

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10458

14 April 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 17/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

JPRS L/10458

14 April 1982

WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 17/82)

CONTENTS

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Briefs
Thai Heroin Traffickers 1

BANGLADESH

Briefs
Chittangong Opium Seizure 2

BURMA

Opium Seizure in Katha Reported
(LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN, 18 Feb 82) 3

Briefs
Opium Seized on Train 4
Acres of Opium Fields Destroyed 4

INDIA

Briefs
Madras Opium Arrests 5

INDONESIA

Briefs
ASEAN Narcotics Control Meeting Ends 6

- a - [III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

THAILAND

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Briefs | |
| Pessimism About Opium Reduction | 7 |

LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

| | |
|--|---|
| Recruitment of Indians for Drug Production (EL TIEMPO, 24 Feb 82) | 8 |
|--|---|

MEXICO

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Briefs | |
| Marihuana Seizure | 10 |
| Pure Heroin Seized | 10 |
| Italian LSD Peddlers Arrested | 10 |

PERU

| | |
|---|----|
| PAP Leaders Deny Drug Trafficking Involvement (EL COMERCIO, 18 Feb 82) | 11 |
| Briefs | |
| PIP Cocaine Seizure | 14 |
| FAP Joins Fight Against Drug Trafficking | 14 |

NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

IRAN

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Briefs | |
| Zahedan Drug Seizure | 16 |
| Poppy Cultivation Ban | 16 |
| Opium, Heroin Discovered | 16 |
| Taibad Seizures | 16 |
| Narcotics Seized | 17 |

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

| | |
|--|----|
| Opium Dealer Sentenced to Seven Years (Sandra Lieberum; THE CITIZEN, 23 Mar 82) | 18 |
|--|----|

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

WEST EUROPE

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Briefs | |
| Fewer Drug-Related Deaths | 19 |
| Frankfurt Dealer Sentenced | 19 |
| German Addicts in Amsterdam | 20 |

GREECE

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Briefs | |
| Narcotics Center Discovered | 21 |

NETHERLANDS

| | |
|---|----|
| Three Police Commissioners on Drug Problem, Remedies (J. Valken, et al. Interview; ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE, 27 Feb 82) | 22 |
| Briefs | |
| More Narcotics Experts Abroad | 25 |

NORWAY

| | |
|---|----|
| Justice Minister Expresses Alarm Over Narcotics Increase (Thorleif Andreassen; AFTENPOSTEN, 20 Mar 82) | 26 |
|---|----|

SWITZERLAND

| | |
|---|----|
| Heroin Dealer Sentenced to Twelve Years (NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, 18 Feb 82) | 28 |
|---|----|

TURKEY

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Briefs | |
| Opium Seized | 31 |

- C -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

THAI HEROIN TRAFFICKERS--Three men from Thailand have appeared in the Melbourne magistrate's court charged over the seizure in the city of heroin valued at more than \$1 million, around U.S. \$1.05 million. Detective Inspector (McDonald) on the Victoria police told the court that the three men had arrived in Australia on 9 March with the sole intention of selling heroin. More than 700 grams of heroin has been seized by police and all three men have been remanded in custody. [Text] [BK020252 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5692

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

CHITTANGONG OPIUM SEIZURE--Dacca, 3 March (AFP)--Customs officials in the port city of Chittangong have discovered 17.2 kilograms (38 lbs) of opium, valued at more than 600,000 dollars, in a cargo ship, it was reported here today. Reports said the ship belonging to Bangladesh's national flag carrier "shipping corporation" was also carrying huge quantities of unauthorised electronic goods and cosmetics worth thousands of dollars. According to the reports, the same ship was detained in a port in the United States on 8 November when U.S. customs officials found more than 9.5 kilos (21 pounds) of hashish and 26 kilos (58 pounds) of opium. The ship, "Banglar Maya," sailed to Chittagong on Monday from New York after calling at Karachi in Oakistan and Tuiticorin in India, customs officials were quoted as saying. [Text] [BK050745 Hong Kong AFP in English 1631 GMT 3 Mar 82]

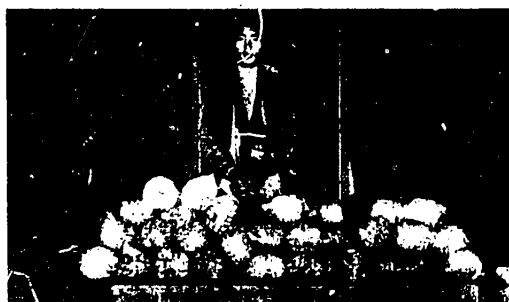
CSO: 5300/5697

BURMA

OPIUM SEIZURE IN KATHA REPORTED

BK050745 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 18 Feb 82 p 5]

[Text] Under the Katha Township opium suppression campaign, Katha Township people's council, Kyandaw ward people's council and armed forces members at about midnight on 31 January laid in wait near Kyandaw Village. They later arrested Sai Nan together with 72 packages of opium, each weighing 1 viss [3.6 pounds], and 1 packet of opium weighing half a viss. The other gang members transporting the opium fled. Later, following a testimony given by Sai Nan, 12 more packages of opium, each weighing 1 viss, were uncovered buried underground near a haystack near Kyandaw Creek.



[Photo caption] Sai Nan seen together with 85 packages of opium.

CSO: 5300/5695

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED ON TRAIN--Lashio railways police on 15 February boarded the Lashio-Mandalay train No 132 at Hsipaw Station and searched the bedroll of Ma Chan Wan of No 4 Aryondaw Ward, Lashio. The search uncovered two packages of raw opium weighing 2 viss. Hsipaw people's police station has filed charges against Ma Chan Wan. [BK050745 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 24 Feb 82 p 4]

ACRES OF OPIUM FIELDS DESTROYED--Since 19 December 1981, under the program of the Central Narcotic Control Board, members of the armed forces, the people's police force, security teams and the local people destroyed a total of 10,539 acres of opium fields in the Shan state under the leadership of the party and the councils. Of these, 3,099 acres were in the Eastern Shan state, 726 acres in the Southern Shan state and 6,714 in the Northern Shan state. Members of the armed forces, the local people's police force and the working people are continuing to destroy the remaining opium fields. [Text] [BK271034 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5692

INDIA

BRIEFS

MADRAS OPIUM ARRESTS--Madras, March 11--Two airmen have been arrested on a charge of possessing 23 kg of opium worth 46,000. The police said that the airmen were picked up by the Air Force Security Police at I.A.F. Tambaram on Saturday night and the contraband seized. They were handed over to the Narcotics Intelligence Bureau who arrested them and had them remanded to custody. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Mar 82 p 12]

CSO: 5300/7023

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

ASEAN NARCOTICS CONTROL MEETING ENDS--Jakarta, 28 Mar (AFP)--Delegates from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have ended a 3-day meeting during which they discussed narcotics control, drug abuse, population matters and education. The meeting was chaired by Indonesia's Abubakaran Saleh who said it was a success. He added that the results would be submitted to ASEAN's standing committee in Singapore for final approval. [Text] [BK020252 Hong Kong AFP in English 0348 GMT 28 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5692

THAILAND

BRIEFS

PESSIMISM ABOUT OPIUM REDUCTION--The minister for administrative services, Mr Newman, says he is pessimistic about the early success of programs in reducing opium production in Northern Thailand. Mr Newman, the minister responsible for drug control in Australia, was speaking after a tour of a village in the opium-growing region of Thailand near the Burmese border. He said efforts were continuing to introduce substitute cash crops like coffee to the region but significant successes must be many years away. Mr Newman says communications in the area are very difficult and it is almost impossible to catch the opium buyers who traditionally are the cash source of the village people. [Text] [BK270929 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Mar 82]

CSO: 5300/5692

COLOMBIA

RECRUITMENT OF INDIANS FOR DRUG PRODUCTION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Feb 82 p 9A

[Text] Indian communities of the country announced here yesterday in a message sent to the Peace Commission, that in the last few months the mafia and the guerrillas have united in a "war of extermination."

The former governor of the Jambalo reservation, Emilio Ejuegia, informed EL TIEMPO that the gangs of narcotics traffickers are arming the Indians in a "war which has no end."

He indicated that the gang members encourage the Indians with money to sow coca in different areas in the country thus abandoning the traditional crops such as corn and cassava.

He explained that on the Jambalo reservation the Indians had coca for personal use, but in the last few months they have set it all up as a business, supported economically by the gangs.

He denounced also the landlords for promoting the coca business. This, in the long run, will create an Indian society which will be continually breaking the law by possessing coca crops or money.

The gangs have gradually convinced the Indians that planting coca is economically more fruitful than planting corn or cassava, or even engaging in cattle raising.

The Indian chief likewise advised that the guerrillas are making the landowners eliminate the Indians with their pillaging in important areas of Cauca.

He suggested that a means of pacifying these regions is for the government to grant lands to the Indians to farm with traditional crops.

The document notes that "today, for us, violence has acquired new forms and dimensions. However, for the Indians it means a new episode of the war which for centuries they have had to contend with."

They have also noted that with the passage of time, the different tribes that exist in the country, have been dying out little by little.

They maintain that the action of the landowners, day by day, has been putting the Indians in the category of rustic, ignorant people, incapable of managing on their own, or simply savages.

They declared that in recent years "a psychological and juridical war is being waged against the country's Indian communities," especially the Paez.

He revealed that in the last few weeks, 19 of these Indians have died in the Jambalo reservation due to the war unleashed by the landowners.

They maintained that there are several Indians detained in the prisons of Jambalo, Santander, and the Third Brigade, accused of being invaders or guerrillas. They explained likewise that another form of the war of extermination against the Paez has been the economic boycott carried out against them, especially on the landowners' haciendas.

In the document they denounce the "infiltration of the Indian communities by Catholic missionaries from the Convention of Missions and of the Summer Institute of Linguistics."

The note says "we understand that the search for peace cannot be reduced to a pact between chiefs in arms nor to a mere 'cease-fire' rather it should be based on an effort of questioning and collective analysis which leads to changes which make it possible to live in this country."

The note concludes: "in this respect there already exists in Congress a document which summarizes the thought of the Indian authorities of Cauca, Narino and Purumayo, who were then undertaking a march by Indian governors from the great Cumbal, on the southern frontier, to Bogota."

9678

CSO: 5300/2227

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZURE--Federal Judicial Police agents have uncovered and seized 2 and a half tons of marihuana in Bejucos and Paredon del Guayabal, Tejupilco municipality, Mexico State, where marihuana distribution and storage centers were operating. Moises Ocampo Vazquez, Raul Gaona Nunez, Luis Lopez Benitez and Santos Hernandez Arce were arrested and brought before the Toluca district judge. In preliminary statements, the accused said they had been selling marihuana wholesale in the State of Mexico and in the Federal District for more than a year. [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Mar 82 p 31-A]

PURE HEROIN SEIZED--Hermosillo, Sonora, 4 Mar--The Federal Judicial Police today arrested Norberto Contreras Moreno from whom they seized pure heroin valued at 10 million pesos in the black market. The arrest was made in the town of Benjamin Hill. The drug came from Puebla State and was to be taken to Los Angeles, California. Federal agent Ernesto Avila Triana showed three bags, one of which contained the heroin concentrate which, according to Contreras Moreno, was going to be mixed with other drugs before it was sold. [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Mar 82 p 31-A]

ITALIAN LSD PEDDLERS ARRESTED--Mexico, DF, 31 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Italian citizens Rentato Ferrari and Cavaliere Gianluca were arrested in Mexico City by federal agents. Ferrari and Gianluca had obtained 540 doses of LSD in San Francisco, California, and were trying to peddle them in this city when they were arrested. [FL011705 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 1 Apr 82]

CSO: 5300/2250

PERU

PAP LEADERS DENY DRUG TRAFFICKING INVOLVEMENT

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Feb 82 p A-4

[Article: "PAP Leaders Deny Links With the Drug Traffic"]

[Text] Armando Villanueva and Fernando Leon de Vivero, leaders of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], stated yesterday that the accusations of an alleged link between the APRA and narcotics trafficking and the Langberg case were a government plot designed to do damage and to cover up its loss of prestige which, in their view, the government party is suffering from, due to its policies.

Nevertheless, Leon de Vivero admitted that he was a friend of the controversial Langberg and that he had visited him several times. He also admitted that his friend Jorge Idiaquez and the Manco Capac construction firm bought the Villa Mercedes and that the persons allegedly linked to the narcotics traffic must make a report to the Department of Discipline.

At a press conference held at the APRA office on Alfonso Ugarte Avenue, basically called to deny the charges against the APRA and some of its leaders which the magazine CARETAS made, Villanueva del Campo said that he firmly rejected all the charges, in the name of his party.

He maintained that the campaign had no other purpose than to interfere in some way with the meeting scheduled for tomorrow by that section of the APRA and to distract public attention "from the disastrous policy of the government."

Villanueva del Campo added that the aim of the government is to conceal "the turnover of the oil enterprises to the multinational companies, the increases in food prices, and the failure of the call for consultations."

He said that there is government involvement in all this, because when the magazine CARETAS brought out a similar report on Langberg in October 1980, the government never took action to ensure that the appropriate authorities would begin legal action in the case.

"I ask: why was the government silent then, and furthermore I call on it to answer. This shows that there is complicity of silence," Villanueva del Campo stated emphatically.

He recalled that something similar happened with the government under Manuel Odria, remembering that in February 1950, accusations were also made against Victor Raul Haya de la Torre as an alleged narcotics trafficker.

He said that everything was done to prevent Haya de la Torre from receiving a visa to leave the Colombian Embassy, where he had taken refuge. "However, later he was absolved of the charge by The Hague Tribunal, the same body which was originally against him as a result of obvious interference," he stated.

He then denied that the controversial Carlos Langberg was a member of the APRA. However, he observed that it makes him think a great deal that the press says nothing about the friendship between Andres Townsend Ezcurra and his brother-in-law, Francisco Diez Canseco, and Langberg.

"We do not consider friendship a crime, and I can say that I met Langberg at the time of the death of Haya de la Torre. On the other hand Townsend had known Langberg for some time before that," he indicated.

He rejected that story that Langberg paid for Haya de la Torre's medical treatment in the United States, stating that the first of the two trips Haya de la Torre paid for himself, "and the second trip was financed by members of the APRA and Venezuelan friends."

Regarding the payment of services to the Houston clinic where Haya de la Torre was treated, he said that party member Luis Pinillos took care of them in large part and that the rest came as a contribution from the mass of APRA members.

He also rejected the view expressed by the former presidential candidate that Langberg himself financed his campaign in the 1980 elections, spending millions of soles, noting that "that is completely false, and if someone insists on saying that, I challenge him to prove it in court."

Nevertheless, he agreed that support from Langberg came through a group of Mexican technicians who were specialists in broadcasting.

Leon de Vivero

When Leon de Vivero was asked about his friendship with Langberg, he replied, "Yes, I know him, and I'm not afraid of saying that. It's not a crime to know him."

He said that in effect he had made several visits to Langberg, although it was for the purpose of correcting "or providing orientation to publications which made reference to the APRA, as indeed I did with other newspapers."

He pointed out immediately afterwards that he had not been subjected to party discipline because of the accusation in CARETAS. However, he stated that at his request there is an investigation underway by the Department of Discipline.

He said that for that purpose the alleged accused, Jibaja, Idiaquez, Lopez Silva, and he himself would have occasion to present a report to the Department of Discipline. "However, investigating does not mean finding someone guilty, nor can it affect the rights of an individual, requiring an innocent man to prove his innocence," he said.

Regarding the building known as the Villa Mercedes, which belonged to the late Haya de la Torre, he said that a one-fifth share in that residence was purchased by Idiaquez, "who made a list to cancel the joint purchase."

5170

CSO: 5300/2237

PERU

BRIEFS

PIP COCAINE SEIZURE--The PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] detachment at the airport yesterday stopped the shipment of 33 kg of cocaine valued at 150 million sols which two Peruvians were attempting to take to Bogota. This happened at 2:00 pm, when all the passengers from a commercial jet of Venezuelan registration had already presented their passports to the immigration authorities. Two of the passengers were acting strangely, as a result of which the PIP became suspicious and asked them to come to their offices at the airport. When their suitcases were opened, no less than 33 kg of cocaine were found, wrapped in various plastic-covered packages, distributed among their personal effects. During the interrogation to which they were subjected separately both individuals appeared to be confused and were unable to bring out any ready justification for the drugs which they were taking to Colombia. In fact it is believed that the two people arrested identified themselves with false personal documents. One said he was Luis Antonio Castillo Guzman (52), a painter; the second said he was Pedro Daniel Flores Herrera (60). [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 20 Feb 82 p A-10] 5170

FAP JOINS FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING--With the logistical support of the Peruvian Air Force [FAP] the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] will intensify and extend to the critical zones or centers of high production of coca leaf a broad campaign to combat narcotics trafficking in our country. As announced by Region IV of the PIP, headquartered in Cuzco, during a study of the situation it has been determined that the zone is highly important for coca leaf production. It has also been established that the area around Cachipucara, Puno, is critical for chlorhydrate of cocaine laboratories and it is the supply center for the areas bounded by Cuzco, Puno, Arequipa, Ayacucho, and Tacna, with ramifications in such foreign countries as Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina, as well as across the Atlantic Ocean in Europe. The chief of PIP Region IV, Gen Rolando Llanos Oliveros, said that the request for FAP logistical support called for aerial reconnaissance of the regions involved, in addition to redoubling vigilance and the establishment of fixed and mobile investigations, using communications equipment with special frequencies. He said that the PIP is preparing and developing the "Coca 1" operations plan and that during a recent operation an international band of drug traffickers was captured which, in less than 6 months, had sold more than 600 kg of PBC. The traffickers had established their operations

center in a recently established village, "El Alto de los Incas," in Cuzco, where the PIP found 3 tons of coca leaves in the process of maceration, in addition to other substances and laboratory equipment. In this place were arrested Ascencio Quiape Aquino (35); Filomena Salas, also known as Rosa Villa (43); and Teofilo Escobede Ramos (53), who confessed their involvement with the traffic. In Lima personnel from PIP Region IV in coordination with personnel from DINTID [Directorate for the Investigation of the International Traffic in Drugs] located and captured their contacts and distributors at the international level, identified as Justo Perez (41) and Rosendo Salazar (50), who have confessed their mode of operations and connections, giving the names and addresses of their contacts in Venezuela and Mexico. [Text] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Feb 82 p 7] 5170

CSO: 5300/2237

IRAN

BRIEFS

ZAHEDAN DRUG SEIZURE--The antidrug squad of the Zahedan Revolution Guards has recovered 6 kg hashish and 1 kg of opium from two persons. [GFO50418 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 17 Mar 82 p 4]

POPPY CULTIVATION BAN--The Fars governor general has issued a circular asking people to cooperate in uprooting the canker of addiction from the country by destroying all poppy plants or to informing the nearest gendarmerie so that they can take the necessary steps. [GFO51844 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82]

OPIUM, HEROIN DISCOVERED--IRNA reports that 341.5 kg of opium were seized from several smugglers during the past 2 weeks thanks to the relentless persistence of our brothers at the antinarcotics headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Esfahan and with cooperation of the guards corps and gendarmerie personnel of Iranshahr. The offenders have been arrested. Yesterday the antinarcotics officers at the Nosratabad Post, which is part of the gendarmerie company in Zahedan, discovered 6 kg of heroin in 2 cars. The offenders were arrested and handed over to the relevant authorities. [LD070220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 82]

TAIBAD SEIZURES--So far since the beginning of the new year [21 Mar 81], officials of the Gendarmerie Regiment of the township of Taibad have seized more than 760 kilograms of opium, heroin, and hashish from more than 246 smugglers. In a short interview with IRNA on this subject, the commander of the Gendarmerie Regiment of Taibad said that of these smugglers 205 were Iranian and 41, Afghans. He added that in this connection 27 firearms and 193 cartridges were seized from unauthorized gun-carriers as well as 1,630,200 foreign cigarettes, 4,932 kilograms of tea, and 18,953 kilograms of smuggled cloth. Also at this time, the unauthorized export of more than 30 million rials worth of spare parts for automobiles was interdicted. The commander of the Gendarmerie Regiment of Taibad also pointed out that of the narcotics seized, 718.25 kilograms was opium, 31.68 kilograms was heroin, and the rest was hashish. [Text] [Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 11 Mar 82 p 11]

NARCOTICS SEIZED--Shemiran. KEYHAN reporter. More than 46 kg of heroin and opium have been seized in Sahneh, Bonah, 'Ajabshir, and Tehran. Mr Rafi'ipur, public relations officer of the Islamic Republic Public Prosecutor's Office announced: "Through their efforts and persistence, the brothers of the Central Antinarcotics Headquarters have arrested several groups of international smugglers with police records and seized 23.61 kg of heroin and 4.34 kg of opium. And one of the police stations in Tehran has found 2.14 kg of hashish." He added: "The brothers active in the Central Committee of Sahneh in the province of Bakhtaran last month seized 10.93 kg of opium, 30 grams of burnt opium, and 4 firearms. Meanwhile, brothers of the active narcotics struggle of the Revolution Guards of 'Ajabshir have arrested 25 smugglers and seized 5.27 kg of opium, 2.68 kg of heroin, and 3.71 kg of burnt opium. The anti-narcotics brothers of the Revolution Guards of Bohnab have arrested 15 sellers and smugglers and seized 2.51 kg of opium, .90 kg of heroin, and 2.23 kg of burnt opium." He requested the public to send written notification to this office if they have any information about sellers or smugglers of narcotics, or contact them on telephone numbers 27-85-33 or 27-85-34. [Text] [Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 5300/5381

SOUTH AFRICA

OPIUM DEALER SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text] A HILLBROW resident was yesterday jailed for seven years for illegally dealing in R110 000 worth of opium which he brought to South Africa after visiting relations in Yugoslavia.

"Many lives could have been destroyed by this drug", Magistrate Mr M P Prinsloo said.

Save Lekvou (36) a father of three who has been in South Africa since 1977, pleaded guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to illegally dealing in a prohibited dependence producing drugs — 540,5 g of prepared opium on January 7.

The opium, which the investigating officer Warrant Officer, H C du Plooy, testified, sold for about R200/g, was found in the Lekvou's car at a business in Wynburg where he worked as an R800 a month mechanic.

Lekvou said where he came from, Yugoslavia, most people had opium.

A friend urged him to bring some to South Africa. The friend said he would "sell it to the

government people" for Lekvou and so it would be legal.

After a visit to Yugoslavia Lekvou returned with the opium which belonged to his grandfather.

Each time he asked the friend what was happening about the transaction Lekvou was told to be patient.

"I didn't know what to do, I just kept it in my car, I was afraid to have it — the opium was in my car till the police caught me."

After five months of waiting Lekvou decided to try and sell the opium himself as "I wanted to make some money for my family." He negotiated the sale for R120 000 — but the deal was not finalised and he was arrested.

"I'm sorry for this one mistake in my life," Lekvou said. He had no previous convictions.

The magistrate told Lekvou the crime was very serious — the minimum prescribed sentence being five years imprisonment. Taking into account the large amount involved and the devastating effect it could have had if not found by the police, he sentenced him to seven years.

Mr A J Slot prosecuted.

CSO: 5300/5691

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

FEWER DRUG-RELATED DEATHS--According to a Federal Government report to the Bundestag interior committee, drug-related deaths have steadily declined in recent years. 623 deaths were recorded in 1979, 494 in 1980 and 360 last year. It is estimated that hard drug consumers have declined from 50,000 in 1980 to 45,000 last year, while the incidence of drug offenses dropped by 0.8 percent. The trend on the German drug scene thus displays some satisfactory aspects. According to the government this is due in large measure to the efforts of the security agencies. It remains to be seen, though, whether a real turnaround is in progress. Last year some 6.7 tons of marijuana products, mainly hashish, were confiscated, double the 1980 volume. As for heroin, the most dangerous of all narcotics, 93 kg were seized in 1981 compared with 267 kg in 1980. It is reported that, at least temporarily, little heroin was available on the market. The reason: The need for Turkish citizens to have visas to enter Germany and considerable efforts by the Turkish authorities. The fight against narcotics smuggling is encouraged by training and equipment aid to foreign police and customs agencies. A treaty with Turkey is to be followed by agreements with other countries in Asia and the Mediterranean region. /Text/ /Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Mar 82 p 8/ 11698

FRANKFURT DEALER SENTENCED--Drug dealer Joseph Amiel, 40, of Israeli origin and known by the alias "Big Joe" went on trial and Frankfurt and was sentenced to 9 years' detention on the first day. The defendant had pleaded guilty. "I did not have the faintest idea of what narcotics mean in terms of crime and misery; now I know what I have done," he said. The restaurant owner from Tel Aviv was the founder and leader of a ring of heroin traders, dealing in drugs from April 1974 to March 1975 in Frankfurt, Amsterdam and London. In Frankfurt in 1976 nine members of the group received prison sentences of up to 9½ years; "Big Joe" had escaped from the remand prison Dieburg shortly before the trial began. He and his family found refuge in Argentina, but his children's governess "denounced" him to the police, and he was sentenced to 5 years for passport offenses. Immediately after finishing his sentence which he described in Frankfurt as "torture," he was extradited to Germany last autumn. Defense counsel regretted that it was not possible to credit Amiel's 5 years jail in Argentina to the Frankfurt penalty. However, in view of the comprehensive confession counsel hoped that Amiel might be pardoned in 3-4 years, enabling him to return to Israel and his family. /Text/ /Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Mar 82 p 7/ 11698

GERMAN ADDICTS IN AMSTERDAM--More than 700 German drug addicts, permanent residents in Amsterdam, are causing increasing concern to the city and the German assistance association there. The association reported last Friday that the Dutch Government had expressed a wish for the Federal Republic to help pay for the care given these people (although, according to international agreements, the "host country"--however involuntarily--has responsibility for them). "If no decision is taken within the foreseeable future, we will have to close down," said a spokesman of the association. About 70 percent of the German addicts have yet another handicap: They have criminal records, are subject to supervision as parolees, should have to go to prison in the FRG to serve their sentences or go on trial there. Almost 30 percent have escaped from a treatment facility or therapeutic community. That is why not all dare go to the assistance association, and its five staff members must actually take to the streets to find those most in need. Among the 1,500-2,000 aliens on the Amsterdam drug scene, the largest contingent is provided by German women. Not a few of these girls--and even young men--earn their keep by prostitution. Hardly a day passes without the association and a parallel Church organization treating some 20 addicts in the building at Prinsengracht 148. The helpers there have just over half the money at their disposal that would be available to them in Germany. It is not known yet whether the influx of aliens will diminish consequent upon the recently issued request by the Dutch authorities to physicians to prescribe the much coveted methadone only to native addicts. Quite a few Germans have by now been "fully integrated," speak Dutch with an Amsterdam accent. Heroin is on sale all over the country, and judges are usually fairly easy-going. Every year 10-20 young Germans die of an overdose in Amsterdam hotels and rooming houses. /Text/ /Frankfurt/Main
FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Mar 82 p 7/ 11698

CSO: 5300/2238

GREECE

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS CENTER DISCOVERED--The Piraeus police have found a new narcotics center at the house of Lemonia Kourpali, at Zaimis Street. Small quantities of hashish and heroin were found and confiscated. Many syringes ready for use as well as 15 (romidon) pills were also found. In addition to Kourpali, the following people were also arrested: Matthaios Iliyas, age 31; Irimi Sandik, age 24. Another four persons are wanted by the police.
[Text] [NC012119 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Apr 82 NC]

CSO: 5300/5380

NETHERLANDS

THREE POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON DRUG PROBLEM, REMEDIES

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 27 Feb 82 pp 44-50

[Group interview with J. Valken, C.N. Peijster, and A. Vermeij by Coen van Harten and Jan Heinemans]

[Excerpts] Petty crime and hard drugs. How safe are our big cities? The investigation--is it real investigation or just registration of crime? Do policemen in troublesome cities have a right to higher pay? And what are the police unions up to--you hardly ever used to hear of them, but nowadays they clamorously make known their dissatisfactions. What is wrong with the policemen's training--are they put out on the street too young? And what must we do about the new police law? These are subjects that came up for discussion in a frank round-table talk that ELSEVIERS had with the "big three": the chief police commissioners of Amsterdam, The Hague, and Rotterdam: J. Valken, Dr C.N. Peijster, and A. Vermeij.

That is shown by the more intensive police presence in the most dangerous square kilometer of the Amsterdam inner city. What is happening on the Seawall also shows that an unimaginably high percentage of petty crime has to do directly with drug problems. In spite of all the methadone treatments and welfare workers, heroin use and with it (consequently) crime are increasing hand over fist. Discussion of the drug problem goes more and more in the direction of supplying pure heroin gratis, through socialized medicine, to registered (Netherlands) junkies. The big three all seem to be proponents of that.

Valken: That would deal a death-blow to the drug traffic, but to me registration and supervision are absolute conditions, and meanwhile it is important for something to be done about the problem of the drug user.

Peijster: I find it primarily a medical question. You have a right to expect it of the physicians involved that they will act conscientiously; i.e., not be mere suppliers, but also always keep an eye on the user's interests, and in any case always offer him the opportunity to kick the habit.

Vermeij: It is important to keep talking with the addict, and registered supply offers optimal opportunities for that.

Valken: We are dealing here with an incalculable problem. In Amsterdam there are 3,000 registered addicts, but in reality there are several times that many --over 10,000.

Vermeij: And think of the amount of stealing and robbing all those people have to do to get their daily dose of 300 units. They are bringing grief on themselves, those around them, and society.

...

Whenever a kilogram of heroin is seized, ecstatic press releases are handed out. But even record seizures are small potatoes viewed against the background of the immense turnover in this "white circuit." Those arrested turn out without exception to be naive or accidentally caught couriers or users who are trying to finance their own consumption this way--small fish. The big bosses, who alone can operate in this racket with investments of millions, go free. Investigators know their names but fail in every effort to provide proof. The detective agencies have made Minister of Justice De Ruiter aware of this "knowledge." For that reason the minister proposes to the Second Chamber to proceed to a juridical innovation. In the Netherlands the concept of conspiracy exists solely in connection with crimes against the state and the Royal House. In all other crimes, before anyone can be considered suspect--let alone guilty--at least a start must have been made in committing the act. This fact is regarded as one of the foundations of legal security. Hence De Ruiter's proposal to introduce the conspiracy concept into the opium law as well may be characterized as startling.

Peijster (like a minister of justice at heart): I do not believe you can suppress the drug traffic by juridical measures. It is a distortion of the possibilities open to the police and the courts; you would be stupidly creating a new crime.

Valken (does see something in De Ruiter's plans): It is not a salvation, of course, but perhaps it is one of the ways to reach a solution. We must follow various paths: free drug dispensing, but also more possibilities of repression. The narcotics squads are powerless, and with the normal orthodox methods of detection you have not the ghost of a chance of catching the big boys.

Peijster: I am allergic to that call for overhauling the law. As soon as a little offshoot of the RAF [Red Army Faction (Baader-Meinhof Group)] is traced here, everybody begins to shout for a conspiracy law. Then you are dealing with the quality of the constitutional state. I do not underestimate the drug problem, but the public essentially does. The fate of the tens of thousands of addicts leaves the public completely cold. They do not talk about a problem until their purse is snatched.

Vermeij: Tell that to the members of an addict's family!

Peijster: I would be glad to. I feel that the police must not react strongly to a thing that society does not really consider a problem. The state is not a teacher of morals.

Vermeij: I consider the sufferings of the junkies and those around them so frightful that as far as I am concerned the state had better be a teacher of morals on this point.

Valken: For the police the drug problem is important in any case because there are definite connections between drugs and crime.

Peijster: Yes, but it is an illusion to think that you can do anything about it by broadening your powers.

Vermeij: But just listen a moment: that proposal to embellish the opium law with a conspiracy clause is a direct result of a request by the detection agencies. They are sure that in that way they can eliminate the big scoundrels.

...

In the United States the drug problem is considerably greater than here. Our future? The concept of conspiracy does not exist there, but the methods of detection in the new world differ greatly from those in the Netherlands. The use of police infiltrants furnished the subject for the film "Prince of the City." The evening before this discussion Chief Commissioner Peijster watched it spellbound. Strengthened in his conviction that the infiltration practice portrayed *must* lead to corruption, he left the theater. The big three are unanimous in the opinion that the American method must not be introduced into the Netherlands. A thing that would be legally impossible, for that matter.

Vermeij: In investigation everything is allowed as long as an investigator can tell his chief everything (and he *must* do that) and as long as his boss can tell the public prosecutor everything.

Peijster: You must never get on the slope; if you do you will slide imperceptibly toward a dangerous borderline. When you cross that border you make yourself guilty of the offense of *provocation*.

Vermeij: In investigation the supporting rôle of the chief is very important. Also, investigation is not only a matter of knowledge, but also a matter of acquaintances. I do not care for American undercover practices. The criterion is that the initiative comes from the opposing party. Then there is no question of provocation. Foreigners try to urge the American system upon us, but I say no case rather than a rotten case.

...

Chief Commissioner Valken grins by way of confirmation when ELSEVIERS suggests that officials of the DEA (the American Drugs Enforcement Agency), who are fairly active here in the Netherlands, too, would be glad to cooperate with the Netherlands police in their American style.

8815
CSO: 5300/2245

NETHERLANDS

BRIEFS

MORE NARCOTICS EXPERTS ABROAD--The Hague, March 15--The government has decided to establish 'opium posts' in Peru (Lima), Turkey (Ankara) and the Netherlands Antilles as part of its efforts to counter illegal heroin shipments to the Netherlands. The government said in a letter to parliament that these posts were a 'fast, safe and efficient' means to fight such shipments. The need of more similar posts--Holland already has narcotics officers in South East Asia--would be discussed on the basis of experiences, the government said. [Text] [The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 16 Mar 82 p 5]

CSO: 5300/2248

NORWAY

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPRESSES ALARM OVER NARCOTICS INCREASE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Thorleif Andreassen]

[Text] The number of drug abusers in Norway is increasing rapidly. Younger and younger people are being recruited to drug circles. In addition to cannabis, which is most widespread, and to some extent amphetamines, heroin is becoming the predominant drug in Oslo. Drug circles have become tougher. Smuggling methods are more sophisticated. "Dealers" and users often are armed. "The situation is alarming." This is the conclusion of both Justice Minister Mona Rokke and head of the narcotics section in Oslo, police inspector Arne Huuse. "The authorities must permit us to use more active methods of investigation, including bugging devices," Huuse said. "The government has promised an active campaign against narcotics. We will fulfil this promise!" Mona Rokke said.

The justice minister pointed out that the report on drug abuse presented last summer by the Conservative Party contained the most important aspects of the strategy that would be used in the campaign against drug abuse. The main points of this plan are preventive work, forms of treatment, and punishment.

"I am especially interested in making cooperation between the various ministries involved in solving the problem more efficient. Several ministries are involved in their own aspect of the drug problem, but we are lacking effective coordination in this area. The various agencies individually are devoting much attention to the drug problem. What is lacking is an element of coordination. This will be corrected," Mona Rokke announced.

The justice minister has much sympathy with Huuse's proposal that narcotics police be allowed to use bugging devices in their investigations. She pointed out that this was an effective means of combatting drug sales.

Arne Huuse's summary of the narcotics situation in Oslo in recent years is that the situation has worsened. The heroin supply in Oslo and surrounding areas is well organized. Quantities sufficient to meet the demand seem to be available at all times. This is also true of the cannabis supply.

There is reason to believe that large quantities of heroin smuggled into Norway are hidden in the vagina or rectum of the smuggler. It is also common for the smuggler to pack the drug in condoms and swallow them. In recent years the price of heroin has dropped. Police fear that this could help create new groups of users.

The situation also is characterized by a rapidly increasing number of foreigners involved in narcotics crimes. This is especially true of persons involved in importing and marketing drugs at a high level. The more systematic and professional import of heroin is managed by foreigners, especially by Turks and Pakistanis. Organized cannabis smuggling also is dominated more and more by foreigners.

Arne Huuse stressed that in Norway cannabis was sold in the greatest quantity. He reacts strongly against those who take lightly the danger of this drug. "Young people are recruited to drug circles through the use of cannabis and, unfortunately, drug abusers are becoming younger and younger," he said.

"My impression today is that we do not have the situation under control to the extent we would like. The spread of narcotics is increasing. More resources must be used to decrease the availability of drugs. It is most profitable for society to invest in preventive measures. Here the returns are greatest. The risk of being caught smuggling and selling drugs must increase and the punishment should become harsher. There must be no limit to police effectiveness in bringing narcotics crimes to light," Arne Huuse said.

9336
CSO: 5300/2239

SWITZERLAND

HEROIN DEALER SENTENCED TO TWELVE YEARS

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 18 Feb 82 pp 27-28

[Article: "From the High Court; Unrestrained Heroin Trade; Twelve Years in Prison for Drug Pusher"]

[Text] In the most serious drug case which has ever been tried in the canton of Zurich, the second criminal division of the high court made known its decision on Tuesday after deliberating for more than 4 hours. Upholding the sentence of the Zurich district court imposed last November, the high court condemned 24-year-old Ayman Bazarto, a Syrian citizen, to serve 12 years in prison and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs; after serving his term, he is to be deported from the country for 15 years; in addition, he is required to pay the Zurich treasury 80,000 francs of his illegal earnings. The 40,000 francs confiscated when the accused was arrested are to help to pay the Zurich local government, as well as to cover the expenses of the investigation and the court costs.

Stretched with Powdered Sugar

The defendant confessed to having brought into Switzerland between December 1978 and his arrest in February 1980 a total of 2,875 grams of pure heroin (partly through middlemen). With the aid of an accomplice, he stretched the quantity to be sold by one third by adding powdered sugar and thus put into circulation about 3,750 grams of (no longer completely pure) heroin. The sales figures for this illegal business with the narcotic amounted to at least 620,000 francs. After subtracting the cost of purchasing the heroin and his operating expenses, Ayman Bazarto had at least 140,000 francs left in personal clear profit from his shady dealings, which he had been able to carry on only slightly over a year.

In order to imagine the quantities of heroin sold in this case, one must remember that a gram is sufficient for 23 shots, that ten injections are enough to lead to addiction with all its consequences—physical and emotional harm, inability to work and thus lower social position, in many cases crimes to acquire the drug, suffering, destruction all the way to death itself. The health of thousands of people may be jeopardized by the heroin imported into Switzerland by Bazarto. According to a ruling of the federal court, the sale of 15 grams of heroin constitutes a serious case, since it can ruin the health of 35 people.

The defendant was born in Damascus. For political reasons his family resettled in Beirut, where Ayman Bazarto attended elementary and high school subsequently registered at the Arab university. Bazarto does not appear to have pursued any academic studies, since he devoted himself instead to selling cars and machines, at first between Tunis and Lebanon; later he transferred his activities to Europe.

In December 1978 he and his brother joined with other accomplices in smuggling heroin from Lebanon to Switzerland and selling it here. Originally he took part in the movement of the goods; shortly thereafter, he made an agreement with his suppliers which obligated them to deliver the heroin to Zurich in return for a higher price. The drugs arrived at short intervals in quantities of 200, 250, and finally 900 grams. By adding powdered sugar, Bazarto was able to increase his profits substantially. The defendant and his accomplices were not only uninhibited drug dealers; they also cheated their customers.

Inevitable large profits

The defendant, who had appealed the sentence of the lower court, whereupon the state prosecutor announced his own counter-appeal, wished to be punished more leniently. He had known, he stated before the high court, that drug traffic was illegal, but he had been unaware of the dangerous characteristics of heroin. The intelligent and not uneducated defendant was instructed by the head of the court that today "the whole world" knows about heroin.

Other explanations by the accused sounded incredible and failed to exonerate him; they had to be dismissed as mere excuses. The defendant claimed to have turned to the trade to help his brother, who, unlike himself, was an addict. Bazarto stated he had not acted out of greed--the large profits were simply unavoidable.

The rug Mafia in the Background

Finally the accused maintained that he had been compelled to continue his trafficking because of threats made by his suppliers. The later had known that he was using a false passport, and he had been afraid of being charged. Even if pressure had been put on him in the manner that Mafia people apply it to one another, it certainly could not have been because of a forged passport.

To reveal to the court the unscrupulousness of his partners in Lebanon, he related an incident that happened in a Beirut playground in February 1981. A little brother of the defendant's was shot at and injured in the playground; later the family received telephone calls threatening further reprisals if Ayman should reveal the names of his suppliers during the investigation of his case in Switzerland. To describe the state of affairs, the defendant's sister and father came to Zurich for the trial. The trouble was that, when the defendant's little brother was shot at and the menacing calls were made, Bazarto had already been in prison for over a year and no one in Lebanon could know whether he had betrayed the names.

The court rejected a defense motion to have the defendant examined by a psychiatrist; its reason: ever since Bazarto had been caught in the act of selling heroin in Zurich and arrested, neither the investigation nor any appearances in court had caused any doubts to arise as to his sanity. However, the judges did take into consideration that Bazarto was a young man who had not been in a position to realize the full enormity of the consequences of his despicable trade in the way that an experienced adult would have. Although they indicated sympathy for the prosecution, which demanded a 15-year prison sentence, they did not change the 12 years that the lower court had regarded as appropriate.

9873
CSO: 5300/2218

TURKEY



BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Police arrested 12 persons and seized 65 kg of pure opium in Iskenderun. The 12 were getting ready to smuggle the opium they had obtained from another country into a third country. [TA070739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 5300/5382

END