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JPRS L/8719

17 October 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 44/79)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--More than 1,100 kgs of opium, which was being transferred from Gandahar abroad were intercepted at Maywant Woleswali Subprovince District by the antimuggling squad. A source of the Maywant Woleswali said the opium was found in 160 bags and the owners of the contraband are undergoing questioning. [Text] [Kabul Radio in English 1900 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN BUST--Agents from the Federal Narcotics Bureau in Darwin have charged a New Zealand man with importing and possessing 1 kilogram of heroin. The bureau commissioner, Mr Bates, said the man had arrived in Darwin on a flight from Bali. He said it would be alleged heroin with a street value of up to \$500,000 was concealed in a 9-volt battery. The man was appearing in the Darwin magistrate's court today. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

OVER 100 ARRESTED FOR DRUG OFFENSES IN AUGUST

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 17 Sep 79 p 1 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 16 Sep--Police personnel from the Crime Prevention Division and Police Stations in various townships arrested 103 persons, including five women, involved in 85 drug cases from 1 to 31 August 1979, under Galon Project (18/79).

Cases

The cases included six opium cases, two opium solution cases, 15 heroin cases, 29 marijuana cases and one pethadine case. Thirty-two offences were related to failure to register for treatment.

Various kinds of drugs seized in connection with the cases included more than one tical of opium, a small quantity of opium solution, 11 grammes of heroin, one viss and 50 [1 viss or 100 ticals equal 3-6 lbs] ticals of marijuana, 18 vials of pethadine and seven hypodermic syringes.

Townships

Two of the cases took place in Insein Township, three in North Okkalapa, six in Hlaing, six in Kamayut, one in South Okkalapa, five in Thingangyun, three in Sanchaung, eight in Kemmendine, three in Ahlone, two in Lanmadaw, nine in Latha, nine in Pabedan, ten in Kyauktada, two in Pazundaung, seven in Bahan, six in Mingalataungnyunt, one in Port Township and one in Kungyangon.

Altogether 78 persons were arrested under the Narcotic Drugs Law during July before the Galon Project (18/79) was launched.--(H)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

COURT JAILS HEROIN SMUGGLER--Rangoon, 14 Sep--Tin Nyunt, 18 of 92d street in Kandawgalay who was arrested by Subinspector U Tin U and a party from Rangoon Division Crime Prevention Department while he was trying to smuggle four 10-kyat packets of heroin to some detained persons at Pabedan township court detention, was jailed 5 years under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law and to 1 year under Section 14.D, both the sentences to be served consecutively. The sentence was passed today by the Pabedan township court No 3 chaired by U Khin Maung Lay. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 15 Sep 79 p 7 BK]

MYITKYINA POLICE ARREST 25--Myitkyina, 7 Sep--Under the special arrangement of the Kachin state people's council and state people's police force, action was taken against drug users and distributors in Myitkyina township's Eya, Wetapu and Tatkon areas beginning from mid-September [as published]. So far, 25 persons have been charged in court under Sections 6.B, 10.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 13 Sep 79 p 6 BK]

ARRESTED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION--Rangoon, 12 Sep--At 1030 this morning, Police Station Commander U Aung Soe and a party from the Rangoon Division People's Police Force's crime prevention department searched at the corner of Lanmadaw's Kyongyi and Mawtin streets, two suspicious-looking persons--Tin Nyunt, 22, of Lanmadaw's 4th Bahosi street, and Kyaw Kyaw, alias Kyaw Zin Sein, 21, of Mawtin street--and found a packet of heroin worth 30 kyat from Tin Nyunt's rolled-up shirt sleeve. Lanmadaw police station has filed charges under Sections 6.B, 11/14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law against the two men. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 13 Sep 79 p 7 BK]

RANGOON POLICE ARRESTS--Rangoon, 12 Sep--Police Lance Corporal Tin Hlaing and a squad from the crime branch of the Rangoon Division People's Police Force yesterday evening searched in front of "C" stall, Theingyi market--at the corner of Anawratha and 25th streets--Thet U, 20, of Yankin and found a 2-cc plastic hypodermic syringe and needle hidden in his sarong. Police also searched Aung Min of 30th street and found a packet of heroin worth 50 kyat. Pabedan police station has filed charges under Sections 6.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Laws. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 13 Sep 79 p 7 BK]

ZALUN OPIUM ARRESTS--Zalun, 5 Sep--Policement led by Subinspector U Sein Than of Zalun township people's police force, together with village people's council chairman, raided U Htin's residence in Yelechaung village of Pakwe village tract. Found at the house were Lun Tin, Aung Shwe, Kyaw Shwe of that village who were cooking raw opium solution to inject into their bodies. Police also seized a hypodermic syringe, cooked opium solution and a spoon for heating opium solution. Township police force has filed charges under Sections 11, 6.B, 10.B and 14.D [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 15 Sep 79 p 7 BK]

HEROIN SENTENCE OF 5 YEARS--Rangoon, 18 Sep--Aung Myint, alias Bolar, alias Amin, 20, of Arzani road in West Yankin, who was arrested and charged on 5 May for possessing 3 small packets of heroin, each valued at 25 kyat, was today sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under Section 6.B and to 1 year under Section 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law--both the sentences to be served concurrently. The case was heard by Pabedan township court No 3 chaired by U Khin Maung Lay. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 19 Sep 79 p 8 BK]

POLICE RAID IN MOULMEIN--Kadoe, 18 Sep--Acting on information, U Nyunt Win, chairman of Kyaik-pane ward people's council in Moulmein's Dine-wunkwin, and a party yesterday evening raided the residence of Maung Maung, alias Kyaw Win, at No 67, Bogyoke street in Kyaik-pane ward, and seized 1 tical [.036 pounds] of heroin wrapped in paper and put in a penicillin bottle. Dine-wunkwin people's police station has filed charges under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law against Maung Maung, alias Kyaw Win, his wife Ma Aye Ngwe and U Tin Shein, a guest from Hlaingbwe. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 22 Sep 79 p 5 BK]

COURT JAILS HEROIN ADDICT--Rangoon, 20 Sep--Kyauktada township court chaired by Capt Khin Naung Myint today sentenced Nyunt Tin, 23, of Upper Pazundaung to 18 months imprisonment under Section 14.d of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The defendant was caught at 1630 on 11 July with some heroin and a hypodermic syringe inside the men's room on the second floor of the Rangoon division people's council office. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 21 Sep 79 p 4 BK]

OPIUM DEALER CAUGHT--Pegu, 19 Sep--A police party from the No (1) Police Station here seized 90 ticals of raw opium from one U Win Maung at about 8:30 am on 16 September. Police are taking action under Section 6(b) (possession) and 19(b) (sale) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 Sep 79 p 8 BK]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

'YAKUZA' ENJOYS GOLDEN AGE OF STIMULANT DRUGS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Sep 79 p 6

[Article by Masayuki Nagashima in Tokyo: "Scourge of the Yakuza"]

[Text] Hongkong is the second principal source of stimulant drugs coming into Japan. Many triad gangs which operate widely in Southeast Asia, use HK as a base. Last year about 10 percent of the drugs smuggled in Japan originated in HK.

Japan's underground gangster syndicates, the yakuza, are becoming increasingly active both inside and outside Japan, despite an all-out war on them mounted by the police.

There are now more than 100,000 yakuza and, altogether, they made a profit of one trillion yen (roughly HK\$25 billion) in 1978, according to a recent survey by the national Police Agency. Thus, each gangster earns an average of about HK\$220,000 a year.

The yakuza are involved in various kinds of shady business such as gambling, prostitution, and the smuggling of hand-guns, from abroad. But in recent years, their main source of income has been from smuggling stimulant drugs from Southeast Asian countries, South Korea, and Hongkong.

The present can be called the second golden age for stimulant drugs. The first came after the end of World War II, when what remained of the stimulant drugs used by the Japanese military forces began to be disseminated. This first golden era lasted until the late 1940s.

Ever since the yakuza syndicates began to sell stimulants around 1970, when Japan's economic growth was at its highest, the number of people who take them has been increasing year by year.

In 1978, about 18,000 persons, including housewives and students, were arrested for stimulant drug abuse, and about 100 kilograms were seized by the police. The police believe that there are now about 2,000 kilograms of stimulant drugs on the market and that about 200,000 people are involved in their sale or use. Ninety-nine per cent of the

drugs are brought in from other Asian countries.

The yakuza moved into drug peddling after the police began keeping a strict surveillance on gambling, in which the yakuza were heavily involved, in the early seventies. Since the drugs fetched high prices, it seemed the simplest way of maintaining and expanding their organisations. Around the same time, the restrictions on travelling abroad were lifted and the rapid "internationalisation" of Japan began. Partly as a consequence of this, the yakuza were able to operate successfully overseas.

The major syndicates, including the Yamaguchi Gumi, the largest syndicate, which is based in Kobe and controls the Kansai District, the Sumiyoshi Rengo, and the Inagawa Kai, both of which are based in Tokyo, are now involved in drug-peddling.

A senior member of the Inagawa Kai, in an interview in Tokyo, implied that his organisation was involved in peddling stimulant drugs, but he denied that any of the senior members took drugs.

Large syndicates like the Inagawa Kai keep going primarily through the "jonokin" system, by which money is paid by younger members to the top members. Most of these funds come, of course, from the sales of stimulant drugs. According to the police, nearly half the total income of the syndicates — about ¥450 billion (roughly HK\$11 billion) — was from the sales of drugs: The yakuza purchase drugs overseas for between ¥3,000 and ¥5,000 per gram and sell them here for between ¥300,000 and ¥500,000 per gram.

One senior yakuza member, who was

given a three-year sentence for selling and using stimulant drugs, said in Fuchu Prison on the outskirts of Tokyo that he could easily make one million yen (about \$25,000) to three million yen per month by selling drugs. He said that most of the members, both younger and senior members, are involved both in the sales and use of drugs. He explained that he had to pay "jonokin" every month out of the profits he made from selling drugs to younger members, their mistresses and friends.

According to him, gambling provides a useful opportunity to persuade others to try drugs. When playing mahjong, for instance, yakuza members talk their friends into using stimulant drugs, saying that they will keep them awake and happy all night long. After he developed a taste for drugs, he said he began using them when making love. Many people mention this as a reason for using drugs.

In this way, the yakuza have succeeded in creating a market for drugs. So long as these social needs exist, the yakuza can survive by selling drugs.

The yakuza call stimulant drugs "white diamonds." Through underground channels, they smuggle high-priced drugs into this country.

The yakuza work closely with local syndicates in the countries where they obtain the drugs, and in some countries, they even have "representatives" who stay there, keeping in close contact with their syndicates in Japan.

The police believe that so far as drug-trafficking is concerned, the yakuza syndicates co-operate with one another, even though within Japan, they compete fiercely to expand their territories.

South Korea is the principal source of stimulant drugs, partly because many Japanese yakuza of Korean origin have families and relatives there. About 70 per cent of the drugs brought into Japan last year came from South Korea, mainly via Pusan. It is believed that this country has the capacity to supply about one ton of drugs to Japanese gangsters a year.

Hongkong is in second place. Many Chinese gangs, which operate widely in Southeast Asia, use Hongkong as a base, and in 1978 about 10 per cent of the amount of the drugs smuggled into Japan originated there.

The third main sources of supply is Taiwan. The police believe that the yakuza sent members who knew how to mix drugs to train Taiwanese gangsters. The Taiwan route has been active since around 1975.

The Philippines recently emerged as a new source of drugs, but, so far, the amount of the drugs originating there which have been seized is small. One good reason for this is that the Republic of the Philippines consists of a large number of small islands, which makes it

very convenient for the yakuza to manufacture drugs secretly. The manufacturing process creates a strong smell and factories are easily detected as a result. To overcome this problem, the local drug manufacturers produce the drugs on remote islands, making it difficult for the police to clamp down.

In downtown Manila, especially in the Malate area, there are said to be a few hundred "representatives" who have been dispatched by yakuza syndicates in Japan to oversee the traffic in drugs, hand-guns, and girls, to Japan. In most cases, they are senior members of large syndicates like the Yamaguchi Gumi, the Sumiyoshi Rengo, and the Inagawa Kai. Some of them have offices in the luxurious Makati area. They are disguised as the offices of entertainment production companies, export-import companies, travel agents, and, in many cases, as exporters of fishery products.

It is believed that the Yamaguchi Gumi was the first group to exploit the Philippine market. Other large syndicates followed and recently yakuza from Kyushu have become influential in Manila. The yakuza representatives organise "tourist groups" from Japan, composed of drug carriers who are under their control. The representatives hand drugs to the carriers before they return to Japan. Sometimes, pistols are smuggled as well.

Drugs are smuggled in many ways. In some cases, drugs are dissolved in bottles of scotch or contained in foreign cigarettes. Guns have been hidden in wooden carvings and in icecream boxes. The police believe that, to avoid risk, the yakuza representatives often use ordinary tourists as carriers. They ask certain members of Japanese tourist groups to carry items back to Japan, and give them a monetary "gift" to do so. The tourists, who do not realise that stimulant drugs are contained in the souvenirs, bring them to Japan and give them to other yakuza members whom they do not know.

Manila is relatively close to Tokyo and is becoming a new centre for yakuza activities. Although other foreigners, including Americans and Chinese, are involved in the drug-racket, the yakuza are expanding their activities there.

The yakuza in the Philippines have an important "side business," which is sending girls, including bar hostesses, to Japan. Some representatives send a few girls to Japan every month. The girls are forced to engage in prostitution while working in bars and clubs.

The girls are sent to Japan in a lawful manner. The yakuza get 60-day sight-seeing visas for girls, who work in Japan under the supervision of the yakuza until their permitted duration of stay comes to an end. The girls can earn more than one million yen a month, "if they work hard," even though a large portion of their earnings is taken by the yakuza.

Although the immigration officers are well aware of the situation, they can do nothing about it since in this instance the yakuza are working within the law.

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, remains one of the major sources of drugs in Southeast Asia. From Bangkok, the yakuza smuggle European-made stimulant drugs into Japan together with pistols. Bangkok is well-known as a centre for the smuggling of narcotics, including opium and heroin, by American and Chinese syndicates.

The yakuza in Bangkok are particularly involved in sending girls to Japan. Major syndicates in Japan have regional representatives in Bangkok who dispatch girls to Japan regularly.

In December last year and January this year, 73 Thai girls were arrested for holding false passports while trying to leave Japan from Narita and Osaka airports. The immigration authorities believe that the girls were all working as bar and club hostesses here and probably engaged in prostitution.

One of the girls had about one million yen (HK\$22,000) in cash. According to the immigration officials, the girls bought their way

here. They paid about ¥200,000 (\$4,400) each for bogus passports. It is very likely that the yakuza were involved in these cases.

The "all-out war" launched by the police against the yakuza syndicates does not seem to be meeting with much success. The yakuza are strengthening their position both here and abroad by smuggling in more and more stimulant drugs, guns, and girls. Encouraged by the high value of yen in the international market, the operations of the yakuza overseas seem to be expanding. The police are trying to keep a much stricter watch on the activities of the yakuza.

The immigration authorities will soon introduce dogs trained to detect drugs at major airports. Another important campaign will be to educate people not to use dangerous drugs which can result in their committing other crimes because of the consequent delusions.

But these efforts will not be enough to eliminate all the drug abuse in this country. So long as there is a demand for drugs and social parasites can make a living by peddling them, it is doubtful whether the problem can be overcome.

CS0: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

JANUARY-JUNE FIGURES SHOW BIG JUMP IN DRUG OFFENSES

Hard Drug Offenses up 63 Percent

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Sep 79 Sec 1 p 2

[Excerpts] Hard drug offences increased 63 per cent in the Auckland area in the first six months of this year, and cannabis-related offences 51 per cent.

The Auckland police chief, Assistant Commissioner E. J. Trappitt, announced yesterday that the police in Auckland dealt with 1194 drug offences of all types from January to June, and 1019 offenders.

A total of 807 offenders were apprehended for cannabis-related offences, the other 212 for hard drugs.

Mr Trappitt described the rises in drug offences as "disturbing."

The total crime figures show an increase of 10 per cent for the first half of this year, compared with a "statistical half year" for 1978, using one half of the annual totals.

Mr Trappitt said males were the most frequent offenders in every category, except shoplifting, in which females constituted 57 per cent of all offenders.

Appeal for Public Support

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Sep 79 Sec 1 p 6

[Editorial: "Drugs: A Miasma of Misery"]

[Text] Behind the statistics showing, over the past six months, a 63 per cent increase in hard drug offences in Auckland lies a hideous miasma of misery. The figures show only the surface eruptions of a still growing problem.

Effective policing may well account for part of the rise in arrests, but there is no doubt that drug pushers are insidiously, steadily increasing their clientele. Those addicts who have been arrested may well be termed the lucky ones, for rehabilitation is, at least, a possibility.

The many who avoid detection face a wretched future. Their habits grow evermore expensive and are all too often maintained on the proceeds of crime. Here, no doubt, lies one reason for a 53 per cent increase in robberies in the city.

The police deserve full praise for an unremitting campaign against drug abuse. But they cannot work alone. An appeal has already been made by the crime directorate of police headquarters in Wellington for public support in combating "the drug scourge." Without a vigilant society, willing to co-operate actively with the police, there can be little hope of striking at the core of the problem — the faceless men who finance or operate a trade which is veritable murder by proxy.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

ENLARGED POLICE SQUAD TO COMBAT DRUG RUNNERS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Sep 79 Sec 1 p 1

[Text] The Auckland police drug squad is to be greatly enlarged to cope with a rapidly growing workload.

The move follows the announcement last week of crime figures which revealed a large jump in drug offences in the first six months of this year in the Auckland district.

Hard drug offences rose 63 per cent in that period and cannabis-related offences 51 per cent.

The police dealt with 1194 drug offences of all types, and 1019 offenders.

The sharp rise in drug offences has had to be matched by the number of detectives working exclusively in this field, the Auckland criminal investigation branch regional controller, Detective Chief Superintendent B. Wilkinson, said yesterday.

More manpower must be devoted to the drug problem if the police were to keep abreast of it.

Mr Wilkinson said other crimes were increasingly interrelated with narcotics, and drugs inquiries often led detectives into investigating other types of offences.

The drug squad would be enlarged from 14 to 22 and some of the new detectives would be [words illegible] the squad this week. It was hoped all 22 would be working together within a fortnight.

The changes would not mean any changes in emphasis in the work of the drug squad, Mr Wilkinson said. All areas of investigation would be given the same priority as now.

The first priority would continue to be working with the Customs Department to prevent importation of narcotics.

The rank of the squad commander is expected to be upgraded from detective senior sergeant to detective inspector and the enlarged drug squad is expected to absorb all the offices now occupied by the CIB car squad. It will then occupy nearly half a floor at the Auckland Central police station.

The acting head of the drug squad, Detective Sergeant I. M. Revell, said yesterday that the enlarged team was expected to be much more readily responsive to public information.

The squad had been hamstrung by lack of staff. Work had piled up and detectives had been unable to respond (?promptly to) information given by members of the public.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

GUILTY PLEAS ON CHARGES OF IMPORTING HEROIN

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Sep 79 p 16

[Text]

AUCKLAND, Sept. 3 (PA), — Two men imported heroin worth \$140,000 in this country by hiding it in their bodies, the Auckland Magistrate's Court heard today.

Before Mr NR Taylor, SM, were Barry Wayne Joseph Gundry, 23, roofing contractor, of Orakei, and Simon Peter Colquhoun, 23, unemployed process worker, of Meadowbank.

Both men pleaded guilty to indictable charges of importing heroin and they were committed in custody to the Supreme Court for sentence.

Sergeant GJ Crawford told the Court that on August 26 the men arrived at the Auckland international airport from Singapore.

When asked if he was in possession of any drugs,

Colquhoun produced a wrapped parcel containing an ounce of heroin, which he had in his trouser pocket.

When spoken to further, he said he had three packages of heroin inserted internally.

Gundry admitted having four packages hidden in the same way.

Colquhoun said that he and Gundry had travelled to Bali on August 3 and met a third person.

The drug was purchased at Chang Mai and he and Gundry were to each receive \$2000 for importing it to New Zealand.

They were not in any way to be involved in its distribution in this country, said the sergeant.

He said that the eight ounces was worth a total of \$140,000 in this country.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SUPPLIER JAILED--A 25-year-old man who admitted possessing heroin for supply was sentenced in the Supreme Court at Auckland yesterday to four years' imprisonment. Grant William Collins, unemployed, of Grafton, had earlier pleaded guilty in the Auckland Magistrate's Court to a charge of supplying heroin with a street value of \$2000. For the accused, Mr B. J. Hart said Collins needed money to go to Australia. He was asked by a man friendly with an undercover policeman if he would supply heroin. Mr Hart said it was an isolated incident as far as Collins was concerned. He was not in the chain of drug distribution. Mr Justice Thorp said it appeared the amount of heroin found in the accused's possession was not as great as originally believed. Yet, said His Honour, this was a sale for profit and the deterrent aspect in any penalty was of prime importance. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 13 Sep. 79 Sec 1 p 4]

CANNABIS SEEDS FROM CANADA--Hamilton (PA)--A parcel containing 15,000 cannabis seeds posted in Canada and addressed to a Taumarunui man has been seized by customs officers here. The haul, one of the biggest drug interceptions in the mail, was in a 12-cm-square brown paper parcel. A Taumarunui man has been interviewed by customs officers and police. A senior Auckland customs official said today that Hamilton customs officers became suspicious of the parcel when they noticed that it didn't bear a custom's declaration and was strangely addressed. The packet was opened and the seeds discovered. He believed it was one of the biggest mailed-drug detections made. Hamilton customs officials declined to elaborate on the unusual features of the parcel. The 150-gram cache was probably worth about \$2500, the Auckland officer said. The customs officer, who wished to remain anonymous because of the nature of his work, said the number of seeds in the parcel would have amounted to a "major plantation." Interceptions of cannabis in the post from Canada were "quite common" at present, he said. "It's autumn there, and the cannabis is being harvested," added the officer. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Sep 79 p 38]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

BIGGEST OPIUM HAUL REPORTED--Peshawar, Pakistan [no further dateline given]-- Customs men seized 2,829 kilos (6,222 lb) of opium valued at 30 million dollars, the biggest opium haul in Pakistan's history. The drug was seized at Torkham, on the Afghan frontier, hidden in a truck bearing Afghan licence plates which was carrying American wheat for Afghanistan as part of a world food aid programme. Police said the drug's final destination appeared to be Europe. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK]

WOMAN WITH OPIUM ARRESTED--Abbottabad, Sept. 12: The Abbottabad police has arrested Mst. Kaneez Fatimah, a widow residing in Abbottabad, under Hadood-e-Shariat Ordinance, on the charge of possessing narcotics. Police sources said that a bag, containing 1500 grams of charas and 500 grams of opium, was recovered from the accused lady. She is already facing trial in a local court on similar charges. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 13 Sep 79 p 1]

CHARAS, OPIUM SEIZED--The Frontier Constabulary jawans have seized 4600 grams of charas and 200 grams of opium, in an operation near Jungli Khawar, near Badaber here last night. Accused Nasir Khan, from whose possession, the contraband material was recovered has been arrested. Similarly, in another operation, the FC jawans recovered two Dynamites, two fuses from one Nurul Wahab. In yet another operation, 110 bags of rice was recovered from truck No. PRB 7431 truck driver Nazir Khan has been arrested. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 16 Sep 79 p 8]

CLOTH, CHARAS SEIZED--D. I. Khan, Sept. 15: The customs authorities today seized about 2200 killograms of charas and 25 rolls of American georgette, from a truck near Kaur bridge on Jandola Tank road. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 16 Sep 79 p 1]

CSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING NETWORK--Seoul, 18 Sep HAPDONG-KYODO--South Korean police have smashed three separate drug trafficking networks having connection with the underground world in Japan, the National Police Headquarters announced Tuesday. The announcement said two of the three rings have their drug rings in Korea's southern-most port city of Pusan and the third ring in Kwangju, capital of South Cholla Province, and that they were suspected to have blacketeered in Japan through underground rings there a large quantity of mind drugs called Philopon worth about 500 million won (Dollar 1 million) in street value. The smashing was made last week with the arrests of seven drug manufacturers and traffickers of the three networks, including former college lecturer Kim Kwang Jong, 39, of Pusan, according to the police announcement. Police said they have seized 500 grams of Philopon and 60 kilograms of Ephedrine, which the medicine is made from. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 18 Sep 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ISLAND REHABILITATION SITE, DRUG PROBLEM SURVEYED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] The drug addicts are generally said to number approximately 600,000 and the majority of them earn their living by committing crimes. This has caused a considerable problem to the society where most of the population become victims of these addicts. The basic government policy to suppress them is difficult so long as they are left to freely mingle in society as is the case now.

The writer had an occasion to accompany Mr Sawat Khamprakorb, the minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office together with officials of the Narcotics Control Board of the same office to survey Ko Chang Island of Ranong Province 2 weeks ago to survey and locate a site for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts following their treatment but for those not yet completely cured. This site will also be used for addicts ordered there by the courts.

After completing the survey of Ko Chang Mr Sawat Khamprakorb advised that the island is considered unsuitable as a site for a treatment and rehabilitation center as there have been a large number of inhabitants who still grow fruit trees. There are also some schools. Turning the island into an addict detention center would create problems for the local population.

Ko Chang to Ko Surin

After completing the survey, Mr Sawat opined that it is better to pick Ko Surin Island, Ranong Province, to be the site of a treatment center because this island has an area of 20,000 rai; that there is a good supply of fresh water flowing from the mountains; it has beautiful scenery and is 53 kms from Ranong Province. It takes between 8 to 9 hours to travel by boat to this island. This island is therefore good for treating the addicts because of the natural conditions and surrounding environment.

Although the new narcotics act provides heavier punishment, it cannot stop the drug problem which is similar to the shadow that follows the individual himself at all times.

Article 65: Any person who produces, imports or exports heroin shall be liable for life imprisonment. Violation of the first paragraph, the possession for sale is a capital offense.

Article 66: Any person who sells or possesses heroin for sale in the amount not exceeding 100 grams of pure substance shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of 5 years to life, and to a fine of 50,000 to 500,000 baht. If the amount is in excess of 100 grams, the guilty party shall be liable to life imprisonment or the death penalty.

Article 67: Any person in possession of less than 20 grams of heroin without proper authority according to Article 15 is liable to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 10 years and a fine of 10,000 to 200,000 baht.

Article 68: Any person who produces, imports or exports morphine or cocaine is liable to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 10 years and a fine of 10,000 to 100,000 baht.

If the unlawful narcotic is morphine or cocaine the offender is liable to a term of 20 years to life punishment and a fine of 200,000 to 500,000 baht.

Article 69: Any person who has morphine or cocaine in violation of Article 17 is liable to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 5 years and a fine not to exceed 50,000 baht.

Any person who sells or possesses for sale cocaine in violation of Article 17 is liable to imprisonment for a term of 1 year to 10 years and a fine of 10,000 to 100,000 baht.

If [a person] possesses pure morphine or cocaine not exceeding 100 grams [he is] liable to imprisonment for a term of 3 years to 20 years and a fine of 30,000 to 200,000 baht.

If the drug concerned is pure morphine or cocaine exceeding 100 grams [the possessor] is liable to 5 years to life imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 to 500,000 baht.

A licensee who violates Article 17, paragraphs one, two or three, is liable to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 5 years and a fine not to exceed 50,000 baht.

Article 75: Any person who produces for sale, imports or exports harmful habit-forming drugs in the category of marijuana or *Mitragyna speciosa* is liable to imprisonment for a term of 2 to 15 years and a fine of 20,000 to 150,000 baht.

Article 76: Any person who has marijuana or *Mitragyna speciosa* in their possession is liable for a prison term not to exceed 5 years and a fine of not exceeding 50,000 baht. Possession for sale is liable to imprisonment for a term of 2 to 10 years and a fine of 20,000 to 150,000 baht.

Article 91: Any person who uses heroin, morphine, cocaine or opium is liable to imprisonment for a term of 6 months to 10 years and a fine of 5,000 to 100,000 baht.

Article 92: Any person who uses marijuana or *Mitragyna speciosa* is liable to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 1 year and a fine not to exceed 10,000 baht.

Article 93: Any person who deceives or intimidates with physical force or illegal coercive authority of any means, and compels another person to use drugs is liable to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 10 years and a fine of 10,000 to 100,000 baht.

Any person who commits such offense with a weapon and two accomplices or more is liable to imprisonment for a term of 2 to 15 years and a fine of 20,000 to 150,000 baht.

If the act in paragraph one or two is to a female or a minor, or to induce another person to commit a criminal offense for the benefit of himself or others the guilty party is liable to a term of 3 years to life imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 to 500,000 baht.

If the offending substance is morphine or cocaine, the punishment is to be increased by one half. If the act is to a female or a minor the offender is liable to a life imprisonment and a fine of 200,000 to 500,000 baht.

If the drug which is the offending substance is heroin, the penalty is double. If the act is to a female or a minor, the offender is liable to the death penalty.

Article 94: Any person who uses harmful habit-forming drugs and later voluntarily applies to officials for treatment in the institute prior to the wrongdoing being disclosed, and has fully met the rules and regulations for proper treatment and has received certification from the proper official designated by ministerial order, is exempted from the punishment stipulated under Articles 91 and 92 above.

Article 98: For any person who has been convicted for the third time under Articles 91 or 92 whose sentence has expired, officials shall confine the individual on ministerial order to the institute established by the ministerial order to receive treatment until written certification from the official minister designated has been received to the effect that he has fully met the prescribed courses of treatment and in accordance with the rules and regulations of such institute or clinics.

Yes! Although the new narcotics act provides heavier punishment, the question of whether or not it will solve the problem seems to be difficult. So long as the 600,000 addicts still mingle within the society as at present, the deeper they will drag the next generation to use drugs or add to the number of addicts.

The writer is going to give you an example of how narcotics can cause trouble to society: A review of the criminal records of 50 offenders reveals that each of them committed no fewer than 15 crimes. Each crime committed originated from drugs; having no money to buy drugs the addict has to commit a crime to get money. When arrested, the criminal does not stay in jail for long and is released to commit another crime.

Jail therefore is the home of the drug addict and the two are inseparable. It is the cycle deep in the minds of all the addicted.

Drug addiction is curable. If the guardian or parents learn of their children's using drugs in the initial stages; that is between the period of 6 to 10 months, there is a chance of cure. The chances are dim for longer use.

Have you surveyed or observed if any member of your household is using drugs? Please do it now before it is too late or you will be sorry when your children become addicted.

Has the time come for us to weed these addicted out of the society where they are now mingling? For the addicted not only become undesirable persons but they also are a menace to the national economy. Among these 600,000 addicts, each spent 50 baht a day in buying narcotics making a total of 30,000,000 baht a day or 900,000,000 baht a month. If you want to know the more alarming figures, just multiply this amount by 365 and you will see the flow of how much money is wasted by these drug addicts.

Yes! To have an island specially arranged and set up for detention and treatment of thrice-convicted addicts will at least help prevent the next generation from being lured into the slavery of drugs by those already addicted. For the chronically addicted not only contributed nothing to the country's prosperity, but also helped to drag the society to ruin.

It is time that for the sake of humanity we segregate this group from society to cure them per government policy and use Surin Island of Ranong Province as the detention center, for this beautiful island is a considerable distance from the populated area. Being sent there to a favorable surrounding environment they could be completely cured.

At the very least the people would benefit from the reduction in crime if the addicted were segregated.

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CSO: 5300

CANADA

RCMP SAYS MONTREAL NO LONGER MAIN HEROIN TRANSFER POINT

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 79 p 62

[Text]

MONTREAL (CP) — Not too long ago, Montreal was one of the main transfer points in the international heroin trade. This is no longer the case, says RCMP Inspector Gilles Favreau.

Favreau said in an interview the city now has become a major port of entry for hashish and an exporter of chemical drugs.

During the first six months of this year, the RCMP seized about \$10 million worth of hashish in Quebec and brought 260 charges against 150 hashish distributors, he said.

They also confiscated about \$500,000 worth of cocaine and heroin and dismantled five clandestine laboratories.

Police believe factories in Quebec now are manufacturing such chemical hallucinogens as methamphetamines, MDA, LSD, and PCP for distribution to the Maritimes, Ontario and Western Canada as well as New York and Maine.

The inspector said the overall situation in Montreal was not as serious as that in Toronto and Vancouver, if the number of heroin addicts in a city is taken as an indication of the extent of the drug problem.

Montreal has only between 1,500 to 2,000 heroin addicts compared with 5,000 in Toronto and about 15,000 in Vancouver, he estimated.

Not understand

The inspector says that traffickers here are "are split 50-50" between French and English-speaking Canadians and he notes it would be interesting to find out why, since English-Canadians account for only 15 per cent of Quebec's population.

"The reasons for this as well as the difference in the number of heroin addicts in the three cities probably reflect various and contradictory social trends," said Favreau.

"It's like trying to explain why 85 per cent of the holdups in Montreal are committed by French-speaking people," who account for about 70 per cent of the local population.

Police here take the drug situation seriously. For one thing, the number of addicts is up from about 1,000 five years ago.

In-fighting

A recent study by the Montreal Urban Community Police showed that nearly two-thirds of all the crimes committed on Montreal Island are related to drug use.

Some crimes are reflections of addicts attempts to get money for drugs through shoplifting, prostitution and breaking-and-entries. But a significant number of murders and serious assaults are the result of fighting between drug distribution groups.

This city's role in the international heroin trade, which gave rise to expressions such as "Montreal connection" five years ago, has changed because of developments in the world heroin distribution system.

Favreau said that a few years ago, Montreal was an important transfer point for French heroin being sent to the United States.

"Now that the stuff comes mainly from Thailand and Mexico there is less reason for it to go through Montreal unless it is destined for Canada."

Now small-time

Police informants say smugglers now are working in relatively small-time operations on their own and bringing in an estimated total of 20 kilograms of heroin a year for the Montreal-area market.

Young importers are also now bringing in small amounts of cocaine, he said, "at most a pound at a time" for the local market.

But heroin addicts are also younger on the average.

"Ten years ago, heroin was much more widespread than other drugs here," the inspector said. "The average addict was in his early 30's and generally either a musician or a former athlete who had already had the opportunity to try different stimulants.

"The current generation of addicts is much younger than they used to be. Most now are between 20 and 22."

CSO: 5320

CANADA

DRUGS, MATERIAL WORTH MILLIONS SEIZED BY POLICE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 27 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

PENETANGUISHENE. Ont. — RCMP and Metro Toronto police have gathered up speed with an estimated street value of \$5-million and materials to produce an additional \$50-million in a raid on a small wooden shed near Penetanguishene.

The raid, which came after a year of surveillance, has been described as one of the largest ever in Canada.

Twenty pounds of amphetamines, commonly known as speed, was seized on Tuesday from the shed behind a home on Champlain Road, just north of Penetanguishene.

A spokesman for the RCMP drug squad said the 20 pounds of speed had an estimated street value of \$5-million. The wholesale value of a pound of the uncut drug is \$8,000.

Along with the 20 pounds of speed, police seized a shed full of laboratory equipment used in the production of the drug. The

equipment ranged from old motors, hoses with T-connections, plastic bags, wooden spoons and boxes of filters.

RCMP Staff Sergeant Norman McKean said the equipment and highly volatile chemicals found in the shed had the capability of producing a further 200 pounds of speed. The estimated street value, if the drug had reached market, would be more than \$50-million.

The combined RCMP-Toronto squad started watching the house and shed more than a year ago. The surveillance resulted in the arrest of three men on Tuesday.

Charged with possession of a narcotic for the purpose of trafficking were: Steve Zwara of Wasaga Beach, and Peter Lansdowne and Michael France, both of Toronto. Mr. France is a former resident of the house on Champlain Road.

S/Sgt. McKean said yes-

terday the investigation and surveillance started in Toronto a year ago August.

"We've been watching it pretty closely. It's been under surveillance 24 hours a day," he added.

The Mounties spent most of the day yesterday removing the equipment and chemicals from the shed. S/Sgt. McKean said the equipment easily filled two half-ton pickup trucks.

He said the force feared some of the chemicals might explode and was taking the evidence to Toronto.

He said the method being used to produce the speed is known as the hydrogenator method, which employs the use of forced hydrogen.

"It's a dangerous procedure," he said. "It's under pressure and could blow up."

CSO: 5320

CANADA

DRUG RING LEADER GIVEN 18-YEAR JAIL TERM

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 79 p 11

[Text] Toronto (CP)--The leader of a \$3-million hashish smuggling racket was sentenced here Friday to 18 years in jail. Four accomplices were handed jail terms ranging from two years less a day to 12 years.

Federal prosecutor Michael Dambrot said later he believed the 18-year sentence was the largest ever imposed in Canada for a cannabis case.

The previous maximum was 15 years, he said, although people have been jailed for life for smuggling heroin.

Judge Ian Cartwright said the smuggling operation, which brought 280 kilograms of hashish into Canada from India, was a "slick and sophisticated crime executed with military precision in a cold, calculated design to reap enormous profit for these criminals at the expense of their fellow human beings."

Less than three hours after their sentencing, an appeal court judge granted the men bail ranging from \$2,000 to \$75,000 pending appeals on conviction.

Dov Orenstein, 37, of Toronto, described by the judge as the ringleader, got 18 years in penitentiary for possession of hashish for the purpose of trafficking.

Gustav Shapiro, 48, of Toronto, termed the field commander of the five-man ring, was sentenced to 12 years for the same offence.

Gershon (Gary) Levin, 37, was sentenced to four years in jail, Moshe Ferendaru, 44, got 2 1/2 years and Hain Sabbagh, 43, a fringe participant, was sentenced to the maximum reformatory sentence of two years less a day.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

SOFT-DRUG CRIMES DECLINE--Toronto (CP)--The number of drug offences in Canada declined in 1978, preliminary crime statistics prepared by Statistics Canada indicate. Behind the drop is a five-per-cent decline in the number of cannabis offences, the category of marijuana and hashish that continues to dominate Canada's drug statistics. The total number of drug offences declined to 60,747 last year from 63,843 in 1977--a 4.8-per-cent drop. Marijuana and hashish offences reported to Statistics Canada by police made up more than 87 per cent of drug offences in 1978. There were 53,378 offences last year, a drop of five per cent from the 56,447 in 1977. However, heroin and cocaine offences, while small in number compared with cannabis, jumped dramatically in 1978--by 19 per cent for heroin to 1,221 and by 16 per cent to 1,030 for cocaine. "The reason behind the decreasing number of convictions I feel is because there is not as much enforcement of the softer drugs," said an Ontario Provincial Police spokesman with the drug enforcement section. "It is a waste of time in some respects," he said in a telephone interview. "We spend more time cracking down on the traffickers, going after bigger things." None of the police spokesmen considered that the decline in soft drug offences indicates that the use of drugs is declining. [Text] [Vancouver THE WEEKEND SUN in English 8 Sep 79 p C15]

HEROIN CHARGES--Prince George (CP)--Eight Prince George-area persons face drug charges after a month-long RCMP investigation netted \$12,000 in cash and heroin with a street value of about \$80,000. Charged with conspiracy to traffic in heroin are George Michael Mitrovic, 24, Larry Joseph Lesperance, 24, Ivan Michael Holly, 32, Martin Lenny Scholten, 23, and Heather Lynn Vettters, 22. Mitrovic, Scholten, Lesperance and Peter Novoselski, 56, of Burns Lake have also been charged with possession of heroin for the purpose of trafficking. Harry Allen Bird, 27, Shirley Jean Mooney, 23, Stephen Lesperance, 20, and Larry Lesperance, all of Prince George, have been charged with possession of heroin. RCMP said they seized about four ounces of heroin during their investigation. [Text] [Vancouver THE WEEKEND SUN in English 8 Sep 79 p A19]

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE MEMBER ARRESTED--Winnipeg--Robert Wilson, a Conservative member of the Manitoba Legislature, was arrested at his Winnipeg home yesterday and charged with conspiracy to import and conspiracy to traffic in narcotics. A bail hearing was told that Mr. Wilson financed an international drug importation network that flew marijuana from Colombia to Florida, then smuggled it into Winnipeg and other Canadian cities. Police know of five such shipments, ranging in value from \$20,000 to \$100,000 each, federal prosecutor Bruce MacFarlane told Provincial Judge L. R. Mitchell. Judge Mitchell released Mr. Wilson on bail of \$20,000 property surety. Mr. Wilson, 44, has been Conservative member for Wolseley since June, 1975. For five years before that he was a member of Winnipeg City Council. He lives with his daughter and a housekeeper. His next court appearance is set for Oct. 1. Mr. Wilson's lawyer, David Margolis, did not ask for a publication ban at the bail hearing. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of four other people in the same case. Police earlier charged 10 others, ranging in age from 18 to 40. Their preliminary hearing has been set for March. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 27 Sep 79 p 1]

VALUE OF SEIZED DRUGS CUT--Penetanguishene, Ont. (Special)--Police have reduced their estimate of the value of amphetamines and the potential of chemicals and equipment seized in a raid near Penetanguishene. It was estimated originally at more than \$50-million. The 21 pounds of amphetamines is estimated to have a street value of \$4,750,000, while the chemicals and equipment could have produced a further \$28,250,000 worth of the drug, RCMP Inspector Will Stefureak said. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 29 Sep 79 p 14]

CSO: 5320

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--La Plata, 28 Sep (TELAM)--Police personnel carried out a raid early this morning in the Sprike Night Club in Ciudadela and arrested Juan Carlos Fuentes, Alfredo Mario de Marco, Jorge Carmelo Recia and Margarita Mabel Percosi or Marina Cortes. One kilogram of pure cocaine was seized in the operation. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1103 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY]

DRUG USERS ARRESTED--The police have arrested Augusto Mariano Baltar, Maria de la Paz, Maria Jose Schusselblum, Romualdo Juan Reginia, Marcelo Patricio Mujica and Enrique Jorge Bottelli for writing their own prescriptions to get drugs for their personal use. The police seized 247 cubic meters of opium-derived products, 80 grams of marihuana and 180 tablets of hallucinatory drugs. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 12 PY]

COCA LEAVES SEIZED--Formosa police have seized 20 kilograms of coca leaves which were brought from Salta and arrested three persons whose identities have not been released. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 29 Sep 79 p 6 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CNA OPPOSES MARIHUANA LEGISLATION

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Aug 79 p 14-A

[Text] Radical opposition to legalization of the consumption and production of marihuana in Colombia, use of the herbicide, Paracuart, to eradicate existing marihuana plantations, expropriation of fields planted with marihuana to be subsequently turned over to peasants and the introduction of development programs in marihuana-growing regions are the basic proposals made by the National Antinarcotics Association (CNA) to stop bills dealing with the legalization of marihuana production in Colombia.

The CNA Organizing Committee, chaired by union leader Fausto Charris Romero, has been working throughout the country for several months now following the example of antinarcotics associations operating in the United States.

The CNA leader noted that, in the face of the proposal made by president of the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF) Ernesto Samper Pizano with regard to legalization of marihuana production in Colombia, they plan to conduct a nationwide campaign -- relying on the collaboration of union members, churchmen and political leaders -- to defeat the proposal.

Foodstuff Crisis

Charris Romero said that "with the introduction of marihuana cultivation in Colombian fields, simultaneously with a slowdown in industrial development due to a diversion of capital to increase such cultivation there would be a slowdown in the production of foodstuffs, inasmuch as it has been demonstrated that marihuana growers reap higher profits."

He added that, when defenders of the bill to legalize marihuana argue that the new source of foreign exchange would contribute economic benefits and "development," "they forget that wealth does not consist of having a lot of dollars, rather of really raising the standard of living of the population. It is illusory to think that production can be introduced without there being a simultaneous rise in domestic consumption: If there is production, there is consumption."

\$200 Billion

The CNA representatives who visited the offices of this daily maintained that, according to "conservative" figures, the production of and trafficking in narcotics is in general the biggest transnational enterprise in the world, inasmuch as over \$200 billion a year exchange hands. They also pointed out that Colombia annually produces 150,000 tons of marihuana which is sold wholesale for about \$6 billion. And that when this much marihuana is sold in small quantities in the United States, it amounts to approximately \$60 billion.

Another CNA member, Maximiliano Londono, said that only a minimal part of this money remains in Colombia, since the bulk of it winds up in the coffers of "Narcotics Incorporated, a company composed of the big mafia financiers who are responsible for providing the money for the establishment of plantations and then transporting and marketing the marihuana."

"Smoke It; It's Colombian"

One of the members of the CNA, Fausto Charris Romero, traveled throughout the United States for months collecting information on the marihuana problem. In connection with this, he stressed the fact that in the north there are various organizations dedicated to combatting drug consumption and, more specifically, that of the "accursed weed."

But he also ran into surprises. In high schools and junior colleges, he saw posters bearing inscriptions like "Smoke it; it's Colombian." These posters were professionally printed "which indicates that this is not some sort of makeshift operation, rather a highly organized commercial one."

On the other hand, he said: "Surprisingly, I came across people who said that destroying the marihuana crop in Colombia would mean destroying the country's economy and they also all agree that legalization would lead to the acquisition of foreign exchange for Colombia.

"But I got into conversations with various senators and representatives in order to at the same time propose to them that, with the money they contribute to combat the drug traffic, they could deliver aid to Colombia for the areas involved to combat the social problems these are plagued with and in this way take a first step toward eradicating the cultivation of marihuana in our country."

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

POVEDA: INSUFFICIENT AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH FOREIGNERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Aug 79 p 15-A

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] "The country lacks the legal authority to punish foreign drug traffickers," said head of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) Dr Rafael Poveda Alfonso in a statement he made on the Super Network's "Big Interviews" program, during which he also referred to the serious problem the agency is at present responsible for dealing with, namely that of foreigners living in Colombia and the possibility that there may be links between them and subversive groups.

In speaking of the DAS' control over foreigners living in the country, Dr Poveda Alonso said that "the problem of the status of foreigners can be regarded from two points of view: that of the attention the state bestows on the foreigner and the necessity for the state to keep tabs on him. As far as the first is concerned, I say that the foreigner is well taken care of because he can at any time approach our offices and obtain satisfaction."

How Many Are There?

Touching on the topic raised by the second point of view, the high-ranking official said that "if we want to know how many foreigners there are in the country, it would be very hard to cite an exact figure, nor could we say what occupations they are engaged in. Now," he went on, "regarding the investigations of subversive activities that have been in progress, many of these foreigners have been involved in different seditious movements. We therefore propose that we, with the consent of the president of the republic, clarify everything that has anything to do with the needs of the government or the country as regards the foreigners. We will institute a /census of identification papers/. In this /status of foreigners operation/, we will employ about a hundred young people, recently graduated from our Department of Criminal Investigation, in the examination of papers we expect to be carrying out. That is, we will examine about 200,000 identity cards, starting with number one, which will tell us who was the first foreign resident and what address he gave because, unfortunately, from that point

on we do not know what happened to that person: whether he worked for a living, was sick, died or left the country."

Dr Poveda Alfonso added that "once this first phase is over, we will launch what will be called the /live census/. That is, we will summon all foreigners to contact our offices, not only in Bogota, but also in those to be found throughout the country, so that they themselves may benefit from such contact and the government can find out how many foreigners are living in Colombia."

We Lack the Legal Authority

The high-ranking official said that "we do not deport people unless they are convicted of crimes. In this domain, we are limited; we lack the legal authority and the legal means to deport undesirable individuals. According to the law, persons convicted of crimes are deported. In the case of drugs, foreigners found in possession of them are obliged to pay a fine and are then deported. Lately, many Americans have been deported after having had to pay fines and leave behind in Colombia the means of transport they used, especially airplanes."

With regard to the report of connections between some foreigners and subversive organizations, the head of the DAS noted that "to date there is nothing concrete on this, but we have already succeeded in uncovering the first bits of evidence, at least to the effect that there is a naturally deplorable /traffic/ in weapons and cocaine.

"The weapons are received for gangs of traffickers and it may be that those that are left over are not sold to honest citizens, but rather to criminals."



Rafael Poveda

11,466
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

LAW TO REDEEM DRUG AREAS PROPOSED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Aug 79 p 1-A, 8-A

[Text] The nation's attorney general, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, has sent Government Minister German Zea Hernandez a bill aimed at the economic and social recovery of lands used to grow marihuana, cocaine and other items that are harmful to the Colombian economy and to the health of the Colombian people.

Development Plans

The bill, which the government will have to submit to Congress for its consideration once it is accepted, deals mostly, according to the attorney general's statement of purposes, "with the founding, development and protection of agricultural and livestock cooperatives or industrial activities appropriate for the affected regions, which in the long run will entail a veritable redemption of these regions for the national economy and licit sources of jobs for their inhabitants. More than a strict parceling out of lands among individuals, the government feels that a well-run and well-oriented cooperative system, plus the establishment of community enterprises and other joint production schemes, are the ideal instruments to perform this task."

Government Participation

Article 1 of the bill calls for government participation in all of the zones where marihuana, cocaine and similar products are grown, in order to fully incorporate them into the development and prosperity of the national economy and the social and moral welfare of the people.

To this end, according to Article 2, the government is to draw up or carry out a special program for agricultural, livestock, forestry and agro-industrial development in the aforementioned zones, by utilizing and coordinating the functions of existing government entities or by creating special bodies as provided for in Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of Special Decree 1050 of 1968.

Aid to Peasant Farmers

Article 2 also calls for promoting the creation of agricultural and livestock cooperatives, community enterprises and other joint production schemes, in which Indian communities will preferably take part, and the development of agro-industrial activities by means of financial, tariff, tax and social incentives such as long- and short-term loans at reduced interest rates and with grace periods for amortization.

This also includes a free supply of seeds, fertilizers and fungicides for crops; the creation of irrigation districts; the reduction or cancelling of duties on the importation of farm and industrial equipment and livestock tools; the establishment of crop insurance and the creation of special bodies to purchase them; an up to 50 percent cut in income and capital taxes for those who for a period of 5 years take part in the programs that the national government formulates pursuant to the law; job promotion and the establishment of special minimum wages and social benefits that will insure farm, livestock and industrial workers in the zones an acceptable and decent standard of living, and all other similar measures geared towards achieving the goals of economic and social recovery that the law aims at.

Expropriation of Lands

The same article of the bill provides for the power to decree, for the benefit of the nation, the annulment of the right of ownership over privately owned land on which marihuana, cocaine and similar crops exist. INCORA [Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute] will flatly decree such an annulment pursuant to the certificates for the destruction of crops that must be drawn up or to the reports that the appropriate authorities must submit to it. There will be no governmental appeal or appeal for review in the case of resolutions decreeing the annulment of ownership.

It also provides that if the land on which there were crops is uncultivated, the occupant will forfeit the right to be awarded the land if he had acquired it for the purpose of prior economic development; he will also forfeit the right to be paid for any improvements that he might have made on the land.

Under the bill, the programs called for in Article 2 are to be undertaken on the lands whose ownership was annulled or whose related rights were forfeited.

Financing

Article 3 states that for 5 years the government will allocate in its budget act an annual sum of no less than 1 billion pesos to attend to and pursue the special recovery program referred to in the law, without detriment to the services, supplies and cooperation that the entities and organizations so designated by the government must provide.

COLOMBIA

'WORLDS BIGGEST' COCAINE SEIZURE DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 1-A, 2-A

Text In the most severe setback ever dealt gangs of drug traffickers, Colombian authorities seized 800 kilos of cocaine, valued on the U.S. "black market" at 256 billion pesos (almost twice this country's annual budget of expenditures and investments).

At the same time, 6 sophisticated laboratories for processing the alkaloid were discovered and 16 people--among them 1 Chilean and 1 Ecuadorean--were taken into custody by the F-2 police, along with numerous long and short-range weapons and a fleet of luxury vehicles used to transport the drugs.

The gigantic operation--unprecedented in history--began last Friday and ended Monday with the simultaneous search and entry of three luxurious residences located in different parts of the Special District of Bogota.

Some 250 specialists from the military staff's F-2 police force and a "squadron" of trained German shepherds participated in the spectacular roundup, which dispersed the most powerful organization involved in producing and selling narcotics, with branches in several countries of the Americas.

Details of the daring operation were released to the press yesterday by Col Miguel Maza Marquez, national chief of the military staff's F-2 force. Meanwhile, Gen Pablo Rosas Guarin, the national police director, demanded more decisive cooperation from the U.S. government to put a stop to the activities of drug trafficking gangs. "We have received some American assistance, but the problem is of such great magnitude that greater efforts are needed on the part of the authorities of that country," maintained the senior official.

The investigation that culminated in the seizure of the fantastic cocaine haul began last Friday, according to Maza Marquez, when the so-called "operation Bogota" was begun.



The first results of the operation--in which 250 agents, trained dogs and specialized units took part--came on Saturday, when a camper was intercepted. In it authorities found 25 kilos of the purest quality cocaine concealed in the double-bottomed roof.

The capture of the passengers of that vehicle allowed the authorities to learn full details about the organization, which has branches in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and the United States.

Based on data gathered by the sleuths, Colonel Maza Marquez set up the final operation against the drug traffickers' gang, which enjoyed the most modern and costly means of transportation.

Last Monday, the F-2 set up a plan to mount a simultaneous surprise attack on the organization's modern laboratories in different parts of the Special District.

The detectives, accompanied by their dogs, simultaneously raided three residences, located at 1-33 Calle 139, 139A-42 Transversal 26 and 147-01 Carrera 90 in Suba.

At the latter address, built specially to hold one of the laboratories, detectives found 500 kilos of cocaine in some tunnels built by the organization to process and store the alkaloid.

In these underground passages, which must have taken several months of tremendous work to build, the sleuths discovered a highly modern processing laboratory equipped with drying lamps, acids for working the "paste," giant plastic containers and countless other complicated equipment.

The underground area was searched again yesterday with the aid of specially-trained German shepherds and another 100 kilos of cocaine were found.

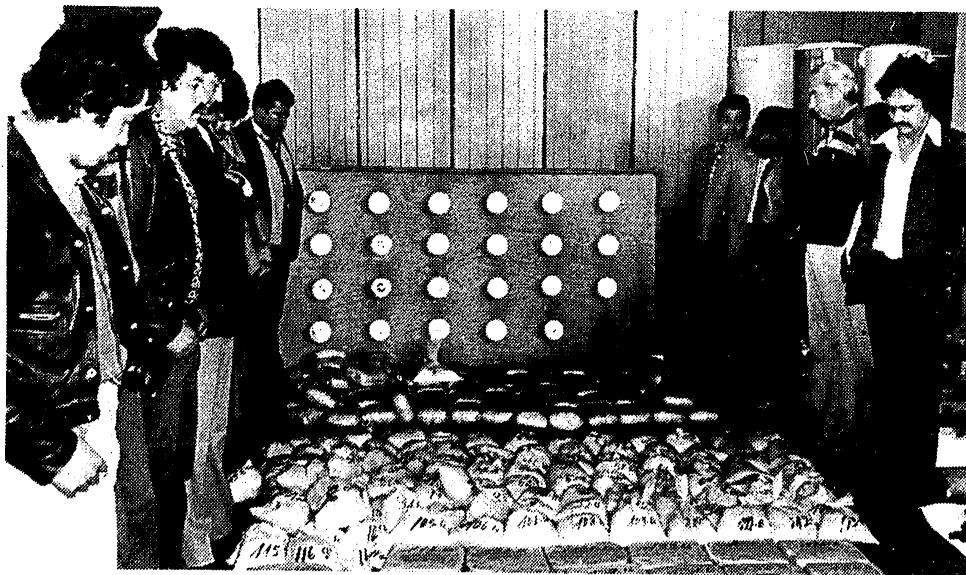
The drug had been so well hidden that it was possible to find it only with the aid of the trained animals, since the tunnel was designed to be practically search-proof.



Colonel Miguel Maza Marquez, who directed the operation.

In the other two houses--also located on the northern end of the city--authorities found the other 200 kilos of cocaine, along with equipment and laboratories for processing the "paste."

Taken into custody were Rodrigo Solorzano Velazquez, Jose Antonio Ramirez Loaiza, Pedro Antonio Orozco Bolanos, Maria de Jesus Orozco Bolanos, Ramon Javier Sisquierco Garcia, Manuel Antonio Munoz, Alvaro Londono, Gustavo Hernando Ortiz, Jairo Murillo Garcia, Jeremias Salinas Alfonso, Argemiro Munoz Pino, Dario Padilla Ulloa, Carlos Humberto Naranjo Lopez, an Ecuadorean, and Arturo Contreras Bullemore, a Chilean and owner of one of the homes searched, which was located in the Contador neighborhood.



Standing next to the confiscated drugs are the 16 individuals arrested by the F-2, who are suspected of the crime of narcotics trafficking. Among them are two foreigners, one Chilean and one Ecuadorean.

The following weapons were found in the possession of the suspects: a sawed-off M-1 carbine, 2 Mauser pistols and a grenade; a .38-caliber Ruger revolver; a .16-caliber shotgun; 5 ammunition clips for an M-1 carbine; 500 cartridges of various calibers; a .12-caliber shotgun, a long-range .38-caliber Smith and Wesson revolver; a Hecler .9 mm caliber pistol; 200 cartridges for a .12-caliber shotgun; 50 cartridges for a .38-caliber revolver and 18 cartridges for a .9 mm pistol.

Also seized, according to Maza Marquez, were the following vehicles, which were used by the gang to transport and distribute the drugs inside Colombian territory, since exportation to the United States and other countries was done by boat or plane: a 300 van bearing license plates AJ-4981; a Ranger Bronco station wagon, license plate FB-6478; a Toyota camper, free transit number 7068; a Suzuki camper, free transit number 01351; a Chevrolet pickup truck, license plate IR-5471; a BMW, license plate GC-8709; a Toyota camper, free transit number 4146, a Ranger pickup, AL-7324; a Toyota camper, free transit number 3376; a Nissan Patrol camper, license EW-2823; a Dodge Coronet 440, license plate AD-1303; a Mercedes Benz, license plate AM-1651 and a Renault 6, license JG-1421.

Colonel Maza Marquez noted that a kilo of pure cocaine is worth \$1 million in the United States and that the distributors dilute it by mixing it with talcum, flour and other substances, turning it into 8 kilos, each of which is worth \$1 million on the street market. Thus, the alkaloid seized by the Colombian authorities could be worth \$6.4 billion (256 billion pesos).

This figure could easily rise to \$18 billion considering that the drug pushers also dilute the drug for re-sale to addicts, especially in large American cities such as New York.

Colonel Maza Marquez also revealed that the cocaine "paste" is brought into Colombia from Bolivia and Peru in planes, from which it is dropped into the ocean, close to shore.

The "paste" is retrieved by expert swimmers and transported in small vessels to seaports, from which it is later carried in all kinds of vehicles to the interior of the country.

Located in the interior, especially in large cities such as Bogota, Cali and Medellin, are the laboratories where the "paste" is transformed through chemical processes into the white powder known to addicts as "snow."

The senior official also said that one of the bosses of the organization is in Europe, but he did not reveal his name.

Finally, Maza Marquez reported that he will ask the Criminal Investigation Administration to appoint a special judge to hasten the pertinent investigations.

Officials of the U.S. Narcotics Department were amazed at the setback dealt the traffickers and said that a seizure of those proportions had never been made in that country.

The largest drug hauls in the United States have been made from marihuana traffickers, from whom hundreds of kilos, brought in in small planes or boats, have been confiscated.

8631
ac0: 5300

COLOMBIA

F-2 SEIZES COCAINE IN RISARALDA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 2-A

[Text] The F-2 of the National Police discovered the most modern cocaine processing laboratory in the history of drugs in Colombia in a town in Risaralda and confiscated 60 kilograms of high purity cocaine valued at 60 million pesos.

The operation, carried out by specialized personnel from the undercover organization, enabled the authorities to break up one of the most powerful drug trafficking groups, which was headed by a chemical engineer with the name of a former president who had set up a veritable factory for producing cocaine in "industrial" amounts.

The F-2 operation took place last Thursday night at the "Tirtarama" farm, which is owned by chemical engineer Guillermo Leon Valencia Jaramillo and located 4 kilometers from the municipality of Santa Rosa de Cabal (Risaralda) along the road that leads to the thermal baths.

The secret agents arrested the owner of the farm and eight other persons, most of them members of the same family. They were identified as Guillermo Valencia Bravo (the father of the engineer), Anibal Ramirez Cardona, Javier Ospina Bernal, Hernan Ospina Bernal, Fernando Ospina Bernal, Orlando Ospina Vargas, Miller Ricardo and Luz Mery Franco Agudelo.

Along with the modern laboratory, which consisted of complex devices to process and dry the drug, they seized a 1967 Pontiac with license plates AA-2539, a Japanese camper with traffic permit 023584, a 1975 Willys camper with traffic permit 0934, a Walter 7.65 mm pistol and a 16 caliber shotgun.

The confiscated laboratory implements include fifteen 150 volt drying lamps, five 60 gallon drums of acetone and ether, ten 5 gallon jugs of sulfuric acid, 6 gallons of ammonia, great quantities of filtering paper and decanting glasses and 60 kilos of 95 percent pure processed cocaine.

An F-2 spokesman evaluated the drug and the laboratory at 120 million pesos.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

DRUG ORGY TURNS INTO 'KIDNAPING'

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Aug 79 p 2-A

[Text] A young female student agreed to be kidnaped by a group of hard drug users to provide a cover for a small orgy with her friends, but the tables were turned when the addicts decided to make it a real kidnaping.

The F-2 uncovered the unusual deception, recovered 30,000 pesos that were handed over as part of the girl's "ransom," arrested a man and a woman and is actively seeking a third participant in the crime.

What was initially a voluntary kidnaping began last 13 August when a girl studying at a Bogota school left the institution and instead of proceeding, as accustomed, to a store owned by her mother, went to the house of a group of buddies where a small orgy had been made ready based on a drug known as "bazooka," which consists of cocaine paste and marihuana.

Once the get-together was under way, the idea arose of explaining the young girl's lateness as a "kidnaping," which was reported to her mother over the phone.

The idea began to mature, however, and the revelers felt that this was a good opportunity to get some money out of the woman to purchase more drugs and decided to ask for 30,000 pesos as a ransom.

The girl's mother undertook the ransom efforts and agreed to deliver the amount requested by her telephone callers to a spot in the Pontevendra district in northwest Bogota. The signal for the delivery was to look for a place "where smoke was rising." To this end the extortioners and kidnapers lit a small bonfire.

As soon as she agreed to pay the ransom, the girl's mother alerted the specialized corps of the F-2. Several secret agents concealed themselves at the appointed site and surprised Mario Landinez Aguilar as he was cheerfully taking off with the package containing 30,000 pesos under his arm.

Meanwhile, the girl arrived home, where she told her mother that she had managed to negotiate her "release" on the condition that she hand over another 30,000 pesos the following day at "Laguna del Muna." In other words, the first delivery was only the "down payment" of her ransom.

The girl gave F-2 officials interrogating her a fantastic account according to which the "kidnaping" took place on 13th Avenue and 45th Street after several individuals had invited her to board a taxi to be driven home. When she refused, they forced her to get in the vehicle, after which they blindfolded her and took her to a house in the southern part of Bogota. Her account obviously entailed major contradictions, which corroborated the investigators' theory of the voluntary kidnaping.

The owner of the apartment where the girl was being "held" was also arrested.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE LABORATORY SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Aug 79 p 2-A

[Text] The F-2 yesterday captured two women and one man, from whom it seized 2 kilograms of cocaine and \$5,100 (half of it counterfeit), in a continuation of the investigations that culminated last Wednesday with the discovery of a cocaine processing laboratory in a building on 7th Avenue and 82nd Street.

The arrested individuals are Emilia Aurora Rivera, Mercedes Montenegro Munoz and Gustavo Fonseca, who fell into the hands of the authorities during an operation undertaken on 95th Avenue Bis No 68-54.

The following were found in the possession of the traffickers, in addition to the cocaine: a scale, a test tube, two fiber suitcases with drug residues and containers suitable for processing the alkaloid.

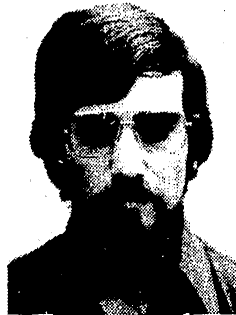
In addition, while searching a residence on Primero de Mayo Avenue and Avenue 40-A, F-2 agents seized 2 kilos of cocaine and detained Juan de Jesus Carvajal Pardo and Victor Manuel Pardo Martinez.



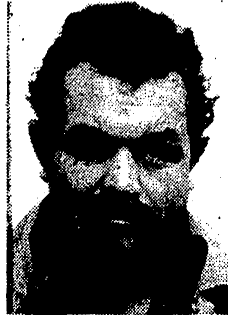
**Mercedes Montenegro
Muñoz**



**Emilia Aurora
Rivera**



Juan de Jesús
Carvajal Parao



Víctor Manuel
Pardo Martínez



Gustavo Fonseca
Mora

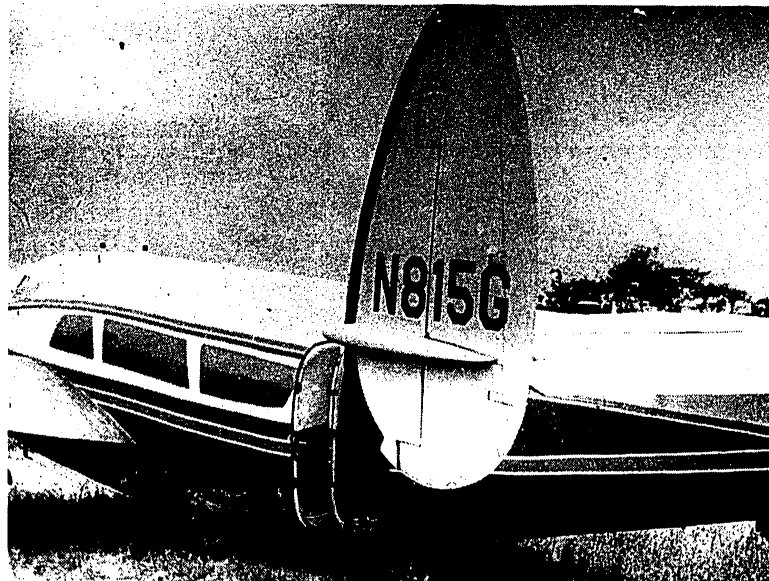
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COLOMBIA

PLANE ABANDONED, TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Aug 79 p 9-A

[Text]



The executive light plane abandoned by three Americans presumed to be drug traffickers at a clandestine airstrip near San Jose del Guaviare in the eastern plains. The three are being sought by the police F-2 under the command of Capt Rafael Santamaria Gomez.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

THREE AIRCRAFT SEIZED, MARIHUANA CONFISCATED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Aug 79 p 3-A

[Text] Three small American-registered planes were seized by authorities in a new development in the fight against drug traffic along Colombia's northern coast.

In the seizures, which occurred during the week of 10-17 August, some 62 packages of marihuana were confiscated and 27 persons were captured, among them 9 foreigners.

One of the planes, confiscated in Santa Marta, was a Cessna 402, registration number N-4589Q, which was flying without a flight plan or itinerary. The plane's crew, Maycool Handerson, Hay Carl Walter Pone and Richard Hale, were not carrying identification and were arrested.

The second aircraft was found on the landing strip at Caricari in the jurisdiction of Dibulla in La Guajira. No arrests were made in this operation and the plane was identified as a Beechcraft, registration number N-909Q.

In Barranquilla, a Cessna 302, registered under the number N-8682K, was seized, and its five unidentified crew members were arrested for landing without a flight plan or authorization.

Also reported were the deaths of four individuals who had confronted authorities in separate incidents. Killed in El Limon in the jurisdiction of Maicao, were two unidentified men who were accused of robbing a pickup truck bearing Venezuelan license plates. In Carraipia, Edison Manuel Quintero and another unidentified individual were killed. They had been accused of robbing a truck loaded with merchandise.

The week's tally of actions against traffickers in the north was as follows: Colombians arrested, 18; foreigners arrested, 9; long-range weapons seized, 3; short-range weapons, 4; various ammunition, 3.079; various vehicles, 4; various aircraft, 3; packages of marihuana confiscated, 62; suspects killed, 4.

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CSO: 5300

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COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Aug 79 p 8-A

Text



Juan Alvaro Enrique Lopez Juliao and Antonio Maria Eslait Blanco were captured by agents of the attorney general's Judicial Police Anti-Narcotics Squad last night at the El Dorado airport. They were carrying 300 grams of cocaine, \$50,000 in cash and several samples of hashish and marihuana. Also arrested was a third buddy, Luis Gomez.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE SEIZED IN BOGOTA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Sep 79 p 19-A

[Text] Four and a half kilograms of high-grade cocaine were seized by agents of the Narcotics Division of the Department of Justice during an operation conducted in a northwestern suburb of Bogota, where three members of the gang of traffickers were captured.

The alkaloid was found in the rear of a car bearing licence plate number GL-1066 and was about to be sold someplace in downtown Bogota, according to what one of the agents said.

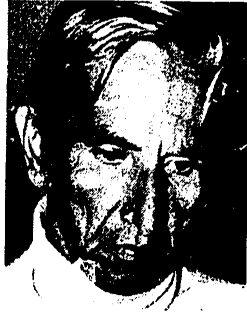
Those arrested were identified as Rodrigo Alban Panduro, a native of Iquitos, Peru, who is reported to be the leader of the gang, Henry Nevardo Sierra Alarcon and Gerardo Leon Nova.

This latest raid by Department of Justice agents was carried out in front of the house located at 75-41 74th Street, a building owned by the father of one of the men arrested and whose name was not given because he was not implicated in the investigation.

Official spokesmen informed us that the drug had been flown into Bogota, apparently on a flight originating in Leticia which arrived Saturday afternoon.

One of the officials said that these men had been pursued by Department of Justice agents for approximately 5 months now.

The drugs seized on Saturday are estimated to be worth about 5 million pesos, since they are rated at being 95 percent pure.



Peruvian gangleader
Rodrigo Alban Panduro



Henry Nevardo Sierra,
captured



Gerardo Leon Nova,
captured

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZURE—The campaign launched by the Army in La Guajira to combat the drug traffic has resulted in the arrest of six persons and the seizure of 215 packages of marihuana and 7,500 grams of cocaine. A bulletin issued by the president of the republic reports on the principal blows dealt the drug-trafficking gangs between 30 August and 7 September, as follows: At El Pajaro 111 packages of marihuana were seized; at Camp Anauche in the district of Uribia 13 packages of marihuana, three VHF radios and an M-1 carbine were found in an abandoned hideaway. At Sierra Alta de Pajaro 24 packages of marihuana and four printing presses were found in an abandoned hideaway. Also, in actions deployed in other parts of the country, the police succeeded in seizing 7,400 grams of cocaine worth 5,920,000 pesos and 67 packages of marihuana evaluated at 8 million pesos, as well as arresting six people. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 79 p 12-A] 11466

INVESTIGATION OF JUDGE—The Department of Justice yesterday released a communique in which it reported a number of sanctions it had imposed and the opening of a disciplinary investigation against a Santa Maria judge who had returned a Douglas aircraft apparently intended for use in the drug traffic. Justice Department Secretary General Jose Roberto Herrera Vergara reported that he has instituted disciplinary action against the Circuit Criminal Court of Appeal of the capital city of Magdalena which ordered the Douglas aircraft bearing United States licence number 4731-S, presumably used for trafficking in drugs, to be turned over to the legal representative of Candido Daniel Santiago, Kenneth Carter and Thomas Edward Duckett. The investigation was instituted at the request of Customhouse Revolving Fund director Gabriel Echeverry Garzon. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 12-A] 11466

FOUR TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Some 50 kilos of marihuana was confiscated by members of the "La Popa" Battalion in the capture of 4 members of a drug traffickers' gang. The suspects arrested were identified as Daniel Villamizar, Ramiro de Jesus Lopez, Jose Lesmes and Jose Alfonso Rodriguez. Also seized in the action, which occurred in the municipality of San Diego, jurisdiction of Desastre, department of Bolivar, was a camper bearing license plates W-1809, which had been used to transport the marihuana. Text Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 9-A 8631

COCAINE SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Two members of an international gang of drug traffickers fell into the hands of authorities last night when they were arrested by the attorney general's Anti-Narcotics Squad as they were preparing to leave for La Dorada to deliver 10 kilos of 97 percent pure cocaine. Involved were Jorge Enrique Moreno Donoso, an economist from the Agrarian Fund, and Ines Elvira Herrera de Moreno, his wife. The alkaloid had been brought in "paste" form from Ecuador about 10 days ago by the woman, who was traveling with her two daughters. It was then processed in Bogota. According to reports from the attorney general's Anti-Narcotics Squad, the suspects intended to take the drug out of the country in the next few days via a series of connections that was to have begun in La Dorada tonight. Moreno Donoso had led Anti-Narcotics agents astray two and a half months ago, when he was also carrying cocaine. He was located only yesterday, at Carrera 8 and Calle 27 south, in the 20 de Julio neighborhood. Text Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Aug 79 p 9-A 8631

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--Two cocaine smugglers have received 12-year sentences and another was sentenced to a 4-year term for complicity in cocaine traffic. The case involved cocaine traffic amounting to 30 million colones. The two who received 12-year sentences can appeal. The plane and jeep they used have been confiscated and the seized narcotics will be destroyed. James Patrick (Coe) and Richard (Bennet) Baker were sentenced to 12-year terms for international narcotics smuggling and George Arthur (Doran) was sentenced to 4 years for complicity. All three were ordered to pay trial costs. The trial of the three Americans began Monday morning and ended last night. [Excerpt] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

INTERPOL OFFICIAL KILLED--Guayaquil, Ecuador, 26 Sep (AFP)--It has been officially reported that Capt Marcos Narvarez, deputy chief of the Interpol office, died today in a clash with a drug trafficking gang. The police officer was fatally wounded on Tuesday night when he surprised a drug trafficking gang that was negotiating the sale of several kilograms of cocaine paste. Mafioso Jorge Gonzalo Mori, who had been granted permission to leave the prison where he was serving a sentence, was also killed in the clash. The drug traffickers opened fire on the police once they were aware of their presence. The wounded police officer was immediately taken to a Guayaquil clinic where he died today, it was officially reported. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

AMERICANS CARRYING COCAINE FROM PERU CAPTURED

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] Mexico City, 10 September--This morning, Federal Judicial Police agents captured three Americans who arrived in the country on Aeroperu flight 622 from the city of Lima, Peru. They were carrying 2 kilograms of nearly pure cocaine in plastic bags which were attached to their bodies, and which they intended to take into the United States in order to sell them on the drug black market in that country.

Upon being apprehended, the Americans Scott Stephen Watson, Denny Patrick Sharkey and Scott Thomas King confessed to the federal agents that they were drug traffickers, and stated that they had, on a great many occasions, used our country as a corridor for taking various kinds of drugs into the United States markets.

They also said that, during their trips, particularly those which they made to the city of Lima, Peru, they were received by another American, Donald Henley, who was responsible for preparing the drugs. He placed them in plastic bags, which were put on various parts of the body, attached with adhesive tape, so that they could be brought into the United States without arousing suspicion. They added that Donald Henley is also engaged in obtaining drugs in many other South American cities; and, after processing them, he sends them via the "couriers" to various cities in the United States.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

THREE HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED BY FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE

Heroin Sale Attempted

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 11 Sep 70 p 4

[Text] Forces of the Federal Judicial Police dealt a heavy blow at the drug traffic when they seized a large amount of pure heroin valued at several thousand dollars and arrested three presumed drug traffickers.

It was learned from unofficial sources that the Federal Police, under orders from Comdr Narciso Estudillo Cerezo, arrested an individual named Olegario Castro, and another with the surname Parrales, while they were in the company of a woman (who was also taken into custody), attempting to carry out a heroin sale-purchase transaction.

The foregoing was not corroborated for DIARIO, because Comdr Estudillo Cerezo is not in the town. There will be further information tomorrow.

Traffickers Make Statement

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 13 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] Yesterday, the three presumed drug traffickers named Olegario Castro Sanchez, Refugio Urbina Alvarez, alias "El Parral," and Martina Guadalupe Garcia Parra, who were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police with a heroin shipment in their possession, made their statements before the agent of the Federal Public Ministry in Nogales, Humberto Garcia de Alba.

The foregoing information was provided to DIARIO by Garcia de Alba himself, who added that the Federal Police, under orders from Comdr Narciso Estudillo Cerezo, arrested the three traffickers with a considerable amount of pure heroin in their possession which had a black market value of \$6,500.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKER CARRYING COCAINE FROM ECUADOR CAPTURED

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] Mexico City, 6 September--Today, agents of the Federal Judicial Police detailed to the Narcotics Division captured an American at the Mexico City International Airport who had arrived from Quito, Ecuador, and from whom they confiscated 2 kilograms of pure cocaine.

The agents succeeded in arresting Eugene Nesti, who arrived in this city on Ecuadorean Airlines flight 42. His capture was due to the fact that, as he crossed the Inspection Section, he was obviously nervous; therefore, the agents approached him and noticed that his nervousness increased. For this reason, they made a complete search of his baggage, in which they found, concealed in an interlining four polyethylene bags containing part of the cocaine.

The search of his personal effects was continued later, and, in a black portfolio there were two folded newspapers in the center of which there were five more polyethylene bags containing the rest of the drugs.

Nesti said that he had purchased the drugs in the town of Tumbe, Ecuador, from two individuals, claiming that he only knew that one was called Cesar Ilster. He said that he had met them during one of his trips on a tourist plan in that town, and that he had purchased the drugs from them for a price of \$45,000, so as to take them to the United States.

He also said that his plan for taking the drugs to the United States involved flying from the city of Quito to this city, and from this capital to the town of Tijuana. From there, he intended to cross the border in a taxi, which would take him to California.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--Three Americans coming from Lima, Peru, who had hidden in their clothing cocaine valued at more than 25 million pesos were arrested at International Airport by agents of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF], which is headed by Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero. They are: Scott Stephen, Denis Patrick Sharque and Scott Thomas King. They arrived in Mexico at 0730 on Aeroperu flight 622. According to the investigations of Armando Martinez Salgado, deputy commander of the PJF, the three foreigners seemed nervous when customs officials asked them some questions about the purpose of their trip and when he became aware of it the police chief ordered his agents to search them. Tied to their waists, legs and ankles in small plastic bags the three persons were carrying 2 kg of pure cocaine--capable of being cut six times increasing its price on the consumer market sixfold--and when they were questioned they implicated other persons who had "remained in Lima" as the owners of the drug. Later on they confessed that in San Francisco, California, they had agreed to go to South America for the drug and bring it into the United States where it is in great demand. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 12-A] 9204

TRAFFICKER WITH COCAINE ARRESTED--While attempting to bring into this country 2 kg of cocaine valued on the narcotics market at 16 million pesos the American Eugene Nesti was arrested by agents of the PJF assigned to the International Airport. Eugene Nesti was coming from Quito on the Ecuatoriana de Aviacion flight 042. He was carrying the drug in a navy blue jacket with a double lining, between some newspapers and in a portfolio. The federal agents who arrested the foreigner were making a routine check on the Ecuatoriana de Aviacion flight when they noticed Nesti's nervousness. When they asked him to open his baggage his nervousness increased and the agents found the drug. When asked where he had bought the drug Eugene Nesti said that it was in the town of Tumbé, Ecuador, where two persons whom he knows only by the names of Cesar and Lester sold it to him for \$50,000. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 30-A] 9204

DRUG RING LEADER SEIZED--Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 6 Sep--Abelardo Ceran Alarcon, drug trafficker and presumed leader of a ring of marihuana and poppy growers, was arrested last night by agents of the PJF. Alarcon's arrest took place at

2200 hours on the Mexico-Acapulco highway, 10 km from this city and was made by federal agents who were traveling in a pick-up truck disguised as peasants. At the offices of the PJF the trafficker revealed the names of 16 persons well known in the area who he asserts belong to his ring. It is known that Dr Angel Arcos Tapia and Jaime Alarcon Marin, who have not been located, are among his accomplices. [Rogerio C. Armenta] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 30-A] 9204

TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Cayetano Valencia Hernandez, the second district judge in Nogales, sentenced 38 offenders to prison terms of 7 years or more, in most instances for crimes against health. Jesus Manuel Alvarez Moreno was sentenced to 5 years and 3 months; Jose Juan Mendez Lopez was acquitted; Samuel Cortez Gil was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months; Fernando Ramos Amador, to 5 years and 6 months; Antonio Felix Lopez, to 5 years and 3 months; and Roberto Canedo Morales, to 5.3 years in prison, all of these for crimes against health. Armando Islava, Javier Humberto Jimenez, Gilberto Medina Lora and Guillermo Lopez Huerta were acquitted of the same crimes. Sabas Beltran Zazueta was sentenced to 6 years and 10 months; Agustin Trujillo Sigala, to 5.3 years; Angel Garcia Madrid, to 1.2 years; Rickie Lee Hums, to 6 years in jail; Armando Cervantes Orozco and Rosendo Munoz Lopez were sentenced to 5.6 years in prison; Miguel Mendoza Garcia, to 3.6 years; Enrique Noriega Lopez, to 6 years; Roberto Velazquez Mendoza, to 6.10 years; Gilberto Martin del Campo Ibarra and Rodolfo Valdez Portillo were sentenced to 4 years in jail; Manuel Suarez Cruz, to 6 years; Rodrigo Guzman Galvan, to 6 years; Sergio Lopez Espinoza and Amado Esquer Hernandez, to 5.4 years apiece; Jesus Alberto Beltran Gastelum, to 7.3 years; Celia Rivero Urias, to 7.3 years; Manuel Chavez Trujillo, to 7 years; Arnoldo Wuitrado, to 2.6 years; and Raul Cota Borboa, to 5.3 years in prison. All the foregoing were also sentenced for crimes against health. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 4] 2909

MARIHUANA INCINERATED--At exactly 1100 hours yesterday, on the grounds of the local garrison headquarters and in the presence of military and federal authorities, 200 kilograms of marihuana seized by the Federal Judicial Police in recent months were incinerated. Present at the burning were Manuel Francisco Delgado Duran, agent of the Federal Public Ministry in Nogales; Gen Jaime Reyes Sanchez, commander of the local military garrison; a representative from the second district judge in the state; and Dr Juan Zepeda Madero, head of the local health center. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 4] 2909

THREE TRAFFICKERS RELEASED--Carlos Cornejo Gallegos, the agronomical engineer who wore the uniform of the National Army with the rank of lieutenant to protect the shipments of marihuana that he was carrying from Mexico City to Matamoros, was released yesterday, along with his brother, Juan Manuel, and

Eduardo Gilberto Ruiz, through a resolution of the Supreme Court of Justice. The three were sentenced to 6 years and 11 months in prison, a penalty which was confirmed by the court; and their final appeal was to the Supreme Court, which in a telegraph message to the second district judge, ordered that they be released and considered the sentence to have been served during the time that they were imprisoned. But only the Cornejo Gallegos brothers left jail yesterday, because Gilberto Ruiz was subject to another penalty and held because he had sent a "courier" to the international airport to receive a box which contained marihuana; and for this new offense he was given a 6-year sentence. The three men were arrested on 28 October 1975, at the Lauro Villar Beach in Matamoros, carrying several boxes of marihuana, which they were about to ship to the United States. More grass was also seized at the "Las Rusias" farm belonging to Agapito Longoria, in the very place where they had stored it. On that occasion, the Cornejo Gallegos brothers accused the Matamoros police commander, Francisco Ochoa, as being the one whom they paid for protection, claiming that, over a short period, they had given him a sum in excess of 300,000 pesos. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 12 Sep 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--The Associated Fourth Circuit Court, located in Torreon, Coahuila, yesterday confirmed the sentence issued by Federal Judge Eduardo Aguilar for Alvaro Perez Morales, a criminal who has been convicted of a crime against health in the degree of possession of 2 tons of marihuana. The foregoing information was provided to EL DIARIO by Fernando Rangel, head of the penal department of the Second District Court, located in Piedras Negras. He said that Alvaro Perez Morales was sentenced to 6 years in prison for a crime against health in the degree of purchase, transportation and shipment of 2,000 kilograms of marihuana. The latter was arrested about 4 years ago at his farm located in Nava, Coahuila, while he was "drying" 2 tons of marihuana which he had brought from Guadalajara, Jalisco, where he had purchased it in order to distribute it in the United States. It was carried on a trailer truck on which the marihuana was covered with bales of alfalfa and other grasses; but, along the way, a storm "drenched" it and the marihuana became wet, whereupon it entailed the problem and risk of "spreading it" on canvas to dry in the sun. It was discovered there by people passing by, who notified the Federal Judicial Police. The latter, neither late nor lagging, carried out the necessary action to arrest the drug trafficker and confiscate the shipment. Alvaro Perez Morales' defense attorney was dissatisfied with the sentence imposed by the judge, considering it "excessive;" but the Associated Fourth Circuit Court, after studying the records, decided to confirm it, because it found more than enough evidence to warrant the sentence's remaining as issued at the outset. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 11 Sep 79 Sec B p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--The narcotics division of the Finance and Treasury Ministry seized cocaine valued at more than \$1 million when they captured Mark Hamilton (Cheening), who was trying to smuggle the drug to California. The United States, Latin America and other countries have made a tremendous effort against international drug and narcotics traffic. Panama, our nation, has become an important point for drug-traffickers trying to smuggle their drugs to the United States. Mark Hamilton (Cheening), a 22-year-old North American, tried to get approximately 1.35 kg of cocaine through our customs using a common method. He was flying from Santiago, Chile, to California. This was the 23d case investigated by the Panamanian Government and the 15th U.S. citizen caught trying to take cocaine through our customs to a U.S. destination. [Unidentified speaker, presumably a narcotics agent] from our experience, we estimate that this cocaine is above grade 70, which is pretty good. [Text] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

COCAINE BLACK MARKET THRIVES IN TINGO MARIA

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 17

[Text] Tingo Maria--The basic paste for cocaine is sold on the black market in this city at prices that vary between 150,000 soles, according to reliable information.

The chlorohydrate of cocaine itself, which is highly purified through chemical processes, is not processed here. Only the basic cocaine paste or cleaned paste with fewer impurities is fabricated in a rudimentary fashion.

But no one here consumes the basic paste. Almost all the product is for sale to Colombian traffickers or marketed in Lima.

Police say that because of the surprise raids both by day and by night in Huanuco and Tingo Maria, the traffickers are moving the drug sporadically. They do it through couriers, almost all of whom are minors, who make large sums of money in return. Now, they no longer speak of the Colombian traffickers who used to transport the drug in small planes that landed in clandestine spots that were virtually inaccessible by land.

It is believed the drug is being transported through Monzon District over winding roads to the Huamalles Range and by way of Chiquian, Ancash.

This journey takes 3 days and there is practically no police surveillance. It is also said the traffickers use Indians who are required to swallow the little bags of drugs and who come down through Huanuco.

9015
CSO: 5300

RHODESIA

DRUGS CONFISCATION BILL DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 79 p 4

[Text]

DRUGS confiscated from children should not be handed over to their parents who might be party to the crime, Senator Kenneth Fleming warned during committee stage of the Children's Protection and Adoption Amendment Bill.

The Bill requires a Police officer, probation officer or teacher who seizes drugs or liquor from a child to hand the item over to the child's parents or guardian.

But Senator Fleming said this was a very undesirable practice.

The Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti, replied that the matter could be taken to court if necessary.

RECONSIDER

Senator Fleming also urged the Minister to reconsider the provision that teachers could not confiscate drugs from children outside the school precincts.

He was supported by Senator Sam Whaley, who quoted the example of a teacher travelling on a school train who would not be allowed to seize any drugs, tobacco or liquor which he found in a child's possession on the train.

Dr Mutiti assured senators he would discuss the matter with the Minister of Education. He pointed out that a school campus was normally the perimeter of a teacher's responsibility, and if he seized drugs outside school, he would not have the protection of the law.

Senator Naboth Gandazara claimed the intention was to protect the teacher as older children could be "naughty" and if a teacher intervened in the street or in the bush, he could be stoned.

"We don't want to create English conditions here," Senator Whaley interjected.

The Bill passed through committee stage without amendment and was read for the third time.—Iana.

CSO: 5300

RHODESIA

BRIEFS

TEACHER AUTHORIZATION TO SEIZE DRUGS--A proposed change in legislation which would give teachers the power to confiscate drugs from schoolchildren was welcomed by members of the Senate. Introducing the Second Reading of the Children's Protection and Adoption Amendment Bill, the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti, said teachers would be able to confiscate drugs, as well as liquor or tobacco, found in a child's possession at school in order to "safeguard minors from their own folly." Senator Kenneth Fleming and Senator Sam Whaley called on the Minister to extend the provision even further so that teachers would be able to seize drugs from children outside the precincts of a school, as well as inside it. The bill received an unopposed second reading. [Text]
[Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 79 p 3]

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FIVE KILOS HEROIN SEIZED, ONE ARRESTED IN FRANKFURT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Sep 79 p 16

[Text] Five kilograms of heroin with an estimated black market value of more than 1 million marks were seized Friday night in a parking lot on the outskirts of Frankfurt. Officials of a special commando of the BKA [Federal Criminal Police Bureau], in cooperation with the state public prosecutor in Frankfurt and the Hessian police have captured one of three drug dealers as the dealers were fetching the "snow" from a hiding place in the woods.

The BKA reported that two of the drug dealers escaped in a car "while greatly endangering the officers involved." The police is now looking for the Turkish citizens Vural Cavlar and Kamil Fayganoglu, according to the BKA report.

The special commando against narcotics found out about the three Turkish citizens in the course of intensive investigations during proceedings against an internationally organized group of heroin dealers. As a result of a report by the BKA, the investigating officials became aware that in the early hours on Saturday a large amount of heroin would be fetched from a hiding place in the South Frankfurt area and would be passed on to dealers.

According to the BKA report, the discoteque "Tiffany" was the place at which the heroin would be turned over. It was primarily a group of Turkish citizens who dealt with the dangerous narcotic there. In a search of the discoteque, the equally suspect brother of the captured Murat Acar, Metin Acar, born in 1961, was arrested.

The attack by the narcotic commando occurred shortly before midnight as the heroin dealers had fetched 5 kilograms of the "snow" from a hiding place in the nearby woods and wanted to leave the parking lot. According to the BKA the Turkish citizen Huseyn Murat Acar (born 6 August 1958 in Ankara) was arrested then. The two others, Vural Cavlar born in 1959 in Kastemoni (Turkey) and Kamil Fayganoglu alias Fuggonoglu, born in 1953 in Adana (Turkey), escaped because they drove at the officers involved with a Mercedes 450.

Three weeks earlier, the Mercedes used for the flight was noticed by customs officials at the German-Austrian border as a Turkish citizen in the car, presumably on a courier trip to Turkey, carried along 10 grams heroin hidden in a jar of creme. The car, which had to be released later, was at the time picked up by the now fugitive Vural Caval who is considered to be one of the organizers of the heroin dealers group, according to the search report.

2473
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

ADDICTS TO BE TREATED, NOT IMPRISONED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Andreas von Schoeler: "Drug Addicts Should Be Let Off Without Punishment: Provided That They Undergo Treatment Voluntarily"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 September. In the future, drug addicts should be let off without punishment if they undergo therapy voluntarily. The parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Andreas von Schoeler, has called for a corresponding change in the law governing narcotics. In the words of the parliamentary state secretary, rehabilitation of the drug addicts should thereby take precedence over the demand for punishment by the state in criminal law as well.

As von Schoeler explained in a talk with the German press agency on Friday, consumers of narcotics will continue to appear in front of a judge. However, the punishment for the offense will be meted out only if the person involved does not undergo therapy or if the treatment is unsuccessful. According to the FDP politician, experience has shown that admittance to an institution for withdrawal does not help much if ordered by a judge because the readiness of the drug addict for treatment is a prerequisite for its success.

In von Schoeler's view, a change of the narcotics law as meant by the Ministry of Interior could also lead to a more rapid development of treatment centers by the various Laender and municipalities.

In the most recent times, responsible politicians in Bonn have been concerned with the increase in drug abuse in the FRG Republic. According to official data, within the past year alone 400 people have died as a result of narcotics consumption.

A few days ago Ruediger Pieper, deputy head of the Young Democrats, called on the governing parties to work for the abolition of penalties for the use of hashish and marijuana.

2473
CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

NORTHERN POLICE UNITS. IN CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY MARIHUANA PLANTS

Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 28 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Cruz Cunha]

[Text] Yesterday morning a joint brigade of Aveiro PSP [Public Security Police] and Coimbra Judicial Police agents destroyed an extensive crop of marihuana and seized about 30 kilograms of the drug, most of it already prepared for consumption and packaged for immediate entry into the traffickers' marketing channels.

The marihuana patch, estimated to consist of about 500 plants, was located on rural property in Silveiro, a locality that is part of the parish of Ola in the municipality of Oliveira do Bairro. The property belongs to Olivia Clara da Maia, a widowed septuagenarian.

One of the barns on the property was found to contain a real drug factory where numerous packages of grass, already dried and pressed into rolls, were found in boxes, glass bottles, and an enormous plastic drum. In the same spot there were also many packages already prepared as though for immediate delivery. A large glass bottle was found to contain about 2 kilograms of seed, making it appear that preparations were being made for a large new crop of the plant.

PSP Investigation Led to Discovery

Discovery of the marihuana patch resulted from profitable and methodical work by the Aveiro PSP, which for a long time has been actively engaged both in direct observation of cultivated plots of ground and in contact by its agents with the inhabitants for the purpose of following up signs of the appearance of plants not native to the rural environment.

Thus it was that a few days ago agent Jose Fernandes, a native of the municipality of Oliveira do Bairro, learned that there was a crop of unfamiliar plants in the locality of Silveiro. He immediately notified Chief Ramos of the Justice Section and afterwards visited the locality, where samples of

the plant were collected. It was then confirmed that the plant was in fact marihuana.

The Judicial Police in Coimbra were then contacted, and a search and seizure operation was planned for yesterday morning. It was carried out by a joint brigade of eight men--four from each of the two police services.

Reporters Accompany Police

It was in the course of routine work that reporters from O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO, who happened to be at the PSP barracks at the time, noticed that something unusual was going on because the brigade from the Coimbra Judicial Police was arriving.

We contacted members of both services, who would not tell us specifically what was happening, but our request to accompany the officers on their operation was granted.

We therefore followed the two cars carrying the PSP and Judicial Police agents along the road to Oliveira do Bairro until we reached the locality of Silveiro. Only then did we learn that what was involved was a marihuana patch.

When we got there we were able to watch the unfolding of the entire operation, which was to culminate in the destruction of the plants and confiscation of the prepared drug.

An old country house--the home of Olivia Clara da Maia, a 71-year-old widow--was the place sought out by the police officers.

Adjacent to the widow's house was a large patch of ground planted mainly in pole beans, and behind it was the sought-for crop of marihuana.

On being questioned by the officers, the owner of the property and land showed amazement at what was happening and said that the crop belonged to a son of hers named Joao Maia Figueira, 44 and married, who lives in Troviscal.

The septuagenarian also said she had heard that the plant in question was used to make medicines for curing poultry diseases.

Asked who came there to buy the product, the elderly woman said that no one ever came there looking for the plant and that only her son took care of it.

Without further disturbing the elderly woman and with her consent, the PSP and Judicial Police agents proceeded to destroy all the plants by uprooting them. They then searched some of the adjoining sheds and seized about 30 kilograms of the drug that had already been prepared.

Having completed its destruction of the plants and confiscated the product, the Judicial Police brigade went to Troviscal, where the unusual farmer

lives, in order to question him. It was not possible to do so, however, because he happened to be working in Aveiro.

When reporters from O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO asked her if she was familiar with the plant, Olivia Maia told them: "If you were to ask me about the beans, I could give you information. But I don't know anything about this."

The elderly woman, who deplored what had happened, added, "My son said they were plants that are good for poultry diseases. But I didn't know!"

11798
CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

HASHISH HAUL--The police of Las Palmas have seized this evening what is considered to be the largest drug haul in Spanish history--5,300 kilos of hashish. The drugs are valued at more than 600 million pesetas. Two Italian nationals have been arrested and three North Americans, one of whom is apparently a television actor. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD]

HASHISH CONFISCATED IN ALGECIRAS--A total of 100 kilos of hashish has been confiscated by the Algeciras Civil Guard in an operation outside the city. The drugs were being transported by Moroccan citizens, Abdesalam Abderrahman Harras and Liachi Ahmed Baires. They unloaded the hashish on a beach along the Cadiz coast. The drugs are valued at 10 million pesetas. The Moroccans have been handed over to court authorities on charges of contraband and acting against the public health. [Text] [Bilbao EL CORREO ESPANOL-EL PUEBLO VASCO in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 18]

YOUTHS ARRESTED--Seven youths presumed to be drug addicts and traffickers were arrested yesterday. The police confiscated a bag containing 25 bars of hashish and pills from a drug of high hallucinogenic strength. The persons arrested live in Madrid and their ages range between 16 and 24 years of age. [Text] [Madrid YA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 36]

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

LARGE HASHISH SEIZURE--(Adiyaman)--Martial law security forces conducting a search on the road between the districts of Golbasi and Pazarcik (Adiyaman Province) discovered hashish in an automobile bearing the license plate number 34 FA 870. Following the statements given by the three persons who were in the automobile in which 11 kilos of hashish were found, a raid was made on a home in Gaziantep and the town of Serintepe in the Pazarcik District of Adiyaman. In the course of the operation, 41.2 kilograms of powdered hashish with a market value of millions of liras and 6 tons of semi-processed hashish was seized. Sukru Bekaroglu, Mehmet Terzi, Muhammet Bekaroglu, Ahmet Uzun, Yusuf Sert and Huseyin Yelocagi were arrested in connection with the seizures. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 25 Sep 79 p 1]

HASHISH SEIZURE--A man who murdered his mother by stabbing her 39 times was arrested with 60 kilograms of powdered hashish valued at 3 million liras. Nurretin Kusur, who was sought in connection with the murder of his mother last month, was apprehended by gendarme forces at a mountain home near the sub-district of Yaygin. Some 60 kilograms of powdered hashish valued at 3 million liras was found during a search of the house. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 22 Sep 79 p 12]

GENDARME TEAMS SEIZE HASHISH--Malatya province gendarme narcotics teams seized 60 kilograms of hashish valued at 40 million lira at a mountain lodge near the sub-district of Ayacik. One of the persons taken into custody at the house in which the hashish was found has reportedly been sought for 10 months in connection with the murder of his mother. Acting on a tip, the narcotics teams organized a dawn raid on the mountain lodge located a short distance from the Yaygin-Poturge road. The teams encircled the house and moved in slowly. They were able to subdue the sleeping Nurettin Kucur and Haci Dere, who were subsequently put under arrest. 60 kilograms of premium quality powdered hashish found in three bags located in a special passageway in the rear of the house were seized by the narcotics teams. The domestic value of the hashish has been placed at 12 million lira, while its value abroad has been estimated at 40 million lira. [Text] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 22 Sep 79 pp 1, 7]

CSO: 5300

71

UNITED KINGDOM

SCOTTISH 'JULIE' RAIDS UNCOVER DRUGS FACTORY

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by T. A. Sandrock]

[Text]

A POLICE operation, comparable in scope to that of "Operation Julie," has uncovered the biggest illicit laboratory for producing amphetamines ever found in Scotland.

In raids by Tayside and Lothian and Borders police, three men and a woman, all Dutch nationals, were detained. Detectives also found highly-sophisticated equipment for manufacturing the drug in tablet and pill form.

Documents found in the weekend's raids indicated a highly-organised international distribution chain.

The woman was arrested at a bungalow in the village of Monikie, near Dundee, and the men were held in a remote cottage at Lamancha, a village in Peebleshire.

Telex links

Inquiries into the manufacture and distribution of illegal narcotics began months ago after information was received at the Central Drugs Intelligence Unit at Scotland Yard. This led to police suspicions about two companies registered in Scotland, who had Telex links in Europe.

The investigations concentrated on the ordering and supply of various types of chemicals, apparently in the normal way of business from European countries to Scotland.

The co-operation of Dutch police was sought during the widespread inquiries and information received, co-ordinated with that obtained in London and Scotland, led to the raids.

Det. Chief Supt James Cameron, of the Tayside Police, controlled operations by his force and Det. Chief Insp. Thomas Thompson led the Lothian and Borders operations.

The two bungalows raided were in remote areas. Lamancha, in the Scottish border hills, is a small village, and the bungalow raided was

about two miles away from any other houses.

A woman and three men are expected to appear in Peebles Sheriff Court today.

Woods cache

In "Operation Julie," millions of pounds worth of LSD tablets and drug-making chemicals were seized after a lengthy operation which resulted in a number of people receiving prison sentences.

Last month there was an echo of the "Julie" case when a cache of drugs was found in a Berkshire wood as a result of information obtained by a squad of detectives investigating corruption allegations against Metropolitan and City of London police officers.

During the past six or seven months there have been a considerable number of drug seizures, including one of four and a half tons of cannabis resin in Cornwall and London, which has resulted in 11 people appearing before the courts charged with drug offences.

There have also been anti-drug operations in the Midlands and there is a current case involving the illegal smuggling of cannabis, thought to be worth about £1 million, into the country.

CSO: 5320

UNITED KINGDOM

FIFTEEN CHARGED FOLLOWING 'OPERATION CYRIL'

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Sep 79 p 36

[Article by T. A. Sandrock]

[Text]

A WOMAN was among 15 people charged last night with drugs offences following "Operation Cyril" in which 4½ tons of cannabis resin were seized in London and Cornwall. They will appear at Horseferry Road Court this morning.

Eleven face two charges. The first is conspiring with Ambrosio Vinales and persons unknown between Jan. 1, 1974, and Sept. 17, 1979, to contravene Customs and Excise Acts by the illegal importation of cannabis resin.

The second charge is conspiring with Ambrosio Vinales and persons unknown in the same period to contravene provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1974.

The 11 are:

Trevor William Coles, 40, financial consultant, of Aysgarth Road, Dulwich; James Thomas Jones, 52, unemployed, of Ellery Road, Wimbledon; Robert Mills, 41, bookmaker, of Cornish House, Blangon Estates, Otto Street, Tooting; Anthony Harold Dugdale, 33, engineer, of Wicormarine, Porchester, Hants; Thomas Lake, 37, unemployed, of Breton House, Abbey Street,

Southwark; Ronald James Taylor, 43, unemployed, of Little Siggers, St Lawrence Drive Estate, Eastcote, Middlesex.

Malcolm Roger Gardiner, 33, yachtsman, of Oak Wood, West End Road, Bitterne, Southampton; Joseph Michael Timmins, 45, driver, of Stamford Park Road, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire; Terence Frank Goodship, 40, property agent, of Eastcote Road, Welling, Kent; Roderick Egleton, 33, cafe owner, of Rotterdam Cottage, Talland Bay, Cornwall and Reginald Jackson.

Four facing only the second charge are:

Mrs Marie Louise Monk, 42, housewife, of Watford Way, Mill Hill; Denis George Maden, 29, builder, of Chestnut Avenue, Langley, Bucks; Roger Howton, 33, salesman, of Camberwell Grove, Camberwell; and Kenneth Neville Chain, 28, tour manager, of The Vale, Heston, Hounslow.

All 15 have been held at Rochester Row police station since the drugs seizures were made on Monday in a joint operation by Scotland Yard drugs squad detectives and Customs investigators.

Seven other people including two women who were detained on Monday during "Operation Cyril" have been released.

CSO: 5320

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CANNABIS GROWERS REMANDED--Two farmers were remanded in custody until today week and two young women were remanded on bail until Oct. 16 at Plympton, Devon, yesterday accused of unlawfully cultivating cannabis plants valued at 197,000 pounds. They are Nigel Bulloch, 35, and Roger Russell, 38, both of Higher Compton Barton Farm, near Totnes, and Evelyn Bowen, 21, an American on holiday, and Jennifer Geary, 20, of North Barsted Street, Bognor Regis. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Sep 79 p 3]

DRUGS CHARGE DENIED--Guy Dellal, 20, son of Jack Dellal, former director of Keyser Ullman, the merchant bank, pleaded not guilty at Reading Crown Court yesterday to conspiring to smuggle cocaine into Britain in 1977. Dellal also denied Customs evasion but admitted possessing cannabis at his home in Ilchester Place, Kensington. Judge Thomas Pigot, QC, ordered separate trials for Dellal and for David William Streaker, 36, of Bywater Street, Chelsea, who has denied evading the Customs with cocaine. Guilty pleas were entered on various drugs charges by David Finlow Iveson, 40, of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, Antonio Spitzer-Isbert, 26, a Spanish actor, and Ricardo Granari, an Italian. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Sep 79 p 19]

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END