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JPRS L/10333

18 February 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 9/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INDONESIA

MARIHUANA COMMERCE IN ACEH

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 28 Nov 81 p 66

[Excerpts] Narcotics activity has intensified, particularly in large cities like Jakarta and Surabaya. In those two locations, police have seized 7 kilograms of dry marihuana. Police in Aceh, the source of illegal drugs, have had difficulty in eliminating marihuana, because it is hidden by being grown with other crops.

Police successes this month, which did not come easily, indicated the difficulty in breaking the narcotics ring in Indonesia. Police Major Sumarsono, commander of the Surabaya Detective Unit, acknowledge^d the difficulty in dealing with the network. "Although the suspects readily admitted their guilt, they did not divulge the names of others," he noted. All five narcotics suspects arrested in Surabaya this year have remained silent about accomplices.

All narcotics traffickers in large cities use a closed network. "Their organization is really strong, and closed," said Hindarto, chief of the Metropolitan Jakarta Detective Unit. Narcotics abuse is highest in the Jakarta area, accounting for 1,358 of the 2,877 cases throughout Indonesia for the period 1974-1980. The primary drug in those cases is marihuana.

Narcotics traffickers shrewdly grow marihuana on farms in Southeast Aceh for distribution throughout Indonesia, and abroad. Lieutenant Colonel Sudarmadji, chief of detectives for Banda Aceh, said that the marihuana is harvested by people in Rikib Gaib and Terangan Regencies, which border on North Sumatra.

Marihuana is then transported to Kutacane, and then to Medan. If they fear police interception, they use an alternate route, involving 5 days journey by foot. Marihuana goes from Blang Pidie in South Aceh to Sibolga or Banda Aceh for further distribution.

The routes are changed constantly. If the traffickers are worried, they send marihuana in relays, under various disguises. Some people are specially paid to bring marihuana on long journeys through the hills to North Sumatra. Lepers, who are not under suspicion, and are feared, are paid to bring marihuana through areas under police supervision. Sudarmadji, himself, once arrested a leper bringing many kilograms of marihuana for smuggling to Malaysia via small islands in Aceh.

The potential profits for illegal marihuana commerce are breathtaking. A kilogram of dry marihuana is worth 3,000 rupiahs in Aceh, but the price leaps to 75,000 rupiahs in Medan, and 100,000 rupiahs and up in Jakarta, and more, abroad. Because of that, Aceh is known to Interpol as a prime center for narcotics activity in the southern area, like the Golden Triangle in Thailand.

Eradicating that traffic, according to Sudarmadji, is difficult, because the locations are hard to reach, requiring a journey of several days by foot. Marihuana plots are dispersed, and grown in tobacco fields, making them hard to detect. Sudarmadji, himself, once burned a marihuana plot of 3 hectares. "That was one of dozens in the area," he said.

Sudarmadji proposes a large-scale eradication operation, with sufficient personnel and funds. In addition, the local population must be educated not to grow illegal crops again.

The Aceh Police Regional Command does not have sufficient means for such a task. Only a few men in the command are narcotics personnel, according to a source.

"They have not been given the skills or training to carry out their work," he noted.

9197
CSO: 5300/8313

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS REHABILITATION CENTER--Police Lieutenant Colonel, Mrs Murni Tukinan, chief of the Metropolitan Jakarta Police Regional Command's Pamardi Siwi Section, said that the number of narcotics victims being treated at the Pamardi Siwi Rehabilitation Center is declining. The colonel told a group from Commission III (Law) on Wednesday morning that narcotics addiction generally stems from family problems. The Commission III party, headed by H. Agus Djamil, sought information on juvenile delinquency and drug abuse encountered by the police. "Pamardi Siwi," begun in 1974, is handled directly by the Police Regional Command, with support from the regional government. Sixty youths are currently in custody, including some who were arrested, and others committed by their parents. Parents who commit their children are charged 4,000 rupiahs per month. Pamardi Siwi functions include running the Rehabilitation Center, and responsibility for the protection, supervision and well-being of juveniles. Lieutenant Colonel Murni Tukinan said the decline in narcotics abuse is due to a reduction in heroin smuggling. Now, juveniles use illegal drugs in combination with alcohol, which can result in internal damage, and marihuana use is increasing. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Nov 81 p 2] 9197

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN 1981--Djakarta, 10 Jan--Indonesian police have seized 2.2 tons of marijuana in 1981, a 168.8-per-cent increase over 1980's figure of 1.3 tons, police said Saturday. Marijuana was previously grown only in the strong Muslim province of Aceh, in northern Sumatra, 1,100 miles northwest of Djakarta, but the cultivation of the hemp plant has spread to several other provinces throughout Sumatra and Java, police said.--NAB/UPI [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 12 Jan 82 p 7]

CSO: 5300/4921

LAOS

ILLEGAL EXPORT OF HEROIN GIVES REGIME HARD CURRENCY

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 17 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Bertil Lintner]

[Text] A relief map of Laos hangs on the wall of the newly opened Museum of the Revolution in Vientiane. Blinking lights and small symbols indicate where the country's different resources are found. Gold, silver, precious stones, coal, minerals, coffee, water power, and timber. But with the exception of water power, timber, and perhaps coffee, there is nothing of value to be exploited in Laos. Actual geological investigations have never been undertaken, and most of the resources exist only on the map in Vientiane.

On the other hand, opium is the only profitable product which Laos traditionally has had to offer. The situation of the mountain farmers is not much different than in other places in the Golden Triangle in Thailand and Burma. But Laos has never been shy about opium. The big opium dealers have not been guerrilla leaders like Khun Sa, but highly placed people in the Laotian administration. In colonial times the business was conducted by the French state monopoly, Regie d l'Opium, and the tax on opium was one of the most stable sources of income for the central government.

The governments of independent Laos did not abandon the opium policy of the French. For example, the previous finance minister, Sisouk na Champassak, during a BBC interview in 1970 said that, "the only export we can develop is opium, and therefore we should increase its production and export."

During the war in Indochina, the opium of the mountain tribes was purchased by rightist elements in the government and by Corsican syndicates. At that time the cigarette factory number 555 housed one of the largest heroin laboratories in Laos. "The opium king" was none other than the country's military commander-in-chief, General Duane Rattikone. The CIA aided willingly by flying the opium from the mountains to heroin laboratories in the lowlands. The purpose was to secure political support from the Laotian rightists and the mountain people, the Hmngong, who were the basic element in the CIA's 'secret army' in Laos. That is now history and generally known.

No Reports

But what has happened since the Pathet Lao liberation movement assumed power in 1975? According to the official position, opium is now produced only for medical use--for the country's own needs and for export to pharmaceutical industries in the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Bulgaria.

An investigation of Laos' current opium problem is hampered by the fact that the country's government has consistently refused to send reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in Vienna, a UN entity which has the responsibility of checking up on narcotics traffic in the countries which have signed the United Nations' Convention on Narcotics. Laos has done so, and the refusal of the Laotian Government to provide information is itself a violation of the conventions which it has signed.

Sameu Moutharay worked during the years 1975-79 as under-secretary of the ministry of education, which handled contacts with the UN regarding this question. Today, he is a refugee in Thailand and highly critical of the government which he himself helped create in 1975. His testimony raises the first suspicion that the official statements from Vientiane are not in agreement with reality.

"Every year we received a request from the INCB to send in reports on the cultivation of opium. But I had clear directives from above not to answer the UN letters. With a laugh, they ended up in the wastebasket."

Traffic Continues

The international narcotics police in Bangkok, which includes representatives from nine countries, Interpol and the United Nations' Narcotics Office are convinced that the illegal opium commerce in Laos has not ceased. A European narcotics agent, with Bangkok as his base of operations, said to INFORMATION:

"No one believes that all that opium which is produced in Laos is for medicinal use. We know that heroin is regularly smuggled over the Mekong River to Nong Khai and from there to the south in trucks disguised as timber transports. Heroin, in contrast to opium and morphine, has no medical value whatever. It is pure heroin number 3 or 4 which comes out of Laos.

"The Laotian authorities were invited to a meeting on narcotics at Chiang Mai in November 1980. But they were not interested in coming 'when only the rich have some narcotic problems.' As you see, they are very cooperative...."

Some members of the police furthermore maintain that new heroin laboratories have been established in the BGL brewery in Vientiane and in a detergent factory by the eight kilometer marker on the road to Tha Deua, from where the ferry goes to Nong Khai in Thailand.

The director of the two state-owned enterprises is Iem Norasing and is a well-known businessman in Vientiane. The fact that Norasing can afford, in an ostensibly socialist state, to drive around in an imported Ford Mustang perhaps says something about his position in the Laotian hierarchy. He works directly under the ministry of trade and industry and according to refugee sources in Thailand, has very good relations with minister-president Kaysone Phomvihance.

Good contacts with the country's most important leaders made it possible for Norasing to obtain at the end of 1977 a license from the ministry of trade and industry to import acetic anhydride, the most important of the chemicals used to convert opium into heroin. A former official in that ministry, who was questioned by the international narcotics police, stated that in October of the same year he was personally

responsible for the delivery of 4 tons of opium to Norasing's "detergent factory." The raw material was taken by two trucks from one of the ministry's warehouses on the orders of Maisouk Saysompang, who was at that time chief of the ministry's section for "cooperative goods." It is not at all surprising that the raw opium came directly from the ministry. The former top official Sameu Motharay explains why:

"The opium of the mountain tribes is picked up by the Laotian air force at cultivation points in Sam Neua, Phon Saly and so forth. It is flown south via Xieng Khounag and Luang to Vientiane's airport, Wattey. It is not clear exactly what happens to the opium then. Only very highly placed people in the government know. Those of us on a somewhat lower level were told that it was a 'party matter' and that it would be best if we did not ask too many questions."

Other Laotian sources and reliable Western narcotics police sources state that opium and heroin are flown on to the border villages of Paksane, Thakhek, Savannakhet and Pakse in southern Laos. They are smuggled from there into Thailand with timber transports. A lieutenant in local narcotics police in Udorn Thani--the regional center for northeastern Thailand--confirms this information in an interview.

"Laotian narcotics--opium, heroin and marijuana itself--are smuggled over the border in several places. It is shipped to Udorn Thani, where it is repacked in smaller containers for further distribution and sale."

More Being Intercepted

Confiscations of Laotian narcotics in Thailand has increased significantly in recent years. On 20 October 1980 an automobile was involved in an accident in the vicinity of the ferry slip in Nong Khai. The car had just come over from Vientiane, and after the accident it was discovered that it had 8 kilograms of pure heroin number 5, packed in small bags stamped with the common trademark, "Double UD Globe Brand." On 1 May this year 1.4 kilograms of heroin were confiscated outside St. John's School in Bangkok. The intermediary dealers stated during the police hearing that the narcotic came from Laos. In August the police in Loei caught three Laotians red-handed with 17.8 kilograms of raw opium by the Mekong River. It was, according to the arrested, not the first time that they had smuggled a large quantity of narcotics into Thailand from Laos.

Something which causes a high degree of concern among the narcotics police in Bangkok is that Laos has been for several years a haven for Poonsiri Chanyasak, a notorious top man in the narcotics world of The Golden Triangle. Poonsiri operated from Thailand during the 1960's and 1970's and built up his heroin empire around the Honey night club in Bangkok. Connections extended to the illegal markets in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Laos, South Vietnam, the United States and Western Europe.

Poonsiri was arrested in March 1974 when the police moved against his haunts in Bangkok. Four Hong Kong 'business connections' were sentenced to long prison terms. But Poonsiri disappeared from the police custody under mysterious circumstances, in which fantastic bribery sums were involved.

Narcotics Dealer Exposed

Poonsiri disappeared without a trace, and only last year was it revealed that he was in Laos. He had, under the pseudonym Thao Sethahirath, opened an export-import firm on Rue Sethathirath in central Vientiane. The firm is called Rasita Imports Ltd., and is involved officially in selling tractors, bulldozers, and highway machinery. On his business card Poonsiri is represented as a 'government supplier'. At the time of the expose, he had already visited Hong Kong several times, supplied with a Laotian diplomatic passport. But it was quickly pointed out that Poonsiri no longer dealt in narcotics. The assurances were not particularly convincing, especially when Poonsiri's chief assistant was identified as the well-known director and businessman Iem Norasing.

A number of Poonsiri's henchmen from the time in Thailand have been arrested during the years Poonsiri was 'missing,' that is, safe in Laos. All had heroin in their possession.

As the old records were dug up and the puzzle put together, it became more and more difficult to maintain the facade that Poonsiri was only a law-abiding importer of tractors. Something had to be done. He was arrested by the Laotian authorities in January of this year, and charged with trying to bribe Laotian civil servants and smuggling in goods from Thailand--a strange charge in a country where bribery is a general practice and under normal circumstances never leads to prosecution. Nor was narcotics mentioned in connection with the case. Poonsiri has not yet appeared in court 10 months after the arrest. His firm continues to function without restrictions, and his assistant Norasing is still a free man. Critics say the arrest was a sham.

Strong Indications

It is naturally impossible to show that the narcotics traffic from Laos is organized by the country's government. But the evidence is strong, and it is maintained without doubt that Laos' narcotics industry functions with government approval. That is not in the least surprising. Poverty-stricken Laos suffers from an acute shortage of foreign hard currency.

The Pathet-Lao government has only accepted the bitter reality which Sisouk Champassak pointed out 11 years ago. Nothing has changed in principle in Laos. Vientiane's old opium barons have only been exchanged for new ones.

6893
CSO: 5300/2100

NEW ZEALAND

NATION'S LARGEST OPIUM HAUL ON RECORD HIDDEN UNDER HOUSE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

The largest quantity of opium uncovered in New Zealand was said yesterday to have been in an immigrant family's home for many years.

Members of the family, who migrated from India 28 years ago, told the High Court at Auckland they had known about a wooden box containing a black substance under their house in Panama Rd, Mt Wellington.

They said it belonged to their father who died in 1975. The subject of the box was "taboo" in the family and

they never discussed it with him.

They were giving evidence at the sentencing of their brother, Manu Chhima Gopalji, aged 44, of Takapuna, self-employed, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of opium, a class B controlled drug, for supply.

Mr Justice Prichard sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment.

Nelson Edward Singh, aged 42, a die setter of Sandringham, was sentenced with him to six years' imprisonment on a charge of offering to supply opium.

The judge said he was not

convinced that Gopalji had obtained the drugs from his deceased father's effects and he was not sure that Gopalji's explanation mitigated the offence.

Gopalji and Singh were, "caught in the very act of trying to sell three kilograms of opium at \$25,000 a kilogram," he said. Police observed them in Ethel St, Sandringham, on August 21. Altogether four and a half kilograms were involved with an estimated street value of \$432,000, he said.

Indian Tradition

Mr Russell Johnson, for the Crown, said it was the largest discovery of opium on record in this country.

CSO: 5320/9116

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HARSH PUNISHMENT FOR TRAFFICKING--A new law providing "very harsh punishments" for those involved in the smuggling of narcotics is on the anvil. The draft of the proposed law has been approved by Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) and the Pakistan Customs, Mr G. Ashraf Jahangir, Member (Customs), Central Board of Revenue (CBR) said in Karachi. Referring to recent Customs seizures of narcotics including heroin from various parts of the country, he said some were of more than 200 kilos of heroin adding that it speaks of the seriousness of the problem. Asked about the reasons of smuggling of Pakistani currency, he said this was due to the fact that the Pakistani rupee fetched good price abroad and was in great demand, until recently. Following a number of steps taken by the Pakistan Government, he said, the exchange rate of Pakistani rupee which was 45 dirhams to Rs 100 had come down to 35 dirhams to Rs 100 recently. The decision to accept duty in foreign exchange for accompanied baggage of returning passengers from abroad had also helped in bringing down the demand of Pakistani rupees abroad. [Karachi DAWN in English 29 Jan 82 p 16]

HEROIN SEIZED AT KARACHI AIRPORT--Sind Crime Branch made a seizure of 14 kilograms of heroin worth over Rs. 15 million (Rs. 150 million street value) at the Karachi Airport on Saturday night. Two persons--Ahmad, a resident of Bahadurabad and career Abdul Qadeer, a resident of Orangi Township--were arrested. A police party led by SP Sardar Abdul Aziz in a lightning raid at the airport intercepted a Suzuki van driven by accused Ahmad and recovered six kilograms of the fine quality heroin while on the way to the airport. The grilling of the accused led to the arrest of career Abdul Qadeer who was sitting in the airport restaurant with four kilograms of heroin. He was actually waiting for the remaining quantity and a "signal" from the Masters. He had a ticket for Amsterdam and was to board a PIA flight scheduled to leave at 2.30 a.m. on Sunday morning. Accused Qadeer led the police party to his Orangi Township house from where another four kilos of heroin was recovered. Intensive questioning of accused is on to establish their contacts within and outside Pakistan and the details of the Operation. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 1 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 5300/5630

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUGS CAMPAIGN--The Education Ministry has launched a nationwide intensified school-based and community-oriented drug abuse prevention and control program. Education Minister Onofre Corpuz said the program was prompted by the alarming rise in cases of drug abuse in schools and communities. The program will stress preventive education and information. The Dangerous Drugs Board and UNESCO are supporting the program. According to the education minister, the program will concentrate on the southern Tagalog region, near metro Manila, in the north Bicol region, and in the central Visayas area. [Text] [HK080126 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/5629

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

GANJA PLANTS SEIZED--Officials of the Excise Department at Hambantota seized 150,000 mature ganja plants following a raid on a 15-acre plantation in Sellakataragama. They also recovered 225 gallons of illicitly distilled liquor. Five men arrested in this connection were produced before the Hambantota Magistrate, Mr Cyril Hunukumbura, who remanded them till January 29. The raid was conducted by a team of excise men, headed by Excise Inspector Anton Seneviratne, OIC, Hambantota. The Assistant Commissioner of Excise (Southern Division) Mr W. Weber is directing investigations. [Text] [Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/4921

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE--Taiwan narcotics agents have seized some 4 pounds of heroin from smugglers in the past weekend. The heroin has a street value of 253,000 U.S. dollars. It was discovered from the luggage of a Chinese couple from Malaysia. [OW041307 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/2159

THAILAND

DRUG LAWS CALLED INEFFECTIVE: KINGPINS ESCAPE PROSECUTION

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 20 Dec 81 pp 7-9

[Article: "The Heroin Kingpins, Influence Above the Law"]

[Text] Concerning narcotics suppression, every government up to the present has proclaimed that this is an important policy for really suppression the drug trade. Drug laws have been revised to increase penalties ranging all the way to death for drug producers. Drugs have been burned for all to see. Plans for destroying the poppy fields of the hill tribes have been made in order to create drug free zones in the north in the Golden Triangle area. But all of these things are a deception. How many heroin kingpins have been arrested and punished in accord with the laws. Usually, they are able to escape through some loophole in the justice system, either during the investigation after arrest, after being accused, during court deliberations or after being sent to prison. The heroin kingpins are the root of the drug problem.

"Lao Su," an international drug trafficker and producer, was once arrested but he escaped from prison just several days before he was to be executed as ordered by the Revolutionary Council. He faked illness and then escaped from his hospital room. He has returned to producing narcotics and exporting them abroad as usual at Doi Lang near the Thai-Burmese border. And he has strong armed forces for protection. He was under arrest between 14 July and 20 August 1977. He was arrested along with Mr Lao Fan. They had 122 grams of heroin, 22 grams of morphine and 14 kilograms of cooked opium on them. Only Mr Fan was executed.

In order to arrest a heroin kingpin, the narcotics suppression units must spend a long time investigating their activities. But after making an arrest, instead of these people being justly punished in accord with the law, after passing through the various stages of prosecution, only the "small fry" are left to be punished. The kingpins always escape the hand of the law. As for the influential drug trafficking groups along the border, such as the 93rd Division and Khun Sa's group, it can almost be said that no one dares touch them.

Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), often claims that the current laws do

not really provide support for arresting the major drug traffickers. The present legal system is based on having clear evidence, that is, the criminals must [be caught with] the evidence in their possession before they can be punished. But these capitalists never handle the drugs themselves. The only evidence that can be found is circumstantial evidence that depends on the time in which the investigation is made. These capitalists thus have a great chance to escape punishment. Thus, the laws must be revised so that broader arrests can be made. It looks as if the main issue has been lost sight of.

In this situation, narcotics control units once carried on operations and scored a victory. They were able to make arrests, with those arrested being among the most wanted traffickers in the world, without any evidence [in their possession]. This was the case of Mr Rubengkia and Mr Udom Atsawaitthiwattana, who were arrested on 11 July 1973. [Officials seized] 2.5 tons of heroin and 76 kilograms of morphine in the Roi To area near the border between Surat Thani and Chumphon provinces. Article 17 was used and they were held for trial by the court. The lower court, the appellate court and the Supreme Court all sentenced each man to 40 years in prison, relying on the evidence obtained from the investigation. There is no need to have a law for jailing suspects as called for by Police Major General Phao. The only thing necessary is to make use of the aims of the existing laws. If this is done it will be possible to prosecute drug traffickers. It is not necessary to revise the laws as has been called for.

It is at the prosecution and trial stage that the "heroin kingpins" are most able to escape. In some cases, they have mysteriously disappeared at the Supreme Court stage and final verdicts have never been reached. Concerning these cases, there is only great mystery and suspicion. For example, there is the case of Mr Phunsiri, or Tong, Chanyasak, who was arrested on 9 March 1974 along with five Hong Kong chemists. This was the first time in 10 years that a refinery had been seized in the Lat Phrao area of Bangkok. Mr Phunsiri, one of the top traffickers in the world, escaped to Laos. He set up a refinery and is presently sending drugs into the northeastern region of Thailand.

Mr Phunsiri and the files on him were turned over to the public prosecutor. But the public prosecutor in that period, when Mr Charun Isaraphakdi was the director-general of the Department of Public Prosecution, refused to prosecute the case, saying that there was not enough evidence. But when the Police Department protested, they ordered that the case be prosecuted. But in the meantime, Mr Phunsiri fled and he has not yet been recaptured. From an investigation, it has been learned that Mr Phunsiri is still in Vientiane and that he regularly travels back and forth between Nong Khai and Vietiane. As for the five Hong Kong chemists, the court sentenced them to 58 years 6 months in prison.

Another case of a heroin kingpin who is one of the leading traffickers in the world is the case of Mr Sukri Sukonphirom, or Suichiwan Saehoi. He was arrested on 22 March 1975 together with 25 kilograms of heroin. The suspect confessed and his case was sent to the public prosecutor, who ordered that a new investigation be conducted and that he be allowed to post bail. It

turned out that Mr Suichiwan, who was involved with Mr Rubengkia in the drug trade, was sentenced to 28 years in prison. However, he had fled while out on bail.

That is not all. There is also the case of Mr Pakyoklin, a heroin kingpin. Narcotics suppression units had to arrest him two times. This man, a Haw Chinese, was an international trafficker who regularly shipped [drugs] between Laos, Thailand and France. He was first arrested on 24 May 1976 along with four others. He had hidden 5 kilograms of heroin in a golf bag that was to be sent to Australia. When his case was turned over to the public prosecutor, the prosecutor refused to prosecute him, saying that there was not enough evidence. But when the Police Department objected, the public prosecutor ordered him prosecuted. But Mr Pakyoklin quickly escaped, leaving behind his accomplices, including Mr Luang Huamkhaem, a citizen of Hong Kong, and his assistants. They were sentenced to 20 years in prison. After his arrest the second time, he was sentenced to 46 years 8 months in prison.

The public prosecutor is not the only obstacle in suppressing narcotics. At the trial stage, cases have "vanished" and the suspects have fled. Based on investigations, one such case is that of Mr Ari Chunyaphadikun, Mr Racha Saelim and their accomplices. They were arrested on 30-31 December 1976 with 20 kilograms of heroin. This was a very important case. Mr Ari was considered to be one of the most wanted heroin kingpins in the world because he was an international drug trafficker. He operated in the south, in Bangkok and in Laos. He was one of the first people to hide drugs in double-bottom suitcases. The court sentenced his accomplices to 40 years in prison. Mr Ari was sentenced to 80 years in prison. But it turned out that Mr Ari posted bail while the case was in the appellate court and he fled. The case that was sent to the Supreme Court has never been decided.

Even though a case may pass the prosecution and trial stages and the person is sentenced to prison, heroin kingpins can still make a mockery of the government's drug suppression policies at all stages and in various ways. For example, there is the case of Mr Siri Sirikun, one of the leading heroin kingpins in the world. He was arrested along with two other people on 5 October 1976. Also seized were 9 kilograms of heroin. The court sentenced him to 33 years 4 months in prison. While the case was being appealed, he posted bail by forging a court seal and fled from Bang Khwang Prison, going to Pinang Island in Malaysia. He sold chemicals and smuggled drugs into the south until he was finally arrested by Malaysian officials and extradited back to Thailand, where he was again imprisoned.

As for this arrest of Mr Siri Sirikun, this did not result from investigations by Thai officials. Narcotics suppression officials themselves are afraid of the political and financial influence of the heroin kingpins and if they are arrested, they are immediately released through some loophole in the justice system. Thus, officials aim at arresting only the small fry. Even so, they too escape from jail. For example, there is the case of Mr Buntha Sombanya and Mr Sanguan Banchakhan, who were important transporters for the Haw Chinese and who transported drugs from the north to Bangkok. They were able to escape from jail and escape the suppression Division. They have never been recaptured.

Malaysia helped capture Mr Siri because Thailand once captured Mr Tanhokkhun, or Hokkhun, Saetang, a Malaysian Chinese who was wanted very much by Malaysian officials. He was an international trafficker. Thai officials arrested him at Soi Thong Lo, Sukhumwit Road, on 1 December 1977. The court sentenced him to 48 years in prison. It has been learned that he died in prison and did not have a chance to again engage in heroin trafficking in Malaysia.

There is only one heroin kingpin who has not escaped and that is Mr Changcheng-ching, or Bunlong, Saechang. He was arrested together with his accomplices and was sentenced to 20 years in prison in accord with Article 27. However, he may receive a pardon on the occasion of the 200-year Rattanakosin celebrations.

Thailand's 1979 Narcotics Act is thought to be the only law in the world that stipulates the death penalty for drug producers and for those who import or export drugs. If the intention is to sell drugs or if a person has more than 20 grams in his possession, which is considered as possession with intent to sell, the penalty is death also.

However, stipulating such stiff penalties in the laws is more of a scare tactic. There have been many times when the narcotics suppression units have encountered problems concerning great political and financial influence, influence which has been used to escape from places used to punish people in accord with the law. In particular, concerning the international drug traffickers who are wanted throughout the world, it can be said that they escape every time using various secret and mysterious methods.

Thus, the government's burning of narcotics and its destruction of poppy plants, the "heart" of the hill tribes, is just an act to fool people throughout the world. The hope is that foreign governments will think that Thailand is sincere about suppressing narcotics and that they will provide more money. But in reality, the main purpose of this great act is to have the United Nations and the United States "see" and this will not have any effect on the influence of the narcotics traffickers.

11943
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THAILAND

INCENTIVES FOR TRIBESMEN TO PLANT POPPIES NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Dec 81 p 3

[Monday Conversation column by Wannawithit: "Rectitude or Survival"]

[Text] Between the "rectitude" of one group and the "survival" of the whole, which is the more important?

If this question were asked of people around the world, regardless of whether they were illegals in some country or civilized people in a penthouse, most people would choose "survival."

An event that is taking place in the intricate mountains in the northern part of Thailand has played a part in generating this question. While learning about this event will not give anyone any pleasure, I feel that it is necessary to discuss this. It is my hope that after hearing about this, some people will have some views on this question.

I had business which took me to the north for several days last week. Chiang Mai was the first province that I stopped in. The weather was cold and there was a breeze. This made the city and the people seem cool and tranquil like the weather -- the cool breezes and warm rays of the sun amidst all the pretty flowers helped create the exquisite atmosphere. Thus, the lives of all the people in the city seemed peaceful and happy.

But while peace was spreading everywhere in the plains there, in many places in the mountains, things were going up in flames.

And these flames were burning brightly, fueled by the question of, if it is no longer possible to survive, what form will man's struggle for the last minute of life take?

There will be a major drive to destroy the poppy fields in the mountains, a drive that will last from this month to February.

"Opium" is the basis for many types of well-known drugs such as heroin, white heroin, amphetamines, stimulants and so on. Everything derived from opium is important. Therefore, if we are to suppress narcotics, we must suppress opium. This has been known for a long time and is generally understood.

The United Nations has established a large annual budget (which can be used freely) for this. The narcotics control boards in some countries have received large amounts of money (both from their government and from the United Nations) for the same reason.

But even so, the amount of opium in the world has not decreased as intended. And in many countries it is still easy to buy and sell drugs.

"Thailand" is one country that has been cited as being a fertile country and an important producer (of narcotics). In the past when the leaders of the country began to "emerge" and go visit other countries, our country began to engage in "narcotics suppression" activities.

As more and more suppression activities were carried on, some powerful people became richer and richer and more and more problems were created for the people, who sympathized [with the officials] about what to do in order to solve the problem of hill tribes making a living by growing poppy. There were also more and more rumors and actions to the effect that some powerful people who did not come from wealthy backgrounds were becoming more and more wealthy and powerful because of their incomes from opium and other narcotics (which they either sold themselves or, faking ignorance, let others sell).

Since these powerful and clever people were able to carry on dishonest activities by concealing the evidence, to halt the spread of narcotics, the United Nations had no other choice but to "pour money" into the countries to establish "narcotics control offices" and to devise various methods to suppress opium.

As for Thailand, the problem of stopping the hill tribes from growing poppy is a matter of national security since the hill tribes whom the government has nearsightedly suppressed and whom the communist bandits have won over [to their side] are enemies of the government.

Many government soldiers will die in this struggle before someone finds a way to suppress this, a way that is less violent and that is more a political victory, by creating a feeling between the "hill tribes" and "ourselves" in order to create good mutual relations.

"The program to provide support so the hill tribes grow substitute crops" is one such policy that has forced scholars (both Thai and foreign) and government units concerned to climb one dusty mountain after another all year.

Certainly, a report that this program is making progress or has achieved success would be good news since this is the only thing that will point to a future for the people carrying on such activities and that will lead to high budgets (both from the government and from the United Nations) each year.

But the poppies have not been reduced, narcotics have not been eliminated and the evil people are becoming richer and more powerful each day.

A minor detail from this poppy eradication plan provides good confirmation of this. If this program has really achieved results, why is it necessary to destroy only a few selected poppy fields, fields totalling only about 500 rai, in about 10 villages on three or four mountains?

I have visited some of these villages, both during this trip and several previous times, and talked to the hill tribesmen who own the poppy fields. Most are Meo (who prefer the name Hmong), Liso and Mussah. I asked them why they did not stop growing poppy and almost all of them said that "if we stop growing poppies, how can we make a living?"

The hill tribesmen know the narcotics control board officials, the agricultural officials and the officials from the Public Welfare Department, and these officials have familiarized the hill tribes with the various crop substitution programs. But nothing is as important for the lives of the hill tribes as poppy cultivation.

The lack of expertise, the lack of markets and even the limitations of the land are things that hinder the cultivation of substitute crops and make it difficult to achieve success in this. The picture that the people in Bangkok or United Nations' officials in New York get from a few test plots or from reports by various echelon people involved in carrying on the work is almost totally the reverse of what is really happening on the mountains. Because what happens there is that, when the "various officials" leave, everything stops.

Some people take the seedlings and seed left by the officials and plant them and the crops do grow. But what are the hill tribesmen to do then if the officials do not return to the villages -- and it takes several days to travel from one village to the next.

Rice is an essential item but in some places in the mountains there are obstacles to growing rice. The rice may not come up because the elevation is too high. For this reason, the hill tribes have had to use goods that can be bartered or sold easily. And so, in the end, it is always opium that is traded or sold.

Sometimes, just one bag of opium that is brought down and exchanged for rice belonging to the Karens, who live at lower elevations, can be traded for a tang [one tang equals 20 liters] of rice. But if they bring potatoes, which the entire family must help carry down the mountain, they cannot exchange them for rice. And so, what must be their thoughts and feelings as they return to their homes on the mountain?

Thus, opium has always been a tool of convenience for the hill tribes. This is because, besides the fact that the hill tribes are skilled cultivators and the weather in the mountains supports this cultivation, opium has never

involved any marketing problems. It can always be sold or traded for rice or consumer goods.

Because such is the case, what crops can be grown in place of opium? This should be considered.

When "officials" come to their villages, the hill tribes are glad to listen, watch and follow the orders of the officials during that period in accord with the duties of good citizens (they are told that it is [their duty]). Some of them are criticized for still growing poppies. These people either deny this or run away. The rest who stay listen and work, and the people who accompanied the officials take pictures and movies. The tribesmen wait until they leave and then begin to sow seed in the poppy fields again.

Yes, "if we don't grow poppy, how can we make a living." This was said by a hill tribesman. But the following are the words of a [plains] Thai such as myself: While government officials believe eradication of the poppies is the heart of narcotics suppression, the hill tribes probably believe that making it difficult to sell opium or not having buyers is the heart of making the hill tribes give up poppy cultivation.

One old Meo tribesman, speaking through an interpreter, told me the last time we met that "there have been reports that they will come burn the poppy fields soon. But we don't know when they will come. I am afraid, afraid that they will kill and set off explosions. I remember the time when I was living on Kho Mountain. They [communists] came and said that soldiers were going to come and set off explosions and that I had to choose whether I was going to join them or be killed. That time, I was lucky enough to get away in time. I feel the same way this time -- unhappy. If the poppies are cut down, the opium sap will be lost because the poppies are almost ready to be cut. If we can get [the opium] before they come, we should have enough to exist on. We will have to wait and see."

Concerning the things that I saw and heard and that I have discussed here, it must be repeated that none of this was meant to oppose or object to the government's destruction of the poppy fields. I just want to make people notice that while one government unit is deciding to do something, another government unit concerned is making preparations to "counteract" this and so what will the effect be?

I sympathize with the government officials who have no choice about these actions. It is like being concerned about the lives of several hundred other people who are living on top of those mountains, people who have no other choice either.

Am I being too presumptuous if my worries stretch as far as being concerned for the nation's security with respect to the ethnic minority problem? These people are being forced into a situation in which they must oppose the actions of government officials. This is similar to what has happened in the past.

I would like to stop here by summarizing what was said above. Between the "rectitude" of one group and the "survival" of another group, which do you think is more important?

11943

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VIETNAM

CURING DRUG ADDICTS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 11, Nov 81 pp 13-14

[Article by Dr. Truong Thin]

[Text]

AT Binh Trieu New Youth School, a centre for the curing of drug addicts in Ho Chi Minh City, we have carried out investigations on 2,500 patients, and obtained the following results: 98.2% of the addicts are young people, but some of them took to drugs 45 years ago, and others, at the age of 12 or 13, and their arms are pocked with injection marks. Some addicts have made use of opium and morphine, others, of LSD, marijuana, heroin sedatives or other stimulants.

These addicts usually contracted such social diseases as syphilis (27.2%), T.B (3.7%), malaria (30%) hypothyrepsia (30%), purulent scabies (61%). Most of them have committed delinquencies or crimes (theft: 100% banditry: 50%, murder: 2%, drug trafficking: 40%, prostitution: 80% of the female addicts).

How can we solve the problem of drug addiction in the social and medical field? This was one of the primary concerns of the authorities in Ho Chi Minh City, shortly after liberation. The main difficulty is how to cure all the hundred thousand addicts in the city in a short time. Even if all of them are gathered for treatment, every year, five thousand people can be cured at the most. Thus twenty years would be needed, so disease would never disappear if we relied only on therapy. To solve the problem, we have divided the addicts into two categories: most of them are treated at home, the others are taken in, for

treatment.

Those belonging to the first category are addicts who are not so corrupted as to be harmful to society and can still work, although they are handicapped by their addiction. Accounting for 90%, they are cured in their own homes by social methods.

The second category comprises corrupt addicts, who, apart from contracting social diseases, lived a perverted life harmful to order and security and easily fell into criminal practices. They account for 10% of the addicts and need to be concentrated for long treatment and reform.

The addicts in the first category (about 90,000) are cured by society, while those belonging to the second category (about 10,000) are gathered together for treatment. Ninety per cent of the patients treated by social methods have their disease cured by means of receiving smaller and smaller doses of drugs until complete recovery.

These methods prove to be effective thanks to the following measures:

1. The revolutionary authorities cut all sources of drug supply and the quantity consumed is visibly reduced.

2. The authorities and inhabitants in the city educate hooligans and step up the new life movement, so the drug addicts feel they

are out of their element and consequently reduce the use of drugs.

3. The economic difficulties in post-war days have lowered the living standard of the people and compelled the addicts to curtail the consumption of drugs.

4. The drug addicts do not like to be "hospitalized" for a long-term transformation and make strenuous efforts to cure themselves.

The results of the drug reduction method are most heartening. The basic investigations made in the five inner districts of Ho Chi Minh City by the drug curing centre have revealed that there remain only 629 drug addicts in 73 wards of 583,717 inhabitants. Thus the number of addicts for the whole city is now about 3,000 (or 1.07%) compared with hundreds of thousands of addicts before liberation.

With regard to the inveterate addicts who are usually corrupt, we concentrate them for a long treatment and transformation. After being weaned from drugs, they are enabled by means of study and work to become useful to themselves, to their families and society. In this respect we have achieved two important results in therapy and education.

Formerly in Southern Vietnam and other countries the following methods were used to cure drug addiction:

1. Method of substitution: the addicts take Methadone, a light drug to replace opium or morphine.

2. Method of dose reduction: the addicts use opium in a smaller and smaller dose together with another sedative or anodyne.

3. Sleep cure: the addict is given an artificial sleep of 3-7 days by swallowing a strong dose of sleeping pills.

4. Method of violent cure: the addict is confined in a room and prevented from using drugs; he is left to torture himself by violent convulsions and his craving for drugs vanishes gradually.

5. Electroshock: electricity is used to eliminate the convulsions of the addict.

6. Psychosurgery of the frontal

lobe of the brain: destruction of the region of the brain which gives the sensation of pleasure to drug addicts.

Those classical methods are time-consuming and most expensive, and are sometimes violent and harmful to the health of the addicts.

We are now applying a new method recognized by the health service, known by the name of Binh Trieu, the first centre for curing drug addiction in Ho Chi Minh City.

Almost all the addicts in Vietnam use opium, heroin or morphine, and we deal with these drugs only.

As far as the symptoms of the crisis are concerned, we divide them according to five functions of classical medicine:

1. Increase of movement: the patient fidgets, twitches in convulsions; sometimes he suffers from insomnia, his heart beats precipitately; his blood pressure increases; he coughs, perspires profusely and feels nauseous; his genitals are excited.

2. Increase of temperature: the patient feels hot in his chest, and his face flushes while respiration is heavy because of the rush of blood; his tongue, eyes, nose, are red; he has a headache and sometimes his lungs, stomach and ears bleed.

3. Increase of secretion: abundant secretion of urine, sweat, tears, mucus, saliva; uncontrolled ejaculation of sperm, leucorrhoea (in women).

4. Reduction of assimilation: it causes dysentery, abundant secretion of sweat and urine, chest complaints, dyspnoea.

5. Weakness of the reserve function: the patient does not retain liquids; he is easily frightened, fears cold and water, has a poor memory. The symptoms are: abundant discharge of urine, ejaculation of semen, leucorrhoea, hair falling, ear buzzing, failing eyesight.

According to traditional medicine, the intensified functioning of the organ emitting heat is the root cause of the syndromes of drug addiction. This function is determined

by two forces in an antagonistic partnership one emits heat and the other prevents the propagation of heat. As drug addiction is a chronic disease causing asthenia, the loss of heat does not show that the patient has an over-abundant source of heat, but that the force checking its propagation is so weak that no control is possible.

These symptoms occur in the heart and kidneys which are related by two corresponding systems. At the touch of the hand, the sensitive points of these systems give a traumatic sensation.

To summarise, drug addiction is the sequel of the weakening of the organ checking the emission of heat. If this organ is brought under control, the syndromes of drug addiction disappear; its functioning can be improved by acupuncture and medicines. (Acupuncture is performed on the sensitive points of this organ).

Besides, the following methods are applied:

- Oriental gymnastics and profound respiration to improve the physical and mental strength of the addicts.

- Psychological treatment to dissipate the despair stored in the mind of the patient. Affection and respect for the dignity of the addict play an important role.

- Labour cure, a precious method applied after the patient has recovered his health, to help him find joy in his work.

The results of these methods

are most encouraging:

1. Acupuncture helps shorten the cure and quickly restores the strength of the patient; he has no more convulsions within a few minutes; all the crises disappear after four days, and the patient's health is improved after a week.

2. Acupuncture and oriental medicine are inoffensive methods.

3. Isolated from his surroundings, the patient will not easily have a relapse.

4. Economically speaking, these methods are not costly. In light cases, acupuncture and oriental gymnastics - profound respiration - are sufficient. In more serious cases, the use of medicinal herbs is to be added.

After the cure, the patient will be retained for some time for study and to do manual work. This difficult job will be tackled by the War Invalid and Social Affairs Service and the Youth Union at the New Youth School at Binh Trieu and the New Life Building Youth Schools at Xuyen Moc and Vinh An. Many addicts have mended their ways and live a useful and healthy life: they take part in the Shock Youth Brigade, join the armed forces, work in State farms or return to their families. However there are cases of relapse, and energetic measures must be taken by the drug curing centre to keep an eye on the addicts after they have returned to normal life.

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ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFIC DISCOVERED--Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (AFP)--A drug traffickers' ring which supplied drugs to personalities of Argentine artistic circles has been discovered by the police. This ring also planned to distribute drugs during the world soccer cup tournament in Europe. About 10 persons have been arrested in this connection and some of them have already been questioned by a judge. The police explained that this ring had international connections and that one of the persons arrested is a drug trafficker who passed himself off as a descendent of the tin tycoon [antenor] (Patino), using a Bolivian identity card. This drug trafficker had set up a clandestine laboratory in the town of Del Viso, 40 km northwest of Buenos Aires, where a considerable amount of processed drugs has been seized together with equipment to transform the so-called cocaine base, which came from Bolivia, into cocaine hydrochloride. According to the police, the organization's objective was to distribute during the world soccer cup competition. [Excerpts] [PY050010 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/2161

BERMUDA

NARCOTICS SQUAD ON TRAIL OF DRUG SHIPMENT FROM LONDON

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Narcotics Importation Squad, a team of policemen and Customs officers, intercepted 135 grams of heroin at the General Post Office nearly two weeks ago. The heroin, of 60 percent purity, has a street value of \$150,000 said the Police Commissioner, Mr. Frederick Bean.

On Monday of this week, the drug squad seized a large quantity of hashish of good potency, Mr. Bean added.

"We are eagerly pursuing inquiries," he went on. The local Police Force has been in touch with Interpol and Scotland Yard. According to Insp. George Rose, head of the Bermuda Police Narcotics Division, the drugs, part of the same consignment, came from London.

"Bermuda was the final destination," he said. "There's no doubt about that."

The person to whom the parcels were addressed has been ruled out as a suspect, he added.

Insp. Rose said he believed that the heroin began its journey in Amsterdam. He called the heroin a major shipment.

"A good seizure has been made," he said. "That amount of the drug has been taken off the street."

In other Police news, Mr. Bean reported a handbag snatching which took place on December 18. A woman riding along Blackwatch Pass had her bag, containing \$43 in cash snatched by a dark-skinned male riding an auxiliary cycle.

A video recorder, valued at \$1,000, was stolen from the Atlantic Room of the Southampton Princess Hotel.

The 16 cases of breaking and entering yielded thieves \$1,510 in cash and \$4,945 in property, the most outstanding items taken being jewellery valued at \$2,000 from a Warwick house.

The 18 thefts reported to Police last week netted \$5,813 in cash and \$406 in property.

Included in the cash tally is that which was taken from an unattended vehicle.

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE PRODUCED IN 1982--La Paz, 1 Feb (AFP)--The weekly magazine INFORMACION POLITICA Y ECONOMICA (IPE), directed by journalist Gonzalo Lopez Munoz, reported here today that in 1982 Bolivia will produce 200,000 kilos of cocaine worth \$1 billion. IPE believes that the mafia, which can give a luxury car as a gift as though it were a bouquet of roses, will earmark 5 percent of the above \$1 billion for public relations expenses. IPE points out that almost 550 kilos of cocaine will be produced daily and that a true fight against drug trafficking must include not only repression of the mafia but also investigations into the dubious sources of the fortunes of first and second level officials. Lopez Munoz says: Bolivia will avoid the risk of disappearing as a state or of being a country dominated by drug traffickers only if it fights corruption. [Text] [PY031507 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 1 Feb 82]

MINISTER ON COCAINE, TERRORISM--The interior minister, Col Romulo Mercado, has termed as simple speculation the reports that assert that the illegal export of cocaine will net more than \$1 billion this year. In statements to the press, he said, basing his remarks on the progress of the campaign for the eradication of drug trafficking that is being undertaken by the supreme government he believes any type of opinion given on cocaine is baseless. He also termed as untrue the press reports asserting that the country would produce 200,000 kg of cocaine this year and he asked the press to take into account the efforts the government is making to make a success of the campaign of repression against drug trafficking. During the course of his statements, the interior minister asserted that there are no delays in the judicial system, because all the necessary steps have been taken through the justice under secretariat to prevent delays. Within this context, he explained that this problem has now been looked into by his office for 4 months now and denied the rumor that there are delays in the judicial system. Finally, he reported that the state's intelligence services are seeking leads that can lead to the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks that caused concern amongst the population some weeks ago. [Text] [PY031813 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/2161

BRAZIL

COLOMBIAN MAFIA USING INDIANS TO WORK COCA PLANTATIONS

Sao Paulo ISTOE in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 pp 32,33,34,37

[Article by Jose Meirelles Passos: "The Cocaine Indians: How the Mafia Turned the Upper Rio Negro into a Production Center"]

[Text] It is still early morning and while the first morning light begins to drive away the darkness, the persistent drone of an airplane engine being warmed up on the red dirt runway filled with puddles of water, can already be heard. Some sleepy men, securing their belongings, smoke cigarettes while waiting for the time to leave for the jungle, where they administer large coca plantations and laboratories which produce pure cocaine. It is Monday at Mitu, a Colombian town, which is a true "cocaine storehouse" lost in the Amazon jungle, fewer than 200 kilometers from the border with Brazil.

Later on the movement of aircraft here will be more intensive. While other Mafia overseers leave for work and armed dealers arrive with briefcases filled with dollars, strong young men will unload jars of chemical products and load boxes containing small bags filled with white and refined powder, which the Colombian Mafia will send to the United States and Europe. Two or three of those light airplanes should take off empty, with only a pilot. Their destinations are small improvised landing strips near the border with Brazil. Their mission will be to collect packages with products, which could be included in the lists of Brazilian exports since the second half of last year: coca leaves and coca paste, in addition to pure cocaine made in Brazil, carefully grown and prepared efficiently by Amazon Indians. At the other end of Mitu, three blocks from the modest airport, there can be heard the intermittent drone of outboard motors. Boats leave the docks, stirring the waters of the calm Uaupes River, filled with supplies and gallons of fuel, taking Indians for another week of work in the cocaine clearings and camouflaged laboratories in the forest.

Among them are hundreds of Brazilian Indians. One of them, Uanano Tomas Paiva, 57 years-of-age, has become a living legend among his people. A thrifty man, he has saved enough to have his own land, going from a laborer to landowner, an independent grower, a supplier for the Mafia. Owner of two prosperous coca plantations on the Colombian side, Tomas managed to have good schools for his nine children--the two oldest are in the university in Bogota--and then he accumulated an abundant sum in banks in Colombia: A fortune equivalent to 50 million cruzeiros!

"I spent almost all my life in the Amazon Region and the only thing I acquired was a knowledge of religion," says Tomas, with a look of defiance in his eyes. "The FUNAI [National Indian Foundation] teaches us to live like the whites but it does not create or obtain jobs for us," declares Tomas, a heavy gold ring shining on his finger and a watch on his wrist. "That is why," he continues, "I came to Colombia and settled. I even went as far as to obtain a Colombian identification card." And despite having had misunderstandings with the Mafia, which according to him led him to rid himself of his two coca plantations last year--"They began to put pressure on me, they drove me out of the business"--Tomas Paiva does not think of leaving Mitu. He is now planting coffee and is preparing to install the first gasoline station in the city with a potential of 200 boats per day as customers, boats which almost clog the Uaupes River in that region.

Mitu, as can be seen, is the Eldorado of the Brazilian Indians living in the upper Rio Negro, region of the Western Amazon Region, where hunting and fishing is poor, agriculture yields practically nothing, malnutrition and tuberculosis are chronic and there are no jobs. It was 2 years ago that the Brazilian Indians began to go to Colombia, where today they earn an average of 2,800 cruzeiros per day (actual minimum wage established by the Mafia) plus meals, caring for the fields of coca and producing cocaine.

"All everyone talks about here is coca. They see friends and relatives who return from over there bringing new clothing, radios, tape recorders, watches, and American outboard motors...Then, they follow the same road," relates Armando de Lima, a Tariano Indian who lives in a village in Jauarete on the Brazilian side of the border, 1,100 kilometers west of Manaus. "Every day two or three loaded boats depart from here, going up the Uaupes River to Mitu and Mirafloes," says Armando. The only reason he has not yet taken that road is because he obtained a job as a carpenter at the FUNAI station, and because he feels frightened by the stories of violence told by his friends, who have recently arrived from Mitu. The differences among some 223 Mafia chiefs who control the narcotics trade in the country resulted in the murder of 52 people between October and December of last year, for example. There are other no less surprising cases such as that of the upsurge of the guerrilla groups of the 19 April Movement, M-19. They have been moving from the southern part of Colombia, their base, to the region of the Uaupes River to the west, taking over land so as to also plant coca and produce cocaine which they trade for weapons in the underground market of Miami in the United States. The confrontation between the guerrillas and the Mafia appears inevitable there. The climate, as can be seen, is not attractive. However, there is money in circulation and the expectation of a life of ease, and it is there that the Brazilian Indians are going, revealing an unsuspected practical sense.

After an "apprenticeship" in the plantations and laboratories between Miraflores and Mitu, many decided--others were encouraged--to return to the Brazilian Amazon Region, bringing many coca seeds and starting up extensive coca fields along the Papuri, Tiquie, Aiari and Acana Rivers in the Upper Rio Negro Region. In that area of the tropical rain forest, there are now large coca fields and crude laboratories in 13 towns.* The entire production is exported to Colombia in boats,

which cross the border and unload their merchandise near the narrow landing strips, as is revealed by Desano Tomas Caicedo, better known in the region as Tomazito, famous for being the first--and only--Colombian Indian to obtain a pilot's license. "The transporting of coca here is a profitable work," says the Indian-pilot. "It pays up to \$5,000 per month. The only thing is that whoever gets into the business can never neave. If someone talks about getting out...bang!" says Tomazito, putting his finger to his head, imitating the sound of a revolver shot.

Tomazito also reveals that he recently transported several Brazilian Indians, who paid 50,000 cruzeiros for a 40-minute flight between the border and Mitu without complaint. "Most of them," says the pilot, "go to enter into contracts for supplies of coca, taking samples of their crop with them." The quality of those samples, let it be said, is undeniable, as can be confirmed by the Manuas Federal Police themselves, who collected many leaves in the Brazilian plantations and sent them to the Drug Enforcement Agency, an agency of the U.S. Government, which is fighting the drug traffic everywhere in the world. And the praise there was emphatic: Brazilian coca, also known as Ipadu, is of the highest quality.

The samples were collected during the so-called "Operation Ipadu," which the Federal Police carried out together with the FUNAI in the upper Rio Negro after a surprising story reached the regional FUNAI representative in Manaus, Kazuto Kavamoto, around the end of June 1981. The story, written by Jose Ribamar Caldas Filho, a native of Maranhao, 28 years-of-age and chief of the Jauarete Indian Station, had its origins in "Radio Cipio" a word-of-mouth news system used by the Indians in the Jungle, which gave him the first indications.

Ribamar discover other indications by accident. Once, for example, Ercilia Araujo, a Tariana Indian woman, who is a health inspector for FUNAI, went to attend to a patient in Ituim, on the Papuri River, and became lost in the jungle. Seeking to find her way again, she came upon a vast coca plantation cultivated by Catarino Brasil, a Piratapua Indian 36 years-of-age, who decided to engage in the drug traffic because his mandioca fields did not even yield enough for the sustenance of his own family. Days later, Ribamar discovered another trafficker: the Tukano Indian, Alfredo da Silva, chief of the Indian community of Melo Granco, who was not frightened by the warning of the Indian agent. "Since the government has not helped me up to now," argued the Indian, "I decided to enter that business."

The planting of coca, after all, is not much work and the results are quick: Each hectare of coca yields the raw material sufficient for the preparation of a kilo of cocaine every two months. The grower who harvests the coca and prepares the paste can earn up to 2.5 million cruzeiros with that material. There are reports that the Indians are now receiving weapons from the Mafia for defending themselves from the police.

The Federal Police, however, are poorly prepared to fight the drug traffic in Manaus. Things are even worse in the upper Rio Negro. FUNAI has only the hard-working Jose Ribamar, responsible from Jauarete of watching over the lives of 4,500 Indians scattered in 75 towns near the 1,645-kilometer border. It is obvious that he does not have more than rare contacts with that scattered population,

particularly since all his equipment, a single boat, is almost always being used for transporting sick Indians.

There is also an additional difficulty. The coca, the Ipadu, is part of the culture of the Upper Rio Negro Indians. It cannot, therefore, be forbidden that the Indians grow Ipadu. It can be forbidden that they sell the coca to the whites--a measure already taken by FUNAI--, the first, however, to recognize that there is no way to insure compliance with that measure.

The Silesian missions, which have been in the regions since 1914, continue believing they can catechize the Indians and abolish their old customs, including the Ipadu. They have not succeeded, as is confirmed by the story of Pedro de Jesus, a Tarian Indian of 37 years-of-age. The Silesians sent him to Belem to study music; piano, to be exact. Afterward Pedro showed the intention of studying medicine, but the Silesians placed him in a seminary. When he declared his lack of priestly vocation, he was removed from the school and lost his scholarship.

He then returned to Jauarete, where he married and had three children and went to work for the Colombian Mafia. "I lived here 30 years and nothing changes," he recalls. "There was never any employment until the business of coca. I work with hundreds of Brazilians for a ranch owner who owns six hectares of coca near Mitu. There my wife and children receive, as I do, three full meals per day." To be able to eat "and to be able to buy clothing and shoes for the entire family," that is enough for Pedro. "It happens that they civilized us but they did not provide us with the means for obtaining a better life. Now, we have found the way," says this Indian of courteous manners and easy speech. As far as he is concerned, the police have only one way to put an end to the coca plantations: "Drop bombs on the jungle and kill everybody."

"The Mafia is Swallowing up the Indian Lands"

Monsignor Belarmino Correa Yepes, the bishop of Mitu, Colombia, has been responsible for 14 years for the four large religious missions located in the Amazon jungle along the Papuri River, which separates Brazil from Colombia. Resigned, Monsignor Belarmino restricts himself today to counseling the Indians not to sell land on which they grow coca to the whites, people of the Mafia. "It is preferable that the whites come here only to look for the drug than that they settle here with their criminal bands," he says. In a letter to FUNAI last November the monsignor warned about the activities of Brazilian Indians engaged in the drug traffic. In the episcopal palace in Mitu, a simple wooden building, the monsignor spoke to ISTOE:

ISTOE: Have you any idea of how many Indians work for the Mafia?

Monsignor: I can assure you that there are already almost 1,000 Indians. Nearly 60 percent of them have plots planted in coca here in the Mitux Region, and the rest work on contract.

ISTOE: Do you believe it is possible to make the Indians desist from that type of activity?

Monsignor: No longer. As they make money with coca, they abandon everything, fishing, livestock, the growing of cocoa...In Mitu, for example, for over two years there cannot be found even one grain of mandioca flour because the Indians no longer produce it. They would rather buy canned sardines in the stores than fish.

ISTOE: How far in the process do the Indians go?

Monsignor: Ah, my son, here every Indian is a chemist! Not only do they know how to prepare the paste but the crystalized powder, pure cocaine. They are getting rich; they buy outboard motors, fiberglass boats, sound systems...That region of the Amazon is very poor and the Indians discovered a gold mine. Brazil will also have no other choice but to let the Indians produce cocoa. Either it allows it, maintaining a control over the situation, maintaining a watch over it, or the days of violence we are witnessing here in Colombia will also appear over there. Little by little the Mafia is swallowing up the Indian territory.

Fooling Hunger and "Tripping"

The Amazon Region Indians traditionally use coca powder in two ways for different purposes. In daily use they maintain a cud of it in their mouth, making a paste which little by little erases hunger, thirst and weariness. On special occasions tribal rituals, as they are used to saying, they become "wise" for some instants.

* Coca fields: 1) Santa Cruz de Inambu; 2) Pari-Cachoeira; 3) Cubate; 4) Maua-Cachoeira; 5) Aracu-Cachoeira; 6) Jurupari-Cachoeira; 7) Siu-Si; 8) Matapi-Cachoeira; 9) Uapui-Cachoeira; 10) Ucuqui; 11) Ituim; 12) Sao Joao; 13) Melo Franco. Paste is made in Santa Cruz do Inambu, Pari-Cachoeira and Uapui-Cachoeira. There are laboratories producing cocaine in the last two communities. [Cachoeira means "waterfall"].

8908
CSO: 5300/2136

BRAZIL

GREATEST SEIZURE OF COCAINE MADE IN SAO PAULO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--After two months of investigations, Sao Paulo DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] police yesterday made the largest seizure of cocaine made up to now in Brazil, 78 kilos, and they arrested three traffickers belonging to a gang which operated in the Manaus-Sao Paulo-Miami route. The gang is the same one discovered recently in Manaus as it was preparing to place several cocaine refineries in the Amazon capital in operation.

The 78 kilos were seized in two operations in a place located on the Galdinos Highway in Cotia, where the police arrested a real estate agent and another two individuals whose names are being kept secret. The capture in the act took place 15 January, when the first shipment of 40 kilos of pure, unrefined cocaine was seized.

The second shipment, 21.2 kilos, was found next by Commissioner Josicir Cuco in the interior of a red pickup belonging to the real estate agent. The drug was contained in nine plastic bags in a burlap sack. Yesterday other agents seized 16.8 kilos in a field near the home of the real estate agent.

According to Commissioner Romeu Tuma, the agent arrested in Cotia is the same one who is indicated as the owner of an airplane which crashed recently in Manaus with a load alleged to contain 600 kilos of cocaine. The airplane was never found and the members of the gang, mostly Colombians, escaped one by one from the Manaus penitentiary.

Romeu Tuma said that investigations began when the Sao Paulo DOPS received a tip about a shipment of 100 kilos from Manaus to Sao Paulo. The idea of the traffickers, according to the commissioner, was to establish refineries in Sao Paulo, which would become a central point for drug traffic. The reason for this was that in Colombia and Bolivia, where the raw bulk of the coca used by the gang originated, sales of ether, acetone and alcohol, are closely watched by the police. These are essential products for the processing of cocaine.

8908
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BRAZIL

MAJOR MARIHUANA RING LINKED WITH ORGANIZED CRIME IN SOUTH

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Dec 81 p 16

[Text] Porto Alegre--The judge of Sapucaia do Sul, RG [Rio Grande do Sul], Luis Francisco Barbosa, convicted 17 members of the largest ring of drug traffickers operating in the South of the country, led by Luis Newton Galiano. Altogether, their sentences add up to 177 years and 4 months. Luis, better known as Juca Galiano, was sentenced to 27 years and his possessions, valued at 1 billion cruzeiros, were confiscated.

In convicting this ring, the court broke up one of the largest organizations involved in marihuana traffic in Brazil, which operated in 9 states, 93 Brazilian cities and 5 South American countries and had connections in Australia. In reporting the convictions, Judge Luis Barbosa asserted this proves there is organized crime in Brazil.

'Impunity'

"Advised by lawyers, the group specialized in development and maintenance--taking continued advantage of our inefficiency--of corruption that paved the way to impunity," says the judge. He adds that the legal proceedings, whose documents fill 68 volumes, sentence to prison men and women who accumulated an immense fortune by means of marihuana.

The investigations were begun almost 2 years ago by the Narcotics Commission, which successively arrested a number of traffickers in various drugs. Those arrested include Edio Cardoso de Padua, right-hand man of Juca Galiano, son of the elder Galiano, who, until a few years ago, headed the nation's largest ring of narcotics traffickers (mainly amphetamines, produced freely in Uruguay and Argentina).

The group led by Juca Galiano distributed annually 15 tons of marihuana in the Brazilian market, worth 10 million cruzeiros per month. ~~The marihuana came mainly~~ from the Paraguayan cities of Capitan Bado and Pedro Juan Caballero and was brought into Brazil in trucks, covered by loads of lumber, or in three aircraft.

Juca Galiano, 30 years old, left a Porto Alegre jail in 1978 and set up the international marihuana ring in Parana and Santa Catarina. He is the defendant in several lawsuits and is known as the "man of bieve," because he had a white Volkswagen and stole cars of the same color, putting his own license plate on them, to be sold in Paraguay.

The court seized all property held in the name of Luis Newton Galiano, including a 396-hectare farm in Guarapuava (PR [Parana]); 200 head of cattle; five 20-hectare estates where the marihuana was hid, one in Sao Jose dos Pinhais, Parana; Melodia Estate in Biguacu, Santa Catarina; two in Camburiu, Santa Catarina; another in Jordao, Santa Catarina; five houses and one apartment in Porto Alegre; a motor boat; five trucks; 15 beige Passet and Brasilia automobiles; and five pickup trucks, besides 50 million cruzeiros in dollars, guaranis and cruzeiros.

Police Involved

Luis Galiano was arrested 6 August by the Federal Police and, according to Federal Police Deputy Inacio Carlos Dias Lopes, one of the pilots involved, Uei Souza, an employee of the Center-West Development Superintendency in Brasilia, disappeared with the Bonanza aircraft PT-CMC. Among those involved in the marihuana traffic are three policemen of the 2d DP [Police Precinct] in Santos (SP [Sao Paulo]). The three--Nelio Assis Lima, known as Kojak; Tadeu de Campos; and Ademar Guerra--were bribed with 1 million cruzeiros by Luis Galiano.

In all, the members of the group were sentenced to total prison terms of 117 years and 4 months. In the sentencing, the judge asks that Luis Galiano be confined on the island prison of Pedras Brancas, the only place he deems of maximum security, along with the most dangerous members of the group. Galiano's wife, Elaine Gilgen, received an 11-year sentence. His brother, Luiz Roberto Galiano, was given 6 years.

The others convicted are: Adriano Carvalho, 8 years and 8 months; Severo Grimaldi, 8 years; Rosa de Lurdes Nunes, 13 years; Atanagildo Joao Pereira, 9 years and 1 month; Cleuza Maribel Dornelles, 4 years; Lucindo Souza Nascimento, 5 years and 4 months; Felicio da Costa Maie, 4 years and 11 months; Vera Regina Maie, 4 years and 6 months; Joao Carlos Faleiro, 17 years and 3 months; Vanis Elisabeth Faleiro, 6 years and 7 months; Ivo Kerber, 6 years; Maria Odalia Heydt, 8 years; Jorge Loumboroski, 6 years and 8 months; and Lauro Renato de Andrade, 6 years and 2 months.

Of the approximately 50 members of the ring, 23 have been sentenced. The others, including the Sao Paulo policemen, are still awaiting sentencing.

8834

CSO: 5300/2129

BRAZIL

TWO FOREIGNERS ARRESTED WITH LSD IN BAHIA

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jan 82 p 16

[Text] Salvador--Federal police in Salvador yesterday took to court the inquiry into the arrest of Uruguayan Gabriel Jose Depetit Bernardes and East German Bettina Brown, apprehended in Porto da Barra with 140 LSD tablets. The arrest occurred last week and the DPF [Federal Police Department] has been keeping the case secret, although it promises to publish an official note about the matter today. The couple, according to Hans Grave, Bettina's lawyer (employed by the GDR consulate), could be expelled from the country, but he will request the case be dismissed.

According to police information, Gabriel Depetit is the son of the Uruguayan charge d'affaires in East Germany, stationed in Berlin, where Bettina Brown was living. She, in turn, left her husband after meeting Gabriel and accompanied the latter to Brazil. According to Grave, the DPF report to the court does not charge Bettina with narcotics traffic, because her companion confessed that the drugs belonged to him.

According to reports, the two were arrested after being informed upon by Nicaraguan Francisco Javier Ramirez Fernandez, who had taken them to a party. Francisco had 50 grams of marihuana and 20 LSD tablets when police arrived at the scene of the party, but was released by police shortly thereafter. When Gabriel was arrested he had 120 LSD tablets and 20 more were found in the German woman's purse. Gabriel said he took 10 tablets because he is an addict.

The narcotics judge, who received the case yesterday, will hear testimony for the prosecution today and will have until the end of the week to render his verdict. The defendants are indicted under three articles of the Narcotics Law, one of which has to do with trafficking, and they could be sentenced for up to 15 years in prison or expelled from the country. The case should be closed in 60 days.

Gabriel Depetit is 23 years old and is being held in the Salvador House of Detention. According to comments in police circles, he also confessed to having brought the LSD with the intention of selling it to pay for the trip. Bettina, who worked in an office in Berlin, is 33 years old. Gabriel's defense attorney, who yesterday lodged a complaint in the Office of Larceny and Theft against Ramirez Fernandez accusing him of having stolen his client's luggage, is Antonio Sergio Reis.

8834
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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

ADDICTION RISE IN BAURU--Bauru--Consumption of narcotics in this city increased during the last 5 years, it was reported yesterday by Edmundo Chaves, president of the "Life Squad," an entity founded almost 10 years ago for the purpose of rehabilitating narcotics addicts. "In 1976 there were about 8,000 users or addicts of drugs such as marihuana, cocaine and LSD. Today it is estimated that this number has increased to 15,000 in a population of 350,000 inhabitants, although we do not have a thorough survey because of the difficulties we face. The addict does not want to expose himself and the trafficker, when arrested, denies any involvement." Currently the "Life Squad" is trying to cure 50 addicts, most of whom are minors. According to Edmundo Chaves, the entity is working with children as young as 12 years of age, which proves that drug use is spreading at an alarming pace. These data were confirmed by Jorge Miyashiro, police official, who said the number of addicts arrested has increased considerably. He asserted that drugs are very accessible, especially to young people. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 6] 8834

FRENCH ARREST TRAFFICKING SUSPECT--Although protesting his innocence, Brazilian Ruda de Andrade, just over 50, may be sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in France for trafficking in cocaine. The trial will be held next month in Burg-En-Bresse (a city on the Swiss border), where Andrade has been in custody since 28 November, when he was arrested in the French section of the Geneva Pintrin airport. He had just landed, coming from Brazil by way of Dakar. In his baggage customs police found 900 grams of cocaine in small envelopes placed inside packages of coffee. The value of these drugs was officially estimated at 1.2 million francs. Under questioning, Ruda de Andrade denied he had transported the drugs and is sticking to this statement, the legitimacy of which his French lawyer, Jose Serfaty, is trying to prove, based especially on his client's trustworthiness. According to Serfaty, Andrade has no criminal background. Associated with the University of Sao Paulo, he always lived on his salary as a public employee and, it appears, was never involved in questionable practices. "During the last 6 years," the attorney stressed, Andrade never left Brazil, "which would be unthinkable if he were really a drug trafficker." [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jan 82 p 15] 8834

CSO: 5300/2129

COLOMBIA

THREE ARRESTED IN BOGOTA FOR COCAINE TRAFFICKING

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Jan 82 p 3-A

[Text] F-2 of the General Staff, the supreme investigating organism of the National Police, yesterday dealt its first blow of the year to a band of drug traffickers who operate in the capital of the nation. They seized a shipment of cocaine and arrested three persons as presumably responsible for the crime.

The operation was carried out at the Los Andes toll gate on the superhighway Norte [North] when units of the Narcotics Group searched the bus, license plates XA-3203, of the "Berlinas del Fonce" enterprise which serves the Cucuta line.

In the vehicle and in several suitcases the F-2 agents found 22 packages of pure cocaine weighing 15 kilos and they arrested Carlos Julio Barbosa Lizcano, Hector Hugo Suarez and the woman Maria Viviana Ramirez Sanchez.

The F-2 disclosed that the capture of the valuable drug contraband was the result of a roadblock operation carried out by specialized personnel of the National Police.

The prisoners, according to an official source, refuse to say who are the true owners of the cocaine and they allege that they did not know what the suitcases contained.

Yesterday the F-2 of the General Staff continued investigations to find out the source of the drugs.

Cocaine traffickers: Carlos Julio Barbosa Lizcano, Maria Viviana Ramirez Sanchez and Hector Hugo Suarez, are smugglers arrested by F-2 of the General Staff while transporting 15 kilos of cocaine in an inter-departmental bus to Cucuta.



9204
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CUBA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON DRUGS

PA281756 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1617 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 28 Jan (PL)--The Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry has rejected the U.S. effort to present Cuba as an accomplice in the international drug traffic.

In a statement issued last night, the Foreign Relations Ministry declares that Cuba has never given or sent arms to the Colombian guerrillas.

Here is a text of the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry statement:

The U.S. State Department has just issued an official statement trying to link Cuba with drug-traffickers to facilitate, allegedly, arms supplies to Latin American guerrillas.

The State Department states: "Cuba facilitates the work of networks of traffickers by allowing mother ships transporting marihuana to seek refuge in Cuban waters while waiting for the arrival of transport boats from the Bahamas and Florida." This is a lie that represents true infamy.

If there is drug-trafficking in America and if this is a profitable business, it is because of the growing corruption in U.S. society. This corruption has resulted in a continuous increase in the number of drug addicts at all levels of society and in an unstoppable consumption of drugs.

The links between the "mafia," politics and the U.S. authorities is daily exposed by the yankee news media, films and novels. It was the U.S. Senate, and not an anti-imperialist center, which clearly established the agreements made between the CIA and the mafia--with the encouragement and support of U.S. Government officials--to organize the assassination of chiefs of state of the region.

If there is drug traffic, it is because in countries such as Colombia, the planting, production and international sale of drugs annually produces millions of dollars, a good share of which goes into the pockets of well-known civilian and military authorities in those countries.

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Cuba is the only Latin American country that has been able to rid itself of the spreading drug vice. Cuba is also free of the cultivation and sale of drugs. No one would dare deny this fact.

No country of Latin America has fought harder, or with more energy and decisiveness than Cuba to prevent air and sea traffic of drugs to the United States.

Proof of this is that dozens of U.S. and Latin American drug-traffickers have served time in Cuban prisons. Those who did not complete their time or who are not still in prison, were released because Cuba acceded to do this due to humanitarian requests from important U.S. and Latin American persons.

For this reason, we reject with indignation the ignoring of this fact and the presenting of Cuba as an accomplice in the international traffic of drugs.

We also flatly reject the information that the State Department claims to have according to which Mr Jaime Guillot Lara "went to Cuba on two occasions since October 1981 and on his second visit received \$700,000 from the Cuban Government to buy arms for the Colombian 19 April Movement, M 19, guerrillas." This is, absolutely, another lie. That person has never been in Cuba. He has not received a single dollar from Cuba for any purpose.

We have stated that Cuba has never given or sent arms to the Colombian guerrillas and we once again categorically reiterate this.

If the U.S. Government persists in this type of charges or in similar hostile actions against our country, Cuba will find itself forced to cease all the cooperation that it maintains with the United States in the struggle against the traffic of drugs.

The truth is that our country has been some sort of gendarme in the Caribbean against an international drug traffic that does not affect Cuba at all and we are in no sense obligated to cooperate with the arrogant government of a country that maintains a criminal economic embargo against our fatherland, that illegally occupies a part of our national territory and that maintains a continuous policy of hostility, aggression and threats against our people.

[Signed] Ministry of Foreign Relations.

CSO: 3010/744

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PERU

INCREASED DRUG CONSUMPTION IN LIMA INVESTIGATED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p D-3

[Text] There is need for greater police surveillance, parental concern over what their children are doing in their free time and understanding for those who have succumbed to this vice. These and other ideas have been offered as possible solutions to the problem of drug consumption in Miraflores.

"Look, as soon as we see people getting together near a park, we know that within a few minutes a 'group high' will get started," Antonio Miranda told one of our reporters during a survey conducted in the district.

Youths and adults of both sexes expressed their dissatisfaction with the increase in drug addiction, the solution to which is debatable. While some say that permanent police operations are necessary, others claim that it is important to have dialogues with minors and juveniles who are caught up in the vice.

The Miraflores municipal authorities are carrying out preventive antidrug usage campaigns to determine what actions should be taken to dissuade young people from using cocaine and cocaine base paste.

The problem of drug usage in Miraflores is increasing every day, according to the conclusion reached by experts participating in the Seminar on Alcoholism and Drug Addiction which was held last April.

The seminar, organized by the Municipality of Miraflores, produced alarming statistics on drug usage at the national level which indicated that about 200 billion soles are being spent on drug consumption.

Lima, with a population of 5 million of which 3 million are young persons, has consumed drugs this year worth 150 billion soles.

The experts point out that the drug usage problem in Miraflores has particular characteristics, because 80 percent of the cases reported are persons with high incomes.

Psychiatrist Baltazar Caravedo Carranza, one of the experts participating in the seminar, said that the lack of psychological support leads children and youths to use drugs.

"Miraflores was one of the leading drug supply centers. Thirty years ago there were tobacco shops in which everything that could be smoked was sold, including opium," our interviewee said.

In 1956, the National Council for the Repression of Drug Trafficking was established, which was headquartered in the Ministry of Government, now Interior, to handle the growing use of cocaine and opium.

The first government of Manuel Prado took steps to unify those government organizations responsible for combating the use of drugs and to set up government laboratories for the manufacture of cocaine for medical purposes.

Concurrently with these preventive campaigns in 1956, youths from 15 to 25 years of age converted the Miguel Dasso gas station and Supermarket No 4, as well as the surrounding area, into meeting places for drug consumption.

As the consuming population increased, cocaine and opium were replaced by marihuana, which in turn lost popularity with the spread of cocaine and cocaine base paste.

Difference

The inhalation of cocaine, which has always been dangerous, produces transitory effects and clears the head of alcoholic intoxications, making the user more talkative and happier than usual.

Cocaine base paste has two fatal components: kerosene and sulfuric acid, which when consumed damage the liver and brain with no possibility of recovery.

The smoker begins to exhibit low intellectual capability, inability to concentrate and mental aberrations of the hallucinatory kind which become worse with time.

Drug Addicts

It is estimated that there are 60,000 drug addicts in Lima, with Miraflores, San Isidro and Pueblo Libre having the highest rates of consumption.

In the new towns, drug addiction centers are beginning to appear, both in the northern cone and southern cone.

Dr Caravedo Carranza said that 95 percent of the studies of patients report an initial organic lesion which appears with drug consumption.

"Twenty percent of the Peruvian population is suffering from organic lesions of the brain because of the carelessness at the time of childbirth or because during the first year of life there are diseases which cause this kind of lesion," our interviewee added.

Of every 100 deaths from birth to age 100, 50 are under 5 years of age. Of these 50, 40 are under 1 year old. The rest, who survive, have many lesions which are not immediately manifest but which are triggered by the use of toxic materials, Dr Caravedo Carranza said.

Indiscriminate Use

In Peru at present, the equivalent of 200 billion soles worth of drugs is consumed, with Lima, Arequipa and Trujillo the principal distribution centers.

Gen Berly Baca, chief of the Drugs Section of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP), said that this year 60 billion in cash has been confiscated, which, in the opinion of Dr Caravedo Carranza, means expenditures of 10 times that amount in consumption.

Negative Results Campaigns

In spite of the coordination of efforts between the municipality, police and educational authorities in the development of preventive antidrug usage campaigns, such campaigns, instead of turning consumers away from the vice, stimulate their curiosity.

"I believe it necessary to educate the parents who are to blame for their children's taking refuge in drugs. Family differences and tensions cause children and youth to find evasive action necessary," Dr Caravedo Carranza said.

As the result of the information dissemination efforts of the Municipality of Miraflores to prevent young people from using drugs, the experts have concluded that parents are indifferent toward getting their children out of drugs and rehabilitating them.

"The society in which we are living is motivated by preconceptions, thus parents cannot face up to the problem of drug addiction. They prefer to cover up and conceal this situation from themselves," Dr Caravedo Carranza concluded.

8143
CSO: 5300/2130

PERU

JUSTICE MINISTER CONDEMNS FOREIGN INMATES' HUNGER STRIKE

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Jan 82 p A-4

[Excerpt] The group of foreign inmates who are engaging in a hunger strike at the Lurigancho Penitentiary "are not going to get anywhere," according to a statement made yesterday by Dr Enrique Elias Laroza, minister of justice.

He emphasized, "That action is only intended to pressure the judges; and, legally, they have no right to go on a hunger strike. However, we are not going to take any action against them."

Eighteen inmates are involved. They are charged with drug trafficking and started their fast before Christmas. They have demanded their release or transfer to prisons in their respective countries. The strikers' spokesman is American national Richard Mayer Stein, 36.

The strikers include nine Americans, three Canadians, two Frenchmen, one Greek, one West German, one Chilean and one Argentine.

Stein said that the foreign inmates are demanding an end to alleged tortures and greater speed in the judicial processes.

"There Are No Tortures"

In response to Stein's statement, the Minister of Justice categorically rejected the inmates' demands. "I should like to say that torture has no place in Peru's legal proceedings" and that the prisoners are interrogated in the presence of a district attorney.

He emphasized that in any event the crime of drug trafficking with which almost all of them are being charged "is extremely serious and has very heavy penalties."

Dr Elias Laroza also said that exchange agreements which Peru has signed with the United States and Canada apply only to convicted criminals. Of the hunger-striking inmates, only Stein has been sentenced, although he still has not paid the fine set for him, namely \$100,000, so that he can be transferred to a prison in his own country.

Finally, the Minister said, "I hope the hunger strikers will stop their action, as this will not produce positive results. What is more, I understand them from the human standpoint; however, I am not going to interfere with the Judicial Police, even though I know the inmates are in less than desirable prisons."

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PERU

BRIEFS

PIP NARCOTICS' OPERATIONS--Gen Berly Baca Valdivia, director of the Peruvian investigative police narcotics department, yesterday reported that a total of 3,000 kg of cocaine paste and 100 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, which are valued at \$120 million in the international market, were seized in 1981. He added that 100 foreigners and 2,000 Peruvians were detained on charges of involvement in drug trafficking. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 Dec 81 p 25 PY]

CSO: 5300/2160

EGYPT

LARGE COCAINE HAUL MADE AT AIRPORT

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Dec 81 p 5

/Article: "Attempt To Smuggle 50,000 Pounds' Worth of Cocaine through Female Passenger in Airport Thwarted"/

/Text/ Investigators at Cairo airport thwarted the first attempt to smuggle quantities of cocaine worth an estimated 50,000 pounds in the possession of a female passenger coming from the Sudan.

Information reached Brig Gen Sami al-'Awani, director of the criminal investigation department, that a smuggler would make an attempt to smuggle volumes of the narcotic cocaine, using a female passenger arriving on a Sudanese airplane.

Col Ahmad Abu-al-'Ala, head of the investigation department, set out a plan in which Lt Col Shawqi Isma'il and Maj Nabil Abu Raydah took part, where passengers on the Sudanese airplane were monitored upon their arrival and suspicious persons were identified. The female passenger was arrested when narcotics were discovered in a plastic bag she was carrying by hand. During the investigation made by Lt Col 'Ali Fawzi, she said that a passenger at Khartoum Airport had asked her to take the bag because he had many suitcases with him and said that he would take it from her at Cairo airport as soon as the plane arrived. However, she could not make him out among the passengers and was surprised to see that the bag contained quantities of the narcotic cocaine.

Maj Gen 'Abd-al-Muhsin Faraj, security director at the airport, decided to transfer the passenger to the office of the prosecutor on the charge of bringing in narcotics and trying to smuggle them into the country.

11887
CSO: 5300/5010

EGYPT

BIG CACHE OF DRUGS, VALUABLES UNEARTHED IN AL-MA'ADI

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Dec 81 p 7

/Article: "Seizure of 2 Million Pounds' Worth of Opium under a Dry Cleaner's Bed in al-Ma'adi"

/Text/ Yesterday al-Ma'adi investigators seized 70 kilograms of raw hashish and 32 kilograms of opium worth 2 million pounds under a dry-cleaner's bed in al-Ma-adi that had been stored on behalf of a drug dealer in al-Batinayah.

The dealer had handed the narcotics over to the dry cleaner the evening he was arrested in an old car. He gave him 100 pounds for storing it for him, promising him another 100 pounds when taking delivery of the packages in order to distribute them on New Year's Eve. Al-Jamaliyah investigators also seized 20 kilograms of silver and silver work that three persons had been accused of stealing from seven shops in Khan al-Khalili and al-Saghah. The value of the stolen objects came to 50,000 pounds. In al-Zaytun, investigators arrested a worker on the charge of stealing from 19 apartments in al-Hada'iq, al-Sharabiyah, al-Wayili, al-Zawiyah al-Hamra' and al-Zaytun.

The value of the thefts was estimated at 10,000 pounds. Nabawi Isma'il, the deputy prime minister and minister of the interior, observed the materials seized, praised the efforts of the officers who had taken part in the three cases, and decreed that 5,000 pounds were to be paid out to the officers taking part in the three cases, that 5,000 pounds were to be disbursed to the officers taking part in the narcotics case and that 1,000 pounds would be given to officers taking part in the silver and residency /burglary/ cases. The accused were transferred to the relevant prosecutors' offices for investigation.

The instructions of Maj Gen Salah Amin, director of Cairo security, to Brig Gens 'Abbas al-'Asi, director of criminal investigation, and 'Abd-al-Hadi Mukhaymir, head of the criminal investigators, were to seize the drug hideouts in the capital in order to eliminate the hashish and opium the dealers were bringing in to distribute over the holidays. Investigations by Col Sulayman Majdi, assistant investigation chief for the south, and Nabil al-'Arabi, Z investigative team inspector, revealed that a dry cleaner had recently taken up residence in the al-Batinayah area who had suspicious activities in the area. Lt Col Sabri Kamil, Majs Sa'id Zaki, chief of investigation in the district, Husayn al-Qadi and 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Uthman, assistant investigator, and Capt Yasir Sultan attacked the dry

cleaner's home yesterday at dawn and unearthed 70 kilograms of hashish and 30 kilograms of opium hidden under his bed in the house. He was arrested and it was determined that he was operating as a person storing materials for a narcotics dealer in al-Batiniyah and that he had taken up residence in al-Ma'adi to escape the notice of investigation personnel. The value of the narcotics seized has been estimated at /illegible/ million pounds.

It was decided to give the people participating in this case a reward of 5,000 pounds.

In another area, al-Jamaliyah investigators arrested an unemployed person and two mechanics on the charge of stealing 20 kilograms of silver and other silver wrought objects from seven shops in Khan al-Khalili and al-Saghah with a value estimated at 50,000 pounds. Taking part in the arrest of the accused and return of the stolen goods were Col Muhammad 'Abd-al-Nabi, inspector with the investigative force, Lt Col 'Ala' Muqallad, and Majs Mahmud Ibrahim, chief of al-Jamaliyah investigation, and 'Isam al-Kashif, assistant investigator. The three accused were handed over to the office of the al-Jamaliyah prosecutor for investigation. In al-Zaytun, Col 'Isam Najm, Lt Col Sa'id 'Abd-al-Hadi, inspector with the investigative force, and Cols Hazim al-Hamaqi and 'Abd-al-Hayy Isma'il arrested an unemployed person on the charge of burglarizing residences in the areas of al-Hada'iq, al-Sharabiyah, al-Zaytun, al-Wa'ili and al-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. The accused confessed to committing 19 burglaries of electrical appliances, fans, tape recorders and television sets. The value of the stolen objects was estimated at 10,000 pounds. The accused was handed over to the prosecutor's office for investigation.

11887

CSO: 5300/5010

EGYPT

BIG DRUG TRANSACTION THWARTED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 26 Dec 81 p 14

/Article: "A 132,000-Pound Cash Deposit for a Narcotics transaction"

/Text: A narcotics dealer reached agreement on a hashish transaction and prepared a deposit after examining a sample himself. Before proceeding to receive it, prior to beginning carrying out the transaction, anti-narcotics personnel headed him off, thwarting the operation before it began and seizing the three leather bags containing the deposit, which was seen to be 132,000 pounds. The tax /authorities/ were notified to take account of the illegal swindle.

At the outset, Cairo security department narcotics agencies received information through their ongoing investigation on the circumstances of some big smugglers and dealers in the al-Batiniyah area to the effect that they had prepared a plan to smuggle large quantities of narcotics that they recently managed to bring in from abroad to meet the deficit in the market and flood the country.

Investigations by Lt Col Hamdi al-Jazzar, inspector in the narcotics section, confirmed that some narcotics dealers headed by Mustafa Darwish had reached agreement to purchase a quantity of hashish from smugglers' stores in the Bilbays area, and they collected large amounts of cash which they set aside as the price for the purchase.

Last week some meetings among some smugglers in the Bilbays area and dealers in al-Batiniyah were recorded in the suburbs of Hiliopolis. A successful attempt was made to infiltrate them and learn about their movements, on the basis of a plan supervised by Maj Gen Salah Amin, the security director, and Brig Gen 'Abbas al-'Asi, the director of criminal investigation, and commanded by Brig Gen Mahir Hasan, the head of the narcotics section: Col 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'udi, assistant chief of the section, disguised himself in peasant garb, presented himself to a narcotics dealer as a well-known dealer from Upper Egypt, and reached agreement with him to buy part of the purchase that was to be provided for distribution on the occasion of the holidays. The dealer offered the disguised officer a sample of this transaction, informed him that he had readied a down payment for it, and specified to him a time for handing over the quantity of narcotics in a deserted location near the desert in Bilbays after it was handed over. The necessary measures were made to take the smugglers on at any moment in the fear that they

might discover the identity of the officer and lure him in order to take revenge against him. The area and the approaches to it were surrounded. However, the dealer requested a postponement of the delivery time, then returned and made another request for a postponement. When Lt Gen Mahir Hasan felt that he was procrastinating, a force headed by Lt Col Tal'at Mansur and Capts Muhsin Shawqi and 'Asim al-Shadhili attacked the apartments of the dealer Mustafa Darwish in Heliopolis, of one of the major dealers in al-Batiniyah, Sayyid 'Abd-al-'Aziz, and of Shafiq Isma'il, nephews of the former. Three leather bags were seized in the latter person's dwelling in al-Jamaliyah inside which large bundles of Egyptian money and a big block of hashish which was apparently from the share that his brother had presented to the officer were concealed. That was recorded in the investigations and seizures ledger.

11887

CSO: 5300/5010

EGYPT

IMMENSE VOLUME OF DRUGS, PILLS SEIZED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 27 Dec 81 p 10

Article by Husayn Ghanim: "1 Million Pounds' Worth of Narcotics and Pills Seized"

Text Yesterday at dawn Cairo investigative agencies managed to seize a new shipment of narcotics that a woman had hidden in her home in al-Darrasah, and another in a storage area in al-Jamaliyah, both being kept on behalf of big smugglers. The narcotics and pills seized were valued at 1 million pounds. Information disclosed that some major smugglers and narcotics dealers in al-Jamaliyah were carrying out unusual activities on the occasion of the celebrations of Christ's birthday, New Year's and Christmas and that they had brought large shipments of narcotics prior to distributing them in conjunction with some of their assistants.

In the light of this information, which was received by Col Muhammad 'Abd-al-Nabi, inspector in the investigation department, and Capt Muhammad Farahat, head of investigations in al-Darb al-Ahmar, Maj Gen Salah Amin, director of security, demanded that the investigation be continued and that it be determined what persons were behind the activities of importing from abroad and what their identities were.

In accordance with directives from Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister and minister of the interior, orders were given to follow up on the storage areas and all possible smuggling routes and complete the sudden strike that took place 2 weeks ago with the seizure of a storage area belonging to a major narcotics dealer in al-Ma'adi.

A plan was set forth under the supervision of Brig Gen 'Abbas al-'Asi, director of investigation, Brig Gen 'Abd-al-Hadi Mukhaymir, head of investigation, and Col Muhammad al-Sayyid, assistant chief of investigation, whereby Lt Col 'Ala' Muqallad and Capt 'Imad 'Abd-al-'Al disguised themselves and recorded meetings with some dealers and smugglers by various technical means, reaching agreement on transferring large amounts that had been smuggled from their storage areas in desert areas recently on behalf of the smuggler Mustafa Marzuq and putting them back in storage in al-Darrasah and al-Jamaliyah. Surveillance over the area continued; at the specified time yesterday at dawn a force attacked the dwelling of a married woman named Khayriyah 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Ali, 37, on Sikkat al-Mardani Street; there, two large sacks filled with packages of "fine dust" and "new year" brand hashish in the form of tablets were seized. The accused woman confessed that they belonged

to the smuggler Mustafa Marzuq and that he had reached agreement with her on storing them on his account, prior to distributing them over the holidays, in exchange for a sum of money.

At the same time, narcotics department agencies under the supervision of Brig Gen Mahir Hasan, chief of the department, and Lt Col Hamdi al-Jazzar, managed to seize other quantities of hashish packets in the residence of Rida Ramadan Ahmad, known as Nazajah, labelled "June" and "New Year;" she confessed to storing them for the account of the children of Nassar.

All the quantities seized were appraised at 1 million pounds, and the prosecutor's office ordered the accused to be jailed.

11887
CSO: 5300/5010

EGYPT

MASSIVE NARCOTICS STASH UNEARTHED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 30 Dec 81 p 10

/Article by Husayn Ghanim: "Smuggling of Narcotics Worth 1.5 Million Pounds Thwarted"/

/Text/ Yesterday at dawn narcotics department agencies in the Cairo security department thwarted the biggest of narcotics smuggling operations, valued at 1.25 million pounds, at the approaches to Jabal 'Ataqah on the Cairo-Suez desert road. The narcotics had been hidden in flood control tunnels. After the area was surrounded by large forces, large sacks filled with packets of hashish were seized and a bedouin smuggler was arrested. A narcotics dealer was also seized in the act of distributing /an amount/ estimated at a quarter of a million pounds /in value/.

Information had shown that some smugglers had managed to bring large amounts of narcotics in via Jabal 'Ataqah in Suez and had reached agreement with some accomplices to store them in areas near Cairo so that it would subsequently be easy to transport them prior to distributing them to dealers at different periods. They settled on an approach /to the hill/ in the Kilometer 26 area, where packages of smuggled narcotics were hidden in some tunnels that had been constructed to drain off floods.

In the light of this information, Maj Gen Salah Amin, the security director, prepared a plan for surrounding this area with large forces because of the dangerous nature of the smugglers. Numerous ambushes were also laid in the entrances and approaches of the roads to watch over their movements under the supervision of Col 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'udi, assistant head of the narcotics section, and Lt Col Tal'at Mansur, after it was confirmed that they had been attempting to transfer narcotics from the areas where they were being kept at the first light of dawn yesterday. One of the smugglers set up a temporary dwelling near the region to prevent the approach of any security forces. After this information had been obtained, the large forces moved at dawn yesterday under the command of Brig Gen 'Abbas al-'Asi, director of criminal investigations, Brig Gen Mahir Hasan, chief of the narcotics department, Lt Col Hamdi al-Jazzar, and Majs Muhsin Shawqi and 'Asim al-Shadhili. The roads and approaches were sealed off and survey operations were carried out over a broad area by metal probes. A number of large sacks that had been filled with packets of hashish and buried were unearthed, and a smuggler named 'Abdallah Mushrif Sa'id, a bedouin, was arrested. He confessed to storing that for the account of his brother, who was a smuggler.

11887
CSO: 5300/5010

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EGYPT

BIG NORTH COAST DRUG HAUL DESCRIBED

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Dec 81 p 7

/Article by Faruq al-Shadhili and Munir al-Masiri: "Seizure of 12 Tons of Narcotics Worth 40 Million Pounds"/

/Text Border Guard forces have succeeded in blocking three attempts to smuggle narcotics into the country. The first attempt was at Sidi Karir in Alexandria, the second was on the coast at Dumyat and the third was in Sinai. The forces managed to arrest 12 suspects, including five Turks. The narcotics seized, which totalled 12 tons, have been valued at 40 million pounds.

Information has been provided concerning smugglers' attempts to bring quantities of narcotics into new areas to make up for the failures they had encountered in past months and the grievous losses incurred by the frustration of their activities. Information had reached Brig Gen Wahbi Ibrahim Muhammad Habib, director of coastal intelligence, that smugglers' launches carrying narcotics were about to arrive; the information was presented to Maj Gen A/H 'Ali Faruq al-Sahn, commander of the Border Guard forces, and plans were set forth to seize them.

A Launch and Five Turks

The day before yesterday evening, passing in territorial waters before the coast at Sidi Karir, Border /Guard launches observed the presence of a launch and rubber dinghy. These were surrounded by Border /Guard launches and were taken over, and five persons who had Turkish citizenship and 277 packages of narcotics with an estimated weight of 10 tons were arrested. They admitted that they had loaded them on at the port of Tripoli. The name of the launch was (Iks Irkawish) (two friends). The five Turks were Hikmat Rashid Maltah, Tahsin Sadiq Aslan, Thabit Balal Tamaskan, Murjan 'Ali Hamdi Juiliaughli and Shabib 'Adil Balatsh.

The narcotics prosecutor's office has taken charge of the investigation under the supervision of Counsellor Mahmud al-Hinnawi, the public lawyer.

A Second Attempt at Dumyat

At the same time, smugglers made another attempt in the Jadlah Abu al-Rus area east of Dumyat; they fled after being fired upon. The following evening the launch

came back, approaching the al-Karakah area east of Dumyat, but Border Guard and Border Intelligence personnel did not permit the smugglers to carry out the smuggling operation, and they jettisoned the launch's cargo and fled to the open sea. Fifty-eight packages of narcotics were seized weighing 2,200 kilograms worth 7 million pounds. Six suspects were arrested--Salah 'Ali Hasan Nawwar, Jamal Muhammad al-Dassuqi, Fawzi Mukhtar, 'Ali al-Tabi'i Badr, Salah Mukhtar al-Dassuqi, and Mansur Sabit Muhammad al-Nabbish. The office of the prosecutor has taken charge of the investigation.

65 Kilograms of Opium in Sinai

Border Guard members also managed to seize a rubber dinghy along the coast north of Baluzah in Sinai and seized 65 kilograms of opium worth 4 million pounds along with a suspect named Hassan al-Sayyid Sayyid al-Lawandi.

11887
CSO: 5300/5010

IRAN

HUNDREDS OF KILOGRAMS OF HEROIN, OPIUM REPORTED SEIZED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jan 82 p 15

[Excerpt] Officers and officials of the Antinarcotics Department of the National Police have seized 940 kilograms of heroin and 350 kilograms of opium from a band of international smugglers.

Hojjatoleslam Nateq-Nuri, minister of the interior, inspected the narcotics seized and while thanking the officials of the Antinarcotics Department who had succeeded in making this important haul, said: "If this seizure has been made under impossible conditions and a task on the road of God fulfilled, it is because a hero was come to life, a hero who is loved and honored by you and me."

According to this report, at 1100 hours yesterday morning during ceremonies attended by Brother Nateq-Nuri, minister of the interior, Col Seyyed Ibrahim Hejazi, chief of the National Police and members of the Supervisory Council of Prisoners, the minister of the interior and his associates inspected the narcotics which had been seized.

At the beginning of these ceremonies, Col Bakhtegan, chief of the Antinarcotics Department of the National Police pointed out, in particular, the details of arresting the leader of a big international band of smugglers, named Haj Abdolghani Zahi (also known as Allahdad), and that the narcotics were seized by Team Eight on the northeastern border of the country.

Then regarding the reasons for the spread of narcotics and methods of combatting this international plague, he stressed more control of the borders, the existence of the Afghan refugees, unemployment in deprived provinces, the war imposed by Iraq, and other matters with attention to how they could be combatted in the fight against smuggling narcotics. He then asked the minister of the interior to issue the necessary orders for appropriate housing for the Antinarcotics Department of the National Police and more equipment for the personnel of this department.

CSO: 5300/5366

IRAN

BRIEFS

TEHRAN NARCOTICS HAUL--The antidrug squads of Tehran, Mashhad and Bandar 'Abbas have seized 1,711 kg of heroin, opium and hashish from a number of international drug smugglers during the past 2 months. [GF091210 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 Jan 82 p 4]

FARS DRUG SEIZURE--The Shiraz antidrug squad has seized 6.5 kg of heroin from two Afghans. The Khoramabad Islamic Revolution Guard Corps has seized 6,240 kg of opium from a number of persons. [GF091210 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 31 Jan 82 p 3]

KASHAN DRUG SEIZURE--The Kashan antidrug squad has seized 1.029 kg of heroin from a number of persons. The Mashhad antidrug squad has seized 1.5 kg of opium from an individual [GF091210 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 31 Jan 82 p 11]

KHORAMABAD DRUG SEIZURE--The Khoramabad antidrug squad has seized 179.5 kg of Afghan opium, 80 grams of heroin and 20 kg of hashish. The Hamadan antidrug squad has seized 2.702 kg of narcotics from six persons. [GF091210 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 30 Jan 82 p 13]

MASHHAD, ZAHEDAN HEROIN HAULS--Mashhad: The Public Relations Office of the Antinarcotics Headquarters of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Islamic Revolution [IR] in Mashhad, in a meeting with the Islamic Republic News Agency in Mashhad announced that during the last few days, as a result of the utmost efforts of this headquarters, a quantity of 300 kilograms of stick opium, three G-3 rifles, three Brenn guns, 60 cartridges and 15 million rials in cash were seized from a large group of narcotics traffickers in the township of Sabzevar. According to this report, again the Revolution Guards of the Antinarcotics Headquarters of the IR Public Prosecutor's Office of Mashhad seized 7 kilograms of heroin from four persons by the names of Mohammad Reza Mohammadi, son of Yusef; Hoseyn Abbasi, son of Gol Mohammad; 'Ali Akbar Kalateh (known as Holva'yi), son of Gholam Hoseyn Varamzan; and Ramazan Hojashteh, son of Hoseyn--all of whom were booked and turned over to the IR Public Prosecutor's Office. Zahedan: Also, a quantity of 7.50 kilograms of narcotics were seized by the Antinarcotics Headquarters of Zahedan from two persons in this city. According to the report of the Islamic Republic News Agency, the culprits were Shukufeh Fuladi, child of Feridun, who was arrested with 2.50 kilograms of opium; and 'Abdollah Barahavi, son of Safar, who was arrested with 5 kilograms of hashish--both of whom were booked and turned over to the IR Public Prosecutor's Office in Zahedan. [Text] [Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 24 Jan 82 p 4]

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LARGEST DRUG RAID IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY DETAILED

al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Mahir al-Kiyali: "Destruction of Largest Quantity of Drugs on State Level in al-Shariqah"]

[Text] A large quantity of drugs was destroyed on the state level in al-Shariqah. Destroyed were 200 kg of hashish, opium, kat and narcotic pills.

Also destroyed were about 30 crates of bottles and cans of alcoholic beverages of various types, in addition to a large quantity of pornographic pictures, magazines and other materials, including videotapes.

In addition to that, orders were issued to destroy other confiscated material such as playing cards, clothing seized in morals cases and quantities of cigarettes, in view of their immorality.

A number of books of witchcraft and magic seized in various cases were also destroyed.

The committee supervising the destruction was headed by Hafiz Tahhub, head of the district attorney's office in al-Shariqah, with 'Abd-al-Wahhab 'Abdul and 'Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad 'Ali as members.

At 10 am the aforementioned quantities were transported in two police cars from the district attorney's headquarters to the industrial zone, where the alcoholic beverages were entirely destroyed in an open area.

First Lt 'Ali al-Mazruqi and 1st Lt 'Ali Khalfan from al-Shariqah police, Asad 'Abdallah and Amin Muhammad al-Qadi from the district attorney's office and a number of policemen helped to carry out the order to destroy this material, under the supervision of the head of the district attorney's office as chairman of the committee overseeing the operation.

The committee then transported the drugs to the factory of Fatim in the industrial zone, where the drugs were destroyed in one of the iron smelters used by the factory.

The quantities destroyed had been seized in a number of cases in which the accused had been sentenced to prison terms of varying lengths. The case of Muhammad Yamin

Qadr Khan (a Pakistani) and 'Ali Muhammad Sadiq (Iranian) took first place for the quantity of hashish seized in their possession on 24 March 1980. They had brought it in through a drug dealer from Pakistan for dealers in al-Shariqah, and 156 kg were seized.

On 29 March 1981, the civil court of al-Shariqah sentenced both of the accused to 5 years in prison, after which they would be deported. The drugs were to be confiscated and destroyed by the proper authorities.

The accused appealed the decision, but on 22 April the appellate court upheld the ruling.

On 1 December the Court of Cassation in Abu Dhabi supported the two previous decisions, ruling as follows: The court has decided to reject the appeal and orders the challengers to pay court costs.

The facts of this case are outlined here as they come out in the investigation and as told to me by the accused. On 25 December 1979, al-Shariqah's police received information that the two accused were dealing in drugs. The police drew up a plan, and sent two detectives to make an agreement to have the two suspects procure 1,000 kg of narcotics at a price of 4,000 dirhams per kilogram. Muhammad Yamin asked for a delay to reach agreement with his friend 'Ali Muhammad.

The two accused then met with the detectives in a hotel in al-Shariqah to conclude the deal. They promised to smuggle the desired quantity from Pakistan by a launch operating by way of (Khorfkhan). It would be met by another launch to receive the drugs on the high seas.

After the detectives had met with the accused several times in al-Shariqah and Dubai, the two smugglers traveled to Pakistan in March to obtain the drugs. There they met with a dealer named Lal Shirah and asked him to supply the desired quantity. He told them that he already had 160 kg in Dubai which he could deliver until the remaining quantity was available.

As soon as the two parties reached agreement, the dealer and the first accused left Pakistan and went to Duabi to obtain the quantity there, and the dealer returned to Pakistan immediately to inform the second accused of the completion of the transfer. The second accused then returned to Dubai, and the two contacted the detectives to turn over the portion which they had obtained. The date and place for the delivery were set.

The rendezvous was a rental car lot in Dubai, from which the four men drove to the industrial zone in al-Shariqah to complete the delivery. As soon as the operation began, the police, who had surrounded the spot, caught the accused redhanded, and under interrogation they acknowledged the facts related above.

7587
CSO: 5300/4708

DENMARK

POLICE DRUG PATROL CHIEF: CHRISTIANIA TO HAVE LONG IMPACT

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] "A new generation of hard-core drug abusers is being created in Christiania. When one talks out there about eliminating the hard-core drug addicts and dealers in hard stuff in the area, it reflects a double standard of morality," says Police Commissioner Ove Nielsen, chief of the drug patrol of Copenhagen's police.

The police commissioner refused to comment directly on the agreement of the minister of justice, Ole Espersen, with the inhabitants of Christiania to restrict the sale of hashish and the minister's rejection of the claim that Christiania is a center for narcotics and crime. But Ove Nielsen and his assistants can subscribe completely to the minister's view of the so-called free city as a center for the hashish traffic. And like so many other people with extensive experience in combating narcotics, the police commissioner sees a clear connection between the misuse of hashish and the use of the so-called hard substances.

Hence, he describes the action of the inhabitants against hard substances as a double standard.

He says, "We know that hashish smoking is a social phenomenon. Difficulties in making contacts, inferiority complexes and other personal problems can lead children and young people to groups of hashish addicts. And from that, many slip automatically in the misuse of, for example, Pakistanian morphine pills, heroin and cocaine, which we are also increasingly encountering in the more traditional hashish and narcotic environments. I have not met among my colleagues, social workers and others with experience in these matters, any one who challenges the argument that the narcotics addict who resorts to injections began by smoking hashish. Thus, a new generation of injection addicts is being created in Christiania."

In addition, hashish is dangerous enough in itself--among other reasons, because the effects of intoxication last very long. In smoking hashish, the accumulation of the poisonous substance THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) takes place in the body system in such a way part of the effects of a hashish binge can be maintained from one weekend to the next.

On Tuesday evening the drug patrol made a raid in Christiania. In 20 minutes 17 people were arrested, and 50 grams of hashish worth 50 kroner a gram, were confiscated. The arrested included three Norwegians, two Swedes, and two Finns. Six people were on the wanted list, including three Norwegians and a Finn.

Eight juveniles were arrested at "The Mad House," among them a 14-year old boy with 29 grams of hashish. He had run away from a reformatory.

Ove Nielsen: "It is normal at 'The Mad House,' 'Valmuen' and the other joints out there for us to encounter many school pupils sitting smoking hashish."

6893

CSO: 5300/2100

DENMARK

GREENLAND YOUTH HARD HIT BY DRUGS IN COPENHAGEN 'FREE CITY'

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Kirsten Sorrig]

[Text] Kofoeds School and the Greenland Children's Society are working to set up a crisis center for Greenlanders. The crisis center will probably be ready for use in 1982 and will be located in a Copenhagen institution formerly used for a similar purpose.

"There is a great need for the crisis center. In the last few years there has been an explosion in the number of young Greenlanders who are going under," said principal Jens Aage Bjorkoe.

A few years ago 6 percent of the students at Kofoeds School were Greenlanders. Today young Greenlanders make up 20 percent and they also represent the students with the most problems.

"About 1 young Greenland man out of 20 in the 20-24-year-old age group is a student here now. The unfortunately high number reflects a collapse of the Greenland culture and the rootlessness and identity crisis of the young people there. Nearly all our Greenland students have suffered a serious defeat in their growing years or in the course of their studies. They have sunk to the bottom and their future prospects are very poor unless they are resocialized into the Greenland community," said principal Bjorkoe.

He estimated that Kofoeds School comes in contact with around 400 Greenlanders in the course of a year and that most come from the hardest section of Christiania. He has the impression that only a few of them are injecting narcotics but that almost all of them have serious problems with other intoxicants such as hashish, alcohol and various types of medicine.

6578

CSO: 5300/2144

DENMARK

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL HASHISH SMUGGLING GANG BROKEN--In a big new hashish case, four men, 25 to 28 years of age, were imprisoned yesterday after a closed court session in Dommervagten. They were charged with smuggling hashish in from Morocco on several occasions. On Monday the narcotics police moved in and confiscated about 10 kilograms of hashish in an apartment in Amager, where three of the individuals charged were arrested. The fourth was arrested while he was waiting for a middleman dealer, but was instead waylaid by the police. Bent Hansen, criminal police commissioner, says, "The action was carried out after cooperation among the police and customs administrations of Germany, France and Denmark. Some evidence indicates that a portion of the stuff was to be sold in Christiania." [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 7 Dec 81 p 3] 6893

CHRISTIANIA DRUG SEIZURES--Criminal police commissioner Ove Nielsen says that police drug patrols have since the beginning of the year confiscated narcotic substances in Christiania worth about 7.1 million kroner, including hashish worth 6 million kroner. The quantity of confiscated substances has just been totaled up for a meeting today between riot patrol staff and the minister of justice, Ole Espersen. In all 1.8 grams of heroin, 2.8 kilograms of marijuana, 7.7 grams of raw opium, 7.3 grams of amphetamines, 2.2 grams of hashish oil, 14 morphine tablets, 43 LSD pills, 36 grams of psilocybin mushrooms--they have the same effect as LSD--and almost 28 kilograms of various cannabis products. There have been 910 arrests, of which 80 were people under 18 years of age. There were among those arrested 57 foreigners who were deported for violation of previous deportation orders. Another 125 were deported because they were in possession of stuff. One hundred seventeen of the foreigners were Swedes, of which 98 were in possession of stuff. In addition, Olve Nielsen made known that a search of houses in Christiania is beginning, in order to uncover the traffic in hard substances. Three men were arrested the other day in an apartment, in which all the paraphernalia for dealing was found. One of those arrested was in possession of 0.4 grams of heroin. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Dec 81 p 8] 6893

DRUG TRADING--"Hard narcotics continue to be traded daily within a rather closed circle in Christiania, and Christianianites themselves estimate that 20 kilograms of hashish, valued at 1 million kroner, are being sold daily," according to Tommy Agerskov Thomsen, chairman of the Copenhagen Police Association. The association chairman is "surprised, not shaken" about the justice minister's agreement with Christianianites to limit the trade. He said in RADIOAVISEN this evening that cocaine and LSD are being sold from a kind of satellite storage near Christiania. But due to special working conditions, police have not been able to break this trade. Some 47 policemen were assaulted in Christiania during the last 2 1/2 to 3 months. Criminal commissioner Bent Hansen, assistant chief of narcotics police, told BERLINGSKE: "We have not had any concrete evidence of hard drugs in Christiania for some time. Recently we arrested some people in connection with the hashish trade in Christiania and I personally asked these addicts: "Tell me the truth. Are there hard drugs in Christiania or not?" One who is out there every day answered: "Yes, of course, there are." The commissioner said the following about the hashish trade in Christiania: "The extent of it is quite unacceptable and society cannot continue to ignore it." [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Dec 81 p 1] 8952

DRUG RAID IN CHRISTIANIA--Eight were arrested when the riot patrol and license enforcement police raided "the free city" Christiania about noon. The move was directed against what police call "the illicit pubs" Woodstock and Madhuset. Throughout the raid, police were surrounded by 50 to 100 Christianianites who loudly expressed their opinion about society in general and police in particular. However, there was no violence. Among those arrested were 2 Swedes, one of them-- a girl--carrying 11,000 kroner she could not account for; a Norwegian with 10.5 grams of hashish in his possession and a formerly deported Finn. When police arrived at Lotushuset, people there fled in panic, but a smaller amount of hashish was found on the floor. About 40 persons tried to barricade themselves inside Madhuset, but opened up when police got reinforcements. At Madhuset, too, police found hashish, both on people and in the middle of the floor. While making the drug raid, license enforcement police also took an inventory of the liquor in stock at the two Christiania pubs. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Dec 81 pt II p 1] 8952

CSO: 5300/2116

DENMARK/GREENLAND

BRIEFS

HASHISH, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING--Police in Nuuk (Godthab) are in the process of winding up a big case that includes the sale of hashish and marijuana, home-brewed alcohol and ration stamps for beer, wine and alcohol. So far two young men have been detained in connection with the case which came to the attention of the police recently in the context of sales of home-brewed alcohol in Nuuk. A search of the homes of the two young men revealed a large stockpile of hashish and marijuana. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 Jan 82 p 2] 6578.

CSO: 5300/2144

FRANCE

BRIEFS

CUSTOMS 'SMASH' SMUGGLING NETWORK--Paris, 1 Feb (AFP)--French customs smashed a cannabis smuggling network over the weekend with the arrest of 11 South Americans following a tipoff by the International Police Organisation "Interpol," police announced here today. Dutch police advised Interpol of a shipment of 200 kilos (440 lbs) worth one million francs (about \$190,000) and French police traced the consignment to an address just outside Paris. The cannabis was brought to France by ship, and the idea was to sell a small amount in France, and have the rest taken by two South Americans to the Netherlands. The arrest of the couple, Gustavo Curriel--Guadalupe and Armantina Curriel-Gomez, both 25, who are naturalised Dutch subjects--led to other members of the gang. One of them, a Spaniard, was found with traces of cocaine in the double bottom of his suitcase. The others who were arrested are Colombian and Venezuelan nationals. They have all been charged with drug trafficking and jailed to await trial. [Text] [NC011913 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 1 Feb 82]

HASHISH SEIZED AT ORLY AIRPORT--Paris, 25 Jan (AFP)--Customs officers seized 84 kilos (184 lbs) of hashish in the luggage of three Zairian nationals on their arrival Saturday at Orly International Airport, police announced today. The drug was hidden in the false bottoms of suitcases. The three, all residents of the Paris region, had flown in from Lisbon. They will appear before a court later today. Police named them as Dr Lumpungu Kalondji, 39, his wife Angeline, 25, and a friend Buku Kinkela, whose name was not given. [Text] [NC251017 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 25 Jan 82]

ISRAELI HEROIN DEALERS ARRESTED--Paris, 22 Jan (AFP)--Five Israeli heroin dealers who attempted to set up operations in France have been arrested by investigators of the French Narcotics Bureau, authoritative sources said today. [Words indistinct] was the first (?time a) group of Israelis, (?directed) by Israeli drug dealers in Los Angeles, California, had tried to set up a base in Paris. The group had previously tried to operate out of Frankfurt, West Germany, but were driven out by the mainly Turkish competition. Police were aware of the group for more than a year but investigation of its activities was finally triggered by the arrest last November in Israel of an American carrying 2.4 [words indistinct] of heroin. The Israelis were arrested here while awaiting a shipment of (?Middle East heroin from Amsterdam). [Text] [NC221910 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 22 Jan 82]

CSO: 5300/2157

GREECE

ATHENS, PIRAEUS DRUG RING MEMBERS ARRESTED

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Jan 82 p 1

Excerpt Two drug pushing gangs (heroin and hashish) were broken up by the Piraeus Police which arrested 16 persons. The two police "operations" were carried out almost simultaneously last Friday in Plaka and Agia Barbara of Aigaleo.

The boldness of the one gang dealing with hashish exceeds all limits since a "tent" which served as a distribution...center was set up in the churchyard of Agia Barbara, obviously to avoid arousing any suspicions! The police raid was launched after many days of systematic surveillance and resulted in the arrest of the gang leaders and their pushers and in seizing 15 "tablets" of high quality hashish weighing 120 grams. Also, in a hiding place at the Katrantzos lot on Stadiou Street, the police found additional hashish following a disclosure by gang leader T. Xagoraris, 27, a dealer in old goods. Those arrested, including Xagoraris, are A. Psarologos, street peddler, 36, Kh. Kiakhopoulos, street peddler, 23, the gypsy women E. Stolidou, V. Karpeli, Anth. Kotzias and the gypsies P. Kyzis, N. Monastiriotis and Khr. Andreou. Three more persons are being sought.

The "tent" in Agia Barbara was being visited daily to "agents" of Xagoraris and Psarologos who apparently worked in the past with G. Vartelatos, alias "the Seagull," a drug dealer now in jail awaiting trial. Psarologos was supplied with hashish regularly from Salonica where the drugs came from Turkey. Psarologos and Xagoraris forwarded part of the hashish to other "selling points" as well, while Kiakhopoulos was the gang's "ferry," carrying the stuff to other areas.

The second gang was international, composed of heroin merchants, and was active primarily in Plaka but it appears that its network extended to other parts of Athens and Piraeus. The gang was broken up by a police narcotics squad of the Piraeus Security. In locating the gang, a decisive role was played by information given to the police by a staff member of the newspaper TA NEA. In a hotel in Plaka, the police arrested a German citizen, Berenot Horst, who was the gang leader, British subject Christine Pitcher, Austrian Sabib Melcher, and two Greek women (G. Paskhalidou and G. Sorou). In the hotel where "the headquarters of the white death" was set up the police seized 11 grams of heroin of excellent quality, syringes ready for use and significant sums of money. The police also arrested Kathreen Rellou, a New Zealander married to E. Georgiou, a Greek citizen.

A Greek supplier of heroin played a key role in the discovery of the German and his British companion who pulled the strings in the gang and pushed the "merchandise." All those arrested were also users. In Pitcher's room, under the wash basin, the police found heroin wrapped in foil. In another room the police found heroin and syringes.

The police found out that the German gang leader was staying in a boardinghouse on Filellinon Street but left secretly when he learned that a tourist woman, Rosa Laibe, with whom he had had an affair, had died from an overdose of barbiturates. He abandoned at the boardinghouse two suitcases and other items but no narcotics.

7520
CSO: 5300/5357

GREECE

MAJOR DRUG DEALER SOUGHT

Athens TA NEA in Greek 11 Jan 82 p 1

Excerpt Lately the police have been searching for a house painter from Alexandroupolis who is believed to be a major narcotics importer from Turkey. This smuggler moves large quantities of hashish and heroin into Evros, Thessaloniki, Larisa and Athens. Our Kavala correspondent reports:

"The house painter and drug dealer who is being sought by the police supplied heroin to Ath. Vouras, 26, who was arrested in Kavala and who is now being interrogated, and Nikos Papageorgiou, 29, who was about to sell processed hashish to a police first lieutenant of the Athens Suburban Security and was arrested.

"Yesterday, the Kavala gendarmery, following a tip from Athens, raided Papageorgiou's house at 14 Makedonomakhon Street but found no other narcotics.

"The search extended from Evros to Athens in an effort to locate the house painter who disappeared in Alexandroupolis as soon as he heard about the arrest of Athan. Vouras in Kavala.

"It was learned that Athan. Vouras sold two large apartments he had inherited from his father and with the proceeds was buying narcotics, spending 100,000 to 120,000 drachmas every 6 weeks."

7520

CSO: 5300/5357

NORWAY

HARSHEST-EVER SENTENCE HANDED DOWN IN HEROIN CASE

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADED in Norwegian 5 Dec 81 p 9

[Text] Thirty-year old Beyhan Saat from Turkey was sentenced on Friday by the Eidsivating circuit court in Oslo to 14 years imprisonment for the smuggling of 2 kilograms of heroin and 6 kilograms of hashish and for partial sale of these substances.

His accomplice, 28-year old Halit Dogan, was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment. Dogan's 21-year old Norwegian wife was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment as a courier in bringing the narcotics into the country. The court, in imposing the sentence, took into consideration the fact that she had thought the narcotic was hashish and not heroin.

The 4th individual implicated in the narcotics case, a 26-year old Turkish citizen, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for selling a portion of the narcotics.

The penalties meted out by the circuit court are the heaviest ever imposed for narcotic violations in Norway. Unusually strict security measures were taken, with more than 15 policemen in the courtroom, when the sentences were imposed. According to what NTB (Norwegian Press Bureau) has learned, the reason was a tip that the chief Turkish defendant wanted to flee and that preparations for flight had been made both inside and outside the prison.

The prosecutor had called for sentences of 14, 12, 8 and 4 years respectively. In the court's judgment, which was unanimous, strong language was used concerning this narcotic case.

Many Dead

"The heroin was worth about 20 million kroner on the black market in Norway, and would have resulted in the death of many heroin users if all of it had been sold before the police acted," it is stated.

The main figure in the Turkish heroin gang is a millionaire by the name of Bekhir Taban, who was previously expelled from Norway, and is still free.

The court determined that the chief defendant, Beyhan Saat, has been the key figure in this organized traffic in narcotics in Norway and also that Dogan has had an important role.

"In regard to the 30-year old Saat, there are no mitigating circumstances to be noted. Although strong proof was presented in regard to him, he denied any connection with the smuggling of narcotics. He stands out as the most professional in the group," the judgment reads.

The court considered the fact that Halit Dogan pleaded guilty after his wife had put the cards on the table as a mitigating circumstance, but held that he cynically exploited his wife in connection with the smuggling. At that time they were only engaged.

"The woman stated that she thought she was only smuggling hashish, and this explanation is the basis for her sentence being reduced from 8 to 3 years, compared with the prosecutor's demand."

East To Fool

"She behaved in a self-sacrificing manner in her love affair and was cynically exploited by her Turkish friend. She was unusually naive and easy to fool," the court said among other things.

On the other hand, the court did not think that her friend, Dogan, believed that "only" hashish was being smuggled. It was shown that he sold heroin when he came to Norway and that he had no scruples.

There have been in this case, according to information NTB has learned, murder threats against one or several of those implicated, and the defense attorney for Halit Dogan informed NTB that his client is really afraid to go back to Germany.

"This is blamed on the fact that the chief figure, Bekhir Taban, is still free. Therefore, Dogan wishes to remain in Norway after his sentence is served."

The prosecutor, state attorney Anstein Gjengedal, in reply to an inquiry from NTB, confirmed that there is very acute tension between the two leading figures, Dogan and Saat.

"There can be no question of letting them serve their sentences in the same prison," Gjengedal said.

6893
CSO: 5300/2109

NORWAY

BRIEFS

'CRISIS PHONES' FOR ABUSERS--Oslo, 27 Nov--Crisis telephones will be set up in individual municipalities as an element in combatting narcotics problems. The minister of justice, Mona Rokke, informs HOYRES AVIS that it is a temporary trial project with the state covering the expenses. The minister of justice also reveals that the department is working on rules which will provide authority for the compulsory treatment of addicts. An increase in the capacity for treatment is also an objective. [Text] [Oslo DAGBLADET in Norwegian 27 Nov 81 p 9] 6893

CSO: 5300/2109

SWEDEN

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL SAYS AGENCY UNABLE TO CONTROL DRUGS FLOW

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Sune Olofson]

[Text] Helsingborg--Each year 14 million people, 900,000 cars, and 200,000 trucks pour across the border at Helsingborg, Malmo, Trelleborg, and Ystad. Only 50 customs officers have the task of inspecting this enormous number of people and vehicles.

"At the same time, the government maintains that drugs must be stopped at the border. That is an absurd task," district customs inspector Yngve Kahl of the customs police said in Malmo.

"But there are no more than 50 of us actually out in the field at the borders. The total number of personnel is greater, but many have other duties, for example office work."

Customs officers compare Scania to an hourglass--96 percent of all drug confiscations occur in Scania. At the Helsingborg border crossing alone, 9 million people enter the country annually with 180 arrivals each day.

The personnel shortage is so severe that during half these arrivals at Helsingborg the customs lines are unmanned.

Any drug smugglers arriving at such times walk right through.

Old Organization

In many ways, the Customs Department is a neglected and antiquated organization. Customs police in Malmo still use card files to register smugglers and confiscations. Large boxes of cards are stacked in their offices. For 5 years customs officials have waited for a computer system.

When trains from the continent arrive in Helsingborg during the summer, seven trains daily, there are about 1,500 people on board. The trains are

so crowded with backpackers that their baggage falls out of the cars when customs officials open the doors.

Paradise for Smugglers

In 20 minutes, the time between Helsingor and Helsingborg, four customs officers must inspect 14 cars, 1,500 passengers, and their luggage.

"This is a paradise for drug smugglers," customs officer Ronald Stahl said. "Here in Helsingborg, not all customs officers have binoculars and the plastic flashlights do not work. The automobile inspection hall has no equipment for removing tires."

"I cannot understand how the customs authorities in Stockholm can accept this situation. Our superiors seem to be completely uninterested. It does not matter whether we work or not. No one higher up is looking for results. The Customs Department seems to have given up."

The long Scanian coastline is guarded by a few customs officers in so-called control groups. Small marinas, inlets, and islands must remain unwatched.

Spot Checks

The marina for small boats in Limhamn outside Malmo has space for 1,500 boats. Customs officials know that there are many luxury yachts there, purchased on the continent, that have not been cleared by customs.

In 15 minutes a fast boat can reach the channel just outside the drug center Christiania. Customs authorities have sufficient resources only for spot checks.

"We feel helpless. Customs officials must constantly try to keep up," said Kurt Wahlstedt, customs inspector and chief of the customs police in Helsingborg.

Meanwhile, drug smugglers are entering through Helsingborg, Malmo, Ystad, and Trelleborg. This year customs officers in Helsingborg have made 578 confiscations--83 kg cannabis, 20 g cocaine, 5.1 kg amphetamines, 220 g heroin, and 21 kg "pep pills."

"Every political must know that these are drops in an enormous sea of narcotics," Kurt Wahlstedt said.

Astrid Hakansson is an examiner and customs inspector with the customs police in Malmo.

1982 Fateful Year

"Drug smugglers now are coming all the way from Lulea and Kiruna. They have various professions--day care personnel, nurses, recreation leaders, SAS employees, military personnel, doctors, and teachers."

"This coming year will be fateful. Drug abuse soon can become so widespread that we will be forced to give up. We must do something dramatic now to save our youth."

"The obvious thing to do is stop the narcotics at our borders--before they reach the distributors."

9336
CSO: 5300/2131

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

CUSTOMS DRUGS FUNDS INCREASED--The Ministry of Trade will get a 73-million-kronor increase in its budget. Sixty million of this will go to the customs system, which will thus not have to cut down on its work. The minister of trade first of all wants the customs to invest in the fight against narcotics, and proposes that resources be made available for that purpose. Later in the spring the Ministry of Trade will have a hand in the government bill that will be presented on the narcotics problem. It is conceivable that the customs service will get an extra appropriation at that time. [Excerpt] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jan 82 p 4] 8815

TREATMENT CENTERS' FUNDS INCREASED--About another 250 places will be arranged in homes for narcotics addicts. There will then be a total of 1,990 places. At the same time it is estimated that Sweden has over 10,000 heavy users of narcotics. For care of female drug abusers 1.1 million kronor is being allotted. The police are reorganizing again this year to combat economic crime and narcotics. The police narcotics sections will get about another 15 positions. The state criminal technological laboratory in Linköping will get an extra 1.4 million kronor to buy equipment for analysis of drugs. The prison system will get more dogs that can smell out drugs in the prisons of the country. The customs service is also making changes to reinforce the fight against narcotics. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jan 81 p 14] 8815

FAMILY SMUGGLED HEROIN FROM TURKEY--The Stockholm district court Tuesday [22 December 1981] sentenced the Turkish family that smuggled 5.5 kg of heroin from Turkey into Sweden to a total of 29 years in prison. The family consists of papa, mama, and two grown sons. A 28-year-old son was sentenced to 10 years in prison. A 40-year-old son was sentenced to 9 years in prison and expulsion from Sweden. The 56-year-old father was sentenced to 5 years in prison. The 56-year-old mother also got 5 years in prison. Both were also expelled from Sweden. The 28-year-old son's not being expelled is due to his being a Swedish citizen. All four members of the family were convicted of serious narcotics crimes. The family was part of a ring that has been smuggling heroin into Sweden for the last 2 years. The ring was exposed last spring. The family was delivering heroin from Turkey to various receivers in Sweden. A total of some 10 persons were involved, including a former member of the board of the Turkish national league in Sweden. All those involved besides the family have been sentenced earlier to various severe penalties. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYTETER in Swedish 23 Dec 81 p 11] 8815

CSO: 5300/2138

TURKEY

ARMENIAN TERRORISTS ALLEGEDLY SHIFT TO GOLD SMUGGLING

Istanbul Operation

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Jan 82 pp 1, 14

[Report by Mehmet Balikcioglu: "The Great Gold Operation"]

[Text] Ankara--It has been determined that Armenian terrorist organizations using certain jewelers have smuggled large amounts of gold out of Turkey.

Because of the gold smuggling, initiated by the Armenians with the aim of obtaining income for their organizations, all airports and border checkpoints have been alerted.

Information has also been given to the concerned state organizations and the "Great gold operation" has been set in motion. Armenian terrorist organizations are said to have previously smuggled heroin--in transit--across Turkey. However, as a result of the successful operations and tight controls by the Turkish police, they are said to have given up this practice. In the "Gold operation," 200 million liras worth of gold in ingot form were seized in Istanbul alone.

Tight Controls Prove a Barrier

The Armenian terrorist organizations in Europe shipped the narcotics which they obtained from Far and Middle-Eastern countries in transit across Turkey. As a result of successful operations carried out by the Turkish police organization together with Interpol, the use of Turkey as a bridge in narcotics smuggling was prevented. The security organization's determination, its pursuit of smugglers and its arresting of some of them have prevented smuggling of narcotics, particularly heroin, across Turkey by Armenian organizations.

Under Armenian Control

Following the 12 September Action, careful control of customs entry and exit points, airports and harbors made it impossible for the smugglers controlled by the Armenians to operate. The Armenians, realizing that they would be unable to transport across Turkey the narcotics which they obtained from the Middle and Far East, began to shift to the sea lanes and began to use other countries as bridges.

Tactics Changes

The Armenian terrorists gave up narcotics smuggling in the face of dogged pursuit by our police. Realizing that Turkish soil could not be an "entry point for narcotics," they next tried to smuggle gold. The Armenians smuggled significant amounts of gold out of the country obtaining financial support for their foul designs. This activity of theirs soon came to the attention of the Turkish security organizations.

The police, working day and night, discovered the jewelers whom the Armenians controlled and initiated the "great gold operation."

The operation netted 200 million liras worth of 22 carat gold in ingot form. Upon discovery of the gold smuggling by the murdering Armenians who martyred several of our diplomats, an analysis of the situation was made and the way to intercept the gold going to the murderers was determined. The work soon led to a successful conclusion. Another tactic of the gold smuggling murder organization ended in a fiasco. Meanwhile, airports, border points as well as harbors, the customs and the coast guard organizations were alerted.

Anatolia Operation

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 21 Jan 82 pp 1, 14

[Report by Mehmet Balikcioglu: "The Gold Operation Shifts to Anatolia"]

[Text] Ankara--The "great gold operation" connected with the gold smuggling directed by Armenian terrorist organizations is still under way. The operations were begun following the discovery that Armenians had smuggled large quantities of gold out of our country. After Istanbul, the operations shifted to encompass all of Anatolia. Two Greeks and four Israelis, the tools of the Armenians, were apprehended. Meanwhile, measures were taken on trains leaving the country after it was learned that gold was smuggled in particular by train. Professor Bedri Gursoy, in a statement to our newspaper said "Gold is equivalent to foreign exchange. The state should continue the measures it has taken."

In their statements, the apprehended Greek and two [sic] Israeli smugglers said that they were carrying the gold in their possession to the town of Trieste, in Italy. In recent days, the gold operation begun by security officials in Istanbul has shifted to Anatolia. As a result of operations undertaken, approximately 50 million liras worth of additional illegal gold were seized.

When it became clear that the smuggling was directed by Armenian organizations, the measures taken at airports and harbors as well as customs checkpoints, and on trains leaving Turkey were intensified.

During the measures and operations which were carried out, the Greek nationals Atanogus Calavadis, and Alokso Gitsijis and Israeli nationals Andiric Suader, Kessel Maylkun, Harbinea Sjov and Adlij Kivey were apprehended. The apprehended Israeli and Greek smugglers said that they were transporting the illegal gold in their possession to the town of Trieste, in Italy, and that they did not know who was to take delivery.

Authorities indicated that the gold smuggling was being carried out in the same manner as heroin smuggling. They said "the women used by the smugglers place the gold in bundles which they strap to their abdomens to give the impression that they are pregnant."

CSO: 4654/158

END