

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10022

30 September 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 45/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10022

30 September 1981

WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 45/81)

CONTENTS

ASIA

BURMA

Rangoon Paper on Success in Antinarcotics Drive (Editorial; LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN, 14 Aug 81).....	1
<b>Briefs</b>	
Opium on Mail Train	2
Opium Arrest on Train	2
Black Opium in Mergui	2
Heroin Seizure on Ship	2
Maymyo Opium Arrest	2
Heroin Seizure in Mogaung	3

HONG KONG

Drug Traffickers' Diversion en Route to Hong Kong (THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, 25 Aug 81).....	4
---	---

MALAYSIA

Police Report Drug Seizures, Arrests for First Half of 1981 (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 8 Jul 81).....	5
Seven Kg of Opium, Morphine Seized Near Port Klang (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 8 Jul 81).....	6
Crackdown on Smugglers, Pushers in Sabah (BORNEO BULLETIN, 18 Jul 81).....	7
Large Addict Population in Johore Baru (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 29 Jun 81).....	8

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NEW ZEALAND

Drug Trade Said Under Control, Inquiry Unnecessary  
(EVENING POST, 7 Aug 81)..... 9

Briefs

Drug Abuse in Military 10  
Seamen's Drug Convictions 10

PAKISTAN

Briefs

Ships Carrying Drugs to Europe 11  
Massive Drugs Haul

PHILIPPINES

Marihuana Plantations in Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya Raided  
(PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 8 Sep 81)..... 12

Plants Destroyed, Arrests Made  
Cultivator Killed

NPA Marihuana Field Raided  
(BULLETIN TODAY, 15 Aug 81)..... 14

Police Seize Heroin, Arrest Seven Men  
(BULLETIN TODAY, 16 Aug 81)..... 15

Briefs

Heroin Seized 17

TAIWAN

Briefs

Suspected Drug Factory 18

THAILAND

Nation Adopts New Plan To Wipe Out Opium  
(NATION REVIEW, 4 Aug 81)..... 19

ONCB Chief Backs Substitution Plan; Conflicts Noted  
(Vithoon Pungprasert; THE NATION REVIEW, 1 Aug 81)..... 21

Center of Drug Addiction in Bangkok Noted  
(THE NATION REVIEW, 5 Aug 81)..... 23

More Hilltribesmen Cultivate Opium  
(Manas Ruamrudee; THE NATION REVIEW, 5 Aug 81)..... 24

UN Team Hits Guaranteed Income Plan for Opium Growers  
(THE NATION REVIEW, 10 Aug 81)..... 26

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Chieng Mai Villages Targeted for Crackdown (BANGKOK POST, 20 Aug 81).....	27
Two Held With Lao Opium (THE NATION REVIEW, 30 Aug 81).....	28
Negative Effects of Poppy Cultivation Reviewed (Editorial; THE NATION REVIEW, 7 Aug 81).....	29
Morphine Smugglers Arrested in Hat Yai (BANGKOK POST, 30 Aug 81).....	31
Akha Tribesmen Arrested With Heroin (BANGKOK POST, 29 Aug 81).....	32
Briefs Opium Processing Plant	33

CANADA

Heroin Smuggled in Containers Called Problem by Customs Officers (Ian Mulgrew; THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION, 25 Aug 81).....	34
Briefs Drug Offenses Increase	36
LSD Arrests	36

LATIN AMERICA

BAHAMAS

Bail Forfeitures Leave Police With Huge Drug Stores (Dilette Thompson; THE TRIBUNE, 17 Aug 81).....	37
--	----

GUATEMALA

Briefs Marihuana Confiscated	39
---------------------------------	----

MEXICO

Technology Used To Counter Drugs Described (EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS, 19 Aug 81).....	40
Officials Charged With Escape of Inmates Released (EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS, 13 Aug 81).....	41

- c -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Traffickers Involved in Escape From Detention Center (EL MANANA, 24 Aug 81).....	44
Opium Traffickers Apprehended in Several Locations (EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS, 14 Aug 81).....	46
Briefs	
Opium Trafficker Arrested	47
Antidrug Coordination	47
Traffickers' Land Reassigned	47

NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

IRAN

Ministry Reports Antinarcotics, Police Accomplishments (KEYHAN, 9 Sep 81).....	49
---	----

WEST EUROPE

DENMARK

Briefs	
Police Find Morphine Tablets	51

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Study on Motivation of Youth To Begin Taking Drugs (DER SPIEGEL, 14 Sep 81).....	52
---	----

ITALY

Huge Hashish Seizure on Ship in Bari (LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO, 27 Aug 81, IL MATTINO, 27 Aug 81).....	55
Inadequate Drug Laws Decried, by Dionisio Ciccarese Suspicious Ship Searched	

TURKEY

Six Foreigners Arrested for Heroin Smuggling (HURRIYET, 9 Sep 81, GUNAYDIN, 9 Sep 81).....	58
'HURRIYET' Comment	
'GUNAYDIN' Photo	

UNITED KINGDOM

Briefs	
Cocaine Smuggler Jailed	61

BURMA

RANGOON PAPER ON SUCCESS IN ANTINARCOTICS DRIVE

BK211505 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Accelerating Success in Antinarcotics Drive"]

[Summary] The success in the antinarcotic drive--which has been launched as a national campaign under the guidance of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]--is accelerating.

The narcotic drugs law was passed in the country in 1974 to eradicate narcotic drugs. Under the law, sentences ranging from 5 years imprisonment to the death penalty can be given for various drug offenses.

"In accordance with this law, action has been taken against persons using narcotic drugs and persons engaged in the narcotic drugs trade. During 1980, there were 2,495 durg cases. These included 835 opium cases; 536 heroin cases; 292 marijuana cases; and other 832 cases which included failure to register and possession of a syringe. Narcotic drugs cases declined in 1980 compared to 1979 in which 4,363 narcotics cases were reported."

In addition to legal action, antinarcotic drugs control work in the fields of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and drug education among students was carried out following the formation of the central narcotics control board.

The national antinarcotic drugs control campaign is being carried out jointly by the army, the people's police force, public servants and the local people. "The narcotic drugs suppression work was carried out like a military operation. Between the 1974-75 opium cultivation season and the 1980-81 season, a total of 37,677 acres of opium fields were destroyed. Between 1975 and 6 February 1981, 120,000 marijuana plants were destroyed."

The effective antinarcotics drive can be attributed to the leadership and guidance of the BSPP and cooperation among the members of the armed forces, the people's police force, members of the local party, council, mass and class organizations and the people.

CSO: 5300/4655

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM ON MAIL TRAIN--Mohnyin, 8 Sep--Acting on information, police personnel and people's councillors of Kachin State's Hopin yesterday searched the Mandalay-Myitkyina special mail train and found about 3 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of cooked opium on Daw Hkam Htwan of No 9 ward in Namtu--five packets in her bag and one packet in her bedroll--and found 1 viss of cooked opium on Ma Mya Aye, alias Ma Hla Hla Aye, of No 2 ward in Namtu--one packet in her bedroll and another in her underwear. Action has been taken against the two women. [Text] [BK211412 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 17 Sep 81 p 4]

OPIUM ARREST ON TRAIN--Hsipaw, 14 Aug--On 10 August morning, railway police Corporal U Sein Maung and Corporal U Than Win searched a basket carried by passenger Daw Nwe of No 5 ward in Lashio, who was travelling in coach No 2, when the Lashio-Mandalay train No 132 reached Hsipaw station. They found 1.5 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium hidden in two hollowed-out pineapples in the basket. [Text] [BK211412 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 22 Aug 81 p 4]

BLACK OPIUM IN MERGUI--On 10 August, Maung Tun of Tavoysu Ward in Mergui was summoned to the township police station for questioning. Ten small packets of black opium were found hidden in a hat he was wearing. Maung Tun was arrested and charges have been filed against him under sections 6.B and 14.D of the narcotic drugs law. [BK211412 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 23 August 81 p 6]

HEROIN SEIZURE ON SHIP--A search team composed of police and port authorities of Bhamo on 22 July conducted a search on Bhamo-Mandalay passenger ship "Pyadapyan." Ma Yi Yi Sein of Wetlu Village in Katha Township and Ma Khin San Myint of Theingi ward in Katha were found to be carrying .50 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of opium in their hand luggage. Charges have been filed against the two women under sections 6.B and 7.B of the narcotic drugs law. [BK211412 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 10 Aug 81 p 2]

MAYMYO OPIUM ARREST--Maymyo, 5 Sep--Acting on information, Maymyo Township Police Commander U Sein Lwin, city police station Officer U Thein Tun and some councillors from No 3 ward raided the residence of a Sino-Shan, Ma Air Pu, at 0600 on 4 September and seized two balls of raw opium weighing 3.26 kilograms and worth 5,600 kyat. The Maymyo people's police station has filed charges under sections 6.B, 10.B and 14.A of the narcotic drugs law against Ma Air Pu, 30, the houseowner; and Maung Aik Sein, 24, the opium carrier of No 8 ward in Kyaukme. [Text] [BK211412 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 15 Sep 81 p 4]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN MOGAUNG--The ward council and the anti-insurgent team of Mogaung on 3 August arrested Htay Win, alias Kyaw Htay Win, of Shwenyaung with 1 pound, 13 ounces of pure heroin valued at 50,000 kyats in Aung Thukha ward, Zegon Quarter. Htay Win was arrested while delivering the heroin hidden in a speaker to the house of Sai Aik La and Ma Cherry. The seized opium reportedly belonged to Tin Myint, alias Sai San Tun, of Taunggyi. Charges have been filed against the courier, the owner of the heroin and the owners of the house. [BK211412 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEILTHU NEZIN in Burmese 14 Aug 81 p 4]

CSG: 5300/4655

HONG KONG

DRUG TRAFFICKERS' DIVERSION EN ROUTE TO HONG KONG

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 25 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

**HONG KONG, 23 Aug—**For the first time, Hong Kong's anti-narcotics agents have found that drug traffickers have been using China as a diversion to sell to Hong Kong.

The agents were awakened to the diversion when the Canton authorities recently seized 16.95 kilograms of opium and arrested 14 suspects, one of whom is said to be a buyer for a Hong Kong syndicate.

Three men and six women among the arrested had come to Canton from the border of south China's Yunnan Province.

A spokesman for the Anti-Narcotics Bureau here told the Press Saturday that so far there has been no large-scale syndicate using Canton as a "transit base" to channel drugs into Hong Kong.

Since 1974 when Hong Kong smashed several

drug syndicates, traffickers have given up shipping drugs to Hong Kong by junks and changed to the "diversion" tactic, he said.

Although China has been classified as a "clean port" since no drugs had come out of it, anti-narcotic agents have not relaxed their vigilance for fear of shrewd traffickers making use of the loophole, he said.

A recent crackdown by Canton authorities on traffickers revealed how they carried drugs through south China's Yunnan Province to Canton where they made contacts with Hong Kong traffickers, the spokesman said.

CSO: 5300/4966

MALAYSIA

POLICE REPORT DRUG SEIZURES, ARRESTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1981

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Tues.** — Police have dealt a severe blow to the drug trade with the seizure of over 500,000 grammes of various types of drugs and the arrest of 4,052 people, including 37 foreigners, during the first half of the year.

The biggest single success was in Alor Star last month when police detained a Thai national and seized 22 pounds of morphine worth millions of dollars.

During the first half of last year, police seized only about 61,000 grammes of drugs and arrested 2,630 people, including 17 foreigners.

In reviewing the first half of 1981, CID director Datuk Abdul Rahim Ismail said yesterday the success in the seizures and arrests were due to cooperation from the public.

He said till June this year police had seized 65,123 grammes of prepared opium, 20,333 grammes of raw opium, 12,000 grammes of morphine, 23,369 grammes of heroin and 380,776 grammes of ganja.

Of the 4,052 people arrested, 401 will be charged for drug peddling while 61 for trafficking — which carries the death sentence or life imprisonment.

So far 15 people have been sentenced to death for trafficking, four of whom have since been executed.

On the foreigners, Datuk Abdul Rahman said those arrested included two from the United States, two from Brunei, two from Denmark, two from Hong Kong, three from Indonesia, one from New Zealand, two from Italy, one from Singa-

pore, 14 from Thailand and one from Pakistan.

During last month alone police arrested 636 people for drug offences. They seized 6,021.55 grammes of prepared opium, 10,008.008 grammes of morphine, 3,146.94 grammes of heroin and 1,224.67 grammes of ganja.

Commenting on the major cases last month, Datuk Abdul Rahman said on June 10, officers from Bukit Aman stopped a car in Alor Star.

On examining it, they found a travelling bag containing five blocks of morphine and arrested the driver, a Thai citizen.

On June 28, an American was stopped by police officers along Jalan Batu Ferringhi in Penang shortly after midnight.

The man was carrying a plastic bag containing a powder tin and a shaving foam can.

On checking, the officers found nine packets of heroin hidden in the two tins.

In Kuala Lumpur on June 15, officers stopped a man in Jalan Cheras. He was carrying a cigarette box which contained some heroin.

MALAYSIA

SEVEN KG OF OPIUM, MORPHINE SEIZED NEAR PORT KLANG

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

**PORT KLANG, Wed. — Customs officers detained six people, including a 16-year-old schoolgirl, and seized nearly \$1 million worth of morphine and opium in two separate operations near here yesterday.**

Acting on a tip-off, a Customs party led by Supt. Ali bin Baba, laid an ambush on a car at Jalan Telok Gadong at 4 p.m.

They stopped a car with three people including a woman. It was heading towards the port.

On searching, the Customs officers found a block of morphine weighing 1.65kg hidden under the back seat.

A Customs spokesman said here today all three occupants of the car were detained and upon questioning, the same Customs party, to-

gether with three narcotics dogs, raided a house several hundred yards from the scene of ambush later in the night.

On searching the house, the officers seized a pot of prepared opium weighing 5.34kg. They also arrested three occupants of the house, including a 16-year-old schoolgirl.

The Customs party also seized several documents including two international passports.

It is believed the drugs were meant for the international market.

The spokesman said the Customs had been watching the activities of this syndicate for the past six months.

Customs officials from three States took part in the operation.

CSO: 5300/8353

MALAYSIA

CRACKDOWN ON SMUGGLERS, PUSHERS IN SABAH

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 18 Jul 81 p p 1, 2

[Excerpts]

KOTA KINABALU.— Police and customs officers in Sabah have cleared war on drug smugglers and drug pushers, the police by forming an anti-narcotics team and the Customs Department by obtaining a highspeed launch.

This follows the arrest of 10 people in raids in crowded Gaya Street in Kota Kinabalu and at Kampung Air on the outskirts of the state capital.

Police are anxious to get on top of the drug problem before it gets out of hand and organised crime syndicates get a firm grip on the state and its addicts.

Sabah has nothing like the serious drug problem faced by Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia, but police fear heroin and opium are finding their way onto the streets, mainly smuggled in from the mainland by sea or by unsuspecting air passengers carrying other traveller's luggage.

During the raids last Saturday when 10 people, including a 32-year-old housewife and a 54-year-old Chinese sinseh (medicine man), were detained, police found opium and heroin valued at \$300,000.

The 10 people, who included Sabahans and Peninsular Malaysians aged

between 22 and 54, are thought to be the main distributors for a syndicate trying to spread its operations throughout the Kota Kinabalu area.

A favourite drug smuggling method is for unsuspecting travellers passing through Subang international airport in Peninsular Malaysia to be given luggage or boxes for friends in Sabah.

Much of this happens on night flights to Sabah when security and customs checks are less stringent, although police in the state capital have refused to either confirm or deny this is one method of bringing in illicit goods.

CSO: 5300/8353

MALAYSIA

## LARGE ADDICT POPULATION IN JOHORE BARU

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Jun 81 p 16

[Text] JOHORE Baru without the dadah addicts is not Johore Baru. Addicts are part and parcel of the town.

The addicts cannot be missed. They are everywhere. Washing cars for money to buy whatever amount of heroin they can get or rummaging rubbish cans for waste food.

It is a pitiful sight but it is also something which has become part of Johore Baru life. The sight does not shock anyone anymore.

The addicts come from all over the State, from Pontian, Muar, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Masal, Benut, Rengit and even from other States.

Some were already addicts when they came to Johore Baru while others came, full of innocence, for the bright city lights, but succumbed to the "culture shock" of the sophisticated town life.

Some started with ganja (marijuana) while others went straight to heroin to impress "friends."

S. Talib is just 18. He uses the syringe. The marks on his arms are evident. But these are

only the visible tell-tale signs. The needle has been piercing his buttocks too because the veins on his arms just will not surface anymore.

He said he went on drugs about a year back. His excuse, a broken home — the reason put forward by many addicts.

He is one of the many jaga kereta boys hanging around Jalan Ah Foo', near the Tun Abdul Razak Complex, earning money by washing cars and "looking after" cars.

At the central market, there is another youth, obviously also an addict, a Malay by the name of Mustapha or "Mus" to his acquaintances, who goes from one fruit stall to another asking for fruits.

He gets one pineapple from one stall and a coconut from another. When he has enough, he will place his fruits in front of the market and sell them.

"I know, abang, that what I do is like begging but I don't beg for money. At least, I'm not stealing, robbing or committing other forms of crimes and vices. I can't help

being addicted, I want to kick the habit but I can't do it alone.

"I even surrendered myself to the hospital to be cured and was sent to Tampoi hospital for two weeks. Then they released me just like that: I was not rehabilitated. They told me that the rehabilitation centre was full and there was no more place.

"I went back to the streets. I had no job, I needed food and my addict friends were there to share what little food they had with me. The others, the educated ones, they shunned me. Some of them knew me but they just avoided me.

"So I'm left with the addicts and being with them, I am like them. I would like very much to lay off "fit" (heroin) if only I could.

"The trouble with everybody is that they are ever ready to condemn drug abuse but they don't do anything to help people like me."

One of Mustapha's friends said rather arrogantly that as nobody taught him to get hooked on dadah, it was only logical that nobody should tell him to stop.

In most cases, talking to the addicts is like talking to a stone wall. They cannot hear, neither do they want to hear.

There is no other State that can beat Johore where the number of crimes committed by addicts is concerned. Robberies, house-breakings, snatch thefts and other minor crimes are rampant.

Sex for drugs and drugs for sex are also nothing unusual.

The number of female addicts is also quite alarming. The ratio, according to a source, is something like one female to every five male addicts.

Girls are being drugged for sex, as Mentri Besar Tan Sri Haji Othman Saat said recently, and there are girls who sell their bodies for drugs.

The Mentri Besar described these girls as "anak abu's" (wild underaged girls).

The dadah problem in the State is too real.

Somewhere, someone is crying for help but not much, it seems, can be done to help him.

CSO 5300/8353

NEW ZEALAND

DRUG TRADE SAID UNDER CONTROL, INQUIRY UNNECESSARY

Wellington EVENING POST in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

The drug scene in New Zealand at present is being contained, Parliament was told last night in the budget debate.

The Government MP for Horowhenua, Mr Geoff Thompson, said the MP for Auckland Central, Mr Richard Prebble, was calling again for an inquiry into drugs.

The Government's response to the "scourge of drugs" had been a constant monitoring by government officials through the misuse of drugs committee, and the drugs advisory committee, to ensure the country was keeping up to date with its enforcement, treatment and education requirements.

In addition, changes to the law to combat the evils of the drug trade had been made when necessary by the Government.

"For, what you are finding in New Zealand at the moment, and I make this claim from a careful study of the situation at the moment, is that the drug scene in New Zealand is being contained. It is not exploding, it is not getting out of control, it is not changing significantly in character," the Horowhenua MP told the house.

The Police Department report for the year ended last March showed that, with the exception of cannabis offences, offences for drug misuse had reduced by 17 percent.

### Effort

The reason for the increase in cannabis offences, he said, stemmed from a greater police effort, seizures had been of a smaller nature, and detection had been more effective.

The Government was maintaining a hard line on cannabis, and on all illicit drugs.

It did not believe an inquiry would add anything to what it already knew.

There was no parallel, which Mr Prebble was trying to create, with the Australian situation, where it had been shown some corruption might exist in the police force.

No such claims had ever been made in New Zealand.

The Government, Mr Thompson said, was not aware of any evidence to suggest the Mr Asia syndicate had any remaining interest here.

An inquiry could not elicit as much information because of limits on evidence, incrimination, surveillance and the gathering of proof by enforcement agencies, as the courts could.

CSO: 5320/9090

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

DRUG ABUSE IN MILITARY--Wellington (PA)--There have been 28 drug-related convictions of defence forces personnel in the last 12 months, the Minister of Defence (Mr Thomson) has told Parliament. Most were for offences related to drug experimentation, he said. Mr Thomson was asked by Mr P.I. Wilkinson (Nat. Kaipara) if he had any plan to try to stamp out drug abuse at New Zealand armed personnel establishments in New Zealand and abroad. "I hope that there is no implication in this question that there is widespread drug abuse in the New Zealand Armed Forces," Mr Thomson said. "We have almost 13,000 servicemen and servicewomen and in the last 12 months there have been 28 drug-related convictions." These had been dealt with by both the civil and military authorities, he said. Measures introduced to combat drug abuse included an education programme to teach service people about the dangers and penalties, and the production of notes to help commanding officers and medical officers recognise and handle drug cases. Military police had the responsibility to make checks and could use detection dogs if necessary, Mr Thomson said. [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 25 Jul 81 p 11]

SEAMEN'S DRUG CONVICTIONS--More than three-quarters of the seamen suspended from the seamen's register as a result of Section 40A of the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1952, have been convicted of drug-related offences. This information was given in Parliament by the Associate Minister of Transport (Mr Malcolm) in reply to a question by the member for East Coast Bays (Mr G. T. Knapp). The section under which the suspensions were made was an amendment to the original act, passed in 1971 and which came into force in 1972. Under the amendment, seamen may be suspended on several grounds, including bad conduct, offences against discipline, desertion, endangering life or vessel, and conviction under the Narcotics Act and the Customs Act. Mr Malcolm said that since the provision came into force, 223 suspensions had been made, of which 180 had been drug-related. Most of these had related to the possession of drugs, seven were for the illegal importation of drugs, and 30 for supplying drugs. The section, which had the backing of the Seamen's Union, was "doing a great deal of good in cleaning up some sections of the industry," Mr Malcolm said. [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 6 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 5320/9090

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SHIPS CARRYING DRUGS TO EUROPE--Norrkoping (TT)--According to a Pakistani ship's captain there is no Pakistani ship sailing in European waters that does not have narcotics onboard. The captain told customs agents in Stavanger that he recently threw 150 kg of hashish in the ocean off the English coast. The captain said he threw the drugs overboard on orders from the shipping company which had been tipped off that there was hashish onboard the ship. On Tuesday customs agents in Norrkoping found 3.7 kg of hashish and 1.2 kg of cannabis oil onboard another Pakistani ship. The confiscated drugs represented a value of 425,000 Swedish kronor (627,000 Danish kroner). According to Lars Widholm, Norrkoping customs chief, it was suspected that the crew had thrown hashish into the ocean before the ship arrived in Sweden. Lars Widholm suspected the crew had traded hashish in West Germany for expensive goods. "Since crews on the Pakistani ships are poorly paid it is customary for them to earn extra income through trading hashish," said Lars Widholm. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Aug 81 p 4] . 6578

MASSIVE DRUGS HAUL--Karachi excise department and criminal investigation agency officials seized 10 maunds of hashish and opium and arrested 5 persons who are reported to have links with an international drug trafficker's gang. One of those arrested was a bus driver who had 5 kg of hashish in his possession and later confessed to the cache of drugs in his house in North Nazimabad District from where the drugs were recovered. [GF211303 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 14 Sep 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300/4654

PHILIPPINES

MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS IN BENGUET, NUEVA VIZCAYA RAIDED

Plants Destroyed, Arrests Made

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] NBI agents raided last week a five-hectare marijuana plantation in barangay Ampusangan, Kibungan, Benguet and uprooted some 7,050 full-grown marijuana plants worth P10 million.

NBI Director Jolly R. Bugarin said the raid was conducted after the arrest of two suspected marijuana suppliers in Sta. Mesa.

Confiscated from the two--Francis Rilloraza and Delfin Andiso, both Baguio City were three kilos of dried marijuana leaves.

Their arrest led NBI agents rush to the marijuana plantation allegedly owned by Robert Baniaga, 35, of La Trinidad, Benguet.

Baniaga is now being hunted together with two of his caretakers, one Murphy and one Balangue, both of Benguet.

In another development, NBI operatives in Naga City arrested a marijuana supplier in sitio Compra, barangay Tinalmod, Pasacao, Camarines Sur and seized 11 kilos of dried high-grade marijuana leaves worth P33,000.

Arrested was Orlando D. Dones a resident of Pasacao. The NBI said the raid on Dones house followed a two-month long surveillance on suspected marijuana plantations and pushers, in some of the coastal barangays of Pasacao.

The NBI learned that most marijuana leaves distributed and peddled in Pasacao came from marijuana supplier residing in barangay, Tinalmod.

Accing on this information, NBI agents laid an entrapment for the arrest of Dones. On Sept. 3, an undercover agent posing as a buyer contacted Dones and offered to buy dried marijuana at P3,000 a kilo.

When Dones produced some samples of the marijuana leaves, operatives pounced on him. Eleven kilos of the stuff contained in three sacks were found in Dones' house.

Cultivator Killed

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, Sept. 7--Government operatives killed early yesterday morning one person and arrested three others found cultivating marijuana plants in barangay Bitnong, Dupak del Norte, this province.

The raiding team, led by 1st Lt. Fortunato M. Bundalian, uprooted 2,000 fully-grown 10-foot-tall marijuana plants and a sackful of dry leaves worth P500,000.

The plantation is situated in a wooded area 30 kms. away from the national highway and can be reached by six hours of hiking.

Bundalian identified the slain cultivator as Malado Pal-a, 21, of Sablan, Benguet. Pal-a, armed with a 10-inch Igorot knife, was shot dead when he resisted arrest by strangling one Sgt. Rufino Guinid, whom he took as hostage.

Arrested were Mendoza Limpayos-Guac, 30; Elmer Supla, 22; and Daniel Alsado Limpayos, cousins and natives of Benguet now residing at Dupak del Norte.

Also taken from them was a 12-gauge shotgun.

Maj. Miguel Coronel, Nueva Vizcaya provincial commander, disclosed that at least 15 persons have been arrested and several million pesos worth of marijuana plants have been uprooted and killed since he launched an intensive drive against the cultivation of marijuana five months ago.

CSO: 5300/4965

PHILIPPINES

NPA MARIHUANA FIELD RAIDED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 81 p 36

[Text] Naga City, Aug. 14--The Camarines Sur Constabulary command raided the other day a suspected New People's Army's (NPA) marijuana plantation in Barangays Biglaye and Tinalmod, municipality of Pasacao.

The raiding team uprooted more than 1,000 full-grown marijuana plants with an estimated value of P300,000.

Three suspected NPA weed cultivators were arrested by the PC team led by Col. Wilfredo P. Villanueva, PC/INP provincial commander. They were identified as Delfin Villarbar, 29, Pando Benitez and Antonio Paganusan, 30.

During the interview with the BULLETIN, the three suspects admitted that they planted the marijuana in the area near their respective houses. They claimed that the marijuana seeds were given to them by two NPA commanders who controlled the area, whom they identified only as "Kumander Sino" and "Kumander Moris." The suspects added that Sino and Moris, together with their heavily armed band numbering around 20, threatened to liquidate them if they will not plant the marijuana seeds. They also said that the armed group continue to visit them after they planted the seeds up to the time the plants are matured and ready for harvest.

Col. Villanueva said that marijuana planting is fast becoming a very lucrative source of income for the NPA in the province. The income, he said, that the NPA derives out of the illegal planting of weeds is used to sustain the financial needs of the subversive groups in the province.

The suspects are presently detained at the PC headquarters in this city. Villanueva also ordered an all-out province-wide campaign against marijuana planting. (Roy Sinfuego)

CSO: 5300/4967

PHILIPPINES

POLICE SEIZE HEROIN, ARREST SEVEN MEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Police arrested Friday night seven members of a gang allegedly engaged in selling heroine. They seized a plastic bag containing heroine worth about P1 million.

Three of those arrested by Makati police operatives led by Lt. Col Ramon Lauzon were Americans. The rest were Filipinos.

As of last night, the police was looking into the international connections of the group, according to Brig Gen Ruben P. Escarcha, superintendent of the southern police district.

Also seized were syringes and P7,000 in cash, which was believed to be part of the group's income from drug transactions.

Detectives Roland M. Garcia and Antonio Mangabat, officers-on-case, identified those arrested as Glenn K. Koenig, 20, single of 1525 F. Agoncillo St; Ermita, Manila; Thomas Robert Doherty, 28, married, of room 305, Tradewinds Hotel, South superhighway, Makati; and Andrew Steven Parco, 30, of Manilad St, Mandaue city. The three were said to be salesmen.

The Filipinos were identified as Cesar D. Banares, 23, married, a combo player, of 8976-B Aranga St, San Antonio village, Makati; Lito Lagunsad, also of San Antonio village; Javi P. Rubio, of Urdaneta village, Makati; and Roberto Cervantes, of Alabang, Muntinlupa, Metro Manila.

The Americans were arrested inside the Tradewinds and Manila Garden hotels while the Filipinos were picked up one after the other in various hideouts by Sgts V. Alcaraz and F. Arevalo; Pfc. A. Marqueta, Patrolmen Roland, Felizardo Ellano, and C. Fuentes.

The suspects were confined at the Makati police jail.

Capt. Manuel L. Cahanding, chief of the theft and robbery section, said some of the suspects were earlier seen holding up a couple in a taxi at about 7 p.m. in front of Tradewinds Hotel.

A security guard of the hotel called the Makati police who followed the suspects to Room 305 of the hotel. There they found Doherty, Koenig and Banares, with the plastic bag of heroine, syringes and P7,000 cash.

Police later proceeded to Manila Garden Hotel in Makati where they spotted Parco selling P2,000 worth of heroin to a police informer at the hotel lobby.

Makati police operatives were dispatched to various parts of Metro Manila where they arrested the other suspects--Lagunsad, Rubio and Cervantes.

[Photo Caption] Capt. Rodolfo Campos, chief of the suspected cargoes and anti-narcotics (SCAN) team at the airport, and customs chief appraiser Alex Arvisu inspect Mogadon tablets, estimated at 30,000 found with other prohibited drugs in two boxes which arrived from Hong Kong, declared as machinery parts. Airport Collector Romeo Malig ordered the drugs seized. (Louie Perez)

CSO: 5300/4967

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Some four million pesos worth of heroin was seized by elements of the Cebu Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) last night in a house at Sto. Nino Village, this city. This, so far, is believed the biggest catch by the authorities in the campaign against dangerous drugs in terms of the kind of drug and its market value. Sketchy reports received by the Herald said that elements of the CANU swooped down early last night on a house rented by a certain American national, Thomas Robert Doherty, and confiscated an undetermined number of bags of pure grade heroin. Doherty, one of the three Americans arrested last Friday at the Trade Winds Hotel in Makati for possession of heroin, is the alleged mastermind of a Hongkong-Cebu-Bangkok syndicate that uses a shellcraft store in Mandaue City as a front for drug trafficking operations. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/4965

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

SUSPECTED DRUG FACTORY--Taichung--The officers probing an international syndicate of drug trafficking between Japan and the Republic of China said recently that they suspected there was an underground factory manufacturing Pentazocine in Taichung. Besides supplying Amphetamins to the drug syndicate in Japan, the officers said that the illicit factory may also manufacture Pentazocine for local consumption. At present, the authorities are collecting information about the activities of the syndicate. The Procurator's Office of Taichung District Court is now keeping an eye on three men who had earlier been released on bail for further investigation. It is understood that when the Japanese authorities have supplied enough evidence, local authorities will take further action.

CSO: 5300/4966

THAILAND

NATION ADOPTS NEW PLAN TO WIPE OUT OPIUM

BK040213 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Admitting past failures in its substitute crop plan to wipe out cultivation among hilltribes in the north, the office of the Narcotics Control Board [NCB] has adopted a new "coordinated" plan with operations concentrated in the basins of eight rivers in the north where opium cultivation has been rampant.

The new 5-year comprehensive plan, to be put into effect in the new fiscal year beginning Oct 1, 1981, blames past failures on the fact that most projects were on a small-scale basis, which did not stop the hilltribes from moving their opium fields to nearby sites. Past mistakes were also blamed on the lack of coordination among government agencies concerned.

Under the new 5-year plan, according to informed sources in the NCB, development plans to replace opium cultivation will be based in the basins of the following main rivers: Mai Chaem; Mae Kok; Mae Taeng; Mae Ngat; Mae Chan; Nan; Lum Nam Pai and Lum Nam Yoi Mae Ping.

"Unity, consistency and feasibility" will be the main thrust of the new opium substitute plan, which will also call for participation by the private sector to promote substitute crop cultivation.

The plan will be launched in the wake of a bumper opium crop this year--a trend which has raised concern among anti-narcotics officials. It has been estimated that about 600 tons of opium may be produced from the "Golden Triangle" this year due to favourable climate in the area.

The new plan will also attempt to promote productivity of substitute crops and to stress agricultural system compatible to the hilltribes' lifestyle such as agro-forestry.

"The government will take steps to encourage the hilltribes to be loyal, both legally and practically, towards Thailand. They will be given both rights and responsibilities as Thai citizens," according to the plan.

The new plan will also try to avoid "duplication of work, confusion and budgetary waste" in the various projects by conducting research work, coordination and programme planning as well as evaluation of the development plan in earnest.

The plan will place the sub-committee on substitute crop cultivation and addictive crop control as the body with the authority to resolve all problems related to this development scheme, with other related government agencies serving as its coordination points or field units.

The new plan will also provide alternative income sources for the hilltribes who has traditionally been relying on opium as their main economic crop. These substitute schemes would include the cultivation of vegetables and other substitute crops which offer high income; handicraft work; planting of coffee and pears as well as tourism.

While primary education and public health services would be offered with greater efficiency by the government, the plan will also improve the marketing side of the products from the hilltribes.

CSO: 5300/4657

THAILAND

ONCB CHIEF BACKS SUBSTITUTION PLAN; CONFLICTS NOTED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Vithoon Pungprasert]

[Text] Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (NCB), Police Maj Gen Pow Sarasin, has defended the substitute crop programme in the northern hills to phase out opium cultivation as a reasonably successful project.

He said in an interview with THE NATION that the United Nations had only recently extended the agreement to help in the scheme, adding 40 more villages into the programme, "because the UN sees that the programme is heading towards the right direction."

Pow said that a German assistance programme for hilltribers will also commence soon.

"Compared to ten years ago, the amount of opium cultivation now is very small indeed. Ten years ago, the production was about 100 to 150 tons. Now, it has gone down to about 48.57 tons. This shows a drop of more than 50 per cent," he said.

Pow also reported that at Doi Sammuen, Chiang Mai, the income of a hilltriber had gone up from 40,000 baht to 60,000 baht this year from substitute crop. "We expect the average income to go up to 90,000 baht per year for the hilltriber," he added.

The NCB secretary general contended that the problems arising from duplication of work among government agencies "could be overcome."

"We have, for example, set up a special task force in the North to suppress opium cultivation with provincial governors acting as the main coordinators of the project," he said.

A meeting of the task force recently agreed to seriously wipe out opium cultivation in ten areas in Chiang Mae alone.

"We have picked the areas where the hilltribers have already managed to earn sufficient income from substitute crops," Pow said.

Informed sources said that the NCB and the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) have been locked in a debate over the substitute crop programme.

During a recent meeting between representatives from the NCB and the NESDB, the proposal by the NCB to launch anti-opium operations in the basins of eight rivers in the North where opium had been rampant was discussed.

The NESDB wants the main thrust of the development plan in the next five years to concentrate on absolutely poor areas, arguing that opium cultivation is only one of the numerous social problems of the people in the remote and poor area.

The NESDB representatives also argued that the NCB's proposed projects on eight river basins would not be practical. The NESDB asked the NCB to propose the anti-opium campaign on a province-by-province basis to fit in with the NESDB's development plan.

Sources said that the NCB representatives in the meeting counter-proposed that the anti-opium campaign could be reduced to concentrate on three river basins-- Mae Cham, Pai and Nan for which foreign aid agreements had been signed.

"We will map out the substitute crop plans on a provincial basis for Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Nan and covering one tambon of Lampang as well," the sources said.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

CENTER OF DRUG ADDICTION IN BANGKOK NOTED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

PHRAKANONG has been listed as one of the city's areas with the highest number of drug addicts, a senior official in the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) said yesterday.

Chief of the BMA's Addiction Prevention and Rehabilitation Division, Dr Kachit Choo-panya, said the areas with the second and third largest numbers of addicts were Yannawa and Phayathai respectively.

He said the statistic was collected from 14 BMA's rehabilitation centres in the city since the beginning of this year during which 15,280 people were given treatment for drug addiction.

Those receiving treatment in Bangkok represented half of the entire number throughout the country, listed at about 30,000, he said.

Dr Kachit said most of the drug addicts were 25-29 years old and men outnumbered women.

He added that the number of women who asked for treatment from the government had been increasing since 1978.

The BMA will set up another rehabilitation centre in Phrakanong next week to cope with the increasing number of drug addicts in the area, he said.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

MORE HILLTRIBESMEN CULTIVATE OPIUM

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Manas Ruamrudee]

[Text]

As the Office of the Narcotics Control Board prepares to embark on a new five-year plan to replace opium cultivation in the northern hills, some serious setbacks in the past have been discovered and dissected.

Today, *The Nation* presents the first of a two-part series on the problems and proposed solutions as contained in the new plan — and whether the cures would prove effective in the end.

**T**HERE ARE worrisome signs up there in the infamous "Golden Triangle." Not only is a bumper opium crop threatening to neutralize all previous government efforts to persuade hilltribers to shift from opium to other crops, the transfer of opium-growing know-how from one tribe to another has also shown some striking results.

The Karens, for one, used to keep a distance from opium cultivation. Initial surveys had shown that they were only hired labour on the opium field, working mostly for the Hmongs.

"But the latest trend indicates that a large number of Karen hilltribesmen have started their own

opium growing ventures. This is a worrying sign.

The trend of the transfer of technical know-how of opium cultivation from one tribe to another is spreading fast in another direction," noted an internal document in the Office of Narcotics Control Board which has mapped out a new five-year plan to yet again try to make the long trouble-plagued programme pick up momentum once again.

The latest survey says that there are now a total of 360,000 hilltribesmen

scattered in 87 districts of 22 provinces in the Northern and some Central provinces.

Most of them, however, live on the basins of eight rivers in the North on which opium grows wild and abundantly.

About 80 per cent of the hilltribers belong to six tribes namely the Hmong, Yao, Lisaw, Muser, Igor and Karen, all of whom are known to be related to opium cultivation in one way or the other. The Hmong, Yao and Lisaw are known to be particularly well-versed in the "art" of opium cultivation, which had been de-

veloped over the century, even before they emigrated into Thailand.

Opium grows well in hilly areas, especially at levels above 3,000 feet or higher.

The Hmong tribers are the biggest opium-growers according to the NCB's report which adds that each Hmong family works an average of about 6.7 rai of opium field. The Yao family has an average of

6.13 rai while the Lisaw records about 4.74 rai per family. The Karens have the lowest ratio of 2.28 rai per family.

If these figures were accurate, the overall hilltribe family would work on 4.59 rai of opium. With a total of about 45,000 families of hilltribers, Thailand's total opium-planted area would be estimated at 206,550 rai.

There is nothing very secretive about opium cultivation among the hilltribers although the Thai Government has outlawed such activity. The techniques are from one tribe to another. They also obtain financial support for the lucrative agricultural activity from both internal and external sources, in the form of both direct financial support and the provision of seeds.

"In some areas, the poor hilltribesmen get money from the richer hilltribers or from the Chinese Haws who get repaid in opium at the rate of 2,000 baht per joi," according to the official report.

Opium is consumed for different purposes before it is sold for a profit. The report quotes a survey which says that 12 per cent of the opium is consumed within the family while 11 other per cent is used to repay loans and 10 other per cent is used to barter for other kinds of goods. The remaining 67 per cent is marketed in general.

There is little doubt that the hilltribers come under a great measure of influence of the Chinese Haws (remnants of the former KMT soldiers (93rd Division) who fled here after the Communists took over China in 1949).

"In nearly every hilltribe village where opium is planted, Haws are seen to be the capitalists providing the financial resources for opium cultivation and get paid back in opium," the official report adds.

Opium, in other words, is *THE* economic crop which decides all other factors of life, including the choice of land to settle down, the size of families etc...

Whatever basic differences there may be among the different tribes, one basic theme runs through: Opium is their main source of income and wiping opium out from the northern hills is a mammoth task — as the trouble-plagued government efforts so far have shown.

The Karens might have undergone some basic changes in their lifestyle since they were forced downhill when the government in 1949 enacted a law to ban slash-and-burn cultivation.

The Karens, turning to rice farming on the plains, began to develop contacts with outside communities and the demand for cash to purchase farming tools was acquired to boost productivity within limited areas.

The change led to a new occupation for the Karens. They became hired labour on the farm.

But it was also noted that some of the farmers on the plains has begun to "climb" back up to the hills to plant opium because of its higher degree of profitability.

What has the government done about it?

The problem is, perhaps, that there are too many government agencies involved in helping the hilltribers to shift from opium to other alternative crops.

Up there in the northern hills, various governments units, all appointed by separate Cabinet decisions, had set up their own projects.

"Some of the projects may have identical objectives but adopting different approaches. This is because of a lack of a principal master plan or a clear-cut national policy which results in damaging results. The outcome is that each project can't resolve all the problems in the opium-growing hills. Besides, they set their own limitations, narrowing the chances of achieving the goals," the official report says.

When the Office of The Narcotics Control Board sat down recently to map out a new five-year plan, it discovered some very severe setbacks which had hampered the project all along.

"Besides, the government has not vigorously pursued the basic policy for the hilltribers — and that is to offer them the rights and responsibilities as Thai citizens including domicile registration of their houses and the issuance of identification cards..." the report says.

TOMORROW: Problems, Problems, Problems.

THAILAND

## UN TEAM HITS GUARANTEED INCOME PLAN FOR OPIUM GROWERS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

AN INDEPENDENT evaluation team commissioned by the United Nations has strongly opposed a proposal that opium-growing hilltribes who agree to take up substitute crop cultivation should be guaranteed an income equivalent to what they now derive from opium production.

The concept envisages the opium cultivation to be wiped out from the northern part of Thailand within seven to ten years — or perhaps even quicker, according to the report.

The special report, entitled: "Report of An Independent Evaluation Team Regarding the State of the United Nations/Thai Programme for Drug Abuse Control," was made available to *The Nation* this week.

Discussing the new proposal, the report says: "In our opinion, to proceed by summarily stopping opium production in this way is fraught with grave dangers. The lesson from the unfortunate experience in Turkey of paying people to stop growing opium should be kept in mind."

The mission says that the proposal had been proposed by "an overseas victim country" which had suggested that opium cultivation eradication in the "Golden Triangle" should be wiped out at a faster speed.

The survey team says in the report: "If it is desired to proceed by introducing a scheme to pay people not to grow opium in more or less a summary fashion, then we would urge most strongly that such a plan should be subjected to the most searching examination and scrutiny before any action is taken at ground level."

The report adds: "In our opinion, to move in a precipitate or impatient manner would be to court disaster, and disaster not only for the scheme in itself, but for the undesirable repercussions it would have for Thailand and the international community as a whole."

The mission argues that if the proposed solution was to be adopted, some obvious consequences would be the following:

- There would have to be a large injection of overseas aid in the form of money to pay the farmers not to grow opium. Unless the government of Thailand was prepared to underwrite this ever-increasing requirement for foreign aid for years ahead, should foreign aid be terminated for any reason now unforeseen, then only disaster could result and opium production would likely resume on a very large scale;
- There would be an immediate requirement for a massive injection of suitable replacement crops and seeds which at present are not available;
- Such a scheme could only prosper if accompanied by strict law enforcement on a considerable scale. The "police" required to supervise such a scheme are not available;
- The danger that such a system would open avenues for widespread corruption cannot be ignored;
- When opium production is stopped or phased out, it is not simply a matter of eradicating opium cultivation. The way of life of the opium farmers and their families is changed. This can only be a gradual process if these changes are to be acceptable and capable of assimilation by simple people with a minimum of living standards.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

CHIENG MAI VILLAGES TARGETED FOR CRACKDOWN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE OFFICE of the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) has set 52 villages in Chiang Mai as "the target zone where opium plantations will be intensively cracked down on" during the 1981-1982 planting season, informed sources in NCB said yesterday.

Of the 52 hilltribe villages in 11 districts, 10 have been classified as the prime target for severe suppression because the inhabitants in the area could earn the same level of income by resorting to substitute cropping.

They said that NCB officials and provincial officials would destroy opium plantations in the 10 villages, if they came across any.

The officials, however, would adopt more lenient measures in dealing with opium plantations in the other 42 villages as they were convinced that the income of hilltribesmen would drop if they planted substitute crops instead of opium, the sources said.

Villagers in the latter areas will be first persuaded to quit planting opium, but if they failed to abide by the government policy, their opium plantations would also be wiped out.

The officials will re-

portedly launch the offensives from now on until January.

The sources said NCB officials would be engaged in the operations along with the Chiang Mai provincial administration, and the Border Patrol Police Regional Headquarters 3.

A 15-member coordination committee chaired by the Chiang Mai governor had also been set up to supervise the operations.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

TWO HELD WITH LAO OPIUM

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

LOEI - Two persons were arrested on Friday night with 17.8 kgms of opium smuggled in from Laos, Loei's Police Chief Pol Col Thanit Saengpithak said yesterday.

He quoted the two suspects, identified as Luern Pimpui, 39, and Promma Boonthep, 35, as saying that they had been hired to smuggle the opium by a merchant in Laos.

They reportedly said that the merchant lived in Sarakham Town in Sayaboury Province on the other side of the border.

Pol Col Thanit also said that the merchant had hired them to smuggle in opium several times prior to their arrest.

However, the two suspects refused to name leading members in the drug trafficking network, according to the provincial police chief.

He said that police intelligence reports show that opium smuggling from Laos is still continuing unabated.

Opium could be easily smuggled across the border because part of the Ruang River in Chiang Kham District here was dry during the summer, said the provincial police chief.

Pol Col Thanit said that the smuggled opium would be destined for northeastern provinces and Bangkok.

The two suspects were reportedly nabbed in their room in the King Hotel in Tambon Chum-sai of the Muang District here.

Police acting on tip-offs, reportedly found the amount of opium during their search of the room, according to the provincial police chief.

The provincial police last month seized about 10 kgms of opium in Park Chom District here.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

## NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF POPPY CULTIVATION REVIEWED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Poppy Growing Will Hurt Nation Beyond Repair"]

[Text]

**T**HE PROBLEM OF OPIUM cultivation is one that successive governments have tackled with the statement of clear policy and with enthusiastic implementation. Nobody wants Thailand to be the pivot of the Golden Triangle and energetic efforts have been made in this direction. But there is one point that many of those who castigate Thailand for allowing opium being grown by hilltribes tend to forget — opium-smoking was legal in Thailand, until Jan 1, 1960, when then Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat put an end to it. Two decades have passed, but still the time is too short to eradicate the centuries-old — perhaps millennia-old — tradition of opium cultivation.

If opium is still being grown in the northern hills, it is not for want of determined efforts to suppress it. Foreign experts have studied the problem and there has also been quite a lot of foreign aid. There are no simplistic solutions. Crop substitution has been tried and the hilltribes have been urged to grow cash crops other than poppy to earn their living. This alone was found insufficient and the government set up an infra-structure of marketing these substitute cash crops since hilltribes did not know how to sell anything but opium. Intense propaganda was also focussed on trying to stop the cultivation of poppy.

These efforts were well-intentioned and well-coordinated but it had to overcome tradition — something not at all easy when dealing with tribes with a strict though ancient social structure. Further there were those who went to the hills to buy opium, sometimes for cash but more often by bartering goods which the tribes needed — again a matter of tradition. If one wants to break to socio-economic structure of these tribes some valid reason must be given. The tribes cannot make any sense that their growing of poppy causes death to the boy in the streets of New York who pumps himself with heroin. They *know* opium is harmless; they smoke it themselves.

Against this rock of the close-knit socio-economic structure of the tribes were dashed the hope of those who wanted make crop substitution work. There is another point which the tribes may or may not be aware of. The opium they grow is worth billions of baht to somebody else. Those who refine the opium to heroin and then transport it to western countries are the ones who have their fingers on the big money. They are prepared to bribe any amount or kill anybody who stands in their way. And the tribes are left only with their centuries-old sustenance.

We do not blame the western countries for thinking that the solution to eliminate the growing narcotics problem of their youth is to dry up the supply at the source. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that where there is demand and people are prepared to pay very well to get what they want, there will always be criminals who will be able to supply and fulfill that demand — whether it be narcotics, weapons or prostitutes. If

opium is not grown in the Golden Triangle, it can be obtained from other sources so long as the price is right. Turkey, Pakistan and several South American countries come to mind.

But that does not mean that poppy-growing should be condoned. There are two reasons why our government should even make a more determined effort to take further steps. The first is that narcotics is steadily affecting Thai youth but again the argument holds that if there is demand there will be criminals who will satisfy that. But even more important than this is the method of cultivation of poppy used by the tribes. Their migrant farming resorting to the slash-and-burn method has laid waste an incredibly vast area of Thailand's forests. This denudation of forests, inevitably accompanied by erosion of the topsoil, may have long range deleterious effects which may be incalculable at present but of very dire consequences. It is of urgent national interest that this migrant farming of poppy is ended before it becomes too late..

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

MORPHINE SMUGGLERS ARRESTED IN HAT YAI

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Hat Yai--Four drug smugglers were arrested carrying 11 kilogrammes of morphine at Muang District bus station yesterday, police said.

The arrest followed a tip-off that there would be an attempt to smuggle narcotics aboard an Udomrat Tour Company bus from Bangkok, for shipment across the border into Malaysia.

Plainclothes narcotics agents led by Capt Samriang Sangachan were posted at the Udomrat Tour office on Niphat-uthit 2 Road, to watch passengers get off the bus from Bangkok.

They became suspicious of two men who got off carrying boxes of detergent. As the two were about to get into a Toyota car, where another two men were waiting for them, the officers moved in to arrest them.

Two men, identified later as Sa-nga Rattana-porn, 30, from Nakhom Ratchasima, and Kamnueng Wilawan, 29, from Samut Prakan, were arrested immediately, police said.

The other two ran off, chased by the police. They were caught in Niphat-uthit 3 Road and identified later as Worawet Piriayesyangkul, 36, and Hualiew sae Lee, 30, both from Hat Yai.

Police said they found eight blocks of Brand 999 morphine, weighing about 11 kilogrammes, in the Pao Boon Chin detergent boxes. The drug would be worth about two million baht on the local market.

The four men reportedly admitted possessing the drug but refused to give any information about the organisers of the smuggling attempt. Police said they believed the men belonged to an international ring smuggling from Thailand through Malaysia to other countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuab Suntharangkul and the head of the Narcotics Control Board, Pol Maj-Gen Pow Sarasin, who were attending a seminar here, also inspected the haul and questioned the suspects.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

AKHA TRIBESMEN ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

**CHIANG RAI**  
POLICE seized more than four kilogrammes of No. 4 first grade heroin in two separate cases yesterday and on Thursday. Three Akha tribesmen were arrested.

Yesterday afternoon, Northern Narcotics Suppression police seized 3.5 kg of heroin from a pick-up van they had pursued from Tambon Dormana in Muang District. However, the men driving the van noticed they were being followed and parked the vehicle near Mae Lao irrigation station and ran away, said police.

Searching the truck, the police found the Double U-Globe brand heroin in a suitcase and two boxes. It was later handed over to Chiang Rai Muang District police.

On Thursday afternoon Mae Chan police, during a routine patrol near Akha Village No. 4 in Pathung District, saw three tribesmen, one of whom was carrying a shoulder bag and behaving suspiciously, police said.

**GUNFIGHT**

When police approached for a search one of the men drew a gun and opened fire, and after a brief gunfight two tribesmen, identified as Kata, 27, and Set, 22, were seriously wounded, police said.

The third man, identified as Jahae, surrendered, police said.

Police said they found 800 grammes of No. 4 heroin, a knife, a gun and a hand grenade in the possession of the men, who were charged with possessing drugs with intent to sell and illegal possession of weapons.

CSO: 5300/4656

THAILAND

BRIEFS

OPIUM PROCESSING PLANT--Chiang Rai--Border patrol police yesterday seized chemicals and equipment for processing heroin during a raid on one of the biggest drug producing plants in a jungle in this northern province. Some 40 policemen from Zone 3 Border Patrol Police Division, supported by two helicopters, broke into the plant in Baan Huay Yuad of Tambon Pasang in Mae Chan District and discovered the chemicals and equipment. Police said they also engaged in a 20-minute clash with some people in the plant who managed to escape before they seized the plant which was a one-storey wood building about 100 metres long. Police said they also confiscated an M-72 grenade launcher and 200 litres of cooked opium waiting to be processed. Zone 3 Border Patrol Police Commander, Pol Maj Gen Vichai Vichaithanaphan, described the plant as one of the biggest ever discovered by authorities. He added that it was located in the area of the Kuomintang 93 army base. It was on the Thai soil and was surrounded by guarding posts, police said. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/4656

CANADA

## HEROIN SMUGGLED IN CONTAINERS CALLED PROBLEM BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION in English 25 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by Ian Mulgrew]

[Text]

VANCOUVER — "That container out there could be filled with heroin and I wouldn't know about it," the customs officer says.

Pointing to one of about 10,000 containers littering the dockside, Jack Scott says that if he were a smuggler that's how he would be bringing contraband into Canada.

"Change the container number, falsify the shipping papers. No one would ever get you," he says, shaking his head. "It used to be we knew what was coming and going in the harbor but not any more. The importers know that too."

The department doesn't have the officers to check every container coming into Vancouver or anywhere else in Canada, according to Mr. Scott, a customs officer for 25 years.

The lack of manpower, low pay, high turnover and the move to computers by the federal department has left customs officers in Vancouver demoralized. They say the situation is similar across the country.

No one will even hazard a guess at how much dope, jewelry or other merchandise is being smuggled into Canada or how many firms are undervaluing their goods to avoid paying full duty. But everyone acknowledges that the amount is considerable.

Most of the heroin and much of the cocaine coming into Canada flows through Vancouver — the continent's second-largest port behind New York.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized 1.5 pounds of heroin last year and 22 pounds of cocaine. Other Lower Mainland police forces also made seizures but police acknowledge that the amounts are only a small part of what is getting through.

With 10,000 of Canada's 16,000 heroin addicts existing on the Lower Mainland, the RCMP estimates that more than 2 pounds a week is needed to feed their habit. All of it comes from outside Canada — most these days from the Golden Crescent of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

## Only 10 Per Cent of Cargo Inspected

Police say it is too difficult to come up with similar figures on cocaine use because they are rarely invited to the "coke parties" given by doctors and lawyers.

Mr. Scott says that 40 per cent of all cargo going through Vancouver used to be checked for contraband. Now, he says, only about 10 per cent is inspected.

"As a consequence," he says, "the importers realize our problem and are willing to take a chance and do a bit of smuggling. Why not? You have a 90 per cent chance of getting away with it."

It is also easier for smugglers to carry the goods through the airport — through which streams most of the dope and gems.

"Those big jets just kill us," customs officer R. J. Howes says. "We don't have the manpower to cope with all the passengers, so there is lots getting through."

The lack of manpower is the most common excuse used by enforcement agencies for being unable to stem the rise of smuggling.

The RCMP's waterfront detail consists of three men. In the summer months, it closes up because everyone is on vacation.

There has been no increase in the size of the customs staff in the past five years, although the amount of cargo passing through Vancouver has increased tremendously.

With a total staff of about 300, the department last year dealt with 2,300 deepsea freighters, 4,500 commercial vessels and hundreds of thousands of passengers coming off ships and planes and travelling up from the United States in cars. For years they have been the principal line of defence in Canada against hoof-and-mouth disease, alligator shoes and marijuana.

## Customs Officers Subject to Abuse

"We're responsible for about 90 pieces of legislation from the Endangered Species Act to the Food and Drug Act," said Vincent Castonguay, manager of Vancouver Metro operations. "All they (his customs officers) have is a badge and

the powers to arrest, detain and search. They are abused and assaulted and we pay them less than inside postal workers."

Everyone agrees that the move to containers was necessary to stop pilfering and to speed the movement of goods. The customs officers also agree with the computerization. It is what those moves have brought that irritates them.

"We're nothing but clerks now," Mr. Scott says. "And I don't care much for being a clerk."

"I think we did a far better job in the past. We were a real enforcement agency. You just can't do it any more. The volume has exploded but customs personnel has not increased to meet that explosion."

He recalls taking 15 men aboard a freighter and searching it for dope. Now, the whole process is computerized and searches are rare.

"You are continually reminded of budgetary restrictions and to cut back," he said. "You try to do the important things only. All the big cities are feeling the pinch."

Mr. Howes, a customs officer since 1947 and the son of a customs officer, says the turnover rate in

the department across the country is very high. "With such low pay, you get people of lesser quality. Some are hired right off the street."

Similar problems exist all across Canada, he says, and there is no solution in sight.

As a result, the department relies on a list of companies that are known or suspected of smuggling and a set of profiles supposedly describing the average drug smuggler.

Companies whose name appears on the list have their goods checked more frequently and more thoroughly, Mr. Scott says. If they "stay clean" for a year, their name is removed.

For anyone who has a lot of "funny stamps" in his or her passport, however, there is no such reprieve.

If you fit the description, it means a trip to a back room and a probable search every time you come back into Canada. It will be time-consuming and embarrassing but at least, Mr. Scott says, the officer will be pleasant.

"We're apologetic but we stand on some toes."

CSO: 5320/32

CANADA

BRIEFS

DRUG OFFENSES INCREASE--More than 50,000 charges of simple possession of marijuana or hashish were placed by police last year, Statistics Canada reported Thursday. The number of cannabis offences increased 13.8 per cent to 64,685 in 1980, compared with 56,834 the previous year. About 650 of the cannabis charges were for importing or cultivating and about 9,500 were for trafficking. The rest were for simple possession. The government has said it intends to shift cannabis offences from the Narcotic Control Act to the Food and Drug Act and reduce penalties to fines for possession. Statistics Canada said 1,704 cocaine offences were reported last year, a leap of 49.2 per cent. Heroin offences rose 8.3 per cent to 623. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 26]

LSD ARRESTS--Two Americans on their way to a concert at Toronto's CNE stadium were arrested at Ambassador Bridge customs Monday with an estimated \$75,000 worth of LSD. A Windsor RCMP spokesman said the two were charged with possession of LSD for the purpose of trafficking after more than 16,000 hits of the drug were found in their van. Randy Van Halen, 20, of Dallas, and Earl Franklin Lane, 22, of Lexington, Ky., were remanded in custody after appearing in provincial court Wednesday. A hearing to determine if Van Halen will be released on bail will be held this morning (Thursday). Lane was remanded until Aug. 31. The RCMP spokesman said Lane had 16,670 hits of the drug in his possession when the search was made at 8:30 p.m. Monday. Van Halen had 112 units, the spokesman said. There were five other people in the van at the time. The spokesman said the group may have been travelling from concert to concert selling T-shirts. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 27 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 5320/32

BAHAMAS

BAIL FORFEITURES LEAVE POLICE WITH HUGE DRUG STORES

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Dilette Thompson]

[Excerpts] In the wake of \$249,000 being ordered forfeited to the Public Treasury, it was revealed today that drug accused who jump bail are causing the police a problem with the huge amounts of marijuana seized.

Court Prosecutor Joseph Major today made an application to Magistrate Joseph Alfred to make an order to "do something about the accumulation of drugs," a problem which he said is caused by the nonappearance of foreigners charged with possession of marijuana.

But Magistrate Alfred said that his hands are tied as "my powers concerning drugs disposal can only be exercised following the completion of a trial."

Absconding trial today were Martin Clarfield, 44, and Helen Hitchman, 32, of New York. Both were charged with possession of marijuana and cocaine on November 23, 1980.

And charged with possession of 27 bales of marijuana at Alice Town, Bimini, was Angel Garcia, 43.

Today, a warrant was issued for his arrest and bail, set at \$25,000 cash, was ordered forfeited.

Americans Felix Martinez, 43, and Gustavo Gavitia, 35, charged with Cecilio Ramos Carrion, 34, of Puerto Rico, forfeited bail totalling \$105,000.

The three were charged with possession of marijuana with intent to supply at Williams Island on July 28. They were also charged with possession of an unlicensed Browning 9mm automatic pistol and possession of two hundred 9mm bullets without a firearm certificate.

The defendants, further charged with possession of four semi-automatic carbine rifles at Williams Island, were granted bail of \$35,000 cash each.

And before Magistrate Shirin Edun 12 Colombians, charged with possession of 172 bales of marijuana, did not appear for trial.

The men, represented by Nigel Bowe, were arrested aboard the Ceja II, a 160-foot boat seized by members of the HMBS "Eleuthera" under the command of the Commander Anthony Allen. The boat is said to be the largest boat ever seized by the Defence Force.

Charged were Tranciado Forbes, 51, Juan Olivereros, 35, Pedro Arrieto, 37, Iluminado Correa, 21, Oscar Romero, 40, Jesus Berrio, 32, Luis Berzara, 49, Carlos Herrera, 23, Luis Poloncia, 26, Valentin Pertus, 24, Jorge Cortez, 42, and Alfredo Oquendo, 24.

Warrants of arrest were issued for all and the money ordered forfeited.

CSO: 5300/7584

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA CONFISCATED--The treasury police have confiscated marihuana worth 40,000 quetzales in the municipalities of Jalapa and Chiquimula. They arrested five persons in this connection and are after other marihuana smugglers. [PA170032 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 81]

CSO: 5300/2459

MEXICO

TECHNOLOGY USED TO COUNTER DRUGS DESCRIBED

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 19 Aug 81 Sec B p 3

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Aug 81 (NOTIMEX)--The contribution from science and technology to the battle against hallucinogenic substances of natural origin has, thanks to the modern automatic electronic processing mechanisms, been a decisive factor making it possible to distinguish between normal crops and poppy and marihuana plantations.

The electrooptical systems installed in the lower part of an aircraft provide the "hallmark of distinction" of the drug plantations, because to detect them from afar they make use of infrared rays which record the gamut of wavelengths reflected by these plants. The system is complex, but it can be summarized roughly as "infrared photography."

A study in this regard made by specialists from the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) has established that the geographical and climatological features of Mexico have fostered the cultivation of large volumes of poppies and marihuana, as well as the establishment of laboratories (albeit primitive) for processing these plants, from which alkaloids such as opium, morphine and heroin are obtained.

To prevent their proliferation, the Mexican authorities add, and to detect illegal plantations of natural drugs, they have used resources ranging from trained dogs Army detachments and special aircraft (associated with the Condor program) and others to the inclusion of aircraft with the detection devices.

However, the problem of the planting and processing of drugs of natural origin is not limited to this context. Also to be considered are aspects such as the clandestine landing strips used by drug traffickers (nearly 2,000 in the Sinaloa mountains alone), for which there are several aircraft available for detection.

The problem is decreasing gradually. The Gates Lear 35 A planes used by the Army are provided with a pair of basic sensors, a photogrammetric camera, an optico-mechanical scanner (produced especially by NASA) and a Liton 72 computer, comprising an inertial navigation system used to ascertain the location of the aircraft, as well as possible laboratories and clandestine landing strips, in addition to what is basic: the plantations.

Hence, great results are expected from technology and science in the battle against natural drugs.

2909

CSO: 5330/44

MEXICO

OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH ESCAPE OF INMATES RELEASED

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 13 Aug 81 Sec D p 4

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, three of the five persons convicted of allowing prisoners to escape were released, one was jailed for negligent homicide, something for which action had been taken against him some time ago, and another was incarcerated for having made the keys available, and is being held for trial.

They are former wardens and former police officers who were held for the escape of inmates, when four dangerous drug traffickers escaped from prison, one of whom offered a large sum of money on one occasion to avoid having his relatives investigated.

The former policemen who were acquitted by the penal judge of the first instance, Hector Pablo Aguilar Osuna, are Domingo Vazquez, a former warden, and Francisco Ramirez and Antonio Rosas, former policemen.

Both were on guard at the municipal prison when the four dangerous prisoners escaped, including one named Ruben Fonseca, who was from Sinaloa and who had enough money to buy anything; but this did not happen.

The incidents on that occasion occurred as follows. Ruben Fonseca and three other inmates had paid for the construction of a tunnel for them, which would lead to cell nine in the direction outside of the north side of the jail.

For this purpose, they took the key from Matias Puente to open the padlock on the tunnel cell. They escaped through there at dawn, and it is certain that someone was waiting for them in a vehicle within a short distance away.

On that occasion Domingo Vazquez was on guard as deputy warden, and Francisco Ramirez, Antonio Rosas and others were serving as guards; but it was only the former who were arrested for allowing the inmates' escape.

It was they who searched the cell through which the inmates escaped, a fact which was reported to EL DIARIO at the time, which was nearly a year ago, because they were held for 8 months.

Yesterday morning, the penal judge of the first instance, Hector Pablo Aguilar Osuna acquitted them, leaving only Guadalupe Martinez held for trial to which he is being brought for negligent homicide.

There was apparently negligence involved in the death of Juan Guerrero, an inmate who died of acute appendicitis; but he and Ismael Najera claim that they did send the patient to the hospital, but that the doctor who treated him had returned him.



Francisco Ramirez, acquitted yesterday morning



Antonio Rosas, acquitted by the penal judge yesterday



Domingo Vazquez, acquitted and released yesterday morning



Guadalupe Martinez, the only one still held, but for trial for negligent homicide that is pending against him



Hector Pablo Aguilar Osuna, penal judge, released the former policemen

2909  
CSO: 5330/44

The attempted mass escape was sponsored by Torres Leon, as duly confirmed by his confession. He admitted that, at the last minute, he had to invite other inmates who were not on his agenda, convincing them with money and even death threats.

Furthermore, it is considered very strange that absolutely none of the prison officials noticed the removal of earth, after later admitting that they had to remove several tons in order to dig a tunnel over 20 meters long and 1 meter in diameter.

The Federal Judicial Police said that they would extend their investigation to the prison officials themselves.

2909

CSO: 5330/45

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS INVOLVED IN ESCAPE FROM DETENTION CENTER

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 24 Aug 81 Sec A p 2

[Text] Last night, a spectacular escape was staged at the Social Rehabilitation Center, with two of the eight inmates taking part in the plan which dates back about 7 months attaining their goal. Succeeding in their attempt were Noe Guajardo, who was serving an 18-month sentence for robbery, vagrancy and bad behavior, and Agustin Duran Reyes, with a 7-year sentence for a crime against health; whereas the perpetrator of the escape, the dangerous murderer and drug trafficker, Pedro Torres Leon, was captured inside the tunnel that led from his cell to Mina Street and Colima Avenue.

Federal Judicial Police Forces arrived at the Social Rehabilitation Center and took away Torres Leon, an individual accused of a crime against health, homicide and damages to police agents in Durango, who is considered the main instigator of this escape.

The preliminary investigations indicate that, 6 or 7 months ago, the digging began on a tunnel slightly over 20 meters long and about 1 meter in diameter, leading from Torres Leon's cell to Mina Street and Colima.

Last night, the investigators kept confidential several important points regarding the manner in which the prison authorities found out about the spectacular escape, when two of them had already succeeded in fleeing. But it is to be presumed that the alarm came from among the inmates themselves, who knew the intentions of those seeking to obtain their freedom in this way.

Among others involved in this action are Leopoldo Zavala Salazar, an individual sentenced to 7 years in prison for a crime against health; Francisco Rivera Quezada, also jailed for a crime against health, serving sentences of 6 and 7 years, that is 13 years, respectively; and the brothers Jose and Sixto Ibarra Reyes who, like Torres Leon, did not attain their goal.

Federal Judicial Police forces participated in the questioning on the incident, and after 24 hours had not yet returned Torres Leon to his respective cell.

The head of the Social Rehabilitation Center, Hector Garcia Trevino, told EL MANANA that he was notified about the foregoing at 2100 hours, whereas a report had already been given to all the public security forces attempting to capture the escapees.

MEXICO

OPIUM TRAFFICKERS APPREHENDED IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 14 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (ANPE)--The second commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Margarito Mendez Rico, achieved a good entry in his dossier as a police officer upon capturing three drug traffickers, one of whom was a former member of the State Judicial Police in Nayarit, with 3 kilograms of opium gum worth over 100 million pesos on the black market in their possession.

The arrests were made in the states of Jalisco and Nayarit, the first being that of Andres Najar Macias and Antonio Salazar Herrera, as they were transporting 2 kilograms of opium gum which was intended to go to the United States.

Following the investigation, they arrested Refugio Torres Hinojosa, who had served in the Nayarit Judicial Police for several years, and who was dismissed when it was proven that he had connections with the underworld. A kilogram of opium gum was seized from this individual in Itlan, Rio de Nayarit.

In Uruapan, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Oaxaca and Veracruz, four individuals who were carrying 830 kilograms of marihuana with them were arrested. The first blow struck was in Uruapan, where marihuana was being taken to El Paso, Texas. They gave information leading to the discovery of a plantation measuring 1,200 square meters, where 12,000 plants of that drug were found to have been planted.

In Oaxaca, a small plane with American registration was located, on which 500 kilograms of marihuana were being shipped, and which had been abandoned by the drug traffickers when they noticed the presence of the Mexican Army and Federal Judicial Police.

Finally, in Veracruz, an arrest was made of Roberto Hernandez Boles and Alberto Hernandez Ruiz, who were carrying 30 kilograms of grass in a late model Dodge truck with state of Veracruz license plates to the port, where they intended to sell it to American tourists.

2909

CSO: 5330/44

MEXICO

## BRIEFS

OPIUM TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Federal Judicial Police forces at the Ignacio Pesqueira Airport arrested an individual who was carrying opium gum worth 170,000 pesos in his suitcase. The subject in custody answers to the name of Francisco Gonzalez Corrales, a native of Culiacan, Sinaloa, where he was given the drugs which were to be received in this town by another person thus far unidentified by the Federal Judicial Police. The arrested person stated that the drugs had been turned over to him at first so that he could deliver them in the city of Guadalajara, but the contact did not show up, which is why he left that city on Mexican Airlines flight 930, and did the same thing in Hermosillo, a transaction for which he was to earn 15,000 pesos. He added that the opium gum had been given to him in a bar in Culiacan, known as El Tabachin, and that upon his return those who proposed the deal to him would be seeking him at his house. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 13 Aug 81 Sec A p 5] 2909

ANTIDRUG COORDINATION--Yesterday, the representatives of the Youth Rehabilitation Center in Culiacan pledged to redouble their activities aimed at combating drug addiction among minors, the programs for which will be carried out in coordination with the officials of the Autonomous University of Sinaloa. The foregoing took place during an important work meeting held by board members of the Youth Rehabilitation Center, headed by its chairman, Rosendo Flores Esquerria, with the officials of the educational institution. Officiating at the meeting was the rector of the latter, Jorge Medina Viedas, as well as directors and instructors from some of the UAS' schools and faculties. During the talks, both those participating on behalf of the center and those from the Sinaloa institution of higher learning signed an agreement for coordination, whereby programs will be established that will make it possible to attack the consumption of all types of drugs in all its phases, as a means of combating drug addiction among the young population. Medina Viedas, for his part, stated that this agreement would reaffirm the moral commitment that the university has established with the people of Sinaloa, which in this instance relates to a social problem as serious as the self-destruction of values among the youth. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 15 Aug 81 p 9] 2909

TRAFFICKERS' LAND REASSIGNED--Culiacan, Sinaloa, 26 August (OEM)--The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic recovered over 1,000 hectares of land in the state of Sinaloa which had been held by drug traffickers, and on which marihuana and poppies had been planted, to be turned over to farmers for the growing of corn, beans and other food products. Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator of the campaign against the drug traffic covering the zone including the states of Sinaloa, Chihuahua

and Durango, in making the foregoing statement, remarked that this land taken from the drug traffickers is the most fertile in this area. Aviles Castillo declared that the poverty, ignorance and alienation among the farmers in the high sections of the Sinaloa mountains make them easy prey for the drug traffickers, commenting: "Many farmers earn an average of 50-60 pesos a day, and must support as many as 14 family members; therefore they have been forced to engage in growing drugs."  
[Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 27 Aug 81 Sec A p 6] 2909

CSO: 5330/44

IRAN

MINISTRY REPORTS ANTINARCOTICS, POLICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] During the last three months, the subsidiary offices of the Ministry of the Interior have discovered 1,155 kilograms [kg] of heroin; 83 kg of opium; more than 110 various firearms; and 2,000 stolen automobiles.

The Office of Information, Publications, and Public Relations of the Ministry of the Interior announced in a communique highlights of the activities of its subsidiary departments, as follows:

--Discoveries by the Police Department of Tehran: 2,750 kg of heroin; 51,703 kg of opium; 6 kg of hashish; 27,470 cigarettes; 110 firearms of various kinds with a large amount of corresponding ammunition; 488 automobiles; 43 motorcycles; and a number of miscellaneous items. In this connection, 1,305 thieves and suspects have been arrested and reported to proper authorities.

--Discoveries by the Antinarcotics Department: 1,105 kg of heroin; and 32,136 kg of opium. In connection with these discoveries, 104 smugglers have been arrested and turned over to the Office of Special Narcotics Prosecutor.

--Highlights of the activities and discoveries by the Criminal Investigation Division [CID]: In the last three months, the CID made the following seizures: 1,559 automobiles; 347 motorcycles; 427 rugs and carpets; and other stolen goods with a total value of 899 million rials.

In this connection, 971 other thieves and suspects were arrested and turned over to proper authorities. Also, 366 missing persons were found by officials of this department and returned to their families.

--Activities of the Department of Identification and International Police: Investigation of 631 records of addiction, investigation of 126 cases of weapon identification, investigation of 385 cases of suspicious and forged documents, measures taken to fingerprint thousands of persons reporting, applicants for police records, and other fingerprint matters.

--The Passport Department: Issuance of 10,365 new passports, renewal of 9,885 passport and exit visas; issuing, renewing, and duplicating 10,818 pilgrimage passports, and receiving pertinent documents from passport applicants.

--Department of Alien Affairs: Issuing and renewing 2,714 resident permits, issuing and renewing 4,255 exit and reentry visas; expulsion of 1,159 foreign nationals from the country; investigating 185 forged passports and visas; issuing and renewing 487 refugee booklets; exercising entry and exit control of Iranian and foreign nationals, and issuing the necessary documents for them.

5300/5598

DENMARK

BRIEFS

POLICE FIND MORPHINE TABLETS--In a coup-like action people from the narcotics division of the Copenhagen police force confiscated close to 14,000 Pakistani morphine pills in an apartment on Absalonsgade in Vesterbro the night before last. Two Pakistani citizens who have lived in this country for a long time were arrested. The narcotics police have been working on the case for some time but in the past the Pakistanis avoided arrest since they always managed to disappear before the police arrived. Three weeks ago a Danish dealer who usually buys morphine tablets from the two Pakistanis was arrested. In the action Tuesday night the police drove out to the two dealers in the car belonging to the arrested Dane. The Pakistanis didn't suspect anything and were arrested. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Aug 81 p 2] 6578

CSO: 5300/2449

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

STUDY ON MOTIVATION OF YOUTH TO BEGIN TAKING DRUGS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 Sep 81 pp 58-61

[Article: "Stuff and Nonsense"]

[Text] Cologne study refutes view that only youthful outsiders are drug risks.

Bernd, 20, was "actually always king" of his clique. When "there was nothing going on" he "made it happen." He left school after the ninth form and then learned cabinetry, but only for a year. The work did not "turn him on at all."

In the Cologne woods, he smoked his first joint with some friends "just out of curiosity" and then switched to LSD. Later on, only heroin would do.

From time to time, he tried to kick the habit because "things just couldn't go on this way." But he didn't make it. Now, Bernd is in jail. In the end, he had to resort to theft and burglary to get money to buy the stuff.

Bernd's day-to-day existence as a fixer and his career in drugs are models cited in a study which presents a new aspect of the drug abuse phenomenon.\*

Three Cologne sociologists refute the generally accepted thesis in this study according to which youthful outsiders are particularly prone to drug abuse and that it is primarily economic distress that turns youngsters into junkies. The study, however, holds that "good and frequent relationships to persons of equal age increase the danger of drug dependency."

The social scientists gathered their material in the mid-seventies and between 1978 and 1980 in the largest juvenile prison in North Rhine-Westphalia at Siegburg, which houses male prisoners only.

\* Berger/Reuband/Widlitzek, "Paths toward Heroin Dependency - The Development of Deviant Careers," Juventa, Munich; 160 p; DM 16

On the basis of 100 interviews -- the most extensive drug study in the FRG so far-- the authors trace the path that can lead to use and addiction.

According to their findings, many become junkies in a social setting. They are curious as to the effect of drugs and try them out in the company of friends. They know about the dangers of an overdose but still think they can control their own drug consumption. They live behind a glass wall and become impervious to the plight of other drug addicts.

The Cologne team also found that the drug scene has changed. In place of upper-class flower children, most drug users now come from the lower strata. 70 percent are ninth graders and 30 percent do not even have a diploma.

At home, things were pretty normal. Their parents were primarily experienced as providers; alienation was the order of the day. In every other family, the parents were divorced or separated or one of the parents had died. "I would rather discuss my problems with my friends," one of the junkies said. "I had the feeling they understood me better."

Fear of school did not play a role; but disgust with school did. Unemployment, difficulties in gaining admission to a university tended to increase pessimism and resignation among young people but were not decisive for increased drug consumption, according to the Cologne study. "More often it comes down to a kind of diffuse curiosity," Cologne sociologist Herbert Berger concluded, that leads young people astray. "I thought I would try it so as not to make a fool of my self in front of all these people. It was all stuff and nonsense about how it hurt you. They all looked perfectly normal."

In most cases, addiction was a slow process. As a rule, the new generation of junkies does not start on heroin, either. By the mid-seventies, 78 percent said they had started on hashish; by 1980, there were 98 percent who had. But things are rougher in Berlin where one out of five users starts off with heroin.

On the hashish meadow in Frankfurt or at the zoo in Berlin, it doesn't take them long to form the habit. 70 percent of all youthful addicts, the Cologne study says, made use of "the very first opportunity for drug consumption." Up to the age of 16, 80 percent of those questioned had their first encounter with drugs mostly in public parks and discotheques.

At first, most of them felt next to nothing. "All of them were turned on," one of the young people said, "and I was as sober as a judge and had no idea what was what. But after the first 6 months, about a third used drugs once or several times a day. One out of 20 on hashish soon turned to stronger stuff, mostly to LSD; but one of eight turned from hashish straight to heroin.

Girls, the Cologne study found, are often given shots by smart dealers or pushers to get them into the habit and lead them on to heroin; but among the boys sociologist Karl-Heinz Reuband discovered nothing comparable.

Both in the case of initial drug use and the subsequent switch to heroin, it is curiosity that does it. "All of my friends were shooting up; just a few were still smoking pot. I just couldn't see it any more; so I tried out the stuff, too."

Every other user still thought heroin was dangerous; but they were going to be careful. 38 percent sniffed heroin which --erroneously-- is considered to be less of a danger. Sniffing has become stylish. In 1974, only 8 percent of all heroin users sniffed the stuff.

All users were aware of the danger of an overdose. More than two-thirds knew of junkies who had died of an overdose or of impure drugs; whose "eyes had turned to zero," as the saying goes.

One out of three has himself seen someone die on a toilet or in the gutter, but didn't care. "It was the others who were of no concern to me. What consequences was I supposed to draw from it?"

In the end, all of those questioned turned to crime. They stole on order in department stores, snatched purses and some became prostitutes. Others made a career of it inside the drug culture. One youth, arrested for drug dealing, said: "If you go through that, you've really lived." And some, Berger found, turn their worst addictive phase into "heroic experiences like war veterans recounting their exploits."

9478  
CSO: 5300/2451

ITALY

HUGE HASHISH SEIZURE ON SHIP IN BARI

Inadequate Drug Laws Decried

Bari LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO in Italian 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Dionisio Ciccarese: "Drug Warfare on the High Seas"]

[Excerpts] Proposal for inspections in international waters--  
Cargo of arms suspected

"The investigation is not yet over, but we know that this is the biggest operation in Europe in the war on the international traffic of hashish." These words were addressed by Colonel Angelo De Giacomo, commander of the Regional Nucleus of Fiscal Police, to reporters asking for official news on the drug-laden ship sequestered in the port of Bari.

Having answered their questions, De Giacomo offered additional information. "The war on drugs," he said, "must be waged on the high seas. On land it becomes dispersed into a thousand rivulets. Unfortunately, the present law prevents us from making any serious attacks on the drug traffic. Our interventions in territorial waters (within the 12-mile limit) are far from adequate. Therefore, we need a new international law allowing specialized antidrug units to search suspicious vessels in international waters. The New York convention, which regulates our activities in this respect, does not permit us to do that, even though we have the men, the means, and the capacity to combat the drug trade."

The news of the operation in Bari is not startling, although some details of the episode have come to light. The "Lucas Sky" (formerly known to the investigators as the "Amali" and the "La Paloma" and suspected of illegally transporting arms and automobiles stolen in Ravenna) flew the Spanish, not Lebanese, flag, as originally reported. Aboard the ship the police found about 80 liters of hashish oil and three tons and 300 kilos of hashish loaves. The wholesale value of the entire cargo amounts to over 3 billion lire, worth at least 30 billion on the retail market.

No arms were found on the ship, but it is possible that the proceeds from the sale of the drug could have been earmarked for the purchase of war materiel. Nor was there a lifeboat, and a damaged crane was dangling over the port side. This fact

gives rise to two suppositions: (1) that another member of the crew (the real commander?) had left the ship off Otranto, i.e., where an SOS was transmitted to report the ship's motors out of order, or (2) that the crew, anxious about the consequences of their call for help (police controls, inspections, and prerequisites in the port of Bari), might have concealed their most compromising cargo--armaments--somewhere on the coast of Otranto.

The investigation is continuing: arms and persons involved in the illicit traffic could still be in hiding on Italian soil. In any event, it is certain that the operation will lead to wider developments, particularly on the international scale. The investigators, convinced at first that the cargo was en route to a destination somewhere in Italy (possibly the Marches or the coast of the Abruzzi), now believe that the shipment might have been on its way to the French, Dutch, or German markets.

The "Lucas Sky," which definitely sailed from Beirut, is the property of two partners, Adel N. Zidan (ship builder, who owns 66.66 percent of the vessel) and Jose Louis Dennis (who owns 33.33 percent). Both men live at the same address in Beirut, Via 2 Verdon Imm. Naouli.

The six crew members, for whom Dr. Leonard Rinella has issued warrants of arrest, are charged with trafficking in drugs and abetting a crime. Moreover, they are accused of an irregularity in flying the Spanish flag when the ship, in fact, is Lebanese. The "commander," Diego Superina, is also charged with carrying a false passport.

#### Suspicious Ship Searched

Naples IL MATTINO in Italian 27 Aug 81 p 5

[Article: "It Was Carrying Drugs Worth 30 Billion"]

[Text] The 108 jute sacks, each containing about 60 loaves of hashish weighing 400-500 grams, and the four plastic containers of hashish oil were discovered in the forward hold of the "Lucas Sky," the entrance of which was hidden behind chains and other naval equipment. "We were suspicious about the ship from the very beginning," said De Giacomo, "even before it was towed to Bari because of the damage to its motors. It was drifting helplessly in the Otranto Channel, with a damaged crane hanging over its side. When military units of the Otranto Maritime Delegation (in Lecce) reached it, they noted that there was no lifeboat aboard. Moreover, it was flying the Spanish flag.

"The ship had moved," the officer went on, "but then the crew asked for a tugboat because evidently it was in no condition to navigate by itself. In Bari, it turned out that the crew members' documents were not in order, so we investigated. We knew about the 'Lucas Sky' because of its contraband activities."

"A verification of the identity of the presumed commander, Diego Superina, 24, of Milan, showed that he had falsified his passport, and this confirmed grounds for his arrest. But the matter did not end there. We collected further evidence and, with the consent of the Attorney General of the Republic, completed our inspection

of the ship, which led to the discovery of the drug cargo. Also, the identity of the other crew members--Giuseppe Savino, 32, of Forenza (Potenza); Moussa Malki Moussa, 25, Lebanese; Youssef Hanna Fouad, 31, Lebanese; Georges Boutros Sanir, 24, Lebanese; and Jellou Daoud, 55, Turkish, all of them arrested--spurred us to extend our investigation."

Savino has been condemned several times for crimes against the country. Superina was arrested in Trieste in 1979 for selling heroin to a drug addict, who subsequently died. He is certainly not the commander of the ship. The captain, some of whose personal effects were found on board, might have left the "Lucas Sky" when it was immobilized in the Otranto Channel, which would explain the disappearance of the lifeboat; he could be another Lebanese. It is thought that Superina, himself a drug addict, could have been the "connection" with the consignee of the cargo.

All six men of the "Lucas Sky" have been indicted for trafficking in drugs, abetting a crime, and flying the Spanish flag against regulations.

9653

CSO: 5300/2441

TURKEY

SIX FOREIGNERS ARRESTED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

'HURRIYET' Comment

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 17

[Text] In Istanbul, Narcotics Branch detectives apprehended six tourists, including two women, intending to transport to Europe heroin which they had purchased in Turkey.

Of the women, French national Suadine Attal said, "I resorted to this for the sake of love." She embraced her Israeli lover, David Cohen, and cried all the while at the security directorate.

Narcotics Branch teams, learning that a group of Israelis in the guise of tourists would take heroin out of the country, began to tail them. Police following the group, which included the French woman Suadine Attal and another woman of Israeli origin, at the luxury hotel in which they were staying, in a short time obtained various clues. It also surfaced that the Israeli men from time to time sold the two women--drug addicts like themselves--to other men.

The day before yesterday, the tourists named David Celnik [and] Nisim Franko were apprehended red-handed when they came to the hotel with 1 kilo of heroin which they had purchased in the province of Anatolia and which had a European market value of 6 million lira. At the same time, during a raid on their hotel room, the two women, French national Suadine Attal and Israeli Havaselet Habura, were apprehended along with two Israeli brothers, David Cohen and Yakob Cohen, who were participating in a heroin party with them.

Upon being brought to the Security Directorate, French national Suadine Attal embraced her lover and wept, saying: "David Cohen, whom I love like crazy, got me hooked on drugs. Also, I used to sleep with other men in order to get heroin money, at his request." Police officials indicated that David Celnik and Nisim Franko planned to smuggle the kilo of heroin into Europe. The others assisted them.



Photo Caption: Heroin smuggling Frenchwoman Suadine Attal, apprehended in a luxury hotel together with her lover said that the young man she loved had hooked her on drugs. Weeping, Suadine Attal told that she could nevertheless not give up the young man who had led her astray...

'GUNAYDIN' Photo

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 9 Sep 81 p 1



Photo Caption: Israeli [national] David [Cohen] horrified upon learning he has been sentenced to 20-30 years in prison on charges of smuggling heroin. [Translator's Note: No information on trial or abovementioned prison sentence in body of article]

CSO: 5300/5599-P

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLER JAILED--Alfredo Sammut, 33, a wine dealer, of Moss Hall Crescent, North Finchley, was jailed for three years at Wood Green Crown Court yesterday for smuggling cocaine worth 350,000 pounds into Italy. Sammut denied assisting in the smuggling of 2.92 kilos of cocaine into Italy in December 1979. But he was found guilty. He was cleared of conspiring to import the cocaine into the United Kingdom. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Sep 81 p 36]

CSO: 5320/31

END