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3 March 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 11/82)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

MELBOURNE CANNABIS SEIZURE--A man will appear in court in Melbourne on 15 February charged in relation to the seizure of illegal drugs in Melbourne airport on the night of 13 February. A police reporter in Melbourne says the man, believed to be from Canberra, has been charged with possessing and conspiring to import Cannabis with a street value of more than \$500,000. [Text] [BK190330 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/5648

BURMA

BRIEFS

RANGOON OPIUM SEIZURE--Under the direction of Pazundaung Township police Commander Inspector U Maung Kyi, a police squad led by Subinspector U Thein Shwe at 1000 on 6 February raided "Sinpyudaw" teashop on Anawratha Street, Pazundaung Township No 1 ward, and found four packages of raw opium inside a plastic bag belonging to Myo Thant, 22, of 27th Street, No 10 ward, South Okkalapa, and another packet of raw opium from the handbag of Tun Win, 34, of Zani Lane 12, No 9 ward, South Okkalapa. The seized opium weighed 2.8 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] and was worth 8,320 kyat. Charges have been filed under sections 6.B, 10.B and 11/14.D of the narcotic drugs law. [Text] [BK190330 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 8 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 5300/5648

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--The CIA police last night raided a bungalow in the Housing Society area of Quetta and seized 11 maunds of opium worth about Rs 320 million. The police arrested drug-smuggler Abdunabi Achakzai in this connection. [Text] [Karachi JANA in Urdu 12 Feb 82 p 10]

MORE OPIUM DISCOVERED--On the basis of information provided by Abdunabi Achakzai, the drug-smuggler who was arrested last night, CIA police further recovered 64 kilos of opium worth Rs 20 million from his bungalow in the Housing Society area in Quetta. It is to be noted that last night the police seized opium worth Rs 380 million from the possession of the accused. According to details, the police raided the bungalow and arrested Abdunabi when he had loaded it in his jeep. The police took in their possession 11 maunds of opium, which is said to be worth Rs 380 million in the international market. CIA inspector Arbab Niaz Mohammad Baluch questioned the accused and recovered 64 more kilos of opium, said to be worth Rs 20 million. A special investigation team has been set up, which includes Arbab Niaz Mohammad, Sub-inspector Wali-ul-Rahman, Barkat Hussain, A.S.P. Chaudhari Mohammad Sadiq and Malik Dost Mohammad. The police expects to recover more opium, make further arrests and uncover additional details of the smuggling operation. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 13 Feb 82 p 9]

CSO: 5300/5649

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON ANTI-DRUG EFFORTS--Speaking at the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association's VAO nite for volunteer after-care officers on 13 February, Home Affairs Minister Chua Sian Chin said the government's all-out efforts to combat the drug menace had paid handsome dividends. He said the most encouraging result was the dramatic drop in the number of young people arrested for drug abuse. Only seven percent or 305 of the 4,386 drug abusers arrested last year were under 20 years old, and out of this number, only 4 were under 15 years old. While pointing out that Singapore had succeeded in drastically reducing the number of young people from joining the ranks of drug abusers, he said it was still far from solving the drug problem. In this context he pointed to the growing number of addicts who had repeatedly returned to their old ways even after receiving treatment and rehabilitation. Mr Chua attributed Singapore's success to their stiff penalties including the death sentence, detention of traffickers and pushers and compulsory drug treatment and rehabilitation. [BK190330 Singapore the SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 5300/5648

THAILAND

POLICE COMPLICITY IN DRUG TRAFFICKING DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 27 Dec 81 pp 10-11

[Article: "Dishonest Spies: Police Are Narcotics Traffickers"]

[Text] A young man from hong Kong decided to kill himself by jumping off a skyscraper rather than have to confess to charges of drug trafficking. This happened during an investigation after he was arrested in Hong Kong. The disgraceful story behind this was skillfully covered up by Thai narcotics control police who wanted the international community to see that they had seriously followed the international narcotics movement.

This man fell victim to a plan to smuggle narcotics from Thailand -- the Golden Triangle area is the center for smuggling narcotics to black markets throughout the world and from Bangkok to Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore for further shipment to world markets in Australia, the Netherlands and the United States. The plan was to "bait" a major Hong Kong narcotics dealer. Thai police made a plan that involved sending a shipment of narcotics to Hong Kong by having Thai narcotics control police disguise themselves as narcotics traffickers and having them take some heroin and sell it on the Hong Kong black market.

Both Thai and Hong Kong police were aware of this smuggling. But the plan encountered many obstacles since it was not possible to find a major trafficker as desired. After almost 2 weeks of trying to sell the drugs, the police were still unable to find a buyer. They then decided to contact a certain Hong Kong man in order to have him purchase the drugs but he absolutely refused. When they could wait no longer, they virtually forced a man to buy it and then arrested him immediately even though this Hong Kong buyer was not a major narcotics trafficker but had only been implicated in narcotics deals before during investigations. He was thus a victim of this rather careless plan.

Furthermore, in formulating this plan, some who took part as "agents" for the police had a history of narcotics trafficking. These included Mr Lam Riengchung, age 56, a man who had been sentenced to 18 years in prison in Thailand, and Mr Thinkorn Phiromsantikorn, a Thai diamond merchant who had been sentenced to 9 years in prison.

Both of these men were arrested on 25 October 1974. They were in possession of 3.3 kilograms of heroin, which was then worth 99,720 baht in Thailand. They and the evidence were seized in the parking lot of the Dusit Thani Hotel. Mr

Lam Riengchung was released from prison last year after serving only 6 years. There was dismay about this because there was an agreement between the Penitentiary Department and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board to the effect that there would be no reduction in sentence for people convicted on narcotics charges before at least 10 years had been served. The purpose of this was to prevent drug traffickers from getting out and engaging in drug trafficking again. Concerning the 18 year sentence, no matter how well he behaved in prison, he should not have been released this soon. The important thing is that, besides being released from prison, he has also now been hired to work as an agent for the narcotics control police.

After looking into the background of Mr Lam Riengchung, the Special Branch Division, which was then headed by Police Major General Ari Karibut, confirmed that an analysis of his handwriting showed that Mr Lam Riengchung was the same person as Mr Lim Liengchun, age 28, whom General Mangkorn Phromyothi, the then minister of interior, had ordered deported from Thailand in Order No 116/1951. He was charged with having impersonated a junior lieutenant in the navy and of having engaged in dishonest activities. Another alias of his was Mr Li Saelim.

In accord with this deportation order, the Immigration Division issued Order No 6379/1951 on 27 August 1951. The order stated that he had been detained and would be deported from Thailand aboard the ship the Hendrigan on 17 October 1951. Twenty three years later, he was arrested on drug trafficking charges. This shows that he entered the country illegally before the lifting of the deportation order of the Ministry of Interior. And when he avoided punishment in the criminal case, instead of being ordered out of the country in accord with the original order or being detained like the hundreds of Chinese and other foreigners waiting deportation because no country would accept them, Mr Lam Riengchung went unpunished in Thailand. No organization took any action in accord with the law to have him deported. Even the special branch police did not send a memorandum to the Immigration Division in order to have him detained.

During the investigation it was learned that Mr Lam Riengchung was also involved in communist activities, particularly with the Chinese communist bandits in the south. It is believed that he collected money to support the communist movement by selling narcotics. As for Mr Thinkorn Phiromsantikorn, he posed as a diamond merchant but was actually engaged in selling war weapons in Chiang Rai Province and in passing forged dollars. During that period, Mr Lam Riengchung posed as an aircraft engineer. As for the narcotics trafficking that both men engaged in, they were in contact with those who transported narcotics from Mae Sai to Bangkok. In particular, they [obtained] heroin from Lao Su, an international heroin kingpin, and from Khun Sa, the narcotics trafficker who has the greatest influence in the Golden Triangle.

When he was deported by ship in 1951, Mr Lam Riengchung, alias Lim Liengchung or Si Saelim, was deported to China. He later travelled to the United States on a Republic of China (Taiwan) passport. According to his registration

papers, he was born in Samut Prakan, but he was actually born in Singapore in September 1925. When he was 6 years old, he accompanied his parents, who were tobacco dealers, and settled in the Sam Pheng area. His father had home in the Song Wat area even though he was a foreign Chinese. At the time of his arrest on narcotics charges, he was a Hong Kong citizen.

It is not clear when he re-entered Thailand. The investigation found only that he had changed his name in order to avoid inspection when entering the country. Thus, he was not only guilty of drug trafficking but was also guilty of entering the country illegally. But in prosecuting the case, this charge did not appear in his court files. In addition, when he was freed, he was not detained for deportation in accord with the original order even though [his case] had been examined and confirmation had been received from the Special Branch Division.

It may be that this took place because of some shortcoming in coordinating the activities between the Ministry of Interior and the Police Department. It is also possible that there was corruption through the financial influence of narcotics traffickers. The background investigation of Mr Lam Riangchung and the activities were carried out step by step by the government units. But the order that was given was just a scrap of paper that no one paid any attention to or that they pretended not to know anything about because of the benefits from and influence of the narcotics traffickers.

Another thing is that all the narcotics control units, whether they were units subordinate to the Police Department, the Customs Department or the ONCB, worked independently of each other since the units lacked people whom all could trust in exchanging information. Thus, what was missing was a "captain" who could supervise the suppression activities to see to it that they were carried out in a coordinated way. The intelligence system of the narcotics traffickers, who were a large group with a widespread network both within and outside the country, had great financial influence. Each of the suppression units, especially the high-level units, carried on activities to suit itself, and foreign units got involved for the benefit of their own country.

Most of the police agents, or detainees, are "people in the narcotics trade" who have double-crossed others with the hope of making money from narcotics trafficking and from the "rewards" given by the police for providing information leading to the arrest of others. This is like making double the profits -- getting paid once by the narcotics traffickers and once by the narcotics control units. Furthermore, they are not prosecuted. Sometimes, high-ranking police officials are themselves drug traffickers who use their position in the suppression field to facilitate such activities. For example, there is the case of Police Colonel Niran Withayawutikun, the former deputy superintendent of police in Chiang Mai Province and the police superintendent in Mae Hong Son Province. He was dismissed from government service only for "being absent from duty for more than 15 days" even though he had been involved in heavy narcotics trafficking in the north for a long time.

Many times, narcotics trafficking has taken place because of plans made by the police themselves; it is the police who have created the situation. There is the case in which international police seized narcotics in Hat Yai by hiring a Malaysian agent to take millions of baht in cash to purchase narcotics from sources in Chiang Rai Province. That time the drugs were sent to Bangkok. If the arrests had been made in Bangkok, Mr Ma Ching Ring, or Li Ming, would have been arrested for sure. But he was allowed to take the drugs to Hat Yai and so only the unimportant "carriers" were arrested. Even though there was a large quantity of drugs, the major trafficker was not arrested, which was the goal. Later, a warrant was issued for the arrest of "Ma Ching Ring." Even though there was a large quantity of drugs, the results of the analysis showed that not more than 10 percent was heroin, which was unusual for major drug trafficking cases. This showed that the international police had been tricked.

Allowing a large quantity of drugs to be seized in Hat Yai amounts to creating a situation so that the government will see that, at present, drug trafficking has spread to the south and that it is therefore necessary to establish a "southern drug control center." This means that a budget will have to be set up for this center.

Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the secretary-general of the ONCE, once talked about these "secret drug agents." He said that they are "two bit" agents rather than agents who want, or intend, to help achieve results in narcotics suppression. But the things that have happened and the plans for police to take part in drug trafficking, including having dishonest agents in drug control circles, may be more harmful than the "two bit" agents. Sending police out to sell drugs abroad may be damaging to [our] image since others will think that Thai police are themselves drug traffickers.

11943
CSO: 5300/5632

THAILAND

EX-CUSTOMS OFFICIAL QUESTIONS NARCOTICS POLICY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Jan 82 p 10

[Foreign Economic Views column by Khon Dong: "India Is Troubled Because It Cannot Sell Its Opium"]

[Text] [When people] talk about opium, it is usually assumed that they are talking about the golden Triangle, which is an area where Thailand, Burma and Laos border each other. This closeness itself is an important factor that has led to the spread of drugs throughout the world in the form of raw opium, morphine and heroin, the peak product extracted from poppy.

But if this matter is delved into more deeply, [it can be seen] that there are many important countries that grow poppy in order to improve their economies. Such countries include India, Turkey, Burma and Malaysia and European countries such as Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary, which export opium as an important product.

As for India, during the past several years it has had much trouble. Opium sales have fallen because much opium has been produced and prices have fallen. India, which was once the world's largest exporter of opium because of having large stockpiles of opium, has become worried because it now has 2,600 tons of opium, which is to be used for scientific and medical purposes.

However, the agreement reached with the United States, which will purchase at least 80 percent of India's raw opium, which includes the raw opium itself, the dried poppy stalks and the products extracted from the poppy plants, will probably relieve India's worries. The same is true for Turkey.

Even though the cultivation of poppy and the extraction of opium is not India's largest industry, poppy cultivation still uses 191,500 rai of land (in 1978, 380,000 rai were cultivated in poppy). And farmers and their families who do not have substitute crops to plant that will give them a comparable income are used to tend the [poppy] fields. When the opium market falls like this, this may cause large numbers of these people to stop growing poppy. This is an economic problem and it can certainly cause social turmoil.

Even though cultivation has declined, the opium storehouses are still full because the opium cannot be sold. Two years ago, the export of opium declined from 872 tons to 730 tons and production, which decreased to match exports, fell from 1,647 tons to only 933 tons. The value of the opium exported also fell drastically. While the value reached approximately 500 million baht in 1980/1981, 2 to 3 years ago it was 1 billion baht. The increase in the world production of opium has caused opium prices to fall from 1,200 baht per kilogram in 1978 to 900 baht in 1980. [It is said that] of the amount produced by India, almost all is exported and only a small amount is left for domestic use by the pharmaceutical industry and by addicts who must register with government officials. But this is questionable. When this writer was still working as a customs officer at Dong Muong Airport many years ago, I caught Indians flying in from Calcutta carrying 5 kilograms of concealed opium which they were taking to Penang. It is very possible that other routes were also used to smuggle in drugs, including both land and sea routes.

India used to export opium to approximately 30-35 major buyers in 20 countries for medical and scientific purposes. Two years ago, only 11 countries ordered opium from India. The major customers included the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan. These three buyers maintained definite order levels until 2 years ago. Last year, the United States did not purchase any at all. Or maybe it was [purchased] from Turkey instead in order to please Nato. Or maybe this was done in order to punish Indira [Ghandi] who went and gave so much attention to "brother" Brezhnev. This too is not known for sure. But it would be better if the United States purchased [opium] from Thailand. This would be a way of maintaining close relations between the countries. This would be better than allowing our friends in the mountains to process it into heroin and cause troubles in many places as at present.

England used to purchase an average of 225 tons a year from India but has now stopped its purchases. France has reduced the amount purchased by 78 percent. West Germany has reduced the amount purchased by 94 percent. Italy has reduced the amount by 97 percent and Norway by 80 percent.

The International Drug Control Office greatly sympathizes with India about this problem, so much so that it seems like it will exhaust itself. According to the latest report from this office, India and Turkey produce opium for export. These old suppliers have a special position in the market and should be given proper support.

Not satisfied, they have cheered each other, saying that in both of these countries, poppy has been cultivated for a long time and this has become an important cultural and economic element. When something happens that causes a decline in poppy cultivation, the international community should discuss allowing these two countries to release their excess opium stocks in order to help them.

As for India, it has made a big fuss about correcting this situation in two ways.

The first is to persuade the buyer countries to purchase [opium] only from their old suppliers, that is, India and Turkey.

The second is to persuade other producers to reduce the area planted in poppy.

Concerning these two ideas of India, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations agreed with them at a conference in Vienna a year ago in March. The United States agreed to purchase 80 percent of the opium needed from India and Turkey. Thus India, in an opium dream, thinks that other countries will follow along.

When you think about this, it is sad for Thailand. We have spent much money to suppress drugs and many people have died. Many people have become wealthy. But it is a waste of time talking about this since these people will not be able to keep this money forever. Even if nothing happens to them now, something will happen to their relatives in the future. They can plant a little and then disappear. If they want to engage in such trade, why can't they go and plead with the countries that are the major customers in the world, just as India has done to the point where the United Nations feels sorry for it?

Thus, I would like to suggest to the ministers of commerce and finance and to the head of the ONCB, please think about this when you have time. Sometimes good luck may help improve the poor balance of trade and increase our strength in coordination with the [natural] gas, which looks bright.

11943
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THAILAND

BRIEFS

THAI INTERNATIONAL IN DRUG TRAFFIC -- Air Marshal Bancha Sukhanusat, the director of Thai International [Airlines], answered questions before parliament on the morning of 22 January. He was questioned about the matter of Thai International officials being involved in smuggling. He was asked whether it was true that airline officials were involved with narcotics and marihuana. Concerning this matter, the company has constantly watched things. During the period he was in the air force, he disguised himself and found [narcotics]. He let the officials make the arrests. However, the arrests, especially those for narcotics possession, were made abroad. This is because if arrests are made in Thailand, there are many influential people who will give support [to the traffickers]. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Jan 82 p 3] 11943

CSO: 5300/5632

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS IN BOLIVIA--Cochabamba--Personnel of the 7th division have captured 12 drug traffickers and confiscated 2.22 kg of cocaine in the Colomi area, Chapare Province, Cochabamba Department, according to that division's chief of staff, Col Gustavo Arrazola. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 Jan p 11 PY]

CSO: 5300/2191

BRAZIL

EUROPEAN CONNECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] Chief Romeu Tuma, of the Sao Paulo DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order], announced in Manaus that a new international ring of cocaine traffickers is operating along the Bogota--Manaus--Sao Paulo axis, marking the reappearance of an old organization in Amazonia with branches in Brazil and Europe. Tuma went to Manaus for the inauguration of Gen Euclides de Figueiredo, his personal friend in the Amazonia Military Command; he is now supposed to go to the Federal Police in the state to bring information concerning the trafficker A. C. O. who supposedly is the leader of the new ring, the same ring from which 38 kilograms of cocaine were confiscated in Sao Paulo last week.

The 38 kilograms intercepted in Sao Paulo were only a part of a shipment of 100 kilograms loaded in Colombia and headed for Sao Paulo, going through Manaus. Tuma did not wish to reveal the identity of A. C. O. but Federal Police sources in Manaus admitted that the initials belong to an old trafficker who ran the Amazonia connection which Tuma mentioned. It was broken up in 1980 by Federal Police officers.

The Sao Paulo chief noted that the 38 kilograms intercepted in Sao Paulo are directly linked to the crash of an aircraft in June 1980 in the upper Rio Negro region; the aircraft carried 600 kilograms of cocaine which were supposed to be taken to Miami.

Concerning this, there is irritation among the Federal Police in Manaus over the fact that Chief Romeu Tuma has not yet contacted the agency to get information which he wants on the trafficker A. C. O. Sources in that department announced that "traffic continues in the region and we lack the money and manpower to fight it."

A. C. O.--whose operating bases were located in Tabatinga, in Upper Solimoes, near the border with Colombia, and also in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia--supposedly was seen several days ago in Rio de Janeiro, according to information obtained by the Manaus police department. He disappeared after the confiscation of the 38 kilograms of cocaine. This is why the same informants think that he is now in Amazonia and they also believe that Chief Romeu Tuma will stay several days in Manaus to obtain all information on the traffickers who live in the state capital as well as their possible links with A. C. O.

5058
CSO: 5300/2167

BRAZIL

LATIN AMERICA, MIAMI DRUG ROUTE BROKEN UP

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 19

[Text] The narcotics control section of the United States Embassy in Brazil assigned an agent of this outfit to cooperate with DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] in investigations concerning the connections of an international ring of drug traffickers operating along the Bolivia--Colombia--Manaus--Sao Paulo--Miami run from which 37.8 kilograms of cocaine, worth an estimated 700 million cruzeiros was confiscated on Friday at a place called Cotia; this was the biggest haul made so far by the Brazilian police.

The information came from DOPS Chief Commissioner Romeu Tuma who furthermore disclosed that, in addition to the drugs, three traffickers were arrested; one of them was a real estate broker and dog breeder, residing in the hamlet of Cotia; the other two, whose names have likewise not been released and who are being interrogated on their activities, may be able to finger the other members of the ring and possibly point out another drug hiding place in Sao Paulo.

Caught in the Act

The real estate broker was caught in the act around 1100 on Friday after the Sao Paulo DOPS about 2 months ago had received information to the effect that there was a secret laboratory for cocaine refining somewhere in the state. According to police officers, many people were placed under observation during that period of time until they spotted a red Ford pickup. The vehicle was tailed and police officers arrived at Cotia.

The DOPS is keeping the names of the three prisoners secret as well as the address of the refinery in order not to interfere with investigations. Police believe that the ring was made up of 15 traffickers, including some foreigners, and that the confiscated cocaine is connected with the crash of an aircraft in Amazonia which had carried 600 kilograms of drugs.

Police are convinced that approximately 100 kilograms of cocaine had come from Manaus although they only managed to locate 37.8 kilograms of that amount; it is believed that the remainder was diverted from the refinery which was immediately dismantled by the traffickers. According to a police officer, the gang had planned to build refineries in Sao Paulo, a state which would become the center of drug traffic, since trade in acetone, alcohol, and ether is being strictly controlled by the police in Colombia and Bolivia since these are basic products for refining coca leaves. According to the police, the traffickers have set up airfields along the route used by the ring.

5058

CSO: 5300/2167

BRAZIL

POLICE LOSE CONTROL OF COCAINE TRAFFIC

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The DEIC (State Criminal Investigation Department), to which the narcotics investigation division is subordinate, is unable to control cocaine traffic in Sao Paulo, it was admitted over the weekend by its director, Delegate Vidal Pilar Fernandes.

According to him, the persons involved in the production, traffic, and consumption of cocaine constitute a group with a great purchasing power since each gram of the drug costs about 6,000 cruzeiros. He added that, in addition to having much money, the international trafficker ring has a favorable effect on the economy of various countries in Latin America. With three branches, two sectors, and 50 investigators, the division is struggling against a shortage of equipment and funds, he complained.

The DEIC director said that the fight against narcotics traffic is the job of the Federal Police although the states, following the example of Sao Paulo, must operate in that area through agreements.

He recalled however that a specific department with about 2,000 officers would be needed to fight traffickers effectively in Sao Paulo.

5058

CSO: 5300/2167

BRAZIL

POLICE TO MONITOR COCAINE REFINING

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--The DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] yesterday directed that all big firms specializing in the sale of alcohol, ether, and acetones immediately report to the agencies whenever any customer is interested in purchasing large quantities of these products. This order, according to the chief delegate of DOPSE Romeu Tuma, is due to the fact that alcohol, ether, and acetone are used in cocaine refining.

"The best way to prevent the big traffickers from continuing to distill coca paste in Sao Paulo, as is being done now, is to require that companies specializing in this area report to us whenever anybody is interested in purchasing abnormal quantities of these products," said Tuma.

Romeu Tuma--who yesterday returned from Manaus where he had been in contact with police authorities to obtain information on cocaine traffic from Colombia--said that he is certain that the cocaine is brought to Sao Paulo in the form of a paste for purification because traffickers in this capital find it easier to procure the necessary components.

Both the Sao Paulo police and the Amazonas police are trying to find Arlindo de Oliveira Cabral who has been reported to be one of the men mostly responsible for cocaine traffic in the country. The trafficker's name came up in police circles in the middle of January when DOPS in the home of real estate broker Jose Alberto Lopes Tinoco, in the township of Cotia, in Greater Sao Paulo, confiscated 38 kilograms of cocaine in the form of paste. Upon being caught in the act, the broker said that the narcotics belonged to Arlindo.

According to delegate Romeu Tuma, Arlindo has good relations with official circles in Manaus where he lives but, according to information obtained in the Amazonas capital, the trafficker is now hiding out in Leticia, in Colombia.

Delegate Tuma also said that he asked the judge of the Second District of Cotia, Antonio Russo, to order the preventive arrest of Arlindo. Real estate broker Jose Alberto Lopes Tinoco yesterday was to be questioned in court but due to a delay in the forwarding of the official papers by the office of the prison magistrate, the interrogation was postponed until 10 February.

Tinoco's attorney, Nelson Zanzanelli, told newsmen that his client is innocent, alleging that he was only used by Arlindo and did not know that he was keeping cocaine in his home.

5058

CSO: 5300/2167

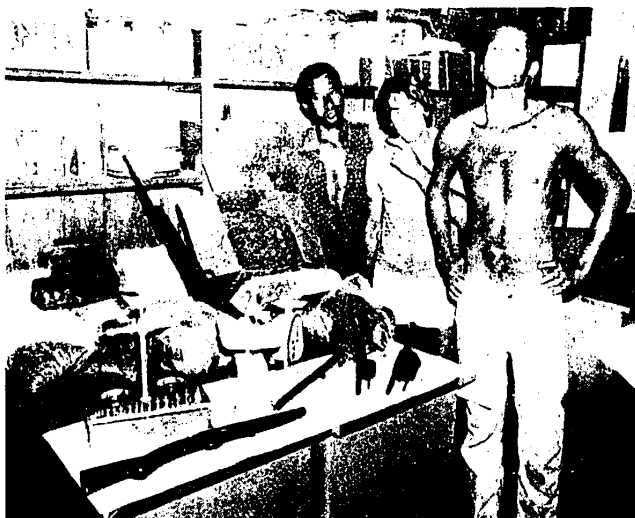
BRAZIL

DRUG RING BUSTED, ARMS SEIZED

'Marihuana' Sale Discovered

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] At a narcotics sale which was broken up at Pico da Pedra Branca, in the Bangu Mountain Range, police confiscated about 70 kilograms of pressed marihuana, weapons, two common scales, and a precision scale. After an exchange of shots, three traffickers (photo) were apprehended at the fair which supplied the traffic in Grande Rio.



Marihuana, Arms, Scale Seized

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 10

[Excerpt] About 70 kilograms of pressed marihuana--estimated at 6.3 million cruzeiros--a .24 cal. repeating rifle (belonging to the Armed Forces), two shot-guns, two revolvers, two common scales, and one precision scale were confiscated by police officers from the Metropolitan Police Department. Yesterday afternoon they broke up a marihuana sales fair in Pico da Pedra Branca, in the Bangu Mountain Range, which supplied almost all of the small traffickers in Grande Rio.

The fair was run by the trafficker Alberto Guarino, [alias] Pitoca, who is wanted. In the morning of the day before yesterday, Elias Machado, an associate of Pitoca, and his employ Genilson Nogueiro da Costa, were arrested on the premises. Carlos Vieira de Lima, [alias] Lula, was arrested during the night the day before yesterday. There was an exchange of fire between police officers and traffickers at the time of the arrests in the morning of the day before yesterday. "Lula" was wounded on the occasion and was captured at night while being treated at the Carlos Chagas Hospital. According to Inspector Peninha, the fair was every day raking in 450,000 cruzeiros from the sale of 5 kilograms of marihuana.

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CSO: 5300/2167

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER'S RELEASE--Manaus (O GLOBO)--Considered one of the key men in the cocaine traffic connection to the United States, Jose Augusto Basilio, alias "Padeirinho," is now free following a ruling by the Federal Supreme Court which allowed a petition of habeas corpus introduced by attorneys Domingos Chalub and Alberto Simoneti. "Padeirinho" had served a sentence of 4 years and 8 months of imprisonment on the basis of a verdict handed down by the Federal Appeals Court, leading to his being remanded to the Central State Penitentiary. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 4] 5058

INCINERATION OF DRUGS--Yesterday, 285 kilograms of marihuana, estimated at 2.8 million cruzeiros, were burned in the city incinerator of Ponte Pequena, in Sao Paulo, in the presence of Francisco Prudente de Aquino, director, professional operations division, and Josar de Carvalho Ribeiro da Silva, representing the Ministry of Health on the State Narcotics Supervision Commission. According to the director of the professional operations division, an agency connected with the State Health Secretariat, the amount burned is great although it does not compare to the 1,200 kilograms burned in August of last year. This time the confiscated marihuana was burned faster since the judge issued Order No 20/80, authorizing the police to take only a sample for evidence during the investigation; the product was then released to the professional operations division. The drugs burned at Ponte Pequena remained with the police only for a month. Before the order was issued by the judge, the drugs usually were held as long as 6 months. The 280 kilograms of marihuana were intercepted in the capital and in cities in the interior. About 190 kilograms of that amount were found on just one trafficker who had stored the quantity in compressed blocks. In spite of the fact that the procedure for authorizing the burning of drugs is now smoother, the director of the professional operations division explained that the burning is done after a good quantity has been piled up since this causes an interruption in the normal operation of the city incinerator which burns refuse from the city and must be closed down for about 2 hours so that the marihuana will be completely consumed. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 13] 5058

CSO: 5300/2167

CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZED IN CHILE--A report issued by the narcotics and dangerous drugs control department states that during 1981 this organization seized a total of 28.7 kg of cocaine, 255.7 kg of marijuana and 2,762 pills. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p C2 PY]

CSO: 5300/2191

MEXICO

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT SEIZED AT AIRPORT, WOMEN ARRESTED

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 21 Jan 82 Sec A p 12

[Text] The marihuana confiscated on Monday night from three young women at the Matamoros international airport is worth over a million pesos, and they had each been earning slightly over \$1,000 for each trip that they made from the town of Oaxaca. The drugs seized from them weighed 360 kilograms and, although they claim that this was the first time that they did this, it has been established that they belong to a well organized international drug trafficking ring. The contact on this border is a resident of Brownsville, Texas.

The young women associated with the underworld are Marianne Brizio, aged 22, Catherine Mary Ahern, aged 23, and Patricia Annette Cop, aged 18. All three are residents of the town of Key West, in the state of Florida, where they presumably intended to take this marihuana shipment.

These ladies are now at the disposal of Alfredo Olivares Osuna, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, to whom they made their pertinent statements. Today they may possibly be turned over to the fourth district court, so that the respective penal action may be initiated against them.

The three women accused of drug trafficking attempted unsuccessfully to disclaim responsibility, but according to the Federal Public Ministry agent, who is in charge of this case, they are quite heavily implicated.

Also, during the course of the investigation that has been conducted by the Federal Judicial Police commander, Mr Benito Estrada Villagomez, as well as the Federal Public Ministry official, Alfredo Olivares Osuna, the complete identity of the main contacts of this drug trafficking ring in Oaxaca and Brownsville has been established.

Hence, everything possible is being done to capture those other drug traffickers, and there are great expectations of their being arrested at any moment.

Seized from the three young American women were six bags, each containing about 60 kilograms, that is, a total of 360 kilograms of marihuana of the best quality, known as "lamb's tail", which would be worth nearly 1.25 million pesos on the black market.

In the same suitcases, but covering the drugs, were some items of clothing belonging to the Americans, with which they were attempting to prevent the discovery of the

marihuana. Nevertheless, the Federal Judicial Police commander, Benito Estrada Villagomez, and his agents, managed to catch them.

The individuals under arrest, Marianne Brizio, Catherine Mary Ahern and Patricia Cop, agree, in their statements given first to the Federal Judicial Police commander and later to Alfredo Olivares Osuna, agent of the Federal Public Ministry.

They claim that, in Oaxaca, they were lodged at the Mansion de los Angeles Hotel, where an individual gave them the six bags, as well as \$100 apiece for traveling expenses. Of course he gave them the airplane tickets for the flight to Matamoros.

Reportedly, it was there that they were given the name of the person residing in Brownsville to whom they were to turn over the bags, and they were promised that, in Brownsville, they would each be paid the sum of \$1,000 for their work in carrying these bags; and they claimed that they were unaware that the latter contained drugs.

The three women said that this was the first time that they did this, and they attempted to claim innocence at all costs.

2909
CSO: 5330/65

MEXICO

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT, RINGLEADERS SOUGHT

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 Sec B p 3

[Text] The group of Federal Judicial Police agents detailed to the first zone of this town dealt a major blow to the drug traffic by arresting six traffickers and seizing from them over 10 kilograms of marihuana which they had ready to distribute among the resellers in this locality.

Those arrested on this occasion were Raul Ramos Gutierrez, Joaquin Alvarez Reyes, Antonio Romero Quinones, Francisco Javier Trevino Abrego, Ricardo Cerda Jasso and Juan Ibarra Castillo, from whom were confiscated a total of over 10 kilograms of marihuana and three vehicles in which they were carrying the grass from the interior section of the country.

According to the Federal Judicial Police reports, the arrest of the aforementioned persons took place after a series of investigations and interrogations of several resellers who had been captured previously.

Raul Ramos Gutierrez and Joaquin Alvarez Reyes were the first to fall into the hands of the Federal Police, and on that occasion 3.5 kilograms of the harmful grass was seized from them.

The investigations led to the finding and capture of the rest of the trafficking ring, who were turned over to the Federal Public Ministry agency on duty for preliminary penal action to be taken against them for committing crimes against health in most of their degrees.

Also seized from the aforementioned individuals were three vehicles, namely, a 1972 Chevrolet van, a 1972 Chevrolet Impala and a 1973 Ford LTD.

In these vehicles, the traffickers were responsible for transporting the marihuana for their "contacts" who will be captured at any moment by the Federal Judicial Police agents.

In the interior of the republic other groups of federal agents have been mobilized to arrest the "ringleaders" of the group, who apparently have a large shipment of drugs that they intended to take illegally into the United States.



JUAN Ibarra Castillo



ANTONIO Romero Quiñones



RAUL Ramos Gutiérrez



JOAQUIN Alvarez Keyes,

2909
CSO: 5330/65

MEXICO

THREE MEMBERS OF HEROIN TRAFFICKING RING CAPTURED

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 22 Jan 82 Sec B p 7

[Text] Concepcion and Juan Quiroz Lopez, alias "Los Chumas", and Juan Arredondo Graza were captured by Federal Judicial Police forces, and a large amount of heroin was seized from them.

The three individuals are in jail at the disposal of that entity; and it is known that others whose identification is being sought are involved in this case.

The Federal Judicial Police reports were very terse, and it was learned that the arrests of these persons took place in their own residences.

The Quiroz Lopez brothers had previous problems with the law concerning drugs, and other types of criminal activities.



Concepcion Quiroz Lopez, Juan Quiroz Lopez and Juan Arredondo Garza were captured by Federal Judicial Police forces with heroin. All three have drug trafficking records.

2909

CSO: 5330/65

MEXICO

MEMBERS OF MICHOACAN TRAFFICKING RING CAPTURED

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 Sec B p 2

[Text] Mexico City, 3 February (OEM)--During a gun battle, Federal Judicial Police agents captured a ring of 11 drug traffickers who had been operating in the state of Michoacan and in the northern part of the country.

Meanwhile, in the states of Oaxaca and Sonora, the military authorities and those of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic burned over 2 tons of marihuana and 7,000 toxic pills, as well as several kilograms of opium gum worth more than 80 million pesos.

Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, head of the Federal Judicial Police, remarked that, for several weeks, there had been information concerning the operations of the drug trafficking ring which had its centers in the state of Michoacan.

For this reason, several federal agents were detailed to begin the investigation of the case; whereupon they went to the El Pinal farm in the municipality of Villa Madero, Michoacan, where they caught six of the drug traffickers, who drove them back with gunfire.

After a heavy shoot-out which lasted five minutes the drug traffickers, observing that they were surrounded by federal agents, surrendered.

On that site, nearly 100 kilograms of marihuana, which they had packed and ready for sale, were seized from them.

Continuing the investigation, the Federal Judicial Police agents went to another farm known as Pie de Auga, in the municipality of Turicato, where they captured the rest of the ring, which did not put up any resistance, and also seized several bags of marihuana from them.

Those under arrest are: Filemon Bucio, Fidel Lice, Leonides Lice, Felipe Diaz Garcia, Aquilino Bucio Villa, Martin Gutierrez, Anastacio Villas Ramirez, Eliseo Ortiz, Ageo Guzman and Pablo Hernandez.

2909
CSO: 5330/65

MEXICO

BRIEFS

NEW HEROIN SOURCE REPORTED--Tijuana, B.C.N., 31 January (CISA)--During the last quarter of 1981 a new type of heroin called Chinese was discovered in such border towns as Nogales, Sonora, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, and Mexicali and Tijuana, Baja California Norte. The director of the Youth Integration Center in this town, Manuel Molina, reported that the drug, arriving from China, is considered one of the most dangerous types, since it is synthetic and causes even more harm than pure heroin. He remarked that a decline in drugs such as heroin and cocaine had been noted during 1981, but that there was an increase in the final quarter. He stressed that the consumption of volatile solvents of alcohol and of marihuana was the same last year as in the previous year. In conclusion, he claimed that an investigation had shown that the drug addiction problem is not Mexico's, but rather that of other countries, as in the case of the Chinese heroin which is brought into Mexico through the United States. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 1 Feb 82 Sec A p 8] 2909

ILLEGAL PILL IMPORTS--Mexico City, 18 January (LEMUS)--Federal Judicial Police agents, in close cooperation with German Interpol, discovered contraband in the form of over 50 million pesos' worth of drugs in the possession of the firm named Neo-Quimicos Sagitario SA. As a result of the action, the public accountant Ruben Hernandez Macedo, representative of the Secretariat of Health and Assistance assigned to the international airport in this city, was arrested, among others. The Judicial Police reported that, after an exhaustive investigation, they managed to find 550 kilograms of amphetamines and phenobarbital, substances defined in the current health code as psychotropic, in the country. The aforementioned Neo-Quimicos Sagitario SA firm had been importing large amounts of both substances, using for this purpose formulas which disguised the real contents of the shipments, importing them as "legal and harmless" substances. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 Sec A p 5] 2909

OPERATION 'CONDOR' RESULTS--Mexico City, 28 January (ANPE)--Today, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, chief of the Federal Judicial Police, announced that, through operation Condor", drugs worth over 10 million pesos had been confiscated and 49 drug traffickers had been arrested. He cited the capture of a dangerous ring of "narcos" in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, which at the time had been dealing in amphetamines valued at more than 5 million pesos. The high-ranking police chief explained that the aforementioned ring was headed by Genovevo Rivera Camargo and his wife, known as Mary, and included four Americans and four "pochos" [Americanized Mexicans], who were captured and their fatal product seized, in what he described as a major "blow" to the drug traffic thus far this year. Mendiola Cerecero added that, in

Mexicali, two individuals were arrested with a shipment of 223 kilograms of marihuana; while in the town of Matamoros, Coahuila, the "mule" Baltazar Rojas Gomez was arrested; and in Yucatan, Roque Paul Yuit was jailed because he had been distributing 16 kilograms of marihuana among elementary schoolchildren in the area. Also, operation "Condor", which is a permanent activity, after a series of investigations, succeeded in arresting Andrade de Dios, in the settlement of Carlos A. Carrillo, Veracruz, who was leaving his residence carrying two bags containing 44 kilograms of marihuana, which he intended to deliver at a bus terminal. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 2] 2909

JANUARY ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS--During January 1982, Federal Judicial Police agents in Zone 11, consisting of the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, succeeded in making 104 arrests, the majority of which were related to drug trafficking. According to reports made available by the coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies, Carlos Aguilar Garza, last month the federal agents managed to seize over 1,571 kilograms of marihuana, worth several thousand pesos. They also seized from drug traffickers 87 grams of heroin and 10 grams of peyote, as well as 1,580 psychotropic pills. At the same time, the federal coordinator reported that the forces destroyed three poppy plantations located in the Tamaulipas mountain area, confiscating 32 vehicles used for shipment, and a total of 30 high-powered weapons. Insofar as smuggling is concerned, it was claimed that the agents in the zone had discovered 11 cases, wherein all those implicated were tried for that crime. As for the surveillance on the course of the Rio Bravo, the federal agents apprehended 33 illegal border crossers, while at the same time making 38 arrests and nine transfers. In the city of Monterrey, a clandestine laboratory in which three Americans had been participating was discovered and confiscated. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 5 Feb 82 Sec A p 3] 2909

CSO: 5330/65

PERU

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFIC REPORT CONTROVERSY--Lima, 17 Feb (TELAM)--A report made recently by a weekly magazine has produced varying reactions in the Peruvian political sector by requesting a thorough investigation into drug trafficking and the involvement of political parties. The magazine CARETAS had reported on Carlos Langberg, an alleged drug trafficker, and his connection with some members of the main opposition party APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], such as Jorge Idiaguez, who for many years acted as secretary to Victor Raul Haya de La Torre, the party's leader and founder; Cesar Lopez Silva, from the Medical Association, and Eduardo Jibaja, one of the secretaries of the party. In the face of the report, congressmen belonging to various parties agreed on the need for making a thorough investigation into the subject. In view of the recent repercussions thereof, the government party, Popular Action, expelled Deputy Reynaldo Rivera Romero for being allegedly involved in drug trafficking. Meanwhile, the newspaper CORREO today strongly criticized the evening newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA CRONICA, owned by the state, for publishing a reprint of the CARETAS article. CORREO asserts that the distribution of the reprint is a serious political mistake, for it damages and undermines the neutrality of the state by deliberately making use of a political report adverse to the main opposition party. [Text] [PY182022 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2109 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/2200

EGYPT

RESULTS OF TWO DRUGS SEIZURES REPORTED

Hashish Smugglers Apprehended

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 16 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Husayn Thabit and Ahmad Fu'ad]

[Text] In an unprecedented move, the men of the border guard forces have succeeded in seizing the Turkish drug smuggling boat "Two Friends" manned by five Turkish smugglers. The seizure was made while the smugglers were attempting to land 12 tons of drugs on the northwest coast in the vicinity of al-'Ajami al-Bitash. The value of the drugs was estimated at 40 million pounds. The boat itself was worth an estimated 500,000 pounds.

The seizure operation got underway based on information held by border guard intelligence director Brig Gen Wahbi Habib revealing that some large-scale smugglers were planning to bring in huge quantities of drugs and land them on the northwest coast in the al-Ajami region within a few days.

General Staff Maj Gen 'Ali Faruq al-Sahn, the commander of the border guard forces, ordered the formulation of the necessary plans to thwart the smuggling operations. The plan was supervised by Maj Gen Samih al-Tuhami, chief of general staff of the border guards. The plan aimed at the capture of the smugglers and the craft used. Several marine ambushes were set up under the leadership of Brig Gen al-Sirr Karar, commander of the northern sector, Brig Gen Taha Muhammad 'Awad, and Col 'Azmi Badawi.

Two evenings ago, a boat appeared near the al-'Ajami al-Bitash area. Civilian fishing boats carrying civilian-clad forces approached the launch. The forces were led by Col 'Abd-al-Hamid Sanjar, chief of intelligence of the border guards, and Capt Ahmad Badawi. The fishing boats drew near the smugglers' boat and the border guards emerged suddenly with their weapons. The smugglers threw their weapons into the sea along with their communications equipment and surrendered to the forces. The boat was then towed to the area of the French port at al-Maks. Inside the hold of the boat, a quantity of drugs weighing some 10 tons was discovered. The Turkish crew of the boat was also arrested. The crewmembers included Hikmat Rashid Malta, born in Iskenderon, who was the mate of the boat; Tahsin Sadiq Aslan, the "mechanic"; Thabit Hilal Tamaskan; Marjan 'Ali Hamdi Julia Ugani; and Shabib 'Adil Balatshi.

Counselor Mahmud al-Hanawi, general prosecutor for the narcotics section of the Alexandria district attorney's office, was transported to the site where the boat was held. He supervised the investigation carried out by chief prosecutors Khalid

Darraz, Muhammad al-Tarawi, and Yahya al-Fazayiri. It was discovered that the drugs were in the form of 277 packages of sacks, inner tubes, and cans containing crude powder from which hashish is manufactured. It was also revealed that the boat, which is named Two Friends, is the "Abu Samir" which is powered by a 270-horsepower engine and is capable of sailing in all types of weather. The craft is valued at around 500,000 pounds. The accused, all of whom are Turks and possess Lebanese residency cards, confessed to possession of drugs with intent to land them on the northwest coast. It was revealed that four of the accused are fluent in Arabic while the fifth speaks English.

Drug Seizure in Cairo

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 16 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Husayn Ghanim]

[Text] In an unprecedented action, Cairo investigations organizations seized huge quantities of hashish and opium valued at around 3 million pounds in a village in al-Ma'adi. The drugs had been hidden by drug smugglers in a laundryman's house on behalf of big dealers in al-Batiniyah. The drugs were to be sold during the New Year's holidays. In addition, a gang was arrested for burglarizing houses and a jewelry store in al-Jamaliyah. The stolen goods were valued at 100,000 pounds.

Muhammad Navawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister and minister of interior, was transported to the Cairo Security Department building to inspect the seized articles. He praised the tremendous efforts made by investigations personnel to uncover this robbers den and decided to allocate 7,000 pounds as an immediate reward for the forces that participated in the capture of the drugs and the two gangs.

Investigations conducted by Cairo investigations organizations uncovered unusual activity by a number of smugglers and drug dealers in the al-Batiniyah quarter aimed at importing shipments from abroad. They had resorted to a new method of camouflage.

These investigations confirmed that some known drug dealers were seen coming and going in the al-Ma'adi area under unusual circumstances and at late hours of the night. The investigations, which took place under the supervision of Cairo security director Maj Gen Salah Amin, criminal investigations director Brig Gen 'Abbas al-'Asi, and investigations chief Brig Gen 'Abd-al-Hadi Mukhaymar, revealed that the suspicious activity of the drug dealers was connected with large shipments of drugs that the smugglers had been able to import from abroad and conceal in suburbs of Cairo.

A group of investigations personnel was then formed under the leadership of investigations agent Col Sulayman Majdi, investigations inspector Col Nabil al-'Azabi, Lt Col Sabri Kamil, al-Ma'adi investigations chief Maj Sa'id Zaki, Maj Husayn al-Qadi, Maj 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Uthman, and Maj Yasir Sultan along with a large number of secret police agents and detectives. This group surrounded the area after it was learned that the smuggled drugs belonged to well known drug dealer Mustafa Marzuq, who had extended his activities far beyond al-Batiniyah.

Yesterday at daybreak, the village of al-Sawarikh in al-Ma'adi was encircled and investigations personnel raided the house of a 32-year-old laundryman named Hassan Sa'd 'Ali, known as Abu Hannan. The laundryman attempted to flee in a Mazda

automobile but was apprehended. Officers seized a large cache consisting of large numbers of packages of hashish from various sources and many packets of raw opium. The value of the drugs was estimated at 3 million pounds.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il was transported to the Cairo Security Department building to inspect the seized drug shipment. The minister said that the efforts made by Cairo investigations personnel deserved the utmost appreciation.

The deputy prime minister revealed that investigations organizations had arrested two very dangerous gangs for robbing houses and a jewelry store in al-Jamaliyah of an estimated 100,000-pounds-worth of articles. He said that security organizations had succeeded in arresting three of the thieves--Muhammad Rida Muhammad, Ashraf Mansur, and Mahmud Mustafa--in the act of breaking and entering residences and stealing silverware. Investigations inspector Col Muhammad 'Abd-al-Nabi, Lt Col 'Ala' Muqallad, and Maj Mahmud Ibramim had set a trap for the thieves and succeeded in apprehending them. The thieves gave information about the stolen articles and confessed to committing 12 incidents of burglary. Investigations organizations were also able to apprehend another thief named Ibrahim Husayn who had singlehandedly committed 15 incidents of house burglary. The thief was apprehended in a trap prepared by investigations inspector Lt Col Sa'id 'Abd-al-Hadi, Lt Col Muhammad Tal'at 'Abd-al-Mun'im, Lt Col Muhammad Hazim, Maj 'Abd-al-Hayy Isma'il, Maj Tariq Nassar, and Capt Mustafa Tawfiq. The investigations personnel also succeeded in recovering the stolen goods.

8591
VSO: 5300/5009

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED IN KHORASAN--After a 48-hour clash with drug traffickers in the mountains of Saleh Abad, which is the border area close to Torbat-e Jam, 60 bags of opium weighing 450 kg were seized. Also in Saleh Abad 7.5 kg of opium were discovered on one person who was arrested. Five kg of opium were seized from a person in Darreh Gaz. [GF220633 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 21 Feb 82]

OPIUM SEIZED IN ZAHEDAN--The Sistan va Baluchestan antidrug squad has seized 142 kg of hashish and 85 kg of opium from 5 persons. Similarly, the Quchan Islamic Revolution Guard Corps has seized 23 kg of opium from 1 person. [GF220633 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Feb 82 p 3]

HEROIN SEIZED IN KASHAN--During the past week 1.028 kg of heroin have been discovered in Kashan. Three persons have been arrested. [GF220633 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Feb 82 p 7]

OPIUM SEIZED IN JIROFT--The Jiroft gendarmerie has seized 14 kg of opium from 2 persons. Similarly, the Lorestan gendarmerie has seized 9.2 kg of opium juice and 2.04 kg of opium from a number of people. [GF220633 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Feb 82 p 4]

OPIUM SEIZED IN TEHRAN--The antidrug squad has seized 5 kg of opium from 4 persons. [GF220633 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Feb 82 p 15]

SHIRAZ DRUGS SENTENCE--The Islamic Revolution Court in Shiraz has sentenced two individuals to life imprisonment and ordered the confiscation of their vehicle for having 25.5 kg of opium in their possession. [GF181643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 18 Feb 82]

BORDER DRUG HAUL--In an armed encounter between Iranian gendarmerie officials and Afghan smugglers at the Iran-Afghanistan border outposts Nos 9 and 10, some of the Afghan smugglers were injured while others fled, leaving behind 61.5 kg of opium and 3.4 kg of heroin. [GF241923 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Feb 82 p 1]

QUCHAN ARRESTS--Four professional drug peddlers have been arrested by Quchan Revolution Guards and 33 kg of opium, 4 kg of heroin and a machinegun with 150 cartridges were recovered. [GF241923 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Feb 82 p 2]

MASHHAD DRUG SWOOP--Thanks to efforts by the Revolution Guards, 30.8 kg of opium have been seized from smugglers in Mashhad who were later handed over to the authorities. [GF231845 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 10 Feb 82 p 8]

TORBAT-E JAM HEROIN HAUL--Gendarmerie officials in Torbat-e Jam have seized 5.05 kg of heroin from three Afghan smugglers who were handed over to the authorities. [GF231845 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Feb 82 p 8]

MASHHAD DRUG SEIZURE--Revolution Guards have recovered 28 kg of opium from five professional drug traffickers who were later referred to the Mashhad Islamic Court. [GF231845 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Feb 82 p 9]

SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN NARCOTICS--Five persons have been arrested in different parts of Sistan Va Baluchestan Province and 1.03 kg of heroin, 16.4 kg of opium, and 3.85 kg of hashish recovered. [GF231845 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Feb 82 p 9]

CSO: 5300/5372

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

'FRIGHTENING' RISE OF ADDICTIONS IN AFRICA REPORTED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 8 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]

AFRICA produces some 60 toxic substances, and a large amount of them are consumed locally, according to a World Health Organisation (WHO) study published in the latest issue of its magazine under the heading "Drugs: Africa at Threat".

A dozen years ago it was generally believed that the continent had been spared the problem of drug dependency, but that assumption has been proved false, the study shows.

In recent years drug addiction, including alcoholism, has developed in most African countries at a frightening pace, the study says.

Until 1978 at least there were no clandestine laboratories making psychotropic substances, but Africa is now no longer free of a world-wide tendency to increased illicit use of drugs, marked by thefts from chemists' shops and falsification of medical prescriptions, the report points out.

An increasing number of African countries are also reporting drug trafficking within their own borders, it adds.

Measures to combat drug use are generally inadequate, if not downright derisory, the W.H.O. says. It names Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal as major centres, with Algeria, Madagascar, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia lower on the scale.

The study concentrated on Morocco, Senegal and Togo. Although internal consumption is infinitesimal in Togo, the country served as a relay point for international trafficking. The authorities have no control over trading in amphetamines, and the country was bereft of effective means to combat traffic.

Morocco is better provided for, the study says. One of its most remarkable counter-measures, with U.N. aid, was the conversion of cannabis fields into vineyards. But the country's flourishing tourism is one of the main obstacles, with traffickers often operating from pleasure craft offshore.

In Senegal, landholdings in the south are particularly suited to growing cannabis, with two crops a year. And growers could get between 5,000 and 12,000 C.F.A. francs (170 and 400 KShs) for a kilo of Indian hemp, compared with a mere 70 C.F.A. francs (about KShs. 2.50) for a kilo of peanuts.

An additional problem pre-occupying the Senegalese health and administrative authorities is that of a large-scale local use of drugs, the W.H.O. reports adding that drug addiction affected all social classes there and all age groups.

For some researchers, there was a link with a current proliferation of people suffering from mental illness, it points out.

The report notes that it is significant that only 15 African countries had by 1980 ratified a 1961 agreement on drugs, and only seven were signatories of a 1971 text on psychotropic substances.

The result of such a situation is that any one country's efforts to combat drug abuse are doomed to failure if neighbouring countries fail in turn to enforce the same measures, the W.H.O. concludes.

CSO: 5300/5642

SOUTH AFRICA

DELEGATE TO WORLD STRATEGY MEETING ON DRUGS REPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth; "World Strategy on Drug Abuse"]

[Text]

A WORLD strategy to fight the growing drug menace is being formulated by a 30-state commission of which South Africa is a member nation.

The South African representative to the seventh special session of the International Commission on narcotic drugs, Mrs D Raubenheimer, a drug expert in the State Department of Health, said this at the weekend after her return from the meeting.

She said the commission had had before it reports that "painted a grim picture of rising addiction, spreading drug abuse and booming narcotic sales throughout the world."

Drug abuse was spreading in many parts of the world among all age groups and social categories — both in developing and developed countries.

"Particular concern was expressed at the meeting over the trend of multiple drug abuse and the link between drug abuse and problems like crime and the break-down of the fam-

ily," said Mrs Raubenheimer.

Many controlled studies on the effects to dagga had revealed that it was more harmful to the lungs than tobacco and that heavy dagga use led to psychiatric disorders, lowered disease resistance and negative effects on hormonal systems.

In the light of these findings the growing abuse of dagga in Africa is even more worrying," she said.

About 8 000 tons of dagga, more than 1 000 tons of dagga resin and more than a ton of liquid dagga had been seized from illicit traffic.

While only a few kg of cocaine were seized in 1970, more than 200 kg were seized in western Europe in 1980 and nearly the same amount in the first nine months of last year.

At the discussions it was emphasised that preventive and treatment measures must be made known to community leaders and the masses, encouraging them to join the war against drugs.

"Without the co-operation of the people, tackling drug abuse is impossible," said Mrs

Raubenheimer.

One of the main problems was to achieve an equilibrium between the supply and demand for opiates required for medical and scientific purposes.

Many producer countries had massive stocks of opiate raw materials exceeding world requirements.

Low prices for legal opiates on the world market posed the threat of possible diversion by farmers to illicit markets.

"Priorities to implement international strategy and policies for drug control were indicated at the session.

"The strategy aims at improving drug control systems; achieving a balance between demand and supply in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes; eradicating the supply of drugs from illicit sources; reducing illicit drug traffic; reducing demand for illicit drugs and preventing inappropriate or illicit use of drugs; treating, rehabilitating and socially reintegrating drug users," said Mrs Raubenheimer.

CSO: 5300/5646

SOUTH AFRICA

TRIAL OF ALLEGED MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG NETWORK SCHEDULED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]



Mr HENRY CLARK (left) and Mr TREVOR LAMBRECHTS waiting to be remanded on allegations of dealing in about 120 kg of dagga.

Three alleged members of an international drug network were informed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that they would be tried in the Regional Court on May 26 on charges of dealing in dagga.

The dagga was found in six windsurfers which had been seized by the police.

Bail was extended for Mr. Henry Clark (30) of the Sports Car Centre in Eloff Street, Mr Gert Muller (35) of Vine Avenue Ferndale, and Mr Trevor Robert Lambrechts of Glenwood, Durban.

The court was informed that although yesterday had been the trial date, a final postponement was needed for further investigation as certain facts which had come to light in the meanwhile.

When bail was extended for the three, Mr Lambrechts was informed he could discontinue reporting to the police as had been ordered a condition of bail.

The men were arrested on September 11 after the police raided a Randburg home and confiscated about R250 000 worth of dagga.

CSO: 5300/5652

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DRUG PEDDLERS JAILED--Four men have been convicted in the Durban regional court of dealing in Mandrax. Dharathkumar Ramlall (32), was sentenced to six years imprisonment. The Magistrate, Mr J J Jacobsz, found that he was the main dealer and supplier in the transaction. Hemraj Singh (21), was sentenced to the minimum of five years' imprisonment. Two sixteen-year-old youths were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Mr Jacobsz said that in view of their youth he would suspend the whole of the sentences for four years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 82 p 10]

CSO: 5300/5644

SWEDEN

OFFICIALS: DANISH TOLERANCE MAKING MALMO INTO HASHISH CENTER

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Jens Thomsen]

[Text] The widespread and virtually unchecked sale of hashish in Christiania has made Malmo Sweden's hardest-hit city when it comes to drug abuse. The chief of the Malmo criminal police, Kjeld Arne Eliasson, said that in 1979 no fewer than 1400-2000 addicts of hard drugs such as heroin and amphetamines were registered in Malmo and Lund and that there is no reason to believe that the number of drug addicts has declined since then.

For this reason people in Malmo regard the so-called free town of Christiania as a threat to young Swedes.

"The hashish young Swedes come over and buy in Christiania is the first step toward hard drugs the victims of which are currently posing problems for the Swedish social authorities," criminal police chief Eliasson told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

"Christiania has become a tiresome symbol of liberalism with regard to hashish and through the years it has given us many problems," added Kjeld Eliasson.

Idea

The head of Malmo's social affairs committee, Margit Palm, who was one of those signing the letter on Christiania sent to Copenhagen's mayor on social affairs, Pelle Jarmer, said that today Christiania is such a well-known idea that young people from all over Sweden go to Copenhagen in order to buy hashish. According to Margit Palm Malmo is the hardest-hit city in Sweden in this connection due to its close proximity to Copenhagen.

"The problem of hashish abuse among young people in Malmo has become more pronounced in recent years in spite of the many official Danish assurances that the hashish trade in Christiania has been limited," said Margit Palm.

"The sale of hashish in Christiania must be brought to a halt," the Swedish minister of justice, Carl-Axel Petri, said today. That is the message the

Danish minister of justice, Ole Espersen, can expect to get when the Nordic ministers of social affairs and justice meet in Stockholm on 19 February to discuss the joint Nordic narcotics problems.

Reasonable Level

The Swedish justice minister did not find anything particularly attractive about the lifestyle characterizing the so-called free town and thought at any rate that it did not set a good example for the youth of Sweden.

With regard to Justice Minister Ole Espersen's previous statement that hashish sales in Christiania should be brought down to a "reasonable level" his Swedish counterpart said:

"If the 'reasonable level' is zero I agree with Espersen."

Neither Malmo criminal police chief Kjeld Eliasson nor Justice Minister Petri expect that drug abuse in Sweden would disappear with the closing of Christiania. But they agreed that it would at least produce a temporary decline in hashish abuse in Sweden.

Too Liberal

Swedish police and social authorities have often said the Danish view of hashish is much too liberal.

"It is important to underline that for young people hashish is an introduction to hard drugs. Hashish abuse is relatively new in the Swedish cultural pattern compared to alcoholism, for example, and therefore energetic steps should be taken to stop it. It is also the impression in Sweden that narcotics laws are generally interpreted more strictly in Sweden and Norway than in Denmark.

"And particularly in regard to hashish cases we feel it would be admirable if Denmark came closer to legal practices in the other Nordic countries in this area," said the Swedish justice minister.

6578
CSO: 5300/2188

TURKEY

'MILLIYET' REPORTS SHIFT IN NARCOTICS SMUGGLING ROUTES SINCE 1981

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 9 Jan 82 pp 1, 9

[Report by Erhan Akyildiz]

[Text] As a result of successful operations carried out in and around Istanbul, teams belonging to the Istanbul Security Directorate Narcotics Branch seized 44 kilos of heroin with a domestic value of 150 million lira and a foreign market value varying between 450 million lira and 1 billion lira.

Again, in the same year, Narcotics Branch teams seized 460 kilos of hashish with a domestic market value of 70 million lira and a foreign market value of 180 million lira, and 4 kilos of raw opium of Iranian origin. The price of a kilo of raw opium is indicated to be approximately 500,000 lira.

According to officials, narcotics seized by Istanbul Narcotics Branch teams within 1 year make up one-third of the narcotics seized in Turkey overall. They said that the number of suspects arrested was 420 and that 75 percent of the suspects were found guilty and arrested.

As a result of the series of operations and the tight controls, a certain increase was noted in the quantities of narcotics seized in and around Istanbul by comparison with the previous year. Whereas 24.5 kilos of heroin were seized in 1980, 44 kilos were seized in 1981 and the figure of 284.5 kilos of hashish rose to 460 kilos.

As Controls Tightened, Prices Skyrocketed

Authorities indicated that, as controls increase, narcotics retail and wholesale prices skyrocket. They gave the following information concerning retail sales prices for narcotics in recent months:

"Whereas the domestic price for a kilo of heroin is 3.5 million lira, it is sold for 10 million in Europe and 25 million in America.

Whereas the domestic market value of 1 kilo of hashish varies between 120,000 and 150,000 lira, it is sold for 300,000-400,000 lira in Europe."

While the operations and tight controls which were carried out increased the amount of narcotics seized two-fold, the narcotics traffic undertaken since the beginning of 1981 has changed.

According to information obtained from the evaluation of the results of the operations undertaken, narcotics generally enter our country across our border with Iran in the east. After transitting Turkey, the narcotics traffic headed for Europe generally followed three routes up to the beginning of 1981. The first is the "Iran border-Van-Diyarbakir-Malatya-Ankara-Istanbul-Europe" route.

The second is the "Iran border-Van-Diyarbakir-Malatya-Ankara-Izmit-Afyon-Izmir-Europe" route.

The tight controls carried out in 1981 have caused this narcotics traffic to shift to the south. According to the data from the 1981 operations, narcotics traffic has begun to follow two new routes.

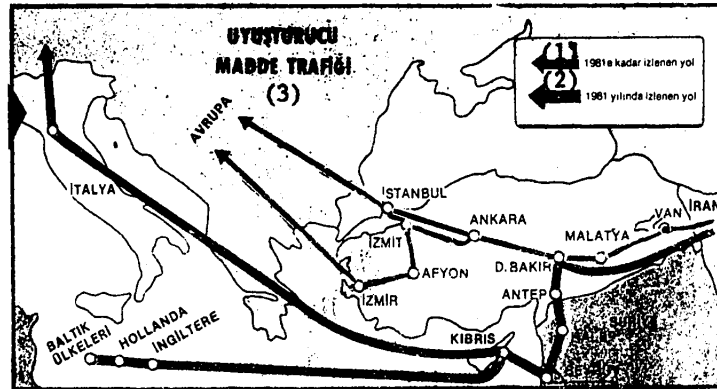
The first of these is the "Iranian border-Malatya-Gaziantep-Aleppo-Beirut-Turkish sector of Cyprus-Northern Italy-Europe" route.

The second is the "Iranian border-Malatya-Gaziantep-Aleppo-Beirut-Turkish Sector of Cyprus-England-Holland-other Balkan countries" route.

While narcotics branch teams were striking a great blow against smugglers transporting narcotics across Turkey to Europe and America, Gendarmery units also undertook a great battle against the growers of illegal Indian hemp (plant from which hashish is made) photographed in all phases. As a result of the Gendarmery's operations, approximately 5 hectares of fields planted with Indian hemp were burned.

Large Operations

Half of the 44 kilos of heroin seized as a result of the successful operations by the Istanbul narcotics branch teams were seized in four big operations undertaken during the first 5 months of the year. The biggest of these was the one which resulted in the seizure of 6 kilos of heroin in a truck in Topkapi. Later, following an operation carried out on the ship Mithatpasa, 5 kilos of heroin hidden among the ship's hawsers were seized. This operation followed immediately after the Merter operation which was photographed by our newspaper in all its stages. In the Merter operation, 4 kilos of heroin which had been placed in secret compartments of the motor of a Volkswagen automobile were seized. The other large operation was undertaken on the ship "Akdeniz," and 4 kilos of heroin were seized.



Key:

1. Route followed up to 1981
2. Route followed in 1981
3. NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

CSO: 5300/5356

UNITED KINGDOM

POLICE CHECK SECRET DRUGS FILE LEAK

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by T. A. Sandroock]

[Text]

A CONFIDENTIAL report about alleged links between the security services and drugs smuggling, prepared by a former detective who committed suicide, are being investigated by Thames Valley police.

The report, prepared in 1974, may form part of the evidence in a drugs case due to be heard at the Old Bailey within the next few weeks.

It concerns, I understand, a case where a man charged with drug offences claimed he worked for MI5 and was asked to infiltrate the IRA.

The report prepared by former Det Supt Philip Fairweather, 58, who committed suicide last month in the garden of his home in Kidlington, Oxon, was sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

A few years later extracts from it appeared in a British magazine in an article written by Mr Stephen Scott, a reporter

and researcher with London Weekend Television, and now producer of the programme "Credo."

He obtained the information in 1979 while researching the 1974 case. Mr Scott was arrested by Thames Valley detectives at the LWT studios on Tuesday.

He was questioned at a London police station for seven hours before being released.

Offered to newspapers

The police investigation is to find out how the report, or copies of it, got into the hands of unauthorised people. Police know that copies were being offered to newspapers and that extracts from it have appeared in foreign magazines.

At the inquest on Mr Fairweather last week it was said that he had been depressed for several months, and had seen police to report something which was worrying him.

Thames Valley police said yesterday that it could not comment on the inquiries, because they were sub-judice.

CSO: 5320/19

UNITED KINGDOM

EX-RACING DRIVER JAILED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ian Henry]

[Text] A former racing driver who turned to drug-smuggling after his business collapsed was jailed for seven years at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Ian Burgess, 51, was caught at London's Hilton Hotel with more than 2 lb of high-quality Pakistan heroin valued at more than 850,000 pounds.

The Common Serjeant of London, Judge Tudor-Price, said drug-peddlers should normally expect 10-year sentences. "If heroin doesn't succeed in killing users at street-level, at the very least, it ruins their lives," he said.

Burgess, once ranked fifth in the World Formula Two drivers' league, was stopped by drug-squad officers following a tip-off. In a briefcase he had 15 packets of 80 per cent pure heroin.

Burgess, of Studdridge Street, Fulham, admitted possession of heroin with intent to supply.

At his home detectives found what they regarded as a drug-smugglers' master-plan for trafficking without the use of a go-between.

Burgess claimed he had agreed to the drugs deal after meeting an Egyptian on a flight from Karachi to London.

After his arrest, he said: "Yes I am sorry. There is one born every day isn't there. I have been a fool."

A business colleague, Mr Stephen Cole, told the judge that he thought severe financial pressure had led Burgess into his troubles.

His construction venture in Iran collapsed in 1979 following the fall of the Shah. He had since tried to rescue his business by buying a Greek island.

CSO: 5320/19

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SEIZED--Cannabis resin worth 750,000 pounds on the black market has been seized at Avonmouth Docks near Bristol. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Jan 82 p 3]

COCAINE GANG MEMBERS JAILED--Six members of a gang which distributed 12 million pounds worth of South American cocaine in London and the south were given jail sentences ranging from seven to ten years at Lewes Crown court yesterday. Colin Brown, 35, smallholder, of Frost Orchard, Yelstead, Kent, was jailed for ten years and fined 49,000 pounds. He admitted conspiring to supply cocaine. Three men were acquitted. They were: Francis Siperius, 34, secretary, of Maulever Road, Brixton; David Hilsden, 34, engineer, of Huron Road, Tooting Bec, London, and Kevil Coyle, 30, of Bodelyyddan, North Wales. The others convicted, who pleaded not guilty, were: Albert Hamilton, 40, songwriter and publisher, of Cornwall Gardens, Kensington; Sidney Alderman, 45, smallholder, of Warren View Farm, Yelsted, Kent, and Gerald Karakanna, 33, company director, of Isabella Road, Hackney. They were jailed for eight years. Christopher Shearman, 30, market trader, of Norfolk House Road, Streatham, and Stanley Gibson, 32, farmer, of Pitt Road, Langley, Kent, were jailed for seven years. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Jan 82 p 6]

CSO: 5320/19

END