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JPRS L/10215

24 December 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 59/81)

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AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND SITE OF DRUG ACTIVITY; STIFFER LAWS SOUGHT

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Peter Morley]

[Text] The State Government will consider a move to jail first offence drug growers and peddlers for at least five years.

The harsher penalty was suggested yesterday by Mr M. Tenni (NP, Barron River) who said that north Queensland police had found drugs worth \$51.9 million in the last 2 weeks.

His remarks, at a government joint parties meeting, led to an instruction that Cabinet immediately make more money available for drug surveillance work.

Last night the Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, said Cabinet would have to come up with the extra money because recent drug detection work had "just scratched the surface."

According to Mr Tenni, the additional finance is needed to better equip police, allow them to charter helicopters and train dogs to sniff out drugs in the northern terrain.

He told the joint parties meeting that because of the dangerous elements associated with the drug business, police should carry automatic shotguns or Armalite rifles.

M-16 carbine ammunition had been discovered, making it imperative that police be issued with more than the standard .38 calibre revolver.

In a detailed submission, he proposed that first offenders should be jailed for five to 10 years, although the judiciary would be able to impose lesser penalties in some cases.

His suggestion led to a lengthy discussion in which magistrates were criticised for imposing lenient fines and jail sentences for drug offences.

However, Mr Bjelke-Petersen said last night the matter of penalties had been left in abeyance at this stage.

Mr Tenni said during the last for-

night police had found large marijuana plantations with a street value of \$51.9 million near Cape Tribulation and Ravenshoe.

Some of the plants, up to 4m high, needed two police to pull them out and obviously had been producing for years.

Helicopters were vitally needed for investigative work and police should be able to camp out to overcome situations like an incident during the weekend when part of a plantation haul was lost.

The plants had been removed and stacked by police. But when they returned on Sunday the marijuana was missing.

A large quantity of 82 percent pure heroin ready to be cut to 12 percent for street sales had been discovered.

This indicated that as well as a growing centre, the north was used as a clearing house for imported hard drugs.

Mr Tenni said because of the rugged nature of the country used to grow marijuana, aircraft were obviously used to bring in fertiliser and irrigation equipment.

Any private commercial pilot apprehended should lose his licence for life.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said that while north Queensland was obviously a growing and import area, the drugs were going to schools and young people throughout the state.

This was the reason the joint parties had unanimously agreed that as a first step police should be given more money to fight the drug traffic.

CSO: 5300/7515

AUSTRALIA

POLICE IN SA INVESTIGATED FOR INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

South Australian police and the Crown Law Department are investigating allegations of police involvement in the drug rackets.

The South Australian Attorney-General, Mr Griffin, ordered the investigation two months ago after he was given information by reporters on the Adelaide 'Advertiser'.

Mr Griffin said he immediately ordered the "top-line inquiry" because the allegations questioned the integrity of the police. He said he took the allegations seriously and the investigators were re-checking the information.

Mr Griffin said the inquiry was making considerable progress and he expected the report of the three-man team to be completed by the end of the month.

"I believe police should be beyond reproach," he said. "If we have had eggs we want to find them." The information identified individuals.

'Advertiser' reporters David English and Robert Ball have alleged that:

- Police and lawyers are involved

in rackets in which drug dealers can have charges dropped or reduced by cash payments;

- Police have resold confiscated drugs;

- Drugs have disappeared from police custody before people come to trial.

- Police have fabricated evidence to convict drug dealers;

- Police have been paid to leak Federal police information on drug intelligence;

- Bribes of \$500,000 have been paid in the last five years to a small number of police for protection.

Mr English said the information given to Mr Griffin came from lawyers, politicians, Federal police, criminals and State police.

The SA Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr J. B. Giles, Assistant Commissioner (services), Mr D. A. Hunt, and a Crown Law Department official have worked under cover in the drug scene and in the police department since the allegations were made.

It is believed they have questioned lawyers, police and criminals and have seized police files.

CSO: 5300/7515

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

CLERICAL DISGUISE--A man who disguised himself as a Roman Catholic priest to try to smuggle 19 kg of cannabis resin through Customs in April, 1980, was sentenced to six years jail in the District Criminal Court yesterday. Leon John Greentree, 33 fishmonger, of Gazelle Street, Glenfield, had pleaded guilty to importing and possessing cannabis resin at Sydney in April, 1980, and false pretences in July, 1980. Judge Goran said it may have been his ill-fortune, that his luggage was carried on to Melbourne in a flight, and when recovered it had already been inspected by Customs officers. The drugs were found and the officers "were waiting for you." Greentree had then carried out an "elaborate" false pretence to obtain \$2,000 from a motor vehicle dealer to pay his legal expenses, the Judge said. He was sentenced to five years on the drug charge and an extra 12 months for false pretences with a non-parole period of two years. Judge Goran said but for Greentree's severe handicap following some "shocking injuries" the sentence would have been much harsher. Greentree had gone to New Delhi, India, taking with him the garb of a Catholic priest, and then bought the cannabis resin kilogram by kilogram from a taxi driver, the Judge said. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 10]

CSO: 5300/7515

BURMA

BRIEFS

MAYMYO OPIUM SEIZURE--At 1800 on 30 October, Inspector U Tin Maung Yi of an intelligence unit of the Maymyo people's police force, together with a police squad and ward people's council members, raided the residence of Daw U at No 102 on Cherry Street. A search in the compound of the house uncovered 10 balls of raw opium weighing about 10 viss [36 pounds] hidden in a clump of bamboo trees. Daw U, 60; Ma Nan Htan, 28; Ma Kauk, 34; and Maung Maung Aye, alias Ye Chan, alias Gyan, 36; all of whom were involved in the case were charged under sections 6.B, 7.B and 10.B of the narcotic drugs law by the Maymyo police station. [BK040640 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 Nov 81 p 4]

MORPHINE BLOCK SEIZED--At 1430 on 14 November, police station officer U Aye and a police squad searched the fourth floor of building No 96 on Latha Street, Rangoon's Latha township, and found a morphine block weighing 2 viss [7.2 pounds] and worth about 30,000 kyat neatly wrapped in paper and inside a leather briefcase belonging to Daw Yu Yin, 43, and Daw Aye Sein, 30, of Hko-man village, Shan State's Kyaukse township. The houseowner U Main Kaung, 62, and the two women were charged under sections 6.B, 10.B and 11/14.D of the narcotic drugs law. [BK040640 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 Nov 81 p 7]

HEROIN SEIZED IN LASHIO--Under the orders of the National Intelligence Bureau, the No 9 intelligence unit of the Criminal Investigation Department, in cooperation with Lashio township people's council, seized 56 kg of brown heroin worth 420,000 kyat from the residence of (Ban Pawk Shone), alias (Lawk Shone), on (Kokang Kyaung) Lane, Zone 6 of Ward No 12 in Lashio at 1930 on 19 November. Arrested were the owner of the drugs, (Lawk Lu), alias (Li Tae Pu); his wife (Ah Meik), alias (Cho Cho Win); the wife of houseowner (Ban Pawk Shone), (Law Kyauk Se); and (?her) sister (Ma Khin Aye). Upon receiving information that (Lawk Lu), alias (Li Tae Pu), was planning to sell 33 kg of brown heroin at a price of 7,500 kyat per kilogram, surveillance was placed on his house in Zone 6, Ward No 14. (Lawk Lu) took the prospective buyer to the house of (Ban Pawk Shone), where he dug up 33 kg of brown heroin placed in a drum and buried behind the house. While the heroin deal was being made, the arrest was made. A search was conducted in the house and a further 23 kg of brown heroin and 5,900 kyat obtained from drugs sales were also seized. The four arrested persons were charged under sections 6.B, 7.B and 10.B/11 of the narcotic drugs law by the Lashio police station No 2. [BK040640 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Nov 81]

LOILEM OPIUM SEIZURE--On 8 November, authorities concerned stopped and searched, at the western entrance to Loilem, a bus--registration No KHA/988 and driven by Shwe Nu--plying between Loilem and Taunggyi. Found hidden in a bag of coal on the bus were 4.2 viss [about 15 pounds] of raw opium. The owners of the opium, driver Shwe Nu and Nyunt Maung, were arrested and charges were filed against them by the Loilem police station under sections 6.b and 10.b of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [BK111245 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300/4573

HONG KONG

POLICE SMASH HEROIN IMPORTATION SYNDICATE, ARREST 10

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

Narcotics Bureau officers yesterday smashed a Kowloon heroin importation and distribution syndicate and arrested 10 people.

About 60 detectives — about 30 per cent of the bureau's strength — were involved in four simultaneous raids in Kowloon after a three-month investigation.

Officers believe they have broken the backbone of the syndicate by arresting the "masterminds," although one or two gang members were still at large last night.

Drugs and a quantity of paraphernalia worth about \$150,000 were seized.

The seizure included 800 grams of suspected heroin, five kilograms of caffeine and about one or 1½ litres of hydrochloric acid.

Sources said the syndicate hired couriers to import drugs from Thailand and distribute them throughout Hongkong, but mostly in Kowloon.

They believed some of the arrested people also acted as couriers.

In a raid on premises at

132-134 Austin Road, Tsimshatsui, four men were arrested and about 500 grams of suspected No 3 heroin was seized.

Another party of officers arrested a couple at 28 Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui. The premises was believed to be a drug packaging centre.

About 300 grams of suspected No 3 heroin, five kilograms of caffeine, 1½ litres of hydrochloric acid and a quantity of paraphernalia were seized.

Sources said the couple were relatives of some of the people arrested in Austin Road.

A raid in a San Po Kong flat led to the arrest of another man.

Three other men were apprehended in a premises at 16 Choi Hung Road, Wong-taisin, where a small quantity of suspected heroin was also seized.

Nine of the arrested people, aged between 18 and 65, will appear at Kun Tong, North Kowloon and South Kowloon Courts this morning.

CSO: 5 320/9104

HONG KONG

ADDICTS TO TRY OUT EXPERIMENTAL DRUG SUPRENORPHINE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 81 p 14

[Text]

The Action Committee Against Narcotics has approved the experimental treatment of local addicts with a new drug, the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, said yesterday.

Clinical trials using buprenorphine instead of methadone will begin early next year, he said.

"We are writing the protocol now — setting down the rules and conditions of the trials," Mr Lee said.

The trials will involve a "double blind" situation to evaluate the effects of the drug, with some patients getting buprenorphine and others perhaps a placebo, he said.

The use of buprenorphine was recently recommended by a narcotics treatment and rehabilitation consultant to the Medical and Health Department.

Dr Robert Newman said earlier this month that buprenorphine can be discontinued abruptly with few, if any, withdrawal pains whereas the sudden stoppage of methadone treatment means severe discomfort.

He said buprenorphine has been studied extensively in the United States and Europe for about two years. It has been found to have no side effects. It is also widely avail-

able as an analgesic drug.

Yesterday, 22 doctors from 12 countries ended their three-week course here on the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

The course was the third of its kind organised by the Government in conjunction with the World Health Organisation. Next year, it will be held in Thailand.

"Today, in the closing decades of the 20th century, we see that, worldwide, the ravages of this insidious plague (drug addiction) have reached pandemic proportions, sapping the energies of young people and putting at risk the social fabric and security of nations.

"We have seen that no man or woman is immune to this dreadful scourge given the appropriate combination of circumstance and opportunity," Mr Lee said at the closing ceremony.

There are however "real indications" of containment of the problem in Hongkong, he said.

Hongkong has an ageing population of addicts, with 64 per cent of the estimated 40,000 local addicts aged over 30 and only 4.6 per cent young people, he said.

"Chemical abuse is a problem with social, cultural, legal and political implications and, in any society, little

progress can be anticipated unless there is overall co-operation and co-ordination between all those concerned.

"There must be more exchange of information, more joint planning of strategy and programmes. We cannot succeed by ourselves," Mr Lee said.

Drug abuse is a symptom of an underlying condition which, he felt, is essentially concerned with the relationship between an individual and his environment.

Attention should be directed to the root causes — of which the common denominator is stress, Mr Lee said.

Dr Musarrat Hussain, who was appointed the class leader during the course, praised Hongkong for treating drug addiction as a medical and social problem whereas many countries, including Pakistan, still look at it as a psychiatric problem.

The registrar of a neuro-psychiatric unit in Karachi, he estimated that eight to 10 per cent of psychiatric patients in Pakistan take drugs.

But other countries have found it a serious problem in the long run and Dr Hussain intends to recommend that his Government should guard against this possibility.

"I must take my hat off to the Hongkong Government for its good management of the problem," he said.

CSO: 5320/9104

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

FIVE KILOS HEROIN SEIZED--Police seized five kilos of heroin when they arrested a couple on a motorcycle after an accident in Shamshuipo yesterday. Emergency Unit officers signalled a motorcycle to stop after the rider had disobeyed traffic signs at Nam Cheong Street near Laichikok Road, Shamshuipo shortly before 8 am. The cyclist sped away and after a chase was involved in a collision with a taxi. The cyclist, aged 30 and his woman pillion rider (18), were arrested after a bag containing 13 packets of heroin was found in the girl's handbag. On the Island, three men wanted in connection with blackmail and drug offences were arrested in an anti-crime swoop in Wanchai yesterday morning. A suspected drug pedlar was also among those arrested. They were among 863 people stopped and questioned by Wanchai police in a major anti-crime operation. A total of 191 people were taken to Wanchai Police Station for questioning. Police said 28 were detained for further inquiries while 38 others suspected of committing various offences were allowed bail. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Nov 81 p 25]

CSO: 5320/9104

INDIA

FORTY PERCENT OF OPIUM PRODUCTION SMUGGLED OUT OF COUNTRY

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 Nov 81 p 7]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, 22 Nov —About 40 per cent of all opium produced in India is smuggled out of the country every year by about 50 gangs engaged in the traffic, it was reported here Saturday.

A *UNI* news agency report, based on a study of opium production in Mandsaur District, in Madhya Pradesh State, described as Asia's largest opium-producing centre, said opium worth about 500 million rupees (50 million US dollars) was being smuggled out to Pakistan and Nepal through the ports of Bombay, Madras and Bhubaneswar.

The report said a record seizure of 1,000 kilogrammes of contraband opium was made in Madhya Pradesh alone this year.

The opium-producing centres are situated in the three large north Indian states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. They together account for about 80 per cent of the world production.

Smuggled Indian opium was also finding its way to Sri Lanka and Mauritius, the agency said, quoting Minister of State for Finance SS Sisodia.

The average yield of opium, also known as "black gold", per hectare

in the country had reached 44 kilogrammes.

Despite intensive efforts the Government Narcotics Department got only 60 per cent of the production, the rest being smuggled out, the agency added.

Smuggling is carried out in three phases—opium is illegally purchased from cultivators and then transported elsewhere and, finally, handed over to foreign agents.

Opium smugglers, according to the agency, play an important role in Indian politics, contributing funds to local and parliamentary elections. Politicians cultivated them for money and paid back through favours, it added.

The Narcotics Department believed that one incentive to smuggling was the low Government procurement price for opium. The department felt smuggling could be reduced if the price could be increased by at least 20 to 30 per cent.

NAB/AFP

CSO: 5300/4910

NEW ZEALAND

RECORD 17-YEAR SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 Nov 81 p 14

[Text] **AUCKLAND, Today (PA). — The financier and organiser of an Auckland-based drug ring, and the 26-year-old woman who distributed the narcotics from her Avondale home, were sentenced to 17 years and 12 years jail respectively, by an Auckland High Court judge today.**

Appearing before Mr Justice, Holland were Colin James Prast, 41, a company director of Hillborough and Glenda Faye Menzies, unemployed bank teller of Avondale.

Prast had earlier admitted one count of importing heroin, three counts of importing morphine, one count of conspiring to import heroin, one count of conspiring to supply heroin and two counts of supplying morphine and heroin.

Charges

Menzies had been found guilty, after a trial lasting three weeks, on one count of supplying heroin and one of supplying morphine.

The judge said the case was the gravest of its kind to have yet come before the New Zealand courts in relation to drugs.

Prast was the organiser, the financier and the brains behind the importing and distribution ring.

Motivated by greed, he had set up the organisation with a good deal of skill and ability.

He used a courier to travel to the East to purchase drugs and that man's function was completed when he left the narcotics in an Air New Zealand aircraft or

at a terminal. They were picked up by someone unknown to him, he said.

Prast then engaged an Air New Zealand employee to take the drugs off the plane and to hide them. On his instructions, Menzies uplifted them, hid them again, and then distributed them in the North Island.

The judge said the expenses were high but that Prast, completely unconcerned about the human misery caused by his actions, played for high stakes.

There could be little regard for his or his family's personal circumstances, or for his rehabilitation.

"It is important that those who attempted to deal in hard drugs know they will not be treated leniently," he said.

The longest term of imprisonment imposed in New Zealand for a drug offence was 16 years for a man called Curtis, convicted on one count of importing heroin. It was not insignificant that Curtis had once been Prast's partner.

The judge said not only had Prast been operating over a substantial period, he had admitted four specific importations.

In September and again in De-

ember, last year, the courier purchased about 1kg of morphine on Prast's instructions.

In February, the courier attempted to purchase one pound of morphine but the mission was aborted. In March, in the vicinity of a kilo of heroin and 250 grams of morphine were purchased, and in April 600 grams of morphine had been imported by him.

The street value of both drugs at that time was between \$100 and \$150 a gram.

Value

"The value of the importations, without the drugs being cut, was accordingly \$500,000, but the evidence showed that you contemplated reducing those drugs three to one," he said.

"If that was applied throughout, the street value may well have been in the vicinity of \$1,500,000."

The judge, who had earlier indicated that he intended to impose a substantial fine on Prast in addition to a jail term, said it seemed that Prast had successfully hidden his "ill-gotten gains".

That was not surprising for a man who used the names of deceased children to obtain false passports.

CSO: 5320/9105

PAKISTAN

'NEFARIOUS BUSINESS OF NARCOTICS' DISCUSSED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 9 Nov 81, p 3

[Text] In spite of the complete ban on liquor, opium hashish, and other narcotics, intoxicated and stoned people are arrested everyday, or large quantities of narcotics seized. From this, it is very clear that these drugs are being prepared inside the country and also being smuggled in. According to a report, tincture which is prepared for Police Foundation hospitals, after being transferred to the druggist, is sold at a much higher price. Former Inspector General of Police and Chairman of the Foundation Haji Habib-al-Rahman has admitted that prior to this report a similar kind of complaint about another drug was received. Consequently, the Foundation stopped its manufacture. The residents of Pathan have complained that liquor, hashish, opium and mandrake is being sold openly. The people involved in this nefarious business make catcalls at women, they tease people by brandishing liquor bottles at them, and they are making children mandrake addicts. Nobody has the courage to stop them because good citizens dare not quarrel with these hoodlums.

It is a coincidence that both these reports have been received simultaneously. Otherwise such reports arrive every day. The reality is that in this situation, not only criminals but also the police, people from the Excise Department, and respectable members of the community are involved as well. Without them, this business could not be conducted. From the preparation to the sale of these drugs, many stages are traversed. In the face of all the restrictions and bans, all these stages are easily bypassed. We were amazed at the logic of stopping the manufacture of a drug in the Police Foundation inasmuch as it comes out and is used on the street for addicts in the public. If a similar thing is proved about tincture, then its manufacture will also be stopped. Now the question arises as to what will the hospitals and the patients do who need it as well? It is like preventing the grinding of flour in a flour mill where the miller chooses to adulterate the flour.

We demand of the government that it keep a strict watch over this nefarious business of drugs and in whatever area such business may be conducted, the police and the Excise Department people should be held accountable for it and punished severely.

9859
CSO: 5300/4544

PAKISTAN

CULTIVATION, TRAFFICKING, ABUSE OF DRUGS IN PAKISTAN

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 15, 22 Oct 81

[15 Oct 81 pp 22-23]

[Text]

THE ILLICIT production of opium in Pakistan, despite strict controls by the Government, had for quite some time exceeded that of the infamous Golden Triangle on the borders of Thailand, Laos and Burma. But, its large-scale conversion into heroin, a faster-than-anticipated increase in the smuggling of the drug from Pakistan to Europe and the United States, and the discovery of Pakistani heroin addicts are causing considerable concern to narcotics control agencies. There is a well-founded fear that the country could become a major source of heroin for the international market. It has already taken a lead over its opium-producing neighbours — Turkey, Afghanistan and Iran—commonly known as the Golden Crescent.

The bulk of the rising production, according to narcotics control agencies, comes from ramshackle laboratories that have sprouted in the so-called tribal belt along the border with Afghanistan. It is believed that there are about 20 such labs and that each can produce up to 110 kilograms of pure heroin a month. The people who refine the opium in crude makeshift labs in the tribal belt are believed to be collaborating with dealers from Thailand. They usually work to specific orders and move from

one village to another to avoid detection.

It is, of course, not the local traffickers alone who are turning to heroin; gangs of international smugglers have been lured by the cheap prices and the prospects of fat profits. In the past they used to come here in search of opium and 'hashish' sources but are now dealing in heroin instead. The police have picked up around a dozen foreigners this year who were involved in what is called "the Pakistani connection". The most experienced traders hire "carriers", usually groups of two or three local inhabitants having good experience of slipping through security checks and police patrols. The traffickers usually make straight for Peshawar and the tribal belt, which is now considered a major drugs centre.

Indian transit points

India has become a very important transit point for drugs, a clearing house into which come opium-based drugs, like morphine and heroin, from the Golden Triangle as well as the Golden Crescent. India is a very convenient cauldron for drugs—easy bail law and lenient anti-trafficking regulations in India attract drug traffickers in large numbers. There are other and equally important rea-

sons why more and more drugs are now pouring into India from the Crescent. After the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the land route which was used to carry the drugs to Europe from Pakistan became useless. Indian airports, consequently, have become more popular and less dangerous take-off points. Secondly, India's importance as a transit point increased because it is considered a "soft" place. In India, a distinction is made between drug abusers and traffickers: the former get about a year in jail or less, while the sentence for possession of narcotics is upto seven years, but seldom more than three years are awarded. The fines are ridiculously low—seldom higher than Rs. 30,000 for traffickers.

For heroin, Pakistan these days is the local point. Traffickers have succeeded in inducing the people in the northern tribal belt to produce heroin for export to the United States and Europe rather than send raw opium or morphine to Europe, where processors would reap most of the profit as middlemen. A recent drop in opium process and the stepped-up control resulted in the former's stockpiling tons of raw opium in the tribal areas. The officials monitoring the trade say the shift toward heroin production amounts to a substantive and ominous change.

"Mostly a large number of independent free-lancers are involved", said a law enforcing official. "Some have brought in European chemists, but refining poppy down to morphine and then to injectable heroin No. 2 is something that any one could do by following written instructions".

Output high

It is interesting to note that opium production in Pakistan has been cut down from a world record of 500 tons in 1979 to around 125 tons over the past two years.

However, the output is still very high since it is estimated that 150 metric tons of opium can feed all the world's addicts for a year.

Over the past one year, narcotics traders have been persuading the tribesmen to convert their opium stocks into heroin, which is more manageable and lucrative. Opium has a distinctive smell and is difficult to transport, but 10 kgs. can be refined into one kg. of heroin, which is far less noticeable at security and customs check-points.

In general, the Government has tried conscientiously to curb narcotics production and smuggling. After the banning of narcotics two years ago, the planting of poppy has been virtually outlawed; no licences have been granted for legal harvesting. The penalty for narcotics consumption under Islamic law is 80 lashes and two years' imprisonment. But, even this does not appear to deter local and foreign traffickers, often linked with international networks. Heroin can be bought in northern Pakistan for a comparatively low price of U.S. \$ 6—10,000 a kg. and marketed in Europe for U.S. \$ 50—100,000 a kg. or in the U.S. for U.S. \$ 175—200,000 a kg. So a kilo of heroin can make a smuggler a millionaire overnight.

Big hauls

Pakistan's biggest narcotics haul was made in April this year when a Pakistani was arrested at Islamabad airport with five kg. of heroin worth around U.S. \$ 500,000 on the foreign market. Last month, there were two big heroin hauls in the country. On September 23, Karachi Excise Police unearthed a heroin-extraction plant in an apartment in the densely-populated People's Colony in North Nazimabad. The accused, Musharaf Shah of Peshawar, admitted his links with the narcotics "king", Khayali Khan

of the tribal area, with whom he was working as "helper" after getting training from a Thai expert. The police found 11 kg. of refined heroin ready for export. The other haul was in Islamabad on Sept. 28 when the Customs authorities seized heroin worth about \$ 1.5 million on foreign market from a car. The authorities arrested an Afghan national, Sarwar, who was smuggling heroin into Islamabad from the tribal area. The heroin has been pouring into the Capital brought there by his agents who reportedly delivered it to some foreigners to be smuggled abroad.

For the last many years, however, whenever the authorities seized narcotics, they have tried to give an impression that the whole underground "mafia" is being weeded out. But soon the whole matter is hushed up and things again become 'normal'.

Before the promulgation of Hudud Order of Feb. 7, 1979, there were four prohibitory Ordinances and one Prohibition Act, besides about a dozen Acts, regulating the sale, purchase and other aspects of the narcotics trade. While the Hudud Order repealed all prohibition laws, the one relating to narcotics was allowed to stand. Later, a draft law proposing a comprehensive law to replace the existing dozen or so drug-controlling enactments was shelved. Meantime, it has happened quite often that due to lack of comprehension, the enforcement staff challenges the culprits under irrelevant provisions resulting in their acquittal by the courts.

Alternative crops

Efforts at a higher level have been made during the last few

years to reduce illicit production of opium in the country. The United Nations has sponsored a number of projects to wean poppy farmers away from opium and attract them to alternative cash crops. An irrigated pilot scheme in Buner, in northern Pakistan, has had some success with the local landowners who have switched over to other crops. They have had little effect in the tribal belt, however. Experts point out the difficulties in persuading a poppy farmer to give up his annual income of U.S. \$ 1,000, twice that of income from an average Pakistani field, especially when traffickers arrive at the farmer's door with seed and cash in advance to pay for the crop. Apart from the tribal belt, a lot of poppy is being grown in places like Dir and lower Swat.

On the other hand, the increase in supplies of heroin has been accompanied by a rise in the number of Pakistani heroin addicts, a fact which is causing alarm at every level of society. The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board has acknowledged the "growing danger" a few months back. Traditionally, Pakistan has had an opium problem, especially in northern area where the tradition of chewing opium is passed from father to son. Although an estimated 150,000 drug addicts in the country chew opium or smoke hashish, few have until this year been introduced to heroin. Heroin has become more readily available only during the last few months. The authorities are now discovering youngsters turning to heroin at some places in northern Pakistan.

The new heroin trail from Pakistan's tribal areas is a challenge both for international drug fighters and law-enforcement agencies inside the country.

[22 Oct 81 pp 25-26]

[Text] DRUG ABUSE in the past few years has become a significant

problem, especially on college and university campuses. A pattern of

mix-drug abuse has emerged very rapidly and the use of psychotropic drugs, which include mandrix and morphine, is rising at an alarming rate. At the rehabilitation centres in the country, five out of six patients are suffering from poly-drug abuse.

Since the total ban on the use of narcotic drugs, followed by the promulgation of the Hadd Order on Feb. 9, 1979, no reliable statistics are available, but before the ban was imposed there were 4,50,000 registered addicts in the country, in addition to a large number of illicit users. Since the abolition of "Theka" (licence shop) system in Pakistan, a number of morphine and heroin manufacturing factories have come up in the tribal areas. The phenomenon of mix-drug abuse has appeared especially after this ban. The reason is very simple; before the ban the addicts were getting the drug of their choice freely and usually did not shift to any other; now they take whatever they can get and what is easily available in the market. In the past, efforts were concentrated on checking the illicit production of opium, and with the assistance of the United Nations a number of projects were carried out. However, this process caused a shift in the trend of drug abuse in the country. A majority of opium addicts turned to psychotropic drugs, specially the stimulants. Besides, about 60 tons of opium out of the total annual production—which is placed at 125 tons by the PNCB and thrice as much by the international agencies—is still consumed by the local addicts.

At present, there exists an intricate country-wide narcotics network which is rapidly getting more efficient, sophisticated and deadly. It involves not only the pedlars on the streets in various "notorious areas" of different cities and towns but also millionaire smugglers in cities, like Lahore and Karachi, who have excellent connections among some very influential people. The net

work runs deep and wide and its tentacles have spread even into jails.

One of the doctors, who has treated some of the drug addicts inside jails, told 'Viewpoint' that it was obvious the addicts were regularly getting their supplies. "If they were not, they would be violent and desperate...you can't imagine how desperately their bodies need the drugs. If you touch the stomach of a morphine addict, who has been off the drug for some time, you will feel as if an animal is kicking from within. But the ones I saw were quiet...."

'Established traditions'

The illicit trade is being carried out under certain "established traditions" and the "underworld" is extremely well-organised and methodical. A survey in Lahore by this correspondent reveals that at present there are about a dozen groups, comprising eight to ten persons each, who operate nearly 100 dens in different parts of the city. The common practice is that if anybody wants to operate a den in a particular area, he has to "come to terms" with the head of the 'group' in his area for "formal sanction" and "legal protection".

Then there are no less than 50 wholesalers in the city whose "commodities" are supplied to various dens.

For chemical drugs, the retail market consists of drug stores and den-keepers. One can easily get mandrix, barbiturates, amphetamines, pathedine, infadamine and morphine from drug stores in any part of the country. These den-keepers and retailers have a number of employees—the so-called drug-pushers. And where these drug-pushers are reluctant to go, for example, in the slum areas, drug-pedlars are engaged, and most of them are vendors or petty shop-keepers belonging to poor families.

However, after the promulgation of the Hadd Order, the "retail operation" for the sale of

'charas', opium, and other contrabands has become further complicated. The major dens have disappeared and now the drug-pushers either sell contrabands in little strips and pieces—with the collaboration of addicts—or use small shop-keepers and vendors for this purpose. The area of Lyari in Karachi, for example, serves as a model for such "distribution channels".

Growing smuggling

The smuggling of opium and 'charas' from the tribal areas has considerably increased during the last two years. It started with the Saur Revolution which blocked the drug business as the main route — across the Afghanistan-Iran border—was closed. Now 'charas' and opium are concealed in trucks taking goods to Karachi from Peshawar and other parts of the NWFP. Although this route is not 'safe', the smugglers—mostly having international connections—take up the challenge as something normal to their trade. The arithmetic is simple and stunning. One kilogram of 'hashish' costs 150 to 200 dollars in Pakistan. In the United States, it fetches as much as 3,200 dollars. Morphine which can be bought here for 3,000 dollars a kilo sells for 70,000 dollars in America.

A measure of the scale of narcotics trafficking can be had from the fact that during the period July 1980 to June 30, 1981, the Pakistan Custom seized following drugs: Opium, 1,996 kg; Charas, 10,678 kg; Heroin, 26.625 kg; Hashish oil, 25,030 kg; Morphine 1.95 kg; Cocaine 11 phials and Mandrix 2.1 million doses. The street value of these contraband narcotics on the international market was estimated at 93 million dollars.

Meantime, it is believed that there are no less than 800,000 regular drug addicts in Pakistan. A particular cause for concern is the increase in addiction among the younger generation. A

conservative estimate has it that 10 per cent of the student population uses various kinds of narcotics such as 'hashish', morphia, heroin, amphetamines, etc.

The uneducated youth, in general, are addicted to 'charas'. The so-called 'rocket' (Salconal sodium) has gained immense popularity among them. The 'rockets' which are considered most harmful of all the modern sedatives, are available in local market for 1.50 paisa each.

I studied over thirty students who were involved in drug abuse, at least ten of them were on marijuana. Another group of ten students had gone over to mixed drugs. Most of the drug-users were men except in the case of 'valium' where six of the ten students were women.

In the limited space here, the findings can be presented only briefly. The procedure followed has been to analyse a few individual cases, determine the predominant trends, select representative cases for each group studied, and condense and disguise these cases without sacrificing the basic facts.

Well-off families

The survey, in general, reveals that most of the male and female drug addicts come either from middle-class or affluent families. The male students on the whole are now shifting to psychotropic drugs and seem to have passed the stage of 'hashish'. The girls, however, have taken more to tranquillisers and barbiturates than psychotropic substances. But some girls are also seeking refuge in pethidine after it became very popular among the educated youth.

'A', a young man with a pleasant, intelligent face, came out wearing blue jeans, and a khaki shirt worn outside his jeans. He vividly described his confusion over what he wants to do. He dislikes university life and observed: "Everbody comes in, does the

same, goes on, and gets degrees".

'A' began to smoke 'hashish' during his first year at the university, becoming heavily addicted in his final year. He explained that he liked 'hashish' because it "softens his competitiveness, aggressiveness and combativeness", traits he would like to get rid of. He connected these symptoms with his family, which he described as very achievement-oriented; his father is a successful physician, he has a brother who is a Grade 20 officer.

'A' saw his father as authoritative and dominating at home, adding that his father wanted to see him a "very successful" man in life whereas he saw the competitive side of himself as "meaningless". He agreed that using drugs had played a large part in his efforts to resolve the difficulties he had with his family, and those aspects of his father that he so "dislikes in himself".

'B', a twenty-one-year-old, clean-cut, final year student, has been on mandrix for six months and has built up a ten-rupee-a-day habit.

'B' connected his introduction to mandrix with his relationship with a young woman he saw in his first year at the university, although he does not understand how or why woman and mandrix came into his life at the same time.

The relationship ended and his mandrix use subsided. But his involvement with another woman, 'X', has led to taking mandrix in greater amounts than ever before. He says he would like to marry 'X' but his family circumstances do not permit it in the near future.

His mother fought constantly over his father's drinking and the family's lack of money. He described his mother, who works in a hospital, a 'miserable woman' who throughout her life had to fight for her children's future.

'B' dreams of himself as the passive spectator of his own actions. He sees his life as deter-

mined by fate and does not perceive anything he has done as being of his own choosing.

Emotional strain

'C' is twenty, an excellent student, with a fairly remarkable academic career. Her parents opposed her academic ambitions, feeling that work was not important for a woman. She, however, insisted and got admission in the university. At the university, she got attached to her classfellow 'Y'. Her parents opposed the relationship and warned her that she would have to abandon her studies if she ever tried to meet 'Y' outside the university. 'C' says she does not want to be another 'martyr'. She insists that marriage with 'Y', will get her away from her family and make her feel less "inferior".

For a few weeks when 'C' was under the strain, she used sleeping pills. Now she is dependent on valium to programme her waking and sleep hours. She has dooming herself to fulfilling her mother's goals of "self-sacrifice" and renunciation of ambition and pleasure.

So far, the authorities have only, from time to time, recorded their concern over the ever-increasing use of drugs and prescribed some measures to fight the menace. But because they have no reliable data on which to base their recommendations, their anti-drug crusade has proved an exercise in futility. Not a single study has been undertaken so far to find the causes of drug addiction.

The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, after the complete prohibition of drugs two years back, established seven drug treatment and rehabilitation centres. These centres are working in Lahore, Hyderabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Chamalabunir (Swat), Quetta and Gilgit. However, these centres have proved to be quite ineffective. Firstly, because the response of the people is very poor

and, secondly, because they cover a very small area and the vast majority of the addicts cannot reach the centres.

Not enough

Dr. Ijaz Haider, Director, Drug Abuse Programme, Punjab, talking to 'Viewpoint', said that his studies showed there were more addicts at places like Sahiwal, Sialkot, Okara, Jhang, etc., than Lahore. He made it clear that by opening a few centres, it was impossible to control, even on a very minor level, the abuse of

drugs in the country.

Presently, at the Drug Treatment Centre, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, there are only 100 patients who are maintained on opium tablets supplied by the Excise and Taxation authorities. This figure is negligible in view of the total number of opium addicts even in Lahore. The rest, of course, are continuously getting opium and other drugs from other "sources". Dr. Ijaz Haider suggested that there must be centres at every district headquarters as the majority of opium addicts belong to the rural areas.

CSO: 5300/4574

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CONTRABAND DRUG SEIZED--About 600 kilograms of secobarbital, a psycho-tropic substance, to the tune of Rs 30 crore in the foreign underworld, was seized yesterday by the special checking squad of the customs in a surprise raid. Packed in 20 suitcases the contraband drug was booked from Salzburg, Austria, and was destined for Lahore in different names under the declaration of old and used clothes and personnel effect. The 1971 UN convention on psycho-tropic substance control restricts its use and it is abused by converting it into capsules for narcotic addicts. Preliminary investigations have made important revelation which can lead to arrest of certain important anti-social elements. Meanwhile, the Member (Custom) Board of Revenue, G. Ashraf Jehangir, accompanied by the Collector (Preventive) Mohammed Akbar yesterday inspected the seized contraband and appreciated the customs performance. [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER 3 Dec 81 p 1]

AID TO END POPPY CULTIVATION--Islamabad, Dec 2--United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) will provide Pakistan 4.2 million dollars as support to expand its efforts to eliminate opium poppy cultivation in the Buner area of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), under an agreement, signed here today. The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) will implement this programme in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER 4 Dec 81 p 8]

HEROIN SEIZURE--Custom authorities in Karachi have seized eight and 1/2 kilograms of heroin powder from a cargo vessel. The raid was carried out when the vessel was about to depart for its destination in Western Europe. Estimated cost of the heroin powder on the international market is stated to be about 85 million rupees. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Dec 81 BK]

CSO: 5300/4572

MEXICO

COMMUTATION OF TRAFFICKER'S SENTENCE CRITICIZED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 5 Nov 81 Sec D p 3

[Text] It is only a matter of hours before the doors of the municipal jail will open and offer a release to one of the most dreaded gunmen and drug traffickers, who terrorized the population of Nuevo Laredo during the Mafia period.

He is Pedro Gaytan Elias, no less, who had been sentenced to 17 years in prison in various trials, including those for murders and drug trafficking on a large scale. He served only 9 years, and the rest of the sentence was commuted, as a result of his attorneys' appeals to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Gaytan Elias, who was one of the most powerful members of the underworld organization on this border, had entered jail in 1973, following the intervention of Salvador del Toro Rosales; and since that time the battery of defenders began using influence "above" until they achieved more flexibility on the part of the justice system regarding the penalties that had been imposed on him.

Despite the fact that the convicted individual had led a dissolute life, upon entering jail he was appointed head of several floors; and it might also be mentioned that while inside this jail he dealt in drugs and was even the brains of the lower echelons of the powerful organization that had been destroyed by the arrival of the federal groups.

Furthermore, when Federico Carrasco Gomez confessed to the series of crimes that he had committed, in Guadalajara, he named Pedro Gaytan Elias as the one who had ordered the execution of Comdr Everardo Perales Rios.

Understandably, the release of this Mafia member will result in other prisoners accused of these same crimes not taking long to leave prison, because it is known that nearly all of them are millionaires, and belong to the cells of the notorious Mafia octopus which operated on the border.

Of What Use Was the Effort of Del Toro Rosales?

The record that was left in this town by Salvador del Toro Rosales, by fighting barehandedly to destroy two international drug trafficking rings which had spread terror almost on a national scale, was not backed by the federal justice system; because despite the fact that he jailed the most dangerous members of these crime syndicates, since the latter had enough means to silence the high courts, the majority of them succeeded in recovering their freedom within a short period of time; which causes one to think that the anti-underworld effort expended by Del Toro was of no use.

2909

CSO: 5330/56

20

MEXICO

BRIEFS

POPPY DESTRUCTION ACTIVITY--Since the weather is favorable for the poppy growing cycle, the Ninth Military Zone has intensified its activities relating to the CONADOR (Marihuana-Poppy) plan and, according to reports, it is in the southern part of the state that the Mexican Army forces have been most active in destroying plantations, reactivating this campaign. This information was provided by Brig Gen Javier Vazquez Felix, commander of the Ninth Military Zone, to EL SOL DE SINALOA, explaining that the activities are under way from Cosala to the very boundary with the state of Nayarit, toward the south, and with Durango, toward the east. He said that the activities also involve the vigilance associated with the Federal Law on Arms and Explosives, whereby pistols and other weapons are taken from individuals who are found to have them, so that they may first prove their legitimate ownership as well as showing the permit for carrying them. In this connection, Gen Vazquez Felix said that the gun confiscation in the mountain area and in locations in the southern part of this capital has made it possible to reduce the formation of gangs acting in that region in an attempt to commit crimes against the citizenry. With regard to the number of plantations destroyed, the commander of the Ninth Military Zone stated that, according to the reports received to date, more poppy than marihuana plantations are involved, and they are continuing to be discovered in the most remote areas, where the Army troops are going to destroy those plantations. He concluded by saying that the instructions from the Secretariat of National Defense are to continue the action aimed at destroying all the plantations which are discovered, without pausing at any time, until that activity has been minimized to the greatest possible extent. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 4] 2909

HEROIN LABORATORY DESTROYED--The destruction of a clandestine laboratory, with the seizure of 85 grams of opium gum, and the arrest of four presumed drug traffickers, constitutes another success for the action being carried out by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in the permanent battle against crimes affecting health. Reports obtained by EL SOL DE SINALOA from the No 6 coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking indicate that the second commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Manuel Espindola Martinez, with forces under his command, succeeded in conducting this operation in which positive results were accrued from the investigations carried out to identify those who were dealing in drugs. Hector Aviles Castillo, head of the coordinating entity, reported that, in Culiacan, Pedro Sarabia Garcia and his brother, Loreto, with the same surnames, were arrested along with their respective wives, Teresa Diaz de Sarabia and Julia Diaz de Sarabia, who had been helping them in their illegal activities. Having

confessed that they were engaged in the purchase and sale of opium gum, and in processing that drug to convert it into heroin, the individuals under arrest pointed out to the investigating agents the place where they had concealed 85 grams of a dark substance with a penetrating odor, which is apparently opium gum, and also indicated the site where the laboratory in which they had been processing those drugs was located. The place where they had concealed both the processing equipment and the drugs themselves was located on the El Potrero farm, in the municipality of Cosala, where the investigators went together with the arrested subjects so that the latter could show the exact spot where they had hidden all the laboratory equipment and the opium gum. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 6] 2909

PILL, INHALANT DANGER CITED--Nogales, Sonora, 23 November--So long as there is no legal provision controlling the sale of inhalants and certain toxic pills, the health authorities will remain powerless to solve the problem of the drug addiction among the youth confronting this border. This statement was made by the head of the health center, Dr Luis Cervantes Garcia, who noted that inhalants such as thinner, and resistol in all their varieties, and other chemical components which can be used for drug addiction purposes, are not controlled by the Health Code, and hence their sale in hardware stores, lumberyards and other commercial establishments takes place without any restriction. As for druggists, Cervantes Garcia said that the entity for which he is responsible is acting with all the authority granted it by the Health Code to punish those who sell products without the necessary prescription. He added that certain toxic pills have been found without control, and they are sold without any prescription and used for drug addiction purposes, primarily among the young population. In this situation, the health authorities have remained dissociated from the problem besetting the population on this border, because there is no legal provision authorizing the institution to exercise stringent control over the sales, he remarked. Cervantes Garcia noted that this means that drug addiction resulting from the use of inhalants and pharmaceuticals will continue to increase, but that the means will be sought to stop it and to control the sales of these stimulants. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 24 Nov 81 Sec D p 1] 2909

PILLS FROM CHIHUAHUA, AGUASCALIENTES--Most of the pills used by addicts as drugs are coming from the capital of Chihuahua and from Aguascalientes. Large, heavy bags are being sent from those locations by air, on trucks and by train. This admission was made yesterday by Saylo Reyes Vargas, who has been engaged in supplying local addicts for some time. Today, he promised to identify the individuals who are making shipments from the south to the north. He made this statement after Ramon Corral Anayo had identified him as the person who was selling "everything": whites, reds and yellows. Whatever pill anyone asks of him, Saylo will sell. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 11 Nov 81 Sec B p 2] 2909

NOGALES DRUG PROBLEM DESCRIBED--Nogales, Sonora--Today, the head of the Youth Rehabilitation Center disclosed that, although a 70 percent reduction in the drug addiction indexes for Nogales may be claimed over the past 2 years, because of its population this municipality still ranks as of the leading locations in the country in this respect. Dr Romero Garza Ayala explained to EL IMPARCIAL that, although the indexes are still alarming, the problem has been declining because of the disappearance of fatal drugs such as heroin, cocaine, morphine and other heavy drugs. He

noted that, during the past 2 years that he has served as head of the Youth Rehabilitation Center, there has been evidence of a disappearance of those types of drugs, and the drug addiction has become limited to a group addicted to tranquilizers and marihuana, a kind of addiction which is a little less dangerous. As for the reasons for the disappearance of the hard drugs, he said that he did not actually know them, and confined himself to saying that there may no longer be plantations, or those engaged in drug dealing may have been arrested. Among the most dangerous tranquilizers currently used among the lower classes he cited prodoline, which is not controlled by the Secretariat of Health and Assistance, adding that its misuse could cause phlebitis, thrombosis and embolism, even if it were not taken regularly. He based the reduction in the drug addiction indexes on the fact that, 2 years ago, the number of patients treated with special therapy by the Youth Rehabilitation Center had been 10 per day, and that now the average is about 15, but per month. He emphasized that the therapy used by the Rehabilitation Center's medical-technical staff is among the most advanced, and is bringing good results, because it is evident that the drug addicts are becoming reintegrated into society as normal persons. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 28 Oct 81 Sec D p 1] 2909

SONORA ANTIDRUG DRIVE RESULTS--Nogales, Sonora--As part of their program of activities to prevent the commission of crimes in the federal jurisdiction, between January and the present, the detachment of Federal Judicial Police agents in the northern section of Sonora seized approximately 650 kilograms of marihuana, 25 kilograms of heroin, 600 grams of hashish and 200 grams of cocaine. All the foregoing was accomplished in various actions involving a minimum of 125 persons arrested and about 60 vehicles confiscated in their jurisdiction. During the same interval, 35 warrants for arrest for various crimes were implemented, with approximately 40 persons located and brought before the federal authorities on the following charges: counterfeiting of money, smuggling of oil and diesel fuel, smuggling of weapons (35 pistols and one high-powered rifle were seized), and other foreign items on a small and large scale. The foregoing figures were officially supplied to EL IMPARCIAL today by the PJF group chief, Francisco Alejandro Hernandez, upon searching the files of the cases resolved during his administration. When asked about his imminent transfer to the town of Mexicali, where he will assume the position of Federal Judicial Police group chief in the capital of Baja California Norte, Francisco Alejandro Hernandez explained that, during his stay on this border, he had attempted primarily to combat all types of crimes against health, owing to the often irreparable damage that they represent to the society. Commenting generally on the work accomplished, he remarked: "It is not a record, nor anything like that, but rather efforts which it is our duty to make in order to prevent and eliminate federal crimes." [Text] [Hermosillo, EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 31 Oct 81 Sec A p 16] 2909

CSO: 5330/56-57

EGYPT

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS WORTH \$50 MILLION SEIZED--Cairo, 15 Dec (MENA)--The border guard has hauled a 12-ton consignment of narcotics worth nearly \$50 million being smuggled at Egypt's Mediterranean coast. Major-General Faruq al-Sahn, commander of the border guard, said the motor boat being used by the smugglers was seized carrying 12 men including five Turks. [Text] [NC160600 Cairo MENA in English 1924 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 5300/2094

KENYA

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN CONVICTED--A Nigerian has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment by Nairobi Chief Magistrate's Court in Kenya for trafficking in Indian hemp. The name of the Nigerian was given as Benjamin Folusho Cyimih. Informed Police sources in Lagos disclosed that the convicted man who was described as a student was jailed for being in illegal possession of three kilograms of Indian Hemp. He was said to be serving his jail term in the main prison yard of Nairobi in Kenya. It was known in Lagos that the Nigerian High Commission in Kenya is taking steps to ensure that the Nigerian was released before his jail term ends. However, it was further understood that he could only be released before his jail ends if he maintains good behaviour while in the prison. [as published] Contacted, a senior police officer attached to force Criminal Investigations Department (CID) Alagbon Close confirmed the story. He frowned at the attitude of some Nigerians who, he said, were in the habit of trafficking in Indian hemp abroad. The police boss added that the Nigeria Police will continue to cooperate with the police authorities of any country where Nigerians were caught for trafficking in Indian hemp. He said that such people have done serious damage to the image of the nation, and warned Nigerians who travelled abroad to desist from trafficking in drug or they would have themselves to blame. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Oct 81 p 9]

CSO: 5300/5614

DENMARK

TWO INDICTED FOR SMUGGLING ONE ONE-HALF TONS OF HASHISH

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen]

[Text] Two men, charges as ringleaders in the importation and distribution of one and one half tons of hashish in Denmark, will be brought to trial in Nibe early in 1982.

A total of 53 persons throughout Denmark have been indicted in connection with the case. Some of them have received prison terms ranging from 8 months to 4 years. The two ringleaders are expected to get somewhat stiffer sentences.

Nibe police tracked down this narcotics gang about a year ago and the first arrests were made last February. That concerned two couriers who with the aid of two cars picked up a load of almost 80 kilograms of hashish in Arnheim, Holland. They were followed to the Danish border, first by Dutch and then West German police. When they arrived at the border, Danish police took over.

The cars were stopped near Nibe and police found almost 80 kilograms of hashish inside the vehicles' rebuilt gasoline tanks. The couriers are supposed to have told police they received 30,000 Dutch gulden, or approximately 90,000 Danish kroner, for making this trip.

Thanks to Danish police, the close cooperation between the two Danish ringleaders and a 60-year old Dutch hashish dealer from Arnheim was abruptly terminated. While Danish police went into action in Denmark, their Dutch colleagues arrested the hashish dealer, who has now been sentenced in Holland.

The street value of the smuggled hashish is about 50 kroner per gram, or approximately 75 million kroner for the entire load.

The hashish has been sold throughout Denmark, in Norway and to some extent in northern Germany. One reason for the smooth distribution of these goods throughout Denmark is that one of the Danish ringleaders and his fiance are from North Zealand where they have many friends who helped distribute the hashish.

Police do not want to conjecture what profit the ringleaders themselves made on the sale of hashish from their summer cottage in North Jutland. It undoubtedly was in the millions.

8952
CSO: 5300/2074

NETHERLANDS

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--The Hague, 18 Nov--Police said Tuesday they had detained five Pakistanis and 12 Dutch citizens, including three women, after seizing 21 kilogrammes (46 lbs) of heroin hidden among frozen prawns shipped to the Netherlands from Pakistan, the Hague police said Tuesday. A spokesman said the heroin, with a street value of about 21 million guilders (8.6 million dollars) was packed in bags found in 70 boxes of prawns which arrived at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport last weekend. NAB-REUTER [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 19 Nov 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/4910

SWEDEN

JUSTICE MINISTER APPROVES DOGS IN PRISONS TO STOP DRUGS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Petri Promises Dogs Against Drugs in Prisons"]

[Text] Norrkoping. Ten new narcotics dogs will be trained to sniff narcotics in the country's prisons. This was disclosed by Minister of Justice Carl-Axel Petri during a visit at the National Correctional Administration on Tuesday.

It is expected that the administration will make a decision shortly on the training of the dogs that is estimated to cost 1 million kroner.

At the same time, the justice minister made a carefully phrased positive statement about ideas of placing Sweden's most dangerous prisoners in special prisons.

On Monday, the home leave commission proposed that approximately 75 of the prisoners that are considered the most dangerous in the country should be placed in special wards at the institutions at Osteraker and Norrkoping.

Petri wants to wait until the circulation period for consideration of the proposal has expired before he comments on the proposal but he emphasizes that it contains many interesting viewpoints.

"I don't rule out that it is necessary to isolate dangerous criminals. It can also be an important means of indicating how seriously we look at the narcotics problem in the prisons," said the Minister of Justice when he held a press conference along with Bo Martinson, director general of the National Correctional Administration.

Difficult Narcotics Proof

The problem of narcotics at the institutions dominated the press conference. This question has, among other things, been discussed hotly in the debate section of the SVENSKA DAGBLADET. In an article contributed by Professor Niels Bejerot, Bejerot maintains that the situation in the prisons is extremely serious. Bo Martinson has not found the situation to be that alarming.

"Unfortunately, it is impossible to know who is right. The truth lies probably somewhere in between," said the minister of justice solemnly.

"But the fact alone that narcotics are found within the prison walls, is enough for us to react."

Earlier estimates show that approximately 3,700, one-fourth of the country's prisoners, are narcotics abusers.

During the debate, a judge, among others, maintained that it was meaningless to sentence people to prison as there is so much narcotics to be found on the inside.

"I have been a judge myself and I know how difficult it is to sentence people to prison if one knows that it is the first time they are confronted with taking drugs. But the courts must, however, sentence according to the country's laws," said Petri.

"Kumla Better"

Director-General Martinsson was positive on more points of the ideas set forth by the home leave commission.

"In 1974 a new law was passed that increased the right of the inmates for leaves, visits, correspondence, etc. But now changes are necessary. The nature of crime has changed with the increasing narcotics problem.

On the other hand, he is skeptical about a number of the most dangerous criminals being placed in Osteraker. The Kumla Prison is a better alternative, thinks Martinsson.

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SWEDEN

REPORTER DESCRIBES POLICE ACTION AGAINST HASHISH

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 1 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Local Narcotics Police at Work: Car Chase and Comforting in the Fight Against Narcotics"]

[Text] Drug trafficking flourishes at a discotheque in the center of Stockholm--at a dance place that is frequented by what one must call children. The patrons are often 15 to 16 years old. It is Friday night and the police pick up one pusher after another.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET has followed the work of the narcotics police in central Stockholm. Their task is to tackle the drug traffic at the street level--to pick up the small-time pushers.

We begin at the Johanneshovs ice stadium. Many are high. How some of the audience will be able to appreciate the Styx concert is incomprehensible. But they are high on alcohol.

"Occasionally they use hashish so their eyes roll like balls. But tonight it is quite calm," says one policeman.

Ten plainclothes policemen are on duty there. They find some who smoke hashish and take down their names.

"We could also see how a number of them smoked after they had sat down in their seats. But it is difficult to move in on them," says a young policeman who has just graduated from the police school. It is next to impossible to guess his profession as he walks around there with his long hair and worn denim jacket.

Discotheque Watched

At nine o'clock everybody gathers at the stadium. The plans for the evening are made. Who will stand where. Codes are decided so that the police can talk on the communication radio without being discovered.

One discotheque is to be watched closely. Two weeks ago a pusher was picked up there. Presumably, new dealers have filled the gap.

One policeman stands with binoculars and television and studies the drug transaction. He then gives orders to the civilian cars that have been deployed:

"An applicant on his way towards you."

That means that a buyer is on his way.

It is not only hashish that is sold outside this discotheque, but also amphetamines and heroin.

--It has become more common that 15-year-olds take amphetamines. That means that they do not inject it but take the pills.

We stand at one of the streets where a buyer or a pusher might show up. The engines are turned off and it becomes cold in the damp, rainy night.

Hashish in the 80-Card

"It is a hard job," says the criminal inspector at the wheel. "We have 30 hours overtime each month. But this is a dedication. I have children of my own. Then one reacts much more to how the young people sink down into the drug scene; and at the same time there is a big shot standing around the corner just getting fatter."

A call from the policeman with the binoculars. "Hearse on its way." This is a coded message implying that a car is on the way with youngsters who have bought drugs.

The policeman makes a swift maneuver and presses the gas pedal all the way. Soon we are in a chase. The youngsters do not suspect anything amiss. Our car is unmarked.

When the police signal beckons them to stop, they become frightened.

Quickly the policeman figures out who the two are suspected of buying the drugs. Expertly he leans into the car and picks up an 80-card that had been thrown on the floor. There is the hashish.

Two youngsters, 16 and 18 years old, are brought into the car for interrogation. Yes, they admit it.

"Why do you do this?" asks the policeman angrily. "Don't you know how dangerous it is?"

They nod and say yes.

"No, you do not. If you did, you would never have bought it. Those who sell the hashish have also the other stuff--amphetamines and heroin. The drug dealers, the living dead at the Sergel square, also started on hashish. "That will not happen to me," they reasoned. "Quit while you can," says the policeman and takes down their names and addresses.

First Time

During the evening we hear one report after another on the radio about narcotics purchases. A few pushers are caught and brought to the criminal office.

In an interrogating room sits Stefan (not his real name). He has been arrested for pushing hashish.

"Yes, I have been here before. When I was little," says Stefan. Now he is 15 years old.

"You are not too big now," groans the interrogator.

Stefan admits that he bought a matchbox filled with hashish for 500 kroner outside another discotheque earlier in the evening. Now he wanted to make 200 kroner.

"I had tough luck. This is the first time I have sold drugs," he says desperately.

he does not smoke hashish anymore himself. "I quit this summer when I heard Lasse Stromstedt tell how dangerous it is."

"But you think nothing of throwing others into destruction?" asks the interrogator.

"One only thinks about oneself. No, I do not have a bad conscience. I need money to go out and eat and stuff.

Dare Not Speak

Stefan tells how things began to go downhill in school during sixth grade. But now it was time to reconsider. "Otherwise one becomes a regular here."

"Do you have any stuff at home?" asks the interrogator.

"What, are you going to my house? No, I have nothing."

But when Stefan hears that there is going to be a house search he falls apart. He starts to breathe heavily. The tears start to fall down the cheeks of the 15-year-old boy as he says:

"I lied. I am sorry, I lied. I have hashish at home. Quite a lot."

Thus the true story comes out. Stefan has hashish worth approximately 30,000 kroner at home.

"Where did you get it from," wonders the interrogator.

Then Stefan becomes even more scared. "I cannot tell. Then they will cut my throat. Or run me over with a car. No, I dare not tell you."

At one o'clock during the night, five plainclothes policemen go to Stefan's apartment. It is imperative to work fast, so that the girlfriend cannot be warned and flush the hashish down the toilet.

"Please, be quiet, so that you do not wake up my father and my mother," begs Stefan.

Trusting Parents

But that does not succeed. Soon the mother comes out in her robe and asks wide awake:

"What is going on? What are you doing? Who are you?"

She is heartbroken. She cries when she sees all the hashish and the money.

"You see, I did have a reason to worry," she says to her husband." He must go away from the city. But who wants to have anything to do with him when he does something like this?"

"We do not have the means to give him a lot of pocket money. The society makes the children like this...And we were going on vacation the day after tomorrow," she sobs.

The policeman is transformed from criminal inspector into a counsellor or a fellow being. He sits down with the parents; tries to settle things and comfort. Stefan does not abuse drugs anymore himself. He still has a chance...

It is 2 o'clock in the night. The workday should have been finished a long time ago. In the dreary fall rain, the police go home to get some sleep. In eight hours a new workday will begin.

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SWEDEN

POLICE EXPECT 'PRICE WAR' IN HEROIN AS SUPPLY INCREASES

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Hashish Hazard a Fact in Sweden: Twenty Tons Smuggled in Annually"]

[Text] The hashish hazard the police has feared for a long time is now a fact. Sweden is overflowing with hashish. Approximately 20 tons are smuggled into Sweden annually. Hashish has also made its way to the well-to-do. Hashish has begun to replace the sherry glass at better parties.

During the last ten years, the amount of hashish confiscated has increased by 300 to 400 percent. That does not only mean that Customs and police have become more effective. Sweden is a very interesting market for the large narcotics syndicates. There is plenty of money here. We also have the reputation abroad of having a relatively liberal penal system.

Each year, hashish worth 1 to 2 billion kroner in resale is smuggled into the country. That is just as much as the community pays for 6,000 to 12,000 long-term hospital places during one year.

A farmer in Lebanon gets approximately 800-1,000 kroner for one kilo of hashish. When it reaches Sergel square in Stockholm, the price is up to approximately 70,000 kroner.

Can Be Bought Everywhere

On the average, more than 80,000 doses are smoked day in and day out--during the whole year!

According to Division Chief Esbjorn Esbjornsson at the National Police Board, there is not a community in the country where hashish cannot be obtained.

The generous supply has quickly shown results. A study made by the National Board of Education last year showed that every fifth 15-year-old in Sweden had smoked hashish. One out of every 20 does it regularly.

Presumably the proportion is higher among older youths--who have not been studied by the National Board of Education.

The pushers know where to go. Often they hang around the high schools and junior colleges.

According to Lars Cernerud, chief school physician, hashish is sold in the vicinity of more than every fourth high school or junior college in Stockholm.

Replaces Alcohol

He believes that the smoking of hashish got an undeserved lift as a result of the campaign against alcohol last year.

"The youngsters got the message. They understood that it was dangerous to drink. But unfortunately, many went over to hashish, which they thought to be an alternative without any danger.

However, the abuse is no longer just a problem among the youngsters in the schools. The hashish has also made its way into the circles of the well-to-do.

The police say unanimously: "Well dressed men in suits and ties and carrying briefcases, pull out their bank cards, withdraw money and buy hashish.

Pipe at the Party

The pipe has begun to replace the glass of sherry at better parties, according to Chief School Physician Cernerud.

Professor Nils Bejerot:

"I have met law students who say that they use hashish. Those are the people who in the future will be sitting in judgment of possession of only hashish, for example...

Therefore, an unrest prevails over a new debate of legalizing hashish. There is a great risk that the well-to-do, with other political resources than the youngsters, will begin to lobby for the legalization of hashish.

Such a discussion would be devastating, say the police as well as researchers and educators. That would bring about greater abuse.

The signs are already there. This spring, a flyer was distributed in Stockholm with the message: "Make hashish legal!"

In a motion to the Federation of Moderate Independent Students, FMSF (which does not belong to the moderate coalition party) it states:

"I propose that FMSF work for the legalization of narcotics with regard to both consumption and sale at market price."

Easier to Get Hashish Than Alcohol

A short visit to a junior college in Stockholm yields quick information: The smoking of hashish has become extremely common. "It is easier to get hold of hashish than alcohol..."

"Certainly the smoking of hashish is common," says the first student we meet. He has tried it once himself. In the United States. But nothing happened and he has not tried again.

Earlier it was smoked at parties held by the gang. "But when I discovered that, I quit going," says 16-year-old Erika Ljung.

"I thought about trying," says another student. "But then I heard from a policeman who was here how dangerous it was."

Alcohol has become less common at parties. Often it is either no drugs--or hashish.

Grows in Flowerpots

In the student hall, one floor down, sit a 15-year-old girl and a 16-year-old boy. They have just started eating.

Well, it happens that they smoke. Approximately once a month. Someone buys and then he shares it.

"Where do you buy it?"

"Many go to Christiania in Copenhagen. Others grow it in flowerpots here at home."

Although both of them smoke, they have different views of the risks involved.

"God made grass, man made alcohol," says the boy, cocksure.

Also Fungus

"But God also created fungus which is dangerous?"

"Yes, that is correct, but alcohol is chemically created by man."

The girl, on the other hand, is more afraid. "Actually, I always want to say no thanks, but that is very difficult. If you sit there without being high when everybody else is, it is no fun."

She has friends who have smoked for a long time. They are absentees and slow. "Those who smoke become drained and tenacious."

"If you call someone who has smoked for a long time and ask: "Shall we go to a movie?", they often say that they do not feel like it. They only want to smoke grass," he adds.

The school nurse does not know of any hashish problems.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET: "But we have talked to a number of students. All say that there is a lot of smoking at parties."

"We can never go by gossip. We must see ourselves what it is all about before we do anything. It is difficult to get into what the students do during their leisure time. They are, after all, more or less grown up.

In the School Yard

We also visited a high school in Stockholm. Most of the students are 13-16 years old. We do not meet anyone who has smoked hashish. But all have pals who have done it.

We are told a few times that students smoke in the school yard.

"It has also been tried to sell hashish here," says a 14-year-old. He has never been at a party himself where hashish has been smoked. We just drink.

They also say that it is not difficult to get hold of hashish.

"They appear in the subway or on the street and ask if we want to buy. It is easy to get hold of grass."

Fight About Heroin Expected

The narcotics situation is only getting worse, say the police, which is expecting a price war in the heroin market soon. That means large quantities of narcotics. Lower prices. Increased abuse...

The narcotics smugglers have become more and more sophisticated. The police measures lead to countermeasures by the dope rings. Constant escalation takes place.

Customs does not have a ghost of a chance of controlling everybody who travels to Sweden. All types of narcotics can be found here now. Such is the narcotics situation in Sweden now:

Fourteen Year Old Pusher

Hashish: brought into the country in enormous quantities worth 1 to 2 billion kroner in street value. Hashish is used by ever more and ever younger people. One week or so ago, the police caught a 14-year-old pusher who was selling to finance his own habit.

Cocaine: Has become popular with the "in-crowd," among the well-to-do. In the United States it has also reached the hardier drug addicts on the streets. Sweden follows the United States in the narcotics arena. The police therefore expect that cocaine will also become a more common drug here.

Heroin: Today it can be found in large quantities. Division Chief Esbjorn Esbjornsson at the National Police Board expects a price war.

When earlier there was a poor harvest in the so-called golden triangle in Southeast Asia, Turkey stepped in as a supplier to Sweden.

Now both can export to Sweden. That means a price war...

Amphetamines: Supplies have increased in Sweden. There was a shortage when the big time dealer Karl Pauksch was arrested and when the laws became stricter in Holland. But now it can be found in large quantities again. A great deal of that is manufactured in Sweden.

Difficult to Spy

Division Chief Esbjornsson is not optimistic about the future.

"We are far too often in touch with language groups that we need interpreters for. It is therefore difficult for us to spy on them. When they are arrested, we have great difficulties untangling the mess," he says.

"We will never get rid of the narcotics problem. The goal is to keep the abuse within reasonable limits. The only inspiration of hope is that a change of opinion takes place. Now everybody--regardless of political affiliation--is totally against narcotics. That is important.

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SWEDEN

POLICE ACT TO STOP SMUGGLING OF AMPHETAMINES FROM NETHERLANDS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "Narcotics Epoch Before City Court: Smuggling Indictment May Solve Murder of Narcotics Pusher"]

[Text] A narcotics epoch passed before the Stockholm City Court on Thursday. The prosecuted in a case involving smuggling of ten kilos of amphetamines is the brother of a murdered narcotics dealer and a member of the notorious Dutch Peter's Gang, a 41-year-old cafe owner, a close friend of the dethroned (?) narcotics kingpin Karl Paucksch. At the hearing were representatives from the Embassy of the Netherlands, the Dutch Press, the National Criminal Narcotics Department and the Stockholm Homicide Department. The prosecution is wholly based on circumstantial evidence.

The police have handled the brother of the deceased narcotics dealer with "kid gloves" during the 4-month long detention period. The man may actually be sitting there with important information about who committed the murder of his brother and his good friend in an apartment in Stockholm in November 1979--a few days before the armed mail robbery at Dobelnskatan where many policemen were shot and wounded. Both mail robbers, who were sentenced to very long imprisonment, used a pistol that also was used during the killings in the apartment.

The police know that one of the murdered men had a telephone conversation from a telephone booth in Soder with Karl Paucksch in Holland one week before the murders. Shortly afterwards, Paucksch was arrested in Holland by the West German police, and as recently as in the beginning of July this year he was freed after a short prison sentence. Only a few weeks after his release, the Dutch friend and the cafe owner traveled to Sweden.

Customs had noticed earlier that the cafe owner had made many trips by car, and when he arrived in Helsingborg on 13 July it was decided to search his car. Not a trace of narcotics was found. The National Criminal Surveillance was notified and the car was under surveillance all the way up to the Esso Motor Hotel at the Kungens intersection on route 4.

The surveillance people saw the Dutchman leave his car and enter the hotel where he changed his clothes. He returned to the car. Suddenly a Ford Fiesta drives

up slowly. Both drivers make eye contact and blink their lights. The Dutchman enters the other car. He is carrying a briefcase. The car drives down towards the parking lot. The driver is identified as the brother of the murdered narcotics dealer. The driver goes out of the car, opens the trunk, picks up a plastic bag filled with 240,000 kroner worth of one hundred kroner bills, and puts the money inside the car. The police rush forth with drawn pistols and arrest the men.

The car is searched. Not a trace of narcotics. But the police are convinced that the cafe owner brought in at least 10 kilos of amphetamines in four separate incidents during 1980 and 1981 and that the Swede was the receiver.

Indications

In order to strengthen the prosecution, the public prosecutor, Birgit Hallberg, has collected material for evidence that is based on observations made by the Dutch Police regarding the cafe owner's doings, that he earlier was sentenced for preparation of narcotics; possession and ingredients for manufacturing amphetamines; actions during the visit to Stockholm; combination of numbers on a piece of paper corresponding to the figures in the Swede's telephone number; the visit of the Swede to Holland this summer, where he, among other things, met a woman who is close to the Peter family. Furthermore, the prosecutor will question one of the Dutch policemen who worked on the case and one of the surveillance people who caught the man.

The Swede and the Dutchman are represented by two lawyers, Sune Haller and Gunnar Berg. Both question if the circumstantial evidence presented so far will suffice to get them sentenced.

The men deny all guilt. The cafe owner says he acted on behalf of a man he does not know, and the Swede says he had been given instructions by a man he knows but whose name he does not want to disclose. He does not know if he would have suffered the same fate as his brother if he had not followed orders.

The Swede's spontaneous comment at the arrest was:

"The 240,000 kroner I handed over to the man, who then was unknown to me, was money for an unsettled car deal for my dead brother's account.

Ever since the death of my brother and his friend I have been worried that something might happen to me. After all, it was I who first discovered them. Both had been shot in the back of the head. In a way I am glad that I was taken into custody. I have felt safer under the circumstances."

"So you accept the assignment of taking close to quarter of a million kroner to Ikea near the Esso Motor Hotel and to deliver the money to a person you do not know?"

"I only knew that he was to be there in a car and I could recognize him because he would be holding a bottle of whiskey. I drove slowly towards the hotel and made contact with a man who seemed to be waiting for someone. He entered the car and we blinked the lights at each other. He was carrying a bag and a bottle of whiskey.

The whiskey bottle became a central issue during the interrogations during the first day. Earlier the Swede had said that the bottle was in the bag when the Dutchman arrived. In other words, the prosecutor was of the opinion that a whiskey bottle as a signal was pure fabrication. Finally, the parties agreed that the bottle had been in view about 5 to 10 meters away from the car and before the Dutchman entered the car.

"Saturated" Market

The Swede has earlier been sentenced for serious narcotics offences. He said that he no longer dealt in narcotics and the cafe owner said that he had no notion of what the courier assignment involved. He has earlier been sentenced for selling 25-30 kilos of cannabis.

Whether Stockholm's Criminal Assault Division ever will be able to sort out who committed the double murder depends to a great extent on the outcome of this case. It is possible that the Swede will gradually become softer and tell what he knows. One of the commission members has said that he never can drop the murder case.

Who was it then who handed over the 240,000 kroner to the Swede? According to information, the police now work on the theory that the assignment coordinator may be a man who is serving a long-term prison sentence for having smuggled over 100 kilos of amphetamines, some in cable drums, from Holland during the mid-seventies. This man's eventual connection with a banker involved in a bank swindle a few years ago, the police have now "put on ice" but not forgotten.

And the amphetamine manufacturing in Holland continues. The market in Stockholm is "saturated."

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SWEDEN

COMMITTEE URGES HIDDEN MICROPHONES, TV IN DRUGS FIGHT

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Proposal in Fight Against Narcotics Offenses: Secret TV-Cameras and Microphones"]

[Text] It will be easier for the police in the future to fight against narcotics offenders. They will be able to enter apartments and install microphones. Secret television cameras will also be installed in public places.

This proposal was made today by the National Committee for Coercive Means.

According to regulations that apply now, television cameras for surveillance are only allowed with a permit from the county administration. A sign must notify that a camera is installed there.

"As the police already today are allowed to hide with a camera and investigate, we feel it is natural to say yes to hidden television camera surveillance," says Sigvard Helin, assistant justice of appeal, who is secretary for the committee.

Strong Suspicion

The conditions are that there exist suspicion of offenses. Television cameras will primarily be used in the fight against narcotics.

A majority of the committee wants the same regulations that apply today about wiretapping. This form of surveillance will only be put into effect during serious suspicion of an offense.

Kerstin Andersson, member of parliament (Center Party), has reservations about this point, along with another member of parliament. They do not feel that the demands need to be so strong for the police to be allowed to conduct wiretapping.

"The narcotics offenders have no compassion whatsoever with young people. Therefore the police must have greater opportunities. I have talked to many people who feel that I am right," says Andersson to SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

Today, the police are not allowed to use wiretapping by deploying microphones. But under suspicion of a serious offense, for example for narcotics, or in the case

of an offense against national security, wiretapping will in the future be allowed after a court decision.

That means also that the police can secretly enter apartments, offices, etc., to install microphones.

This type of wiretapping is considered necessary, among other things, because more and more offenders have become careful and do not dare talk with their fellow offenders on the telephone.

Already before the committee had presented its work, criticism has surfaced, such as from the National Federation of Drug-Free Society. In the periodical NARKOTIKA-FRAGA Nils Bejerot and Jonas Hartelius write:

Threat Against Refugees

"If the police are allowed to enter homes and install microphones, the risk exists that this right will be used indiscriminately for generally 'checking out' what people are doing.

"The possibility of wiretapping might be used against politically undesirable groups, refugees and other special groups.

"Instead of incorporating new technical measures, it should be made more of a risk to possess even smaller amounts of narcotics 'for personal use.' Then the guilt for narcotics offenses will rise with the corruption," write Bejerot and Hartelius.

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TURKEY

ARMENIAN HEROIN SMUGGLERS SAID TO FINANCE TERRORISM

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Hasan Timur]



Keork Vartanyan, the leader of the heroin smuggling gang formed to supply money to Armenian terrorists, was caught together with the rest of the gang after a long chase

[Text] Stockholm--A group charged with the function of funding the expenses of the Armenian terrorist organization, ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia], was uncovered as a result of extensive efforts by the Swedish police. Nineteen Armenians and 5 Swedes were detained after they were caught with 5 kilograms of heroin, 1 million Swedish krona in cash and several weapons.

The capture of the leader of the group, Keork Vartanyan, and his aide, Diran Zanazanyan, both Syrian citizens, took place like a scene in gangster movies. The police, which was aware of the broad cooperation between the gang and the terrorists, besieged Vartanyan's home with about 20 security men armed with automatic pistols. The two Armenians were captured following a brief skirmish. The police latter announced that the two Armenians were armed.

According to the official announcement, the captured Armenian group had been under surveillance by police for the past 3 years. The police increased its surveillance

of the group and the case attracted intensified attention following the capture of the "Muharrem Sar" group, a narcotic smuggling organization known as Sweden as the "Turkish Mafia."

The members of the gang have been under surveillance by 20 detectives around the clock for the past 4 months. However, the extreme cautiousness of the group members delayed conclusive action by the police.

- Keork Vartanyan Led a Modest Life

The mastermind of the group, Keork Vartanyan, came to Sweden in 1973. According to a statement made by the police, Vartanyan established contact with the Armenian society in Stockholm shortly after his arrival in the country. He became very active soon after that and succeeded in gathering Armenians--particularly those from Syria and Lebanon--around himself. It is believed that the seeds of the gang were sown in those years and that at the beginning they were dealing only in the smuggling of hashish. Later the gang entered the heroin business following the establishment of that drug in the Swedish market. It is believed that the gang has been making sizeable profits for years. The 5 kilograms of heroin captured alone has a market value of 15 million Swedish krona (around 350 million Turkish liras). On the other hand, it is significant that Vartanyan led a very modest lifestyle.

Money Sent to Switzerland

The Swedish police as well as Prosecutor Jerry Martinger, who is in charge of the case, are certain that the large sums of money obtained from heroin trade were being smuggled into Switzerland through various channels. It is also believed that there is a close link between Vartanyan and certain Armenian organizations in France, Italy, West Germany and the United States.

A small shoe repair shop in the Kunasholmen district of central Stockholm functioned as a "front for Vartanyan. Everyone who has known Vartanyan had the impression that he was a reclusive and quiet person who minded his own business. It is claimed that this deceptive appearance made the work for the police twice as hard and that, as a result, years had to pass before conclusive action could be taken.

Vartanyan Refuses to Talk to Police

The police found itself in an unexpected situation when they began questioning the suspects following the capture of the gang. According to information received, Vartanyan has not said anything since the time he was captured; he is not responding to any of the questions asked.

According to the Swedish press the links between the captured group and Armenian terrorist organizations will be probed more extensively and efforts will be made to uncover facts. One point about which nobody seems to have any doubts is the fact that the money obtained from the sale of heroin to Swedish youths at high prices was being used to kill Turkish diplomats.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Swiss, West German and U.S. intelligence services, which were interested in the activities of the Armenian heroin gang captured by the

Swedes, have contacted the Swedish security police. These intelligence services which assume that the money obtained from heroin smuggling was being used to finance Armenian terrorists want to share information with the Swedish police.

Meanwhile it is claimed that the Swedish secret police, SEPO, is intensely interested in the case and that it is conducting a probe of its own independent from the narcotics police.

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TURKEY

POLICE CLAIM SUCCESS IN CONTROLLING NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Report by Emin Ozgonul]

[Text] The Turkish police has scored its most significant success so far in the war it has declared against narcotics smugglers, and the delivery of narcotics through Turkey has been brought to a halt. It has been learned that narcotics smugglers have stopped delivering their merchandise through Turkey on grounds that it has become "too dangerous" as a result of the effective measures taken and that they are now rerouting the opium and morphine base obtained from the Far East and the Middle East through Syria and Cyprus onto Europe.

The battle that the Turkish police has been waging against narcotics smugglers for a long time has produced results with the support of international organizations also working in this area. The delivery of opium and morphine base, so far done with the aid of TIR trucks, has now been rerouted as a result of an increase in the number of narcotics departments and latest model equipment given to the police. It has been learned that Turkey's name has been erased from the vocabulary of narcotics traffic and that as a result the smugglers have redrawn their maps. According to the new arrangement the opium and the morphine base which is to be taken to Europe for transformation into heroin is procured from Far Eastern and Middle Eastern countries and brought into Syria. The merchandise is then transported to Cyprus by air and sea and then to European ports again by air and sea.

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TURKEY

JOINT OPERATION UNCOVERS NARCOTICS SMUGGLING RING

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 2 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by Ufuk Guldemir]

[Text] Ankara--Information obtained from a narcotics smuggler who has been cooperating with the West German Narcotics Police has led to the uncovering of an international smuggling ring.

The information gathered was sent to Turkey on condition that the name of the smuggler cooperating with the German police be kept secret. The General Secretariat of the National Security Council passed the information to the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Customs and Monopolies in September. A Joint Commission formed by the two ministries at the request of the General Secretariat of the National Security Council is now in operation.

Acting on the information received from abroad the commission is concentrating on 22 names and 3 groups:

Kenan Golge (currently under custody at the Selimiye barracks in connection with another smuggling case);
Selahattin Cizreoglu;
Former Istanbul Curator of Museums (first name unknown) Of'lular;
Ata Yesiltas (Kenan Golge's communications man abroad);
Ozkan Cedim;
Erdal Evirgen (the person who turns the acid anhydride used in the manufacture of heroin into powder);
Ihsan (last name unknown);
Cevdet Danaci (a former official of the Izmir Narcotics Bureau);
Galeri Nur (uses its clothing store as a front);
Pertev Molay (businessman);
Etem Genc (operates a gambling establishment abroad);
Ali Guvenir (also know as Yanik Ali);
Hasan Pendikli'
Levent Acar;
Omer Ari (works on the Istanbul-Netherlands-Britain axis; member of the Longon group; salesman for Of'lular);
Sena Beyer;
Ercil Subasi.

According to information received from the General Secretariat of the National Security Council the organizers of international smuggling from Hanover are:

Ali Guvenir (organizer between Iran and West Germany; his contact in Iran is a businessman of Armenian origin);
Metin Coskuneren (cash courier on the Italy-Britain-Netherlands-Iran-West Germany axis);
Erdal Evirgen (responsible for the distribution of the goods in West Germany after their arrival through Iran and Netherlands).

It has been determined that the Selahattin Cizrelioglu mentioned in the list is of no relation to former Diyarbakir Senator Cizrelioglu. The information received from the General Secretariat of the National Security Council mentions Selahattin Cizrelioglu as "former Bitlis Senator." However, Cizrelioglu is a former Diyarbakir senator.

Former Senator Cizrelioglu responded to the questions of the CUMHURIYET correspondent on the issue:

[Question] Your name is also mentioned in the list.

[Answer] Very strange. I do not know anything about it. But wait a minute. Several other such incidents happened in the past as well.

[Question] What other incidents?

[Answer] There is another Selahattin Cizrelioglu around. I came across his name here on a number of occasions.

[Question] Where did you come across his name?

[Answer] I was in Diyarbakir in 1977 working on elections. At the time I was senator but I was working for my colleagues running for the House of Representatives. Around that time your paper published a news item to the effect that someone named Selahattin Cizrelioglu was running as a candidate from Konya for a seat in the House. I was a senator from Diyarbakir at that time. So who was this Selahattin Cizrelioglu? Immediately I called the [party's] Konya Province Chairman. He told me that Selahattin Cizrelioglu was a worker in Germany. Later, this person lost the election and could not go to the house.

[Question] You said several incidents. Are there others?

[Answer] During the 1974 administration Fehim Adak and Korkut Ozal, both ministers at the time, told me during a cabinet meeting that someone called Selahattin Cizrelioglu visited them. They asked me if I knew him and I told them I did not.

[Question] Is there another Selahattin Cizrelioglu in your family?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Then someone used your name and title.

[Answer] I guess so.

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UNITED KINGDOM

CANNABIS GANG SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Ian Henry]

[Text]

ROBERT MILLS, 43, millionaire drugs boss of the Racecourse Set, gave a wink and a nod to his smuggling associates as he was jailed for 10 years at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Mills, an off-course bookmaker and racehorse owner, who masterminded a brilliant £40 million cannabis smuggling operation, heard judge RICHARD LOWRY, Q C, explain that he had no powers to forfeit the gang's vast drugs profits.

But he did fine the flamboyant Mills £250,000.

"The court powers are limited by Acts of Parliament.

"Parliament had not contemplated a case on this scale when the various statutes were enacted.

"I am however able to pass a fine.

"It is right and necessary to use this penalty to make sure drug money does not remain to the benefit of a convicted person on his release."

The judge explained: "I have in this case no powers of forfeiture, nor have I any power to take money from any bank account, wherever it may be.

Before sentencing 13 members of the drugs gang, the judge said he had taken into consideration that cannabis was a Class B drug—dealing in heroin "which kills is vastly more serious than dealing in cannabis."

Foreign accounts

In a four-year period the Racecourse Set amassed a multi-million pound fortune, much of which is now believed to be stashed away in foreign bank accounts.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said later that the judge had made it clear the fines he was imposing were meant to be realistic because the penalty in lieu of a fine was only 12 months imprisonment.

None of the smuggling ring gave explanations to the court of what had happened to the bulk of their fortune made from a reputed 21 drug smuggling trips from North Africa to Tolland Bay, a secluded South Cornish cove. They professed that their profits had been eaten away.

Mr ROBIN SIMPSON, Q C, defending Mills of Watford Way, Hendon, refuted a suggestion in the DAILY TELEGRAPH yesterday that Mills was among those who had money hidden in secret Swiss bank accounts.

Mr Simpson said legal fees had swallowed up much of the £183,000 found in his Streatham bank account. He had a £125,000 home, stables worth £80,000, but had sold his string of racehorses.

Rich men

However, after the sentencing, Mr Donald Holmans, the Customs chief investigation officer, said it was "quite possible that when they walk from jail they will be very rich men."

He said officers had carried out joint inquiries in various foreign countries, "but I don't think our inquiries reveal all their bank accounts."

Another ringleader, EDWARD VICTORY, 57 a Gibraltar businessman, who was the gang's Mediterranean connection, was jailed for nine years and also fined £250,000.

He is a member of a wealthy family notorious in smuggling circles. He passed the word to the English end of the ring that consignments of drugs were waiting to be picked up by their converted Scottish trawler, Guiding Lights.

The gang was finally smashed by a combined Customs and Drugs Squad swoop, codenamed Operation Cyril, on Tolland Bay in September 1979.

Ten other members of the smuggling ring were jailed after either being convicted or pleading guilty to drugs offences.

TREVOR COLES, 42, of Aysgarth Road, Dulwich, and WILLIAM MOON, 41, of Canonbie Road, Forest Hill, were both jailed for seven years and fined £18,000 each.

DENIS MADDEN, 29, of Chestnut Avenue, Langley, Bucks, was jailed for 2½ years and fined £14,660.

THOMAS LAKE, 37, of Abbey Street, Southwark, was jailed for 18 months.

Another kingpin in the organisation AMBROSE VINALES, a Gibraltar bank manager, who "laundered" their money for a 2½ per cent. cut, was jailed for 18 months and fined £140,00.

REGINALD JACKSON, 41, of Frazier Street, Waterloo, was jailed for five years; MALCOLM GABBINER, 54, of West End Road, Bitterne, Southampton, for four years; and TERENCE GOODSHIP, 40, of Eastcote Road, Welling, Kent; and ROBERICK EAGLETON, 54, of Rotterdam Cottage, Taland Bay, were both jailed for three years.

JOSEPH TIMMINS, 48, of Stamford Park Road, Hale Altrincham, Cheshire, was jailed for two years and ANTHONY DUGDALE, 55, of Wicormarine, Porchester, Hants, was given a 21 month sentence suspended for two years.

Another of the ringleaders, RONALD TAYLOR, 43, of St Lawrence Drive, Eastcote, Middx, a reputed millionaire from his drugs transactions, jumped his £100,000 bail and has fled to Spain.

One man was too ill to attend his trial.

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