg.

The police found out about one of the dead depots through a chain of retailers. It was under a bench on the premises of Diakonissestiftelsen at Frederiksberg--right next to the hospital chapel. Besides the police, a dishonest retailer found this hiding place. He stole the 2,000 pills, for which he would otherwise have had to pay the gang leaders 40-60 kroner a piece--drug addicts pay an average of 100 kroner for each Paki pill.

Also among these merchants in deadly goods, certain requirements apply to the quality of the goods they deal in. One of the charges against Ali concerns 10,000 pills which he is charged with smuggling into the country--but which were returned to Pakistan on account of their poor quality. That is to say, a too low morphine content.

During the entire investigation, and despite persistent protests from Arnold Rothenberg, attorney at law, Ali has been held in solitary confinement to prevent him from influencing witnesses and accomplices. Apparently, he nevertheless has been making energetic attempts at reaching them seeing that the police found secret letters from Muntaz Ali with a Pakistani who was not in solitary confinement and who was imprisoned in connection with another case. One of the letters was to a friend in Pakistan, asking him to get rid of some bank statements. The police now learned from the letter that Ali had a secret bank account in Switzerland where they have seized 500,000 kroner.

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DENMARK

AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OVER HEMP CULTIVATION IN JUTLAND

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Nov 80 p 30

[Text] The harvest by five police officers in West Jutland of thousands of hemp plants, accompanied by the owner's saxophone music, has provided evidence that strong hashish can now be cultivated in Denmark. The deputy chairman of the legal committee of the Folketing, Hagen Hagensen (Conservative Party) has, therefore, asked for immediate consultations with the minister of justice on the matter.

Right up to 1974 it was maintained that it was not possible to obtain euphoriant substances from hemp plants cultivated in Denmark. The plant, therefore, has been used for many years in game preserves and for shelter plantings in this country, and seeds for sowing hemp plants may be purchased without difficulty.

The claim that hashish cannot be produced in Denmark has now been belied. The five criminal investigators' harvest from two farms in southern Thy and the confiscated crop from the previous year have been analysed by the Medico-Legal Institute. It turned out that the top shoots of the plants harvested in 1978 contained 3.21 percent of the euphoriant substance tetrahydrocannabinol, while the latest crop had a content of 0.64 percent of the substance. In a corresponding examination undertaken in 1978, a content of only 0.15 percent of THC was found. This seems to indicate that plants have now been developed which can tolerate the Danish climate. Both the quality and the content of the euphoriant substance are now fully equivalent to those of the hashish illegally imported into Denmark.

The grotesque harvest scene took place in October of 1979 when five criminal investigators, after a previous investigation, harvested the plants by means of a pair of garden scissors, while the owner provided background music on his saxophone. He was of the opinion that cultivating the hemp was legal and that hashish helps cure cancer. Since then he has been fined 500 kroner, and the plants have been confiscated.

"Seeing that it has now been proved, through a medico-legal examination, that it is possible to cultivate strong hashish in Denmark, we no longer can close our eyes to the problem," Hagen Hagensen tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. "We, therefore, have got to find out at the earliest possible opportunity what can be done to put a stop to the further development. For that reason, I have, first of all, asked Minister of Justice Henning Rasmussen to meet with the legal committee of the Folketing on the matter."

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DENMARK

## BRIEFS

SMUGGLED MORPHINE FROM SRI LANKA--The 38-year-old former large-scale smuggler Pan Helge Jensen was yesterday afternoon, after 2 hours of consideration of the judgment, found guilty by a court sitting with a jury in the Eastern High Court district, in a narcotics case concerning an attempt to smuggle a rather considerable quantity of morphine chloride into Denmark from India and Sri Lanka. The assembled court, subsequently, sentenced him to 8 years' imprisonment. Pan Helge Jensen took the sentence with a smile and asked for time to think it over. The accused was found guilty of having organized fifteen narcotics courier trips to the two countries. He had hired young women, who were to smuggle the drugs out of the countries in their high-heeled shoes. A number of the cases against these women have been dealt with separately, and sentences totalling 30 years' imprisonment have been pronounced. The smuggler now sentenced was arrested in 1979 in connection with a rather banal action for assault, but the investigations showed that he was connected with the hitherto most comprehensive narcotics case the Danish narcotics police have dealt with, in that the investigations go all the way back to 1975. Originally, the 38-year-old smuggler was charged with smuggling nearly 20 kilos of morphine chloride into the country, but, last Tuesday, the prosecutor, Eyvind Lenstrup, attorney at law, changed the charge, so that it would only comprise an attempt at smuggling narcotics into the country. During the trial, the accused has maintained that he has had nothing to do with narcotics. He had only been interested in smuggling porno-films from Denmark to the East, he maintained. In a charge to the jury, lasting for more than 2 hours, the presiding judge, Erik M. Mikkelsen, attorney at law, stated that there 'was good reason to find the accused guilty' on the basis of 14 out of the 18 charges contained in the indictment. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Nov 80 p 3] 7262

GANG SENTENCED; SMUGGLED HEROIN--A narcotics gang of five, charged with dealing in various drugs, including 600 grams of heroin, has been sentenced in the Copenhagen City Court, where the case has been dealt with in a number of sittings of the court. The buyers were primarily two Norwegians, residing in Copenhagen. All five members of the gang were essentially found guilty as charged. The 37-year-old Lis Dunson was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, the 27-year-old Michael Sommer and the 23-year-old Tonny Sørensen were each sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment, the 26-year-old Greek citizen Pavlos Merachtzakis was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and the 40-year-old Eivind Rasmussen was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. During the trial, the Greek denied having had any connection with narcotics traffic. The others pleaded partly guilty, although they claimed that they had been dealing in considerably smaller quantities than stated in the indictment. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Nov p 7] 7262

HEROIN SMUGGLING SENTENCES UPHOLD--The High Court has unanimously upheld the sentence pronounced by a court sitting with a jury in a narcotics case against three foreigners. The 25-year-old Italian, Agostino Saccardo, and the 29-year-old Iranian, Bahman Separlous, will now each of them be serving a sentence of 6 years' imprisonment, while the 31-year-old Greek, Anastassios Fuskopoulos, will be serving a sentence of 5 years' imprisonment. The two former smugglers were found guilty of smuggling well over 2 kilos of heroin from West Germany into Denmark, the latter of having smuggled 20 grams of the drug through Denmark into Sweden and for participating in the transit of 1 kilo of heroin. One of the smugglers sentenced gave different evidence after the sentence was pronounced by the court sitting with the jury. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 22 Nov 80 p 2] 7262

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

PAPER COMMENTS ON OSLO'S BECOMING EUROPEAN DRUG CENTER

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Oslo is becoming a drug center on a par with Stockholm and Copenhagen. Recently, the problem has grown drastically. At the same time, market conditions on the continent may indicate that international drug syndicates are just beginning to make a serious effort in the Norwegian market.

How are we reacting to the alarm? We note with concern that some important principal characters in the struggle seem to have lost their head and are calling for nothing but more police.

In the narcotics debate last week it was made known that the police in Holland have made it their goal to confiscate 5 percent of the narcotics that enter the country illegally. All indications are that this is the same level of ambition Norwegian police should set for themselves. Even if this seems disappointing to many, it is an important point in the narcotics debate. Regardless of what imaginative methods are put to use, the police and customs officials will never manage to stop more than a small portion of the drugs that are smuggled in and sold here in this country. Only in theory can we imagine a society with total police surveillance and a complete search of each person who crosses the border from abroad. In practice, that would not be a good society.

Should police resources be cut? The answer is no, but our knowledge of the limitations of the police must enable us to speak up against a mindless buildup without being accused of taking the problem too lightly. The most important task of the police is of a general preventive nature. The police should be on a constant lookout for drug sales at all levels. Unfortunately, however, it turns out that those who are sent to jail, even after the so-called "professional" statute, are the users themselves. The ring leaders, or big-time dealers, almost always go free.

Thus, by their activity, the police will have only a certain degree of success in discouraging young people from falling into the hands of the drug business. All indications are that only a very few will be discouraged from something, as long as they are dependent on it to finance their own drug abuse through sales to others. In addition, we are convinced that neither the police nor customs officials can remove a single one of the circumstances that cause young people to seek a high. Even if it sounds simple and banal, the key to the entire narcotics debate is that the battle must primarily be fought at the preventive level.



How is this to occur? First, we must listen to those who are affected by drug problems, those who are in the danger zone, and those who are in closest contact with them--young people themselves and youth leaders. We believe that youth leaders and those young people who maintain that the drug problem is not primarily a question of narcotic substances are onto something important. In actuality, it involves the entire life situation of young people: at home, at school, at work, outside work, the free time situation. Happy people seldom emigrate to other countries. Happy young people have never fled to drug abuse.

In the short term, public facilities at the disposal of young people must be augmented. We are convinced that in Oslo it is the community clubs that must bear the burden with young people in the danger zone.

In the longer term, we must raise fundamental questions concerning the way we have chosen to arrange our society. The struggle against drugs is municipal, school, labor-market, and social policy combined. We may be forced to make decisions of far-reaching political and economic significance. It is, however, our decisions in these areas that will show whether we are taking these problems seriously.

In the treatment of those who are already affected, we must not be afraid of drastic experiments. When those performing the treatment disagree among themselves, we must dare to open the floodgate to the entire range of experience that has been gathered.

But nonetheless, we must never forget that drug addiction does not arise in a vacuum. Regardless of how hot our blood is, we must keep a cool head. Drug confiscations can be weighed in numbers and grams. We will never be able to count or weigh how many were saved from drug abuse by good preventive work. The goal is to save them all. This is what the struggle is all about.

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NORWAY

CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES TO INCREASE ANTIDRUGS MEASURES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Nov 80 p 48

[Article by Helge Sorensen]

[Text] Establishment of more drug patrols.

Purchase of specially trained narcotics dogs.

Placement of specially trained coordinating personnel for narcotics matters.

Close cooperation with the police and international cooperation with customs authorities in other countries.

Improved reporting and development of new and more effective communications equipment.

"Each year over 45 million letters and packages and more than 2 million shipments of goods pass through customs. We must check 12 million travelers who cross our borders every year and almost 35,000 ships and planes and several million automobiles. Thus, even if we make life more and more difficult for drug smugglers, it is inevitable that we will never be effective enough. Just look at how easy it is to smuggle drugs into such a closed society as a prison!" says Vidar Vestreng, clerical officer at the Customs Service.

"Even though we introduced a number of new measures in recent years and reorganized our inspection system, it is important to keep in mind the number of objects we are confronted with for inspection each year." Customs director Jens Sterri stresses that drug control has received the highest priority in the customs service and he promises that the narcotics division of the Oslo Customs House will be further strengthened.

Narcotics Patrols

"One of the most important measures in the battle against drug smuggling is the establishment of special narcotics patrols," says Haakon Skaarer, division director of the Customs Service's control section. So far we have employed 12 such patrols, each consisting of three persons. The units are specially trained and their primary task is to expose drug smuggling. Each patrol consists of a dog and handler and two

customs officers, one of which is a woman. The patrols are located at places where we know from experience that the smuggling is most extensive, that is at the largest ferry landings, airports, and some individual border stations. Of the 168 drug confiscations we made last year, nearly half were made in connection with ferry traffic.

"But, by all means, let me stress that even though we have set up our own narcotics patrols, every customs official does his utmost to expose all drug smugglers.

The narcotics dogs that the Customs Service has obtained, 12 in all, were purchased from the State Dog Training School in Sweden, where they have undergone almost 2 years of special training in drug detection before they are allowed to enter active service. The cost of obtaining each one of the Labradors is 60,000 to 70,000 kroner.

"That may seem a stiff price to pay for a dog, but considering that over 40 percent of all drug confiscations are made by the canine section of the narcotics patrols, there is no doubt that the purchase of dogs is a sound investment," Skaarer says. "Much research has been done to develop narcotics detectors or other technical aids, but so far nothing has managed to replace the narcotics dog."

"Another effective measure, undoubtedly, is the appointment of around 70 coordinators around the country, who are to coordinate narcotics matters locally. The coordination network has proven to work very well, especially in places where we do not have special patrols. The system involves a rapid notification service that is led centrally by the Customs Service's control division in Oslo, where all domestic and foreign data is registered, stored, and conveyed to local customs stations and coordination personnel. For this system to function effectively, we are dependent on the outstanding cooperation we presently have with foreign customs authorities, especially with customs authorities in Scandinavia, and with the police," Skaarer says.

#### Personal Qualities

The steady increase in narcotics traffic has caused a complete reorganization of the Customs Service's inspection apparatus. Among other things, this means that customs officials are now considerably more thorough, both in cases where narcotics smuggling is suspected and in purely routine inspections. Last year at Fornebu over 2,000 bodily searches were performed.

"For these searches to be as little unpleasant as possible, we have made an effort to employ people with the right qualities. This means polite, calm, and correct officials who are capable of convincing the public that bodily searches are an important and necessary part of the job. There is no doubt that many of them gradually develop a keen "sense of smell," Oddvar Saether, chief executive officer at the control division says.

When a customs official confronts the public, the conversation itself proves to be extremely important. If it is suspected that someone is trying to use lies and deception, we often begin a considerably more thorough inspection than what otherwise would have been used. The passports are carefully examined. We check where the person has traveled previously--the routes and frequency of their journeys. If anything unusual is found, we make a more thorough search of a person. The confiscation of 1.5 kilograms of hashish at Svinesund a few weeks ago, when three

Danes were arrested, occurred because during a completely routine search we found a small scale of the type often used in weighing hashish and narcotics. The scale was in the glove compartment of the car. For this reason, we checked the car thoroughly and it was not particularly surprising that we found a shipment of hashish in the spare tire.

#### Drugs Worth 15 Million

Dogs are often called man's best friend, but after seeing the Customs Service's narcotics dog Strajk in action, frantically hunting for narcotics, there is no doubt that they also can be some people's worst enemy--especially if they are involved in smuggling narcotics.

Strajk, who has been serving at Oslo's Customs House as a specially trained narcotics dog in one of the Customs Service's 12 narcotics patrols, in less than a year has sniffed out narcotics that could have been sold on the illegal market for at least 15 million kroner.

The dog was responsible to a high degree for exposing the Yugoslav who in late October attempted to smuggle in the second largest heroin shipment ever. In one of the air ducts attached to the car's heater, the narcotics patrol, using Strajk, found heroin worth over 10 million kroner.

#### Impressive Effort

To convince AFTENPOSTEN of the dog's excellence, customs supervisor Oivind Berge of the Oslo Customs House, who works together with Strajk in a narcotics patrol, had previously set out, or I should say hidden, small quantities of various narcotic substances in a large customs store room in Oslo.

It took Strajk less than a minute to track down a small bag of cocaine, which was hidden between some large cardboard boxes in the approximately 200 square meter store room. After the dog had made a brief, intense round of concentration and sniffing, the powerful tail of the Labrador began to wag more excitedly. There were drugs in the vicinity. The dog's body moved powerfully and Strajk threw himself with a bound against the boxes, as if in pure ecstasy. The dog scratched with its paws, bit at the cardboard boxes, and wagged its tail ecstatically. Customs supervisor Berge insisted, however, that this reaction did not mean that the dog was a drug addict. To show Strajk how clever he had been, his master began an elaborate demonstration of affection. Both seemed quite pleased with themselves.

A small quantity of amphetamines in a desk drawer was also no problem for Strajk, who has "earned his degree" in four drug groups: cocaine, heroin, cannabis, and amphetamines. In any case, once he had sniffed his way to the desk, there was no doubt as to which drawer was most interesting.

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SWEDEN

TEACHER TRAINEES QUIT IN PROTEST OVER WIDE DRUG USAGE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Dec 80 p 62

[Article by Hans Kronbrink]

[Text] "If they do not quit, then we must quit."

Asa and Barbro and four of their classmates are quitting their childcare training course at AMU (Job Training Corps) in Stockholm to protest the smoking of hashish at the school by several students in their class.

"We want more training, but we want no part in the training of hashish users to be childcare specialists," Asa and Barbro say.

Asa Johansson, 19, and Barbro Yeow, 22, have been attending a 40 week training course in childcare under the auspices of AMU.

"I have been unemployed for several years and have applied to various schools, without being accepted. When I was accepted for this training, it was my third attempt," Barbro says.

Both Barbro and Asa have had temporary relief jobs at daycare centers and free-time schools at various times.

"I really wanted this training, but it has not worked out well. It is impossible when 8 or 10 students are under the influence of hashish during classes, are listless, giggly, and uninterested," Asa says.

There is no doubt that hashish is actually involved.

Has Seen It

"I have seen the hashish myself and I have also seen them smoking it," Asa says. "Some have even said that they smoke."

Just over 2 weeks ago the girls informed the school's coordinator that several people in their class were smoking hashish during school time.

"We said that this could not go on. We wanted the hash smokers to quit school, try to get rid of their problems, and then come back," Barbro says.

Their alarm resulted in a meeting of the school officials and afterward the students received a warning about hashish smoking at school.

But the situation remained virtually unchanged.

"Then we could not stand it any longer. It is impossible to go to school with a bad feeling in your stomach because you know there will be problems."

On Monday the girls and four of their classmates demanded that the hash smokers not be allowed to continue their training. If this demand were not met, they would quit themselves.

The girls had indirect support from most of the 25 students in the class, but only the six of them made the drastic decision to quit.

#### Did Not Know

The teacher of the class tells DAGENS NYHETER that she did not know that there were hashish smokers in the class before Asa and Barbro sounded the alarm.

"Now, in retrospect, I see that it is true. Several of the students have been unusually listless and have been absent often," she says.

On Tuesday school officials had a meeting at which they decided that the students who smoked hashish could remain, but that from then on they must fulfil certain requirements, or else they must quit the childcare training course.

"We will not tolerate hashish smoking by students. We have now spoken with several of the ones who were pointed out as hashish smokers and they have stated that they can quit," Gun-Gerd Pettersson-Engstrom, the course director, says.

"They also said they did not know that it was forbidden to smoke hashish at school."

"But I guarantee that no student can meet the requirements we are making and complete the training if they are smoking hashish at the same time," Gun-Gerd Pettersson-Engstrom says.

At the same time, she is critical toward the girls who quit.

"I believe it is immature to demand that we school officials, at their behest, dismiss several students from the course in the midst of their training.

#### Expelled

Hereafter, anyone caught smoking hashish at school will be expelled immediately.

"All absences must be properly explained, otherwise there will be a warning. The second time, they must leave the program," course director Pettersson-Engstrom says. However, Asa and Barbro do not plan to return to their training as long as the hashish smokers are still there.

"The new requirements placed on them are the same ones we have been subjected to since we started school," they say.

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SWEDEN

CANNABIS SEIZED IN COUNTRY'S 'BIGGEST DRUG CASE'

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] A luxury villa on a hillside outside Salzburg played a central role in one of the most dangerous narcotics gangs in Europe. The gang, led by a Canadian policeman, has in the last few years sold more than 15 tons of cannabis, 50 kg of heroin and large quantities of cocaine and cannabis oil. Sizable quantities of the cannabis were smuggled to Sweden by the policeman, his wife and his son.

A root cellar belonging to a man in northern Uppland served as a hiding place. The man admitted having sold around 130 kg of cannabis. Sixteen gang members have been arrested and charged in Stockholm, about 20 in Canada and the United States and another 10 or so in various West European cities.

The smuggling syndicate was uncovered in mid-October following cooperation by police in Canada, Texas, Austria, France, England, Belgium, Holland, West Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

The heavy surveillance effort was done by the legendary Canadian border police. One of the "redcoats," a 50-year-old policeman, traveled to Europe with his family. The man, his wife and son bought a luxury villa on an Alpine slope outside Salzburg, Austria. The Canadian police received inquiries from Interpol about the policeman. The Canadian police began checking up on the family and received indications that the family had been sent a number of mysterious heavy packages from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Lebanon. The Austrian police placed the family under surveillance and narcotics police in a number of European capitals were kept informed on developments in the investigation.

Narcotics Police Move In

In the middle of October the Austrian narcotics police moved in on the villa.

The policeman and his son's fiancée were arrested. The policeman's wife and son were arrested in London. Detectives from the National Criminal Police in Stockholm arrested the Swede and his wife on the farm in Uppland. A Swedish antique

dealer registered in London was arrested at Arlanda and his wife was arrested at home in northern Uppland. The children of both families were taken in by relatives. A big dealer from Alvsjo was followed to Skarholmen. When he came out he had a batch of cocaine with him. He and the resident of the apartment were detained. A woman and another man were arrested at an address in Taby, north of Stockholm after acting as couriers from London to Arlanda.

The policeman's son claims to be an antique dealer. He has traveled to Kabul, Afghanistan, in recent years. There he was in direct contact with cannabis producers. Big quantities of cannabis were smuggled in washing machines, in TV picture tubes, in dish-washers, etc. and many transportation methods were used, boats, cars, buses, house trailers and airplanes. Thousands of kilograms of cannabis went to the luxury villa outside Salzburg.

The Swedish antique dealer was the last one to be arrested by the Swedes. When he came to Arlanda toward the end of last week he had half a million kronor in U.S. dollars in his inner pocket.

#### Spontaneous Confession

Criminal police inspectors C-A Zetterstrom and Sammy Lindberg of the National Criminal Police narcotics division led the investigation.

"When we arrested the big dealer in Skarholmen he told us he had been in touch with a family in northern Uppland. He admitted having received large amounts of cannabis. When we visited the family the man was digging up potatoes."

The man admitted spontaneously having been invited home by the antique dealer and his wife who lived in the neighborhood 2 years ago. The men had worked together in the past. At that meeting the antique dealer told about having been visited by the Canadian police family who left cannabis there for further sale. Later the policeman's son came and asked the second Swede to accept a batch of 20 kg.

The smuggling car is a Mercedes. The narcotics were placed in containers placed in sections of the frame. The smuggling method was so clever that if one of the ends of a section was cut out with a blow torch the smuggler could pull a string attached to all the containers so that all the packages came out. The big dealer from Alvsjo was contacted. He came to northern Uppland. In a few days the dealer got rid of all the drugs in Stockholm. The dealer got 3-4 kronor per gram while the middleman, the Uppland man, got 2 kronor.

#### Cannabis in the Keel

The traffic continued in this way at regular intervals. At a delivery in January of this year the Canadian police family came in a Daimler with 20 kg of cannabis hidden under the back seat. Another shipment came in March. That time the policeman and his wife traveled via England and Norway. They drove a Rover. They were pulling a trailer carrying a double-bottomed pleasure boat. In London they sold around 25 kg of cannabis. Now 105 kg remained in the keel. The ferry



transport went without a hitch. The Uppland man started to get scared. The shipments were starting to come too close together. He said he needed to take a few days off to work on his farm.

He arranged things so the family could rent a room on the Uppland coast. Bales weighing 8 kg apiece were taken out. Each bale contained 27 cakes of cannabis weighing 3 hectograms each. The man was away for a couple of days, came back and gave in to the temptation to drive the bales to the big dealer in Alvsjo. Three of the bales were buried in the root cellar on the Uppland man's farm. The policeman's family stayed in the room on the coast and saw that everything was going as planned. Some time later the big dealer came to the room and made a preliminary payment, 500,000 kronor in Swedish notes counted out on the table. "The whole room smelled of cash," said the Uppland man. He got his share, drove home and worked on the farm.

The drugs were distributed outside Stockholm. A truck turned over on one of the main roads leading to Stockholm. In the ensuing chaos the cars behind it came to a stop, a man was discovered with an 8-kg bale beside him on the front seat.

#### Money Hidden in Root Cellar

The Uppland man admitted having sold 130 kg of cannabis from 1977 until just before his arrest. The big dealer has admitted selling 100 kg.

"When the police moved in," the detectives said, "they found 120,000 kronor in a bag underneath a pile of potatoes in the root cellar. In another place they dug up 450 grams of cannabis.

On New Year's Eve this year the man got a phone call from the villa in Salzburg. The family wanted the Swede to come down and talk about business matters. He went and they discussed a profitable project calling for the Swede to smuggle 100 kg of cannabis a week into Sweden. They also planned charter bus trips from Sweden to Lebanon with the Uppland man acting as the driver of the bus. However the plans were not carried out. The fiancée of the policeman's son came from a very wealthy home. She came to Sweden several times as a courier. During a hearing in Salzburg she said:

"It's profitable to smuggle narcotics into Sweden. The market price is high, demand is great. You can earn big money in Sweden."

The head of the preliminary investigation, prosecuting attorney Per Roswall said: "This will be the biggest narcotics crime in the country. We are far from being through with the investigation. The 130 kg of cannabis the Uppland man has admitted selling is just part of the drugs smuggled in. All 15 people detained, including the Uppland man, the antique dealer and their wives, smoke hashish. On an international level too this was a very big gang to put a stop to. This should result in several prison sentences," said prosecuting attorney Roswall.

While looking for more accomplices the police seized two Uppsala residents in touch with one of the men in the gang. They smuggled large amounts of cocaine in LP gas hoses. Police seized 8 kg of cannabis and a small amount of cocaine. The men admitted smuggling 25 kg of cannabis from Holland to Uppsala.

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SWEDEN

TWO MORE ARRESTED IN WHAT POLICE CALL BIGGEST DRUG CASE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Dec 80 p 28

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Two more suspects have been arrested in connection with the big drug ring which extended to Austria, Canada and the United States. This makes a total of 17 Swedes arrested or detained and several more arrests are expected. Police found on the latest suspects in addition to cannabis about 20,000 kronor in cash and several bank books.

The Swedish ringleaders are an antique dealer and another man from north Uppland. The antique dealer and his wife and the other man have been arrested. However the second man's wife was not involved, as DAGENS NYHETER reported incorrectly on Tuesday. The woman was questioned by police but was not arrested or detained.

Shock

According to an acquaintance the woman got a shock when police came and seized her husband a short time ago. The man has admitted selling well over 100 kg of cannabis to a big pusher in Stockholm on behalf of the international gang.

In house searches national police detectives found a photograph showing the Swedish antique dealer inspecting a cannabis plantation in Lebanon. The antique dealer who was in close contact with the son of a former Canadian border policeman and his family in Salzburg ordered the cannabis directly from growers and smuggled the narcotics to other countries.

According to reports Austrian police also found photos showing how gang members made the cannabis into cakes in one room of a luxury villa outside Salzburg. The villa was a center for the smuggling operation. Gang members coming there felt safe and photographed each other while handling the drugs.

It is not yet known how much the former Canadian policeman and his family earned from this. Canadian investigators have determined that the gang distributed at least 15 tons of cannabis and 50 kg of heroin from the villa to Scandinavia, the European continent and the United States and Canada. After all the expenses are deducted the family earned enormous sums. Several million kronor in profits has probably been put into other businesses or placed in secret foreign accounts.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

VAXJO NARCOTICS GANG ARRESTED--A narcotics gang consisting of seven people has been exposed in Vaxsjo. The gang was led by a 30-year old man who was released a year ago after serving a prison term on felony drug charges. In addition to these seven, two others have been apprehended in the narcotics affair. Police have confiscated cannabis and marijuana, found in the apartment of the 30-year old. The suspects bought narcotics with money obtained from selling goods they had obtained by burglary in Vaxjo. Of the nine who were apprehended, a 16-year old girl was released after questioning. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Dec 80 p 26] 9336

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UNITED KINGDOM

DRUGS GANG KILLER SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Guy Rais]

[Text]

**L** EONARD WATKINS, 40, the drug smuggler who shot dead an undercover Customs officer and tried to kill a police sergeant, should stay in prison for 25 years, a judge recommended yesterday.

Not until the year 2005, when he will be 65, should any order be made for his release on licence.

Watkins, who tried to shoot his way out after being cornered in London's East End with one-and-a-half tons of cannabis resin in a container lorry, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of the Customs officer, Mr Peter Bennett, 32.

Mr Justice SHELDON told Watkins at Winchester Crown Court: "I regard you as a very dangerous man who would use firearms even to the extent of killing without compunction if it suited you to do so."

**Sarcastic comments**

When the sentence was passed, Watkins, a former stock car driver and garage proprietor of Fareham, Hants, said sarcastically: "Thank you very much."

He turned towards the group of police and Customs officers responsible for his capture and shouted: "You win the battle — you don't win the war." Then, looking at the judge, he shouted: "I hope you die screaming of cancer."

Watkins was also sentenced to life imprisonment for the attempted murder of Sgt John Harvey, of the Hampshire police drugs squad, who with Mr Bennett caught him in Commercial Road, Stepney.

He was given concurrent sentences of five, 15 and eight years on charges of possessing firearms, unlawful possession

of drugs and endangering life with a pistol.

Three other members of the gang who in a period of about four years, with others not in custody, smuggled in several tons of cannabis resin with a street value of £10 million also received prison sentences.

BRIAN MICHAEL BIRD, 40, of Abwyne Square, Islington, who pleaded guilty to three charges, was sentenced to six years' jail; JAMES JOHNSON, 36, of Henshall Point, Bromley, Kent, who fitted special compartments in containers for the smuggling runs and who pleaded guilty to two charges, received five years; and GRAEME GREEN, 26, of Wallington, Surrey, found guilty on two charges, was given six years.

The jury, who had been absent for two nights considering their verdicts, cleared WILLIAM CRUSH of Paddock Wood, Kent, on one charge of conspiring to import cannabis. They were unable to reach verdicts on two counts against GEORGE FRANCIS, a company director, of Knockholt, Kent, and the judge ordered a retrial.

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UNITED KINGDOM

CHEMIST USED FIRM'S LAB TO MAKE DRUGS

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Dec 80 p 17

[Text]

**A** RESEARCH chemist used a Gillette factory laboratory where he was employed, to produce drugs which were sold on the street by a punk rock group singer, a court heard yesterday.

ANTHONY CALVERT, 36, who was said to be a "thoroughly competent professional scientist," and his partner in the drugs ring, BARRY GODDEN, 33, who was a production manager at the Reading factory, were both jailed for 30 months.

Calvert, of Langley Hill, Reading, and Godden, of Cowper Way, Reading, both pleaded guilty at Reading Crown Court to two charges of producing amphetamines and two charges of supplying them. Both admitted theft of chemicals from the company.

David Jagger Minty, 26, a punk rock singer of Elm Park Road, Reading, admitted three charges of supplying the drug and a charge of possessing it with intent to supply. He was also jailed for 30 months.

Police raid

Mr RICHARD LATHAM, prosecuting, said the ring was smashed by the Thames Valley Police drugs squad after a raid on Minty's home. Calvert was the "essential manufacturer" and Godden the primary supplier. Minty was the secondary supplier who distributed the amphetamines in public houses in the area.

It was estimated that up to 800 grammes of the drug were produced in the laboratory and sold at street level for up to £12 a gramme in powder form.

Godden told the police that he and Calvert made about £4,000 each.

Mr NICHOLAS BROWN, for Calvert, said he had worked for Gillette for 15 years and was a keen member of the research team.

"It was pure intellectual curiosity," he added. "From a little piece of scientific discovery, this tragedy developed. He was a research chemist delving in a substance of whose devastating effects he was absolutely ignorant."

Judge CHRISTOPHER LEA told Calvert: "It is almost beyond belief that you could have prostituted your skills to produce a dangerous drug."

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

SMUGGLERS JAILED--A couple who admitted importing 1.5 tons of cannabis resin hidden behind panelling in the 43 ft yacht Anntoo, were each sentenced to two years imprisonment in Guernsey yesterday. They are William Loots, a Dutchman, and Mario Clerici, an Italian, both 33. Each was also fined 10,000 pounds. The yacht, valued at 25,000 pounds, was ordered to be forfeited. Both men were recommended for deportation after serving their sentences. Street value of the drug in Holland was estimated at more than 2,250,000 pounds. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Nov 80 p 32]

HEROIN HAUL--Heroin valued at more than 5 million pounds at street prices has been seized by Scotland Yard Drug Squad in an operation codenamed "Papadom." The seizure is the biggest haul of heroin made by the drug squad. The operation began several weeks ago when a group of Pakistanis were watched night and day following a tip-off. On Tuesday, two men were stopped in Church Road, Isleworth. They were carrying a suitcase with a false compartment which contained a kilogram of almost pure heroin. Later that day, after a series of London raids, four Pakistanis were arrested. Detectives raided a house in Mitcham yesterday and found four kilograms of heroin hidden in the false compartments of suitcases. Six Pakistanis were last night helping police with their inquiries at Hounslow and further arrests are expected. [John Weeks] [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Nov 80 p 19]

DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--Drugs with a street value of 32 million pounds were recovered in a record number of 2,800 seizures by Customs officers during the 12 months to March 31. Though most was cannabis, political unrest in the Middle East led to an increase in heroin smuggling, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise stated in their annual report published yesterday. During the 12-month period "a number of well-organised groups smuggling multi-ton quantities" were identified and their members arrested. The 2,800 seizures--an increase of more than 1,000 over the previous 12 months--led to prosecutions of 1,022 people. Prison sentences totalled 1,008 years. [T. A. Sandrock] [Excerpt] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Nov 80 p 3]

COCAINE SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--A Chilean who tried to smuggle into Britain 1/2 million pounds' worth of cocaine hidden in a corset, was jailed for six years yesterday. Boris Guissan, 39, pleaded guilty at Maidstone Crown Court to importing a prohibited drug and to uttering a forged document--a false passport--with intent to deceive. Another Chilean, Joaquin Herrera, 37, who was found guilty of being involved in the smuggling attempt, and who admitted uttering a false passport, was jailed for seven years. Guissan was stopped at Folkestone Harbour in July and Herrera was later traced to a hotel in Earls Court. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

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END