

Form header with fields for 'FILE IN OR FILE NO' and other administrative markings.

Form header with fields for 'DATE AND TIME (TIME)' and 'REFERENCE NUMBER'.

CITE DIRECTOR

7375230

2. FOR INFO ADDRESSES: LET A, IN RESPONSE TO REF  
AND POSSIBILITY THAT ~~██████████~~ K AND DAVIS MIGHT BE IDENTICAL.

3. FILE: ~~██████████~~ X-REF ~~██████████~~

END OF MESSAGE

~~██████████~~ (in draft)  
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RELEASING OFFICER

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COORDINATING OFFICERS  
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AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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TABLE SECRETARIAT DETERMINATION  INDEX  NO INDEX  RETURN TO  FROM  FILE NO.  
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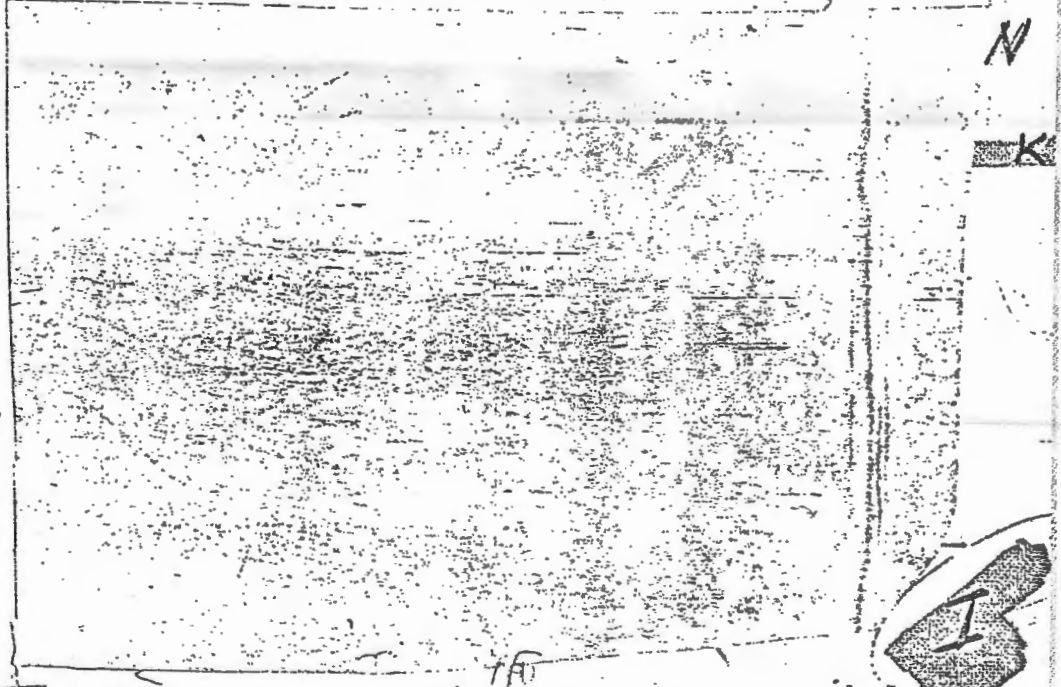
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DATE L  
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REFS: A. ✓ E (IN 620504) (NOT REEDED E)

E

B. DIRECTOR-270820



APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date: 16 Oct 1980

COORDINATING OFFICERS

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C.A. 80-1056

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PART 1 of 3

SECRETARIAT DESIGNATION: [REDACTED] CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] EXTENSION: [REDACTED]

RELATIONS AND OPERATIONS: [REDACTED]

PRECEDENCE

FILE VR: [REDACTED]

731055

L [REDACTED] 11 1934Z OCT 72 STAFF

E CITE [REDACTED] E  
 E IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [REDACTED] INFO IMMEDIATE [REDACTED]

H [REDACTED]  
 E REFS: A. STATE TELEGRAM 184351 (NOT SENT [REDACTED])  
 E B. [REDACTED] (23041)  
 E C. [REDACTED]

1. HQS: PLEASE USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES TO SEE THAT ALL  
 E BNDD/STATE TRAFFIC ON SPECIFIC CASES INVOLVING ANY [REDACTED]  
 E CITIZEN OR LOCATION OR GROUP IS SENT TO [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]  
 E [REDACTED] FOR INFO. WE ARE CONSTANTLY HAVING TO ASK FOR  
 RELAYS AND THERE ARE CONSEQUENT DELAYS AND INEFFICIENCIES.  
 H [REDACTED] AGREES AND WILL INITIATE ACTION THEIR CHANNEL AS WELL.

E M D  
 2. [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]

E M D  
 3. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] AMBASSADOR AND DCI KEENLY INTERESTED.

4. AFTER CONSULTATION [REDACTED] EMBASSY IS PROCEEDING AS  
 FOLLOWS TO CARRY OUT REF: [REDACTED] 11 OCT 1972

I [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 24

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 Date: 18 Oct 1980

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				CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION		31	7
						41	1

DISSEM BY \_\_\_\_\_ PER \_\_\_\_\_

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ACTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE, VR

PAGE 2

A. SENDING CABLE TO CONGEN <sup>E</sup> IN <sup>E</sup> <sup>H</sup>  
<sup>E</sup> ASKING HIM CONTACT STATE SECURITY AND REGISTER <sup>H</sup>  
INTEREST IN EXTRADITION BASED ON EXISTING WARRANT. <sup>H</sup>  
<sup>E</sup> FIRST ON COVERALL PICTURE  
OF WHICH DAVID A PART. <sup>M D</sup>

B. BCM WILL RELAY CONTENTS REF A TO BRASILIA  
FEDERAL POLICE INFORMING THAT OFFICE OF CONGEN'S SIMULTANEOUS  
COMMUNICATION WITH <sup>E</sup> STATE SECURITY.

C. <sup>D</sup>  
5. DO NOT BELIEVE ABOVE SHOULD <sup>AMPER</sup> HAD ONGOING INVESTIGA-  
TION <sup>C</sup> EMBASSY FEELS IT MUST CARRY OUT  
REF A INSTRUCTION WITHOUT ANY DELAY.

6. FILE: <sup>T</sup>  
<sup>L</sup>

<sup>g</sup>  
<sup>L</sup>

1455

PRECEDENCE

9 C [redacted] FILE NR 000. 0000, cl<sup>9</sup> [redacted] cl<sup>9</sup> [redacted] cl<sup>9</sup> [redacted]

73064

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [redacted] INFO IMMEDIATE [redacted]

REF: STATE TELEGRAM 184351 (NOT SENT [redacted])

1. ADDRESSEES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO REF MESSAGE WHICH REPORTS THAT CHRISTIAN JACQUES D A V I D HAS BEEN INDICTED IN EASTERN NEW YORK STATE UNDER TITLE 21 OF U.S. CODE SECTIONS 173 AND 174 AND THAT HIS EXTRADITION FROM BRAZIL, HAS BEEN REQUESTED.

2. AS WE ALL KNOW, CHRISTIAN DAVID (AKA: JEAN PAUL DAVID, FENELON DAVID, AND MIGUEL TETETIER), IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS IN LATIN AMERICA. HE IS DESCRIBED AS HAVING BEEN BORN PARIS 3/3/31, WHITE, 6'2", WITH TATOO OF 4 ACES ON LEFT WRIST.

3. REF INDICATES DAVID'S WIFE OPERATES RESTAURANT CHEZ LUCIE, GALERIA METROPOLE, AVENIDA SAO LUIZ IN HEART DOWNTOWN SAO PAULO.

[redacted]

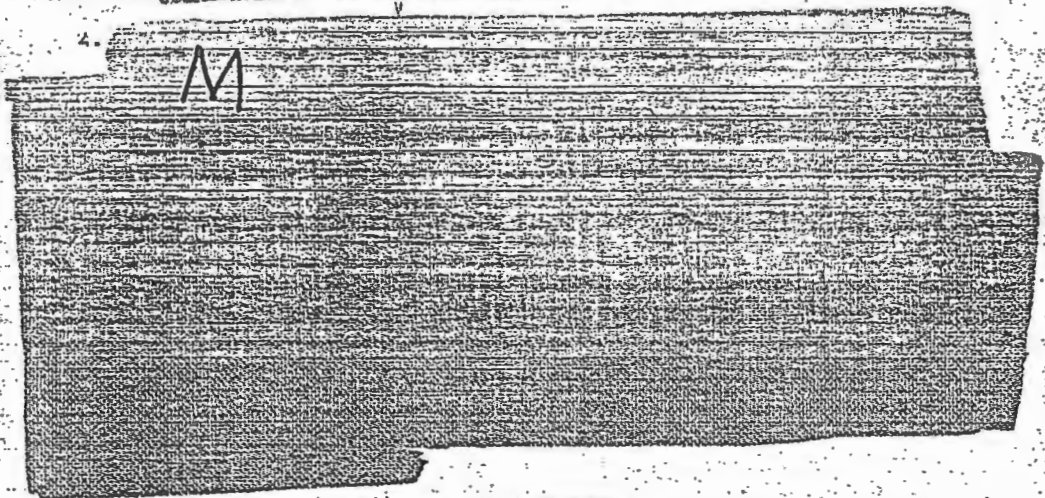
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11 Oct 72

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PAGE TWO

4. E  
M  


5. FILE:   


NO RECORD IN CABLE SECRETARIAT



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9 1330  
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SECRET 241 OCT 72 STAFF

741088

IMMEDIATE [REDACTED] NEW IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [REDACTED] E

E [REDACTED] PRIORITY [REDACTED] E

H [REDACTED]

E REFS: A. [REDACTED]

E B. [REDACTED] (741078)

H 1. REFS A AND B CROSSED. AS PER REF B, WE AGREE RAPID  
ACTION ESSENTIAL. [REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] STATE HAS THUS FAR  
REQUESTED ONLY PROVISIONAL ARREST DAVID PENDING FORMAL  
REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION. ]

M 2. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] APPEARS MAKE RAPID STATE OVERTURE TO [REDACTED] EVEN  
MORE ESSENTIAL. ] H

E 3. [REDACTED] F

I 4. FILE: [REDACTED]

L [REDACTED]

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24 OCT 1972

9 [REDACTED] L

I [REDACTED]

(44)

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DISCU BY [redacted]  
FILE VR [redacted]

L [redacted] 271231Z OCT 70 STAFF

744541

E/H

IMMEDIATE [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR, [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]

REF: BKDD 6278 (RELAYING [redacted])

1. PLS ADVISE LOCATION SUBJ REF AND TAKE REQUESTED  
ACTION IF HE IN CUSTODY YOUR AREA. [redacted]

C [redacted]  
[redacted]

I/L 2. FILE: [redacted]

L [redacted]

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[redacted] file [redacted]

(60)



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L [redacted] STAFF

744735

E CITE [redacted]

E [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR, [redacted] Q

E [redacted]

H [redacted] G

M REF: [redacted]

1. 27-OCTOBER ISSUE OF PARISIAN DAILY "L'AUREORE" CARRIED PROMINENT ARTICLE CITING CAPTURE OF CHRISTIAN DAVID IN BAHIA AND PRESENT INCARCERATION IN SAO PAULO. ARTICLE REPORTS ENTIRE CRIMINAL BACKGROUND OF DAVID AND LINKS HIM DIRECTLY TO AUGUSTE RICORD.

D 2. [redacted]

[redacted]

N 3. [redacted]

I 4. FILE: [redacted]

L [redacted]

F [redacted]  
G [redacted]

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Date 18 Oct 1980

L [redacted] I [redacted]

(61)

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74400

L [REDACTED] OCT 72 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED] E

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [REDACTED] E

[REDACTED] H

REFS: A. [REDACTED] (J 744637)

B. [REDACTED] 17455 (W 744655) G

B

I/G

1. CONCLUSION IN REF A PARA 2 A LITTLE HASTY. CAREFUL READING REF A ARTICLE, AS OF "JORNAL DO BRASIL" PIECE REPORTED REF B, SHOWS FAIRLY CLEARLY THAT MAIN SOURCE WAS FEDERAL POLICE OFFICER IN BAHIA ACCORDING TO

"JORNAL DO BRASIL" ARTICLE FEDERAL POLICE OFFICER WAS COLONEL LUIS ARTUR. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED] C/D/H/M

[REDACTED]

3. FILE: [REDACTED] I/I

[REDACTED]

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OCT 1972

[REDACTED] G

[REDACTED]

(65)

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744655

*E* CITE [REDACTED]

*E* IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

*H* REFS: A. [REDACTED] (W 741690)

*E* B. [REDACTED] (W 743916)

[REDACTED] *I/G*

*M* [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

*M* [REDACTED]

3. TWO-COLUMN ARTICLE APPEARED JORNAL DO BRASIL  
BASED ON INTERVIEW FEDERAL POLICE AUTHORITIES IN  
SALVADOR RE ARREST CHRISTIAN DAVID. ARTICLE MENTIONS EXTRADITION  
BUT INFERENCE IS TO FRENCH INITIATIVE AND NO MENTION MADE  
OF US INTEREST. *I*

[REDACTED] OCT 1972

*I* [REDACTED] *L9* [REDACTED] *I* [REDACTED]

(68)

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OCT 72 STAFF

7446

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IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, INFO PRIORITY

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REF (NOT SENT) (w) 7446

1. "O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO" 27 OCT CARRIES LENGTHY ARTICLE ATTRIBUTED TO ITS SALVADOR CORRESPONDENT ON ARREST IN BAHIA OF CHRISTIAN D-A V I D. ARTICLE DESCRIBES DAVID AS "LE BEAU SERGE" AND CALLS HIM ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS FRENCH BANDITS. SAYS HE ARRESTED FOR LEADING RING OF HEROIN TRAFFICKERS.

2. FOLHA DA TARDE 27 OCT GIVES HEADLINE COVERAGE TO DAVID ARREST AND TIES HIM IN BOTH WITH RECENT SEIZURE 60 KILOS OF HEROIN RIO HARBOR AND WITH HELENA FERREIRA, WHO DESCRIBED AS FORMER MANNEQUIN, AND LUCIEN S A R T I L. ARTICLE MENTIONS THAT FOUR OTHERS (NO NAMES GIVEN BUT UNDOUBTEDLY)

C

AND WERE ARRESTED ALONG WITH DAVID.

3. BOTH ARTICLES PROVIDE MANY DETAILS, SOME TRUE, SOME UNTRUE.

4. DETAILS AND BACKGROUND ARE SUCH THAT STORY MUST HAVE BEEN RELEASED BY PERSONS WITH EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THESE CASES.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Date 15 Oct 1980

OCT 1972

69



SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

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(reference number)

CITE DIRECTOR

331493

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

M2. [REDACTED] EXPOSE IN "VALEURS ACTUELLES"  
OCTOBER 1971, WHICH REPORTS ON HIGH LEVEL FRENCH GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE NARCOTICS TRAFFIC, ALLUDES TO THE ROLE OF THE PARALLEL POLICE, AND CITES DAVID'S INVOLVEMENT IN THESE ACTIVITIES. THE ARTICLE STATES, "THE CHIEF OF THE DRUG NETWORK OF SOUTH AMERICA IS A FRENCH HOOLIGAN. HIS NAME IS CHRISTIAN DAVID. A FEW YEARS AGO HE KILLED COMMISSAIRE GALBERT IN A BAR IN THE TERNES AREA. WHEN HE WAS ABOUT TO BE ARRESTED, DAVID TOOK OUT A TRI-COLOR CARD THAT OF THE PARALLEL POLICE. THIS IS WHAT GAVE HIM THE OPPORTUNITY TO SURPRISE HIS VICTIM. THE OFFICIAL POLICE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THIS."

3. [REDACTED]

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CITE DIRECTOR

391493

PAGE THREE

C [REDACTED]

M4. [REDACTED]

5. FILE: I [REDACTED] L [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

g COMMENT: D\* [REDACTED]

- C/ [REDACTED] (in draft)
- C/ [REDACTED] (in draft)
- C/ [REDACTED]
- C/ [REDACTED]
- C/ [REDACTED]
- DDP [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ONE DIRECTOR

331281

INFO RIO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED] (IN 744882)\*

- REF. CNT CANNOT GIVE IT PRIORITY OVER CURRENT ON-GOING TASKS.
1. HQS WILL PREPARE STUDY SUGGESTED REF.
  2. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

COMMENT: Ref suggested Hqs prepare a case study on the David [REDACTED] investigation.

C/ [REDACTED] (in draft) G

C/ [REDACTED] ✓

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[REDACTED] OCT 72 STAFF

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[REDACTED]

CHRISTIAN DAVUT ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT  
 CONTINUED RECEIVE EXTENSIVE PUBLICITY IN SAO PAULO PRESS  
 MAJORITY OF THE RECENT ARTICLES  
 CARRIED PARIS DATE LINES. PRESS RELEASE BY MR. NELSON GROSS  
 BDD'S COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL OPS, WAS ALSO GIVEN BROAD  
 COVERAGE.

2. FILE: [REDACTED]

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OCT 1972

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DC/ [REDACTED] LH [REDACTED]

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

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H [REDACTED] PAGE TWO CITE DIRECTOR 331277

3. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. WE NOTE THAT VALEURS ACTUELLES OF 4-10 OCT 1971 DESCRIBED DAVID AS A MEMBER OF THE PARALLEL POLICE. WE ALSO NOTE 28-29 <sup>(OCT 1972)</sup> EDITION OF FIGARO STATES THAT BEN BARKA'S SON HAS WRITTEN LETTER TO POMPIDOU ASKING THAT CASE BE REOPENED. [REDACTED]

4. TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

F/G [REDACTED] C [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (IN DRAFT) F/G [REDACTED]

DDP [REDACTED] COORDINATING OFFICERS C [REDACTED]

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747281

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E PRIORITY [ ] DIRECTOR INFO [ ]  
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E REF: [ ]

C 1. [ ]

AVAILABLE TRACES ON DAVID FOLLOW BY SEPARATE CABLE.

C 2. [ ]

FYI BEN BARKA CASE HAS BEEN SUBJECT MUCH DISCUSSION AND PUBLICITY IN RECENT WEEKS AS RESULT SHOWING NEW FILM CALLED "L'ATTENTAT" WHICH IS SCARCELY VEILED CINEMA VERSION OF BEN BARKA ABDUCTION. QUESTION "WHO DUNNIT" HAS BEEN REVIEWED AGAIN AD NAUSEUM IN ALL FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

C [ ]

M 3. DIRECTOR: [ ]

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80 OCT 1972

83

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CITE [REDACTED] E 740005

IMMEDIATE DIRECTOR, [REDACTED] INFO PRIORITY [REDACTED] E

- H [REDACTED]
- REFS: A. [REDACTED] (N 748144)
- B. DIRECTOR 331299
- C. [REDACTED]
- E { D. [REDACTED]
- E. [REDACTED] (N 747281)

C.I. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEWSPAPERS GAVE FRONT PAGE COVERAGE TO CASE. [REDACTED] PREPARING SEPARATE CABLE ON PRESS COVERAGE. CONGEN USIS ALSO PREPARING WRAPUP ON CASE [REDACTED] AT REQUEST OF DCM.

2. UNFORTUNATELY PRESS RELEASE MADE MENTION BEN BARKA AFFAIR. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

David

(84)

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PAGE 2 [REDACTED]

D [REDACTED]

SEPARATE CABLE FOLLOW ON THIS MATTER.

D [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

D [REDACTED]

ASSUME HQS HAS NO OBJECTIONS.

4. IN VIEW SENSITIVITY DAVID CASE AND PLANS OF  
US GOVT FOR DAVID WOULD APPRECIATE [REDACTED]

D [REDACTED] FOR HQS:

PLS RELAY PERTINENT CABLES [REDACTED] CASE [REDACTED]

5. FILE [REDACTED]

L [REDACTED] L F 9 [REDACTED]



MESSAGE FORM  
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L [REDACTED] E [REDACTED] PRIORITY [REDACTED] E CITE DIRECTOR 33200  
 TO IMMEDIATE [REDACTED] INFO IMMEDIATE

REFS: A. [REDACTED] (IN 748144)\*  
 E { B. [REDACTED] (IN 749005)\*\*

1. CHRISTIAN DAVID ARREST ON AP WIRE. STORY CITES HIS ALLEGED ROLE IN BEN BARKA MURDER. TEXT FOLLOWS:

"BRAZILIAN POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY HAD DISMANTLED AN INTERNATIONAL DRUG-SMUGGLING RING. THE ARRESTS CAME IN THE WAKE OF THE DISCOVERY LAST MONTH OF 162 POUNDS OF HEROIN ABOARD THE U.S. CARGO VESSEL NORMAC-ALTAIR, DESTINED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

"ONE MEMBER OF THE GANG, CHRISTIAN JACQUES DAVID - ALIAS JEAN PIERRE - WAS DESCRIBED BY BRAZILIAN POLICE AS THE RIGHT ARM OF AUGUSTE RICORD THE FRENCH-BORN ARGENTINE RECENTLY DEPORTED FROM PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED STATES TO STAND TRIAL ON DRUG-SMUGGLING CHARGES.

"BRAZILIAN POLICE SAID DAVID HAD WORKED WITH THE FRENCH SECRET POLICE BEFORE LEAVING THE FORCE AND WORKING AS-A

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CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

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PAGE TWO

733200

MERCENARY IN SPAIN, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, BOLIVIA, VENEZUELA,  
PERU, CHILE AND MEXICO. (sic)

"IN AN OFFICIAL NOTE, ANNOUNCING THE ARREST OF EIGHT  
PERSONS, POLICE SAID TWO OR MORE INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKERS  
WOULD BE ARRESTED IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. THE NOTE SAID DAVID HAD  
"COMMANDED THE EXECUTION OF MOROCCAN POLITICAL LEADER MEHDI  
BEN BARKA," WHO WAS KIDNAPPED IN FRANCE IN 1965 AND KILLED.  
ACCORDING TO POLICE, DAVID, 42, HAD WORKED WITH THE PRO-  
COMMUNIST FRENTE ARMADA DE LIBERACION IN ARGENTINA, BEFORE  
BETRAYING THE TERRORIST GROUPS

"THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT DAVID HAD BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN  
DISMANTLING PART OF THE TUPAMARO TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN  
URUGUAY AFTER OFFERING HIS SERVICES TO URUGUAY SECURITY FORCES.

"POLICE SAID OTHERS ARRESTED WERE TOMASCO BUSCETTA, WHO  
POLICE TAGGED AS HEAD OF THE "BRAZILIAN MAFIA, HELENA FERREIRA,  
A BLOND DESCRIBED AS THE COMPANION OF FRENCH UNDERWORLD FIGURE  
LUCIEN SARTI, KILLED IN A CLASH WITH MEXICAN POLICE; CLAUDE

CONTINUED...

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7332003

ANDRE PASTOU, A FRENCHMAN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT IN FRANCE AND SPAIN AND FOUND GUILTY OF DRUG TRAFFIC AND NUMEROUS HOLDUPS; FRANCOIS ANTOINE CANAZZI, SOUGHT IN FRANCE FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER AND DRUG TRAFFICKING; MICHEL NICOLI, CONDEMNED FOR MURDER IN FRANCE AND WHOSE EXTRADITION-FRANCE HAD REQUESTED MONDAY; GUGLIEMO CASALINI, ONE OF NICOLI'S LIEUTENANTS IN CHARGE OF HEROIN SNUGLING, AND HOMERO DE ALMEIDE GUIMARAES, A BRAZILIAN BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF BUSCETTA.

"THE TIPOFF FOR THEIR ARREST WAS THE SEIZURE OF \$40 MILLION OF HEROIN ABOARD THE NEW YORK-BOUND NORMAC-ALTAIR OCT 4. AGENTS REPORTED FINDING FIVE BROWN BAGS HIDDEN IN A SHIPMENT OF ARGENTINE SHEEPSKINS, POLICE SAID THEY CONTAINED 132 POUNDS OF PURE HEROIN."

2. FOR [REDACTED] THE FIELD TRIED BUT AS NOTED REF A AND OTHER TRAFFIC, WE DO NOT CONTROL [REDACTED] PRESS.

3. FOR [REDACTED] PLEASE CHECK HQ DETAILS  
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7332003

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 E DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED] 749866  
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 E REF: [REDACTED] (4005)

1. [REDACTED] NEWSPAPERS RAN SENSATIONAL FRONT PAGE STORY RE CAPTURE OF GROUP OF HEROIN TRAFFICKERS PER REF. STORY, BASED ON POLICE PRESS RELEASE, IS BASICALLY SAME IN ALL PAPERS, AND ACCOMPANIED BY PHOTOGRAPHS OF GROUP MEMBERS. FOLLOWING EXCERPTS FORWARDED FOR POSSIBLE REPLAY.

2. "JORNAL DO BRASIL" - AUTHORITIES REVEALED YESTERDAY ... THAT THEY HAD BROKEN UP A LARGE INTERNATIONAL GANG OF HEROIN TRAFFICKERS IN BRAZIL, PROBABLY A BRAZILIAN RAMIFICATION OF THE MAFIA.

"THE ARRESTS, RESULTING FROM EXTENDED WORK BY THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORDER (DOPS) IN RIO AND SAO PAULO, BEGAN AFTER THE PASSAGE THROUGH BRAZIL OF THE MORMAC ALTAIR - A SHIP WHICH CAME FROM BUENOS AIRES ... WITH MORE THAN 60 KILOS OF HEROIN

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"LATER, FRENCHMAN JEAN PIERRE, OR CHRISTIAN JACQUES DAVID, WAS PICKED UP IN BAHIA. JEAN PIERRE, (WHO HAS) A LONG RECORD OF INTERNATIONAL BANDITRY, INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN THE KIDNAPPING AND ASSASSINATION OF BEN BARKA IN 1965, ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AFTER BEING TAKEN PRISONER. LIKE FRANCOISSCANAZZI, ANOTHER TRAFFICKER, HE IS SUBJECT TO AN EXTRADITION REQUEST FROM FRANCE.

"... AUTHORITIES OF THE TWO STATES DISCOVERED THAT THE BASE OF ALL HEROIN TRAFFIC, NOT ONLY IN BRAZIL, BUT OTHER COUNTRIES AS WELL, WOULD BE THE CITY OF SAO PAULO, WHERE TOMASO BUSCETTA... (MAFIA CHIEF IN BRAZIL)... HAD BECOME PROPRIETOR OF A FLEET OF 250 TAXIS... THE TWO BRAZILIAN PRISONERS ARE HOMERO DE ALMEIDA GUIMARAES AND HELENA FERREIRA, FORMER LOVER OF LUCIANO SARTI, A MAFIOSO LINKED TO THE GANG (BUT) KILLED BY MEXICAN POLICE"

" SOME MONTHS AGO, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITIES... INVESTIGATIONS WERE INITIATED CONCERNING A GROUP WHICH

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SHOWED STRONG INDICATIONS OF HEROIN TRAFFIC. THE FIRST NAME UNCOVERED WAS GUGLIELMO CASALINI (PRESENTLY UNDER ARREST IN SAO PAULO), A NATURALIZED BRAZILIAN, AND THE PERSON IN CONTACT WITH THE COSTA-NOSTRA IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

"FROM INVESTIGATION OF PERSONS LINKED TO CASALINI SAO PAULO DOPS MANAGED TO ARREST CARLOS COLUCCI SILVEIRA, WHOSE TRUE NAME IS MICHEL NICOLI, A FRENCHMAN CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN HIS OWN COUNTRY. LATER, NICOLI JOINED LUCIANO SARTI, ENGAGING IN HEROIN TRAFFIC AS HIS PARTNER.

"LUCIANO SARTI HAD ALREADY BEEN IN BRAZIL, JAILED... FOR SUSPICION OF COUNTERFEITING, AN OCCASION IN WHICH NICOLI HELPED FREE HIM. WITH THE DEATH OF SARTI... NICOLI APPROACHED TWO MEMBERS OF THE BRAZILIAN MAFIA, TOMASO BUSCETTA- WHO ENTERED BRAZIL ILLEGALLY TO DEAL IN HEROIN - AND CARLOS ZIPPO, ALSO KNOWN AS "THE BARON."

" IN HIS DECLARATIONS TO DOPS IN SAO PAULO (SIC)

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TABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION  
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CASALINI ADMITTED TO VARIOUS TRIPS TO URUGUAY, ITALY, UNITED STATES (MADE) NOT ONLY AT THE ORDER OF MICHEL NICOLI, BUT ALSO IN SERVICE TO HIS OWN ORGANIZATION, TO DEAL IN HEROIN, WHICH IN THE JARGON OF THE DEALERS IS KNOWN AS SHIRT. THE SIZE OF THE COLLAR CORRESPONDS TO THE PRICE OF THE MERCHANDISE : 50 SHIRTS COLLAR SIZE 10 AND ONE HALF IS EQUIVALENT TO 50 KILOS OF HEROIN AT \$10,500-DOLLARS (CR\$63,000) PER KILO.

" TOMASO BUSCEITA... HAD BEEN NATURALIZED IN PARAGUAY UNDER THE NAME OF ROBERTO FELICE AND IN BRAZIL HE HAD THE IDENTITY OF ROBERTO CAVALARO. SOME TIME AGO HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN SAO PAULO IN THREE BUSINESSES: .. TAXIS, A FIRM WITH HUNDRED OF REFRESHMENT CARTS AND ANOTHER FOR THE-INSTALLATION OF ALUMINUM FRAMES.

" IN THE OFFICES OF THESE COMPANIES HE MADE HIS TELEPHONE CONTACTS... ON COPACABANA BEACH TOMASO MET A WOMAN NAMED MARIA CRISTINA DE ALMEIDA GUIMARAES. AFTER SOME TIME HE WAS INTRODUCED TO THE GUIMARAES



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PAGE 5 [REDACTED] L

FAMILY, RESULTING IN HIS TIES WITH THE OFFICE OF HER FATHER, HOMERO DE ALMEIDA GUIMARAES.

"THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO GREW... BRINGING TOGETHER THEIR TWO 'SONS,' BENEDETTO BUSCETTA AND HOMERO JUNIOR. THE INVESTIGATIONS PROGRESSED WITH THE DETENTION OF PAOLO GIGANTE, CONFIDANTE OF TOMASO. GIGANTE, SAID TO BE BRAZILIAN, ... AT ONE POINT ... FLED TO MONTREAL WHERE HE MET TOMASO WHO SHELTERED HIM. TOMASO ALSO RECEIVED HELENA FERREIRA IN THE CANADIAN CAPITAL...

"HELENA FERREIRA INDICATED FRENCHMENT, CLAUDE ANDRE PASTOU AND FRANCOIS ANTOINE CANAZZI (BOTH JAILED IN RIO) AS LINKED TO TOMASO'S GROUP. THE FORMER WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IN FRANCE AND SPAIN FOR DEALING IN HEROIN AND VARIOUS ARMED ASSAULTS. THE LATTER IS SOUGHT IN HIS COUNTRY FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER. HELENA DESCRIBED.. ACTIVITIES OF LUCIANO SARTI, HER LOVER AND WHAT RESULTED IN HER INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG TRAFFIC IN LIMA.

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" IN THE BEGINNING LELIO PAOLO GIGANTE HAD NOTHING TO SAY. HE FINALLY TOLD DOPS IN RICH DETAIL HIS TIES WITH TOMASO BUSCETTA, MICHEL NICOLI AND GUGLIELMO CASALINI. AT GIGANTE'S PLACE IN RESENDE THE POLICE APPREHENDED A LARGE QUANTITY OF BRAZILIAN AND FOREIGN PASSPORTS, AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS... SUFFICIENT MATERIAL FOR FALSIFYING PAPERS, INCLUDING STAMPS, METAL SEALS, ... AND APPROPRIATE INKS.

"AUTHORITIES CITED THE FACT THAT HOMERO DE ALMEIDA GUIMARAES WAS TRYING TO BUY A FARM IN ECHAPORA (SP)... IN THE NAME OF HOMERO GUIMARAES JUNIOR AND BENEDETTO BUSCETTA, WITH COLLATERAL OF HOMERO DE ALMEIDA GUIMARAES AND TOMASO BUSCETTA.

" IN ECHAPORA TOMASO, HIS SON, HOMERO'S SON AND HIS SISTER MARIA CRISTINA... FLED, PLACE UNKNOWN. THE FINAL INVESTIGATIONS... CULMINATED WITH THE ARREST OF MERCENARY JEAN PIERRE IN SALVADOR (BA) BY DOPS POLICE FROM SAO PAULO AND BAHIAN AGENTS. HIS REAL NAME IS CHRISTIAN JACQUES DAVID, WHO AFTER BEING RECOGNIZED, TRIED TO CUT HIS VEINS WITH PIECES OF A LIGHT BU-

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PAGE 7 <sup>E</sup> [REDACTED] L

"HE ENTERED BRAZIL WITH THE FALSE NAME OF CARLOS EDUARDO DAVRIEUX... CARRYING VARIOUS PASSPORTS WITH FALSE NAMES...HE DENIED HAVING KILLED A FRENCH POLICEMAN... IN PARIS IN FEBRUARY 1966. THE MERCENARY ALREADY WAS IN CONTACT WITH THE GROUP HEADED BY TOMASO.

"AS FOR FRANCOIS CANAZZI, FRENCH AUTHORITIES REQUESTED...HIS EXTRADITION YESTERDAY, ACCRODING TO AN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM. FRENCH POLICE MADE IT CLEAR THAT FRANCOIS IS ACCUSED OF HAVING ATTEMPTED TO KILL GILLER KOTCHKOFF IN WOODED AREA CLOSE TO PARIS, BESIDES HIS INVOLVEMENT IN CONTRABAND NARCOITCS."

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1. NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE DATED LINEAR RIO DE JANEIRO 1 NOV BYLINE MARVINE HOWE ON BRAZIL BREAK-UP OF DRUG RING PLAYS CHRISTIAN DAVID INVOLVEMENT BEN BARKA AFFAIR IN LOW KEY. PERTINENT PORTIONS FOLLOW:

"BRAZILIAN POLICE SAID TODAY THAT THEY HAD DISMANTLED THE TOP RANK OF THE MAFIA IN THIS COUNTRY WITH THE ARREST OF THE LEADERS OF AN INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS RING.

"THREE FRENCHMEN, TWO BRAZILIANS, TWO ITALIANS AND AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATIONS ON THE SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

"POLICE SOURCES SAID THAT THE THREE FRENCHMEN BEING HELD HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY BY THE BRAZILIAN

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BRANCH OF THE MAFIA TO ESTABLISH A LATIN-AMERICAN BASE FOR SMUGGLING HEROIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

"THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS CHRISTIAN JACQUES DAVID, WHO IS WANTED IN FRANCE FOR THE KILLING OF A POLICEMAN IN PARIS IN 1966; MICHEL NICOLE, ALSO WANTED FOR MURDER IN FRANCE, AND CLAUDE ANDRE PASTOU.

"DAVID HAS BEEN LINKED BY FRENCH POLICE SOURCES TO THE MYSTERIOUS ASSASSINATION IN 1965 OF THE MOROCCAN OPPOSITION LEADER, MEHDI BEN BARKA.

"THE BRAZILIAN POLICE ARRESTED DAVID, WHO WAS USING THE NAME OF JEAN PIERRE, IN EL SALVADOR, BAHIA STATE. AFTER HE WAS CAUGHT, DAVID SLASHED HIS WRISTS WITH A RAZOR BLADE, POLICE SOURCES SAID. LATER HE IS SAID TO HAVE TOLD THE POLICE ABOUT ALL HIS ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES HERE.

"A FOURTH MAN ARRESTED, WHO IS SAID TO BE CORSICAN OR ITALIAN, IS FRANCOIS ANTOINE CANAZZI. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS SAID TO HAVE ASKED FOR HIS EXTRADITION."

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 B. DIRECTOR 332003

D 1. DETAILS RE PRESS RELEASE CABLED IN REF. A. [redacted]  
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D 2. RE DAVID WORK FOR PRO-COMMUNIST FRENTE ARMADA DE  
 LIBERACION (FAL). [redacted]  
 [redacted]  
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K 4. ARTICLE STATED THAT CANAZZI AND NOT [redacted] HAS BEEN THE  
 SUBJECT OF AN EXTRADITION REQUEST BY FRENCH. 02 NOV 1972

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PRIORITY DIRECTOR.

H [REDACTED]

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E B. [REDACTED] *air 748875*

1. REFS DEAL WITH ONE ASPECT DAVID CASE WHICH WOULD

M LIKE RAISE SEPARATELY. [REDACTED] COVERED IN OTHER  
TRAFFIC. PARA 4 REF A REQUESTS INFO AVAILABLE BNDD AND  
CUSTOMS BOTH HEADQUARTERS CITY [REDACTED] CONCERNING DAVID  
INVOLVEMENT HEROIN TRAFFICKING. REF B NOTES [REDACTED]

E [REDACTED] FAILURE TO RECEIVE DEBRIEFING [REDACTED] A

2. AS DIRECTOR AWARE, THERE IS AVAILABLE IN VARIOUS  
BNDD REPORTS, FILES, ETC. CONSIDERABLE DETAIL ON DAVID  
D AND HIS HEROIN CONTACTS. [REDACTED]

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4. THAT <sup>A</sup>STAD, - THERE ARE CERTAIN OTHER FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE NOTED IN CONSIDERING DAVID CLAIMS TO PARTICIPATION IN BEN BARKA CASE. <sup>H</sup> [REDACTED] TRAFFIC TENDS RIGHTLY TO DISCREDIT DAVID CLAIMS. ON BALANCE IT IS LIKELY HE MADE THEM IN GARBLED FORM AS SIMPLY ONE ASPECT SEVERAL STORIES HE TOLD TO BRAZILIANS, SENSING THEY ANXIOUS FOR COUNTER-TERRORIST INFO. AT SAME TIME, WE NOTE THEY CAME AT VERY APPROPRIATE TIME FOR INDIVIDUALS IN FRANCE ENDEAVORING KEEP CASE ALIVE. [REDACTED] M

[REDACTED]

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M [REDACTED] ON 2 NOV OPEN LETTER APPEARED IN "LE MONDE" WRITTEN BY CHARLES ANDRE HUETEN, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO KEEP ALIVE BEN BARKA CASE, ASKING THAT CASE BE FOLLOWED UP. LETTER PLACED NEXT TO NEWS DISPATCH FROM RIO DE JANEIRO DESCRIBING DAVID CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN IN <sup>ON</sup> BEN BARKA CASE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

E [REDACTED]

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TABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION  
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PAGE TWO

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- C/ [REDACTED]
- C/ [REDACTED]
- (for) C/ [REDACTED] (telecord)
- C/ [REDACTED] ✓
- DDP/ [REDACTED] (telecord)

F [REDACTED]

F [REDACTED] C/

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS [REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

PERSON UNIT NUMBER: [REDACTED]

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REPRODUCTION OF THIS COPY PROHIBITED

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BY: [REDACTED] AT: 1505

DISSEM BY: [REDACTED]

ACTION UNIT: FILE VR

ACT: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

753736

PRECEDENCE

L [REDACTED] 071405Z NOV 72 STAFF  
CITE [REDACTED]

E PRIORITY [REDACTED] DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

H [REDACTED]

- REFS: A. [REDACTED] (W 753480)
- E B. [REDACTED] (W 753003)
- C. [REDACTED] (W 753096)

1. WHILE [REDACTED] HAS NO OBJECTIONS PASSAGE OF INFO TO [REDACTED] NOR OF CONNECTION OF INFO TO [REDACTED] AND DAVID CASES, DEFER FINAL DECISION TO HEADQUARTERS.

2. FILE: [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date .....

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 22 Oct 1980

07 NOV 1972

(109)



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REFS: A. (IN 753003)

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1. [REDACTED]

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2. PRELIMINARY CHECK OF STATION RECORDS FAIL PRODUCE ANY INFORMATION ON SUBJECT PARA 1 A OF REF A OR SUBJECTS PARA 2 REF B.

I  
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3. FILE: [REDACTED] X-REF TO [REDACTED] AND DAVID [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

07 NOV 1972

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 22 Oct 1980

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(108)

TABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION  INDEX  NO INDEX  RETURN TO  BRANCH  FILE IN CS FILE NO.

CONF: FILE VR. ADD. ADDP. (classification) (date and time filed) (reference number)

PRIORITY INFO PRIORITY ROUTINE

335278

- REFS: A. [REDACTED] (IN 752757)
- B. [REDACTED] (IN 753096)
- C. [REDACTED] (IN 753480)
- D. DIRECTOR 334874
- E. [REDACTED] (IN 755621)

1. STATION MAY PASS ALL INFO CONTAINED IN REFS TO BNDD

EXCEPT REF A, PARTIAL INFO CONCERNING THE INFORMATION MAY BE SAID TO BE LINKED TO AND DAVID CASES WHEN

2. FILE: [REDACTED] X-REF [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

AC/DDP (draft) COORDINATING OFFICERS AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 22 Oct 1980

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PRECEDENCE

DISSEM BY: [redacted] PER: [redacted]  
 ACTION LIST: 9 C/ [redacted] FILE: DAP, NONP, C/ [redacted] 6, C/ [redacted] C/ [redacted]  
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 E PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO PRIORITY [redacted] ROUTINE

[redacted]  
 H [redacted]

REFS & DIRECTOR 334874  
 E { B [redacted] (J 753480)  
 C [redacted] (J 753096)

1. REQUEST FOR PASSAGE OF INFORMATION ON FOLLOW UP TO  
 D A V I D INVESTIGATION [redacted]  
 [redacted] MADE REF B SHOULD REFER TO [redacted]

2. PLEASE SPECIFY WHETHER THIS INFORMATION AND THAT CONTAINED  
 REF C MAY BE LINKED TO [redacted] AND DAVID CASES WHEN [redacted] MAKES  
 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION [redacted] D

3. FILE: [redacted] I  
 L [redacted]

[redacted] I  
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 X [redacted] L

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
 Date 22 Oct 1980

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DAVID

(113)

337346

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON DRUG-TRAFFICKERS

3P

REQUEST YOU ADVISE THIS AGENCY WHETHER ANY OF THE  
FOLLOWING DRUG TRAFFICKERS, WHO ARE CURRENTLY UNDER DETENTION  
BY BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES ARE WANTED FOR ANY CRIMES IN THE  
USA:

- A. [REDACTED]
- B. [REDACTED]
- C. [REDACTED]
- D. [REDACTED]
- E. [REDACTED]

K/M

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Date 22/9/1985

COORDINATING OFFICER

13 Nov 72  
AUTHENTICATING

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APERTURE-CARD REPRODUCTIONS

David  
13 Nov 72  
(118)

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CABLE ROUTING AND DISSEMINATION

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FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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TO PAGE TWO

337346

F. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

G. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

KIM

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

H. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

I. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

J. [REDACTED]

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RELEASED OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHERS

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ROUTING AND PREFERENCES

SECRETARY'S DESIGNATION

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PAGE THREE

337346

X. CHRISTIAN JACQUES AND A V I D, ALAS JEAN P I E R R E;  
CLAUDE A V I D; GENLOND A V I D; AND, NIGUELAT H T B T I E R;  
PROP: 3 MARCH 1951, PARIS, FRANCE;

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END OF MESSAGE

RELEASING OFFICE

COMMUNICATED OFFICER

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AUTHENTICATED OFFICER

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MESSAGE FORM

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November 1972

DISSEMINATION  
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CITE DIRECTOR

PRIORITY *G* INFO *G*

339374

REFS: *G* [redacted] NOT SENT *G*  
 B. [redacted] (IN 761582)

1. [redacted]

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WASHINGTON POST 18 NOV. STORY

STATED SEALED INDICTMENTS AGAINST DAVID AND NICOLI RETURNED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY A MONTH AGO WERE OPENED 17 NOV, AND INDICTMENT AGAINST PASTOU WAS ISSUED EARLIER. ON ARRIVAL DAVID RUSHED TO HOSPITAL AFTER YET ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE, THIS TIME AFTER EATING BROKEN LIGHT <sup>BULB</sup> BBS.

C 2. [redacted]

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RELEASING OFFICER [redacted] COORDINATING OFFICERS [redacted] AUTHENTICATING OFFICER [redacted]

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. DO NOT COPY NO.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
 Date 24 Oct 1980

136



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1	5
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PAGE TWO

ALL SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION  INDEX  NO INDEX  RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_ BRANCH  FILE III

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4. [Redacted]

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*N* [Redacted]

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COORDINATING OFFICERS

[Redacted]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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PAGE THREE

FILE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

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CITE DIRECTOR 339374

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5. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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DDP/[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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COORDINATING OFFICERS [REDACTED]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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DATE 21 NOVEMBER 1972

CABLE RECOMMENDATION DISSEMINATION  INDEX  NO INDEX  RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_ BRANCH  FILE

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CITE DIRECTOR

TO FG INFO FG

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B. FG  
C. FG

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HQS TRACES WILL BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS COMPLETED.

2. FILE: FG

END OF MESSAGE

Comment: FG  
C/N

C/ FG  
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C/ FG 22 NOV 72

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4 FG  
3 FG  
2 FG

COORDINATING OFFICERS FG  
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER FG

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 24 Oct 1982

138

DISPATCH SYMBOL L

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Transmittal of News Articles

FORM 10-67 (REV. 1-67)

Forwarded herewith are copies of articles which appeared in the New York Times of Saturday, 18 November 1972 and The Washington Post of Saturday, 18 November 1972 concerning the arrest and expulsion of Christian David and other members of the ring to the U. S.

[REDACTED]

Attachments:

As stated herewith sent to all Bases and Station.

Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - COS, [REDACTED] (att hw)
- 1 - COB, [REDACTED] (att hw)
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# BIG HEROIN RINGS SMASHED BY U.S. LEADERS INDICTED

## Narcotics Crackdown Here Focuses on 2 Frenchmen Brought From Brazil

By MORRIS KAPLAN

The reputed leaders of two international heroin-smuggling rings were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiring to smuggle more than 1,100 pounds of heroin, valued at \$250-million, into the United States between January, 1965, and April, 1971.

Flown from Brazil at the request of the Justice Department, the two were held in record bail of \$2.5-million as Federal prosecutors said the suspects were responsible for channeling massive quantities of the drug into the country.

Two separate indictments unsealed before Chief Judge Jacob Mishler in Federal District Court in Brooklyn named 20 suspects—six Frenchmen, four Americans, three Swiss, two Argentines, two Italians and three "John Does."

### Ringleaders Named

The Federal authorities identified the ringleaders as Christian David, a 41-year-old French citizen living in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Michel Nicoli, 42, another Frenchman taken into custody by the Brazilian police at Washington's request.

Although each had separate sources of supply, they frequently joined in heroin operations based in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, according to Robert A. Morse, United States Attorney for the Eastern District.

The heroin originated in the poppy fields of Turkey, was processed in Marseilles and was shipped to South America. Customs agents and agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, together with specialists of the Brooklyn Strike Force Against Organized Crime, seized 26 kilograms of heroin, but at least 474 kilograms found their way into the retail market. Half of it was sold in New York City, narcotics agents said.

### Arrested 3 Weeks Ago

Judge Mishler fixed the record-high bail on both David and Nicoli on the basis of an affidavit by Thomas P. Puccio, an assistant United States Attorney who coordinated the prosecution.

He reported that both had been arrested three weeks ago at the request of the United States Government by the police in Bahia, Brazil. They arrived at 6:20 A.M. yesterday at Kennedy International Air-

port for the murder of a French police commissioner who was shot to death Feb. 2, 1966. David was sentenced to death in absentia. His criminal record includes 21 convictions.

He was taken to a hospital following Mr. Puccio's disclosure that the hanged suspect had swallowed a piece of metal in his cell in Brazil Thursday. Authorities accounted for the bandages on both his wrists, saying he had previously broken a light bulb and cut the wrists. He also reportedly swallowed pieces of broken glass.

"I have been tortured for 30 days, and I am not about to say anything without a lawyer," he said through a French interpreter. "I have no money, they took everything."

David was said to have been personally responsible for the importation of 103 kilograms of heroin here.

### Jumped \$50,000 Bail

Testimony before a grand jury indicated that Nicoli was wanted in France for armed robbery for which he had been sentenced to 20 years in prison. On March 21, 1968, he was arrested on a narcotics indictment in Brooklyn under the name of Abraham E. Goldman, also known as Miguel Dos Santos. He jumped the \$50,000 bail he had posted shortly afterward.

Another defendant, who is still a fugitive, Louis Bonsignour, 48, a French citizen, forfeited \$50,000 bail in connection with an indictment filed against him in the Southern District during 1968.

Narcotics and customs agents have been charting the activities of the ring here, in Washington and Miami, as well as in Europe and South America for about five years. The investigation was stepped up within the last year after Federal agents obtained the cooperation of a number of alleged co-conspirators who were not named as defendants.

Characteristically, the rings were comprised of Europeans and South Americans operating from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States—mostly New York and Miami.

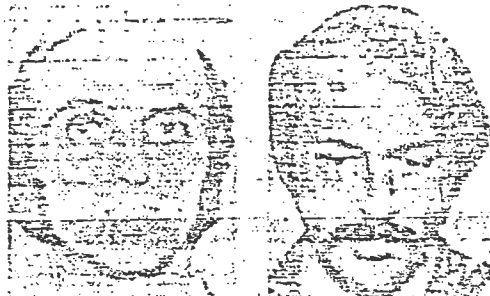
### Various Shipped

The heroin was shipped in hidden compartments in commercial aircraft, in expensive European automobiles, in fish cans, in valises and taped to the bodies of couriers.

Banks in Switzerland and Brussels were allegedly used to conceal assets and facilitate the transfer of funds.

Mr. Morse said the indictments were rooted in the 1967 arrest of a man named Ange Lucarotti, who was seized with five kilograms of heroin at Kennedy International Airport. In August, 1970, he said, more information about the expanding heroin business was gathered, leading to the arrest of Argentinian-born Luis Stepenberg, Jack Groby and Eduardo Poeta.

Stepenberg who was 44, died in his cell at the Federal House of Detention here in March last year of pneumonia after having



Michel Nicoli, left, and Christian David, Frenchmen living in Brazil, were down here to face charges.

been convicted on 15 counts of narcotics violations. Poeta, a co-conspirator, was sentenced to 40 years in prison and fined \$300,000. Grosby is awaiting trial.

All three were named in one of yesterday's indictments as co-conspirators but not as defendants, along with James Cohen, Felix Martinez, Willie Wouters, Daniel Mitnik, Christian Hysolon and Florencio Gonzalez.

Named in the indictment with David were Mario Deniz, 39, a Frenchman living in Brussels; Joannes Munoz, 40, of Boulogne, France; William Perrin, 41, in French custody; James Christian, 41, an American citizen in New York State custody, and Marcello Isaac Delgado, 46, an American citizen in custody in New Jersey.

Carlos Rojas Colombo, 47, an Argentinian, and Paul Navarro, 39, an American citizen, are both serving prison terms in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Listed as fugitives were Carlos Aparicio, 30, an Argentinian and Andre Hirsch, 63; Louis Bricu, 46, and Daniel Vuille (Dit Bille) 42, all of Switzerland. Also, Domingo Pacron, 61, of New York and Louis Bonsignour, 48.

Indicted with Nicoli were Carlo Zippo, 46, an Italian citizen who lived here at the Woodstock Hotel and is a fugitive, and Guglielmo Casalini, 48, an Italian citizen living in Brazil.

Conviction on each count carries a mandatory five-year term and up to 20 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

Frank Monastero, associate regional director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, estimated that the two rings supplied about 10 per cent of the world's heroin market. He reported that heroin prices had risen 25 per cent recently because of a shortage on the Eastern Seaboard. This has been accompanied, he said, by a sharp decrease of pure heroin in drug pushers' packets.

The "nickle bags" now contain only about 2 per cent heroin, instead of the customary 6 to 10 per cent, he reported. He estimated the number of heroin users in the country at between 350,000 and 550,000, half of whom live in the metropolitan area, he said.

The Brazilian Government also expelled a third Frenchman, accused in Federal District Court in Manhattan of having run a heroin smuggling ring. He stayed in the plane with David and Nicoli.

He was identified as Claude Pastou, accused of importing narcotics from Europe through Canada and he was indicted on

charges identified as managers for taverns in Madrid, Spain.

F.B.I. Asked for 3  
Special to The New York Times  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17—

Three Frenchmen expelled from Brazil on charges of drug traffic. American Airways flight that connections were sent to the left Rio de Janeiro late last United States rather than night.

France at the request of the American Federal Bureau of investigation, a spokesman for the Brazilian federal police said to tonight.

The spokesman in Brasilia said that the United States had made no formal extradition request for Christian David, Michel Nicole and Claude Pastou, but expressed interest in receiving them. Clearance for their entry to the United States was granted to the Brazilian police.

Tomaso Buschetta, born in Sicily, will be sent to Italy, to the United States after their expulsion was ordered under counts.

made by Minister of Justice Alfredo Buzaid acting on information supplied by the Brazilian federal police, it was explained.

The expulsion order was signed by President Emilio Garrastazu Médici. Brazilian police proceedings would take more time.

Three more Frenchmen who were ordered expelled will be sent to France, where they are wanted, within the next few days, it was expected. They are Christian Bernard Javet, Robert Bourdoulous and François An-

Official of the French consulate said that it had not been informed. He believed it was unusual for expelled foreigners to be sent to their country of origin.

Three more Frenchmen who were ordered expelled will be sent to France, where they are wanted, within the next few days, it was expected. They are Christian Bernard Javet, Robert Bourdoulous and François An-

Tomaso Buschetta, born in Sicily, will be sent to Italy, to the United States after their expulsion was ordered under counts.

made by Minister of Justice Alfredo Buzaid acting on information supplied by the Brazilian federal police, it was explained.

The expulsion order was signed by President Emilio Garrastazu Médici. Brazilian police proceedings would take more time.

# Drug Agents in N.Y. Arrest 3 Frenchmen

By Sanford J. Ungar  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal narcotics agents seized three Frenchmen, including one of France's most wanted criminals, as they arrived in New York yesterday on a flight from Brazil.

The Justice Department immediately claimed that they were part of an international narcotics conspiracy responsible for smuggling hundreds of millions of dollars worth of heroin into the United States through Europe and Latin America.

Two indictments, returned by a federal grand jury last month but sealed at the time, were opened yesterday in federal court in Brooklyn. They charge two of the Frenchmen and 18 others of various nationalities with criminal con-

spiracy, importation and distribution of the heroin.

The third Frenchman was named in another federal indictment pending in U.S. court in Manhattan and alleging involvement in a separate narcotics smuggling ring through Europe and Canada.

U.S. District Court Judge Jacob Mishler in Brooklyn set bail for the two indicted there, Christian David, 41, and Michel Nicoli, 42, at \$2.5 million each.

David, who has been sentenced to death in absentia in France, was rushed to a hospital after it was disclosed in court that he had swallowed a piece of metal and bits of

See DOPE, A10, Col. 1

Through an interpreter, David complained in Mishler's Brooklyn courtroom. "I have been tortured for 30 days and I am not about to say anything without a lawyer. I have been given nothing to eat for days. I have no money. They took everything."

Thomas P. Puccio, an assistant U.S. attorney in charge of federal narcotics cases in Brooklyn, took a dim view of that contention. In his affidavit asking that the enormous bail amount be set, he said both David's and Nicoli's "financial resources are believed to be vast," although their "present occupations are unknown."

Puccio also said that Nicoli, who uses the pseudonyms Abraham E. Goldman and Miguel Dos Santos, had fled the United States in 1968, forfeiting \$30,000 bond that he had posted in another case allegedly involving false statements in a customs baggage declaration.

There were reports that Brazil angered France by sending David and Nicoli to New York instead of Paris, where both are wanted in other criminal cases.

Asked whether they would eventually be returned to France, Robert A. Morse, U.S. attorney for the eastern district of New York, said, "That will have to be determined at a later date."

Some U.S. authorities claimed that the two indictments opened yesterday covered the biggest narcotics ring ever prosecuted in this country. The heroin it handled was processed in the French city of Marseilles from Turkish opium and sent to New York and Miami through Latin America, those authorities said.

John D. Jagersoll, director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, made similar claims on Oct. 30 at a press conference announcing the "smashing of an international heroin-trafficking ring," reputedly responsible for smuggling one-fourth of

all heroin reaching Eastern United States city streets. That ring was allegedly headed by Auguste Joseph Ricord, a French citizen extradited to the United States from Paraguay in September after 16 months of State Department negotiations. A BNDD source said yesterday that the two rings were probably connected—one name, that of Frenchman William Perrin, was common to both—but that it was difficult to tell because international narcotics traffic "is kind of a loose-knit thing."

Among those named in the two indictments opened yesterday in Brooklyn were citi-

zens of Argentina, Switzerland and Italy.

Also indicted were several Americans already in the custody of New York and New Jersey state authorities on other charges.

Brazilian police said they are holding several others recently arrested there on narcotics charges who will be flown to Italy and France.

The third Frenchman rested as he stepped off airplane in New York yesterday, Andre Pastou, 37, named in an earlier Manhattan indictment along with owners of taverns in the Spanish capital of Madrid.

WASHINGTON POST

18 Nov 1972

1 DEC 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John E. Ingersoll  
Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous  
Drugs  
Attention: Mr. John Warner  
Assistant Director for Strategic  
Intelligence

: Director, Bureau of Customs  
Attention: Mr. Harold F. Smith  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Office of Investigations

SUBJECT *J: O* Transmittal of Veja Magazine Article and  
Photographs of Narcotics Traffickers  
TO BNDD P

Enclosed herewith for your retention is a photocopy of  
an article on international narcotics traffickers which  
appeared in the 8 November 1972 issue of Veja, a Brazilian  
magazine. Also enclosed are copies of photographs of  
*I* ~~Tommaso~~ BUSCETTA, Christian DAVID, Michel NICOLI, Guglielmo  
CASALINI, Antonio CANAZZI, Claude Andre PASTORI, Honoro  
Almeida GUIMARAES, Benedetto BUSCETTA, Helena FERREIRA,  
and "Claudio", which appeared in this article.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

CENC:0020

Attachments:

Magazine article and photographs

DEP [REDACTED]

Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - Addressee
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*ATT: NA.*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 24 October 1980

*1 DEC 72*

195



18 DEC 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John E. Ingersoll  
Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous  
Drugs  
Attention: Mr. John Warner  
Assistant Director for Strategic  
Intelligence

Director, Bureau of Customs  
Attention: Mr. Harold F. Smith  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Office of Investigation

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Manchete Magazine Article on  
International Narcotics Traffickers and  
Photographs of RUSSO, RICORD, DAVID and  
FERREIRA

Forwarded herewith for your retention is a photocopy of  
an article on international narcotics traffickers which ap-  
peared in a November issue of Manchete, a Brazilian magazine.  
Also enclosed are photographs of Guiscppe Genco RUSSO, Auguste  
RICORD, Christian DAVID and Helena FERREIRA. These photo-  
graphs were reproduced from the Manchete article.

ISI  
F  
Special Assistant for  
Narcotics Control Operations

CSNC-0035

Attachments:  
Magazine Article and Photographs

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DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION L	GROUP NUMBER FILED FOR HCS PROCESSING
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[REDACTED] **H** "El Bello Sergio" aka Christian David  
 Reference: [REDACTED] **H**  
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Forwarded herewith is the "El Pais" newspaper article regarding Subject as mentioned in Reference.

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Attachment:  
Newspaper Article h/w

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169

# El Centro de Distribución de Drogas Para Toda América, Donde se unían Traficantes Internacionales

La zona fronteriza de Chuy era el "centro de distribución" de estupefacientes para todo el continente americano. Un informe especial de un semanario católico confirma informaciones de El PAÍS al respecto. El "Bello Sergio" fue uno de los varios jefes mafiosos que acudía periódicamente o eventualmente con el ex-consul brasileño José Antonio de Sá Netto, figura que adquiere cada vez mayor relevancia dentro del esquema delictivo internacional.

El documento informe la revista brasileña "Mancuete" publicó en su último número importante material referido al tráfico de drogas y a los contactos entre Brasil y Uruguay a través de las ciudades fronterizas de Chuy.

El Correspondiente de El PAÍS en Rocha, Andrés Villalón Pello resumió dicho informe, que se publica en esta nota así como fotografías del pretérito consulado carioca.

La Vicerredacción del ex Consulado brasileño en Chuy José Antonio de Sá Netto con la mafia internacional —ya probada en reiteradas ocasiones— es referida en "Mancuete" en sus visitas al ex diplomático actuando en prisión con figuras de relevancia en el tráfico de narcóticos, como Christian Jacques David (a) "El Bello Sergio". Este sujeto, compañero del ex-consul visitaba periódicamente el Chuy cuando de Sá Netto ocupaba la representación brasileña en dicha localidad uruguaya.

Ovviamente, "Beau Serge" era uno de los pasadores de heroína, encargado de ponerla a buen recaudo, es decir en manos de de Sá Netto. Este a su vez, utilizando determinadas prerrogativas diplomáticas distribuidas en nuestro país la "ruota" correspondiente y se encargaba, a través de los contactos que había establecido en el Litoral durante su consulado en Paysandú de enviar los estupefacientes hacia Argentina. Desde este país se distribuía hacia Paraguay y Bolivia una parte, otra hacia Chile y el resto, embarcado en Santiago hacia Lima hacia el "barco" para Perú, Venezuela y Estados Unidos. Esta última parte, embarcada en Lima por líneas de navegación regulares ingresaba a Norte América por Miami, Estado de Florida y de allí, una organización casi perfecta distribuía la heroína, ya "estirada" en los estados sureños.

## La detención en Brasil de 'Beau Serge'

Christian Jacques David (a) "El Bello Sergio" de 41 años de edad, enclaustrado en el Estado del Jilid Marroquí Ben Barka, era el "espía" de la conexión latinoamericana de drogas y responsable de la entrada de un "barco" de heroína a los Estados Unidos.

Esta operación detectada por el Buro de Narcóticos, logró el ingreso de 500 kilogramos de la droga, en una transacción que fuera evaluada en su momento en 217 millones de dólares.

Relatando la detención en Brasil de Christian David, "Mancuete" dice que las autoridades policíacas localizaron al "Bello Sergio" en una habitación del Hotel "Santana", situado entre San Salvador y Vitoria de Conquista.

La pista fue obtenida a través de una agencia dedicada al alquiler de automóviles. El "Bello Sergio" había arrendado un Chevrolet para dirigirse al sur del país. Se detuvo para pernoctar y allí fue detenido.

En el "dormitorio" del automóvil la policía incautó un verdadero arsenal que el peligroso mafioso internacional llevaba siempre consigo. Se encontró una pistola "Browning" de 9 milímetros; una "Beretta" con silenciador; un "Smith & Wesson" calibre 38 especial, casó recortado; además de cartuchos para 7.65 y 5 balas calibre 38 largo. Lo curioso (o no) es que Christian Jacques David exhibió al ser

detenido e intentado escabullir su identidad. Los policías brasileños, un Pasaporte el número de origen uruguayo a nombre Edward Davietux.

Esta versión —grupos "Mancuete"— de un jefe policial de la serie negra, dio inmediatamente resultado la finalización de larga carrera de asesinatos.

## Una trayectoria marcada por el crimen

El "Bello Sergio" adquirió notoriedad participando con otros mafiosos en la actividad ilícita iniciada en 1936 con la muerte del ministro de la II República Móvil de París, el Sr. Galtier, eliminando no hace muchos años integrando el SAC (Service d'Action Vique) que tiene su fundación en la época la "Fuerza de Liberación Nacional" o la (Organización del Ejército Secreto) en el 1940. Tiempo de lucha de los arrojados contra Francia. Refiriéndose concretamente "curriculum" de Christian Jacques I (Beau Serge), dice el semanario católico rival de Michel Nicoll en la "Hermandad de la Cruz", David tiene una larga ficha de crimen.

Participó en el asesinato de Ben Barka, un marroquí recibiendo 150.000 dólares. Gral. Ouhis ministro del rey Hassan, retemente fallido.

Tuvo activa participación en una organización terrorista argentina, de la que recibió mil dólares. Dio muerte en París a un jefe que iba a detenerlo y perseguido por la "relé" como demente, fue apresado y luego terminado en un manicomio de la capital. Casa. Ligado a Michel Nicoll, Claude Pastau y Francois Antoine Gouard, el "Bello Sergio" comandaba directamente una cr...

(Continúa en la página)

## SE NEGÓ A DECLARAR EL EX CONSUL SA NETT

RIO DE JANEIRO, 23 (AN)

El ex consul brasileño e ciudad uruguaya fronteira Chuy, José Antonio de Sá Netto, implicado en el resaca de la "conexión latinoamericana" de la mafia y unido e recientemente descubierta, a Brasil, después ayer a responder las preguntas del juez de la causa, alegando "falta de conciencia" para hacerlo.

El ex consul, fue torturado por la CIA, golpeado y su familia amenazada. El ex consul respalda a dos proyectos: por haber facilitado la entrada ilegal la permanencia ilegítima en Brasil de v mafiosos, entre ellos el "capo mafia" e organización en Brasil, Tommaso Este (apodado a Italia) y de su hijo Doné (entregado días pasados a los Estados Unidos), y otro por introducir en los Estados de 50 kilos de heroína escondida en un automóvil.

HIVAN #1



Christian Jacques David o Édouard Davoine (a) "El  
Bello Sergio", cuando fue detenido en Nueva York. Ha-  
sta el momento la pieza más grande en el submundo del  
tráfico de drogas.



Las mujeres encasilladas por la mafia. Una de ellas es  
collera es pieza fundamental (Helena Ferrera); las  
otras dos son las hermanas Nadir Feroze y María Cri-  
stina Guimaraes.

## Chuy era Centro de Distribución

(Continuación de la pág. 1)  
zona de fuerte comercio entre los que están  
próximos — se buscaban por la policía de varios  
países — Christian Bernard Javel y Robert  
Bourbonnais.

Este hombre — Christian Jacques David —  
era el "lien de unión" existente en la ciudad  
de Chuy y se veía junto al ex embajador de Su  
Netta.

Clave: "Centro de Distribución"

Esta comprobación — y así lo afirma "Man-  
cheit" — que Chuy era el lugar de reunión y  
centro de distribución de estupefacientes.  
Lugar de reunión más de un millón u otro la  
misma hipótesis tenía su conexión con las ciu-  
dades fronterizas y por supuesto, con cuales  
representaba en el lugar los intereses de la  
"Hermandad Corsa", es decir el cápsul de SA

Netta Lima. El ex diplomático es considerado  
una de las piezas fundamentales dentro  
tráfico de narcóticos en la zona sur del  
continente americano, abusando de sus in-  
fluencia. De acuerdo al informe del semá-  
foro, las conexiones de la "Hermandad  
SA" se hacían también en Chile, donde se  
había de vino y con la "colaboración" de  
jerarca policial, Carlos Jiménez, la droga  
era "mundo".

La concentración en Chuy, localidad al  
pertenencia internacional pero relativa  
cercano a Punta del Este, con campo de  
ción y puerto, es fácilmente destacable.  
Investigadores brasileños así como diversos  
representantes de Interpol han estado en él  
y de sus conclusiones surge con evidencia  
Chuy fue, en su momento, el centro de  
distribución de drogas para el continente.

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Forwarded herewith is a copy of an article which appeared in the 11 November issue of Le Nouvel Observateur on or more accurately stated against the Service d'Action Civique (SAC). The article links many criminals to the SAC and the SAC to the UDR - which accounts for the nervousness of the UDR leadership whenever someone like DAVID is linked to heroin traffic. While nothing in the article is new or even necessarily true and [REDACTED] it is typical of the kind of material which [REDACTED] it would like to see as little of as possible, especially in the next few months.

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Attachment: H/W  
Magazine Article

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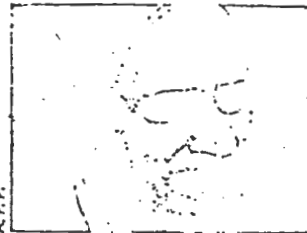
17 November 1972

(175)

# Les truands au service



SERVICE D'ACTION CIVIQUE

CHARLES LASCORZ  
Un peu trop loinANDRÉ LANVIN  
Un club pour...

Christian David, dit « le beau Serge », était filé depuis une semaine par les services brésiliens de contre-antiterrorisme lorsqu'il a été arrêté le 21 octobre, dans sa chambre d'un hôtel de l'Auberge de Santana, entre Salvador de Bahia et Vitoria da Conquista. Dans le fichier d'une agence de location de voitures de Salvador de Bahia, les policiers brésiliens avaient relevé sa trace : « le beau Serge » avait une Chevrolet et roulait vers le sud... Dans ses bagages, Christian David transportait un pistolet Browning de 9 mm, un fusil à silencieux, un Smith et Wesson à court, trois cartouches paralytantes, quatre-trois cartouches de 9 mm, vingt-cinq cartouches de 7.65 et cinq balles de calibre 38. Il y avait aussi, dans son attelage, un passeport uruguayen au nom de Bernard Davrieux, diplomate, portant sa photo.

## Plus rien à perdre

Après l'arrestation, digne d'une « série », il a mis fin à la longue « cavale » de ce étrange truand. Le 2 février 1966, à l'âge de près de sept ans, le commissaire Maurice Galibert, chef du groupe de répression du banditisme de la première brigade, pénètre, vers cinq heures du soir, dans un bar de la rue d'Armaillé, à Paris, le « le Saint-Clair ». Il espère rencontrer sur l'un des habitués du bar, un certain Ny, recherché pour sa participation au meurtre de l'année précédente, de l'ancien ministre Barka. Le Ny n'est pas au bar, mais, en vérifiant l'identité des clients, le commissaire découvre un nom connu : celui du « beau Serge », recherché pour des vols de voitures et des cambriolages, fiché comme « extrêmement dangereux ». « Suivez-nous », ordonnent les policiers. David fait quelques pas et dit : « Je peux au moins prendre un imperméable ? » Les policiers hésitent. Christian David exhibe alors une carte d'identité. On l'autorise à prendre son imperméable, accroché à un portemanteau. Dans la poche de l'imperméable, il y a un pistolet. David sort son arme et tire. Le commissaire Galibert est tué, deux inspecteurs sont blessés. Le beau Serge s'en-

fuit. Les connaisseurs, c'est le réseau de contacts qui l'a alors pris en charge, l'a fait passer en Italie, puis en Afrique et en Argentine du Sud, où il a travaillé avec Ricardo, patron de la filière sud-américaine de l'héroïne et ancien associé de l'ancien ministre. Enfin, le chef de la Gestapo fran-

çaise. L'antenne parisienne du Bureau américain des Narcotiques connaissait depuis des mois la présence de Christian David dans l'entourage de Ricard, mais, malgré leur souci de venger l'un des leurs, les policiers français ne semblaient plus s'intéresser beaucoup à ce personnage encombrant.

Christian David, en effet, est bien placé pour connaître les liens qui existent entre le S.A.C., le « milieu » et certaines filières internationales de trafic de l'héroïne ou des armes. Et, aujourd'hui, beaucoup de gens à Paris, à Lyon, à Grenoble, à Bordeaux, à Nice, à Marseille — et pas seulement de minables petits truands qui arrondissent leurs fins de mois en faisant le coup de poing pour un député U.D.R. —, beaucoup de gens tremblent, donc, à la pensée que le « beau Serge », pris au piège, pourrait révéler un peu trop de noms aux policiers américains du Bureau des Narcotiques qui ont demandé son extradition au gouvernement brésilien. « Il a tué un flic, dit-on, il n'a plus rien à perdre. »

Les truands qui sont allés un peu trop loin dans la politique, et les politiciens qui vont un peu trop bas dans le « milieu » ne sont pas rassurés. Le déroulement normal de leurs activités réclame de la discrétion. Que des informations commencent à filtrer et c'est l'inquiétude, voire l'affolement : on brûle ou on photocopie des archives compromettantes, on règle des comptes, au petit matin, à coups de revolver ou de mitraillette.

## Les tueurs du S.A.C.

Les exemples, ces dernières années, n'ont pas manqué. Mai 1967 : trois membres du S.A.C. sont écornés pour une tentative de meurtre commise devant le « Don Camilo », rue des Saints-Pères, rendez-vous des barbouzes. Juin 1968 : un cheminot et un chauffeur de taxi sont blessés par

Rythmé à coups  
de pistolet, le ballet noir  
« pourris » et des voyous

balles devant les locaux de la S.N.C.F. Clichy-Levallois. Deux membres du S.A.C. présents sur les lieux, sont condamnés pour port d'arme ; ils étaient « montés » à Marseille, à la demande de Charles Lascorz, alors vice-président du S.A.C., aujourd'hui député et président de l'Assemblée parlementaire Présence et Action du Gauchisme. Quelques jours plus tard, un habitant de La Rochelle reçoit une balle perdue : un commando du S.A.C. est venu aider le gaulliste de gauche-Filippe Dechartre, qui se présente aux élections législatives.

Le 29 juin, un colleur d'affiches, 18 ans, militant du P.C., Marc Lanvin, tué par balles près d'Arras. Les coups de feu ont été tirés par un groupe d'hommes du S.A.C. Avril 1969 : un soldat de base militaire d'Istres voit des armes et les remet à des responsables locaux du S.A.C. : ils sont condamnés à la prison avec sursis. Mai : près d'Arles, en Provence, la gouvernante d'un vieux tclain est assassinée. Sauveur Padoux, responsable du S.A.C., est arrêté. Trois des inculpés sont membres du S.A.C. Drancy, Daniel Fribourg, militant communiste, est poignardé par un membre du S.A.C. A. Nice, un barman tire sur un voisin et la manqué. Il se constitue prisonnier deux jours après l'élection présidentielle. Il appartient au S.A.C. A. Muré, dans l'Isère, un militant du S.A.C. ancien légionnaire, tire sur un groupe de partisans du « non » au référendum. Un joueur de rugby de l'équipe locale est blessé. Janvier 1970 : arrestation d'un bande de gangsters. Sept ont la carte du S.A.C. Les recelleurs appartiennent au S.A.C. Août 1970 : un agent d'assurances nigéris est arrêté pour trafic de drogue : « On m'avait dit, déclare-t-il aux policiers, que je transportais des documents du S.A.C. à mettre en lieu sûr... » La liste est interminable.

# Le pouvoir



JEAN TRAMINI  
Sur du milieu



CHRISTIAN DAVID  
Des noms à révéler



GEORGES BOUCHESEICHE  
De la Gestapo



Jo A  
Non-lieux et enlèvements



MÉNÉ GUÉRINI  
Du mauvais côté

Le S.A.C. ? C'est aux années 1960, à l'époque sanglante de la lutte anti-F.L.N., anti-O.A.S., qu'il faut remonter pour trouver l'origine du Service d'Action civique. Bien sûr, il existe déjà un embryon d'organisation, qui s'est constitué à la naissance du R.P.F. autour de quelques réseaux des réseaux et des services de renseignement gaullistes. Le patron des services de sécurité et de renseignement du R.P.F. est un baroudeur infatigable : Roger Barberot.

## Le bouclier tricolore

À l'époque troublée de la fin de la guerre d'Algérie, la police et les services de renseignement traditionnels ne suffisent pas à remplir toutes les tâches. Pour des raisons compromettantes, on recrute donc des volontaires ; on recrute si vite qu'on ne peut pas le temps de vérifier les casiers judiciaires. Et puis ce n'est pas chez les policiers que l'on peut trouver des hommes qui savent manier un Beretta ou un revolver. Qu'importe, alors, si on recrute des hommes chargés de défendre l'honneur du Général, de combattre l'O.A.S., les anciens membres de la « carlinienne », la sinistre Gestapo française de la rue Lauriston. (C'est le cas de Georges Boucheseiche, dit le « gros Jo ».) Qu'importe s'ils sont proxénètes, tueurs, « braqueurs » de banques. L'essentiel est qu'ils soient efficaces.

« Ils » obéissent. Au début du moins. Certains de ces « mercenaires » se sont d'ailleurs engagés par conviction politique et font leur travail avec discrétion et efficacité. Mais les choses vont s'envenimer vite. Et les filous, qui ne tardent pas à prendre le pas sur les fidèles, s'aperçoivent bientôt que la condition de mercenaire, avec les « couvertures » politiques et l'absence d'implication, n'est pas sans avantages.

Sur Paul Comiti, gorille du général de Gaulle et organisateur de ces réseaux parallèles, commencent à pleuvoir les coups de téléphone des commissaires de police. L'histoire est toujours la même. Au bout du fil le policier dit : « Je viens d'arrêter un type pour hold-up, il m'a présenté une carte tricolore en me demandant de vous téléphoner. »

Le cas se produit si souvent que certains policiers se fâchent. En 1967, à Grenoble, un meeting est organisé pendant la campagne électorale : il oppose Pierre Mendès France à Georges Pompidou, alors Premier ministre. Le service d'ordre est assuré par des costauds qui portent une croix de Lorraine à la boutonnière. Des incidents éclatent. L'un des costauds se baisse et perd son pistolet sous les yeux horrifiés d'un ecclésiastique. Écœuré, un policier confie à un journaliste : « Je n'ai jamais vu ça. Parmi les types qui sont là, il y a plusieurs interdits de séjour connus... » L'homme qui conduit, ce soir-là, la voiture de Georges Pompidou est un proxénète notoire, patron du bar « le Gobelet » : Mathieu Mattei, parent d'Alexandre Sanguinetti. Il sera assassiné un an plus tard devant la porte de sa villa.

Tout cela fait du bruit, trop de bruit. Les épurations commencent, puis se succèdent. À chacune, quelques milliers de « militants » sont radiés, les « cartes » sont changées. À la fin des années 1960, barrée de bleu et rouge, succède une nouvelle carte, frappée d'une croix de Lorraine tricolore inscrite dans un losange. Puis, il y a deux ans, la carte actuelle, sobre et moderne, en matière plastique, type et format « carte bleue ». « Il y a eu beaucoup de démissions au moment du départ du Général, dit un ancien membre, beaucoup aussi au moment de sa mort. Et, maintenant que tous les gaullistes sont partis, il ne reste plus que les crapules. »

Plusieurs affaires récentes prouvent qu'il

n'est pas impossible d'être à la fois et l'autre. Celle de l'E.T.E.C. (Société d'Etudes économiques, techniques commerciales), par exemple, créée en 1960 par un exclu du S.A.C., Charles Las Ancien barman, videur, gérant ou propriétaire d'hôtels de passes, Charles Lascorz a été libéré pendant un temps pour l'Algérie ; ça n'a pas empêché Lascorz de gagner beaucoup d'argent, mais, séduit par le salaire qu'on lui offre, il se retrouve bientôt parmi les bouzes, passe au S.A.C. qui vient de perdre et devient délégué général pour le Sud-Ouest. Exclu, il décide de mieux profiter ses fréquentations politiques et « hommes de main » en créant une société de chantage et d'extorsion de fonds. Les autres fondateurs : Max Florent, René Panigel et Raymond Courbet. Pendant quelques mois, les choses se passent bien. Les cogneurs menacent et « clients » paient. Lascorz est riche. Mais les Renseignements généraux s'inquiètent. Des micros sont installés en secret dans les locaux. D'un garage voisin, un teneur de compte des R.G. écoute les conversations. Sans doute juge-t-on en haut lieu que Lascorz va trop loin, car, le 10 décembre 1971, deux inspecteurs se présentent dans les locaux de l'E.T.E.C. et arrêtent tous les collaborateurs présents. La police part avec leur carte du S.A.C..

## Les « imprudents »

Le 5 avril 1971, un trafiquant, R. Delouette, 48 ans, est arrêté à New Jersey, son minibus Volkswagen contient 43.778 kg d'héroïne pure. Il est interrogé, il avoue aux policiers américains : « J'appartiens au S.D.E.C.E. et j'ai travaillé sur les ordres de mon supérieur, le colonel « Fournier ». Ouragan sur la « piste » le siège parisien du S.D.E.C.E., boulic Mortier. Delouette, en effet, a travaillé pour le S.D.E.C.E.



Autre exemple : l'affaire Labay. Le 27 octobre 1971, à Marly-le-Roi, un homme est arrêté par la brigade des stupéfiants. Son nom : André Labay. Il y a dans sa valise cent six kilos d'héroïne pure. Il est parti à partir pour les Etats-Unis, où il a déjà importé, en quatre voyages, plus de cinq cents kilos de drogue. En juin 1966, André Labay a été inculpé dans une affaire d'escroquerie : le rachat fictif d'un hôtel parisien à l'un de ses amis collaborateur du S.D.E.C.E., Michel Leroy, pour acheter un « club d'hommes d'affaires ».

Il est en réalité le centre de recrutement pour les « affreux » du Katanga. En 1967, André Labay est fondé de pouvoir d'une société belge d'assurances, au sein de la famille : la Belfori. Parmi les administrateurs : André Rives-Henrys, inculpé depuis de complicité d'escroquerie dans l'affaire de la Garantie foncière. En janvier 1968, la Belfori a déposé son bilan : cinquante-cinq millions de déficit. André Labay était considéré comme un « passeur » important de la filière française. Il est devenu honorable correspondant du S.D.E.C.E. à Haïti, de 1969 à 1970.

Voilà pour les histoires d'hier. Celles d'aujourd'hui ne sont pas moins intéressantes. Le vendredi 27 octobre dernier, Constantin Tramini, dit Tintin, né en 1916 à Baccagnano (Corse), est assassiné à Paris. Il était inscrit au fichier du banditisme depuis 1950. Constantin Tramini était une sorte de juge du « milieu ». C'est lui, en particulier, qui était chargé de surveiller le versement par le clan Guérini de l'impôt perçu par le « milieu ». Après la mort d'Antoine Guérini et l'emprisonnement de « Mémé », les caïds du milieu marseillais se sont interrogés. L'héritage des Guérini était colossal. Racket, banditisme, drogue : des centaines de millions de francs par mois. Mais les Guérini étaient plutôt socialistes que gauchistes : à la Libération, « Mémé » a appuyé son appui aux milices socialistes et, dans les années 1950, alors que la bande pour l'hôtel de ville faisait rage, il a donné quelques coups de main à Louis Rossi, chef du service d'ordre de l'F.I.O. locale. Les Guérini restaient à l'écart des opérations du S.A.C.

### Les incitations tricolores

« Ce sont des choses qui ne s'oublient pas. Les caïds du « milieu » décident donc que le clan Guérini devra payer un impôt sur ses bénéfices. Une sorte de racket au noir. C'est Tramini qui est chargé par les patrons parisiens — et discrets — de surveiller les paiements. De Marseille à Lyon, de Romans à Grenoble, ses hommes ont régné l'ordre. Tant pis pour les imbeciles. Mathieu Mattei, par exemple, le patron grenoblois qui voulait abandonner le S.A.C. et faire de la politique comme le grand. Il a été abattu, et son amie, Genevieve Bonnet, arrêtée quelques mois plus tard avec quarante kilos d'héroïne dans sa voiture.

Autres imprudents : André Carle et son frère Aimé, patrons d'un hôtel de Romans, et le Touvard » (Drôme), qui, après la mort d'Antoine Guérini et l'emprisonne-

ment de « Mémé », voulaient s'affranchir du racket. Un premier avertissement en forme de rafale de mitraillette avait détruit les vitres de leur hôtel. Il n'y a pas eu de deuxième avertissement. En avril, le père et le fils ont été abattus à la mitraillette, sur un chantier, par des tueurs qui avaient pris la place des maçons. André et Aimé Carle étaient les responsables locaux du S.A.C. mais ils avaient désobéi.

Les liquidations de ce genre sont d'autant plus faciles qu'il est aisé de remplacer les patrons du S.A.C. A Grenoble, Mattei mort, ses lieutenants, Spadini, patron du « Son des guitares », et N... ont pris la tête du S.A.C. local. Parmi les habitués du « Son des Guitares » : Gavin Coppelani et Louis Andreucci, dont il est beaucoup question dans l'affaire du

« 5-7 ». On dit que leur véritable serait « Monsieur Jean », patron night-club lyonnais, un personnage riche et puissant qui aurait de très relations. On sait aussi que l'un des du S.A.C. régional est le député Henri Guillemin, qui a travaillé au pour le S.D.E.C.E. et dans les Foccart.

A Lyon, il n'est pas facile de trouver. Depuis l'éclatement de l'un des bordels, c'est, plus que jamais, du silence. On le comprend car, lorsqu'on cherche un peu, on apprend que le club de Neuville-sur-Ain, où l'on a commencé — le « Fetish Club » — été l'une des caches de Christian dans sa cavale à travers la France le meurtre du commissaire Galibet

## M. Paquet et le « 5-7 »

*Nous avons reçu de M. Aimé Paquet, député de l'Isère, une lettre qu'il nous demande de publier « conformément à la loi ». En voici les principaux extraits.*

« Aussitôt après le drame du « 5-7 » de Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, ne trouvant aucune explication technique à l'accident, j'ai cru, avec d'autres, à l'attentat. En février 1972, j'ai eu, par une personne de Grenoble, connaissant bien, par ses activités, le « milieu », des informations qui semblaient l'étayer sérieusement. Mon devoir était de transmettre ces informations au ministre de l'Intérieur, en accord d'ailleurs avec mon informateur, et je dirai même sur sa demande. Je l'ai fait le 28 février 1972.

M. Marcellin envoya immédiatement à Grenoble des inspecteurs de la brigade centrale du banditisme, dite brigade anti-gang. Le procureur de la République et le juge d'instruction, M. Jobert, furent régulièrement informés et les conclusions de l'enquête leur furent remises. Ces conclusions étaient négatives. La thèse de l'accident demeurait donc la seule crédible. C'était début mars 1972.

Mais voici qu'après huit mois certaines publications, certaines personnalités politiques ou non tentent de nouveau d'accréditer la thèse de l'attentat. Si le respect des cent quarante-six morts du « 5-7 » et de leurs familles exige la recherche de la vérité, il interdit la recherche du sensationnel et l'opération politique.

C'est pourquoi, en réponse aux questions qui me sont posées et aux déclarations qui sont faites ici et là, je tiens à

mon tour à poser des questions et à présenter des observations.

1° On diffuse la note, soi-disant secrète datant du 28 février 1972, dans laquelle je demandais à M. Marcellin de faire ; céder à une enquête... Puisqu'elle était crête, comment s'est-on pu se la procurer ? Qui l'a remise à ceux qui en usent aujourd'hui ?

2° Mieux ! Le 24 octobre, maître Ju Carnet, du barreau de Paris, avocat de familles, s'insurgeait contre des déclarations que je viendrais de faire ; m'accusant d'intentions que je n'ai pu Je m'en suis expliqué longuement. Il inutile d'y revenir. Mais il n'a pas dit mot contre ceux qui, depuis quinze jours tentent par tous les moyens, à ces ; politiques, de faire resurgir la thèse de l'attentat et de l'accréditer. Pourquoi ?

3° On fait état d'une entrevue que j'aurais eue avec un juge d'instruction m'aurait, contre toute règle, sa connaissance du dossier. Or cette entrevue a bien eu lieu, mais avec M. Viosat qui n'était plus juge d'instruction, le dossier étant depuis plusieurs mois déjà de les mains de M. Jobert, nouveau juge d'instruction de Lyon. M. Viosat, au cours de cet entretien, s'est contenté de m'exposer la thèse de l'accident par les résultats des expériences faites en laboratoire au C.E.N.G.

Chacun sait, ou devrait savoir, que seul, que le vrai coupable du drame, la complexité incroyable des réglementations et des procédures en vigueur. C'est ainsi que des centaines et des centaines de salles ont été fermées à travers France au lendemain du drame du « 5-7 » parce que non conformes aux normes en vigueur. Le devoir de tout responsable politique ou autre est de tout faire pour que les clarifications, les simplifications nécessaires soient apportées, afin que de tels drames ne puissent plus se reproduire.

A P

*[M. Paquet s'est fait une opinion, qui est tout à fait son droit. Mais les explications qu'il a reçues et qui le satisfait n'ont pas convaincu de nombreux parents des victimes du « 5-7 » qui continuent, eux, à se poser des questions. Nous l'avons écrit, ce qui est en notre droit. Il n'y a là ni recherche du sensationnel ni opération politique.]*



AIMÉ PAQUET

Jeon Ker-Tenn

and aussi que Constantin Trimini ven-  
 saient à Neuville sur-Ain, et que  
 sa Mercedes blanche ne passait pas  
 dans le parking du night-club,  
 ambassadeur Javilly ne devait pas  
 ter.

revanche, Pasquini et Tomasini  
 ont, sans doute, quel genre de  
 était le « Rendez-vous des chas-  
 lorsqu'ils laissent distribuer, au  
 d'un congrès U.D.R. qui se tenait  
 et des invitations à s'y rendre, barrées  
 encore. Pourtant, tout Nice savait que  
 propriétaire de l'endroit était un café  
 milieu », Angelin Bianchini, qui a été  
 peu après par la brigade anti-

tu il y a les grosses affaires. L'en-  
 en Allemagne du dirigeant de  
 S. Antoine Argeud, ramené à Pa-  
 dans une camionnette. Et celui  
 Ben Barka, devant le drugstore  
 de la main-des-Prés à Paris, le 29 oc-  
 1965. Derrière ces deux affaires,  
 d'un homme, Jo Attia, Joseph-Vic-  
 timal Attia, dit « Jo », dit « le  
 dit « le Boxeur », dit « le roi  
 ... est mort en juillet dernier.  
 était engagé en 1940 dans les corps-  
 Puis il monta des « coups » contre  
 laboratoires et l'occupant. Ce qui lui  
 être arrêté, en mars 1943, et en-  
 Mauthausen.

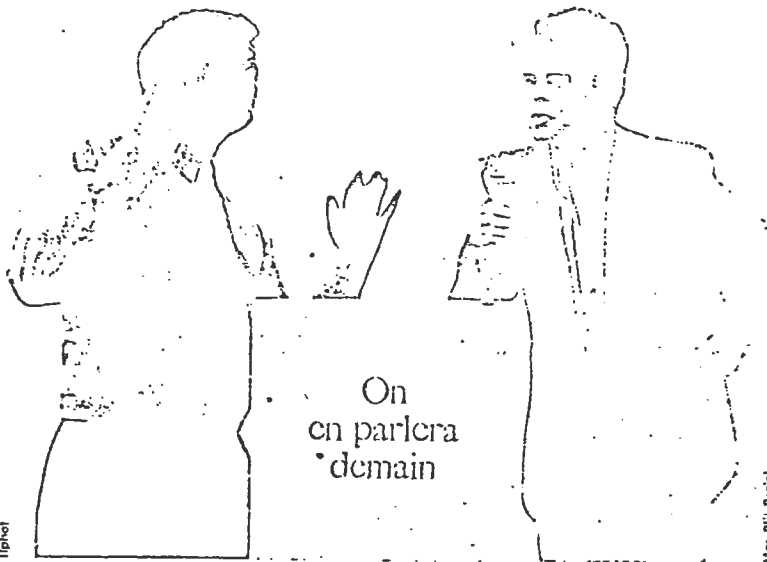
### Les protecteurs de Jo

sa conduite est exceptionnelle-  
 courageuse. Elle lui vaudra, long-  
 après, des interventions chaleureuses  
 judiciaires, lorsqu'il se retrouvera  
 les tribunaux — et aussi des offres  
 ». En 1955, un colonel du  
 M.E., qu'il a sauvé à Mauthausen,  
 ose de travailler pour les services  
 français. L'affaire rate à moitié.  
 militaire est au point. Et l'offre qui  
 se à Jo Attia vaut aussi pour ses  
 Georges Bouchescic (ancien, lui,  
 restapo), Julien Le Ny, Jean Palisse  
 Dabail.

le premier qui organisera l'enlè-  
 d'Argoud. C'est la bande au  
 amis Attia est en prison) qui  
 à l'enlèvement de Ben Barka.  
 doire de Mehdi Ben Barka se  
 dans la maison de Bouchescic.  
 suite, la bande se disperse :  
 gagne le Maroc, où il de-  
 vient le baron de bordels, et dirige l'un  
 grands bars de Casablanca. Il  
 en a été tué à Tanger, il y a  
 plus de six mois.

pour sa part, a participé per-  
 ment à plusieurs campagnes élec-  
 de Philippe Dechartre à La Ro-  
 ou ses camarades de déportation  
 offrent un bar. C'est l'un de ses  
 qui a blessé, en juin 1968, une  
 de La Rochelle, Mme Quennec,  
 d'une « expédition » électorale.  
 faire Ben Barka à une bagarre  
 et la bouche est bouclée. Des po-  
 litielles et des intérêts convergents  
 en plus de dix ans, des liens si  
 et si forts, entre les hommes du  
 et les hommes du pouvoir, que  
 et, aujourd'hui, se demander les-  
 ces politiciens ou des truands, doi-  
 vent aux autres.

RENE BACKMANN



GÉRARD NICOUD ET JEAN HOURMANT

On  
 en parlera  
 demain

Reste à savoir si le gouverna-  
 ment fera le nécessaire pour ne  
 pas se déjuger et faciliter l'obten-  
 tion des concours bancaires (Cry-  
 dit agricole, etc.) susceptibles d'  
 faire prévaloir la « solution fran-  
 çaise » souhaitée par une grande  
 partie du personnel et des cadres.

### Nicoud - Hourmant : le vrai débat

□ Gérard Nicoud, leader du C.I.D.  
 Unali, et Jean Hourmant, s.c.a-  
 sionniste breton de ce mouvement  
 vont régler leur différend à Brest  
 le 16 novembre.

Le rendez-vous était attendu  
 « Il est facile, lâche et malhonnête  
 de m'attaquer lorsque je suis loin »,  
 a déclaré Nicoud : « J'offre donc  
 un débat loyal et honnête, au cours  
 duquel Hourmant pourra répu-  
 ter les accusations qu'il lance con-  
 moi ».

« Je suis prêt à reconstruire  
 coud », a répondu Jean Hourmant,  
 actuellement leader du C.D.C.A.  
 Bretagne.

Ce qui oppose aujourd'hui les  
 deux leaders est grave. Pour Jean  
 Hourmant, Nicoud refuse de poser  
 politiquement les problèmes. Lui,  
 au contraire, qui ne veut pas être  
 catalogué comme un défenseur  
 aveugle du petit commerce, a cher-  
 ché à trouver le contact avec les  
 grands partis de gauche, le P.C. et  
 le P.S. « Ils n'ont pas voulu de  
 nous », commente-t-il, amer. Ce  
 qui ne l'empêchera sans doute pas  
 de se présenter aux législatives de  
 mars prochain.

L'empoignade avec Nicoud por-  
 tera-t-elle sur le fond ? L'extraor-  
 dinaire tribu populaire qu'est le  
 leader du mouvement de la Tour-  
 du-Pin, l'homme des manifestations  
 « dures », anti-flics, anti-percep-  
 tionnaires.

### 3 % qui compteront

□ Dans la 2<sup>e</sup> circonscription de  
 Haute-Garonne (Toulouse très  
 exactement), déjà célèbre pour  
 l'affrontement triangulaire qui op-  
 posera en mars prochain Alexan-  
 dre Sanguinetti (U.D.R.), René Pi-  
 quet (P.C.) et Alain Savary (P.S.),  
 tous trois « parachutés », une sur-  
 prise : un candidat toulousain :  
 Daniel Bensaid. Aujourd'hui mem-  
 bre du bureau politique de la Li-  
 gue communiste, il fut le compa-  
 gnon de Daniel Cohn-Bendit au  
 Mouvement du 22 mars. Score pré-  
 vu : 3 % au moins. De quoi  
 compter au second tour pour « le  
 candidat de la gauche le mieux  
 placé ».

### La guerre des biscuits

□ Lu-Brun, deuxième firme fran-  
 çaise de biscuiterie à n'être pas en-  
 tre les mains de capitaux étran-  
 gers, va-t-elle passer sous le  
 contrôle du groupe britannique  
 United Biscuits ?

Par l'intermédiaire de la banque  
 Malet-Neuflize-Schlumberger, Uni-  
 ted Biscuits aurait déjà acquis une  
 forte participation dans l'affaire,  
 obtenu l'éviction de son P.D.G.,  
 M. Forgeot (opposé à l'opération),  
 et régnerait déjà sur la gestion par  
 directeur interposé !

Cependant, l'acquisition d'une  
 telle affaire par des groupes étran-  
 gers nécessite une autorisation of-  
 ficieuse du gouvernement français.  
 A l'Élysée, à Matignon, rue de Ri-  
 voli, on se déclare opposé à un  
 tel dévouement. Il en va de même  
 chez Jacques Chirac, ministre de  
 tutelle de la branche profession-  
 nelle intéressée.

## Dead on Long Island: Paul Jorgensen

On the morning of March 4, 1972, Paul Jorgensen came home from his work as a restaurant help-around 5 P.M. He told his mother he was going to take a shower before dinner. It was quite usual for him to do so. At 8:30 P.M., he was still in the bathroom.

Mrs. Jorgensen opened the bathroom door and found her 35-year-old son sprawled on the floor. When she called the Nassau medical examiner, Jorgensen was lying unresponsive on the bathroom floor. An eyewasher syringe in his right hand, the shower and the bathroom sink faucets were running.

Mrs. Jorgensen decided not to move her son. She thought she would—in a phrase quoted by her mother-in-law—“pick up the pieces.” But at 7:30, Mrs. Jorgensen called a friend of her son, Dennis Murphy. Murphy came to the Jorgensen's home immediately. The unknown Jorgensen was still not moved, however, medical examiner's report stated: “The mother was unable to leave him where he was rather than call for help.”

For hours, Mrs. Jorgensen checked her son's pulse every five or 10 minutes, the report stated. At 2:30 A.M., when her son's skin was now cold, Mrs. Jorgensen called her married son. Police arrived shortly afterward—and

at 4 A.M., Paul Jorgensen was pronounced dead.

Cause of death was listed as acute narcotism—with traces of morphine and quinine found in the body. On the sink in the bathroom, where he died, police had found a carbon-coated spoon, some burned matches, and a small metal container with two foil packets. Each was filled with white powder.

The medical examiner's report also noted that Jorgensen had been arrested on a drug charge in 1970. “He had presumably not been using drugs since,” the report stated. Thus, Mrs. Jorgensen had apparently assumed her son was either “sick or intoxicated,” the medical examiner's narrative concludes. The white powder was not identified.

Mrs. Jorgensen said she thought that Paul might have gotten involved with drugs on a trip to New Orleans in February, 1972. He and four friends went to the Mardi Gras, she said. After his return to Long Island, she said, “he began to act differently . . . a bit vague at times.” He was a clean-cut youngster, his mother said, with regular habits. In 1968, while in high school in Oceanside, he was selected as the outstanding lineman on the football team, she said. His death, she said, came as a great shock.

—Tony Schaeffer and David Behrens

### Continued from Preceding Page

... In June, he was arrested with four ... officers in Paris for openly distribut- ... leaflets. He was tried before a military ... on July 11, 1961, and acquitted. But he was ... sent to an internment camp for OAS ... Within three days he had penetrated the ...

... made outside contact with a Col. Four- ... technical director of SDECE. He said that ... important information. The colonel called ... Faouart—then and now secretary for commu- ... and African affairs and de Gaulle's director of ... terror against the OAS. Faouart in turn ... Sanguinetti, the top aide to Interior ... Roper Frey. Sanguinetti was the operating ... of the national police under Frey and liaison ... SDECE.

... Faouart, Foccart and Sanguinetti arranged to ... Mertz out of the internment camp on the ... of July 14 in a way that would not arouse suspi- ... Mertz then gave Faouard and Foccart the bare ... of what he had learned: The OAS planned to ... up de Gaulle's car at Pont-Sur-Seine, a point it ... nearly every day. After a short period, Mertz ... put back into the internment camp to get more ... information. He did. The OAS plotters were allowed ... plant the bombs on the roadway. And de Gaulle's ... with him in it, passed by in such a way that ... he went off harmlessly. France, which was sharply ... died over the Free Algeria question, was shocked ... the attempt on de Gaulle's life. The nation rallied ... him. The plotters were arrested.

... Faouard testified on Sept. 6, 1962, in Troyes at ... the secret trial of the OAS conspirators. He said that ... before the explosion he and Sanguinetti discussed ... that could be done for Mertz. He said that through ... Interior Minister Frey (head of the ... French police) paid all the expenses to move Mertz to ... Canada. Mertz took his family with him, retaining his ... affiliations, and spent the next month in ... Montreal and New York reactivating the American ... of the heroin syndicate.

... On Oct. 11, 1961 he was back in France and on ... 22, 1962 another Citroen with another 100 kilos ... heroin left France by boat. This time Mertz flew to ... New York to meet the boat when it arrived and pick ... his payment. As the business grew, other people ... hired to handle the shipping and to do the en- ... But Mertz or his assistant, Jacques Bousquet, ... always went to New York to collect.

... Mertz continued to make trips out of France to ... countries on occasional SDECE missions. In ... New York he and Bousquet operated a cover business ... contracting out orders to American companies for the ... rebuilding of car and truck engines for the French ... military services. Meanwhile, Mertz and his wife ... opened up bank accounts in New York and Geneva. ... of the profits from the business were personally ... in a numbered Geneva account by Mertz.

### Another partner:

At about this time the heroin syndicate charged Mertz \$60,000 in cash after the theft of a car with

100 kilos of heroin in it. The records of Mertz' Dis- count Bank, Geneva, account 40,327G, reflect that the \$60,000 assessment was transferred in three chunks early in 1965 from his account to the account of an unidentified Hersch Gross, supposedly a Ger- man national. Gross had numbered bank account 70- 273 at the Basel, Switzerland, branch of La Societe de Banque Suisse. Gross is still unidentified.

Late in 1965 in Columbus, Ga., agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics arrested a man named Her- man Conder, who had just received 195 pounds of heroin in a refrigerator shipped to him from France by a retired U.S. Army major who was a close friend of Mertz. The heroin was bound eventually for a Cosa Nostra organization in Miami, Fla.

The investigation quickly led to the arrests in the U.S. of Jean Nebbia, Louis Douheret and Nonce Luc- carotti, a nephew of Orsini who had escaped from a French jail and fled to the U.S. All were Cecchini-Orsini men on the American end of the Mertz ring. Nebbia drew \$20,000 for his defense from Mertz' New York bank account. Later they made statements im- plicating Cecchini and Mertz to varying degrees; they told about the car-heroin shipments. American author- ities forwarded the information to France.

Acting on the American information, French po-



Achille Cecchine

lice arrested Cecchini on May 5, 1966, at his flat rarely furnished villa in Quartier de la Roumaine Saulz. In his driveway and garage were three cars: an Alfa Romeo, an MG and a Mercedes. In a house, police found ammunition and three handguns: a Remington Colt 11.43-mm., a 9 mm. Smith and W son and a 5-mm. Parnell .m.

Cecchini was jailed to await trial. But on Feb. 1957, ten months later, he was quietly released per- mitting a trial for which no date was set. He resumed position as heroin supplier to the Mertz operation. The time, Cecchini, although a supporter of Social candidates in the city of Marseille, was a mem- ber of SAC and a substantial contributor to a number UDR national candidates.

Mertz was not arrested. But his right-hand m- Bousquet, was. Ten months later he, too, was releas- pending a trial for which no date was set. He turned to work for Mertz. They continued to ship heroin hidden in cars until 1968 at the rate of one a quarter of a ton a year. By the end of 1968, Mertz ring had shipped more than two tons of her- to the U.S. over an eight-year period. The street va- of that heroin, at 1973 prices, would be \$455,000.

But on June 24, 1968, after American author- ities had intercepted another courier for the ring, Frey police arrested Bousquet and five of his couri- Bousquet claimed that he headed the ring. M- remained free. Finally, nearly 18 months later, Frey police arrested Mertz on Nov. 24, 1963, and put i- in jail to await trial as the leader of the Bousq- group. He had six unregistered pistols in his hous-

At the time of his arrest, Mertz, who was a- possibly subsisting on an Army captain's salary, i- the following: a combination farm-hunting lodge 1,445 acres equipped with a number of buildings; a private plane landing-strip in Loire; a lux- apartment on Boulevard Suchet in Paris; two ap- artments in the City of Metz, a valuable tract of l- in Moselle, a villa in the Paris suburb of Les Yvel- a summer home in Corsica and his own private plane.

On June 26, 1973, Mertz was released from pending further developments in the case. A mc- later Bousquet and his co-defendants went on trial. were convicted for their part in the ring between 1- and 1968.

The release saved Mertz's Army pension.

If Mertz had been convicted before he submi- his retirement papers, he could have lost his pens- And if he had applied from jail before trial, he m- have met delays in getting approval. But once pension was granted, even later conviction would result in its forfeiture. He applied for the pension s- after his release. His eligibility would not begin i- 1974. On Dec. 7, 1970, the pension was granted—; ments to begin in 1974.

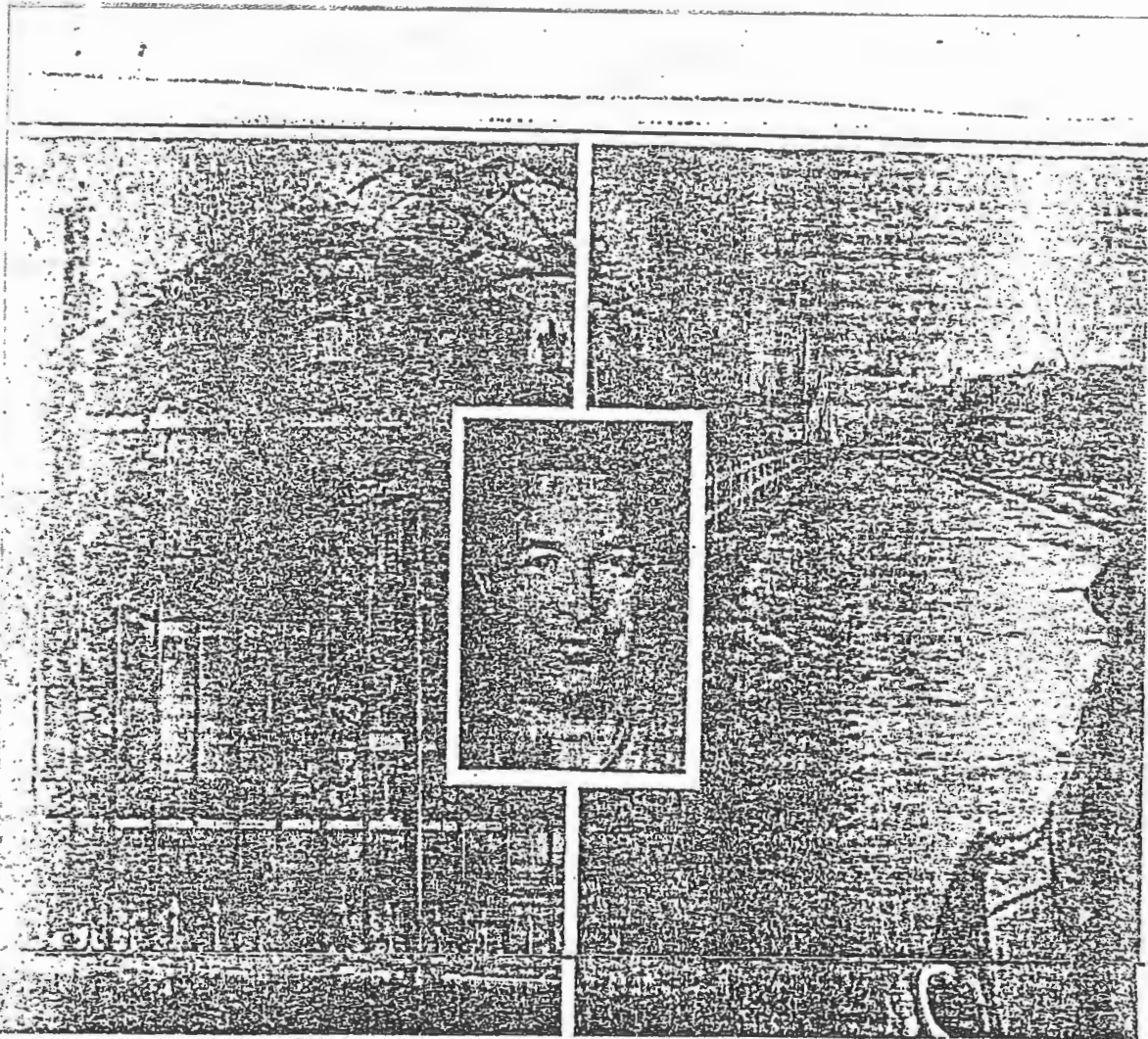
Then in April, 1971, Delouette was arrested. U.S. queried France: what was SDECE's involvement. On July 5, 1971, the government put Mertz and i- chini on trial. They were each convicted and sent- to five years in jail. Appeals were rejected and M- began his sentence in July, 1972.

When we arrived in Paris, one of our sources us that although Mertz was supposedly in jail, he recently been seen on the streets of Paris. We ca- the French Department of Justice for background where Mertz was imprisoned and the details of sentence. A department spokesman declined to us any information.

So we set out last October to track down M- through his last-known address, an apartment a Boulevard Suchet, in Paris' fashionable 16th ar- disservice. There was no name listed for Mertz or apartment register. But his name was written over top of one of the mailboxes in the lobby. Post- agents for a fictitious California resident who had money to Mertz when he died, we interviewed apartment concierge. She said that Mertz had s- the apartment but continued to use the box to re- mail.

She referred us to an address that she had Mertz. It was a villa in the Paris suburb of Les lines. The house turned out to be well maintained; closed. Neighbors said that someone came on month and picked up the mail, but that the f- family, which owned the house, had not lived for a year. In the mailbox were several stock-tr- notices addressed to Mertz' mother-in-law. His ner and father-in-law, Charles Martel, had di- 1966.

Finally, through the real estate agent for the levard Suchet apartment, we were able to make tact with Mrs. Mertz early in November. The said that she would have Mrs. Mertz call us. We time for the call, rented a room at the Paris i- and waited. Mrs. Mertz called. We told her a



center, owned several properties at the time of his arrest, including a villa in the suburb of Les Yvelines, left, and a hunting estate in Loiret that was

situated on 1,443 acres. The property also had several buildings on it as well as a private plane landing strip. In addition, he had a summer home in Corsica

a fictitious will and its terms—Mertz must be beautiful and a French citizen in good standing. The money (\$7,250) would go to a dog-eat-dog fight in Panama, Calif. She agreed to meet Paris a week later with identification of her husband. She said that she was living at the hunting

Nov. 16, we met Mrs. Mertz in a room at the hotel. She was tall, with horn-rimmed glasses, and wearing slacks, a car coat and a kerchief over her hair. She appeared to be in her late 40s.

She showed us some magazine stories dealing with her husband's exploits in the Resistance. We said that we needed to see him. In a low voice she replied: "It's not possible right now . . . I don't know how to say this, I'm so embarrassed . . . but my husband is in jail." We asked why he was in prison. She answered: "Well, he likes to collect guns; he shoots target practice quite often at the lodge. As an army officer he's entitled to one gun. But some neighbor must have complained. So the police came and arrested him. He had some souvenir guns that he had brought from Belgium without paying taxes. It was like a gift with us, getting them past customs."

Her English was excellent. She explained that she was a Canadian citizen and that she visited her mother in the Montreal suburb of Westmount every second week. And she said that if her husband qualified to inherit the money from the will, she wanted the money deposited in a designated Canadian bank account to avoid paying any French inheritance taxes. We asked her how long her husband had been in jail. She said: "For six months after he was arrested in November, 1968, to June, 1970). Then he was freed. I understood that was the end of it. No more. But in July [1972], there was some kind of mixup and the court couldn't find him at our other address. We were living out at the lodge and our lawyer had forgotten to tell the court. So he was put in jail again."

How long would he remain in jail? She counted on her fingers. "He's been in jail since this July," she

said. "And he gets out in February, 1973." "Yes, this February," Mertz, sentenced to five years, apparently would be serving only eight months in prison.

She said that he was being kept in an unspecified prison just outside of Paris. We asked if prison life was difficult. "Oh no," she said. "The food isn't bad, it isn't like other prisons. Everyone there, the guards at the jail like him. I can visit him as long as I want every week. And I can bring him newspapers and magazines and packages. They are really treating him very nicely there. I think they all think it's a shame that a person like him should have to be in prison."

We told Mrs. Mertz that we would have to meet with her again at the same place the following week. We told her that we wanted photos of Mertz and documents such as army discharge papers. And we told her that since he was in prison, we would need the names of people who would attest to his good citizenship.

Mrs. Mertz said that she would be able to provide the information we wanted. As to the names of people who would recommend his standing as a French citizen, she said: "That should be easy. My husband has many friends who have good positions with the government." Then she asked for our file on the will, so that she could show it to her husband. We handed it to her. Then she left.

For the next week we worried. The file had been carefully prepared. But it was fraudulent. Mertz might see through it. But Mrs. Mertz came back for the second meeting Nov. 24. She said that both she and her husband agreed that they needed the money more than any dog or cat hospital in California. She brought the information we had sought. And she brought the names of some people that she said would recommend her husband.

Among them were Col. Fourcaud, now retired, who was Mertz's former boss at SDECE and Pierre de Lotbiniere, chief of the Chamber of Commerce of Middle-Eastern Countries in Paris. We called them later. Mrs. de Lotbiniere

Mertz. Col. Fourcaud also said that he knew Mertz but added that he did not know us and said that he would prefer to discuss the whole matter in person and not over the telephone. We were unable to talk to the two others whose names she had given us.

Then we told Mrs. Mertz that we had learned the her husband was in jail not for possession of illegal weapons but for shipping heroin to the U.S. Ironically she lost her composure; a glass of mineral water almost slipped out of her hand. "No, no," she stammered. "Not this time, that was the last time." We asked her what she meant.

"Some time ago, maybe five years or more, M husband knew this man in the United States," Mrs. Mertz said. "At the time my husband had a business getting motels renovated in the United States and

—Continued on Next Page

## 12½ Tons of Heroin Gum Seized Near Iran Border

Tehran, Iran—Iranian security forces made the world's biggest haul of opium gum—12½ tons—which they found in an oil tanker truck on the Afghan border, police officials said yesterday.

U.S. narcotics officials in New York put the value of such a haul at \$284,000,000.

The Iranian police detained eight Iranians who were aboard the truck, which they said had been driven across the border from Afghanistan. Officials said they halted the truck at this city near the Afghan border, after receiving a tip. They said the eight Iranians detained had served no sentences.

Continued from Preceding Page

one and her husband were close friends of the ... them back here for French army trucks. ... man in the United States needed money to buy ... and he wanted to open a restaurant. So my ... sent money to the man's sister to give to the ... later the man said that that money was for the ... of narcotics." She identified the man in the ... Nebbia.

accepted this information, but told Mrs. ... as it would be necessary for us to meet her ... personally. We said we would go to the jail. ... replied: "That won't be necessary. He's getting ... and February sometime. Suppose I bring him ... to meet you on the first of March?" We agreed ... Mertz left after again stating that she and ... husband would want the money deposited in ... after the meeting.

we asked Paul Knight, head of the U.S. ... of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in Europe ... official, for more information on Mertz. ... he replied, "I never heard of him." We got ... response from a spokesman for the French ... police in Paris.

Ceccini never went to jail, although he ... sentenced to five years. He missed his trial after ... a hospital now, getting statements from two ... doctors that he was too ill to be moved. ... a court-appointed doctor agreed and Ceccini ... released from ...

since then he has been seen at his ... club and at two other Marseilles ... owned by his mistress. And he was recently ... while at a bar in Marseilles, talking to her ... Dominic Venturi and his aide, Bartholomew ...

ND's Knight to ask him about Ceccini. ... behind a period desk in his private Paris ... cleaning his gun. For the occasion he had ... his full-length leather coat.

only got a minute. I have to pose for some ... he explained. "What do you want?" ... about Achille Ceccini," he explained. ... Ceccini ... Ceccini ... "Oh, yes, ... about 40 years old, an old man down in Marseilles. But I guess he's still doing something." Ceccini: 51.

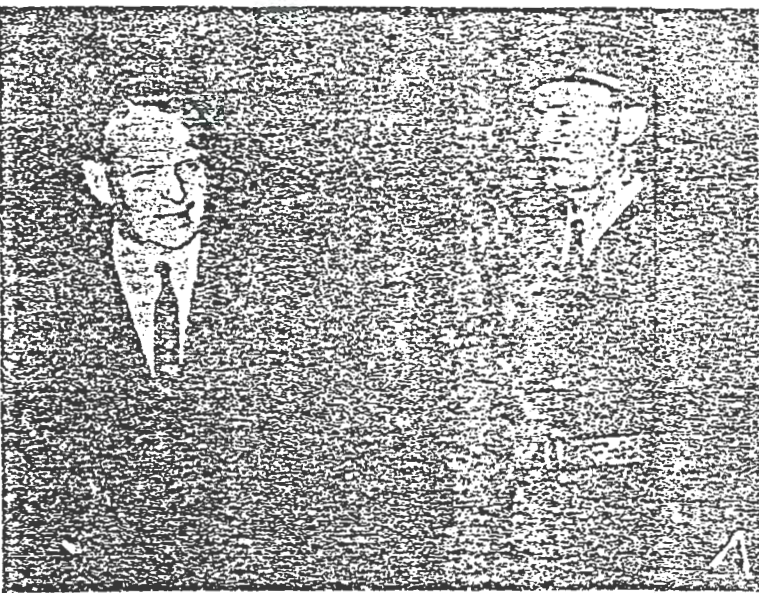
Ango Simonpieri, a Corsican-born racketeer now ... a five-year prison term, was in the heroin business ... both before and after serving in SDECE. He ... to prison in the middle of 1971 after avoiding it ... more than a year—and only when his situation ... was widely publicized after the Delouette affair.

Closely allied with Marseilles caids, Bartholomew ... Ceccini and the late Joe Orsini, Simonpieri ... shipping heroin from France to New York via ... in 1956. He was one of the lesser mob chiefs ... who joined the SDECE action group in 1960 to ... the OAS.

Simonpieri served with the SDECE "barbouzes" ... (hardened ones) in Algeria for one year under the ... direct command of Pierre Lemarchand, husband of ...



Ange Simonpieri



Pierre Lemarchand at the bar association hearing which led to his disbarment for three years for his part in the Ben Barka assassination plot. No criminal action was taken against him.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's ward. In 1961 and 1962, he ... served in a special SDECE counter-terror group in ... Paris. The unit specialized in extracting confessions ... from persons thought to have knowledge of OAS ... activities.

When Lemarchand returned from Algeria, he ... moved to l'Yonne, near Paris, and in 1963 won a seat ... in the National Assembly. Simonpieri, who owns a ... villa near Nice, bought a castle in l'Yonne, and ... supplied money and muscle for Lemarchand's campaign. ... He also used the castle to dispatch heroin couriers ... to the U.S.

Two such couriers were Willy Charles Lambert, ... 42, a Frenchman, and Joette Claire Bauer, 36, a Swiss ... national, who were arrested at Port Everglades, Fla., ... Aug. 31, 1967, trying to smuggle 11 kilos of heroin ... into the U.S. Both said in full depositions that they ... had been given the heroin by Simonpieri.

Said Lambert: "... I also picked up four other ... kilos of heroin at the country villa of Ange Simonpieri ... in Marsany, near Sens in the Department of l'Yonne ... I certainly recognize Ange Simonpieri from the ... photographs which you are showing me." These statements ... naming Simonpieri were sent to French police ... officials. No action was taken.

In March, 1969, two other couriers were arrested ... in Switzerland as part of a group that was shipping ... heroin to the U.S. in cans bearing the label of a ... specialty rice and fish dish. They also named Simonpieri ... as the man who had given them the heroin. The ... French slowly exchanged information with the Swiss ... during a period of months, and on Jan. 22, 1970— ... almost a year later—Judge Gabriel Roussel, a French ... magistrate, issued a subpoena for Simonpieri.

But Simonpieri went to his other home in the ... Corsican mountain village of Pila Canale and sent ... word to Roussel that he had a bad heart and couldn't ... travel. Two Corsican doctors were sent to look at ... Simonpieri. They agreed that he couldn't be moved. ... One of the two physicians was Dr. Boggi, campaign ... manager for Jean Bozzi, who was secretary to the ... French National Assembly and a friend of leading ... heroin boss Marcel Francisci.

Roussel then asked a colleague, Judge Ceccaldi, ... to go to Pila Canale and question Simonpieri. In ... August, Roussel asked Ceccaldi for a progress report. ... Ceccaldi replied that Pila Canale was a very tough ... town and that he was waiting for what he considered ... a safe moment to visit. Meanwhile, Simonpieri had ... been seen 28 miles away, in Ajaccio, occasionally ... attending a soccer game or sipping a drink at the hotel ... bar Royal with a group of friends.

Finally, on Sept. 8, 1970, Interior Minister ... Marcellin ordered Paris doctors sent to Corsica to ... examine Simonpieri. They reported back that he could ... be moved and questioned. But then Simonpieri ... disappeared. Marcellin ordered mainland police to ... "assist" the Corsican gendarmes in finding Simonpieri. ... They found him in his brother-in-law's house in ... Ajaccio.

Marcellin then ordered the Ajaccio prosecutor ... to Simonpieri's house and arrest him. The prosecutor ... reported back that Simonpieri had a certificate ... stating that he was sick and could not be moved. ... On Marcellin's orders, Simonpieri was transferred to ...

ericoide Hospital in Ajaccio and examined by an ... mainland doctor. He said Simonpieri could be ... moved. But the Ajaccio prosecutor replied that he didn't ... want to take the responsibility for moving Simonpieri.

So, for a while, Simonpieri remained in the ... Ajaccio hospital, receiving friends, he ... specially prepared meals sent in. He might still ... be there today except for Raymond Nicolet and R ... Delouette.

Nicolet, a Swiss and one of the most respect ... able lawyers in Europe, was in Geneva in April, 1971, ... representing a client who had been arrested in connec ... tion with the Simonpieri-Spain heroin smuggling ring. ... During the trial, Nicolet described Simonpieri as one ... of the biggest narcotics traffickers in Europe. He asked ... his client was on trial while Simonpieri was free ...

His charge was repeated by newspapers and ... radio stations of other countries and finally by the ... French weeklies Minute and Canard Enchaîné. Meanwhile ... Delouette charges about SDECE had been aired, ... the U.S. government was pressing the French on ... the issue. Simonpieri was shifted from Ajaccio to ... mainland, and in September, 1971, tried, convicted ... and sentenced. He is presently serving a five-year ... term in a prison hospital.

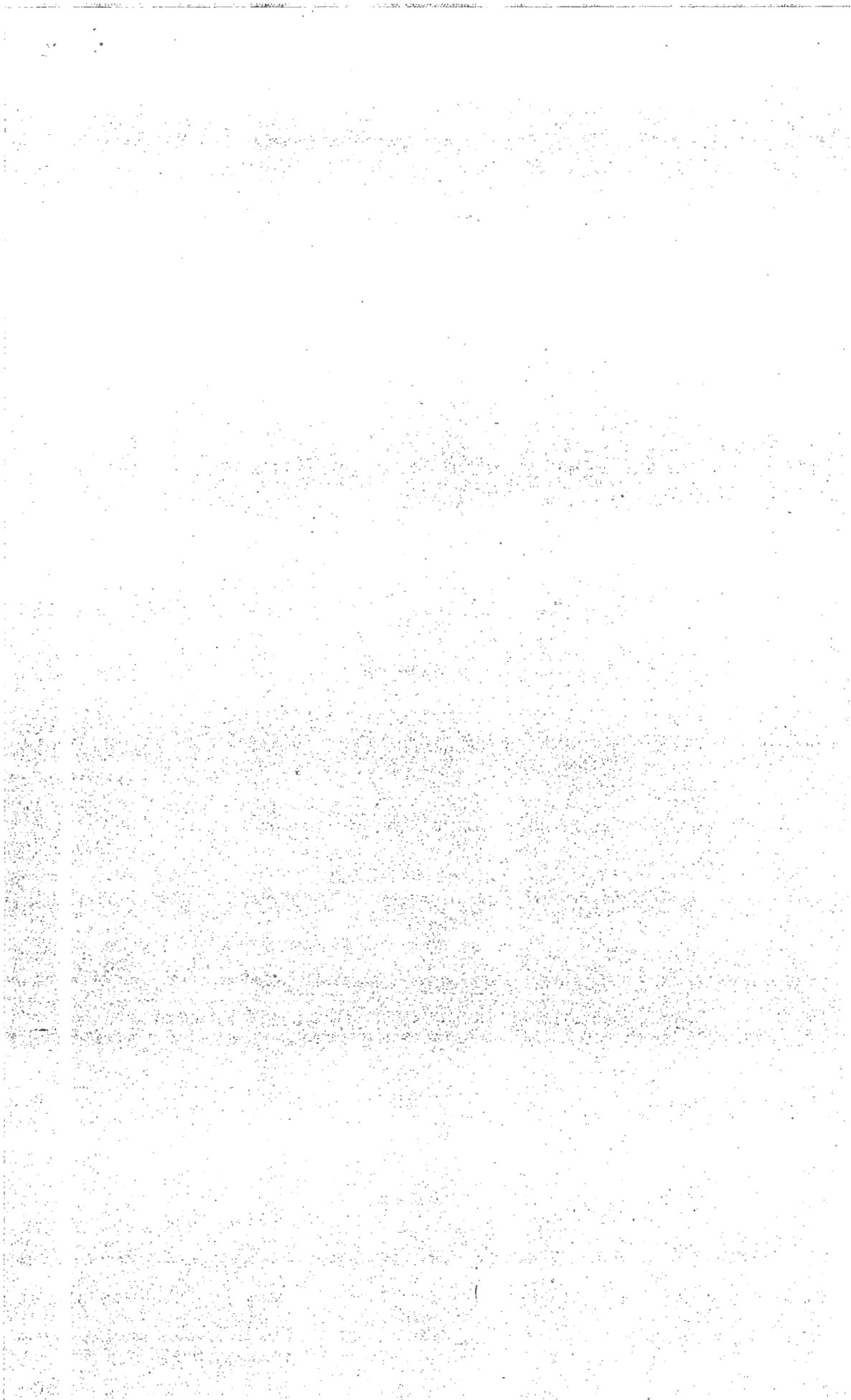
Recently, Nicolet, in his Geneva law office, ... asked what conclusions he drew from the fact ... that Simonpieri had remained free until the case ... was widely publicized. He answered: "It put on ... the breakdown of the French police system will ... depend to certain persons in France."

### Tomorrow: Another Haven for Traffickers

In tomorrow's installment of The Heroin Trail, another haven for French heroin traffickers is exposed. This time it is SAC (Service d'Action Civique), a political action organization born out of the Algerian war and given fresh impetus by the 1963 student riots that swept France.

Underworld figures were lured into the organization by the promise of government protection, a shield that derives from the high Gaullist officials who masterminded SAC as well as from the police.

There are some signs that the virtual immunity to prosecution that SAC members once enjoyed is fading. But a recent example reveals that SAC membership can still be an "insurance against risk." A SAC member Antoine Biondi, held up a Marseilles cafe and fled with \$300. He was arrested several hours later. But Biondi was a member of SAC. So was a high-ranking Marseilles policeman Rene Ainardi. The policeman did two things he saw to it that the arrest was no matter public; he arranged for Biondi's release.





# Traffic in Heroin, Too

Paris, Oct. 10 (AP)—A Paris police officer was surprised when Marie Bonnet, a former prostitute and manager of Grenoble's bar 'Le Club,' was arrested Nov. 7, 1959, when customs officers found on her a tin that she might be carrying heroin. She had been no mistress of Maitre Bonnet, a prominent SAC leader, major underworld figure and Bonnet's chauffeur when he came to power in 1957.

Members of the court-relationship among SAC, police and government officials abound. A member of SAC arrested in 1971 for carrying more than 100 kilos of heroin into France was co-manager with then-Gaullist deputy minister Henry of a Brussels insurance company. Another member, former national leader of SAC, is a close friend of Robert Pascaud, son Jean-Francois Pascaud, heroin traffickers arrested in 1971.

A committee was formed in Marseille in 1959. It only cost a franc (31) to be a cardholder. The local SAC leader, one of his members, killed the idea of anti-drug cards for members—it meant more protection. Soon, the road 15 SAC members carried anti-drug cards. One or six actively engaged in drug traffic. The SAC members carry black, crumpled, identification cards similar to the average credit card. But these cards have been issued cards bearing the French flag—the French red, white and blue—a symbol of respect for talking government officials, the police and journalists. These cards, coupled with the reputation SAC has as a semi-official "parallel police," carry significant weight when a delinquent member ran into the police. It was because heroin trafficker Christian David had flashed his SAC card in a Paris bar that the police dropped its guard, allowing him to

grab a gun and kill a policeman. There are reports, too, of SAC members transporting weapons across French frontiers because custom agents shown the SAC cards, did not search. One Swiss police official who did not want to be identified admitted that policemen had, "in certain instances," been affected by SAC credentials, but that it was no longer the case. We found, however, that the approaching has not entirely disappeared.

In Marseille, a number of SAC members who are barred from carrying guns because of their previous arrests record use the police firing range for practice. One of them has to do, a SAC source told us, "is back over 60 francs (\$12) and two photographs." He thus joins the Revolver Club, the source continued. "So the SAC members borrow the Revolver Club guns to practice live on the range. . . . After that they use their own gun."

Blandi, who resides in the range, used his own gun to hold up the Arab cafe, Gilbert Rapideau, a ranking Paris police official, told us, "I know . . . about the range. . . . But you have to remember that this is a local matter; that is local police; and that place—well, that is Marseille."

**CONFESSIONS OF A REFORMED SAC MILITANT**—I was recruited to SAC because of my anti-Communist conviction. To become a member one had to have two sponsors. This was the normal requirement. I got in without a sponsor. I just told them I was anti-Communist. SAC was violently anti-Communist; we were always looking for Communists to beat up.

"They gave me a SAC card, no arms. My first pistol was an 18.92 (millimeter) long-barrel army pistol that I inherited from my grandfather. I used my grandfather's pistol, and one of the SAC members stole my gun from me. He was later arrested for burglary; he was going through the floor of a department store with a pneumatic hammer. There were five in on the job and three were members of SAC. . . .

"The SAC guys were always running around with guns. For example, if three guys went out to put up posters, 30 guys with guns would go along. One guy shot himself to death with a gun that he had in his belt. He cocked it while in his belt and it fired and cut an artery in his leg and he bled to death.

"Kappe sent a team of 10 people to Paris in 1968 to attend a political rally. They carried submachine guns; they had stolen the guns. (Around Paris) the 10-man team robbed jewelry stores and two guys ended up in jail. . . . Paris sent Kappe's boys right back to Marseille; they had made such a mess.

All of SAC's escapades, some of which have been publicly revealed, have made its officials public-figures. Marcel Rossi, who served as head of the Marseille, SAC, from 1969 to 1971, told us: "The



Barricades made of overturned cars block a Paris street after a night of student rioting in 1968. The riots revitalized SAC, which had lost influence through the '60s.

press attacked us before we had a chance to milk—so we have become a mysterious sect."

In fact, however, SAC had long been a mysterious sect, complete with an initiation ritual not unlike a college fraternity. Until at least 1960 this was the ritual: The recruit would stand in a room with all the windows closed and curtains drawn. The only light came from a candle on a table. The SAC leaders would stand against the walls with their arms folded. The recruit, meanwhile, would be standing on a rug in the center of a room and sweat his oath on a Cross of Lorraine and dagger. Then the SAC leader would solemnly declare, "Now you are our companion in life and in death."

There are two reasons why underworld figures join SAC, a SAC source told us: "To get police protection, and to fight." The fighting can be deadly.

In Paris, three SAC members are convicted for attempted murder in front of the "Don Camille," a SAC hangout.

In front of the Clichy-Levallois railroad station, two men are wounded in gunfire. Two SAC members are subsequently convicted for possession of firearms.

In Drancy, a Communist militant, Daniel Fribourg, is knifed to death by a member of SAC.

In La Mure, a former Legionnaire turned SAC militant fire several shots into a group of people rallying to defend a proposition. One man is wounded.

Incidents like these are especially frequent on election days, when SAC members are mobilized in support of Gaullist candidates. Christian David, arrested in Brazil and recently convicted in a U.S. federal court, told interrogators here that while he was in SAC, one of his duties was to steal ballot boxes.

Protection, of course, is not always assured. A

Nice journalist told us: "Politicians only help you if there is a time of need—like a crisis, or an election." In fact, as our SAC source explained, out of 150 members in the Marseille area in 1970, "twenty-five were in Bonnet's Prison." But, he continued, "Fully three-quarters [of the 150] were hoodlums."

"Don't let anyone kid you," a U.S. Embassy official told us. "There are still favors owed and still favors to be called, and they are being called."

When David, who was under a death sentence in France for the 1965 killing of a police officer, was whisked on a plane in Brazil to be transported to New York, he was not told where he was going. Because the flight had been voted in secrecy, he worried that there was a plan to assassinate him. Had his departure from Brazil been made public and had the destination been France, he later confided to U.S. interrogators, "I would only have gotten three years. . . . They would have forgotten about Galilbert [the police officer he killed]."

On Dec. 1, 1972, when David was sentenced to 20 years for his part in the heroin smuggling ring, he made no effort to hide his SAC participation from Federal Court Judge Jacob Mishler in Brooklyn. Said David: "At the beginning of 1961, through somebody who was well connected in the political field through this person—I was allowed to get out of prison to enter an organization known as SAC."

## Tomorrow

Marcel Paul Francisci, the top man in the French heroin racket, lives the life of the Parisian businessman these days, delegating the actual handling of the traffic to others.

### Dead on Long Island: Ross Seligman

On Oct. 7, 1972, Jesse Seligman tried to awaken his 19-year-old son, Ross. However, it was only 9:30 AM on a Saturday morning and he left his Port Washington home to shop.

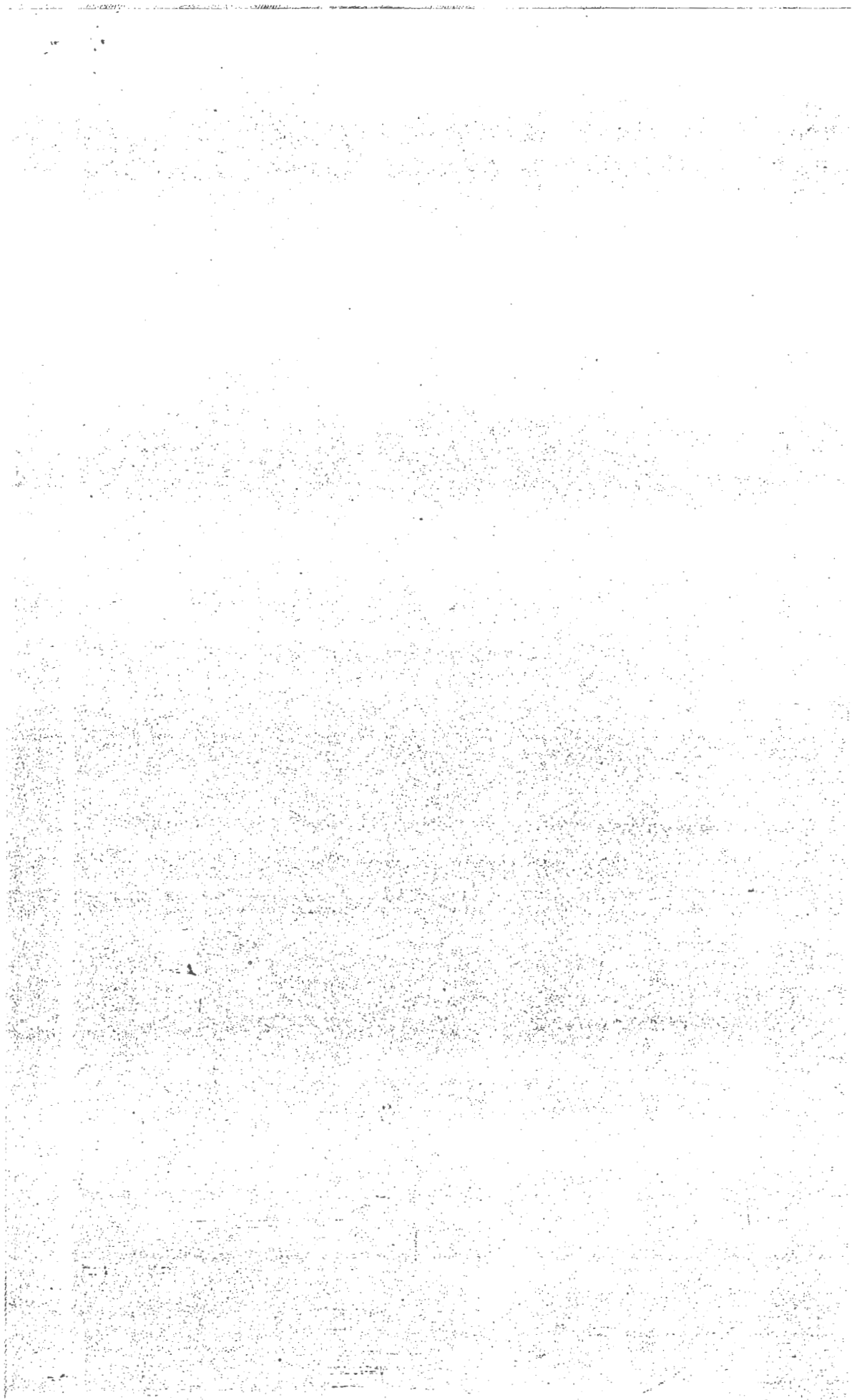
But apparently Seligman was apprehensive. His son had a history of drug involvement and Seligman returned home at 1 PM with a counselor from Port Alert, the community's anti-drug program. They found Ross' body in the bedroom. Sometime that morning, he had died.

The cause of death was attributed to acute narcosis and methadone intoxication by the Nassau medical examiner. The autopsy showed traces of morphine, quinine and methadone.

Ross had been arrested for possession of heroin in September 1971, the report stated. Later, he participated in a Manhattan anti-drug program and had been discharged from the program in March, 1972. Since June, 1972, he had been under counseling.

"There are so many reasons why they start on drugs . . . as many as there are individuals," Seligman said. "A lack of communication between parents and children, the feeling that attempts at communication would bring no response."





# Gaullist Strongarm Men

A political action organization born out of the Algerian War and mobilized since then to protect Gaullist candidates—often with strong-arm tactics—has been a haven for French heroin traffickers, *Newsday* reveals today.

During in times of crisis, the organization called the Service d'Action Civique (SAC) has been using its influence when, in 1970, it was called back into action at the behest of General de Gaulle to deal with the violent re-education that nearly toppled the old general's government. Underworld figures were lured into the movement's body by the promise—often fulfilled—of protection. The protection came from the high Gaullist officials who masterminded SAC and from the police, which has often been intimidated or duped by the organization's influential role of a "parallel police."

It is known how many of the estimated 15,000 members of SAC are actively engaged in the heroin trade, but their presence has been so common that Raymond Marcelin, the former member under Gaullist President Pompidou, has publicly admitted that it is a "large number."

While Marcelin and Pompidou are believed to be working quietly toward the eventual collapse of the organization, the resistance has been strong. "There are still favors owed and still favors to be called—and they are being called," a U.S. official in Paris said.

## Paris.

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(Interior Minister Raymond) Marcelin stressed that a large number of heroic traffickers were recruited from among the members of SAC. —*L'Aurore*, Nov. 20, 1970

SAC, the Service d'Action Civique, an organization of toughs, of officers, of heroin merchants, has also the protected offspring of some of France's most powerful politicians.

Marcelin's proclamation, then, was a rare public admission by a French official that SAC is more than a Gaullist affinity group. That is, more than its charter proclaims: "This association has for a goal to assemble all persons, without distinction of opinion or race, who desire to support the actions of General de Gaulle."

August, 1970. Serge Constant, a Nice insurance agent in his mid-20s, is on trial for having transported two shipments of heroin to New York in suitcases. "I did not know I was carrying drugs," he declares. "I was told I was carrying secret documents pertaining to SAC that had to be taken to a safe hiding place."

He was a member of SAC. So were several others in the smuggling net who stood trial with him: Jean Audéon, Dominique Giordano, Marcel Galvani, Gaivani was the head of SAC in the Nice region. He had



Senior Editor Robert W. Green... and other SAC members... (Interior Minister Raymond) Marcelin stressed that a large number of heroic traffickers were recruited from among the members of SAC. —*L'Aurore*, Nov. 20, 1970

...of a failing insurance agency and ...

...to meet the people in the field... "The insurance business is not so good as it used to be..."

...in 1968, Constant had been a member... in an election campaign for deputy representing nearby...

...of the Gaullist, particularly those... of the Seven Partis de Droite... (UDR). They are the backbone of Gaullist...

...of SAC and the police gave some protection... When some of the SAC men were arrested, names would determine the police apprehensions and how...

...of course Jerry that SAC offers protection... SAC is not at insignificant amount risk."

...of the Marseilles narcotics... to protect immunity to prosecution... SAC may be... Pompidou government... Gaullist and... 1970 state...

...SAC membership... Last summer... Arab quarters...

...SAC. So was a rank... René Ainaud, who... UDR member who... youth and sports...

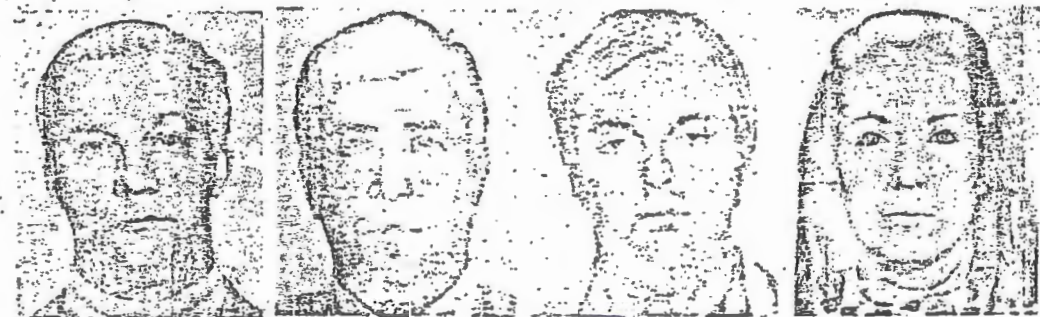
...It is important... and the... of the... African affairs. He...

...SAC... terror. SAC... underworld... political action. For... SAC were powerful...

...reinstated it. Again the... SAC's... UDR deputy, told us...

...currently estimated to... number of heroin traf-... have been arrested...

...then that a favorite rendezvous... SAC has been the bar "Chez..." owned by Philippe "Toto" Pasquetti...



Dominique Giordano... Jean Audéon... Serge Constant... Marie Bonnet

# Traffic in Heroin, Too

...the Governor for giving an address to a group of men.

...the night of the shooting when Marie Bonnet, a former secretary and manager of Grenelle's bar, was arrested on Nov. 7, 1962, after customs officials found on a tip that she might be carrying heroin money, found instead 30,000 francs of heroin.

...London, she had been the mistress of 15,000 francs.

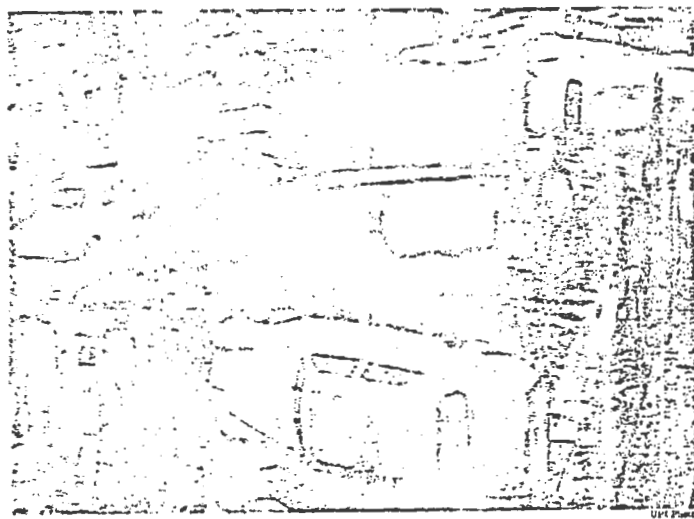
...Grenelle's SAC leader, major underworld boss, and Grenelle's chauffeur with his three cars in 1967.

...examples of the close relationships among SAC, police officers and government officials.

...in 1967, a member of SAC arrested in 1971 for carrying a sample more than 100 kilos of heroin into the U.S. was co-manager with then-Gaullist deputy mayor Rives-Henry of a Brussels insurance company.

...Lacoste, former national leader of SAC, is a former friend of Rostol, Parental and Jean-Francois.

...Moussard, heroin trafficker arrested in 1974.



A Paris street after a riot of student rioting in 1968. The SAC was not involved in the riot.

A committee was formed in March 1970. It only cost 5 francs (\$1) to be a member. The local SAC leader, one of us, had the idea of anti-drug work for the SAC members—it meant more protection.

...to find if SAC members carried anti-drug work. Two of six actively engaged in drug traffic were in the district, but street-level sales.

...SAC members carry a card, enclosed, identical to the average credit card. But recently they had been issued cards bearing the French red, white and blue—a symbol for making government officials, the police and businessmen. These cards, coupled with the reputation of SAC as a semi-official "parallel police," carried great weight when a delinquent member ran into the police.

...David had flashed his SAC card in a Paris bar, the police dropped in guard, allowing him to take a gun and kill a policeman.

There are reports, too, of SAC members transporting heroin across French frontiers because customs officials, shown the SAC cards, did not search.

One French police official who did not want to be identified admitted that policemen had, "in certain circumstances," been affected by SAC credentials, but that he was no longer the case. We found, however, that he was not entirely disappeared.

In Marseille, a number of SAC members who are barred from carrying guns because of their previous arrest record use the police firing range for practice. One of them has to do, a SAC source told us, "He has one of three (S12) and two photographs." He also joins the Revolver Club, the source continued.

...the SAC members borrow the Revolver Club guns to practice fire on the range. After that they use their own guns.

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All of SAC's escapades, some of which have been publicly revealed, have made its officials publicity-shy. Marcel Rossi, who served as head of the Marseille, SAC, from 1969 to 1971, told us: "The

one, because it shows we had a chance to talk to the police and to the courts."

In 1968, however, SAC had, long with a mysterious and dangerous, an incident in Paris, a police officer was shot. The victim was shot in a room with all the windows closed and the doors open. The only light came from a window in a door. The SAC leaders would have known the walls were thin and the police officer was standing on a red rug in the center of a room and heard his oath on a tape of a machine and a gun. Then the SAC leader was a police officer. "Now you can see the comparison with the police."

There are two weapons and underworld figures in SAC. SAC source told us that police procedures and a gun. The first one can be deadly.

In Paris, one SAC member was convicted for attempted murder of a "friend of the SAC," a SAC leader.

In 1968, the St. Charles railroad station, two men are arrested in Paris. The SAC members are subsequently convicted for possession of firearms.

In 1968, a Communist militant, Daniel Frioux, a leader of the SAC, was arrested.

In La Mure, a former Communist named SAC militant fired several shots into a group of people trying to arrest a Communist. One man is wounded.

Incidents like these are extremely frequent on election days when SAC members are mobilized in support of Gaullist candidates. Christian David, arrested in Brazil and recently convicted in a U.S. federal court, had interrogators tell him, while he was in SAC, one of the guys was to beat toilet boxes.

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Nice journalist said: "Politicians only help you if there is a time of need—like a crisis, or an election." In fact, as our SAC source explained, out of 150 members in the Marseille area in 1970, "twenty-five were in Baume-et-Meris." But he continued, "Fully three-quarters of the 150 were hoodlums."

"Don't let anyone kid you," a U.S. Embassy official told us. "There are still favors owed and still favors to be asked, and they are being asked."

When David was under a death sentence in France for the 1967 killing of a police officer, was whisked on a plane in Brazil to be transported to New York, he was not told where he was going. Because the flight had been voted in secrecy, he worried that there was a plan to assassinate him. Had his departure from Brazil been made public and had the destination been France, he later confided to U.S. interrogators, "I would only have gotten three years. They would have forgotten about Gilbert [the police officer he killed]."

On Dec. 1, 1972, when David was sentenced to 20 years for his part in the heroin smuggling ring, he made no effort to hide his SAC participation from Federal Court Judge Jacob Mishler in Brooklyn. Said David: "At the beginning of 1961, through somebody who was well connected in the political field—through this person—I was allowed to get out of prison to enter an organization known as SAC."

## TOMORROW

Marcel Paul, Francis, the top man in the French heroin racket, lives the life of the Parisian businessman these days, delegating the actual handling of the traffic to others.

## Dead on Long Island: Ross Seligman

On Dec. 7, 1972, Ross Seligman tried to commit suicide by shooting himself. However, it was not 1:30 AM on a Saturday morning and he left his Port Washington home to shop.

But apparently Seligman was apprehensive. He had had a history of drug involvement and Seligman returned home at 1 PM with a counselor from Port Alert, the community's anti-drug program. They found Ross body in his bedroom. Someone had entered, he had died.

The cause of death was attributed to acute narcosis and medication intoxication by the

Nassau medical examiner. The autopsy showed traces of morphine, quinine and methadone.

Ross had been arrested for possession of heroin in September 1971, the report stated. Later, he participated in a Manhattan anti-drug program and had been discharged from the program in March, 1972. Since June, 1972, he had been under counseling.

"There are so many reasons why they start on drugs... as many as there are individuals," Seligman said "a lack of communication between parents and children, the feeling that attempts at communication would bring no response."

RICORD'S ASSISTANT, DOMINIQUE RICORD

[Article, Rio de Janeiro, Le Monde, 10 October 1972, p 25]

Ilhabala -- The arrest in Bahia of Emmanuel David, an international gangster hunted for years by Interpol and the French police for having killed policemen in Paris and for being the right-hand man of the big boss of heroin traffic, Serge Ricord, raised a sensation on this peaceful, bucolic island off the Sao Paulo coast. Christian, "le beau Serge" [handsome Serge], was precisely the French silent partner who managed anonymously a bar belonging to a fellow countryman of his and who was one of the best known and most popular figures in the region.

Christian, one of the principal heads of the Union Corse (Corsican Mafia), was arrested in Ferias de Santana, Bahia, and at that time his connections with international heroin traffic were revealed. After his arrest, the police on the island established a connection between him and the case of the death of a young couple, Haidee and Claudio, that occurred this year under mysterious circumstances. The police are now beginning to believe that the island operates as an international base for heroin traffic and that the death of the couple had "disciplinary" features, by direction of some powerful organization.

#### The Crime

Although the police work had concluded with the murder of Haidee -- and Claudio's suicide -- the opinions of the inhabitants of the island are different. The couple owned a small motel on a local beach. Claudio, a former FAB [Brazilian Air Force] officer, was known as a peace-loving person, although his wife Haidee had an irreverent and explosive temperament.

The motel was frequently visited by strangers, primarily foreigners, who arrived at night, spent little time there, and avoided appearing in the center of the city. At the beginning of the year, Haidee began to give evidence of much disturbance and she remarked to several persons that she would look for another place to live. One morning in March, she was found dead on a beach on the island by a group of fishermen.

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The investigations led to Claudio, who was arrested and interrogated for several days. Two weeks later, he turned up dead on another beach. This time, the police began to believe that it was suicide, because the medical report judged it to be drowning.

But Claudio's closest friends never came around to believing that explanation. According to remarks made on the island, the Sao Sebastiao coroner who performed the autopsy was supposed to have told several persons that he had been pressured to determine that it was suicide. This pressure was said to have been made by persons interested in not jeopardizing Ilhabela's reputation as an excellent tourist attraction, by friends of the couple, and by their son, all of whom were anxious to close the matter.

#### The Trial

The matter was already practically closed, but with the transfer of the trial to Santos, where it was put under the cognizance of the federal police, and with the arrest of several persons apparently connected with heroin traffic, the investigations began again. The island authorities hope to reach the end of the story in the next few days.

The ownership of several launches on the island with no apparent utilization is also being looked into, as well as the background of the foreigners who are in the habit of frequenting the city.

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RICORD'S ASSISTANT, CHRISTIAN, ARRESTED

[Article; Rio de Janeiro, O Globo, Portuguese, 30 October 1972, p 25]

Ilhabela — The arrest in Bahia of Christian David, an international gangster hunted for years by Interpol and the French police for having killed policemen in Paris and for being the right-hand man of the big boss of heroin traffic, Augusta Ricord, caused a sensation on this peaceful, bucolic island off the Sao Paulo coast. Christian, "Le beau Serge" (handsome Serge), was precisely the French client partner who managed anonymously a bar belonging to a fellow countryman of his and who was one of the best known and most popular figures in the region.

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#### The Crime

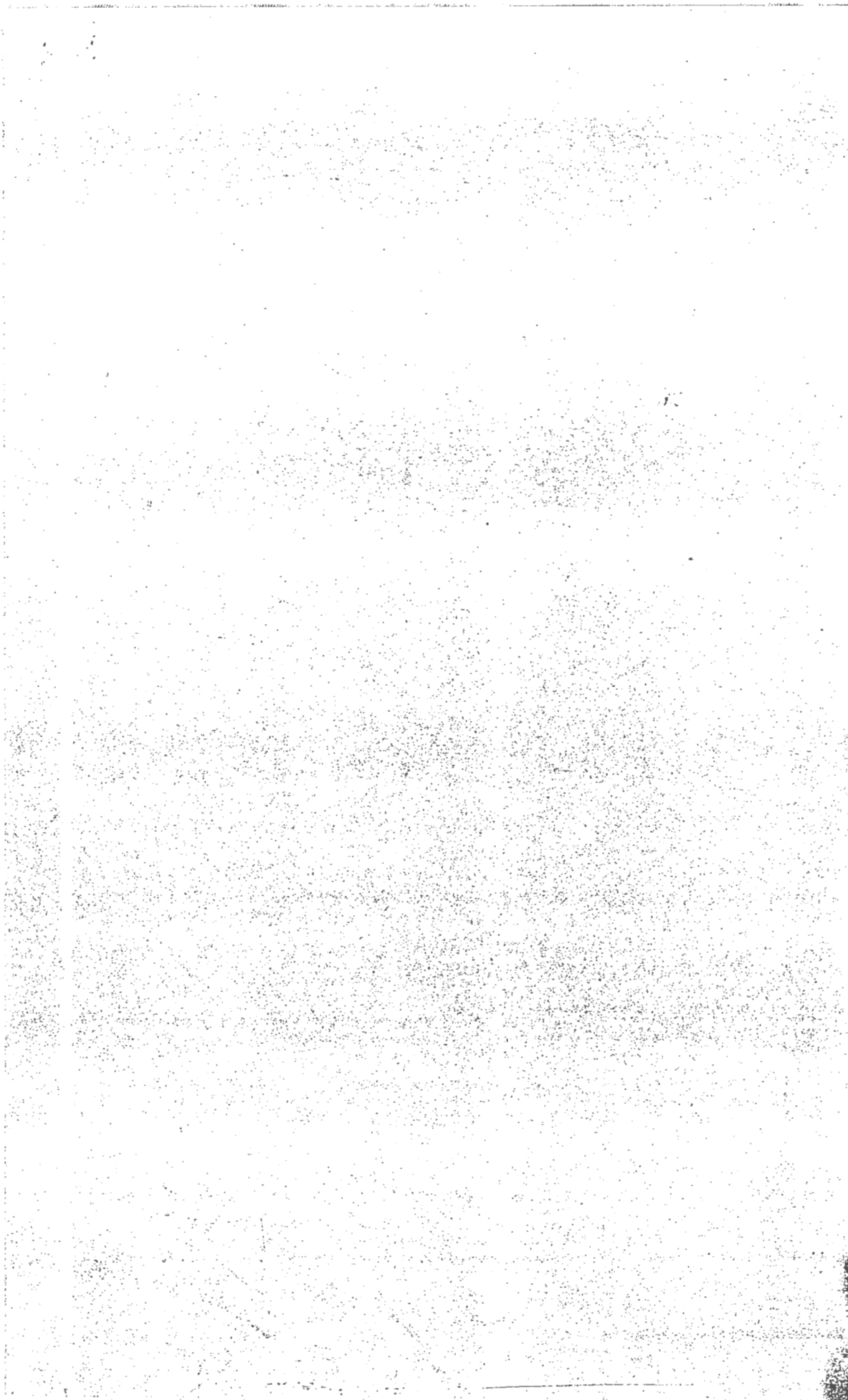
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BRAZIL

## BRAZILIAN GANGSTERS AND THEIR DRUG TRAFFIC

[Article; Sao Paulo, Veja, Portuguese, 8 November 1972, pp 21-23]

The luggage of that tall, blondish man, apparently in his forties, whom the police had located in a small hotel in Feira de Santana, was not the appropriate luggage for an Uruguayan diplomat vacationing in Bahia, as he at first tried to identify himself. Among fine label clothes contained in his four suitcases he had one Browning pistol, one Beretta, both equipped with silencers, one short-rifle caliber .38 Smith & Wesson, loaded with dum dum bullets, tranquilizing darts, 61 9 mm bullets, 22 7.65 mm bullets, and 36 assorted bullets, five pistol-loading cartridges, and five seals for forging passports.

After being taken to Salvador the supposed diplomat tried to commit suicide by cutting his wrists with a piece of glass. He was, however, rescued in time.

The diplomat turned out to be no diplomat at all. Likewise, the citizen Roberto Cavalaro was not just simply the owner of a fleet of 250 taxicabs, or a hot dog pushcarts distributing network, and of an aluminum window sash plant in Sao Paulo. Cavalaro was not even his true name. His real identity is Tomaso Buscetta, and he an outlaw. Likewise, the former fashion model Helena Ferreira who had mysteriously disappeared from Rio four months ago was not dead as some had thought. She was under arrest. And Roberto Boboulours, arrested approximately four months ago in Sao Paulo may, perhaps, not be just simply the owner of a night club highly patronized by night life Frenchmen stranded in Brazil. It has also been ascertained that Mr. Casalini, a resident of Tabajara Street in Rio, was not just simply the apartment house manager and the engineer who was greatly interested in rabbit breeding.

News recently leaked out from the police precinct in Rio and Sao Paulo disclosed the arrest of a pseudo diplomat, whose real identity is the Frenchman Christian-Jacques David, de Casalini, de Boboulours, and of a considerable number of people whose names are predominantly of a French or Italian extraction such as Nicoli, Pastou, Canazzi, Gigante -- and disclosed a search for

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a certain Mr Zippo, a resident of New York on a business trip in Brazil. Thus began to unfold the very delicate outlines of a successful police operation which was a bull's-eye hit on an international drug peddlers' ring.

#### The Adventurers

In four typewritten pages containing 17" lines of typewritten text, the Guanabara Safety Bureau disclosed last Tuesday the general outline of several drug peddlers. The material contained also a startling circumstantial outline of some of them, to which new information has been added.

Christian David is believed to be a known French man responsible for the murder of several policemen and the author of incredible feuds throughout the world, among which there is his one-time membership in the French Secret Service, services rendered to the Uruguayan Tupamaros, and to a leftist terrorist group in Argentina. He is also believed to have participated in the murder of the Moroccan opposition leader Abdel Ben Barko, who was kidnapped and murdered in Paris in October 1965 under circumstances still not explained and of taking part in political attempts in Senegal, being also accused of acting as a hired killer in half a dozen countries. It is further believed that Christian, also known as "Fear Serge," had in addition connections with 50-year old Auguste Joseph Suard, who was arrested in Paraguay in March of last year and who is now in the Massai Penitentiary, near New York, and is considered by the "experts" on the war on drugs as the "drug king" in Latin America.

Tommaso Buscetta, whose surname was printed by some newspapers as Buschetta and discreetly quoted by Barain Sued in his daily TV programs because he considered it Saebegans, would be a prominent member of the Mafia's new generation here known as "Clean Hands," i.e., criminals who conceal their activities behind commercial enterprises and regular businesses, among which, in the case of Buscetta, a pizza parlor chain in New York, where he lived for some time in a luxurious apartment in Ozone Park Drive, Queens.

At the beginning of the year, Tommaso Buscetta, Christian David, Nicoli, Mr Zippo, and a Lucien Sarti whose path by fate crossed with that of the former fashion model Helena Ferreira who became his mistress, met together for several days, while staying as guests at the Copacabana Palace Hotel in Rio, in order to decide how to make Brazil an important stopover on the troubled heroin trail from the poppy fields in Turkey or in Southeast Asia to the consumers in the United States.

Sarti, Nicoli, and David are supposed to have represented at this meeting a mysterious gangster organization internationally known as Union Corsa. It is believed that Buscetta and Zippo represented the Mafia.

A "Brazilian Connection"

Lucien Sarti died recently in Mexico after a shootout with the police. It is probable, however, that his survivors have really established here the groundwork to turn Brazil into a new "connection" that might replace the ever more closely watched-over city of Marseilles in South France, from which and up to 3 or 4 years ago, at least 85 percent of the drug from the East was distributed. It is even possible that in Brazil the Union Corse, a Mafia-like organization born on the barren hills of Corsica and which practically controls the entire heroin traffic in the world from its headquarters and kitchens (laboratories) in Marseilles, had approached its main rival, the Italian-American Mafia, in order to plan joint operations. It would validate, if true, the forecast of the United States police to the effect that the Mafia would be inclined to enter again the drug business after having its major "capi" in Sicily or in Manhattan had prudently withdrawn in the last two decades. Indeed, anything is possible when it is a matter of such cold and very not say it, fascinating characters.

It is not likely that Beau Serge has murdered dozens of African political leaders as it was initially affirmed. But he might have in fact worked with Ricord and might even have participated in the kidnapping of Ben Barka. He was considered by the French police as a not very intelligent gangster who was quick with the trigger and skillful in self-defense, in spite of his 21 sentences by French courts, one of which was for the murder of Maurice Galibert, chief of a police brigade, some time in February 1966. On that occasion, Galibert had been informed that one of the gangsters who had collaborated with the group which had kidnapped Ben Barka was at a bar called Saint-Clair, a popular gathering place for embassy personnel, high-class prostitutes, and gangsters who occasionally cooperated with the French Secret Service. Galibert was looking for a person whose name was supposedly Julien Le Ny. The inspector did not find Le Ny, but he recognized Christian David whom he knew to be a lesser automobile thief and decided to arrest him. Christian resisted, killed Galibert and seriously wounded two of his assistants. The French police and the press are now inquiring whether Le Ny and Christian were not the same person. It is possible; anything is possible.

From the Secret Service to Narcotics

It is also possible that Christian already had at that time important connections with the French Secret Service. It is known that on the day of the Saint-Clair bar incident, Christian upon being approached had shown Galibert a SAC [Service d'Action Civique; Civil Service Action] membership card, a parallel police organization created during the De Gaulle administration. It is also rumored that one of Galibert's policemen tried to convince him that Christian was in fact "one of them."

The criminal record of Beau Serge from SAC and all the way to Auguste Ricord, through his experiences with the Tupamaros, and in Senegal, and in the Frente Armada de Libertação [Armed Liberation Front] in Argentina from where he fled when it became known that he was working for the communist and not for the

Peron followers, shows how devious and intricate a path can be in the drug-world. As a matter of fact, while the "French Connection," i.e., Marseilles was being publicized in a book and through a motion picture with a box-office success--it was already being abandoned by the major drug peddlers. Marseilles which was once defined by the United States Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, as a spinning platform from which heroin was broadcasted to the world, has not provided the police records for approximately the last 2 years any new cases of large drug catches, or of the discovery of new laboratories or arrests of "big bosses."

#### The Discovery of the Americas

The latest victories of the war on narcotics recently announced by John E. Ingersoll, director of the bureau of narcotics, took place in Latin America. In the beginning of February five important drug peddlers were arrested in La Paz. An important cocaine processing laboratory was dismantled in a Chilean resort. In Lima, a gang which in addition to drugs was engaged in introducing counterfeit dollars into Peru was captured. Joseph Sereni was arrested in Venezuela while carrying 16 kilos of heroin. Other persons well-known to international bureaus of narcotics such as Jean-Paul Angeletti, Paul Karamian, Renzo Rogai, and François Chiappe, were spotted in their activities which led them from Argentina or Paraguay to Panama. In the period of 1 year, between September 1970 and September 1971, the United States police in Miami confiscated more than 200 kilos of heroin and 80 kilos of cocaine from Latin America. Finally, 1 month ago, policemen from the United States, Brazil, and Argentina, found aboard the "Mormac-Altair" ship, right in Guanabara Bay, 60 kilos of heroin from Buenos Aires.

These figures are not very impressive when taking into account that about 50 tons of pure heroin are distributed yearly in the world. But for the "narcs," United States agents in the war on narcotics, this is a good illustration of the extent to which the "Latin American Connection" was active until recently.

#### The Correct Recipe

"Take a beautiful woman, a former fashion model, mix her with a group of international gangsters, add a dash of romance and two or three shipments of narcotics...simmer it all together over the low fire of unproductive investigations and the result will be similar to the disappearance of Helena Ferreira, a fashion model prematurely retired at the age of 25 owing to her unconventional way of life."

These were the opening lines used by O Globo, a Rio newspaper, in another article on the case of the missing fashion model. The recipe was exactly right. Soon thereafter, however, it became increasingly more difficult for the reporters to pursue the clues and the case, as well as Helena Ferreira herself, died out on the newspaper pages. At the Sao Paulo DEOPS [State Department of Political and Social Order] police precinct, however, she continued very much alive, disclosing information which would result in the arrest of Beau Serge, Buscetta, Nicoli, Casalini, Canazzi, etc.

The name of Helena first appeared in connection with the narcotics traffic when Lucien Sarti was killed in Mexico and his papers and luggage were examined by the "narcs" who then set in motion their Brazilian counterparts, supplying them with information. Sarti was reasonably well-known to the police organizations concerned with the traffic. His record included also the murder of a policeman in Brussels. It seems that characters such as Sarti and Christian David, good marksmen of a violent disposition, had been assigned by the Union Corsa to serve as bodyguards to Auguste Ricord. It seems that after the arrest of Ricord, Sarti and Auguste were promoted to making contacts and carrying out executive tasks.

#### Mafia or Union Corsa?

Their relationship with Buscetta still remains unexplained. Or could it be explained only upon verification that the tendency of the supreme council of the United States' Mafia is that of returning to narcotics as it was suspected by the "narcs" after the representatives of the most important Mafia "families" met a little over two months ago in New York.

On behalf of whom did Buscetta speak at his meetings with Sarti and Beau Serge? How important was he in the rigid hierarchy of the "Cosa Nostra"? These questions still have not been answered. At the end of last week, Ibrahim Sued, always avoiding to mention the inelegant surname, brandished in front of O Globo TV cameras a book on the Mafia in which mention is made of a certain Buscetta, now also addressed by Ibrahim as Buscetta. The truth of the matter, however, is that Buscetta is a name that does not appear in most of the documents on the Mafia, nor even on the detailed chart published by the "The New York Magazine Press" on the Queens Mafia, where he lived.

At any rate, it is known that Tomaso Buscetta was born in Palermo, Sicily, and that his name is in a list sent to the Department of Justice by the Italian police in July of last year of 1,114 persons charged with criminal activities connected with the Mafia. Tomaso is also believed to have held an important position in the Palermo, Barbera "family," during a "war" with the Genco family. He was released on grounds of insufficient evidence, and entered Canada and the United States always under assumed names. Before coming to Brazil he had been to Uruguay. These countries are undoubtedly important in the heroin traffic. Canada is the operating base of Jean Venturi, one of the Union Corsa "capi" whom until recently made up in the company of a Santo Trafficante Jr., of Miami, who was indicated as chief of the 24 Mafia "families" in the United States, the coordinating duo for the last stage of the heroin trip before its delivery to the 300,000 drug addicts who wait for it in New York.

#### The Problem and Its Solution

The arrest of Buscetta and his associates may be only another skirmish in the war on drugs. The magnitude of their business can only be evaluated on the basis of its outward evidence of prosperity such as the offer by

Beau Serge of 100,000 dollars to each of the four policemen who escorted him to a police precinct as an attempt at being taken to Galeao instead. The action of the Brazilian police was officially praised by the United States authorities who are believed to have participated in the investigations with only two agents sent to Rio.

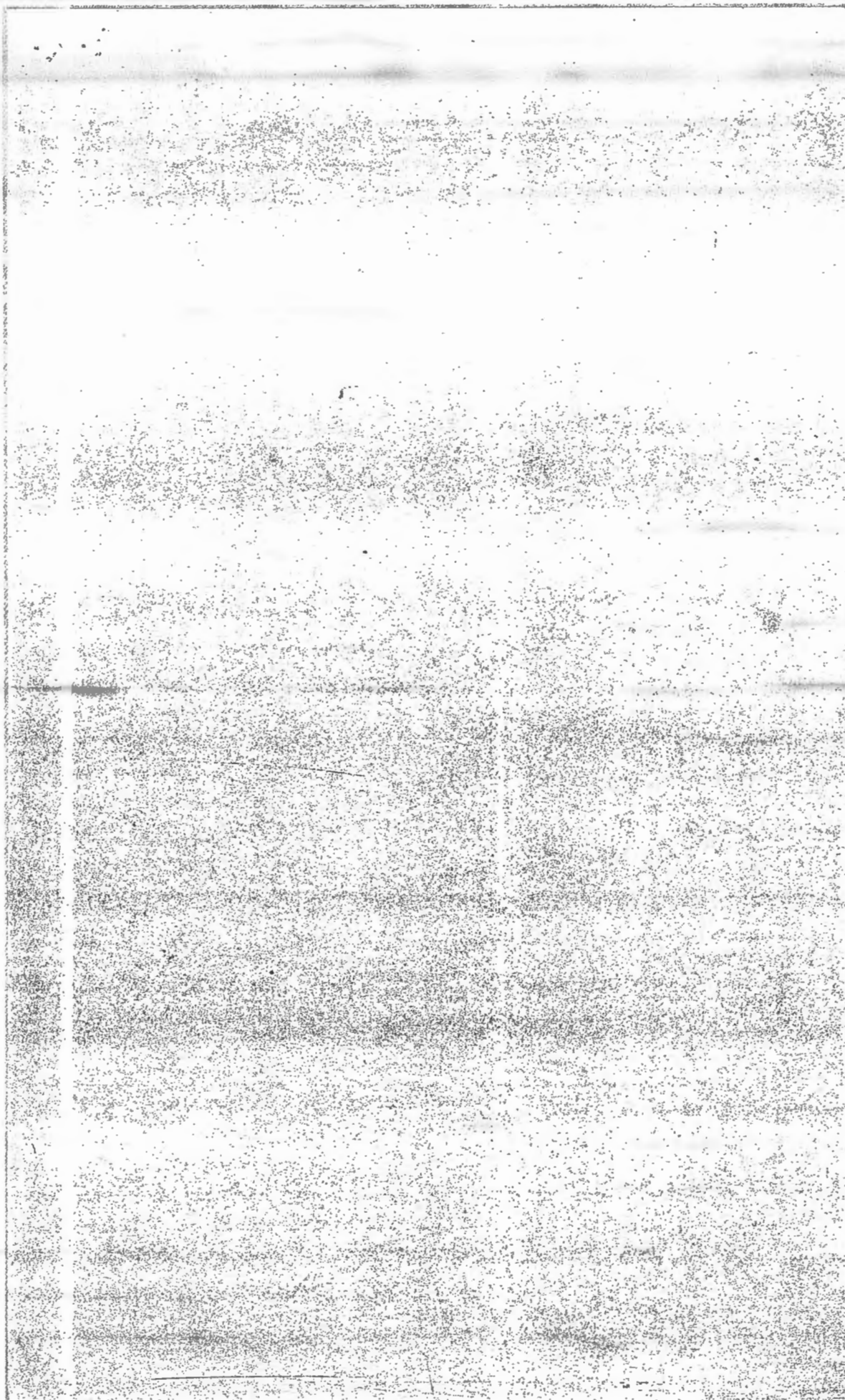
For the policeman Nelson Duarte, well known for his appearances in the "Flavio Cavalcanti Program," and for his crusade on drugs, carried out through conferences in schools, however, that praise will have a somewhat bitter taste. In January, Nelson Duarte, led perhaps by his keen sense for shady dealings, had detained Lucien Sarti and Helena Ferreira for investigation, on suspicion that the dollars freely spent in large amounts by them in the gay Rio night life was counterfeit. Duarte affirms that he only set them free after consultation with his superiors. However, he is now accused of receiving 40,000 dollars, i.e. 240,000 cruzeiros for the release of Sarti and Helena.

Once dismantled the Brazilian "Mafia," as it is now called even by the New York Times which had a short note on it in one of its inside pages, there remains for the Brazilian authorities a problem to solve -- that of Nelson Duarte -- and perhaps also the solution for a mysterious case that happened in Ilhabela, off the Sao Paulo coast.

Last May, a corpse found on one of the beaches of that small locality was given as that of a woman supposedly murdered by her lover Claudio Daniel Rodrigues who is believed to have committed suicide soon thereafter. After the arrest of Beau Serge it became known that he used to visit that island and stay at the same motel as Claudio, whose death would not have been just the tragic end of a love affair, but the consequence of the couple's liaison with the drug peddlers. Would the far-reaching arms of the Mafia or Union Corsa have stretched at a certain moment even toward the bucolic scenery of Ilhabela? It is possible, anything is possible.

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EXPULSION OF SEVEN FOREIGN MAFIA MEMBERS ORDERED

[Article; Rio de Janeiro, O Globo, Portuguese, 17 November 1972, p 23]

President Medici yesterday signed the decree expelling seven foreigners who were operating within the Brazilian branch of the Mafia; he took this action on the basis of the opinion forwarded to him by Justice Minister Alfredo Bressi.

The Frenchmen Claude Andre Pastan, Christian Bernard Javer, Robert Bourdonlous, Francis Jacques Dumas, Imerson Ruchetta, David Michel Nicole, and the Italian Luigi Sgarbi were expelled. This step was taken in accordance with the provisions of Article 100, combined with the provisions of Articles 103 and 108 of Decree No 28,539 dated 11 June 1970.

In his opinion, the Minister of Justice reminded the President that "the harmful actions of the abovementioned aliens, whose antisocial behavior demands their immediate removal from Brazilian territory" had been proven.

Here is the complete statement of justification submitted to the President of the Republic by the Minister of Justice preparatory to the expulsion order:

"His Excellency the President of the Republic:

"The Department of the Federal Police -- Office of the Regional Superintendent of Guanabara -- has forwarded to this ministry police investigation No 86/72, carried out by the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] of the Secretariat of Public Safety of the State of Guanabara; the investigation revealed that the aliens Claude Andre Pastan, Christian Bernard Javer, Robert Bourdonlous, Francis Jacques Dumas, Imerson Ruchetta, Christian Jacques Dumas, and Michel Nicole were seriously involved in drug traffic. This had been widely reported in the Brazilian and international press.

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URUGUAY

FORMER FRENCH FASCISTS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFIC

[Article; Montevideo, El Popular, Spanish, 13 August 1973, p 3]

El Popular has received some revealing information on the latest episodes involving drug pushers. Andra Condemine, who was provided with false Uruguayan papers and was recently murdered, was probably ordered killed by the "bigwigs" who have been backing the drug traffic to make sure that he would not talk if captured by the police. Similar circumstances probably induced Francois Chiappe to turn himself in voluntarily in Buenos Aires. Moreover, that Frenchman has been linked to the fascist OAS (Secret Army Organization) just as Christian David has to French anticommunist organizations as proven when, on the latter's arrest in Brazil, he presented an allegedly Uruguayan document that identified him as being associated with the campaign against the Tupamaros. The false Uruguayan papers all these French pushers had are proof of the impunity with which they have recently been operating in Montevideo.

We have already described in detail the murder of Andra Condemine, a dangerous gangster who used false Uruguayan papers under the name of Mario Deniz Fernandez, the only additional information being the fact that he had them for at least 10 years just as did other gangsters, wanted by the French police, who like Condemine were involved in the drug traffic in South America especially in Montevideo and Buenos Aires. These others included Auguste Ricord, Francois Chiappe, Lucien Sarti, and the above-mentioned Christian David.

Total Impunity

The daily L'Humanite, the central organ of the French Communist Party, recently noted that the last-named gangster was "right at home" in these parts.

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Drugs 350  
RIO DE JANEIRO AP - Brazilian police announced today they had dismantled an international drug-smuggling ring.

The arrests came in the wake of the discovery last month of 132 pounds of heroin aboard the U.S. cargo vessel Mormac-Altair, destined for the United States.

One member of the gang, Christian Jacques David - alias Jean Pierre - was described by Brazilian police as the right arm of Auguste Ricard the French-born Argentine recently deported from Paraguay to the United States to stand trial on drug-smuggling charges.

Brazilian police said David had worked with the French secret police before leaving the force and working as a mercenary in Spain, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, Chile and Mexico.

In an official note, announcing the arrest of eight persons, police said two or more international drug traffickers would be arrested in the next few days. The note said David had commanded the execution of Moroccan political leader Mehdi Ben Barka, who was kidnaped in France in 1965 and killed.

According to police, David, 42, had worked with the pro-Communist Rente Armada de Liberacion in Argentina, before betraying the terrorist group.

They also reported that David had been instrumental in dismantling part of the Tupacaro terrorist organization in Uruguay after offering his services to Uruguay security forces.

Police said others arrested were Tomaso Buscetta, who police named as head of the "Brazilian Mafia," Helena Ferreira, a blonde described as the companion of French underworld figure Lucien Sarti, killed in a clash with Mexican police; Andre Pastou, a Frenchman sentenced to life imprisonment in France and found guilty of drug traffic and numerous holdups; Francois Antoine Canazzi, sought in France for attempted murder and drug trafficking;

Michel Nicoli, condemned twice for murder in France and whose extradition France had requested Monday; Giulियो Casalini, one of Nicoli's lieutenants in charge of heroin smuggling, and Homero de Almeida Guimaraes, a Brazilian business associate of Buscetta.

The tipoff for their arrest was the seizure of \$40 million of heroin aboard the New York-bound Mormac-Altair Oct. 4. Agents reported finding five brown bags hidden in a shipment of Argentine sheepskins. Police said they contained 132 pounds of pure heroin.

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(NARCOTICS)

RIO DE JANEIRO--THE U.S. AND FRANCE ASKED TODAY FOR THE EXTRADITION OF THREE MEMBERS OF A HIGH-LEVEL LLATIN AMERICAN NARCOTICS RING WHICH BRAZILIAN POLICE SAID THEY SMASHED WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS SEEKING THE EXTRADITION OF CHRISTIAN JACQUES DAVID, 42, NAMED BY BRAZILIAN POLICE AS A FRENCH CRIME BOSS AND SUSPECTED TOP AIDE OF PARAGUAYAN NARCOTICS KINGPIN AUGUSTE JOSEPH RICORD. RICORD IS FACING TRIAL IN NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES, OFFICIALS SAID, ALSO IS SEEKING EXTRADITION OF ANOTHER FRENCHMAN, MICHAEL NICOLI, CURRENTLY FACING THE DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE FOR VARIOUS CRIMES.

OFFICIALS DID NOT SAY ON WHAT GROUNDS THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT THE TWO MEN.

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DROGUE

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OUVERTURE D'UNE INSTRUCTION JUDICIAIRE CONTRE LES TRAFICQUANTS

RIO DE JANEIRO, 9 NOVEMBRE (AFP)

UNE INSTRUCTION JUDICIAIRE A ETE OUVERTE EN VUE DE L'EX-PULSION DU BRESIL DES TRAFICQUANTS DE DROGUE ARRETES RECENTMENT, ANNONCE EN MERCREDI SOIR AU MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE. LE COMMISSAIRE CARLOS ALBERTO GARCIA, DE LA POLICE FEDERALE, CHARGE DE CETTE INSTRUCTION, DISPOSE D'UN DELAI DE 90 JOURS POUR LA MENER A BIEN.

LES MEMBRES ETRANGERS DE CETTE ORGANISATION - QUI FAISAIT LE TRAFIC DE LA DROGUE AVEC LES ETATS-UNIS - SONT LES FRANCAIS CHRISTIAN DAVID, MICHEL NICOLI, FRANCOIS CANAZZI, CLAUDE PASTOU, ROBERT BOURDALOUS, CHRISTIAN JAVET, ET LES ITALIENS TOMASO BUSCETTA ET PAOLO GIGANTE. IL S'AGIRA EGALEMENT D'ETERMINER L'ANNULATION DE LA CITOYENNETE BRESILIENNE ACCORDEE AUX ITALIENS BENEDETTO BUSCETTA ET GIUGLELINO CAZZALINI.

ON ANNONCE D'AUTRE PART QUE LE MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE ETUDIE LES DEMANDES D'EXTRADITION FORMULEES AU SUJET DES FRANCAIS CHRISTIAN DAVID ET MICHEL NICOLI PAR LES GOUVERNEMENTS AMERICAIN ET FRANCAIS. LA FRANCE A DEMANDE L'EXTRADITION DE NICOLI ET LES ETATS-UNIS CELLE DES DEUX TRAFICQUANTS.

LES BRESILIENS MEMBRES DE LA MEME BANDE SERONT JUGES POUR TRAFIC DE DROGUE, FAUSSE MONNAIE, FALSIFICATION DE DOCUMENTS, CONTREBANDE DE PIERRES PRECIEUSES, ETC...

*any receipt left in secret service records file 822*

LES TRAFICQUANTS, AUSSI BIEN ETRANGERS QUE BRESILIENS, DEVRONT RENDRE DES COMPTES AU MINISTERE DES FINANCES POUR ENRICHISSEMENT ILLICITE ET NON PAIEMENT DE L'IMPOT. ILS AURONT A PAYER DE FORTES AMENDES. ON INDIQUE ENFIN AU SECRETARIAT DE LA SECURITE DE L'ETAT DE GUANABARA QU'AUCUNE DROGUE N'A ETE TROUVEE EN POSSESSION DES MEMBRES DE LA BANDE. PAR CONTRE ON LEUR A CONFISQUE DEUX CENTS PASSEPORTS FALSIFIES AINSI QUE LES APPAREILS UTILISES POUR LEUR FALSIFICATION.

(AFP) 200

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 12 Nov 1980

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Drug Indictments.

WASHINGTON AP - Two Americans and 14 others have been accused of conspiring to import and distribute 302 kilograms of heroin with an estimated street value of more than \$130 million, the Justice Department said today. A federal grand jury in Brooklyn returned the two indictments Oct. 5 and 6 and were unsealed today after two defendants were brought to Brooklyn from Brazil.

The conspiracy may involve an even larger amount of illegal narcotics trafficking, according to an affidavit filed in court by the government in connection with a request for bail of \$2.5 million each for two of the defendants.

The affidavit says that as much as 500 kilograms of heroin with an estimated street value of about \$217 million, was imported by the group. The affidavit asking for the \$2.5 -million bail named Christian David, 41, and Michel Nicoli, 42, both French citizens who had been living in Brazil. They were returned to the United States early today, the department said.  
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Date 12 NOV 1980

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UPI056

(NARCOTICS)

NEW YORK (UPI) -- U.S. NARCOTICS AGENTS SEIZED THREE PERSONS AT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TODAY INCLUDING THE REPUTED LEADERS OF TWO OF THE TOP FIVE HEROIN-IMPORTING RINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THEY WERE AMONG 20 PERSONS INDICTED BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY AND BELIEVED RESPONSIBLE FOR SMUGGLING 500 KILOS OF HEROIN WORTH AT LEAST \$250 MILLION ON THE STREET, U.S. ATTORNEY ROBERT A. MORSE SAID.

SEIZED AT KENNEDY, AFTER ARRIVING FROM BRAZIL ACCOMPANIED BY BRAZILIAN POLICE, WERE CHRISTIAN DAVID, 41, AND MICHEL NICOLI, 42, THE ALLEGED RINGLEADERS, MORSE SAID. THE OTHER MAN ARRESTED WAS CLAUDE ANDRE PASTOU, 37.

THE RINGS ALLEGEDLY BROUGHT THE HEROIN INTO THE COUNTRY OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS BY PLANE AND BOAT FROM MARSEILLES. MORSE SAID THE HEROIN WAS BROUGHT INTO THIS COUNTRY AT NEW YORK AND MIAMI.

(A KIDNAPING SOZ. 2500000) WAS SEIZED DURING THE INVESTIGATION, MORSE SAID.

IN BRAZIL, FEDERAL POLICE SOURCES TOLD UPI THAT THE THREE SUSPECTS WERE SECRETLY FLOWN TO THE UNITED STATES THURSDAY NIGHT.

THE SUSPECTS, ALL FRENCHMEN, HAD BEEN HELD BY BRAZILIAN POLICE FOR MORE THAN A MONTH.

DAVID, OF PARIS, IS A SUSPECT IN THE KIDNAPING-ASSASSINATION OF MORROCCAN POLITICAL LEADER BEN BARKA IN 1965 AND FOR THE SLAYING OF A FRENCH POLICEMAN. U.S. NARCOTICS AGENTS WANT HIM AS A SUSPECTED DEALER IN THE "LATIN AMERICAN CONNECTION," THE NARCOTICS ROUTE FROM FRANCE, TO LATIN AMERICA, TO NEW YORK.

THREE OTHER SUSPECTS HELD MAY BE EXPELLED TO EUROPE "AT ANY MOMENT," THE POLICE SOURCES SAID.

THESE ARE CHRISTIAN EDWARD JAVET, 39, OF PARIS; ROBERT BOURDOULOUS, 50, ALSO OF PARIS, AND TOMMASO BISCETTA, 44, OF SALERNO SICILY. THEY WILL BE FLOWN TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, POLICE SOURCE SAID.

POLICE ARE HOLDING OTHER SUSPECTS WHO MAY EVENTUALLY BE EXPELLED, INCLUDING TOMASSO'S SON, BENEDETTO; LELIO PAOLO FICANTE, WHOSE NATIONALITY IS UNCERTAIN, AND FIVE BRAZILIANS.

UPI 11-17 12:26 PES

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P159C

ZCZC NYB754

UU LJP LFD RSE

1148: URGENT..... NARCOTICS: 1992

NEW YORK, NOV. 17, REUTER-FEDERAL AGENTS ARRESTED TWO FRENCHMEN, INCLUDING ONE OF FRANCE'S MOST WANTED CRIMINALS, AT KENNEDY AIRPORT THIS MORNING AND ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD BEEN INDICTED AS LEADERS OF 250-MILLION DOLLAR NARCOTICS RING. Del

THE TWO FRENCHMEN, CHRISTIAN DAVID, 41, AND MICHELE NICOLI, 42, WERE TAKEN OFF A PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS FLIGHT FROM BRAZIL. THEY WERE DEPORTED FROM BRAZIL YESTERDAY AND WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN EN ROUTE TO FRANCE WHEN ARRESTED HERE.  
;; MORE LENX/HG

NNNNP1591

ZCZC NYE755

UU LJJJ LFD RSE

1153: NARCOTICS 2 NEW YORK:

DAVID, NICKNAMED "LE BEAU SERGE," IS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN FRANCE FOR THE MURDER OF A PARIS POLICE INSPECTOR IN 1966. NICOLI WAS UNDER A 20-YEAR-SENTENCE FOR ARMED ROBBERY IN FRANCE AND JUMPED 50,000 DOLLARS BAIL HERE FOUR YEARS AGO AFTER HE WAS INDICTED FOR NARCOTICS SMUGGLING.

BOTH MEN WERE AMONG 20 NAMED IN A SEALED FEDERAL INDICTMENT OPENED THIS MORNING BY U.S. ATTORNEY ROBERT A. MORSE. THE INDICTMENTS HAD BEEN KEPT SECRET UNTIL THE TWO MEN ARRIVED HERE.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SAID THE TWO MEN HEADED THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL HEROIN SMUGGLING RING YET DISCOVERED. THE RING WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE ILLEGALLY IMPORTED 500 KILOGRAMS OF HEROIN (1,200 POUNDS) WORTH 250 MILLION DOLLARS IN STREET SALES OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS.

;; MORELENX/HG

NNNN

P1592

ZCZC NYB756

UU LJP LFD RSE

1159: NARCOTICS 3 NEW YORK:

THE INDICTMENT SAID THAT DAVID, WHOSE NICKNAME MEANS "HANDSOME SERGE," WAS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SMUGGLING APPROXIMATELY 100 KILOGRAMS OF HEROIN INTO THE UNITED STATES.

HE WAS ARRESTED IN BRAZIL THREE WEEKS AGO AT THE REQUEST OF U.S. AUTHORITIES. BRAZILIAN POLICE DESCRIBED HIM, HOWEVER, AS THE NARCOTICS RING'S ENFORCER, RATHER THAN ITS LEADER.

BOTH DAVID AND NICOLI WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DEPORTED TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN--FRANCE--ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT BY BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS YESTERDAY. IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR WHY THEY HAD BEEN SENT TO NEW YORK.

NICOLI WAS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK IN 1968 ON NARCOTICS SMUGGLING CHARGES BUT JUMPED BAIL AFTER HIS INDICTMENT AND HAS BEEN SOUGHT EVER SINCE.

ARRESTED WITH THEM WAS A THIRD FRENCHMAN, CLAUDE PASTON, WHOSE INVOLVEMENT WAS NOT SAID TO HAVE BEEN AS GREAT AS THE TWO OTHERS. G

NARCOTICS 5 NEW YORK (P1594)

DAVID AND NICOLI WERE ESCORTED TO NEW YORK BY BRAZILIAN SECURITY MEN, WHO TURNED THEM OVER TO FEDERAL AGENTS HERE.

MORSE, ASKED WHETHER DAVID AND NICOLI WOULD BE DEPORTED TO FRANCE, SAID: "THAT WILL HAVE TO BE DETERMINED AT A LATER DATE."

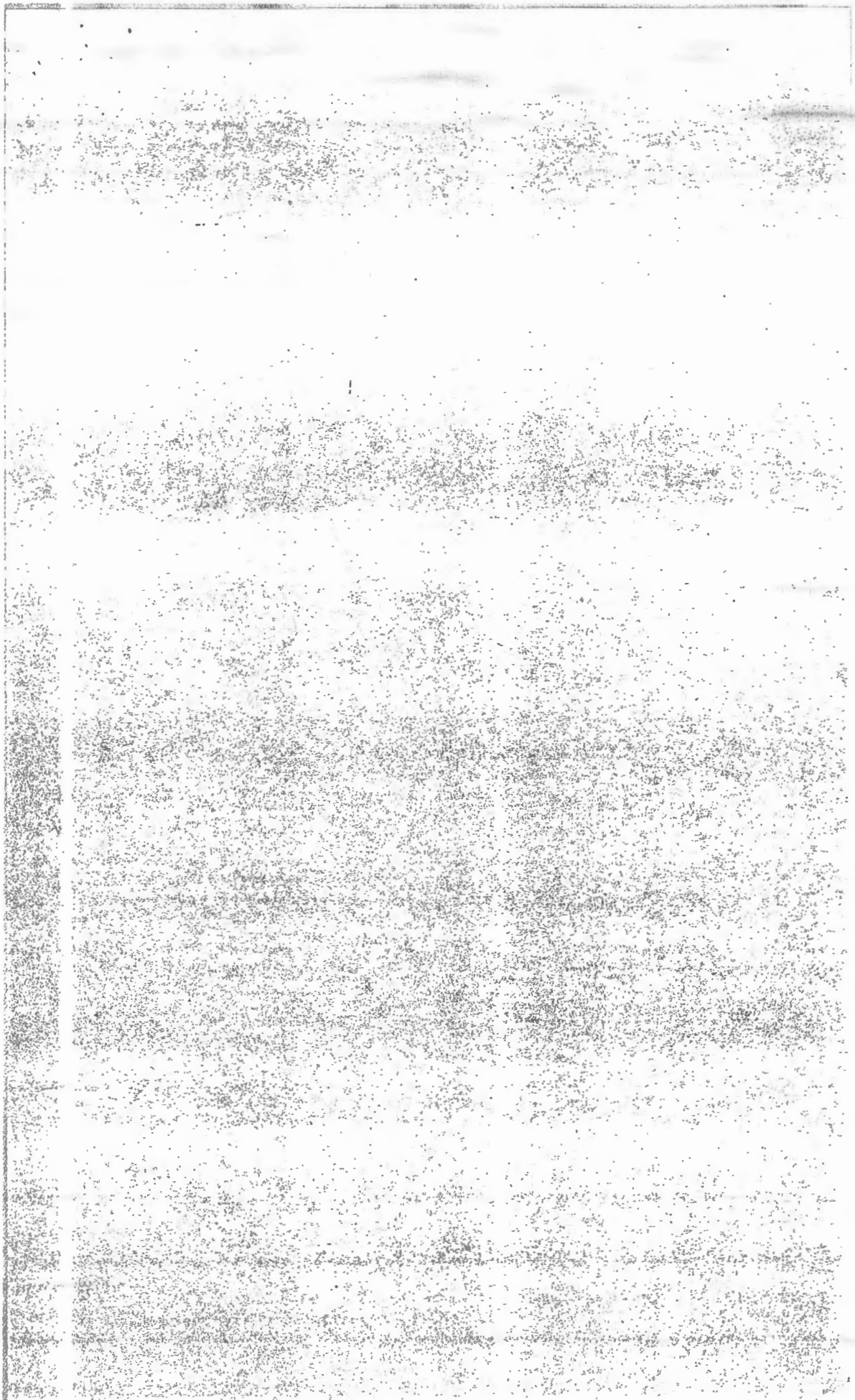
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AMS20  
DRUGS

New York, Nov. 20, REUTER - U.S. ATTORNEY ROBERT A. MORSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST OF ANOTHER FUGITIVE IN THE 250-MILLION DOLLAR HEROIN RING THAT WAS UNCOVERED LAST FRIDAY.

MORSE SAID THAT 61-YEAR-OLD DOMINGO PADRON OF NEW YORK CITY WAS ARRESTED IN MIAMI THIS MORNING BY AGENTS OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICA AND DANGEROUS DRUGS.

PADRON IS CHARGED IN THE INDICTMENT UNSEALED LAST FRIDAY WITH HAVING DELIVERED TWO KILOS (4.4 POUNDS) OF HEROIN IN MAY, 1969, TO ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE RING.

ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY THOMAS PUCCIO REQUESTED BAIL BE FIXED IN THE AMOUNT OF 150,000 DOLLARS.

TWO FRENCHMEN DESCRIBED AS LEADERS OF THE GANG, CHRISTIAN DAVID AND MICHEL NICOLI, ARE BEING HELD IN NEW YORK IN LIEU OF 2.5 MILLION DOLLARS BOND EACH, FOLLOWING THEIR ARREST FRIDAY.  
REUTER LEN/JK1415

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... 1942 WAS UNCOVERED LAST FRIDAY.  
 ... OF NEW YORK CITY  
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 ... IN THE INDICTMENT UNCOVERED LAST FRIDAY  
 ... (4.4 POUNDS) OF HEROIN IN NY,  
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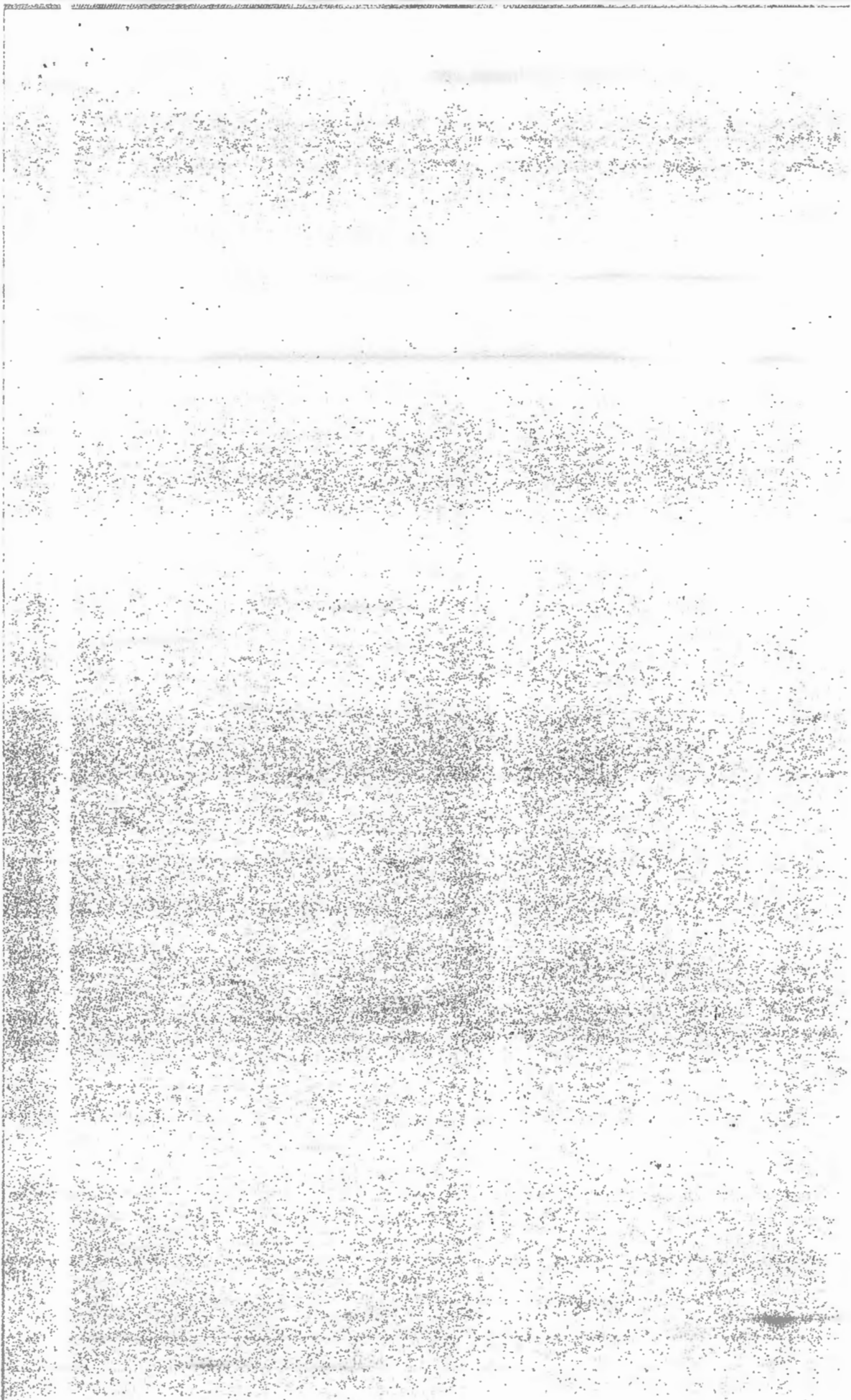
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# Hopeful of Extraditing Major Drug Suspe

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...on their writer  
...narcotics offi-  
...e that they are  
...to getting their  
...to one of the  
...drug traf-  
...is Auguste Jo-  
...rd 61, who has  
...s comfortably in  
...prison for  
...a year.

...ncorsol, chief of  
...narcotics of  
...Drugs, de-  
...nd as the boss of

...a "major international oper-  
...tion" that stretches from  
...Western Europe through  
...Latin America into the  
...United States.

...Attempting to quantify  
...the extent of this operation,  
...narcotics agents here esti-  
...mate that Ricord's network  
...has supplied some \$2 billion  
...worth of heroin and other  
...drugs to American addicts  
...over the past five or six  
...years.

...Ricord was jailed 18  
...months ago by Paraguayan  
...President Alfredo Stroess-  
...ner after a federal grand  
...jury in New York City in-  
...dicted him on charges of  
...having masterminded an il-  
...legal shipment of 97.3 pounds  
...of heroin into the United  
...States in October, 1970. Six  
...of Ricord's confederates  
...were arrested in New York  
...as U.S. narcotics agents  
...collected the drugs, which were  
...calculated to have a "street  
...value" of roughly \$100 mil-  
...lion.

...The Nixon administration  
...has been striving to transfer  
...Ricord from Paraguay's Ta-  
...cumby penitentiary to a New  
...York courtroom, and its ef-  
...forts have intensified with  
...the White House's growing  
...concern about the increas-  
...ing drug traffic into the  
...United States.

...In a survey published last  
...week, the President's special  
...Cabinet Committee-on Inter-  
...national Narcotics Control  
... candidly conceded that at-  
...tempts to stem the heroin  
...flow were discouraging.

...Some sources have dis-  
...closed that U.S. agents had  
...planned with the collusion  
...of certain Paraguayan police  
...to kidnap Ricord and fly  
...him to the United States  
...without benefit of formal  
...extradition proceedings. But  
...that scheme was reportedly  
...blocked by Raymond Xhi-  
...talo, then U.S. ambassador  
...to Paraguay, on the grounds  
...that it would create "diploma-  
...matic complications. Xhitalo  
...was quietly removed from  
...his post earlier this month,  
...presumably because he op-  
...posed the imposition of  
...strong pressures on the  
...See RICORD, A19, C11, 1

*Washington Post -  
25 Aug 72*



APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
Date 12 Nov 1980

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# U.S. Is Hopeful of Ex

Stroessner military dictatorship.

Last week, after repeated delays, a Paraguayan court finally agreed to extradite Ricord. The decision had apparently been influenced by a visit to Stroessner by Nelson Gross, the State Department's senior adviser and coordinator for international narcotics matters.

Gross told The Washington Post last week that he unequivocally advised Stroessner that U.S. economic and military aid to Paraguay, now running at \$11 million a year, would be stopped unless Ricord were rapidly extradited. Gross said he pointed out to the Paraguayan strongman that Section 481 of the foreign aid program calls for a halt in aid to any nation that fails to cooperate in combating the drug traffic.

On Tuesday, however, Ricord's attorneys in Paraguay filed new motions that again postponed his extradition. As a result, the Nixon administration is still awaiting Ricord's arraignment in a U.S. court—even though Gross and others here are confident that his extradition is only a matter of time. Corsican Run.

But if Ricord's lawyers have won him a temporary reprieve, the action against him has already proved to be productive for U.S. narcotics agents.

On the one hand, the arrest of his confederates in New York two years ago has given the agents the leads to carry out a widespread crackdown on Ricord's drug network and other narcotics syndicates in Europe and Latin America. At the same time, it has provided the U.S. narcotics bureau with valuable intelligence and insights into the workings of an important drug-smuggling operation.

While it employed Latin Americans, Italians and others, the Ricord organization was primarily directed by

Corsicans. And this, U.S. agents say, is important for two principal reasons.

The Corsicans, who leave their beautiful but impoverished Mediterranean island by the thousands to seek their fortunes, are largely a cosmopolitan people. They blend into areas as disparate as Southeast Asia and Latin America, and they are particularly ubiquitous in Marseille and along the French Cote D'Azur, where many run hotels, bars and often less savory enterprises.

Although they lack a fraternity as cohesive as that of the Mafia, the Corsicans are nevertheless linked by tightly-knit family ties. This not only gives them an international system of communication that is effective but one that is secure.

"They function with a strict code of honor," explains a U.S. narcotics agent. "They won't betray other members of their family. They won't inform. When you arrest a Corsican, that's the end of the line."

Ricord Charged

During World War II, when the Germans occupied France, many Corsican factions took opposing sides, frequently as a consequence of old clan rivalries. Some joined the resistance against the Nazis. Others collaborated with them.

In either case, their wartime experience taught these Corsicans lessons that some would use in their illegal activities afterward. They became accustomed, for example, to operating under aliases. They also acquired the technique of working in small cells of five or six men each in order to elude detection. They learned as well to communicate in code. Most significantly, they had developed a taste for lawlessness.

Ricord had collaborated with the Germans in Marseille, his birthplace. Like many other Corsicans who

had sided with the enemy, he fled to Latin America before the French authorities could capture him after the war. In 1950, a French court charged him with murder, armed robbery and several other crimes, and sentenced him to death in absentia.

But by 1950, according to sources here, Ricord was residing in Buenos Aires as proprietor of a bistro called Les Feliches. His real business, however, was reported to be prostitution. Evidently operating with official tolerance, he prospered and became an Argentine citizen.

During the years that followed, though, Ricord apparently ran afoul of the Argentine police. He escaped to Venezuela, remained there for a time, and then moved to Paraguay, where he opened the Paris-Nice motel and cafe outside Asuncion, the capital city.

El Commandante

Ricord gradually acquired a reputation back in Europe as a convenient protector for Corsicans and others who were in trouble and needed asylum. Among those who came to him were Lucien Sarti, accused of killing a Belgian policeman; Christian David, wanted for the murder of a Paris policeman, and Lucien Sns, sought in France for armed robbery.

Provided with false documents, these men became Ricord's lieutenants. And Ricord, who until then had used such innocuous noms-de-guerre as Monsieur Andre, Darguelles and Cori, an anagram of his real name, began to be known as El Commandante. The fresh title was tailored to fit his new role as the alleged head of a growing narcotics smuggling syndicate.

In the mid-1960s, most of the heroin reaching the United States was entering American ports directly from Europe. But as the U.S. customs tightened, the

# Narcotics Suspect

Paul Angeletti, another of Ricord's henchmen. According to one version, he was in bed with a woman and unable to reach his revolver. He was arrested easily.

The elimination of Sartil and arrest of his associates evidently provided narcotics agents with enough clues to round up about 25 people involved in the drug traffic in France, Germany and Latin America.

## Unnamed American

Lucien Sang, another Ricord colleague who is familiarly known as "Bou-boule," or Fats, was nabbed in Guatemala and deported to France, where he is now serving a five-year sentence. William Perrin, who served as a conduit between Ricord and the Marseille heroin refiners, was traced to France and arrested there. Angeletti, currently being held by the Mexico police, reportedly is due to be extradited to France.

A North American involved in the ring is said to have been arrested as well and deported to the United States. Narcotics agents decline to name him, explaining that his identity is vital to continuing investigations of the Ricord syndicate.

Narcotics officials here believe that surviving Ricord subordinates are probably trying to take over the apparatus. Thus they are anxious to bring him to the United States in order to interrogate him. So far, no U.S. agents have been allowed to question Ricord in his Paraguay prison.

According to reports from Asuncion, however, Ricord is being treated more like a paying guest than a criminal. He occupies a colorfully-decorated cell with private bathroom, freely uses the telephone, and is even said to take occasional trips into town. He is regularly visited by his 15-year-old daughter, Josefina, and

Elena Ana Bonisieur, a handsome Frenchwoman of 33 who claims to be his niece. Mrs. Bonisieur also brings Ricord meals from his Paris-Nice motel.

## Plans a Book

Ricord is available as well for interviews by newsmen. One reporter recently found him wearing a sports shirt and exuding confidence about his case. "I don't mind going to the United States," he said. "It doesn't make any difference whether I get justice in America or Paraguay. I'm innocent."

Speaking in his mellifluous Corsican accent, Ricord also disclosed that he plans to raise money for his defense by writing his autobiography. He said that the book would be entitled "Ricord by Ricord."

Whatever the extent of Ricord's guilt, the Nixon administration's efforts to have him extradited have evidently been bared more on diplomatic pressures than on international legalities. These methods have created a measure of friction between the White House and traditional State Department officials.

When the United States initially asked for Ricord's extradition, his attorneys challenged the request with three main arguments.

They contended that Ricord had not committed a criminal act in Paraguay, because the country's laws contain no provisions against drug smuggling. In addition, they pointed out that the 1913 extradition treaty between the United States and Paraguay contains no references to narcotics offenses.

## Judge Removed

Moreover, they argued, Ricord could not legally be tried in the United States since he was neither under U.S. jurisdiction nor on U.S. territory when the crime was committed.

M [REDACTED]  
K [REDACTED]

# Tradititing Major Narc

traffic started to take a circuitous route through Latin America. Paraguay consequently became a key relay station, and Ricord was well-placed to profit from his position.

Paraguay was also an expedient narcotics center because of its regime. According to Central Intelligence Agency studies cited by columnist Jack Anderson, Surozner controlled the loyalty of his senior generals by parcelling out to them shares in the drug trade.

The top Paraguayan officers in the drug trade, Anderson alleged, included Gen. Andres Rodriguez, whose cavalry division controls contraband warehouses; Gen. Vicente Quinonez, the air force chief, whose airfields are used for narcotics traffic, and the late Gen. Patricio Colman, Paraguay's counter-insurgency boss. Colman died on Aug. 16 in a Wilmington, Del., hospital.

#### U.S. Buyer

Colman was said to be linked to the drug trade through his god-son, Enio Varela Segovia, who not long ago escaped from a New York jail where he was serving a term for heroin smuggling. Now believed to be hiding on Colman's ranch in the Paraguayan interior, Varela is known to have been connected with Ricord.

The precise nature of Ricord's ties with the other generals is not clear. But U.S. agents presume that they must have cooperated, since Ricord virtually monopolized the narcotics reaching the area from Europe.

Refined in the Marseille region from opium grown in Turkey, the heroin taking the Latin American route usually moved aboard trans-Atlantic freighters. Not all of it went to Paraguay, but might be delivered to Ricord's associates in Rio de

Janeiro, Buenos Aires or other South American ports.

The drugs might be stored in one of these ports until Ricord's operatives found a buyer in the United States. Or the original shipper in Marseille may have already arranged a U.S. sale, in which case Ricord's responsibility was to assure delivery of the narcotics.

In most instances, American narcotics agents say, the different links in the drug chain communicate by sending personal couriers by air to deliver their messages. Communicating by mail or telephone is too risky.

#### Brain Trust

Similarly, drug smugglers shy away from letters of credit or other such sophisticated financing methods. They either exchange cash or arrange transfers through numbered accounts in Swiss or Lebanese banks. This is partly a matter of trust. It also reflects the smugglers' concern for speed, since they never know when a shipment might be intercepted and their drug ring smashed.

The Corsicans in Ricord's network rarely carried narcotics themselves. Instead, they served as the "brain trust" of the organization, delegating more expendable Latin Americans to handle the actual drug shipments. The shipment seized in October, 1970, that led to Ricord's arrest was a typical operation.

As U.S. narcotics agents tell it, a rendezvous had been prearranged with an Argentinian intermediary residing in New York city. Also in New York in advance to certify delivery of the merchandise were three of Ricord's representatives, a Paraguayan, an Argentinian and a Frenchman. The Frenchman was later identified as a former ship's steward employed in Ri-

cord's Paris-Nice motel in Asuncion.

While this group waited, a light Cessna-210 aircraft took off from Parrana, piloted by a Brazilian and an Argentinian. The plane, which contained the heroin, hedgedopped an through South America and across the Caribbean, landing in Miami before proceeding to New York.

Presumably acting on a tip, U.S. agents followed the airplane from Miami to New York, shadowed the pilots as they delivered the shipment, and arrested them along with the recipient and the three witnesses. Six months later, after other U.S. agents had traced the operation to its source, Ricord was indicted and arrested in Paraguay.

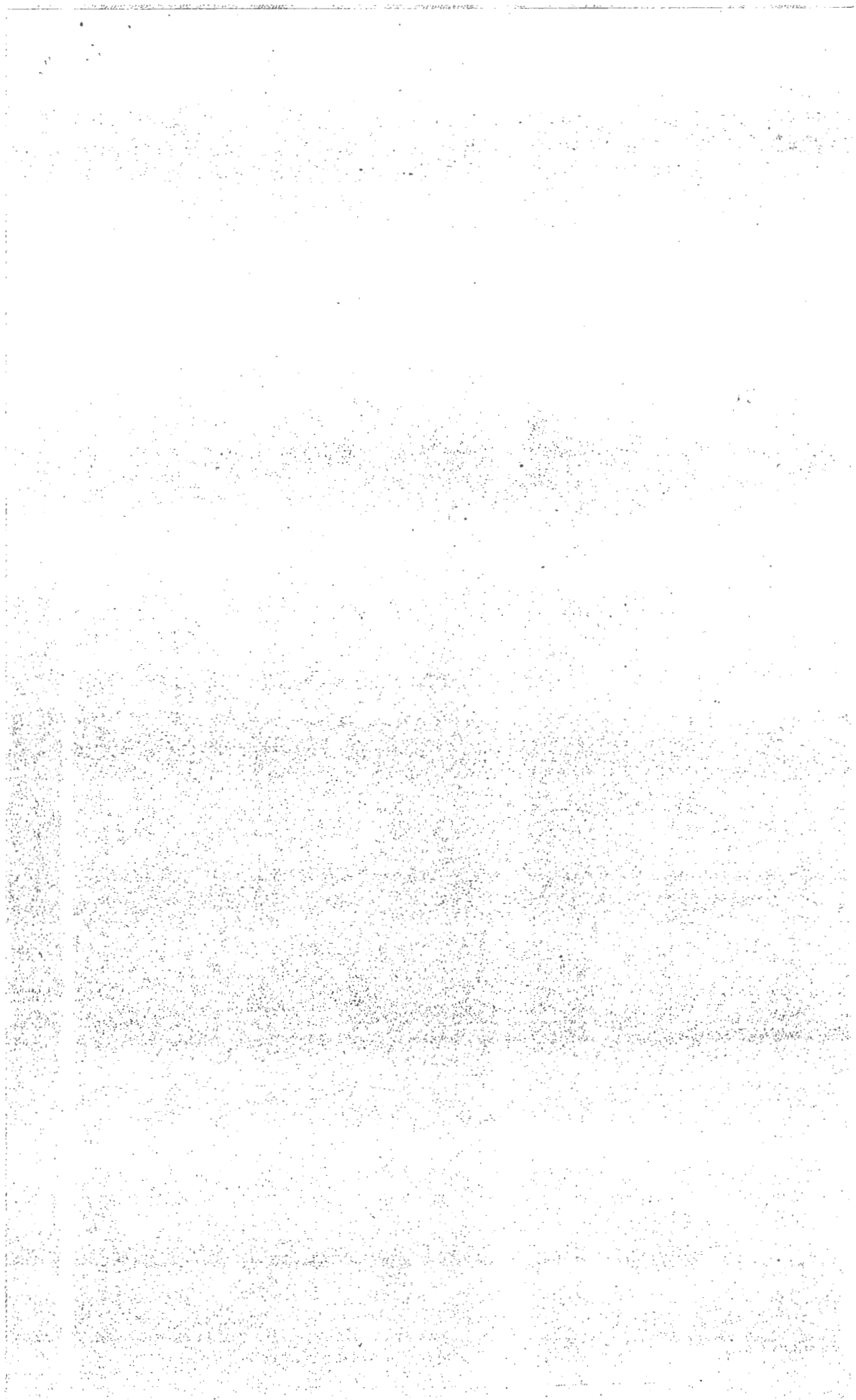
#### Trace to Peru

Although jailed, Ricord apparently continued to communicate with key figures in his gang. He evidently ordered Lucien Sarti, one of his trusted aides, to carry on his organization's activities.

Either by design or accident, U.S. agents picked up Sarti's scent in Bolivia last spring. He was one of a group of two men and two women who had been detained by the Bolivian police and released.

The U.S. agents, with the help of the Peruvian police, traced the group to Peru and through Central America to an apartment in an exclusive neighborhood of Mexico City. By this time, another couple had joined the group. The new couple, a man and wife, were identified by Mexican police as being part of a Latin American drug gang.

When Mexican police broke into the Mexico City apartment, they killed one of the men present, reportedly after he tried to shoot first. He was Sarti. Another man in the apartment was Jean-





## SIX ANS APRÈS AVOIR ASSASSINÉ, A PARIS, LE COMMISSAIRE GALIBERT CHRISTIAN DAVID ARRÊTÉ AU BRÉSIL

SIX ANS APRÈS AVOIR ASSASSINÉ A PARIS LE COMMISSAIRE GALIBERT, chef du groupe de répression du banditisme et la 1<sup>re</sup> brigade mobile, Christian David vient enfin d'être capturé.

Fort loin de la France, il est vrai, puisque c'est à Bahia que la police brésilienne l'a arrêté pour trafic de drogues.

L'opération remonte au 21 octobre. David se trouvait avec une femme dans une chambre d'hôtel dans un quartier des spécialités de la ville sudiste. Le criminel, qui ne se séparait jamais de son pistolet, oppose aux policiers une résistance farouche. Il fut finalement exécuté et conduit à la prison de Rio-Grande. Depuis lors, il a écrit par deux fois de se donner la mort.

Sans les informations qui arrivent d'Amérique du Sud, il avait

précédemment vécu en Argentine, puis au Paraguay. Là, il avait rencontré Auguste Bizard, un autre mafieux français, qui dirigeait alors un réseau de trafiquants de drogues. Bizard a été extradé aux Etats-Unis.

Le bureau américain des narcotics affirme que David a, pour sa part, commis deux trafics importants d'opium aux Etats-Unis. C'est de sorte sur l'indication des policiers américaine et française qu'il a été arrêté à Bahia.

### Un pistolet sous l'imperméable

Quelle affaire étonnerait Henri Galibert, 34 ans, à l'heure de son arrestation ?

Théâtre politique parvenu Michel Des Barres.

Accompagné des inspecteurs Couder, Gibeaux et Piv, le jeune chef du groupe de répression du banditisme arriva au « Saint-Germain », un club situé rue d'Armaillé (17<sup>e</sup>). Toutes les circonstances militaient pour cet établissement nocturne : de celle des amusements à celle des bas-fonds.

Les policiers ne trouveront pas Le No. Mais, parmi les consommateurs assis au bar, ils aperçurent un homme dont le geste

commençaient des papiers, le fouillèrent, voulurent lui passer les menottes.

Alors s'interposa un autre éboueur, qui excusa de sa qualité de sous-préfet pour dire à M. Galibert :

— Vous n'avez pas le droit d'entrer ce soir, qui s'est par armé et se rend opposé à votre présence.

Malgré la contrainte, l'intervention,

l'absence de ses vêtements, le suspect qui était Christian David, prit son imperméable dans sur le bar, s'en revêtit et suivit les policiers avec l'apparence de plus grand calme.

Les cinq hommes entrèrent dans la cour arrière du passage Deloy et de la rue des Colonnes-Renard. Là, David sortit soudain un pistolet d'une poche de son imperméable. La première balle fut pour le trop naïf commissaire, qui fut tué net. Les autres bismarquent grièvement les inspecteurs Couder et Gibeaux. Le tueur s'éleva dans la direction du square Villaret-de-Joyeuse.

Son identité fut bientôt connue : âgé de 35 ans et déjà condamné vingt et une fois, David s'était évadé le 16 octobre 1961 de l'hôpital psychiatrique de Cadillac (Gironde). Il était soupçonné d'avoir commis depuis lors diverses agressions à Bordeaux et à Toulon.

Quant à la capture, ce fut en

Sept ans après le crime, devant un bon soie, fut aperçu en Lombardie. Le 22 février, le patron d'un bar niçois eut le complot. D'où une chasse à l'homme qui ne donna rien.

Pour savoir ce qu'était devenu le fugitif, il fallut attendre un an et demi. Le 2 octobre 1967, quatre amis notaires de David, Jacques Costagna, Adrien Ben-

nard, Pierre Bourcier et Jean Louis Costagna, furent arrêtés les trois premiers à Paris, le 4<sup>e</sup> au 4<sup>e</sup> boulevard. Il restait deux autres amis que l'inspecteur de Bahia n'avait revu en France de Paris à la Provas. Après s'être esquivés dans une rue de Charles (Boulevard), il avait mis en rapport avec le « jeune milieu », Barthélemy Guérin, « Néron ». Celui-ci l'avait aidé à passer en Amérique du Sud.

L'hiver dernier, la police mexicaine manqua de peu le bandit David se trouvant en effet à Mexico lorsque son ami marquis Laurent Bardi, lui-même accusé d'un trafic de drogue, fut tué lors d'une fusillade.

Les particularités de la loi d'Amérique donnent à croire que l'ancien chef de bande n'est pas un criminel sans d'abord extradé à l'Etat-Unis afin d'y répondre d'un trafic de drogue. Sans ce éventualité, les autorités françaises ne pourraient obtenir son extradition que lorsqu'il sera en possession de son passeport.

### PARIS

SEPT SCOLIERES ET VERSES sur le trottoir de la Villeneuve (14<sup>e</sup>) par une voiture dont le contrôle avait été effectué par le commissaire Michel Couder. Un seul des enfants, Gerard Gervais (11 ans) a blessé et hospitalisé pour sa lésion de la jambe.

Le FIGARO  
27 OCT 72

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France

APPROPRIATE RELEASE  
Date 12 NOV 1980

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# Le « beau Serge » expulsé du Brésil

Il va sans doute être embarqué dans un avion vers la France, où l'attendent bon nombre d'inculpations

Brasilia, 16 novembre. (A.P.). Le président Emílio Médici a signé, jeudi le décret d'expulsion des sept trafiquants de drogue, arrêtés à la suite du démantèlement au début du mois d'un important réseau international.

Parmi les sept expulsés, figurent six Français, dont Christian David, dit « le beau Serge ». Le septième est un Sillien, Tomaso Buscetta, qui serait le chef de la Mafia au Brésil.

Cet ordre d'expulsion, fait suite à une douzaine d'arrestations et à plusieurs mois d'enquête. Les autorités ont ouvert une enquête parallèle, pour déterminer si des membres de la police n'ont pas reçu des pots-au-vin de la part des trafiquants.

Voici la liste des personnes touchées par le décret :

Christian David, recherché pour le meurtre du commissaire Galibert en France. Il aurait également été impliqué dans l'enlèvement de Mehdi Ben Barka. Selon la presse brésilienne, il était en liaison avec Joseph Ricard, « gros bonnet » de la drogue extradité récemment aux États-Unis.

François-Antoine Casari, également recherché, pour meurtre en France. Il ferait partie du groupe mystérieux « Union Corse ».

Michel Nicoll (alias Carlos Colucci Silveira), Français, condamné deux fois pour meurtre en France. Les autorités ont demandé son extradition, ainsi que celles de David et de Casari.

Bernard Javet, Robert Bordoulès et Claude-André Pastou. Ces trois écrivains français vivaient au

brésil et des motels. Ils jouaient le rôle d'intermédiaire dans le trafic de la drogue.

Selon la procédure brésilienne, le Brésil dispose de 30 jours pour décider le pays où seront expulsés les sept hommes. D'après les milieux bien informés, les six trafiquants seront remis aux mains des autorités françaises et Buscetta, qui est

recherché en Italie, aux mains des autorités italiennes.

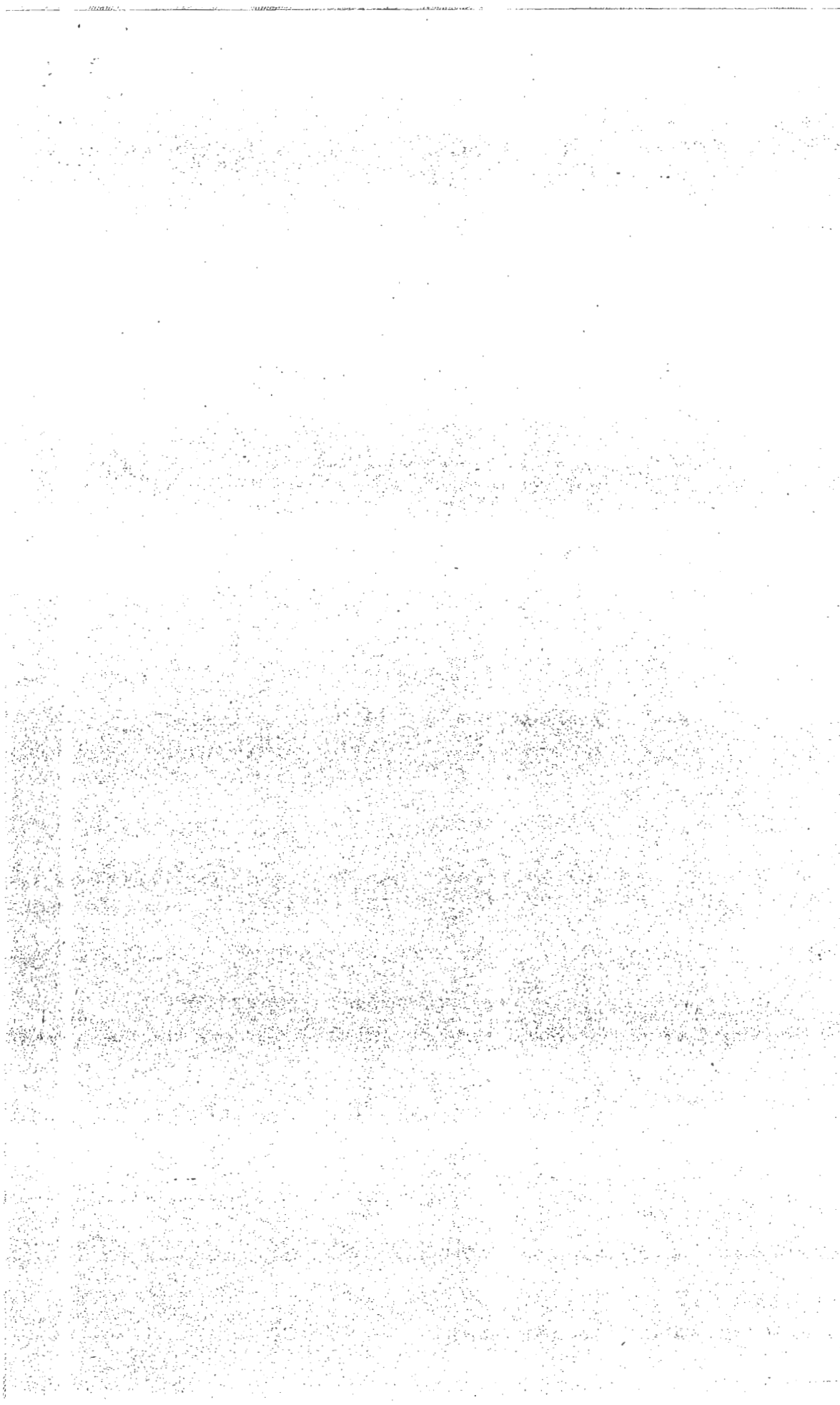
Le porte-parole de la police de Brasilia a déclaré que plusieurs personnes ont reconnu au cours des interrogatoires que « l'organisation voulait que ses membres au Brésil mènent une vie normale, se livrent à des activités légales dans les domaines commerciaux et industriels ».

LE SOLA (BRASILE)  
13 NOV 72

16 Nov 72

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DAVID



NY TIMES  
SAT, 1 DEC 1972  
F2sc1

CHRISTIAN DAVID

... began in the bar-

### A Heroin Smuggler Chooses U.S. Prison Over the Guillotine

By ROBERT E. McFADDEN

Christian David, the alleged kingpin of one of the world's largest heroin-smuggling rings, chose here yesterday to go to prison in the United States for narcotics trafficking rather than face the French guillotine for murder.

Confronted with the possibility of extradition to his homeland, where he has been sentenced to death in absentia for the 1966 murder of a French police commissioner, David pleaded guilty to a Federal narcotics charge and was promptly given a maximum sentence of 20 years in jail without parole and a \$20,000 fine.

Appearing before Chief Judge Jacob Mishler in Federal District Court in Brooklyn, the 41-year-old, once-dapper Frenchman known as "Le Beau Serge," entered his guilty plea to a charge of receiving, concealing and transporting 68 pounds of heroin in June, 1969, one of five counts in a Federal indictment.

David was scheduled to go to trial with 15 other defendants in January on charges that he had conspired to smuggle more than 1,100 pounds of heroin, valued at \$250-million, into the United States from South America between January, 1968, and April, 1971.

The indictment was unsealed by Judge Mishler last week after Brazilian authorities, who arrested David and another reputed leader of a narcotics-smuggling ring in September, complied with a Justice Department request and flew the

Continued on Page 26, Column 1 C

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DAVID

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Date 12.71.80

# Heroin Smuggler Chooses U.S. Prison Over Guillotine

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

... returned to New York for trial... according to officials of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, David and his second wife, Nicole, 42, were supplied in recent years with 10 percent of the world's heroin supply from an international network involved operation in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and the United States.

### Record Bail Set

After his capture, the authorities said, David had made two attempts to commit suicide—once by slashing his wrists with a broken light bulb and once by swallowing a sharp piece of metal.

David, who had been held in \$2.5 million bail, appeared in court unexpectantly, wearing a blue serge double-breasted jacket and a navy blue turtleneck sweater. Long sideburns and a small grizzle framed his face, and his long brown hair covered the nape of his neck.

After hearing David's application to switch his plea from not guilty to guilty, Judge Mishler said: "I see this as a device to give me a prison term so as to frustrate

the French Government's efforts to extradite and execute him."

David's court-appointed attorney, Stephen Lowey, acknowledged the point. "Frankly," he told the court, "we are trying to avoid his extradition and execution. He also told the court that his client, who he said was a member of the French resistance in World War II, was penniless because Brazilian authorities, before extraditing him, had confiscated his last \$70,000.

David at first attempted to plead guilty to the general conspiracy count against him, but Judge Mishler twice refused to accept such a plea, apparently seeking a concession on one of the substantive counts. After conferences with his attorney, conducted through an interpreter, David pleaded guilty to the specific count.

### No Parole Is Stipulated

In passing sentence, Judge Mishler stipulated that no parole be considered during the 20-year term. Customarily, prisoners become eligible for parole after having served one-third of their sentence.

Thomas P. Puccio, assistant United States attorney, who is coordinating the prosecution, noted that David still faced four counts in the pending trial. If convicted, he could receive

added terms of up to 30 years in jail.

Mr. Puccio told the court that David's decision to switch pleas was voluntary and in no way involved plea-bargaining.

The United States extradition treaty with France specifies that, under normal circumstances, a prisoner is required to finish his term before being returned to the country that wishes to extradite him.

Thus, David may never have to return to France, where he was convicted and sentenced for the murder of a police official in Paris on Jan. 2, 1966. The official was said to have been involved in the 1965 assassination of the Moroccan opposition leader, Ben Barka. David was said to have been a follower of Ben Barka.

Narcotics and customs agents have been charting the activities of David's ring in the United States, Europe and South America for nearly five years, tracing heroin from poppy fields in Turkey to processing plants in Marseilles and thence to the United States via South America.

Agents said the heroin was shipped in hidden compartments in commercial and private aircraft, in expensive European automobiles, in fish cans, in valises and taped to the bodies of couriers. Banks in Switzerland and Brussels were

allegedly used to conceal assets and transfer funds.

In an unrelated case yesterday, the United States Court of Appeals stayed the opening of the trial of another alleged major heroin smuggler, Auguste J. Ricord, in order to hear charges that United States agents had kidnapped or "Shanghai'd" the defendant from Paraguay to New York last September.

### Nixon Sends Emmissary

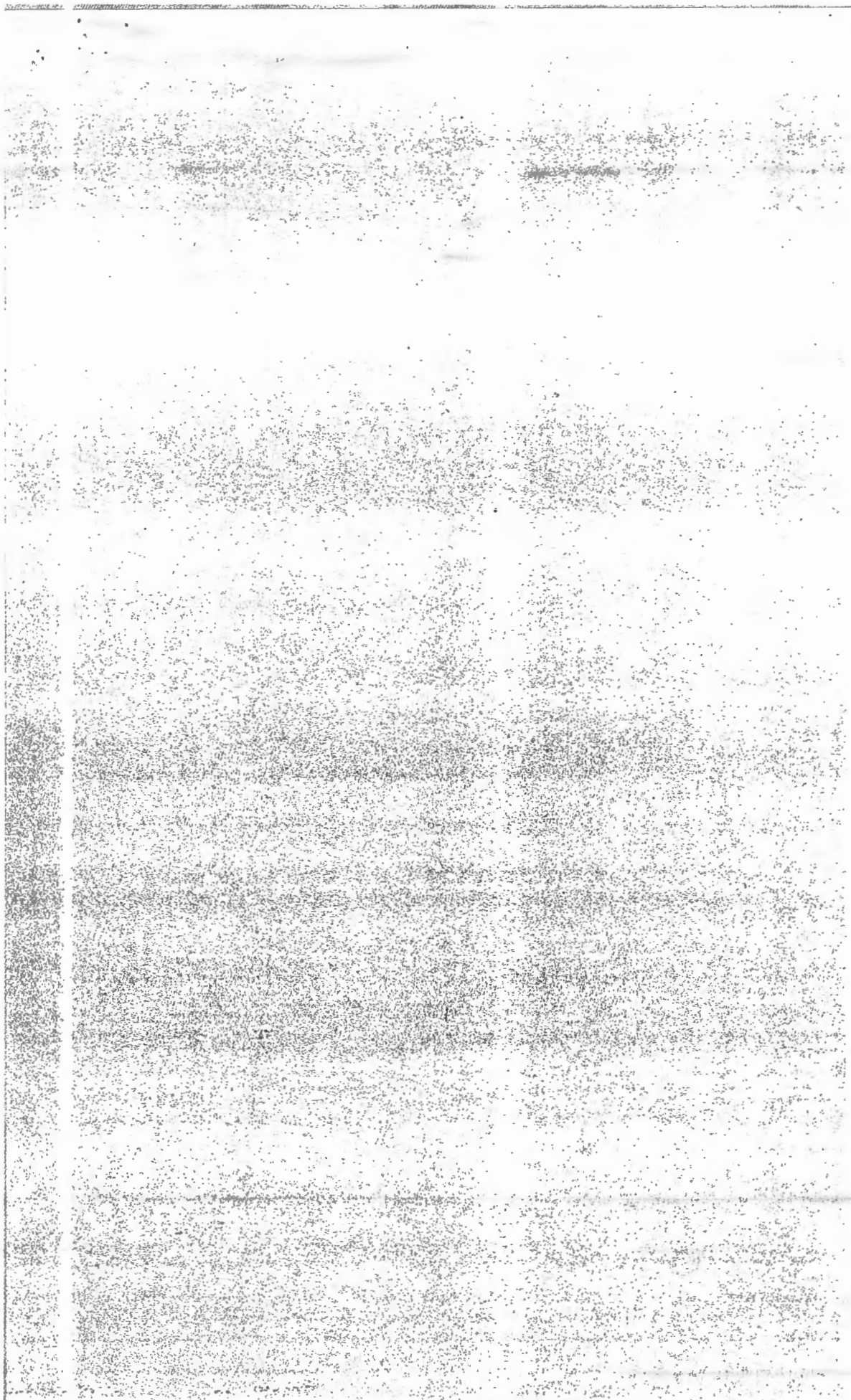
Ricord, 62, had been indicted in absentia here and arrested in Paraguay in March, 1971, as a result of an investigation linking him to the smuggling of 94 pounds of heroin into the United States the previous October.

His lawyers succeeded in preventing his extradition on various legal grounds for 18 months. Despite mounting United States pressure that included President Nixon's sending a personal emissary to Asuncion to impress on Paraguayan leaders the importance that this country attached to the matter, Ricord was brought here by Federal agents on Sept. 2, and is being held in \$1.5-million bail.

In petitions filed with the Appeals Court, Ricord's lawyer, Herbert L. Handman, asked that the trial, scheduled to start Monday, be delayed in order to hear his charges that his client was brought to the United States illegally.

The Appeals Court granted the stay and a 10:30 A.M. Monday hearing, but United States District Judge John M. Cannella, the trial judge, ordered that a jury panel be ready for Monday anyway.

Smithsonian Recalling



4562

# Heroin Boss Gets 20 Years, Avoids Return to France

New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Christian David, the alleged kingpin of one of the world's largest heroin-smuggling rings, has chosen to go to prison in the United States for narcotics trafficking rather than face the French guillotine for murder.

Confronted with the possibility of extradition to his homeland, where he has been sentenced to death in absentia for the 1966 murder of a French police commissioner, David, 41, pleaded guilty yesterday to a federal narcotics charge and was promptly given a maximum sentence of 20 years in jail without parole and a \$20,000 fine.

According to officials of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, David and a second ringleader, Michael Nicoli, 42, have supplied in recent years about 10 percent of the world's heroin market. Their network involved operations in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and the United States. They were arrested in Brazil and flown to New York last week.

## Guillotine-Proof?

Reuter

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Christian David, the 41-year-old Frenchman recently expelled from Brazil as the leader of a major international heroin smuggling ring, was sentenced to 20 years on a U.S. narcotics charge today, thus apparently escaping the French guillotine.

David was sentenced in absentia in France for the slaying of a French police official who had been shot to death on Feb. 2, 1966. The officer had been investigating the 1963 kidnap of Moroccan opposition leader Medhi Ben Barka.

In passing sentence, Judge Jacob Mishler stipulated that David not be considered for parole during his sentence.

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Washington Post

2 December 1972

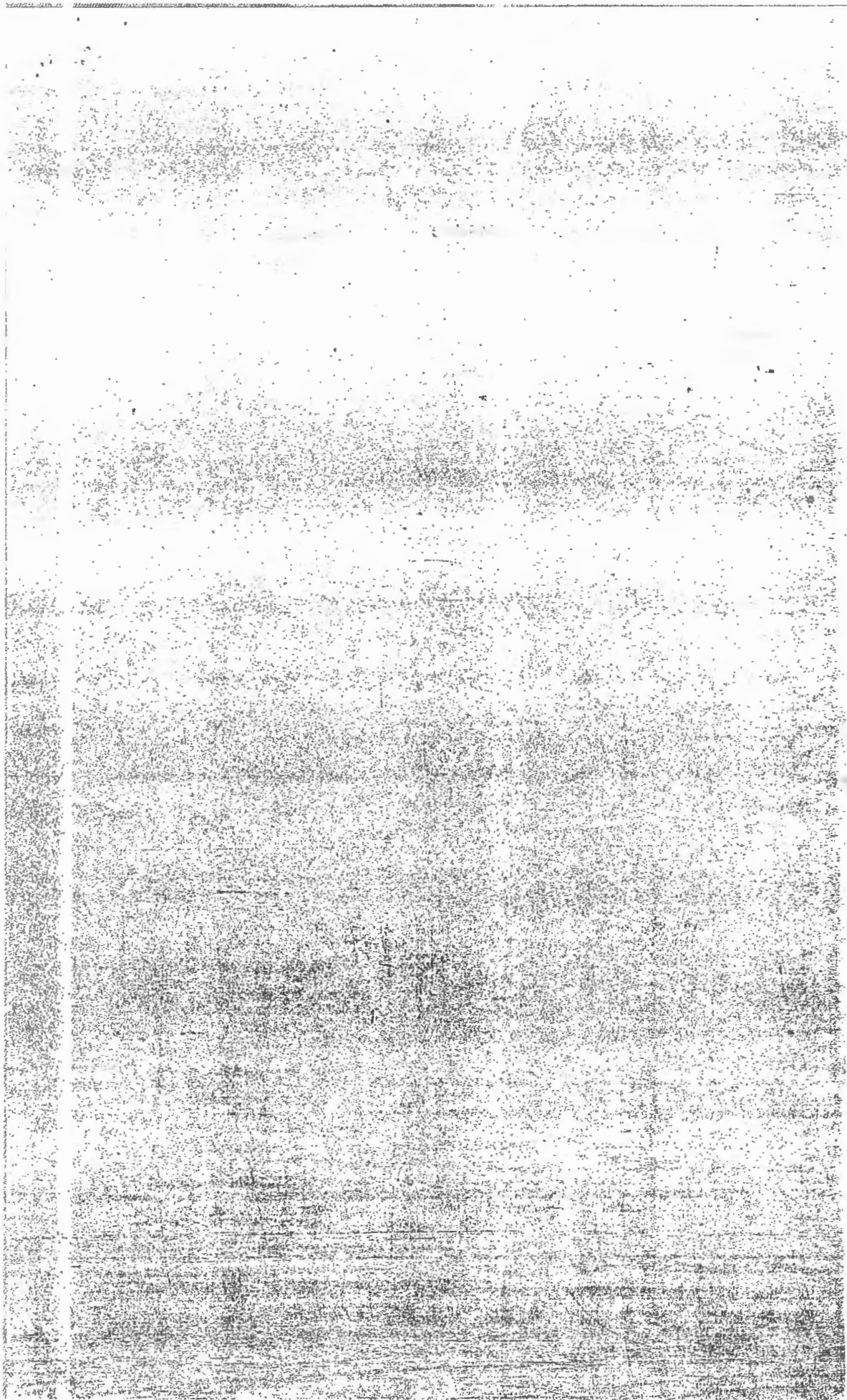
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DAVID

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Date

12 Nov 80





## AMÉRIQUE LATINE

### La mafia française sous les verrous

La filière latino-américaine, c'était pêle-mêle la Gestapo de la rue Lauriston, l'affaire Ben Barka... Etranges décombes qui se retrouvent jusque dans le golfe Persique.

MM. Richard Kéindiest et John Ingersoll, respectivement ministre américain de la Justice et directeur du Bureau des narcotiques et des drogues dangereuses, étaient à Paris lundi. Avec MM. Raymond Marcellin et René Pleven, ils se sont longuement congratulés. La coopération américano-française dans la lutte contre les stupéfiants prend désormais les allures d'une harmonieuse croisade. Cette année, cinq laboratoires détruits dans la région de Marseille, 4 tonnes et demie de drogue saisis, dont 1 tonne d'héroïne.

Envers de l'amicale médaille : au même moment, deux Français se préparent à être jugés, dans quelques jours, par un tribunal fédéral à New York. Deux hommes venus, l'un d'Asunción, capitale du Paraguay, et l'autre de São Paulo, deuxième ville du Brésil : Joseph-Auguste Ricord, 61 ans, et Christian David, 41 ans. Un dénominateur commun : le trafic d'héroïne. Ricord est accusé d'avoir fait introduire, en cinq ans, aux Etats-Unis, 5 tonnes et demie de poudre blanche. David, lui, est accusé de l'entrée de 300 kilos du même produit, entre janvier 1968 et avril 1971. Leurs cautions respectives ont été fixées à 1,5 million et 2,5 millions de dollars. C'est que Ricord et David ne sont pas seulement considérés comme des « gros bonnets » du trafic. Dans la trame cachée de la « Latin American Connection » se profilent, pêle-mêle, la Gestapo française de la rue Lauriston, les réseaux néo-nazis renaissants, l'affaire Ben Barka, et les clubs très privés de Lyon. A un certain niveau, la truanderie ne fait plus le détail.

La débâcle, Ricord est, depuis vingt ans, le père nourricier de tous les gangsters en rupture d'assises. Le petit casseur marseillais, l'homme de main de Carbone et Spirito, avait rencontré son destin le 18 octobre 1941, au restaurant La Frégate, avenue Niel, à Paris. C'est là que le chiffonnier Joseph Joanovici le présente à Henry Lafont, le chef de la Gestapo française de la rue Lauriston. Pendant plus de deux ans, Ricord aide alors Lafont à mettre Paris à sac : « protection » des boîtes de nuit, restaurants et cafés, pillage d'objets d'art, de bijoux et de tapis, qui alimenteront le trésor de la Gestapo. Ricord dirige personnellement les deux ou trois boîtes de nuit préférées de Lafont, L'Heure bleue, Le Chapiteau et Le Florence. Le 2 août 1943, à Cherisy

(Eure-et-Loir), il « empruntera » 400 000 francs et un beau stock d'essence à un commerçant. Ho-Jin pour lequel il sera condamné, à la Libération, à vingt ans de travaux forcés. Par contumace.

Juillet 1944 : la débâcle est proche. Lafont confie le trésor de la rue Lauriston à ses hommes de main les plus sûrs. Il sera, le 30 août, retrouvé et arrêté à Bazoches (Seine-et-Marne), avec 12 000 francs seulement sur lui. Auparavant, le 19 juillet, à 5 heures du matin, trois Citroën noires et une camionnette ont quitté la rue Lauriston. Elles sont conduites par Ricord et trois hommes de main : Jules Ménard, Jacques Herbert et Henri Thiriet. Ils passent la frontière espagnole à Hendaye le 22 juillet, et se perdent dans l'accueillante nature franquiste. Ménard, Herbert et Thiriet mourront assassinés. Le premier, dans la banlieue Est de New York, le deuxième à Mexico, et le troisième à Buenos Aires. Tous entre 1948 et 1951.

Le réseau, Ricord réapparaît en Uruguay en 1952-1953. Il s'installe ensuite à Buenos Aires et acquiert la nationalité argentine.

Un homme d'affaires français qui a eu Ricord comme associé en Amérique du Sud affirme : « On raconte que Ricord a quitté la rue Lauriston avec 200 millions de nos francs. C'est faux. A Buenos Aires, pendant des années, il vendait hamburgers et frites dans des restaurants miteux. Il était aidé par l'ancien député de Marseille, Simon Sabiani. Il a commencé à gagner de l'argent après 1958, à Caracas, où, pendant trois ans, il dirigeait des cercles de jeux clandestins. Il est retourné ensuite en Argentine pour y fonder un restaurant de luxe, où il a fait connaissance de hautes personnalités paraguayennes. C'est par la suite qu'il s'est installé à Asunción. »

Et c'est sous la protection du président dictateur paraguayen, le général Alfredo Stroessner, que s'organise dès 1964 la filière latino-américaine. A l'itinéraire direct Turquie-Marseille-New York, jugé de plus en plus dangereux, et au circuit canadien, de plus en plus surveillé, se substituent les « Mau-Maus ». On appelle ainsi les pilotes des B 25, des Beechcrafts, voire des DC 3 qui — à partir des deux cents aéroports privés des estancias du Paraguay — acheminent l'héroïne et la marijuana vers les pistes tout aussi privées de Flo-



LA BASE D'ELIA BELLA : UN PORT...  
Une jeune fille noyée...

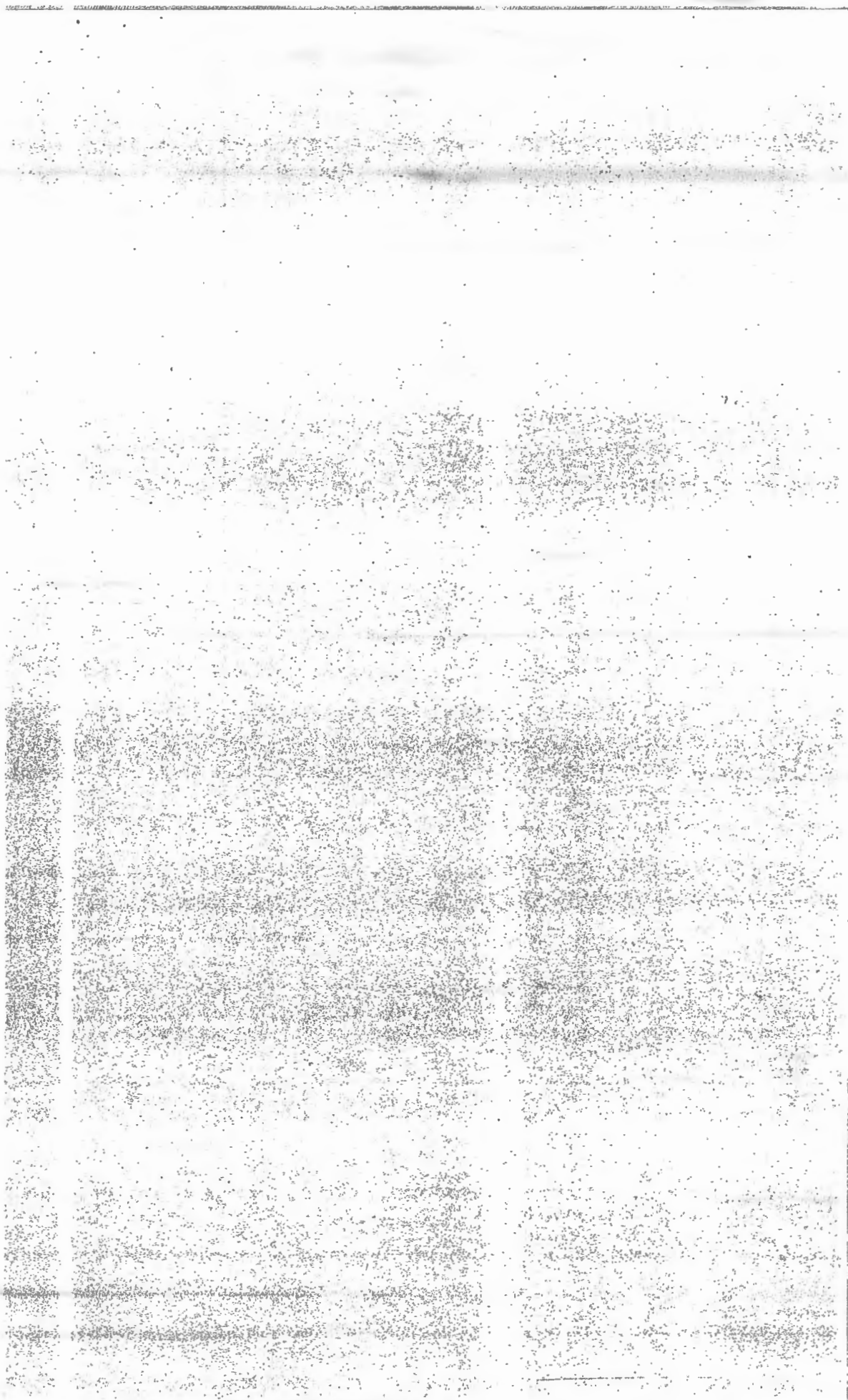


LE POLICIER NELSON DUARTE.  
Prévenu par une amie.

ride, A la tête de l'organisation latino-américaine, Tomaso Buschetta, de la Mafia sicilienne, surveille les franc-tireurs : Ricord, Lucien Sarti et Christian David. Celui-ci a rejoint la filière après avoir assassiné, le 2 février 1966, le commissaire Maurice Galibert, qui recherchait, dans un bar de la rue d'Armaillé, un protagoniste de l'enlèvement de Mehdi Ben Barka : Julien Le Ny. David, condamné à mort par contumace, réussira à quitter la France grâce à la protection de Mémé Guérini et du réseau des maisons clandestines de la vallée du Rhône.

L'Express - 27 Nov - 3 Dec 72 DAVID

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# Heroin Pouring Into U.S. Cities and Dam Is Too Low and Weak

The heroin has been manufactured in a Marseilles lab. Now it must be transported to its richest market—the United States and get through U.S. Customs. Method, route and couriers are carefully selected by either the shipper or the importer. A mistake could mean the loss of a huge investment.

Washington correspondent Anthony Marro and reporters David Brents, Joe Demma and James W. Sullivan spent four months investigating the heroin business in the U.S. They worked under the overall direction of Senior Editor Robert W. Greene who, with reporters Les Payne and Knut Royce, covered the overseas portion of The Heroin Trail. Reporters Pete Boyce, James O'Neill, Tony Schaffer, and William van Haintze also assisted in the preparation of the articles. George Barner and Susan Soper also participated in the project.

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## Routes

The heroin destined for the Long Island addict leaves Europe from any of dozens of cities and ports. And it arrives in the Western Hemisphere at as many different points. For the routes are not static, and the heroin merchants keep a sharp eye on arrest patterns, on sudden customs crackdowns, on emerging points of weakness.

From Marseilles, Italy, couriers bring the heroin to points of departure. If it's a small amount—five or ten kilos—it will probably be flown to North or South America, from virtually any of the Western European capitals with direct air links to the Western Hemisphere—Amsterdam, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris, London, Rome. Inspection of Customs heroin seizure sheets for the 1960s reveals that most of the seizures involved plane shipments. But other than the fact that New York's Kennedy Airport appeared to be the favorite point of arrival, they show no clear pattern of flow.

Current points of weakness have Customs officials worried. One, who interrupted Latin America's "Mr. Big," Auguste Ricord, said that Ricord admitted that heroin shipments flowed smoothly from Madrid into Buenos Aires and through the greased palms of Argentinian customs officials. Nassau, the Bahamas, also has narcotics officials worried. Direct daily flights link the resort city with Luxembourg. U.S. officials admit that pre-clearance by U.S. Customs in Nassau is only cursory and that heroin may be flowing through Nassau into U.S. cities.

Larger shipments move in by ship, but seldom directly from Marseilles. A number of loads have departed from France's northern port, Le Havre. Other shipments have left from Cannes, on the Riviera, and from Genoa, Italy. In the 1950s Montreal appeared to be a favorite point of entry, in the 1960s New York, Miami and Latin American ports. The Caribbean islands form a worrisome network of transshipment points, with hundreds of thousands of pleasure boats, all potential carriers of heroin, plying its waters.

The smuggling of heroin, once it reaches these shores, comes up against the barriers that U.S. Customs can erect at the airports and docks in the metropolitan area.

## S. America

South America has for many years now been a transshipment point for a significant portion of the Marseilles heroin that ultimately gets to U.S. streets. Up to 35 per cent may pass through there, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs estimates.

And it was in South America that U.S. and South American agents broke a case last year which, while it by no means ended the Latin connection, it did reveal for the first time what U.S. officials had long suspected—that the Italian Mafia had been working with French Corsicans in moving the heroin into the U.S.

The Mafia is a secret underworld society whose membership is exclusively Sicilian and which operates largely as follows: It is headed by a grand council headed by a don, currently Genco Russo. Its members are

bound by the code of omerta, or silence, and violation of the code results in death. The American Cosa Nostra is a different organization, open to all Italians or men of Italian descent. Many Mafiosi, however, are also members of the Cosa Nostra.

Reports of Mafia involvement with the Corsicans in the heroin business date back to shortly after World War II. Charles (Lucky) Luciano, released from a U.S. prison in 1946 and deported to Italy, held talks then with all the major Corsican smugglers and boat owners operating out of Tangiers to establish a confederation with the Mafia in smuggling heroin and cigars. Luciano worked through Corsican mobster Joe Renucci to line up Corsican cooperation.

The Latin connection has Italian roots. After the war a number of Corsicans, including Auguste Ricord and his supplier of heroin, Joe Orsini, fled France because of their collaboration with the Nazis. Many, including Ricord, found shelter and an opportunity to continue the heroin business in South America. In most instances the South American governments ignored the criminal activities. In Paraguay, for instance, Ricord was able to prosper in narcotics and such rackets as prostitution until the U.S. government applied pressure by threatening to withhold crucial foreign aid.

Although it was not until the past two or three years that U.S. officials have paid serious attention to Latin America as a staging point for smuggling heroin into the U.S., it had been so for a long time. John Bacon, the Latin American expert in the BNDD's Office of Strategic Intelligence, told us: "Ten years ago it looked like it [the route of heroin] was simply a Turkey to France to the United States route. But there is a lot of evidence going back to the 1950s that a lot of heroin was transiting Latin America."

Even in the 1960s, there was only one BNDD agent in South America—in Lima. Asked why the government didn't beef up its forces when it knew that Latin America had been an important transit point as early as the 1950s, Bacon replied: "It wasn't believed because it didn't suit some people's preconceptions." He would not elaborate.

Why is much heroin routed through Latin America instead of being shipped directly to the U.S.? Bacon explained it this way: "They found that it was a secure means of moving heroin. Heroin moves like water: It follows the course of least resistance. Sometimes it gets dammed up, but eventually it will find a way of getting around whatever is blocking it. If New York gets dammed up, it will find another route... and it has."

The operation broken last year by U.S. and South American agents was led by two Corsicans, Ricord and Lucien Sarti of Marseilles. The link to the Italian Mafia was Tommaso Buscetta, 44, of Palermo, Sicily, wanted in Italy for the murder of seven policemen, and four other men.

Buscetta was ordered out of the U.S. as an undesirable by the Justice Department in 1970. The Italian Mafia, however, saw in him just the man they wanted to help oversee the operation of the Corsicans

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Date 12/2/73

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David

17 Feb 73

in Latin America, a group they felt was a little too undisciplined.

The South American Corsicans, according to U.S. narcotic officials, worked under Ricord, 61, nicknamed "El Viejo (the Old Man)." Ricord, who lived in Paraguay, was indicted by a U.S. federal grand jury in March, 1971, and arrested trying to leave Paraguay. He was held there until October, 1972, when he was flown to New York, convicted and sentenced to 20 years.

But even before Ricord was arrested, there had been signs that he was losing his grip on the band of Corsicans. Some federal officials now believe that Sarti had forced him way to the top of the Latin hierarchy before Ricord fell.

One U.S. Customs official knowledgeable about Latin America said that Ricord "was a sort of godfather to the whole operation. . . (but) he realized that this guy (Sarti), who had been a criminal in Marseille since he was eight years old, was a guy with — and brains. Maybe he didn't push Ricord out, but he certainly ran his own operation."

After Ricord was arrested, the new base of operation was to be in Brazil. While there are some reports that Ricord, from his prison cell in Paraguay, ordered his men to find a permanent base, it is clear that Sarti and Buscetta were deeply involved in the decision. In 1970, while the U.S. government was drafting an agreement for his deportation, Buscetta was ordered by the Mafia to go to South America.

He set up his cover in Sao Paulo. There, under the assumed name of Roberto Cavalari, he purchased a fleet of 220 cabs, a number of mobile snack bars, and an aluminum implement factory. And he began to call the shots, such as where the group would meet: in one of their three Sao Paulo night clubs, the island of Sao Sebastiao, or in a farm in Penedo in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Early last year Buscetta and Sarti, together with two other Frenchmen, Christian David and Michel Nicoli, and a Mafia ally of Buscetta, Carlo Zippo, met for several days in the Corumbana Palace Hotel in Rio de Janeiro. The purpose of the meeting: to establish a transshipment base in Brazil for heroin destined for the U.S.

They settled on the tiny Brazilian resort island of Sao Sebastiao, about two hours by launch from Sao Paulo. It had a private airport and a port with frequent shipping.

But, despite Buscetta's arrival, the operation became unglued:

- Sarti was killed last April in a shootout with police in Mexico City, where he was living in a villa. Earlier, in January, he had been arrested and subsequently released in Brazil with his girlfriend, model Helena Ferreira, on suspicion of holding counterfeit money. Miss Ferreira later was to do a lot of talking to the Brazilian police.

- In May the body of a woman was found on a Sao Sebastiao beach. Her boyfriend, Claudia Rodrigues, was also found dead. It appeared to be murder-suicide. But suspicion shifted later when authorities learned that David used to frequent the small hotel owned by Rodrigues.

- In early October, Nicoli was arrested in Sao Paulo on narcotics charges. He had also been wanted in France for armed robbery.

- On Oct. 14 Argentinian and Brazilian agents seized 61 kilos of heroin aboard the ship Mormac-Altair in Guanabara Bay. It was a consignment belonging to the group and following the new Brazilian route. Those arrested talked.

- Several days later David was arrested in a small hotel in the state of Bahia. He had been traveling as a vacationing Frenchman diplomat. But police found that he was carrying Browning and Beretta pistols with silencers, a Smith and Wesson pistol loaded with dum-dums, an assortment of bullets—and five stamps used to forge passports. He tried to bribe the four arresting policemen with \$100,000 each. They refused.

Hardened as the French mobsters may have been, they were apparently no match for the torture applied by the Brazilian police. Nicoli had his ankles shackled and was hung upside down over a steam pipe, while interrogators applied a cattle-prod to his genitals. When U.S. agents took him off the plane when he left Brazil to stand trial here, he could hardly walk. David, realizing there would be rough going when he was arrested, twisted his wrist in an effort to secure hospitalization. Later, as he, too, was flown to the U.S., he feared continued torture and swallowed razor blades. After he arrived in New York and was brought into an office for interrogation, he panicked when he saw two battery cables, inadvertently lying under a table.

With the entire operation crumbling before his eyes, Buscetta tried to escape. He was arrested Nov. 6 and extradited to Italy, where he is now serving a 14-year term for murder.

Buscetta, clearly, had failed to control the Corsicans. They were, as the Mafia well knew, a wild, undisciplined group. Many had been wanted for murder elsewhere, including Francis Chiappe, Jean Lunardi, Andre Condemine (still a fugitive) and David.

David was perhaps the most uncontainable. The acknowledged enforcer of the Latin American Corsican milieu, David was an adventurer recruited into the French secret service for terrorist activities. There are reports that he assassinated a number of African officials, and, in Latin America, infiltrated Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas and identified several for the police. Tortured by the Brazilian police, David confessed, among other things, that he was paid \$150,000 to bury the assassinated Moroccan opposition leader, Mohidi Ben Barka, in Paris in 1965.

Buscetta himself had solid credentials as a killer. He was responsible for Palermo's "Cicculli massacre" in 1963. A lieutenant in Angelo LeBarbera's Mafia section, he had boobytrapped a car to eliminate two members of an opposition gang. But it blew up, instead, when police inspected the car, killing seven of them as well as two bystanders.

He fled to the U.S., where he became allied with the Carlo Gambino family of the American Cosa Nostra. One of his associates in New York was Zippo, an officer of the now-defunct Manhattan importing firm of Brasilia. The firm was suspected, in March, 1970, of handling an imported item that contained 200 pounds of heroin. Brazilian police have said that shipments from Latin America were always addressed to Zippo.

Buscetta was not the ranking Mafioso in the Italian-Corsican mob heroin combine. Rather, he was the representative of Luciano Liggio, a Mafia leader clandestinely operating out of southern France, Newsday has learned.

Liggio, suspected of having killed nine men, is also a fugitive from Italy. He, current Mafia boss "Don" Gaetano Russo and Charles Lucky Luciano helped reorganize the Mafia after the death, in 1954, of Don Calo Vizzini.

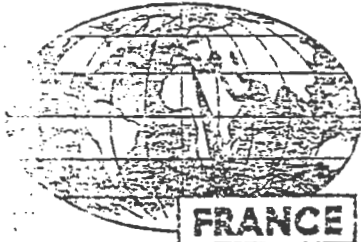
The mop-up of the Ricordi-Sarti-Buscetta operation does not mean that the Latin connection has been broken. Other importers are still at large, including Andre Condemine, and the smuggling milieu in Latin America is vast. "There is a built-in system of smuggling in Latin America," John Enright, the BNDD's assistant director for criminal investigations, told us.

Bernard Theisen, BNDD's regional director in Miami, put it this way: "We've put a good hole in them. They've got to go back and put some more snow on the ski slope. No doubt they can regroup; the question is how long will it take and who will do it."



A lineup of drug dealers detained by Brazilian authorities before being deported: The man in the center with his head bowed is Christian Davi next to him, with his hands crossed, is Tomasso Buscetta, and next to him, Michael Nicoli.

# The French Secret Service— 6 Agents Have Sold Heroin



## HEROIN TRAIL

*Newsday Senior Editor Robert W. Greene and reporters Les Payne and Knut Royce spent three months in France last fall on part of a nine-month investigation into the business of heroin. They were joined there by two other Newsday reporters, Christopher Cook and Pucci Meyer. This is another in the series, The Heroin Trail.*

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## Paris.

He was a World War II Resistance hero. After the war he joined the French secret service as a captain.

He saved President Charles de Gaulle's life while on a secret mission during the terror-filled days of the Algerian strife in 1961.

And for more than a decade, he was also one of France's biggest heroin smugglers. He finally went to jail last summer, six years after American authorities had provided evidence to the French government about him. He reportedly is about to get out of jail this month after serving only eight months of a five-year sentence. His name is Michael Victor Mertz. He ran an operation that smuggled heroin valued at almost half a billion dollars into the U.S.

His story is unusual in scope, but it typifies the French government's failure to move vigorously to stop the production and movement of heroin—bound ultimately for American addicts. Mertz' partner, for example, is still not in prison although he has been reported as a heroin supplier.

Mertz' story had not been detailed before. He is one of six men in the heroin business whom Newsday has identified as having been members of the French secret service (SDECE) at one time.

The story of one of these, Roger Delouette, caused a public stir in 1971. Delouette, arrested in the U.S. for smuggling in heroin, claimed he was acting under secret service orders. The charge was denied by the French, but a letter about Delouette's departure, from Washington State for Defense Michel Debré, has added to the mystery about the case, Newsday reported yesterday.

Others who had both heroin and SDECE connections include:

- Ange Simonopieri, now serving a prison term in France, after staying out of jail for more than four years despite official evidence of heroin involvement. He was an SDECE agent in the early 1960s, as a counter-terrorist against the right-wing Secret Army Organization (OAS) that was threatening to topple Gen. de Gaulle.

- Christian David, arrested last year in Brazil, and now in prison in the U.S. for smuggling heroin from Latin America. During interrogation by Brazil-



Michael Victor Mertz, shown in his secret uniform in a photograph taken about 15 years ago. It was given to Newsday investigators by his wife, who believed they were checking to see if Mertz qualified to inherit some money.

lian police he continued to collaborating in the plot to murder Mertz. For Mertz, a Marseilles resident listed as France under false pretenses by SDECE, this could be received \$100,000 for his role in the plot, burning the body, covering it with lime and then burying it.

- Andre LaBay, now in a French jail awaiting trial for heroin smuggling. Before he was arrested, LaBay also had become a confidant and business associate of the daughter of the late Haitian dictator, Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier.

- Joe Atia, who died last summer after a long career as one of the top heroin financiers. Among other things, he was an assassin for SDECE. Knowing this fact, one of his superiors called him "a wonderful person, worthy of esteem, an absolutely extraordinary agent."

Mertz and Atia were old-time SDECE agents. David, Simonopieri, and LaBay were among those recruited from the underworld between 1959 and 1964 to serve as SDECE counter-terrorists against the OAS,

which opposed de Gaulle's plans for Algeria independence. During the Algerian action, this special section of SDECE was known as the barbozous (thick-bearded ones). Later, the agents got a different name.

These recruits were known as "honorable correspondents," employed by the secret agency for specific assignments. Delouette, who had no identifiable criminal background, was also an "honorable correspondent." Some of those involved in the heroin business have performed other tasks for the agency since the Algerian crisis.

The impact of the SDECE agents—and others recruited from the underworld to serve in the parav police (SAC)—on the heroin business was explained by a former American official in France: "Former Interior Minister Roger Frey and [Secretary for Community and Affairs] Jacques Foccart handled the anti-OAS campaign. De Gaulle said to them, 'You have to do it, but don't ask them to do it.'"

—Continued on Next Page

# A SDECE Gallery:

The other men who worked for SDECE were involved in different groups that slipped heroin into the U.S.

All three were recruited into SDECE during the OAS campaign. All three served in the same section of SDECE.

Joseph Attia was a flamboyant French agent in the SDECE; he was part of his organization.

Christian David enjoyed killing and he was a top assassin for both SDECE and the OAS.

But Andre LaBay shied from guns. He was a confidence man, who moved easily through three continents.



Joseph Attia

## Two Top Assassins Who Served France

Joseph Ibrahim Victor Marie Attia, who died at the age of 39 last summer, was one of France's most colorful holdup men and hoodlums. He also was one of SDECE's top-rated assassins. Usually, when SDECE was in need of his services, the government quietly arranged to quash some local charge that always seemed to be pending in the courts against him. The French press finally dubbed Attia "The King of the Dismissed Charge."

A truant and an amateur boxer as a boy, Attia left Rennes for Paris as a teenager and soon established a reputation in the milieu as a muscleman. He eventually became a proxenet (operator of a string of prostitutes) in Paris, graduating to holdups. After his first jail term, he was sent away to do a tour with a penal battalion of the French Foreign Legion in North Africa. During that period he met Pierre Loutré, later to become France's Public Enemy No. 1 under the name "Pierre Le Fou."

During World War II, Attia, in a patriotic ges-

ture, held up and robbed only those French merchants who were German sympathizers. He was arrested in 1943 by the Germans and condemned to death. The sentence was commuted, and Attia wound up in the Mauthausen concentration camp. During a 1945 march from Mauthausen to another camp, Attia carried a sick comrade on his back for more than 42 miles.

The comrade was Col. Jacques Beaumont, also known as Col. Bertrand. After the war Attia and Beaumont took divergent paths, although eventually they would meet again—Beaumont went into SDECE; Attia wanted to become a boxer again, but the organizers didn't want him because he was tattooed from head to foot: "We want a boxer, not a geography map," they told him. So Attia teamed with his old pal, Loutré, and George Bousches-leche to form one of France's biggest holdup mobs. Loutré died in 1946 when he accidentally shot himself in the stomach while putting his gun back into his belt. Attia buried him secretly, carrying out a dying wish that the police not be made aware of his death.

In 1953, Attia was brought to trial for his crimes with the Loutré mob. He was accused of 10 holdups, complicity in a homicide and illegally burying Loutré's body. Col. Beaumont, who by now was one of SDECE's most influential officers, appeared as a character witness for Attia.

All of the charges against Attia were dropped except one—illegally burying Loutré. He received a one-year suspended sentence, and two months later, in September 1953, he was in Morocco on a mission for SDECE, his first job for the agency, as far as we could learn. It was an unusual debut, for as soon as he got his advance money, Attia aborted the mission and went on a spree on Spain's Costa Brava.

Three years later, SDECE, which during the interim had continued using Attia, sent him to North Africa. His mission: assassinate an anti-French Moroccan, Alal El Fassi. Again Attia took the SDECE advance money and again he went to Spain. Spanish authorities recognized Attia as a known holdup man, and jailed him. But rather than languish in a Spanish jail, Attia confessed to the murder of two gun-runners in France near Montfort l'Amaury in June, 1955. The two men had been supplying arms to the anti-French FLN nationalist movement in Algeria.

Attia was extradited to France and tried. But he was acquitted by the Assize Court of Versailles. His defense: He had murdered the two men for SDECE while working as a SDECE agent. Almost immediately after being acquitted, Attia was sent by SDECE to handle a new mission in Tunisia. But while he was there, in 1957, an aide to French Defense Minister Chablan Delmas saw his SDECE file and demanded to know why the French secret service employed him.

The SDECE answer was given by Col. Fourcaud who was one of the agency's ranking officers. He said: "Joe Attia is a wonderful person, worthy of esteem, an absolutely extraordinary agent."

This was the same Col. Fourcaud of SDECE who handled Michael Victor Mertz, the SDECE agent who exposed the OAS plot to kill Gen. de Gaulle in 1961.

In 1959, Attia showed up in Africa, first in Kattanga and then in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where he worked with the intelligence network of African Affairs Secretary Foccart. In the Ivory Coast he bought a banana plantation and a nightclub named "The Refuge." The club soon became a message center for the entire Foccart-SDECE Black Africa network. It was the second rendezvous that Attia had established. Sometime earlier Attia and his

mistress, Carmen Coco, had opened the Gavroche, a bar near the Bonmartré. It had quickly become a meeting place for both Paris info society and the French underworld.

Agents of the former U.S. Federal Narcotics Bureau recognized the Gavroche as a meeting place for persons in the heroin traffic. It was here that some of the biggest heroin shipments of the early 1950s were planned; here where the partners and investors were brought together. And, according to former U.S. narcotics agents, Attia frequently put up money for a share of some of the heroin shipments.

In 1961, a Paris court convicted Attia—which was in Algeria at the time—on a series of extor-



Christian David

tions that he had committed during his extended leaves back on the mainland. The police arrested him in Oran, Algeria. But he was promptly freed on the direct orders of the French Military Government of Algeria. And during the next year he served under Pierre Lemarchand, husband of de Gaulle's ward, in the terrorist section of SDECE in Algeria as part of the Foccart-directed counter terror against the OAS.

It was here that Attia met Christian David, a petty hoodlum who had escaped from a French prison. David, now 41, had been recruited into the SDECE terrorist operation in Oran by Lemarchand.

In 1953, Attia returned to France, where he was jailed on another extortion charge. But David went into the Foccart-SDECE network. For nearly two years he traveled to various African countries on small missions, before drifting back to Paris.

Meanwhile, although Attia was supposed to be in jail, he apparently was of some use to SDECE. Late in 1963 Col. Argoud, a leader of the OAS, was kidnaped from Munich and brought to France by a squad of SDECE counter-terror operatives. Argoud swore under oath in a French court that one of his kidnapers, whom he knew by sight, was Attia, even though Attia was supposedly in jail at the time.

All of which laid the groundwork for the Barka case. In 1965, French influence was strong in Morocco through the king's adviser and strong man, Gen. Oufkir. But Oufkir feared the growin-

Continued from Preceding Page

and I don't think he knew or cared. He just did it done. And now a lot of favors are owed." Both in the case of Mertz and his partner and in a case involving Simonpieri, the French government took action against them for more than four years receiving evidence of their heroin operations in the U.S. They continued to supply heroin to the U.S. and none of the three was actually brought to trial until after the Delouette story had broken.

French President Georges Pompidou installed Al-dre de Marenches, who had no political ties, as head of SDECE in 1970 in an effort to end some of the agency's old connections. But the favors were not to forget, particularly what so many who had

received them remained in authority in SDECE and other parts of the Gaullist government.

The Mertz case is a classic example.

Mertz, 52, was sentenced to five years in a French prison on July 5, 1971, convicted of heading a ring that smuggled about a third of a ton of pure heroin annually into the U.S. for eight years. He began serving his five-year sentence in July, 1972. But last December, his wife, who did not know that we were reporters, told us that he would be quietly released from prison this month. And she agreed to arrange a private meeting for us with Mertz in a Paris hotel room for the first week of March, 1973.

Mertz' partner in the smuggling ring, Achille Cecchini, a veteran heroin operator and a close associate

of French heroin bosses Marcel Fanciel, Domini Venturi and the late Joseph Orsini, was given the same sentence as Mertz at the same time. But he has remained free in Marseille on "medical liberty"—it "ill" to be jailed. Nonetheless, he has been seen meeting with his underworld associates at various Marseille locations since then.

Born in the Moselle area of France, Mertz was taken into the German Army in 1941. He deserted in 1943 and joined the French Resistance in the I-moges area. An efficient killer of Germans, he so headed his own unit under the pseudonym Comma-dant Baptiste. He was awarded the Legion of Honor and the Cross of the Voluntary Fighter by the French government, and went into French intelligence aff-

Newsday

# Holdup Man, Killer, Con Artist

of Mehdi Ben Barka, the opposition who maintained an apartment in Geneva. He wanted Ben Barka scared or eliminated. He was conveyed to SDECE.

Again, Attia was in jail. But, as later testified in a 1968 trial of two French narcotics police officers, a good deal of the action was carried out by several of his lieutenants, regulars at the bar. They enticed Ben Barka to Paris, using the identification supplied by SDECE, with the hope that they wanted to make a motion picture of his life. He was placed under "arrest" by two members of the French police narcotics unit who then turned him over to the Attia crew, questioning him in a private home, they said, according to testimony at the same time his body was never found.

At the trial, the name of one man who had been a defendant was threaded through the story. The man was Lemarchand, a former police deputy and the SDECE commander in Algiers. A series of witnesses detailed how Lemarchand had arranged the kidnaping on behalf of SDECE. The witnesses said that Lemarchand had arranged that the plot had "government approval."

Finally in 1966, while French police were still working on the case, a young French police official named Gallibert got a phone tip that a man was in connection with the Ben Barka case was hiding in a neighborhood tavern. Accompanied by another policeman he went to the Paris tavern and he found David playing cards with Belkacem Mechere, a subprefect of the French Interior Ministry (police). When Gallibert attempted to question David, Mechere became abusive and told him to leave David alone because David himself was a French agent.

David backed Mechere's protests by pulling out his SAC (Security d'Action Civique) card, asking for his membership in the parallel police. Mechere relaxed, but he was still curious about David. He asked David to follow him to the police station and turned to leave. David picked up his coat, pulled a gun, killed Gallibert and wounded the two other officers, French police said. During the next month David eluded a huge search manhunt by moving through a series of underworld "safe" houses down through Lyons, south to the village of La Clotat just outside of Marseille. He waited there until heroin mob boss Barthelemy (Meme) Guerin could ship him to North America, where he immediately joined one of the biggest French rings transshipping French heroin from Marseille to the U.S.

David was arrested by Brazilian authorities last year in connection with a ring that had smuggled more than 1,000 pounds of heroin in three years. David cracked under torture by Brazilian police and admitted, among many other things, his part in the Ben Barka plot. He said that he had been paid \$150,000 to bury the body in a French suburb and burning it and covering it with lime. The money, he said, was paid by Oufkir. Lemarchand was never arrested. But he was barred for three years from practicing law in Paris for his part in the case. He is now practicing again, and de Gaulle's grandson is one of the junior lawyers in his office.

Attia was released from jail in 1968 and immediately went to work for Philippe Dechartre, a former French cabinet official, who was a partner in a large housing development near Paris known as Ill de Re.

Attia, while working for Dechartre, visited a man who was anxious to put up a building on Ile de Re. Attia demanded a \$100,000 payoff

for a building permit. The builder first filed, but then withdrew, a criminal complaint.

In 1968, while Dechartre was running for his seat as deputy, Attia handled the muscle for the campaign. One night, rival poster-hangers got into a fight and one of Attia's men shot and wounded a woman in the head. The affair was hushed up, and Dechartre went on to win his seat.

By 1972, Attia was dying of throat cancer. He stayed at the home of a friend, Roger Lentz, in Paris. Lentz, who had been warned by police through the entire Ben Barka investigation, but not arrested, had once put up Moroccan Gen. Culfir's grandson in the same apartment. Attia died on July 27, 1972. On that same night, both the Garrow and Attia's apartment were burglarized. His friends wryly commented that SDECE didn't want any loose memoirs lying around after Attia died.



Andre LaBay

## The Consummate Confidence Man

Unlike Attia and David, who were professional killers, Andre LaBay was a different kind of SDECE agent. He was a consummate confidence man. But he, too, was a major figure in the French-American heroin smuggling racket. And like Attia and David, he got his start in SDECE working under Lemarchand as an anti-OAS barboose in 1960.

LaBay, who wasn't much on fighting, was used by Lemarchand to infiltrate the ranks of the OAS and report back on their plans and operations. In 1961, as part of the Foccart-SDECE network he went first to Congo-Kinshasa, where he served as a technical adviser to Cyrille Adoula, the prime minister. Then he traveled on to the Ivory Coast and Gabon. By 1961, he was back in Paris, temporarily divorced from SDECE.

LaBay quickly moved into SAC, the parallel police, and became a prominent fund-raiser for the organization. Meanwhile, over frequent dinners at Don Camillo's in Paris, he kept up on the latest news from inside SDECE and planned a series of get-rich-quick schemes. His accomplice in some of

these was SAC stalwart Lucien Schwarm. The two also maintained an apartment in Geneva, where, for unexplained reasons, they sheltered Bal Kasseem Krim, the original leader of the Algerian FLN. Krim was later murdered, apparently for political reasons.

For a while, with Michael LeRoy, another former SDECE operative, LaBay ran a small Paris hotel operating under the name International Businessmen's Club. Actually, the club served as a front for the recruitment of mercenaries for Michel Tshombe of Katanga, who was attempting to topple the Congolese government, a development ardently desired by Foccart. LeRoy, who fought in Katanga, was a close friend of Attia.

LaBay's next business venture was in Belgium. For reasons that are still unclear, a French deputy from Paris, Andre Rives-Henrys, was appointed in 1957 as the president of a large Belgian insurance company named Belfort. Rives-Henrys was the former President of the National Assembly (1954-61).

On the same day that Rives-Henrys was appointed, LaBay was named as general manager of the insurance company. The former SDECE agent had no background in the business. Although Rives-Henrys was a friend of LaBay's, he has never given an explanation of how they happened to go into business together. A year later the company went bankrupt, declaring it was \$8,000,000 in debt.

LaBay, however, always seemed to have money to spend and was a popular figure in the circle of both Paris and Geneva. On one occasion, a Swiss police officer questioned LaBay and his friend Schwarm in connection with some business loans. He said that both men showed him falsified French identification cards. "They both obviously had something to go with the French government," the police officer said recently. "It was some kind of police."

Sentenced in absentia in Belgium to a one-year jail term for embezzling the insurance company funds, LaBay went to Haiti in 1968, where he set up a dress manufacturing plant and quickly established a strong business and social relationship with Mme. Mire Domonique, daughter of the late Haitian dictator Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier. While in Haiti, he also doubled as an agent for SDECE.

Finally back in France, he walked into the Paris office of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) on Oct. 31, 1971. He made a bizarre proposal. He said that he was an agent of SDECE. He said that he wanted U.S. help in bringing a load of 100 kilos of heroin into the U.S.

LaBay said that he would then make a second trip to the U.S., again with 100 kilos. On this second trip, he said, U.S. agents could follow him and watch the people to whom he made his delivery. Then they could follow those people through the chain and arrest everyone. BNDD Agent Jacques Klere told LaBay to return to the office later, and called his French counterparts. The next day, French police arrested LaBay with the 106 kilos in his car.

There have been many theories advanced as to why LaBay walked into the BNDD office that night. Many U.S. and French law enforcement agents feel that some of his accomplices had been caught, and he knew it was only a matter of time before they would implicate him. But another explanation came from one former U.S. narcotics agent we talked to recently. He said: "If there ever was some kind of organized SDECE connection with LaBay, it was all blown when Delouette was arrested. Everyone was on his own from then on."

var. He served in Germany, Turkey and Morocco, operating under cover as a French Army captain.

In 1947, he married Paule Scheller, the adopted daughter of a man named Charles Martel. Martel had some wealthy operating The Sphinx, one of Paris's most famous brothels, and a string of smaller such places throughout France. By 1960, although Mertz was still in SDECE, he and Martel were also smuggling heroin to the U.S. from France.

The story of Mertz's involvement in the heroin business during the 1960s has been learned from a number of sources, including secret French court and police reports. Among other things, these reports reveal how Mertz and Martel used Cecchini as their chief heroin supplier.

Tuesday, February 13, 1973

Cecchini, 51, was the chief lieutenant of the late Joseph Orsini. Born in Marseilles, Cecchini began his career as a longshoreman. He became a specialist on pier movements, a smuggler and a cargo thief. As he grew in stature in Marseilles he met Samih Khoury and other Lebanese who operated as middlemen on the Turkey-to-Marseilles smuggling run. And he became friendly with Francis and Venturi, bosses of Marseilles' largest heroin syndicate.

The Mertz-Cecchini partnership worked smoothly. Cecchini supplied the heroin, from Orsini laboratories, and personnel in the U.S. from the Orsini organization. Mertz planned the smuggling routes, recruited the courier organization, and handled the finances. The profits were split equally. By early

1961, the system was in operation. On March 1961, Mertz sailed on the liner Liberte for New York. In the hold of the ship was a DS 19 (citroen austr) 100 kilos (220 pounds) of heroin hidden in paneling.

Within a month, however, Mertz temporarily postponed the heroin operation, because SDECE asked him for a special mission against the right-wing terrorists. Mertz was ordered to penetrate the OAS, as a sympathizer, and obtain all available information on planned OAS terror missions.

First he was sent in April, 1961, to Algeria to cover as a captain in the General Reserve of Paratrooper Commandos. Quickly he established himself.

—Continued on Next