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JPRS L/9789

12 June 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 26/81)

FBI

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE AT MONGMIT--Mongmit, 1 May--A police party of Mongmit People's Police Force searched a truck bound for Mogok and seized five packets of opium weighing three viss and 90 ticals belonging to Muang San Lwin and Maung San of Mogaung-U village on 27 April. Police are taking action against Maung San Lwin and Maung San under Section 6(b)(possession) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. On information given by the two men, the police, in cooperation with Ward People's Councillors, raided the house of Maung Khaung Daung of Lethokkon Ward and seized an empty tin with traces of opium, some weights and K 12,600 believed to be proceeds from the sale of opium. Police are taking action against Maung Khaung Daung under Section 10(b) (sale) and 11 (abetment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 12 May 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPTIUM AND CHARAS SEIZED--Islamabad, 6 May--The mobile squad No 1, Rawalpindi, today seized over 240 kilograms of opium and 20 kilograms of charas valued at Rs.5 crore in international underground drug market near Sang Jani on Shahrah-i-Sher Shah and held an alleged drug smuggler Gul Nawaz, son of Mir Nawaz resident of village Marghaz District, Mardan. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 May 81 p 8]

CHARAS WORTH 2 CRORE SEIZED--Charas worth over Rs 2 crore in the underworld market was seized by the Pakistan Customs at Karachi airport yesterday. The drug was booked, for some European country by a Lahore shipper, Messrs Zahid Trading Company, as stainless steel cutlery, the value of which was shown Rs 174,960. The consignment was ready to be loaded on an Amsterdam-bound foreign airlines. A strict watch was kept on the consignment when the information was received that a Lahore shipper had planned to export charas to some European country under the cover of regular export. The Customs staff, which was posted at the apron area, suspected this consignment shipped from Lahore for Amsterdam and took it over for examination. The examination of the consignment resulted in the recovery of charas weighing 10 maunds from 18 out of 36 packages. The other 18 packages contained stainless steel cutlery as shown in the manifest by the exporter. It is understood that a Customs party has been dispatched to Lahore to arrest the exporter. Investigation by the Customs may result in another seizure of charas in the Lahore godown of the shipper. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 25 May 81 p 1]

169.2 KG CHARAS SEIZED--Contraband charas, worth Rs 9 lakh was seized by the police from a house in Site on Thursday. The reports said that the CIA staff, during investigation of a case, had a tip that there was charas in a house near the graveyard of Pathan Colony. After the house was raided, 169 kilos and 200 grams of charas, was found from the house of one Noshawan. Noshawan was later arrested by the CIA and booked for the offence. The charas, the police said, could be estimated in lakhs of rupees. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 9 May 81 p 5]

DRUG PEDDLARS HELD--Shikarpur--Police have arrested three persons on charges of possessing opium and bhang from Khanpur village. The accused have been identified as Kamal Shah, Talib Shah and Manzoor. Police seized 45 kilogram of bhang and 1,500 gram of opium from their possession.--PPI-- [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 4 May 81 p 5]

BHANG SEIZED, CHARAS RECOVERED--Jacobabad--Saddar police raided a house in Railway Colony and seized a large quantity of bhung and charas. Police have arrested one Mohammad Siddiq in this connection.--Digri--CIA Police in a surprise raid in Tando arrested Jan Mohammad for selling charas. Police have seized a large quantity of charas and opium from his possession. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 5 May 81 p 3]

1,239 GRAMS HEROIN SEIZED--Over 1,239 grams of superior quality heroin were seized in a surprise raid by the Crime Investigating Agency (CIA) yesterday. The heroin was found in the possession of one Mohammad Tahir Khan, a permanent resident of Sailkot who is stated to be a member of an international gang of narcotic smugglers. He has been arrested. The police also recovered two passports issued in his name. He told an investigator that he had visited the Gulf States more than once. The police are searching a lady who is believed to be a member of the same gang. She frequently visited Western Europe and had been to the United States recently. The police have seized her passport. The CIA staff received a tip from the Narcotic Control Board and a message from abroad about the entire operation which finally led to his arrest. The contraband heroin was hidden in a half-pant made of plastic to deceive the electronic detectors installed at modern airports. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 20 May 81 p 10]

CHARAS WORTH 50 LAKH SEIZED--Islamabad, 18 May--Charas worth over Rs. 50 lakhs was today seized by the Customs Intelligence after a 50 minute hot chase and exchange of fire between the smugglers and the Customs party at Shahrah-i-Islamabad. The Customs high-ups had been tipped that a gang of international smugglers will bring a big quantity of Charas from Peshawar to smuggle it abroad via Islamabad. The Customs party while on duty spotted two vehicles coming from the Peshawar side. The drivers of the vehicles were signalled to stop for checking, but in return they opened fire on the Customs party and sped away. The Customs party fired back and started chasing the cars. After 15 minutes of hectic efforts the Customs party succeeded in holding three smugglers: Haji Hamesh, Zahir Gul and Abdul Karim and recovered 177 kilogram of Charas from their possession. Further investigation is in progress. [Text] [Karach DAWN in English 19 May 81 p 1]

OPIUM, HASH WORTH 4 CRORE SEIZED--Islamabad, 6 May--A large quantity of opium and hashish worth over Rs. 4 crores was today intercepted by a customs party after a 20-minute chase of a Toyota car near "Sangjani," some 10 kilometres from here. The Customs authorities had been tipped that a considerable quantity of opium and hashish would be brought from Peshawar by a Toyota car No 3315 and would be smuggled abroad by a foreign airlines. A Customs party with necessary equipment was clandestinely sent to a specific spot following the tip. The party while on duty spotted two cars appearing suddenly on the road. As they came closer the car drivers were signalled to stop for checking. The drivers of both cars did not apply brakes. Instead they sped away. As Customs mobile unit, which was already there to deal with such tactics, however, succeeded in intercepting one of the cars. After a hot chase, the driver of the other car made good his escape. The Customs authorities arrested driver Gul Nawaz of the first car and recovered several packets of narcotics from his car. The packets when opened, showed 241 kilograms of opium, 40 kilograms of hashish and many other small packets filled with other narcotics.--Over one maund of charas valued in the international market at Rs. two crores was seized this afternoon by the Peshawar Airport Customs team from a passenger bound for Karachi enroute

to Saudi Arabia. One of the two accused viz. Fazle Chafoor was arrested minutes before the baggage was going to be boarded on the PIA Boeing flight to Karachi. The other accused Zahir Shah made good his escape leaving behind his baggage as soon as the Customs officers ordered them to halt and have their belongings checked. Fazle Chafoor also tried to run away but was chased by the Customs men who foiled his attempt to disappear. He was trying to conceal himself under a car parked outside the terminal building from where the Customs people took hold of him. [Text]
[Karachi DAWN in English 7 May 81 p 1]

CHARAS SEIZURE AT AIRPORT--Karachi Customs have seized 195 kilograms of charas, 2,764 grams of pearls and 696 grams of palladium valued at over Rs. 12 million in four different raids. Four persons have been detained in this connection. The contraband pearls and palladium in the form of chains were seized from two shops located in Saddar following secret information. A Customs spokesman said that the market value of the pearls and the precious metal was estimated at Rs. 1 million. Three men from the Saddar shops were detained while search for the real smugglers is on. The trio is under intensive interrogation. Another raid near the eastern coast of Karachi yielded 180 kgs of unclaimed charas. The Customs said the contraband was abandoned at a creek, apparently, for shipment abroad. The value of the charas was estimated at over Rs. 10 million. Efforts are afoot to trace the "carriers" and the owner. Meanwhile, the Flying Squad of the Drug Enforcement Cell of the Customs caught one Heinze Rooby, holding a Netherlands passport, minutes before he was to board a flight for Copenhagen at the Karachi Airport with 15 kgs of charas hidden in his suitcase. The international market value of the contraband was estimated at over Rs 1 million. Further investigation is in progress. [Text]
[Karachi DAWN in English 8 May 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/4595

SINGAPORE

PLAN WORKED OUT TO FIGHT DRUG-SMUGGLING NETWORK

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 9 May 81 p 5

[Text] Singapore, 8 May--A top-secret inter-government plan has been worked out to fight the multi-million-dollar illicit drug-smuggling network operating between Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, it was reported here today.

Crime sources said that the new strategy, worked out following signs of renewed drug trafficking in the three countries following a bumper opium harvest in the source area, called for the coordinated rounding-up of suspected smuggling kingpins.

A list of suspected bigtime traffickers has reportedly been compiled and circulated to top-level narcotics authorities in the three nations.

Earlier this week, a top-level team of Malaysian narcotics agents, led by the Malaysian Criminal Investigation Department's Anti-Narcotic Division chief Dato Mohamed Jaris Bin Haji Ali, came to Singapore for a one-day meeting with narcotics officials here.

Their Thai counterparts will be briefed on the meeting which took stock of the situation following the crippling of a multi-million-dollar drug-trafficking syndicate last week. In what was seen as a major breakthrough in the anti-drug war, agents seized more than 50 kilogrammes of raw opium in Kuala Lumpur and about 15 kilos in Singapore.

The STRAITS TIMES said today that the Malaysian Government, which is deeply concerned with the escalating drug menace in the country, had decided to wage an all-out war against drug trafficking and abuse.

The paper said the Anti-Narcotics Division of the Malaysian CID was being strengthened and would be headed by a director-general who would have regional commanders posted in the states to coordinate enforcement action.

The division, with its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, would also be expanded from 200 to 2,000 agents.

More rehabilitation centres would also be built by the Social Welfare Ministry.

The opium harvest in the source area is reported to be exceptionally good this year, about four times more than last year's 200 tons. NAB/AFP

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG CONTROL CHIEF PLANNING SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN

BK230736 Bangkok POST in English 23 May 81 p 20

[By the Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun will go to Chiang Mai today to start a concerted campaign against the flow out of the "Golden Triangle" of heroin from a record crop of 600 tons of opium. As chairman of the Narcotics Control Board, he will later visit Burma, Malaysia and Singapore to obtain close cooperation in an intensified drive. He is prepared to combat all forces producing, manufacturing, transporting and trading in narcotic drugs.

Among suspected groups are minorities from Burma like the Shan United Army of Chang Chi-fu alias Khun Sa and certain sections of the Kuomintang Army irregulars whose bases like that at Tham Ngop in Chiang Mai are central distribution points on drug transit routes. General Prachuap is expected to move against elements from the Supreme Command stationed in the north alleged to have been involved in the narcotics trade.

While in Chiang Mai, he wants to find out why the superiors of Police Colonel Niranawit Ayawuthikun, superintendent of the Logistics Unit, Zone 3 Provincial Police, had not acted on the warrant for his arrest for alleged connection in the case of the recently seized 58 kilogrammes of heroin base at Liberty Hotel in Bangkok.

With Burmese cooperation, General Prachuap hopes to do something about the dozen or so heroin refineries along the common border. The opium from the poppy crop in the "Golden Triangle" areas bordered by Thailand, Burma and Laos--is transformed into heroin to facilitate smuggling. He has also taken steps to control the flow of acetic anhydride, a chemical vital for heroin manufacture, into the country.

He believes that without the Burmese Government's cooperation nothing effective could be done about halting the narcotics trade. When he goes to Rangoon, he will do so with the reputation of having been responsible for the capture of Lo Hsing-han, then opium kingpin of the "Golden Triangle," and handing him over to the Burmese authorities. General Prachuap was then director-general of police. The Burmese Government was interested in Lo as a major rebel leader and he was sentenced to a long prison term from which he was only recently released.

In Malaysia and Singapore, General Prachuap will discuss with their officials ways and means of intercepting narcotics en route through their territory to the United States, Europe and other markets.

General Prachuap believes that he has an efficient, honest and tough assistant in Police Major-General Phao Sarasin, secretary-general of the office of the Narcotics Control Board.

While in the north, he will inspect the crop substitution projects assisted by the United Nations and designed to encourage the hilltribes to stop growing poppies. The bumper crop this year is reported to be successful, due to favourable weather conditions. Most of the "Golden Triangle" opium will come from areas of north Burma under control of the Burmese Communist Party which is reportedly trading in the drug for income to finance its activities.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

55 KILOS HEROIN SEIZED--Bangkok, May 13--Thailand today announced its biggest drug seizure in years--55 kilograms of heroin base worth millions of dollars on the street. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) said its agents had seized the drug and arrested four Thai nationals outside a hotel here yesterday. [Text] [Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 14 May 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED--Buenos Aires, 20 May (TELAM)--The police have killed two drug traffickers in a confrontation in the Barracas neighborhood and seized 2 kilograms of cocaine early this morning. The police are trying to identify the dead. [PY281850 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 20 May 81]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Salta, 21 May (NA)--The police have arrested Julio Sergio Flores, Argentine living in Yacuiba, Bolivia, and Isabel Martinez from Salta and seized 1 and 1/2 kilogram of cocaine base. [PY281850 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1503 GMT 21 May 81]

CSO: 5300/2346

BAHAMAS

BAIL REFUSED, FINES LEVIED IN DRUG SMUGGLING CASES

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 May 81 p 11

[Text] Magistrate Shirin Edun yesterday refused bail to three Cubans, a Colombian, a Brazilian and a Dominican, all charged with being in possession of 140 bags of marijuana.

The men were apprehended aboard a 60-foot vessel, Cabrerita 2 in waters off Billy's Island near Western Andros on May 4, by members of the HMBS Inagua, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Jackson Ritchie.

The men were represented by Nigel Bowe. Charged were Gregorio Feliciano, 42; Mario Santos, 47; Ramon de la Rans, 31; Efraom Marquez, 42; Antolin Medero, 30; and Perby Mosquera, 39. The case was adjourned to May 21.

Court Prosecutor Dorothy Davis argued against bail on the grounds that the men would not readily return for trial if given bail, and because of the amount of drugs involved in the case.

Mr Bowe submitted that the grounds set forth by the prosecutor were not good enough as there was no evidence to support her objections. He said his clients were entitled to bail as the fact that others had not returned in similar circumstances does not mean that his clients would not return.

They were further charged with being in possession of dangerous drugs with intent to supply.

Three foreigners who appeared before Magistrate Shirin Edun Tuesday, pleaded guilty to being in possession of 39 bales of marijuana on April 27 with intent to supply and were each fined \$10,000 cash or 12 months in prison.

Pleading guilty were Israel Pancheo, 24; Gregorio Jose, 33; and Indalesio Iglesias, 28. A fourth person, Elizabeth Ramires, 20, charged jointly with the men, pleaded not guilty and was dismissed from charges.

The two Colombians and two Cuban Americans were taken into custody by HMBS Abaco on Monday in the vicinity of Turtle Rocks, southeast of Bimini. The HMBS Abaco was under the command of Sub-lieutenant Roger Rolle. They were aboard the Great Pretender, a 35-foot Concorde yacht.

CSO: 5300

BARBADOS

STIFFER DRUG PENALTIES SOUGHT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL FORDE

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Drug offenders in Barbados may soon have to face stricter fines and penalties.

Substantial increases in penalties for those who engage in illegal trafficking, exporting and cultivation of drugs, forms part of what Attorney General Henry Forde yesterday described as his two-pronged approach to the drug problem.

Mr Forde, who is also Minister of External Affairs, was addressing the Crime Prevention Panel at the Asta Hotel yesterday.

Mr Forde said that he intended that penalties for these offences should be as severe as possible. Existing penalties, he noted, made no distinction between the trafficking, exporting and growing of drugs and those people who may only use "small amounts of the drug."

A summary charge, Mr Forde stated, should carry a penalty of not less than \$100,000 with a period of imprisonment of not less than two years. This is compared to existing penalties of a \$2500 fine and or 12 months imprisonment for a summary charge.

The other part of the two-pronged approach included a public relations educational programme. Mr Forde said that he had advised Cabinet that the Narcotics Act should be amended to provide for an advisory panel to carry out such functions as the establishment of an educational programme, directed particularly at young people warning of the dangers of drug abuse.

The panel would also monitor the growth of non medical use of drugs and take administrative and other steps to reduce the availability of such drugs. The establishment of proper facilities so that those affected by the misuse of drugs may obtain advice and procure proper facilities for their rehabilitation and after care will be another of the functions of the panel, Mr Forde stated.

In addition, the panel would encourage cooperation between professional and social services which have a part to play in dealing with the social problems connected to drug abuse.

Mr Forde noted that he believed that the drug problem in Barbados was controllable. He said that the Police Force had stepped up its detecting methods and pointed to the increasing use of police dogs.

The Barbados Police Force, he said, were also working in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies in North America, Britain and France to control the movement of drugs.

The Caribbean islands were being used as a transit area for drugs to North America and Europe, Mr Forde pointed out.

He said that although softer drugs, as well as the hard drugs passed through the islands, there was no significant evidence that hard drugs were being peddled or used in Barbados.

CSO: 5300

BELIZE

BRIEFS

DEATH OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS--Belmopan, Belize, 13 May (AFP)--Two unidentified U.S. citizens were burned to a crisp today when their single-engine plane crashed north of Belize. Authorities believe the plane was being used to carry drugs, it was reported here today. The plane's registry number was N10. Other light planes have crashed in the country's northern region in recent months under similar circumstances. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0501 GMT 14 May 81 PA]

CSO: 5300/2341

BOLIVIA

ANTIDRUG YOUTH MOVEMENT ASKS UN AID

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 May 81 p 3

[Text] The Antidrug Youth Movement has requested UN support for the drive undertaken by the Bolivian Government against the drug traffic.

Juan Valverde Dominguez, chairman of the movement in question, has sent a letter for that purpose to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general. He begins the letter by saying that the Antidrug Youth Movement learned from cable dispatches that in the neighboring country of Bolivia, the government has declared "a state of national emergency" and appealed to the United Nations to deal with the drug traffic, feeling that in that country it has assumed proportions amounting to a "public calamity."

The note adds that it has been suggested that the United Nations could cooperate with Bolivia by providing technical advice and supplying emergency funds whose administration, along with the actions to be undertaken, could be coordinated with the United Nations together with the national government and in close cooperation with those countries which are suffering from the same problem.

The letter concludes by asking the UN secretary general for full support by that international organization for the Bolivian proposal. At the same time, the Antidrug Youth Movement commits its efforts to the attainment of such a greatly desired end in order to free man from such a terrible scourge, contributing by that means to the peace, freedom, and development of peoples.

Congratulations

Separately, that same organization headed by Juan Valverde Dominguez has sent congratulations to Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the republic, on the determined actions undertaken by his government to deal by every possible means with the drug traffic. The congratulations were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Bolivian Embassy in Peru.

The note of congratulation refers to the message issued by Gen Luis Garcia Meza in which he declared the state of national emergency and his appeal to the United Nations to deal with the drug traffic.

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CSO: 5300/2329

BOLIVIA

NATION'S UN REPRESENTATIVE PLEADS FOR EMERGENCY FUND

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 May 81 p 8

[Text] The Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations, Fernando Ortiz Sanz, has told ECOSOC's Social Commission that "if a well-paying demand for this vice did not exist, Bolivia and its native population would not be confronted with any problem at all." He made the statement as the commission was discussing the problem of the drug traffic.

He began by explaining how Bolivian natives have used the coca leaf as a food supplement for centuries, pointing out that the trouble begins "when decadent social groups from certain industrial communities that are rich and call themselves civilized begin to demand the cocaine required by the vice, thus opening up for that narcotic a criminal and powerful market that provides many billions in hard currencies for dealing in drugs."

He said that is where the flow of substantial funds begins, and it makes criminals of a few Bolivian citizens who are disposed to take advantage of the situation in cooperation with international agents. He said that was the background that moved Bolivia to participate in the 25th General Assembly with reference to the drug traffic and to support Resolution 195, which was approved by consensus.

He said, "After that, certain extremist organizations tried to involve the good name of my country and its government in a crude organization of complicity with the international drug traffic." He added that in February he requested UN support so that the world organization would cooperate with Bolivia in combating the clandestine production of cocaine and replacing coca with other crops.

He referred to the official overture made to the United Nations by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stressing that request and asking for support for the Bolivian president's statement. He also insisted that a special emergency fund be established for carrying out actions aimed at eliminating the drug traffic in Bolivian territory. At the same time, he reported on the actions undertaken by the Bolivian Government and its armed forces, which have made it possible to dismantle factories, arrest dozens of individuals involved in the criminal activity, and confiscate important documents concerning the drug traffic.

He added that the armed forces have occupied coca-growing regions and started to enforce the new laws controlling the trade in coca leaves. He said that international

organizations such as the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency are present as observers in that drive.

He appealed to the compassion of the representatives, asking them to understand the Bolivian situation. He pointed out that the country, left to its own resources, is struggling alone against the production of cocaine and its trafficking, and he asked the United Nations to "express itself with concrete and effective emphasis concerning the case being presented by my government."

He said he was fulfilling a duty by alerting the international community, and in particular Latin America, to the danger involved for all peoples if it ignores a threatening situation which destroys mankind's moral values through drug addiction and threatens the political and juridical organization of nations through the corruption and bribery that are spread by the drug traffic.

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CSO: 5300/2329

BOLIVIA

GARCIA MEZA: CONFISCATED COCAINE TO BE SOLD ABROAD

La Paz HOY in Spanish 8 May 81 p 9

[Text] The president of the republic announced yesterday that cocaine confiscated from drug traffickers in this country will no longer be incinerated; instead, it will be stored in the vaults of the Central Bank pending its sale in countries that manufacture pharmaceutical or chemical products.

Gen Luis Garcia Meza announced his government's decision while talking to the press about the operations to repress the narcotics traffic and discussing the progress of measures aimed at normalizing relations with the United States.

On the latter subject, he said that in accordance with the memorandum sent by the U.S. Government, a complete report is being prepared on the campaign undertaken by the armed forces against the drug traffic and the results achieved so far.

He explained that the document includes details concerning factories where cocaine is produced as well as information as to the discovery of storage places, the seizure of vehicles and light aircraft, and the confiscation of dollars, which will be turned over to the prosecutors of the various departments [political subdivisions] where the operations took place.

He said that cocaine will no longer be burned, but deposited in the vaults of the Central Bank--because it, too, is money--and when the time comes, it will be traded with countries that produce pharmaceutical and chemical materials.

11798
CSO: 5300/2329

BOLIVIA

GOVERNMENT'S NARCOTICS STAND ANALYZED

PY262356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 22 May 81

[Report by Andres Soliz Rada]

[Text] La Pas, 22 May (AFP)--Political analysts indicated here today that the decision of Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza to withdraw the armed forces from the fight against drug trafficking, which was implemented 48 hours ago, is apparently another type of pressure on the U.S. Government in order to achieve the normalization of the U.S.-Bolivian relations.

They also believe that the military regime is in a position to demonstrate that control of the production and commercialization of illegal cocaine in the country is practically impossible without the help of the armed forces.

Regarding this subject, it was recalled, according to the Drug Enforcement Agency, DEA--the U.S. organization that controls drug trafficking--that the international Mafias circulate approximately \$1.6 billion in Bolivia, which is equivalent to almost double the country's exports.

In addition, it must be taken into account that these Mafias have a powerful infrastructure that includes airplanes, helicopters and paramilitary groups with great firepower. This is the reason why the army emerges as the only institution that can oppose such a powerful organization.

This was one of Garcia Meza's main reasons when on 13 February he justified the participation of the armed forces in the belief that only the army has a national organization that is capable of deploying to any part of the national territory.

Now that the chief of state has decided that the army will return to its specific functions, it is estimated that the high-ranking Mafia chiefs, most of whom are fugitives, could begin to operate again in the country to the extent that they did 2 years ago.

According to sources close to the DEA, although some military officers continue to be accused of being accomplices of the Mafia, the results of the campaign that the armed forces carried out for 3 months and 8 days against the drug traffic have been considered positive.

- According to impartial observers, the repression in this field was so evident that there is now a deep economic recession in the country, especially in Santa Cruz Department where the most important drug traffickers had installed their general headquarters at the beginning of Gen Hugo Banzer's government (1971), according to the newspaper EXCELSIOR of Mexico last April. The newspaper recalls that one of the most important figures in the drug traffic, surnamed Razuk, held the post of prefect of Santa Cruz Department during the Banzer regime.

- Another version that began to circulate throughout the country refers to the fact that the president ordered the withdrawal of the armed forces at the express request of the young officers of the army, who presumably warned about the erosion that the institution is suffering in the campaign.

- Although it was reported today that the fight against the Mafia will continue through the National Directorate of Dangerous Drugs, it is known that this directorate lacks the indispensable resources for a fruitful effort.

- Garcia Meza had maintained that the sacrifice being made by the armed forces in this repressive campaign has not been duly understood by the consumer countries, which refused to cooperate with Bolivia in the anti-drug work.

- Other sources believe that the CIA even helped to expand drug trafficking in the country in order to internationally impair the image of the Bolivian armed forces, in view of the risk that the armed forces had the intention of assuming very strong nationalist positions, such as occurred with the military government of Alfredo Ovando and Juan Jose Torres.

- Regarding this subject, it was reported at the end of last year that members of the U.S. military were captured in the area of Chapare, in the center of the country, who were involved in drug trafficking. One of them died in an armed confrontation.

- One must now wait and see whether this pressure that has been applied by Garcia Meza will make U.S. colleague, Ronald Reagan, more sensitive to the Bolivian problem.

CSO: 5300/2336

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

WITHDRAWAL FROM ANTIDRUG FIGHT--La Paz, 22 May (TELAM)--The president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has explained the reasons why the armed forces have been withdrawn from the fight against drug trafficking, asserting that the institution cannot confront any longer what he termed an international mafia. He stressed that there are many factors that determine the erosion of the armed forces, among them, the unequal fight against the drug traffic, because, he added, we are up against the international mafia. He showed his surprise and vexation regarding the fact that no country would cooperate in the fight against the drug traffic, a fact that we have noted. He recalled that the armed forces have as their mission looking after international peace and preserving national integrity, but that in any case that they are always alert and ready to fight any illegal activity that tends toward breaking the peace and calm in Bolivia and in that case, he added, we will always defend the people. Finally, he announced that the UN is cooperating in the fight against drug trafficking and that it has sent a delegation to Bolivia that is currently coordinating the activities of the fight against drug trafficking. [Text] [PY270100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 23 May 81]

COCAINE FACTORY--The police have reported that a cocaine factory has been discovered in Pampa Grande, Santa Cruz Department. The police did not provide any information on how much cocaine was seized. [PY141705 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 May 81]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS KILLED--La Paz, 4 May (AFP)--Four Colombian drug traffickers and a Bolivian security agent were killed today in Santa Cruz during a police raid. The dead Colombians are: Jaime Cairo Velasco, Jaime Rodriguez, Ignacio ce Jesus and Mary Quinteros. It was reported that the drug traffickers were linked to paramilitary groups in Santa Cruz. [PY071814 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 5 May 81]

CSO: 5300/2336

BRAZIL

SHOOTING OF BOLIVIAN UNRAVELS SOUTH AMERICAN DRUG CONNECTION

Bolivian Shot in Boqueirao

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 May 81 p 12

[Text] An armed attack on Bolivian Carlos Antonio Fernandez Mejia, age 41, on highway BR-101 near Boqueirao in Silva Jardim may signify the beginning of the dismantling of one of the routes linking the South American cocaine market with Europe and the United States. This theory was expressed by Commissioner Walterson Botelho and narcotics bureau agents who are investigating the case. They discovered that Mejia was lying when he gave his version of the attack and forced him to tell at least part of the truth.

According to the police, the attempt to kill him "was not made by two unknown persons he had picked up on the Rio-Niteroi bridge but rather by a taxi driver, Jose Luis Pereira de Almeida, 26 years old, known as Magal, who had disappeared. According to what the police ascertained, this driver received cocaine from Jocilvo Inacio Vilela, or Manolo, aged 36, who had in turn received it from the Bolivian. Majia denied any dealings in drugs but strangely left Rio de Janeiro disguised and was recently seen in Corumba, Mato Grosso do Sul.

As for Manolo, he was caught red-handed at his home in Rua Domingos Ferreira in Copacabana with counterfeit dollars and was taken to the Federal Police Regional Superintendency where he was booked and arrested.

The Attack

During the night of 5 April, Bolivian Carlos Antonio Fernandez Mejia, divorced and residing in Santa Cruz de La Sierra, Bolivia, was shot in the head and one of his arms alongside the BR-101 highway by the couple, Manoel and Maria Jesus Fernandes. Taken to the Darcy Vargas Regional Hospital in Silva Jardim, he repeated three times his version of how he was attacked. He said he was attacked by two men to whom he had given a ride and had lost \$10,000 and also his car, an Alfa Romeo. The police of the 27th precinct doubted the version given by Mejia and, shortly thereafter, narcotics bureau agents entered the investigation.

In the deposition he made last week at the Narcotics Bureau, Mejia related that he had landed at Rio's International Airport on Saturday, 4 April, and, having previously telephoned taxi driver Jonas Apolinario Fernandes in Rio from Bolivia, was driven by Jonas to his home in Rua Monte Alegre in Santa Teresa where he spent the

night. Mejia said that he was accustomed to coming to Brazil frequently to buy machines, equipment, automobile parts and clothing and had made a total of 10 trips from October 1980 until April of this year.

In view of all this traveling, he said, he had decided to buy the Alfa Romeo, license plate OR-3960; since the car needed repairs, he had left it with Magal who had been recommended to him by Jonas. He explained that he had met them at the Othon Palace Hotel in Copacabana where they had gone to pick up passengers. Mejia also said that in March he had given Jonas written authorization to sell his car, since he had already authorized Magal to do so and had obtained no results.

Majia also related that in January, for the fourth or fifth time, he had given Magal 350,000 cruzeiros to deposit in a savings account in his name but had later discovered that the deposit had not been made.

He arrived on 4 April to look for Magal and, with Jonas' help, found him in a house in Pedra de Guaratiba. Here Mejia took back the car and asked Magal to return his money; Magal replied that the money was in Vitoria in Espirito Santo and that it would be necessary to go there to get it.

On Sunday, 5 April, they left in the Alfa Romeo at 1830 hours, and Majia said he was surprised when Magal appeared accompanied by a dark-complexioned youth with a large mustache and about 23 years old. Reluctantly, he said, he agreed to let the youth go along. According to Majia, upon their arrival in Silva Jardim, the vehicle began to misfire and ended up stopping. He got out of the car and opened the hood to see what was happening when he heard the first shot and knew he had been wounded; by instinct he slid to an embankment, at the same time hearing seven or eight more shots.

Majia asserted that the two disappeared taking with them a suitcase containing \$10,000 and a certain sum in other foreign currency. The Bolivian said he positively did not know Manolo.

Cocaine

However, Commissioner Walterson Botelho and Inspector Nelio Machado have another version. According to them, everything indicates that the Bolivian's destination was not, in fact, Vitoria but one of the area's farms where he allegedly had a laboratory for refining cocaine. In the Alfa Romeo in which Majia, Magal and the youth were traveling there was also half a kg of cocaine and more than 1 million cruzeiros. This car was allegedly being followed at some distance by another Alfa Romeo, navy blue, which belongs to Magal and which the police believe was being driven by Jonas himself, considering that his wife, Lucia Geralda de Paula, aged 28, intended to make a deposition to the effect that he was not at home on the Sunday on which the attack occurred.

In the opinion of the police, Magal and the others allegedly "pulled a fast one" on the Bolivian (deceived in the sale of drugs), and to free themselves from the accusations and charges he was making decided to kill him. Still on the highway after having shot Mejia, the two got into the blue Alfa Romeo and abandoned the other car. The latter was examined by the Silva Jardim experts and police who found nothing. In the second examination made by the experts searching for traces of drugs, the

police found hidden under one of the seats a shoulder bag containing \$10,000, a passport, an identity card, a driver's license, a gun case and a certificate of title of a Maverick he claims to have purchased in Corumba and licensed in Santa Cruz de La Sierra.

The police said the capture of Magal will make it possible to confirm this version, and Magal will be brought face to face with Majia, if he does not escape from Brazil.

Arrest Confirms Drug Route

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 12

[Text] In making his deposition before Commissioner Sergio Vigorito at the Narcotics Bureau, drug trafficker Jose Luis Pereira de Almeida, or Magal, aged 26--arrested evening before last in the Jabour district--confirmed that Bolivian Carlos Antonio Fernandez Majia rounds out the South American drug connection, passing cocaine to Brazil and certain European countries, such as Italy. After disclosing that Mejia uses a number of passports and aliases (like Antonio Videla and Antonio Fernandes Videla), Magal denied having tried to kill him a month ago in Silva Jardim and stressed that he, on the contrary, was threatened with death by the Bolivian.

Magal, who says he is presently unemployed (he is a taxi driver), advised that he does not have a permanent residence, but the police believe that he resides in Rua Euclides da Rocha in Copacabana.

8568

CSO: 5300/2321

BRAZIL

FORMER POLICEMAN POSSESSING COCAINE ARRESTED IN BOTAFOGO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Zacarias Goncalves Rosa Neto, former member of the Military Police [PM], aged 29, was arrested late Saturday evening at the Morro Dona Marta in Botafogo; in his possession were 43 bags of cocaine and a loaded 7.35 caliber Baretta pistol. He was accompanied by Carlos Eloy Martins, also aged 29, armed with a Smith and Wesson pistol having a caliber of 9 mm, and Luis Carlos Ribeiro Seixas, aged 28, who had two bags of cocaine.



Left to right: Luis Carlos, Zacarias Neto and Carlos Eloy

Zacarias, charged with assault and expelled from the PM in 1977, confessed to Commissioner Joao Fontenelle of the 10th precinct that he had been trafficking in cocaine in the Zona Sul [South Zone] after receiving the drug from trafficker Pedro Ribeiro through his "middlemen": Carlinhos, Taico and Batata. He was assisted by Eloy who had already served 3 years in prison for possessing and using cocaine. Luis Carlos Seixas said he was an addict.

The arrests were made by Lt Sergio de Paula of the Second BPM [Military Police Battalion] during a raid on the hillside settlement. Accompanied by four soldiers, the officer decided to ascend the hill at night; he found the three individuals in question in a clearing taking part in a game of "ronda" with other men who succeeded in escaping. According to the PM members, all were armed.

The former military policemen and Carlos Eloy were already winning more than 3,000 cruzeiros; they did not resist arrest. Zacarias said that early yesterday morning he allegedly sold cocaine to addicts in the Zona Sul. He had already been arrested a few months after being expelled from the PM, charged with theft; he was serving in the 18th battalion in Jacarepagua.

Weaponry

Working as a salesclerk at a store on Rua Dias Ferreira, Carlos Eloy told the commissioner he had won the American pistol in a game of "ronda." The weapon is almost new and uses special ammunition.

"A weapon of that type is not easily found. I shall try to trace its origin. Only a few policemen in Rio use or know a pistol of that type," the commissioner said.

At the precinct Joao Fontenelle tried to obtain information from those arrested about the 15 prisoners who escaped early Saturday morning from Polinter and, especially, if any vagrant had purchased the machine gun stolen during the flight. The former military policeman and Carlos Eloy said they knew of no "new people" who had arrived at the shantytown. Nevertheless, the commissioner intends to intensify his investigation of the area.

"Those who escaped have no money and are desperate. They will try to sell the weapon (machine gun) and can do this only in places where drug traffic exists or bank robbers are hiding out, for they are always without money."

The commissioner also said that through the seizure of a pistol the police sometimes discover a large cache of weaponry in the possession of criminals.

8568
CSO: 5300/2321

BRAZIL

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER DENIES TIE WITH 'RED FALANGE' GROUP

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Apr 81 p 11

[Photo appeared in O GLOBO 9 Apr 81 p 13]

[Text] Jorge Antonio Batista de Oliveira, or Jorge Bola, arrested as a drug trafficker, denied yesterday during questioning at the First Criminal Court of Duque de Caxias that he was in any way involved with the so-called "Red Falange."

According to Narcotics Bureau agents, Jorge Bola, accused of trafficking in marijuana on a large scale, had the following items at his home at the time of his arrest on 4 April: more than 10 kg of marijuana, 4 weapons--a 32-caliber revolver, a 38-caliber revolver, a 9-mm Luger and a 6.35 Luger--as large quantity of cartridges of various calibers and a supermarket bag containing 1,292,247 cruzeiros.

Jorge Bola stated emphatically to Judge Nilza Bittar that the weapons were his property but that the marijuana did not belong to him and was not in his house as the police had claimed. With regard to the money, he said that 800,000 cruzeiros belonged to his father and the rest had come from discotheque dances he put on during weekends at Baixada clubs for which he collected 30 to 40,000 cruzeiros per show.

At this point of the interrogation the judge noticed a contradiction, for, during the investigation, Jorge had reported a break-in at his residence at the end of December and said that the intruders had carried off his equipment, making it impossible for him to earn money. The judge wanted to know how he had managed to add almost 500,000 cruzeiros in such a short time, without working. Jorge said he had another source of income--the purchase and sale of gold.

Although he denied any and all involvement with the so-called "Red Falange," Jorge said he knew Eli Schmidt, pointed out as treasurer of the gang. He alleged that his relationship with Schmidt was due solely to the fact that they are neighbors.

Another contradiction was in relation to a certain Joaquim who, the police say, is Jorge's main source of drugs. Jorge denied knowing him, but the judge showed him a clipping from his diary in which--on page 20--it was written "Joaquim, 25 kg--100,000 cruzeiros," which, according to the police, is the record of a payment for 25 kg of marijuana.



Trafficker "Jorge Bola" and material seized

Jorge claimed that Joaquim was an employee of an auto-parts firm in Caxias, that 25 was the kilometer number of Via Dutra where he lived and that the notation of 100,000 cruzeiros "was an error" on his part:

"In truth, it should read 1,000 cruzeiros and it refers to the purchase of a 'formula one' steering wheel in Joaquim's store."

8568
CSO: 5300/2321

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

BORDER SHOOTOUTS DENIED--Yesterday in Manaus the Federal Police denied that any armed conflict had occurred--with dead and wounded--between international drug traffickers and the Peruvian police on Brazil's border with Colombia and Peru, as reported by the news media of Lima and Bogota. According to Lima's daily newspaper, LA PRENSA, there is an ongoing struggle in the Colombian city of Leticia to be the cocaine traffic center. Ivo Americano, superintendent of the DPF [Federal Police Department], indicated in Manaus that 4 months ago an officer of the Peruvian Army, while leading a river patrol on the Solimoes River which separates Colombia and Peru from Brazil, died during an exchange of gunfire with a group of traffickers "but without causing major consequences for the border's security and order." Moreover, a police source asserted that skirmishes of that type between cocaine traffickers, smugglers and the police are common "but do not go so far as to transform the area into a battleground." Colombian and Peruvian traffickers are making Leticia in Colombia, Islandia in Peru and local settlements along the Solimoes and Javari rivers their preferred operating sites. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 81 p 19] 8568

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS' ARREST--Yesterday morning in Morro da Mangueira drug traffickers Geraldo da Silva Soares, Claudionor Bezerra, Denilson Rosa Garcia and Airton Heves, or No, all 18 years old, were arrested after they had broken into a shack, raped two young girls and exchanged gunfire with soldiers of the Fourth Military Police Battalion. One of the traffickers, Geraldo, received a bullet in the left knee and was treated at Souza Aguiar Hospital. The police confiscated four bags of cocaine from the gang; and at the 17th precinct the traffickers said they were "only middlemen (black marketers) for a trafficker named Laerte." The group, led by Geraldo, had invaded a shack and, after having chased two laborers away, had raped M and J, both 17 years old and fugitives from Santos Dumont School in Ilha do Governador. The laborers, fearing reprisals, had disappeared and called the police; when the patrol, headed by Sergeant Valter, arrived in Rua Icarai, it was fired upon by the traffickers. Geraldo and No were armed with 38 caliber revolvers and kept up the exchange of shots with the police until they ran out of ammunition. At the 17th precinct, M and J told Commissioner Jorge that they had fled from the FUNABEM [National Child Welfare Foundation] school a week ago. The former is from Ouro Preto and left home a little more than a month ago; J, also from Minas Gerais, is from Palma and arrived in Rio at about the same time. They related that they had fled from the school Sunday evening and that, after climbing over the wall, had been given shelter by construction workers close by. The following day they had been taken to Bonsucesso and from there had continued to Mangueira where acquaintances of their families live. The commissioner took the two girls to the juvenile court and J protested saying she was afraid to return to Santos Dumont School after having fled. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Apr 81 p 13] 8568

CSO: 5300/2321

CHILE

THREE PERUVIANS ARRESTED IN ARICA WITH COCAINE

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 22 Apr 81 p 10A

[Text] With the detention of three Peruvian citizens attempting to bring into this country 3 kilograms of pure cocaine, personnel of section OS-7 of the Carabineros, based in Arica, have succeeded in arresting a total of 15 international traffickers, at the same time confiscating 11 kg of cocaine, in the first 4 months of this year.

The Peruvians, arrested while they were transferring the cocaine, which was 96 percent pure, were identified as Eucebia Cristina Morales Virueta, 52 years old, living at Deustua 828, Tacna; Agripina Chura Ramirez, 32 years old, living at Veintiseis de Mayo 25, lot 16, Tacna; and Romulo Turpo Alanoca, 27 years old, living in La Victoria, block 12, lot 19, Tacna.

To apprehend the three persons named above, who are well known in the drug trafficking world, officers of OS-7 in Arica shadowed them for 3 months until finally, on the evening of 16 April, the three were arrested on Calle Juan Noe at the corner of Colon and Calle Rodriguez at the corner of Colon at the very moment that they were carrying the 3 kg of base paste which was then to be transported to Santiago to convert it into hydrochlorate and send it to the United States.

Together with the narcotics seized, a Chevrolet Malibu automobile was placed at the disposition of the Second Criminal Court of Arica. The automobile, with Tacna license number AK-3046, was the one in which those arrested were carrying on the traffic between Tacna and Arica.

Jose Wong Prepared the "Base Paste"

The persons arrested told the arresting officers that the base paste was of unusual purity and that it was prepared in the Bolivian area of Puno by the Bolivian citizen Diego Mamani Mamani. However, as a result of subsequent investigation, it was determined that the processor and brains of this organization was the well-known naturalized Bolivian narcotics trafficker, Jose Wong Carvacho.

Wong Carvacho was arrested by officials of OS-7 in 1974 when he was surprised with cocaine in the parcel he was carrying in Valle de Azapa. Despite the substantial amount of evidence against him, the authorities were not able to prove fully his participation in drug trafficking. Consequently, he was released and deported in a few days.

He immediately moved to Bolivia, where he adopted the name of Diego Mamani Mamani, under which he has operated for the last 7 years, directing the traffic between Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and the United States, the final destination of the hydrochlorate, where it is sold.

In the hands of OS-7 investigators is a variety of evidence leading them to believe that this person has established his "general headquarters" in the vicinity of Puno, where he buys coca leaves from native residents.

Through a process which Wong knows perfectly well, the coca leaves are converted into "base paste," which, by various ways, is clandestinely brought into Chile.

5170

CSO: 5300/2309

CHILE

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, DRUG CONFISCATED

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 17 Apr 81 p 47

[Text] Two habitual criminals and the truck driver were arrested by officers of the Fifth Brigade for the Investigation of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. They seized 2.4 kg of hydrochlorate of cocaine.

According to the police reports the detained persons were Pedro Waldo Alvarez Grimaldi, 51 years old, a businessman, on file as a drug trafficker; Jorge Lillo Guerra, 44 years old, with a record of the same crime; and Fernando Calderon Calderon, 34 years old, the driver of the truck, with no previous criminal record. They were noticed by the detectives at a meeting held in Santiago. At the meeting it was decided how to sell the narcotics provided by a Peruvian citizen, who is presently a fugitive.



Pedro Alvarez Grimaldi, Fernando Calderon Calderon, and Jorge Lillo Guerra were arrested with 2.4 kg of cocaine.

When they were arrested, Lillo Guerra confessed that in Arica he met a Peruvian who turned over to him the 2.4 kg of cocaine for sale in our country. In this way Lillo contacted Alvarez Grimaldi, who normally operated in Santiago, and to whom he sent the drugs in the truck which Calderon was driving, with Arica license number AJH-17.

According to the statement of the persons arrested, they indicated that they thought they would make more than 7.5 million pesos and that this was the first step toward new operations which they even thought of extending to the international level. With

this in mind they counted on the assurance provided by the Peruvian that he was able to pass over the Tacna-Arica border as many kilograms of the drug as they could sell.

With the capture of the three Chileans who were members of the band, the police succeeded in a few months in breaking up almost totally the connections which the international mafia of narcotics traffickers had established in our country, confiscating laboratories, arresting the chemists and, finally, cutting all the connections they had developed.

The 2.4 kg of cocaine, as well as the persons arrested, were turned over to the 16th Criminal Court of Santiago.

Lack of Evidence?

While the Investigations Brigade was announcing the arrest of this group, it was learned that the Fourth Chamber of the Court of Appeals had ordered the release of Irma Makuc, accused by the OS-7 office of the Carabineros of being the boss of an international traffic in drugs being shipped to the United States.

On this occasion the uniformed police pointed out that Irma Makuc was one of the Chilean contacts of the international narcotics traffickers and that, arrested at the same time with her was the most famous Chilean chemist, capable of achieving a level of purity near 100 percent, Filiberto Olmedo Rojas. Nevertheless, the appeals court considered that at the trial of these two persons their roles as initiator, accomplice, or concealer of the drugs was not sufficiently proved.

For this reason Irma Makuc was released on bail while the investigation takes its course. In this respect, it turned out that officers of the Carabineros had returned to work on the case to gather further evidence which could be put at the disposal of the courts by the State Defense Council, which is a part of the proceeding.

Finally, on this same point, the police reiterated that, in spite of the arrest in the last few months of various bands of narcotics traffickers, the problem in our country continued to be a minimal one, in comparison with other nations. "Chile," it was stated, "is more a place of transit for the drug, since its consumption is insignificant."

5170
CSO: 5300/2309

PANAMA

BRIEFS

LARGEST-EVER DRUG HAUL--A Colombian identified as Alfonso Quintero Morales was under arrest today in connection with a drug traffic having a value of over 80 [as published] million balboas--the highest single haul ever confiscated by Republic of Panama authorities. Nine thousand kilos of a drug known as methaqualon, said to be stronger than LSD and costing over 9,000 balboas per kilo in the black market, are involved. Authorities will give no further information pending completion of their investigation. [Text] [PA211435 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 20 May 81 p A-1] Mariner, S.A. and Delsa Y Lasso are under investigation in connection with the recent confiscation of 9,000 kilos of a drug known as methaqualon having a value of \$90 [as published] million in the black market. Several shipments arriving from Europe were consigned to the free zone, where they would be repacked for shipment to Colombia. [Text] [PA211435 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 21 May 81 p A-A]

CSO: 5300/2340

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

DEPORTATION OF VENEZUELAN--Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Saturday
(CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago will deport nine of 10 Venezuelans charged on
Wednesday with possession of illegal drugs, immigration Department officials
said. The charges against them were dismissed when they appeared in court on
Thursday and only two of the 11 accused, Gabriel Velasquez, who was here legally
was fined TT\$1 000 and Colombian Oswald Jose TT \$240 for possession of a small
quantity of cocaine. The nine Venezuelans, including two women, are to be
deported this weekend. [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English
10 May 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

NARCOTICS POLICE TEAM MAKES BIG HEROIN FIND

Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 5 May 81 p 10

[Text] Every month two tons of heroin are transported across Iran; and 416 kilograms of heroin have been discovered and seized by the Sixth Team of the Anti-narcotics Bureau, which is headed by Colonel Ne'matollahi.

Colonel Bakhtegan, chief of the Antinarcotics Bureau of the Police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed this subject at a briefing meeting on this matter which was held at the office of this bureau in the presence of Col Vahid Dastegardi, chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran and reporters from newspapers and the Radio-Television Department of the Islamic Republic.

Colonel Bakhtegan, after announcing this information, described the factors in the increase of smuggling as many problems, such as: "The situation in neighboring countries; lack of controlling their borders; Afghan refugees; the problem of unemployment; the imposed war; and the involvement of police and gendarmerie personnel in this war."

After that, Colonel Ne'matollahi, head of the Sixth Team of this bureau, regarding this matter, said: "On the subject of combatting narcotics, it is not that we have not taken any measures so far but indications show that smuggling and consumption of narcotics have increased, and I am warning the world that humanity is in danger --a great and deadly danger--and that if the problem of narcotics is not confronted in a serious and constructive manner during the next 20 years, the big countries will have to allocate funds equal to their large budget of armaments to combat narcotics and treat their addicts."

Colonel Ne'matollahi then added: "If they seize a few centigrams of, let us assume, heroin from a person, and they execute him in public; this is not a constructive solution to the problem but it is only a struggle with a result."

Then Colonel Ne'matollahi said: "Our officials made this big find from four Baluchis over a period of 4 months by using completely secret tactics, to discover and seize it. Of course, due to professional considerations, we are excused from mentioning the tactics we used regarding this seizure. This shipment was seized in two occasions and at two places--one haul weighing 240 kilograms, and another weighing 176 kilograms."

Regarding the monetary worth of this shipment, Colonel Ne'matollahi explained: "The value for the importers of this shipment, which is completely pure, is 6,000 million rials, and on the consumer market heroin of this purity is worth 20 billion rials. And if impurities are added to it (as they usually are), its value would be more than 30 billion rials."

In conclusion, Colonel Ne'matollahi stated: "It had been planned for a part of this shipment to be consumed in this country and the rest of it to be exported."

At the end of this meeting, Colonel Ne'matollahi told our reporter in an especially confidential manner that more than 2 tons of heroin are shipped from Iran every month to the countries of Europe and America, and this is really a tragedy for us.

CSO: 5300/5577

IRAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLER'S ARREST--According to a central news unit report, officials of the anti-drug squad have announced that an international smuggler possessing more than 2 kilograms of heroin was arrested during street operations. A search was carried out in his house and car and 5 kilograms of heroin was discovered. This person is one of the biggest international smugglers, who imported narcotics into our country through Afghanistan. [LD280610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 27 May 81]

HAMADAN DRUG ARRESTS--According to a central news unit report, the Hamadan provincial police anti-narcotics squad yesterday succeeded in arresting a gang of heroin manufacturers and peddlers in the city after a series of pursuit and reconnaissance operations. Hamadan police officers succeeded in seizing 2.14 kilograms of pure heroin and 6.5 kilograms of a powder which they suspected might be heroin from the house of a certain ('Ali Charkhchi). Eight people were arrested. [Text] [LD280610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 81]

FIRUZABAD POPPY PLANTATIONS--The Firuzabad governor, with the help of citizens and revolutionary organizations, has destroyed a number of poppy plantations during the past 2 days. [GF281255 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 27 May 81]

POLICE NARCOTICS SEIZURES--The public relations office of the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that police anti-narcotics officers from 21 April to 21 May were able to discover more than 486 kilograms of heroin, about 8 kilograms of opium, 1.5 kilograms of hashish and more than 10 kilograms of other types of narcotics. [LD290155 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 May 81]

OPIUM SHIPMENT SEIZED--According to a report by the PARS news agency, the personnel of the Zahedan gendarmerie company this morning discovered 412 kg of opium dross extracts in a truck that was heading for Mashhad. The seized narcotics had been packed in 62 packets and placed underneath the driver's cabin of the truck. According to the report, so far two people have been arrested in connection with this. [Text] [LD311024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 May 81]

SHIRAZ DRUG HAUL--The antidrug squad of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guards has recovered 25 kg of opium from Qalat Village. Three persons were arrested. Some 740 grams of heroin were recovered when four other persons were arrested. [GF021818 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 81]

DRUG SEIZURES--Personnel of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran managed to seize more than 2,434 kg of opium, more than 17 kg of heroin and 70.961 kg of hashish from smugglers during the period 21 April to 21 May. [LD070328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 6 Jun 81 LD]

NARCOTICS DISCOVERY--Quoting the officers of the gendarmerie company of Torbat-e Heydariyeh, the Central News Unit reports that the officers of Kameh Post discovered 69.5 kg of opium in a van which was traveling from Zahedan to Mashhad. According to the same report, the driver and the passenger of the car were arrested. The Khorasan region gendarmerie reports that the personnel of Kameh Post also discovered 34 kg of opium in a secret compartment in the floor of a Zhian which was traveling from Zahedan to Gorgan. Three people in the car were arrested. [Text] [LD080336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 81 LD]

DRUG EXECUTIONS--According to a report by the Central News Bureau, by a verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court in its battle against narcotics, 10 drug traffickers were declared guilty of being corrupt on earth and were sentenced to execution for dealing in narcotics and causing disorder in the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Excerpt] [LD040428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 81 LD]

DRUG ARREST--According to the Central News Bureau, the gendarmerie personnel discovered 92 kg of opium in a Peykan van, driven by Ashraf 'Ali Kheoeri, and handed over to the judicial authorities. Also, last 21 April-21 May, 34,960 kg of opium, 12,880 kg of opium juice, 718 gr processed opium juice, 733 gr of hashish and 979 gr of heroin were discovered in Hamedan provincial towns by security officers and handed over to the office for narcotics' supervision of the province. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 3 Jun 81 LD]

CSO: 5300

ZAMBIA

REPORTED DAGGA SMUGGLERS ARRESTED IN LONDON, SWAZILAND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 May 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Airways divisional manager for finance Mr Litebele Nyumbu and Indeco chemical engineer Mr Gordon Kaonga have been arrested in Swaziland and London respectively for allegedly smuggling dagga there.

Mr Nyumbu's arrest was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday by the airline's spokesman who said he was held at the weekend but declined to give details.

He said there was not much the airline could do because Mr Nyumbu was in Swaziland on holiday and not on company business. He could not say where in Swaziland he was arrested.

Sources said Mr Nyumbu was scheduled to go to Britain for further training.

They said Mr Nyumbu appeared in a Manzini magistrates court yesterday and was released on a K100 bail. Manzini is the second largest city in Swaziland.

The arrest of Mr Kaonga at Heathrow airport about 12 days ago was confirmed by a top official at Freedom House.

An Indeco spokesman declined to comment but said Mr Kaonga was on leave.

Indeco sources said Mr Kaonga wrote to his supervisor recently to tell him about his predicament and when he was likely to appear in court.

The sources said Mr Kaonga was being groomed for the management of the Chipata bicycle plant.

Police in Lusaka said they had not received reports of the arrests but a spokesman at the Zambian high commission in London said he had been ordered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lusaka not to say anything on the matter.

There was no comment from the ministry yesterday.

ARNOLD RAPHAEL reports from London that Mr Kaonga, 33, has been refused bail. It is understood he has not asked for consular access by the Zambian high commission. Legal aid has been granted.

Several further weekly appearances before the magistrates are expected before customs investigators complete enquiries.

Should Mr Kaonga be committed for trial before judge and jury, the case will be heard at Reading Crown Court.

For the moment, Mr Kaonga is held at Brixton prison. It is believed he has been visited by members of his family.

Searched

It is alleged that Mr Kaonga had 9.5 kilos of herbal cannabis worth about K15,000 in street value terms.

It was allegedly discovered when his luggage was searched during a spot check when he was passing through the green "nothing to declare" channel in the customs hall at the airport following his arrival from Lusaka.

Some years ago there was a spate of drugs smuggling cases from Eastern Africa. But today the emphasis has switched to West Africa.

At one time Kenya was the main source of soft drugs smuggled into Britain, but customs officers working in close cooperation with their Kenya counterparts smashed a ring operating out of Nairobi airport.

Mr Kaonga faces serious charges and the possibility of a three-year jail sentence under the Importation of Drugs Act, but in relation to other seizures with street values of more than K1.5 million, his is considered a modest haul by the customs drugs squad.

In 1976 three Zambians were jailed in London for trafficking dagga. Two of them were brothers.

One of them was a Zambia Airways employee based in Nairobi who was jailed for three years.

CSO: 5300/4951

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Austrian border guards have seized 10.1 kilos of heroin worth over 60 million schillings that was discovered in an automobile at the Yugoslav-Austrian border checkpoint of Spielfeld. The driver, 24-year-old Yugoslav citizen Rafet Mahrami, was arrested. He was to have taken the heroin from Turkey to Vienna. [AU021859 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/2339

CANADA

POLICE DRUG WARS CHALLENGED FOR 'CREATING TOUGHER PUSHERS'

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 4 May 81 p A14

[Article by Tim Padmore]

[Text]

The professor and the cop squared off.

The arena was a conference on drug abuse sponsored by Simon Fraser University. The issue: is drug law enforcement a waste of time?

Jerome Skolnick, professor of jurisprudence and social policy at the University of California at Berkeley, argued that history proves enforcement backfires on the enforcers.

In response to police pressure, drug dealers become more sophisticated, users remain undeterred and the police themselves are subject to more violence, he said.

Sgt. Wayne Blackburn, officer in charge of undercover drug operations for the RCMP, said efforts to stem the drug flow in Canada have worked. He cited as evidence the drastically reduced quality of the street heroin available in Vancouver.

"We've held down the number of identified users and we've knocked down the quality of the (heroin) cap."

Skolnick said B.C. has been repeating the patterns of law enforcement of the U.S.

All "reasonably neutral" studies have concluded that enforcement does not work, he said. "It has not only not put a dent in the problem, it has actually worsened it."

Strict laws to control drug use stem not from professional optimism that they will solve the problem, but from political expediency, he said. "Drug enforcement has a positive image . . . and drug users are notoriously disorganized as a political force."

Enforcement can have unexpected consequences, he said. For a time New York police blitzed small-time dealers with a "buy and bust" policy — an undercover heroin purchase followed by an arrest. The result was a rash of violent assaults on officers.

Blackburn acknowledged in an interview later that it is difficult to measure the effect of enforcement.

"It's like standing in the middle of the Fraser River with a net waiting for the salmon to come. You might catch three salmon, but all you can say is 'the salmon are running.'"

In his talk to the conference, he outlined the Canadian drug situation as he sees it.

● **Heroin.** Although supplies are tight now, authorities are anxiously awaiting what appears to be a bumper crop from southeast Asia. The so-called Golden Triangle produced only about 160 tons of opium in each of the last two years because of drought, but production this year could approach the 1,600 tons produced in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, he said.

● **Cocaine.** A recent undercover operation in Toronto involved a deal to buy \$9 million worth of the white powder. The suppliers didn't bat an eye, he said.

Although about two dozen arrests were made, the ringleader is safe in Colombia, "almost invulnerable" because of his enormous cocaine-based wealth.

● **Marijuana.** "I understand it is quite popular in Canada." Parliament is expected to discuss marijuana law in the next couple of months, he said, and may well move the marijuana statute from the Narcotics Act to the Food and Drug Act — presumably with softer penalties.

● **Hashish.** This potent resin taken from cannabis plants is the staple recreational drug in Ontario and Quebec, he said.

● **LSD.** Popular in high schools, "the availability is unbelievable." But the "bad trips" associated with the drug in the early '70s don't seem to be occurring, he said. "They're not jumping out

of windows and as a result it's now being accepted."

● **Amphetamines.** The stimulants are widely used in Ontario, where "motorcycle organizations" manufacture and distribute the drugs.

The policeman gave a hint of his personal philosophy in answer to a question from his audience.

Before moving to Ottawa, he worked with the Surrey detachment and often counselled parents whose children were involved with drugs. Asked to justify the drug laws, he said children should be told: "We expect you to do something with your life besides sit in a corner and get stoned."

CSO: 5320/22

CANADA

MARIHUANA SMOKERS FIND LEAST LENIENCY IN ALBERTA

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 16 May 81 p 5

[Article by Jeff Sallot]

[Text] As a percentage of their population, here's how the provinces rank from highest to lowest in the number of persons charged and convicted of simple possession of marijuana: Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec.

For those convicted, here's how the provinces rank for the granting of discharges, from the lowest to the highest: Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Prince Edward Island. (Source: A comparison of statistics compiled by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health and Welfare Canada.)

EDMONTON — Marijuana smokers in Alberta face the toughest drug law enforcement procedures and sentences in Canada.

As a result, thousands of young Albertans caught with small quantities of marijuana will go through life with criminal records that they might not have if they lived in another province — records that could limit job prospects and bar travel to many countries, including the United States.

However, there have been some recent moves by senior police officials in Calgary and Edmonton and a decision by the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench that may in time produce a more lenient approach to cases of simple possession.

"Edmonton is the bust capital of Canada," says Raymond Wintonyk, spokesman for the Edmonton chap-

ter of the Canadian Association to Liberate Marijuana (CALM). And the most recent statistics compiled by the federal Bureau of Dangerous Drugs suggest that he is right.

As a percentage of provincial population, there are more people convicted of simple possession of marijuana in Alberta than in any other province. In 1979, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 4,310 convictions for simple possession. The conviction rate is almost double the national average.

Alberta's provincial court judges rarely grant discharges, the lightest sentences possible for first-time violators. Discharges mean that the offender is not saddled with a criminal record. While almost half of those found guilty of simple possession receive discharges in Ontario's courts, fewer than 3 per cent receive discharges in Alberta.

Typical sentences for first offences in Alberta are fines of about \$150, which are higher than in other provinces, says Charalee Graydon, chairman of Student Legal Services at the University of Alberta.

Easy for police to make arrests

"It's pretty easy for police to bust a bunch of teen-agers for marijuana possession. Just go anywhere where kids hang out and you can make busts all day long," says James Brimacombe, a criminal defence lawyer in Edmonton who's also worked as a federal drug prosecutor.

Pot smoking is so common among young people that police can use simple possession charges to control rowdies in parks, pinball

arcades and other teen-age hang-outs. Some Edmonton police acknowledge that marijuana busts have been used in response to complaints by business proprietors that boisterous youths are loitering near their establishments.

In a typical month about 80 per cent of Edmonton's marijuana possession charges are laid by uniformed constables on the beat rather than members of the drug squad, who focus their attention on the traffickers in the more dangerous drugs.

The public attitude toward marijuana has changed in most parts of Canada even though the federal Government has yet to deliver on a promise to move marijuana offences from the comparatively strict provisions of the Narcotic Control Act to the Food and Drug Act, which carries lighter penalties.

This softening of attitudes has been slower to occur in Alberta, and most provincial court judges still treat simple possession as a serious offence.

A 16-year-old who was caught by Edmonton police with a plastic bag of homegrown marijuana stuffed in his underwear was fined \$100 for a first offence and was sternly lectured by a provincial court judge last week.

"It's time that you grow up and start living by the law like the rest of us," the judge said. "If you appear before these courts one more time on a drug charge there's only one way you're going, and that's to jail."

Simple possession charges, which many people consider minor, are costly to prosecute and are clogging the courts, says Inspector D. A. McCloskey, the officer in charge of the Edmonton police drug squad.

These factors led him to issue a directive to all members of the force last month asking them to use common sense and discretion in marijuana possession cases.

"You can't tell policemen not to enforce the law. But maybe if there are very small quantities involved, like a butt of a cigarette, they shouldn't charge the individual. It's like liquor offences. If it's a bottle of beer you seize it or pour it out, but you use discretion about charging the person."

The Calgary police officially adopted a similar approach last year, and the number of possession charges in that city is starting to drop.

Several defence lawyers said that Alberta's provincial court judges appear to be much more conservative than judges elsewhere. "Why? You're really asking for a psychological analysis," says Sheldon Chumir, a civil liberties lawyer from Calgary.

"The judges don't like you telling them what's being done in Ontario or other jurisdictions. So you ask for discharges a few times and you get shot down in flames and then you stop asking," says David Haas, the director of Legal Aid for Northern Alberta.

Mr. Haas said that when he used to practice law in Ontario, there was a good chance of getting a discharge for a client if it was a first offence, the offender was a young student, and "you could keep him out of his freaky clothes when he comes to court."

But not in Alberta. In a case last year a provincial court judge who had refused to grant a discharge said that to possess marijuana was to support organized crime. In a similar case another judge said "the pattern of sentencing in this community at this time is contrary to a disposition by discharge."

The sentences were appealed and discharges were granted by the Court of Queen's Bench last December, with Mr. Justice Virgil Moshansky saying that if a youthful first offender with an exemplary personal background is caught with a small quantity of marijuana he should receive a discharge.

As Mr. Justice Moshansky's decision becomes more widely known within the legal community and among the lower court judges, there probably will be more discharges granted, says John Webb, the Calgary lawyer who won the appeals.

C. A. Kosowan, the Chief Judge of the Provincial Courts, says there are difficulties in some cases in which a person might be considered for a discharge but doesn't know that the procedure exists.

First offenders often plead guilty

First offenders who have not obtained legal counsel often appear in court and plead guilty and expect a fine, he says. When the judge asks what they have to say for themselves they won't try to explain the circumstances nor will they give judges information about their personal character.

"The kids know the standard tariff fine and they just want to pay up and get out of there quickly. . . . People get up there in court and they freeze. They don't know what to say, what factors a judge considers in sentencing. A lawyer does, but you can't make people consult a lawyer," Mr. Haas says.

Although he strongly opposes legalization of marijuana, Insp. McCloskey believes a young first offender convicted of simple possession shouldn't have a criminal record for life.

"I've had people (who were convicted of possession) come back to me years later and say they never realized how their record would make it difficult for them to get jobs or even travel to the United States because of their teen-age hijinks."

U.S. officials say possession of marijuana is a crime that routinely bars entry to that country. Special waivers can be granted in some cases, but the person has to make application and produce court records showing that it was a first offence and that the quantities were small.

And an offender can't say on job applications that he has not been convicted of a crime unless he was granted a discharge. A discharge is a technical finding of guilt but no conviction is registered, so the job applicant can truthfully say he has no convictions.

CANADA

MARIHUANA SAID LOSING 'PRESTIGE' WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 81 p 5

[Article by Roswitha Guggi]

[Text]

The use of LSD, hashish and other drugs is increasing in Ottawa and elsewhere as young people look for more kicks and prestige than marijuana provides, a youth drug worker says.

Don Smyth, youth programs supervisor for Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc. of Toronto, told a workshop he's often told marijuana is "old hat."

Smyth said use of LSD has increased most noticeably in the past two years, but there's also more hashish, hashish oil and some "uppers"—amphetamines.

After the meeting, Smyth said marijuana use is still high and is usually the drug people try first before moving on to other drugs, like LSD.

Smyth's "educated guess" is heavy users represent eight to 10 per cent of high school students.

One reason for the switch to harder drugs is that students who use drugs to get attention can't get much prestige from marijuana because its use is so widespread and not seen as rebellious.

Also, the effects of marijuana can decrease over time because tolerance builds up.

Smyth was speaking during an all-day session on 'Living Without Addiction,' which attracted about 160 persons. The conference, held at Carleton University, was sponsored by the Ottawa Drug Concerns Group Friday.

He expressed concern that some students may be getting more than they bargain for—they don't realize the high potency of some LSD now appearing on the streets.

"I would say the most common question I'm getting now is about bad (LSD) trips," he said.

Some high school students at the workshop said drugs were widely used and easily available.

One youth said it's "98-per-cent easier" for young

students to get drugs than to buy a bottle of liquor.

A girl said "it's kind of a scary thing. It's getting carried away." The 19-year-old later said she herself smokes hashish sometimes, to have a good time and escape.

"You have to escape sometimes ... It's a difficult world ...

Smyth told the workshop more young people are taking drugs for just that reason—to escape—than in the 1960s, when drugs were used more for protest and for fun.

Smyth said one big predictor of drug abuse is whether parents abuse or misuse alcohol or prescription drugs.

But the most important predicting factor is whether there's a weak or disintegrating relationship between the student and his parents. Smyth said the key counterweight to peer influence was firm parental policy against drugs.

CSO: 5320/22

CANADA

BRIEFS

HEROIN CHARGES--A 26-year-old Port Alberni man has been charged with importing heroin worth nearly \$2 million at the street level. Robert Gordon Marshall, who appeared Tuesday in Richmond provincial court, was also charged with possession of heroin for the purpose of trafficking. Marshall was arrested Monday at Vancouver International Airport after Canada Customs officials and RCMP checked a man who had arrived on a flight from Bangkok, Thailand. A spokesman for the RCMP drug squad in Vancouver said police and customs officials searched a suspect and found about 113 grams of high-quality heroin concealed in the padding of his suit jacket. That quantity would be worth about \$250,000 at the wholesale level and about \$1.8 million if diluted and sold at street level, the police spokesman said. A court spokesman said Marshall was remanded to appear in court May 1 at 9:30 a.m. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 29 Apr 81 p A21]

NEW HEROIN USERS DECREASE--Vancouver (CP)--What was once a flood of new heroin users in British Columbia has shrunk to a trickle, according to statistics released at a drug abuse conference. John Russell, a member of the B.C. Alcohol and Drug Commission, told the conference that the number of new users identified by the federal Bureau of Dangerous Drugs was only 28 in 1979, the latest year for which statistics are available. By contrast, the number was 526 in 1975 and 1,249 in 1973. But alcohol consumption is double what it was 10 years ago, according to psychologist Ron Cutler. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION in English 2 May 81 p 4]

MONTREAL DRUGS SEIZURE--Montreal (CP)--A routine investigation of a van suspected of causing a hit-and-run accident in January led to the seizure of at least \$45 million worth of tranquillizer pills and powder, Montreal police said Thursday. The drug, 544 kilograms of diazepam powder and 900,000 methaqualone pills, were discovered in a series of raids after two uniformed Montreal policemen found a small number of the pills in the van Wednesday evening. Diazepam is sold in pill form as Valium. Methaqualone is also known as Quaalude. "There was enough powder to fabricate 100 million pills," said Detective-Captain Marchessault, head of the Montreal police drug squad. One man, 32, is to be charged with trafficking of a controlled drug and possession of a controlled drug for the purposes of trafficking. Marchessault said an investigation so far has shown the drugs were manufactured in a legitimate laboratory in Italy and were apparently shipped to Canada through Zurich, arriving in Canada at Mirabel Airport north of Montreal. "Although our investigation is still in its initial stages, it is possible that the drugs were stolen in Europe and then shipped here," Marchessault said. "We are checking to see who the receiver was." [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 81 p 12]

CSO: 5320/23

DENMARK

BRIEFS

DRUG ENFORCEMENT MEASURES URGED--Justice Minister Ole Espersen will soon announce a number of new measures against drug trade--measures that will include the role of the police in combatting drugs. He announced this at the question and answer session Wednesday in parliament, where the Progressive Party asked several questions in an attempt to find out about the drug trade in Christiania. Among other things, the party wants the attorney general's memorandum on narcotics to be withdrawn. The justice minister cited the Copenhagen chief of police's statement that there is now practically no trade in hard drugs in the free city, while the hashish trade has risen. "The police are prepared to combat all forms of drug-related crimes with all available means," Ole Espersen said. The Progressive Party complained that people apprehended with hashish for their own personal use can get off with a warning and proposed that the regulations be stiffened. The justice minister announced that he had no plans of changing the attorney general's memo which, among other things, deals with punishment for drug dealing. "I would like to emphasize strongly that a warning is also a legal measure and that possession of hashish is not legal, even for one's own use," Ole Espersen said. The justice minister also announced that the chief of police would inform various businesses, including pubs, in Christiania that they must abide by certain regulations. [Text] [Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 2 Apr 81 p 9] 9336

COURT STIFFENS DRUG SENTENCES--Once again the High Court of Ostre has shown that it views drug-related crimes more seriously than the municipal courts. This became most clear in connection with a North Zealand Hashish ring, but now three Copenhagen drug dealers have also discovered its stricter position. They each received an additional 6 months when the High Court sentenced them for selling heroin and morphine pills. The stiffest sentence--3.5 years in prison--was given to 37-year-old Lis Dunson. Tonny Sorensen, 23 years old, received 3 years, while 26-year-old Pavlos Merachtzakis received 2 years. [Text] [Copenhagen AKTUEL in Danish 1 Apr 81 p 5] 9336

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--With the arrest of four men and three women yesterday, narcotics police in Copenhagen have made a total "catch" of about 25 persons, all of whom are involved in an extensive heroin case. The gang, which is led by Greeks and Yugoslavs, is being interrogated behind closed doors and was first a subject of investigation by the robbery division of the Copenhagen Police Department. This was true because the police first got on the trail of the gang when they were clearing up several robberies involving financial institutions. During follow-up investigations, it became clear that the stolen money had been used to

purchase narcotics. "This is a very big case, but we are still unable to reveal certain details," Assistant Chief Michael Lyngbo of the narcotics division said. Five Danes, one Norwegian, and a Yugoslav appeared Wednesday in court, but it became known that the leader of the gang was from Greece. It is believed that for many years they have provided the Danish and Swedish drug markets with large quantities of heroin. [Text] [Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 2 Apr 81 p 3] 9336

RECORD NARCOTICS DEATHS--Narcotics deaths set a grim record in 1980. Even though narcotics police had anticipated a sharp rise, the actual number of narcotics-related deaths exceeded even the expectations of the police. "The total number of drug-related deaths was 166 last year compared to 125 in 1979," Superintendent P. M. Gauguin, head of the narcotics police, stated. "We had hoped that the number would not exceed 150. Even though there were 166 deaths, I would not say that we are surprised. We were prepared for an appreciable increase. Trends in recent years indicate that we should take this into account," P. M. Gauguin said. The increase in deaths is a strong indication that a rapid solution to the drug problem is needed. [Text] [Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 4 Apr 81 p 20] 9336

HEROIN SMUGGLER JAILED--Copenhagen. Yesterday in Copenhagen Municipal Court a 31-year-old woman was given a 3-year jail sentence for attempting to smuggle heroin from Holland to Denmark. The woman was arrested in West Germany in August with 230 thousand kroner and 6 thousand Dutch guilders cash in her possession. At the time of her arrest, she admitted that she had wanted to purchase 1 kilogram of heroin in Holland for resale in Denmark. She has been involved previously in drug trafficking. [Text] [Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 4 Apr 81 p 26] 9336

COURT REDUCES HEROIN SENTENCES--Aarhus. Yesterday at Venstre High Court in Aarhus, five Aarhus drug traffickers all had their sentences reduced in connection with the sale of heroin in Aarhus. The two men who were singled out as the ring leaders, Ib Anselm Sorensen and Poul Erik Hanse, 38 and 35 years old respectively, had their sentences reduced from 5 to 4 years in prison. It was the prosecution that appealed the decision of the lower court last year in the case against Ib Anselm Sorensen, requesting a stiffer sentence. The case involved the sale of 320 grams of heroin. Sorensen and 21 Jane Westerholm Jensen, who had her sentence reduced from 2 years and 3 months to 1 year and 9 months in prison, had resold the heroin in envelopes with at least 0.4 grams each at a price of 1,100 kroner a piece. Two others implicated in the case also had their sentences reduced. Thirty-year-old Torben Hermann-Nielsen had his prison sentence reduced from 1 year and 3 months to 1 year and a younger man had an 8-month prison sentence changed to a suspended sentence. [Text] [Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 9 Apr 81 p 21] 9336

CSO: 5300/2301

FINLAND

POLICE ARREST MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL DRUGS RING

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 7 May 81 p 10

[Article: "Smugglers of More Than 20 Kilos of Hashish Jailed"]

[Text] A gigantic drug smuggling attempt was intercepted with the cooperation of the Helsinki Criminal Police and Interpol; a man who concealed 21.5 kilos of hashish in a van was detained in Spain and two people who funded the venture have been jailed in Finland.

A 24-year old Finnish man, who was living in Sweden, was detained in Spanish Customs on 15 March. The police made the incident public only after locating the individuals who funded the venture. One of the individuals was jailed last week, the other on Tuesday.

The hashish, which was obtained in Morocco, was intended for markets in Finland. The fact that the largest amount of hashish ever confiscated in Finland was 11 kilos attests to the size of the current amount; the 11-kilo shipment was confiscated from two Germans in 1976 in the Port of Helsinki, states Torsti Koskinen, chief of the narcotics section of the Helsinki Criminal Police.

The value of the hashish shipment obtained this time would have been more than 600,000 markkas in the so-called wholesale market. Koskinen states: a kilo of hashish costs approximately 50,000 markkas in Finland. Sold in small doses, hashish commands a street price of 40--100 markkas per gram.

"The drug situation in Finland is relatively quiet at this time," states Koskinen. "Fortunately, the general public does not approve of drugs, the situation is under control."

"Even a Mule" Would Have Obtained the Hashish

The worker incarcerated in Spain operated only as a so-called mule in the smuggling attempt or as a carrier while others took care of the funding. The man agreed to be a mule when he was promised 3,000 markkas in "gas money" as well as a kilo of hashish.

The van used for the smuggling was obtained in Helsinki and the structural changes necessary for the smuggling were also made in Helsinki.

The mule drove the van by himself to Spain. The individuals providing the funding, two young men, drove to Spain in another vehicle by a different route.

From Spain the men continued in two cars to Morocco, obtained 21.5 kilos of hashish and concealed the drugs in the mule's van. The two individuals then returned to Spain to await the load of hashish, but the mule was apprehended at customs. The two individuals returned to Finland emptyhanded.

Known to the Police

Investigators in the narcotics section of the Criminal Police arrested the two funders in Finland, one last week and the other on Tuesday. The men have already been put in jail; one of the cases has already been heard in municipal court as a so-called suit in court called but postponed and the other will be brought to municipal court in the very near future.

"In addition to this, the narcotics section's man has been to Spain to interrogate the jailed individual there," states Koskinen. "Eventually, he will also be brought to Finland."

According to Koskinen the individuals providing the funding are "known to the police", but relatively unknown to the general public. Koskinen states that the smuggling attempt does not appear to be connected with any other criminal case and that it was probably the first attempt by the individual in question.

The narcotics police have confiscated both heroin and cocaine already this year in Helsinki, and the routes by which drugs are smuggled into Finland seem to be somewhat blocked. This most recent confiscation of hashish will help in keeping the situation quiet, states Koskinen.

10576

CSO: 5300/2327

NORWAY

JUSTICE MINISTER SKAU ADDRESSES POLICE ON DRUGS WAR

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Apr 81 p 56

[Article by Inge D. Hanssen]

[Text] "There is wide political unity regarding the use of all available resources in the fight against the evil of narcotics. Now the problem is to both find the proper solutions and to get the staff to do the job. Money alone does not solve the problems that we are facing. One of the initiatives the Ministry of Justice has taken is to place Nordic police agents in the countries where drugs are being produced and in the countries that are exporting the drugs to the Nordic countries."

Minister of Justice Bjorn Skau said this in a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN. Skau is very busy strengthening the cooperation between different countries in the fight against narcotics. When the Nordic ministers of justice meet in the month of June there will be a discussion about stationing Nordic police agents abroad.

"The Nordic countries should cooperate in this matter. The Swedish police have for some time had agents placed abroad, for example in Thailand, and the information that has been gathered in the export places has been very important. We have received valuable information that has led to good results in the search for narcotics in Norway," says the Minister of Justice.

Skau does not make a secret of the fact that in his view strengthened police forces and harder punishment are the means that should be used in the fight against the narcotics pushers. Therefore the government has decided to increase the punishments for serious narcotics crimes to 15 years in prison. "The Department has announced that there is no more money available to strengthen the narcotics section of the Oslo police office. An application for money for search equipment has therefore been turned down. Is this in agreement with the statement made by the minister that the police have to be given more support?"

According to the Minister of Justice, "Let it be clear that the Department has not turned down any such application. We have prepared a survey of the kinds of material and equipment needed in this area. We also have to realize that the narcotics section of Oslo has a larger number of positions than the cities that it is natural to compare it with, for example Stockholm and Copenhagen. Narcotics are no longer a problem typical only for the large cities and it is important to

strengthen the search all over the country. More positions have to be designed for the search for narcotics, and in order to accomplish this we may have to both strengthen the police force and to change some priorities. Money alone does not solve the problems that we are facing."

In the Department of Justice concrete actions will in the near future be proposed in order to solve the drug problems of the prisons. The introduction of completely drug-free institutions or drug-free sections within the institutions may be considered. This has been tried in Sweden and one would like to discuss it thoroughly with the Swedes in order to learn from their experience.

"We must not get into the situation where people risk becoming drug addicts in prison. It is also important to consider those who are employed within the prison system. Drugs within the walls increase the risks for the employees," according to Skau.

According to Minister Skau there is a need for a reevaluation of current legislation regarding narcotics. We may here find holes that need to be filled.

"Even if the police become strengthened it is not possible for the police alone to solve the drug problem. We have a collective responsibility and we must not sweep the problems under the rug. Information is a key word and may be one of the most important tasks in the times to come," says Minister of Justice Bjorn Skau.

9662
CSO: 5300/2319

NORWAY

POLICE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY TO BETTER COORDINATE DRUGS FIGHT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Olav Heltne]

[Text] The police efforts in the search for narcotics will become a priority, not only through an increase in staff but also to a large extent through an increase in the cooperation between the police offices. A meeting for police commissioners was recently arranged in Bodo as a means of making the fight against the narcotics evil more efficient.

Narcotics crime is not limited to one police district. According to the chief of the narcotics section of the Oslo police office, Arne Juuse, the internal information within the country and the information between different countries are very important. Huuse and his colleague Bjorn Heggelund of the Criminal Investigation Department are the leaders of the central police organisations that will, in both tactical and a technical way, support the national police offices in the search for narcotics. The narcotics meeting was conducted by administrative chief Herman Berger of the Department of Justice. At the opening of the meeting he talked about the existing support arrangements for the narcotics search.

Attorney General Magnar Flornes informed about the legal matters pertaining to the narcotics search and what methods are allowed. He also indicated clearly that police efforts in the fight against narcotics will become a higher priority.

"But since police resources are limited, it is necessary to do what is possible to use the available resources as efficiently as one can," says administrative chief Berger.

Police inspectors Heggelund and Huuse informed about these resources and possibilities. The international cooperation in the narcotics search is coordinated by the Criminal Investigation Department.

The narcotics section of the Oslo police office supports the local police offices with technical and tactical investigations and searching.

Police inspector Heggelund emphasizes that a traditional search is not enough in the fight against the evil of narcotics. New approaches are important especially in the cooperation between the different offices. A close and fruitful cooperation is now established.

The police commissioners are responsible for their districts as in the case of traditional crimes, but narcotics cases may go into neighboring districts or to other parts of the country. This is one of the important reasons why extensive and good cooperation is especially important in the search for narcotics.

"But regardless of the effectiveness of the police and the Department of Justice, they cannot solve all the narcotics problems. Therefore, during the meeting the kinds of demands that can be made on the Department of Justice in this area were discussed. The health care and the social welfare systems have their extensive tasks and problems in this area, and it is important to recognize the different work fields and not to overestimate the roles and the possibilities of the police," said administrative chief Berger.

9662
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NORWAY

POLICE BREAK UP HEROIN GANG, SEIZE 30 GRAMS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] A married couple from Baerum and two young men were taken into custody by the police after they caught them Monday night with 30 grams of heroin in an apartment in Baerum. The police surprised the five individuals who were staying in the apartment and found the drugs within a short time. No efforts were made to hide the heroin whose trade value was close to 300,000 kroner in the illegal market.

One hundred thousand kroner in cash was also found during the search. This is income from heroin trade according to the police. The police believe that several people are involved, but it is unclear whether or not more people are expected to be arrested. A woman who was arrested at the same time as the four people in custody was released afterwards.

Police agent Petter Bjork of the Asker and Berum police station revealed that the four individuals are arrested for breaking paragraph 162 of the penal law about professional narcotics crime through illegal possession and drugs trade. The married couple was taken into custody for 8 weeks in the interrogatory court of Asker and Baerum, while the two men from Oslo and Baerum were taken into custody for 4 weeks.

According to the information given to AFTENPOSTEN the police have sought the arrested individuals for some time.

9662
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NORWAY

ARCTIC TOWN TROUBLED BY INCREASE IN NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Apr 81 p 24

[Interview with police inspector Truls Fyhn, date not given]

[Text] A completely normal Monday evening in Tromso. Nasty weather, streets almost impossible. Still--full of young people in the center of town. We go into a few discoteques. Full there, too. We see nothing of the rumored sale of drugs that according to our sources is supposed to take place openly in these places. But there are a lot of young people in jeans with more or less foggy looks. A girl of 18 looks almost in a coma. She is lying on the table. Finally she slips down to the floor. No one pays any attention.

This is the situation:

- All available drugs are sold.
- All the city's junior high schools are faced with the problem.
- Only the Oslo police have more narcotics cases underway.
- Tromso got the first and largest cocaine case.
- There are many hundred--perhaps a thousand--hashish smokers in the city.
- 179 young people under 29 sought a place to live last year under social criteria.
- 272 young people last year were more or less "steady" with the probation officer.
- All instances--from the police and school to the probation officer call out a loud warning against HASHISH.

"Long ago we got good proof that all available drugs are sold here. People travel south and come back with the drugs either on the plane or in the car through Sweden and Finland. We know little about the extent of traffic by car. In 1979 we took the initiative in a meeting with representatives for customs and police in Sweden and Finland to study this traffic. We will have another meeting in April," Police Inspector Truls Fyhn said in Tromso to AFTENPOSTEN.

He directs narcotics investigations in the city and has 3 policemen engaged in this work full time.

[Question] "In an interview in AFTENPOSTEN recently, the Chief of the Narcotics Police in Oslo, Arne Huuse, said that 'in Tromso the misuse of drugs is disturbingly great, and the users are younger and younger.' Does this agree with your observations, Inspector Fyhn?"

[Answer] "Yes, we certainly have a problem. In northern Norway, we are quite certain that Tromso stands out. I have not looked to see how many sentences have been passed in the large cities in southern Norway, but there are some indications that we have the most. Only the Oslo police have more narcotics cases to analyze than we do."

[Question] "Surely the police have some idea why this is?"

[Answer] "A large part of the explanation must be that the city has a tremendous number of young people in the age in question, and many of them are out of work. Another factor is the bad living conditions many young people have."

[Question] "To what extent are the mails used for sending narcotics? And how are packages checked?"

[Answer] "To a very great extent, the narcotics distributors use the mails for their deliveries. The customs office here in the city has finally received a narcotics dog, and it checks the foreign mail quite often. But domestic mail is most often what is used for narcotics deliveries, and the tragi-comic thing is that the Post Office has been rather reluctant to let the narco-dog check the domestic mail. This will now be brought up in a central meeting."

[Question] "How serious is the situation?"

[Answer] "I would call it alarming. We have a growing problem that gives grounds for continually greater concern. For us, the situation is such that if one wants to make the police effort effective against narcotics, there is only one way: more people must be made available. We have made a maximum use of the possibilities we have at the station. We cannot shift any more people from the beat or other sections and put them in narcotics. Today we have three detectives who do nothing else, but we have work for many more. We have enough supplies and equipment, and nothing more along this line is necessary."

[Question] "What can be done to get more people?"

[Answer] "It must be accomplished by earmarking new positions for narcotics research. This is what happened the last time we got a new position. The department gave it to us so that we could hire a fellow worker in the office, and in this way, we have freed a policeman. Also, there is a lot of work that can easily be carried out by office personnel, so there is a hidden reserve here."

[Question] "How young are the drug users in Tromso?"

[Answer] "It is beginning to be a long time since we realized that all the junior high schools have this problem, and this means that the concern is for the 13-14 age group. In this connection, there are continual opportunities for contact between the school authorities and the police, and something that is most remarkable for me is how uncertain the schools are on how the problems should be solved. The counselors, for example, always get into conflicts because they have information the police want. Also, I think that the school's position--now I am not thinking of the duty not to divulge confidential matters--has changed considerably. Earlier, the schools would even be in an illegal situation because the matter was something they wanted to handle themselves. In the serious situation we now find ourselves in, the schools come to the police and ask for help."

[Question] "Is it just as easy to get drugs in Tromsø as in Oslo? For example, is it possible to buy drugs in the school area?"

[Answer] "Yes, we know that it is. First and foremost hashish, but the whole range is on the market in the city. We have no information that indicates that anything harder than hashish is sold at the schools. In many ways, it was an illustrative example of what is happening here that we had the first and the largest cocaine case in Norway. The Frenchman who came here almost conducted a cheap sale when he introduced the stuff."

[Question] "What about heroin? Do you know if it happens that heroin is mixed with other drugs to make young people addicted without them realizing what they are getting?"

[Answer] "It has been a long time since heroin was registered for the first time, but we have not made any confiscation. What we know is to a great degree based on undercover work, and on whatever else we get to know in the field. We have no information that indicates "sneak addiction" as it happens in Oslo. It is absolutely horrible to read that heroin is proffered in open cola bottles. This is so frightening that it can hardly be described."

[Question] "How large do you estimate the user group to be, and where do you think the greatest danger lies?"

[Answer] "There are many uncertainties connected to the question of how large the group is. But it is quite clear that it is a matter of hundreds. It is quite possible that we have 1,000. Up to now, we have had 2 cases of narcotics death, 1 in 1979 and 1 in 1980. Last year, 52 people were convicted--most of them for selling. But unfortunately, I think I can say that if we close up one channel, others take over. I have the impression that the supply lines are so extensive, we will have to find an important source to uncover them."

[Question] "In my opinion, the greatest danger is hashish. I am mortally afraid of the spread it has had, and one of the most upsetting things in this is the tendency for special acceptance that is being discussed more and more. We seize every opportunity to oppose this tendency, for beyond all doubt, most, by far the most, people who go over to harder drugs have begun with hashish."

[Question] "Do you see a sudden turn for the worse in the situation that the narcotics in Oslo are talking about?"

[Answer] "No, we do not see the same jump in the development. Neither does the probation officer. In this connection, I wonder if people are sufficiently aware of a situation that must have significance for the evaluation, namely that Oslo has received a narcotics squad of over 80 people. This is more than most police stations have in total. The section was recently completed, and it is quite clear that it must produce results. When there is an impressive increase in cases and in confiscation, I think one should make the effort to ask whether this could be connected to the fact that the effectiveness is so much better. There is no doubt that we police are rather strong and unified in our opinion, and if one is not sufficiently aware of the situation from the mass media, one can easily go wrong. Much is written about narcotics, and the stuff is the subject of much interest. We have discussed internally in our local area how we shall attack it. We do not wish to give any exaggerated presentation of the situation, and we do not want the people to keep on sleeping and think that everything is all right. A somewhat practical middle path is necessary."

9124

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SWEDEN

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN COUNTRY-WIDE NARCOTICS SWEEP

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Apr 81 p 16

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Hundreds of drug pushers have been detained or arrested in connection with raids made throughout the country in recent weeks by provincial narcotics squads. Several prosecuting attorneys and investigators DAGENS NYHETER has talked with say that cannabis use is spreading like wildfire.

At present, about 30 drug pushers have been arrested in Oskarshamn and Kalmar, district attorney Jan Lonngren of Oskarshamn said.

Recently large quantities of cannabis and amphetamines have been smuggled by way of Southern Europe and Denmark to Kalmar and Kronoberg Provinces.

"When police began surveillance in Oskarshamn, it quickly resulted in the apprehension of drug sellers in all levels of society. They have sold drugs openly or in their homes. Some of them are substitute teachers and several are students who have financed their trips to buy drugs with student loans. At present, 16 have been arrested, 8 are in custody, and additional arrests are expected," Inspector Ake Karleman of the Kalmar Province narcotics squad said.

"We see no end to this investigation and I would not be surprised if the number of arrests increases to about 100--people who have sold drugs to others in relatively large quantities," district attorney Lonngren said.

Earlier this year, police broke up a large ring in Kiruna where about 40 people were apprehended. Police there have evidence that several hundred high school pupils have used drugs.

Police in Gavle have discovered extensive drug abuse, where pushers have sold pipes to teenagers that were filled with hashish and ready to smoke. Drugs have been sold more or less openly. Charges will be brought against nearly 100 drug pushers.

Extensive drug investigations are underway in several small towns in Malardalen. Police know, for example that large quantities of cannabis have been smuggled from Lebanon and sold in Strangnas, Eskilstuna, and Vasteras.

A common thread in all the investigations is that most of the drugs come by way of Denmark to Malmo and Stockholm. According to all indications, there are large stockpiles of cannabis in these two cities.

9336
CSO: 5300/2298

SWEDEN

OFFICIAL SAYS CUT IN CUSTOMS FUND TO HURT DRUGS WAR

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Apr 81 p 43

[Excerpts] "Several more million in appropriations to the customs service will not stop drugs from pouring in over Sweden's borders."

This was stated by the minister responsible for such matters in this country, Staffan Burenstam Linder. The statement not only points to an incomprehensible and outright frightening ignorance of the facts themselves, but--what is worse--it expresses a cynicism and indifference of a type that we once thought was dying out in this country.

Regrettably, the customs service and thus the customs surveillance is under the Department of Trade which, according to all indications, is devoid of knowledge in matters of surveillance. Where, then, are we to seek advice? Certainly not from the heads of the customs service, who advised the minister of trade to give up completely.

Sweden is not the only country in an economic crisis and must save at all costs. There are countries all around us in the same predicament.

It must be admitted that other factors have contributed to giving Sweden a unique position with respect to drugs. There is, on the one hand, the so-called criminal justice system, which in its lofty humaneness is incapable of changing drug pushers, but rather in the long run stimulates their activity, and, on the other hand, there are the authorities who in their narrow bureaucratic way have allowed the phrase "bodily search" to retain an interpretation from the thirties, when narcotics and related crimes were a completely unknown phenomenon. This interpretation has literally tied the hands of customs officers, to the benefit of drug smugglers. Let the drugs "pour in," Mr. Minister!

Actually, the minister of trade is correct in his statement. It is only his reasoning that is so faulty.

A custom service that through the years has been given an ever increasing work load because of steadily increased traffic, new tasks that according to legislation are to be carried out "within the framework of available resources," loss of personnel, legislated reductions in working hours, etc.--because of all this, miracles cannot be expected from several additional million, regardless of what priority the customs service places on combatting smuggling.

Thus, the problem is to start doing something about the sins of omission committed over a number of years, during which the role of the customs service in combatting drugs was more or less neglected.

The watchword in several countries is to use the customs service to meet smugglers at the border and even outside the boundaries of the country. This requires a strong customs service with both personnel and material resources. This creates respect and achieves what is called a preventive effect: the difficulties involved in smuggling increase, along with the risk of being caught.

To be sure, the idea is not to have the country's borders crawling with customs officers. The primary task is to see that officers are present at all ferry landings and at all customs points to the extent needed to be able to speak at all of customs supervision.

9336
CSO: 5300/2298

SWEDEN

POLICE OFFICIAL REPORTS WIDESPREAD DRUG USE IN KIRUNA

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Apr 81 p 11

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] "Drug abuse among school children and unemployed youth in Kiruna is so widespread that it has amazed us," criminal inspector Lennart Lundkvist of the Kiruna Police Department said.

"Several hundred high school students have used or are using narcotics of some form."

"Under interrogation with about 60 young people, some have laughed at us and said:

"Two hundred drug users? Between 500 and 1,000 is more like it!"

It was in mid-December when parents, teachers, and recreation leaders began to call the police and ask for help in stopping the sale of drugs. At first the surveillance squad of the Kiruna Police Department did not believe matters were as bad as those making the complaints maintained.

After the New Year's holiday Inspector Lundkvist and his eight colleagues on the squad decided to conduct thorough surveillance to see if there was any truth to the reports.

"We were amazed. Young people were apprehended in droves and we had to request help from the provincial narcotics squad in Lulea. All other surveillance activity was put aside. Soon 30 people had been apprehended. Thirteen were placed under arrest, 9 of which were released. Four have been convicted--one of them an American citizen who arrived here at the end of last year with 2 kilograms of hashish."

Charges have been brought against two others, charges have been requested against a third, and two others have been declared arrested in their absence.

"All levels of society are represented in the investigation and the drugs that have been in circulation have been purchased primarily in Stockholm. The drug users include those who have injected amphetamines sniffed heroin, smoked hashish, and used cocaine. We have found bags with traces of cocaine in many places. Some drug users have also admitted that they have regained their senses and quit using cocaine."

"The drug users include unemployed youth--as you know we have a high unemployment rate in Kiruna--and they have gathered at each other's homes during the daytime when their parents were away."

"Considerable quantities of narcotics have been sold in Kiruna, but we have not confiscated any," Inspector Lundkvist said.

"The end to this investigation is not yet in sight. We must, however, concentrate less on it and get on with our other surveillance work."

"The disturbing thing is the widespread use of hashish among high school students. We have evidence that at least 200 pupils have used drugs in some form. We have five high schools with a total of 1,500 pupils. If what the young people have said under interrogation is true, that 500 or even more use drugs, it is shocking."

"We have increased the pressure on the teachers at the schools. They have promised to combat the problem vigorously."

"Drug abuse among our youth came as a very unpleasant surprise and the situation is certainly just as bad at most other places in the country," Inspector Lundkvist concluded.

9336
CSO: 5300/2298

SWEDEN

NEW METHOD USED TO HALT DRUGS IN PRISONS IS SUCCESSFUL

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Apr 81 p 18

[Text] "Declare limited 'states of emergency' at penal institutions in Sweden. This is an effective way of stopping drug abuse among inmates."

This is the opinion of Inspector Agneta Zedell at the regional headquarters of the Criminal Justice Board in Stockholm, following experiments with supervised leaves of absence at the Hageby Prison.

The experiment was conducted for several weeks during May and June of last year. All leaves during that period were supervised. Supervision of visitors at the prison was intensified. Prison personnel were given special assignments to cope better with the problems of the inmates.

The result was that the drug situation changed radically. Drug abuse disappeared almost completely during the 2 weeks.

"Many inmates were completely drug-free at the end of the trial period," Agneta Zedell said. "We obtained new information on which inmates were drug pushers and which ones were victimized."

"We also discovered that most of the inmates prefer an institute where drug use is actively opposed."

Several inmates were also interested in trying to quit using drugs, Agneta Zedell said. After the experiment a working group was established at the prison which will try to create a drug-free group.

"The personnel and inmates were given an impetus to tackle various problems," Agneta Zedell stated.

In a letter to the government, which is studying the Hageby experiment, Agneta Zedell proposes that all institutions be given the possibility of declaring a "state of emergency."

9336
CSO: 5300/2298

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

CUSTOMS DRUGS SEIZURES DROP--During the month that has passed since the tighter regulations on bodily searches came into effect, drug seizures by customs officials have decreased. In Malmo not even 1 hektogram of cannabis was confiscated during March. The same day that the directive came down from the Customs Board, 1 kilogram of the drug was seized from smugglers by Malmo customs officials. In Helsingborg the amount of cannabis seized decreased from 9 kilograms during March of last year to 2 kilograms for the same month this year. To make a bodily search now customs officials must receive the approval of the district attorney. Previously the customs personnel themselves determined when a bodily search was justified. Bodily searches are still conducted, but the procedure takes more time and requires more effort on the part of customs personnel. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Apr 81 p 17] 9336

SCANIA NARCOTICS TRAFFIC UP--The drug trade in Scania has increased by 25 percent over a 1 year period. In the Malmo-Lund region alone there are now at least 2,000 "heavy" drug users and drug abuse is now spreading most rapidly in the small towns. It is believed that the reason for this is that it is now more difficult to conduct bodily searches at the ferry landings: local dealers have discovered how easy it is to go through customs with, for example, hashish obtained in Denmark, most often purchased in Christiania in Copenhagen. The spread of drug abuse is noted, among other things, by the fact that teachers and parent-teacher associations are asking more and more for help. At the drug abuse counseling center in Lund, workers say that the traditional form of hashish sale has changed since the local "dealers" have established direct sales to school children in the smaller towns. Thus, marked increases have been noted in Veberod, Lomma, Hoor, and Horby, among other places. The insufficient customs control is also reflected in police reports from the ferry landings in Trelleborg, where especially hashish smuggling has increased and Landskrona, where the "import" of the heavier drugs heroin and amphetamines has risen sharply. The police see a clear connection between the stricter regulations on bodily searches and the quantity of drugs seized. Since the beginning of the year, seizures by police in Scania have decreased by 70 percent. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Apr 81 p 42] 9336

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