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(FOUO 35/80)

1 OF 2

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JPRS L/9263

21 August 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 35/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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JAPAN

GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON STIMULANT DRUGS

Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "White Powder"]

[Text]

" An increasing number of cases involving the abuse of stimulant drugs has been reported. During the past decade, the number of arrests made by police in drug cases expanded by 35 times, or 26 times for the number of persons arrested. In the corresponding period, the number of arrests in other criminal cases leled off, sharply highlighting the spread of drug cases.

The "Police White Paper" for 1980 placed the main emphasis on the "battle against the white powder," and reminded us of the necessity to start a national movement against drugs.

Why has the abuse of drugs prevailed to such an extent? The white paper said that one of the reasons was "active movements by gangsters who, by selling drugs, try to raise funds." Another reason, according to the white paper, was the "spread of a buoyant feeling among the public in the midst of the economic prosperity, changes in sexual attitudes and changes in traditional mores which have enabled an increasing number of people to try drugs in an easygoing manner..."

If this is the case, one of the essential pillars to prevent the spread of drug crimes is an intensive police check of gangsters. In particular, the police must strictly check the smuggling of drugs at airports and harbors. We call for an improvement of the systems and investigation techniques in connection with this.

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What is more important and effective is the spread of knowledge among the public on the "danger of white powder" to protect the people from drug abuse. The Prime Minister's Office has deployed an antidrug campaign especially for schools and general households, and has issued a pamphlet on the "danger of drugs."

The campaign is aimed at attracting the attention of a generation with intense curiosity. Police authorities have also started "telephone consultation on drugs" programs. We highly appreciate such efforts by the police.

We have learned that some motormen of Japanese National Railways and long-distance truck drivers were working under the influence of stimulant drugs. To make the campaign more effective, the government and the public must join hands.

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MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES URGED TO JOIN ANTIDRUG LEAGUE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Jun 80 p 9

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. —** The fight against the nation's No. 1 enemy will be further intensified if Pemadam's drive to recruit members from among government officers is successful.

Pemadam's deputy president, Haji Radin Supathan, said today that anti-dadah campaigns would be launched in every government department to influence civil servants to join the organisation.

"The number of Pemadam members so far has not been encouraging and most are ordinary people," he said.

If a good number of government officers got involved with Pemadam's projects and activities, the dadah menace could be easily wiped out.

He added that the commitment of people from all levels of society was important to ensure success against dadah abuse.

"In 1976, we distributed membership forms to all ministries and departments, urging civil servants to join Pemadam. But the response was negative," Haji Radin said.

He hoped that the coming campaign would meet with greater success and lead to the establishment of anti-dadah committees in every government department and statutory body.

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MALAYSIA

CHARGE THAT HIGH RANKING CIVIL SERVANTS USE DRUGS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Jun 80 p 8

[Text]

**KLANG, Sat. — Men-  
tri Besar Datuk  
Hormat Rafie today  
expressed disappoint-  
ment over the number  
of high-ranking Gov-  
ernment officers in-  
volved in dadah-tak-  
ing.**

"What is sad is that these officers are mostly Muslims and should be the ones to set a good example to the youths and help fight the dadah abuse," he said when opening a \$178,000 extension building of Sekolah Kebangsaan Pandamaran near here today.

He said the officers initially take dadah as a form of solution to pressing problems either at work or at home. But as they could find relief only when they were high, they got hooked.

"Although there has been great effort to overcome the threat including obtaining the services of medical experts and bomohs, most cures

are not permanent.

"If ex-addicts are not well taken care of, they will eventually go back to dadah-taking."

Datuk Hormat said prevention was better than cure and that it would be best if parents could see to it that their children are not influenced by bad elements into taking dadah.

In **MALACCA**, Chief Minister Encik Mohamed Adib Adam said today the authorities should entertain and act upon the reports and information received from the public on the dadah problem.

He said he had received reports from the public that information they had given to the authorities concerning dadah trafficking had been ignored.

Encik Adib was opening a seminar and exhibition on dadah abuse organised by the State Pemadam at the Customs Training College in Bukit Baru here.

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MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Heroin Trial

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Jun 80 p 13

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.** — Bus driver Nordin bin Ali, 34, was fined \$2,000 or three months' jail by the Sessions Court here today for a drug offence.

Nordin, a father of two, was found guilty of having a tube of heroin weighing 1.22 gm at an unnumbered house in Taman Keramat, Ampang, on Dec. 1, 1978, about 8 p.m.

Court president Shaari Noor said though Nordin had claimed that the drug was planted on him by Femadam officers, he

(the accused) had not cast a reasonable doubt on the prosecution's case.

"Nordin had in his defence told the court that one of the Femadam officers, who nabbed him on the day in question, was a childhood friend of his, and that he had given false evidence against him in court," he added.

"If the officer is his friend, then, there is no reason why he should lie against him when testifying in court."

Nordin was previously a lance corporal in the army.

Criminal Cases Involving Addicts

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 80 p 8

[Excerpt]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Tues.** — Deputy Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Syed Ahmad Shahabuddin said yesterday that there were 3,440 criminal cases involving drug addicts last year, an increase of 250 cases over the 1978 figure.

He also said that in the first five months of this year, there were already 1,571 reported cases.

Appeal Denied

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Jun 80 p 7

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.** — An American businessman who was sentenced to life imprisonment for trafficking in dadah at Changloon, lost his appeal against conviction today.

David Allen Duncan alias Gordon Frierson Goldsby, 33, from Houston Texas, was found guilty of trafficking in 1,647 grammes of cannabis, 683.86 grammes of morphine and 933.21 grammes of heroin by the Alor Star High Court on Oct. 15 last year.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment and ordered to receive six strokes of the rotan for the offence, committed at the Immigration and Customs checkpoint, Changloon, in the district of Kubang Pasu in Kedah between 2.45 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. on Aug. 26, 1976.

Chief Justice Raja Tan Sri Azlan Shah, in dismissing the appeal, said: "The appellant is lucky to escape with life imprisonment and having regard to the quanti-

ty and variety of the drugs with only six strokes."

On the bench with him during the appeal were Mr Justice Wan Suleiman and Mr Justice Chang Min Tat.

The Chief Justice said: "We have read the record with some care and we have listened to what the counsel for the appellant and the appellant himself have said at the appeal before us.

**Dangerous**

"We have, however, not heard a single good and sufficient reason to allow the appeal.

"The ignominy of crime and the seriousness of the view taken by this court in sentencing drug traffickers need no further discussion," he added.

Duncan, represented by Mr R.R. Sethu, was allowed to speak before hearing a reply from DPP Shaik Daud bin Haji Ismail.

Raja Tan Sri Azlan Shah said a mixed bag of dangerous drugs was found in four boxes and the question was whether the prosecution had proved their case beyond reasonable doubt and the defence had cast any doubt that the appellant had such

custody, control or possession.

"The four boxes were carried in a bus which entered the country at Changloon. The bus had come from Haadyai and carried the appellant as a passenger and visitor.

"It had to stop at the Immigration and Customs checkpoint at Changloon.

"Unfortunately for the appellant, and unknown to him, an order had been issued for his detention.

"At the Immigration office, he was told he would be allowed to proceed in the bus and he had therefore to unload his luggage.

"What was unloaded was one other bag and four boxes. The appellant did not dispute that the bag was his but, strenuously throughout his trial, denied any connection with the four boxes.

**Traced**

The Chief Justice said the prosecution traced the loading of the four boxes in Haadyai to the detention at Changloon.

"Evidence was adduced that the appellant had to pay excess for the bulky boxes and that he was the one who had brought the boxes along

for transport.

"Part of the evidence consisted of a deposition at the preliminary inquiry of a witness who could now not be traced.

Raja Tan Sri Azlan Shah said: "We are, however, fully satisfied that sufficient evidence was adduced to justify the court's admission of the deposition under Section 32 of the Evidence Act.

Evidence was also adduced that at Changloon, the appellant was the active party in the unloading and it was he who at the request of the Customs opened the boxes.

"The boxes were found to contain mounted Chinese face masks but the dangerous drugs which were found to be inside the masks, were not discovered until later in Kuala Lumpur, again in the presence of the appellant.

The defence, he said was a simple denial of the evidence connecting the appellant with the four boxes.

"We cannot see any plausible ground for saying that the four boxes were not his," the Chief Justice said.

He added: "In the circumstances of the prosecution evidence, the High Court came, in our view, to the correct conclusion that this denial did not cast a doubt on the prosecution case.

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 80 p 12

[Text]

**IPOH, Tues.** — Chong Ah Lek, 20, who admitted having 0.10 grams of heroin at Kampung Jawa about 12.50 p.m. on April 17, was today ordered by a magistrate's court here to be sent to the Bukit Mertajam rehabilitation centre for six months.

In the same court, magistrate Mr Christopher Fernando fined Kam Kok Wah, 25, a total of \$700 after he pleaded guilty to dadah charges.

Kam was fined \$500 or six months' jail for having 0.02 grams of heroin and another \$200 or two months' jail for having 0.03 grams of morphine at a house in Kampung Paloh about 5.15 p.m. on Jan. 18.

Kam had two previous convictions.

Heroin Arrest

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

IPOH, Fri. — Officers from the Customs Preventive Branch yesterday seized six pounds of pure heroin and arrested a 33-year-old man from Muar.

The car in which the suspect was travelling in has also been detained.

The seizure and the arrest were made at a Customs roadblock at the 42nd mile Ipoh-Kuala Lumpur highway, just outside Eldor town.

The heroin, worth \$240,000 on the local black market, and enough for some 600,000 "shots", was found in six packets in the boot of the car.

The booth also contained a lot of durians, rambutans, chempedak, dried salt fish and cut-

tlefish, petai and other goods, which were piled on top of the dadah.

State Customs Director Encik Azizuddin bin Mohd. Taib, told at a Press conference today, a seven-man Customs party led by the State Preventive Branch head Senior Supt. Ch'ng Kang Lam, set up a routine roadblock about 7 p.m.

Half an hour later, a car approached the roadblock from the north, and the officers, who became suspicious, stopped the vehicle for a search.

They found five packets of the dadah concealed in an empty plastic container in the boot.

Travel documents which were also recovered showed that the man had made frequent trips between Thailand and Singapore, said Encik Azizuddin.

"The driver is believed to be a member of a big drug syndicate having international connections. It is also believed that the dadah was meant for overseas market," he added.

The Customs Director said this was the biggest dadah seizure by the branch in recent years and the success was the result of three months of investigation.

Three months ago, the suspect was travelling from the south to north in the early hours of the morning, when he was stopped by the customs.

The Customs officers found \$60,000 in a compartment of the Mercedes Benz he was travelling in.

Since then, the suspect had been under constant surveillance by the Customs, added Encik Azizuddin.

Death Sentence Upheld

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Jun 80 p 11

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — The Federal Court today dismissed an appeal by three men convicted and sentenced to death under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

H'ng Ah Bah, 31, Teo Ah Kah, 30, and Ong Sui Kim, 31, all fishermen, were sentenced to death by Mr Justice Harun Hashim in the High Court here on May 17 last year.

They were jointly charged with trafficking in 6.31lb. of heroin at Nanyang Hotel, Jalan Sultan, at 2.30 a.m. on Oct. 10 1976.

Lord President Tun Mohamed Suffian Hashim, who sat with Chief Justice Raja Tan Sri Azlan Shah, Chief Justice of Borneo Mr Justice Lee Hun Hoe, Mr Justice Wan Sulaiman and Mr Justice Syed Othman, upheld the conviction and sentence.

The three were represented by Mr Karpal Singh, Mr R. Rajasingam and Mr Jag-Jit Singh, respectively. The DPP is Shaik Daud Haji Ismail.

'Unanimous'

Tun Suffian said: "It is our unanimous view that there was ample evidence to justify the verdict."

He also told the three that their counsel have done their research and spoke well on their behalf.

Mr Karpal had argued that there was no prima facie case made against H'ng.

He said the judge was wrong in saying there was a prima facie case against him.

He said there was no evidence that H'ng had the heroin in his

possession when the police raided the hotel. He said Teo and Ong had admitted that the two bags in which the heroin was found, belonged to them.

He also said H'ng was arrested because air tickets for the other two men were found with him.

Mr Karpal said the judge should not have asked H'ng to make his defence.

Mr Rajasingam said his client, Teo, had no knowledge of the heroin. He said Teo was being made of.

Mr Jag-Jit said a retrial should be ordered.



MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA PRESSES HUNT FOR NARCOTICS VIOLATORS

Drugs Destroyed

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 26 Feb 80 p 5

[Report: "M\$7 Million Worth of Narcotic Drugs Incinerated"]

[Text] Narcotic drugs have been burned and reduced to ashes like garbage!

On 25 February, the Central Narcotic Drug Annihilation Bureau ordered 300 kilograms of narcotic drugs worth M\$7 million at market prices destroyed at a garbage incineration center. These drugs, including marijuana, heroin, and morphine, had been seized from smugglers over the past 2 years. Loaded into 19 burlap bags, they were carried to the incineration center under heavy guard.

During the simple incineration ceremony, Cheng Ta-ko [6774 1129 8331], chief of the Central Narcotic Drug Annihilation Bureau, revealed that as a result of consistent efforts, his bureau has smashed a narcotic drug distribution network in Singapore.

He said his bureau has also succeeded in breaking the back of heroin trafficking, has brought drug smuggling under control, and has reduced the number of addicts. At present, only a few small narcotic drug abuse cases are awaiting disposition.

He pledged his bureau's continuous efforts to wipe out narcotic drugs, saying that its present primary task is to prevent former addicts from reviving their habit and again plunging themselves into the abyss of misery.

Quantitatively, this group of narcotic drugs was the largest the bureau has ever delivered to the incinerator for destruction. It consisted of 267,319.0 grams of raw opium (equivalent to 1,314,687 pieces), 3,009 grams of morphine (equivalent to 102,076 small doses), 13,970 grams of heroin (equivalent to 873,125 doses), 50 grams of marijuana (equivalent to 125 rolls), and 900 grams of Indian marijuana (equivalent to 2,160 rolls).

This amount of heroin, opium, and morphine was worth M\$4.6 million, M\$2.1 million, and M\$286,000 respectively at the market price.

At 10:30 am today, this collection of narcotic drugs was loaded into two police cars and escorted to the incineration center by over 10 anti-narcotic drug guards, including two armed with light machineguns, and two other public security police hired by industry and commerce.

The incineration took place in the presence of Cheng Ta-ko, his deputy Fu Yu-i [0265 3768 4135], and his assistant Lo Tawei [5012 1129 5898]; Ku Hsi-sung [6581 0823 2646], manager of the garbage incineration center; and a large number of reporters. The M\$7 million worth of narcotic drugs was burned and reduced to ashes in nearly 1 hour.

According to Cheng Ta-ko, this was the first time that his bureau has set raw opium on fire, although it has burned other kinds of narcotic drugs before.

In the past, under the supervision of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, raw opium could be sold to pharmaceutical plants for medical use. In 1979, the commission adopted a resolution calling on all its signatory countries to destroy all narcotic drugs, including raw opium, because their quantity for scientific use had exceeded the needs.

Cheng Ta-ko said: Since the hunt for narcotic drugs was launched by the bureau on 1 April 1977, heroin trafficking has been brought under control.

By the end of December 1979, under his bureau's supervision, 733 drugs smugglers were rounded up and defendants involved in 21 cases of smuggling and selling large amounts of narcotic drugs had been sentenced to death by the courts. Among the 17 defendants who were sentenced to death, 5 have been executed by hanging, 1 is waiting in prison for a final decision by the President, and 4 remain under further investigation.

Cheng Ta-ko said: All narcotic drugs confiscated so far have been destroyed, in accordance with the court decision. Narcotic drugs seized by the bureau from 1 April 1977 to 31 December 1979 included 167,002.35 grams of raw opium, 17,448.1 grams of processed opium, 3,001.516 grams of morphine, 16,914.18 grams of heroin, 40 grams of Indian marijuana, 37,456.84 grams of marijuana, and 8,347 kilograms of Rohypnol [LSD].

He revealed: The heroin distribution network has been smashed under the close surveillance of the authorities concerned. Its black market price has jumped 11-fold, from M\$31 to M\$333 per gram.

Answering a reporter's question, Cheng Ta-ko said: Singapore is not a base for drug smugglers but has been used by international smugglers as their "transfer station."

He said: Singapore has stemmed the thrust of the narcotic drug trafficking.

Under the surveillance of the Anti-Narcotic Drug Bureau, he said, the number of new addicts has reduced. Our task for the future is to strive to prevent former addicts from reviving their old habit.

National Action Unit

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 20 Feb 80 p 4

[Report from Kuala Lumpur: "National Action Unit To Cope With Narcotic Drug Trafficking Inaugurated"]

[Text] On 19 February, a high-ranking official of the Ministry of Home Affairs disclosed that the government has put into operation a special "national action" unit, under the direction of the narcotic drug control secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs, to cope with hard drug trafficking activities. He said: This unit is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad and staffed by leading members of various government organizations.

Nearly 1,000 policemen will be employed to help this secretariat and unit handle narcotic drug abuse cases.

He made the above statement in a speech at a briefing held by the Federal Controlled Area Association for Prevention of Drug Abuse.

He said that there were nearly 25,000 addicts in the areas under direct control of the federal government.

He described as very useful an addict treatment center to be built by the association--a center where addicts under treatment can receive vocational training so that they can find jobs as soon as their disease is cured.

The construction of this center, which is on 32 acres of land, will cost the government M\$2.2 million. Upon its completion in October of this year, it can accommodate 250 addicts for treatment.

Hazih Idris, chairman of the Federal Controlled Area Association for Prevention of Drug Abuse, said that a large-scale anti-narcotic drug campaign is being mounted by his association in hopes of arousing the attention of citizens and securing the cooperation of authorities concerned with the drug problem.

In addition, a discussion meeting has been scheduled by the government to hear reactions to the campaign from public figures.

During the briefing, he received a cash donation of M\$10,000 from the Kuala Lumpur City Council, while the high-ranking official of the Ministry of Home Affairs received a cash donation of M\$1,000 from a private company.

380,000 Addicts

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 20 Feb 80 p 9

[Report from Kuala Lumpur: "UMNO Urges the Government To Severely Punish Drug Offenders"]

[Text] Radin Subadan, anti-drug abuse director of the United Malays National Organization, said yesterday the daily black market transactions of narcotic drugs in Malaysia were estimated at M\$4.6 million.

He said: Every day, local narcotic drug wholesalers must purchase enough hard drugs and make them available to nearly 380,000 addicts in our country.

According to his estimates, each addict must pay roughly M\$12 for a dose of drug he needs each day from the black market.

He called on the government to take stern measures against the drug abuse, which is becoming increasingly serious with each passing day.

He said: "I suggest that the government departments concerned, political parties, youth organizations, and religious groups at state and national level work together to cope with the drug abuse problem."

He urged the authorities concerned to organize a joint commission to coordinate this important effort.

He pointed out: The anti-narcotic drug organizations must review their work and, if necessary, should establish an anti-narcotic drug secretariat with adequate financial backing and transportation means so that they can take more effective measures against drug abuse.

He said that he had suggested the aforementioned idea last Saturday in a letter to Prime Minister Hussein Onn.

He also suggested that the government delegate greater power to the National Drug Abuse Prevention Association so that it can deal with this problem more effectively.

Our 1976-1977 economic report pointed out: An investigation of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs showed that an estimated 22 tons of opium were smuggled into Malaysia each year. Of this amount, nearly 10 tons were processed into heroin and morphine for export and the remainder was used to supply the local black market for hard drugs.

The National Drug Abuse Prevention Association recently estimated the number of addicts in our country at 380,000, nearly 90 percent of whom became addicted to drugs when they were between 20 and 30 years old.

Of this figure, 12.4 percent became addicted to drugs by the age of 19; 39.6 percent started their habit at the age of 19 or 20; 27 percent became addicts in ages ranging from 20 to 24; and 12.8 percent became addicts in ages ranging from 25 to 29.

Some 47 percent of these addicts were of Malay origin, 37 percent were of Chinese origin, 14 percent were of Indian origin, and 2.4 percent were of other ethnic groups.

Drugstores Under Surveillance

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 20 Feb 80 p 11

[Report from Kuala Lumpur: "Twenty-two Drugstores in Pahang Are Charged with Illegal Possession of Hard Drugs"]

[Text] A government investigation into 22 drugstores in the central part of Pahang State has turned up dangerous drugs in their possession.

On 19 February, the Ministry of Health declared: This investigation, conducted by the government on 12 and 13 February, has turned up dangerous drugs which have been sold by the drugstores without obtaining licenses pursuant to the drug penalty law proclaimed in 1952.

A total of 251 kinds of drugs worth M\$11,539 were confiscated. The Ministry of Health warned that anyone found guilty of violating the 1952 drug penalty law, article 10A, will be indicted, emphasizing that the illegal and unlicensed selling of hard drugs by any drugstore is prohibited. These violations have aroused the serious concern of the government.

These dangerous drugs can be divided into the following categories: 1. antibiotics; 2. oral contraceptives; 3. hormone doses; 4. anti-rheumatic and pain-killing drugs; 5. sedatives; 6. anti-diabetic drugs; 7. anti-hypertension drugs.

The Ministry of Health reminded the public that abuse of the aforementioned drugs without doctors' prescriptions may risk the danger of bad side effects to their health.

The Ministry of Health said: Only qualified doctors and licensed pharmacists can advise patients to take medicine they need. Profound medical knowledge is needed to prescribe medicine. For example, only doctors know the effect of certain medications on certain diseases, how many tablets a patient should take and how often, and whether he is allergic to them.

Frenchwoman Arrested

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 Jan 80 p 12

[Report from Penang: "Frenchwoman Arrested for Possession of Heroin"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 January, Penang customs inspectors arrested a Frenchwoman who was carrying nearly 11 pounds of heroin worth M\$1 million upon her arrival at the international airport in this state.

On the evening of 27 January, a Penang customs official told the press that this Frenchwoman was believed to be a key figure in an international drug smuggling ring; the amount of heroin found in her baggage was the largest we have seized from smugglers since the beginning of this year.

He pointed out: When our customs officials were tipped off by an informer on 16 January, a special group was immediately organized to look for the arrival in Penang of a Frenchwoman who was believed to be one of the ring-leaders in an international drug smuggling organization.

He said: She arrived at Penang International Airport by taxi at 02:10 pm on 27 January. An inspection and search of her baggage by the special group turned up 22 bags of heroin totaling 11 pounds.

He said: That Frenchwoman arrived in Penang from Bangkok on 16 January and was scheduled to leave here for Singapore en route to London on the afternoon of 27 January.

He said: Following her arrest, a hunt has been underway for her local accomplices. More police detectives from the Central Customs Office are on their way to Penang to help investigate this case.

#### Taxi Driver Convicted

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 12 Jan 80 p 13

[Report from Kuala Lumpur: "Taxi Driver Guilty of Drug Abuse"]

[Text] On 11 January, the First District Court sentenced a taxi driver to 4 years in prison and flogging with six whips for carrying over 20 grams of heroin.

The defendant, named Chen Wen-hsi [7115 2429 0823], a 35-year-old taxi driver, was charged with violating article 38, clause A, of the drug penalty law after the police discovered 24.6 grams of heroin in his home at 5 pm on 6 November 1979.

The defendant defended himself by saying: "On the day of this incident, my good friend Lin Li-ping [2651 0448 1627] came to see me at around 4 pm. At the time I was in my second floor bedroom taking a nap. At first he played with my four children for some time. After they were tired, he accompanied them to the bedroom and slept together with them on the floor.

"A moment later, I suddenly heard some people walking around in my room. Soon several policemen intruded into my room and handcuffed me and my friend Lin. They searched my home and prevented us from moving out of the room. Later, one of the policemen brought several cellophane bags of white powder to show me."

The defendant said: "I did not know where they found these bags, which did not belong to me." But he could not explain why he wanted to escape if he had not been guilty.

After hearing presentations by the defendant, his lawyer, and two defense witnesses, and a speech by the chief prosecutor, the judge decided that the defendant was proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt and sentenced him to 4 years in prison and flogging with six whips.

Continuation of Two Trials

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Jan 80 p 4

[Report: "Trial of Two Fish Vendors Suspected of Drug Trafficking"]

[Text] Penang, 8 Jan--The trial of two fish vendors of Chinese origin suspected of illegally selling large amounts of raw opium continued on 8 January. During the trial, the two defendants also took the stand to defend themselves.

Involved in this case were first defendant Chen Shun-lai [7115 7311 0170], 23 years old; second defendant Chiu Ya-ping [6728 0068 1627], 34 years old; and two other suspects still at large. They were charged with peddling 50,950 grams of raw opium in violation of the article 19B, clause 2, of the drug penalty law. They were arrested at 10:45 pm on 12 June 1978.

The first defendant hired lawyer Je Jih-sheng [1931 2480 2573] to defend him, while the second defendant's defense lawyer was Pao Hsing [7637 2502]. Judge Yen Chih-tuan [7346 6347 4551] presided over the trial.

First defendant Chen Shun-law defended himself by saying: "On 5 June 1978, a friend, A Ho [7093 0735], arrived at my home in Jihlotung and expressed an interest in buying a new car. On the next day, A Ho accompanied me to the Kuangming Motor Vehicle Company on Chiutiao Road where he bought a PM-913 car at a cost of M\$6,300.

"A Ho suggested that I share the ownership of the car with him. I told him that I did not have any money. Then he suggested that I pay him for half ownership of the car as soon as our joint venture had reaped profits. In the end, A Ho paid the first installment of M\$2,800 to the car dealer.

"At 4 pm on 12 June, A Ho came to see me again at my home, saying that he wanted to introduce a friend to me. He then accompanied me to Choukuantzuchiaio, where he introduced his friend, second defendant Chiu Ya-ping, to me.

"Chiu Ya-ping asked me whether I had a driver's license. After learning that I had, he wanted to hire me as a driver. I waited at A Ho's home until he returned to send me home.

"At nearly 8 pm on the same day, A Ho drove his PM-913 car to pick me up and asked me to go with him to Choukuantzuchiaio, where we met Chiu Ya-ping at 9 pm. Later, Chiu drove away with A Ho, telling me to stay until they returned. Nearly 1 hour later, they returned and asked me to drive PM-913, which had to follow behind PAA-7977, driven by the second defendant, Chiu Ya-ping.

"At 10:35 pm, Chiu Ya-ping, accompanied by A Ho, sped along in front of me. I closely followed them until we parked our cars at Haichien.

"Soon, A Ho and Chiu Ya-ping emerged from their car and threw open the trunk of the PM-913 automobile, while gesturing to me to give them a helping hand in carrying a big suitcase to the Ihsing Street Wharf. This was where we were arrested, except for A Ho, who successfully escaped.

"Because the big suitcase I carried to the wharf was not my property, I didn't know its contents.

"I had no intention of escaping. I didn't notice that policemen were there until I was arrested. This was why I was not panicky at that time. I have cooperated with them wholeheartedly even after I was arrested."

#### Second Defendant's Presentations

Second defendant Chiu Ya-ping said: "I have a partnership with Chang Ching-fa [1728 3237 4099], who lived in Kotuting and operated a retail fish business.

"At 9 am on 12 June 1978, I left home for Kotuting and worked there until I closed the shop at 8 pm. I swear that from 9 am until 8 pm I did not leave Kotuting for a single moment.

"I own a car with license No PAA-7977. On the evening of 12 June, I drove down a hill toward the Cheshui Road Youth Club. I met a friend of mine named Yeh Ya-cheng [5509 0068 2052] out there. About 10 pm, I left the club. From 8:00 to 20:00 [as published], I never left the club for a single moment.

"After leaving the club, I was on my way home to Peihai. Passing by Haichien, I had some trouble with the steering wheel, so I had to park my car at the Ihsing Street wharf for a check. Upon emerging from my car, I saw another car park behind mine. I saw two or three persons open its trunk. One of them asked me to help carry a suitcase.

"I never saw these people before. Nor did I remember whether first defendant Chen Shun-lai was among them. Finally, I saw two persons move a big suitcase toward the wharf.

"At that time, I didn't ask what was in the suitcase. When they moved the suitcase toward the wharf, I suddenly saw another man, probably a longshoreman in dirty clothes, advance toward me. After reaching me, he grabbed me by the neck, which made me believe that he wanted to mug me. At that time, I had M\$154 cash in my pockets, a gold necklace worth M\$1,000, a "radar" wristwatch worth M\$600, and a gold ring worth M\$300.

"I was afraid of being robbed. So I hurriedly crossed the street, trying to report this to the nearest police station on Tuku Street. All of a sudden I heard a gunshot and someone yell "Police" when I was running. I ceased to run as soon as I heard the gunshot. Later I was arrested and escorted to police headquarters.



"At 2 am next day, police sergeant Yeh Cheng-fu [5509 2052 4395] questioned me and took note of what I said.

"On 16 June, police accompanied me to a house on Tsouhsinching Road. But I was not asked to enter the house. Later, I was escorted back to police headquarters. On the evening of the same day, I was summoned to a room in the police headquarters building, where I saw the fifth witness Chao Hui-ku [6392 1979 1196] and a boy. I stayed in the room for a while before I was taken away. I had never seen the fifth witness before. Nor did I rent a house on Tsouhsinching Street. It was not true that I drove a dark blue car to that house on the evening of 12 June."

He said: "I did not know the first defendant Chen Shun-lai. Nor did I know what was contained in that suitcase until I saw police open it at this headquarters."

He denied that he and A Ho had hired the first defendant to drive the PM-913 car, saying: "A police detective asked me for M\$5,000 as a price for my freedom after I was arrested and brought to the police bureau. Because I am innocent, I refused to pay the price for my freedom. My refusal to do so may have led police to gang up with the fifth witness in framing me."

The trial will continue tomorrow, with the court hearing the defense lawyer argue the case.

#### Sembilan Couple Charged With Drug Abuse

A couple of Chinese origin on Sembilan Island suspected of illegally smuggling heroin were arraigned in court to stand trial on 8 January. Police revealed that a search in their home turned up heroin stored in a specially designed wardrobe. The first defendant Chiu Wan-hsin [6728 5502 2450], 31 years old, and the second defendant A Tai [7093 2071], 26 years old, were arrested at 10:30 pm on 14 June 1978 on the charges of illegally peddling 234.5 grams of heroin in violation of article 39 B, clause 2, of the dangerous drug penalty law.

The case was brought to the court by police inspector Shih Hsi-yang [4258 6007 3152] and tried by judge Yeh Ching-wen [5509 3237 2429]. The two accused were defended by lawyer Wang Chih-hsiang [3769 1807 4382]. A police inspector who arrested the two accused persons said: "On the afternoon of 14 June 1978, I and several other police detectives waited in a car parked about 50 yards from the home of the accused. Later, we saw a car arrive in front of the home of the accused and a man of Chinese origin emerge from the car and walk toward the door calling "A Pi." Soon, he handed something to a woman who emerged from the house in response to his call and then closed the door behind her. A few minutes later, she emerged again and handed something to the man standing outside, who drove away immediately after receiving it."

The police inspector said: "We continued the watch until 10:30 pm. We then scaled the fence and closed in on the house. Shortly after inspecting the surroundings, we watched a taxicab stop in front of the house and heard its driver call "A Pi." Soon the first defendant opened the door and came out to talk with the driver.

The witness said: At this time, I instructed the other detectives to arrest the first defendant. Noticing this, the driver hurriedly returned to the car and sped away. After taking the first defendant under custody, we entered the house. There was no light in the hall, but there was a light in the defendant's room. Upon entering the room, we saw the second defendant and a baby there. A search in the room turned up 42 small plastic bags of heroin, two small scales, and a bundle of unused plastic bags in the third drawer of a wardrobe. Later, we escorted the two defendants to the anti-narcotic drug bureau and took their depositions at 01:40 am.

Earlier, a real estate broker told the court that he had rented that house to the defendants in 1978 at M\$280 per month on behalf of its owner--a Singapore resident.

The trial of this case will continue.

9574  
CSO: 5300

NEPAL

BRIEFS

DRUG DEPARTMENT HEAD NAMED--Kathmandu, July 25--His Majesty's Government has transferred the Chief Manager of the Department of Drug Administration, Dr. Amir Bahadur Shrestha, to the post of General Manager of the Royal Drugs Limited, reports RSS. Likewise the General Manager of the Royal Drugs Limited, Dr. Purushottam Narayan Suwal has been transferred to the post of the Chief Manager of the Department of Drug Administration, according to the Forest Ministry. Dr. Suwal has served two terms of four years each as General Manager of the Royal Drugs Limited. [Text]  
[Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 26 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

SMUGGLERS KILL THREE CUSTOMS MEN

Karachi DAWN in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

RAWALPINDI, July 28: Two of the five armed opium smugglers, who shot dead yesterday three Customs officials near Haripur Hazara, have been arrested and search for the other three is still on.

Customs sources told PPI here tonight that Aurangzeb and Zahir were held last night, following a hot chase by the police.

According to more details, following an information received by the Mobile Squad No. 1, Rawalpindi, that a large quantity of opium is being smuggled to Punjab from Gandaf (NWFP), a six-man Customs vigilance party was deputed to haul up the smugglers. The team consisted of inspectors Mansoor Ahmed and Sabir Hussain Khan, Cops Bashir, Mansha Hussain and driver Mahmud Khan. They went to Haripur in a government jeepster. PRB 480.

The Customs party cordoned the area just adjacent to village Umar Kundi of Srikot. In the afternoon, a car (RID 2254) came from Tarbela side and it was followed by another car (015-947). When the first car saw the Customs party, it gave the signal to second party which had the smuggled opium.

This car turned back, but the Customs party chased it and near village Umar Kundi, four armed smugglers namely Namdar, head of the gang, Hazrat Umar, Zahir and Zaray, with car driver Aurangzeb opened fire to the Customs party with machine-guns.

Three Customs men, inspectors Mansoor Ahmed, Sabir Hussain Khan and Cop Bashir died on the spot, while the smugglers took the jeepster and drove away.

One of the Customs men, Mansha, who was unhurt, reported the matter to police, who gave a hot chase to the smugglers and later seized 343 kilograms of opium, worth Rs. two million, alongwith the car (RID-2254). Two of the armed smugglers, Aurangzeb and Zahir, were hauled up.

It is said that the Customs officials fell as easy victims to the smugglers because they were not equipped with modern arms.

Meanwhile, both the Customs officials, Mansoor Ahmed and Sabir Hussain, were buried today in Islamabad and Rawalpindi graveyards. The funeral of both of them was attended by a large number of the Customs officials. The dead body of Cop Bashir was taken to his village for burial.—PPI.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

505 KG OPIUM SEIZED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

Nawankot Police in the biggest ever swoop over the narcotics smugglers in the City on Friday smashed a gang of notorious smugglers and their network of opium sale.

Five-hundred and -five kilograms of opium worth Rs. 25 lakh was recovered and six persons including the internationally known smuggler, Asghar Ali, his two sons and a servant were arrested. A jeep and a motor car was also seized.

The big narcotic haul followed investigation into the arrest of two young students Agha Mobin and Agha Waseem of Bastami Road, Samanabad, who were caught red handed by the

police selling five kilograms of opium to an opium vendor, Haider Ali of Saldpur, Multan Road. The boys told the police that they obtained the opium from Asghar Ali Kurkiwala of Burki. A special police party headed by Inspector Mohammad Raza SHO Nawankot raided the house of the smuggler, a palatial bungalow at FCC Gulberg and seized a jeep and a motorcar load of 500 kilogram of opium. Asghar Ali, his two sons Arshad Javed, Khalid Javed and a servant, Akram, were arrested.

Further investigations into the case are under way. Police expected more arrests and narcotic recoveries.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

LARGE-SCALE HASHISH SMUGGLING OPERATION FOILED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 27 Jun 80 p 4

[Article: "Sensational Story of Attempt to Smuggle 4300 Kg of Hashish from Pakistan to America; International Group of Smugglers Spend \$600,000 on Operation; Locals were Promised an Ice Factory, Plot of Land, Four Cars and a Fishing Trawler"]

[Text] Karachi, 26 June--More sensational disclosures were made in connection with the case of the efforts of the Canadian smugglers group to smuggle 4300 Kg of hashish to America. The gang had spent over 600,000 rupees on this operation. (Thath) police foiled the operation, and arrested a Canadian citizen named (Hemi) along with ten others.

The operation, called "Mexico Style" was carefully planned by the smugglers. Bruce (Foye) and Ray (Solunas), who are members of this gang, escaped arrest. Iqbal Hussein Rizvi, director of Pakistan's narcotics operations, interrogated the arrested criminals on arriving at (Thath's) police headquarters. Several sensational disclosures were made during the eight-hour long interrogation carried out by Mr Rizvi, assisted by Khalid Hussein, assistant director of narcotics, and a representative of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. The following story was put together in the light of this investigation.

Canadian nationals, Bruce (Foye), Raymond "Gentleman" (Hemi), Solunas, and an Irish national had planned to smuggle 4300 Kg of hashish by sea. These people had come to (Thath), a seashore district near Karachi, to purchase and stock narcotics in December 1979. Their methods read like a mystery novel. They employed locals for various operations. These did not have experience in this kind of business. The locals were given large amounts of money to purchase hashish, cars, storage space and land. This operation was called "Mexico Style." The locals were promised cars, land, and (stores) as a token of goodwill and award for their services upon completion of the mission.

Bruce (Foye) employed Abdul Rasheed, Aftaab Yusuf, Saleem Yusuf and Hamayun to purchase and store hashish in (Thath) district. (Foye) also paid 80,000 U.S. dollars to Saleem and Hamayun to buy an ice factory for storing hashish.

A plot of land was purchased in Aftaab Yusuf's name for 300,000 rupees in (Deh Somaroo). The four cars confiscated by the police were purchased in the names of Abdul Rasheed, Saleem Yusuf and two others. A fishing trawler was bought in Hafiz' name for 200,000 rupees. The money was supplied by Bruce. When arrangements were completed, Bruce signalled his connection with the country to send drugs to Thath. The drugs, including the three truck-loads received from connections, were stocked in the ice factory.

Bruce (Foye) had fixed 16 June as the completion day of the operation. Raymond Foye and Gentleman Hemi were waiting to unload Hashish from trucks in (Deh Somaroo) for loading onto the fishing trawler. Unluckily for them, one of the trucks carrying a heavy load of hashish got stuck in the sand in (Deh Somaroo). One of the criminals, Abdul Rasheed contacted a local farmer for a tractor to pull the truck out. The tax collector of (Ghora Bari), who was in town for tax assessment, became suspicious at the new faces in his area, and informed the police who arrested the criminals and confiscated the truck. On instructions of Iqbal Hussein Rizvi, the police has confiscated the ice factory, the fishing trawler and the plot of land. Efforts on the international level are being made to arrest the escaped Canadian smugglers. Interpol has been contacted in this connection.

7997  
CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SMUGGLERS FINED--Hyderabad, July 28--The Summary Military Court, Thatta, today convicted 11 persons involved in a big haul of smuggling of contraband charas, worth millions of rupees. The accused were arrested on June 16 last near Ghorabori and 125 maunds of charas was recovered from their possession. According to the decision of the Summary Military Court, the convicts were awarded punishments as under:- Abdul Rahman, one-year rigorous imprisonment, 15 lashes, Rs. 50 lakh fine; Aftab Yusif one-year R.I., 10 lashes, Rs. 30 lakh fine; Abdul Rahim 6-month R.I., Rs. 25,000 fine; Ghulam Hussain, one-year R.I., five lashes, Rs. 25,000 fine; Shaukat Ali one year R.I., five lashes, Rs. 25,000 fine; Zahid Sajid Zahoor one year R.I., 15 lashes, Rs. 15 lakh fine; Hami Gulterman one-year R.I., 50 lakh fine; Salim one year R.I., 15 lashes, Rs. 50 lakh fine; Abdul Hafiz one-year R.O., 15 lashes, Rs. 50 lakh fine; and Hamayoon one-year R.I., 15 lashes, Rs. 50 lakh fine.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 29 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 5300



SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

DRUG USE BY YOUTH--The government yesterday started a program to prevent the use of drugs by high-school students, with cooperation from teachers. Officials at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said one physician and one ministry official went on a tour to meet high school teachers in Seoul, Pusan and nine provinces and to familiarize them with the need for controlling the use of drugs by students. The meeting in Seoul was held at Taeshin High School. Kim Im from the Chonju Presbyterian Hospital and Koh Wang-jin, the ministry's narcotics section chief, spoke before a group of teachers from the city's high schools. They said a guidance program aimed at preventing students from using marijuana, sedatives, stimulants and glue is necessary. The speakers said there is a possibility that students may use such drugs and stimulants during the coming vacation period. Glue, now sold at stationery stores, has become a subject of social controversy because sniffing it has resulted in deaths. The glue is sold for use in assembling toys. Some concerned individuals and groups have suggested that using an ingredient with an offending smell may discourage glue sniffing. The tour program will take the two drugs experts to Kyonggi-do today, Kangwondo tomorrow, Chungchong Pukto Thursday, Chungchong Namdo Friday, Cholla Pukto 28 July, Cholla Namdo, 29 July, Kyongsang Pukto 21 July, Pusan 1 August, Kyongsang Namdo 2 August and to the island of Cheju 5 August. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

LSD TRAFFICKER FINED, SENTENCED TO 27-MONTH TERM

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

A Windsor man was sentenced to 27 months in prison and an Ecorse, Mich., couple were each fined \$5,000 for their roles in a drug-trafficking ring uncovered by RCMP last fall.

The RCMP operation netted some \$70,000 worth of LSD.

Charles Daviau, 31, was sentenced to 18 months for selling 10,000 capsules to two Montreal men July 11, six months consecutive for conspiring to traffic 10,000 hits Sept. 8 and three months consecutive for having nearly 1,000 capsules in his possession Sept. 11.

Harry Tsermangas, 29, and his sister Fay, 22, both of Ecorse, were fined \$5,000 each and placed on three months probation for conspiring to traffic 10,000 capsules of LSD, Sept. 8.

The sentences were handed down by Provincial Court Judge Saul Nosanchuk.

The three had earlier pleaded guilty to the charges.

#### **Last summer**

When they pleaded guilty, court was told RCMP drug

officers began last summer to watch traffic in and around Daviau's business, World of Tattoos, at 448 Tecumseh Rd. E.

Officers watched two men arrive July 1, spend about half an hour in the tattoo parlor and leave.

They were followed and, when stopped near Chatham, were found in possession of 10,100 capsules of LSD and about \$6,000 in cash.

In August, RCMP officers had wiretaps installed on the telephones at Daviau's home and business.

On Sept. 5 there were calls from Fay Tsermengas making arrangements for delivery of 10,000 capsules of LSD.

Sept. 8 police followed Daviau to Central Mall where he parked his car and got into a car with Fay Tsermengas and another man. The three drove around for a while, then stopped to allow Daviau to make a telephone call.

At that time the three were arrested and a search of Miss Tsermengas revealed two packages containing about 10,000 LSD capsules in her brassiere.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

DRUG, WEAPONS CHARGES--Pembroke--Police have laid more than 50 drug and weapons charges against an unknown number of people following a series of raids Friday morning. City and Ontario Provincial Police carried out thirty searches in homes here, and in Renfrew, Cobden, Eganville, Killaloe and other Renfrew county locations. An OPP spokesman said the charges include offenses for drug trafficking, possession of unregistered, prohibited and restricted weapons and of stolen goods. Additional charges are pending. Police have not released the names of those charged or other details about the cleanup operation. The arrests follow a three-month investigation by both police forces. [Text] [Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 80 p 5]

CSO: 5320

HUNGARY

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS PUBLISHED

Budapest MAGYAR KOZLONY in Hungarian No 43, 24 Jun 80 pp 611-617

[Joint Decree No 4/1980 (VI. 24.) of the Minister of Health Affairs and the Minister of Internal Affairs Concerning the Manufacture, Processing, Trading In, Import, Export, Storage and Use of Psychotropic Substances]

[Text] On the basis of the authorization contained in paragraph 2, Section 5 of Law Decree No 25, 1979, providing for promulgation of the agreement signed in Vienna on 21 February 1971 concerning psychotropic substances--in agreement with the interested ministers--we decree the following:

Section 1

By psychotropic substances we will mean those substances registered internationally as psychotropic substances on the basis of the "1971 Agreement on Psychotropic Substances" (hereinafter: Agreement) promulgated by Law Decree No 25, 1979, and those substances so registered in the Hungarian People's Republic as well as solid preparations or liquid dilutions of whatever concentration thereof. Schedules of psychotropic substances appear as an annex to this decree.

Section 2

The manufacturing or processing (hereinafter: production) of psychotropic substances, the trading in, import or export (hereinafter: trading in) of them and the storage and use of them can serve only the satisfaction of medical and scientific needs--with the exception of industrial use of these substances and their use on animals (points b and c of Article 4 of the Agreement).

Section 3

1. Supervision and control in regard to psychotropic substances is exercised jointly by the minister of health affairs and the minister of internal affairs --in accordance with what is contained in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. Professional supervision is in the sphere of authority of the Ministry of Health Affairs, namely:

--modifying or supplementing the schedules of psychotropic substances appearing as an annex to this decree;

--regulating the ordering (use) as medicines of psychotropic substances and pharmacy trading in and record keeping thereof;

--regulating the use and record keeping of and authorizing the acquisition of certain defined psychotropic substances for scientific purposes;

--authorizing the application (use) of psychotropic substances for other than medical and scientific purposes;

--regulating and controlling the pertinent record keeping and data providing obligations of organs dealing with the production of or trading in psychotropic substances;

--exempting preparations containing psychotropic substances from certain provisions of the Agreement--on the basis of Article 3 of the Agreement;

--carrying out the reporting and statistical data services prescribed by the Agreement; and

--regulating procedures to be followed in the export and import of psychotropic substances.

3. The authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs covers police supervision and control and the regulation or authorization of transit traffic of certain defined psychotropic substances.

4. The Ministry of Health Affairs will issue, with the agreement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, permits pertaining to the production, trading in or storage of psychotropic substances.

#### Section 4

1. The psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No 1 of the Annex cannot be traded in for medical purposes; their use can be authorized only for scientific purposes. The production, trading in, acquisition, distribution, storage or scrapping and destruction of these substances can be only with a special permit of the Ministry of Health Affairs which will also regulate the method of record keeping and providing data.

2. With the exception of the materials defined in paragraph 1, a permit of the Ministry of Health Affairs is needed to produce, trade in, acquire, distribute or store psychotropic substances for industrial use or use on animals (points b and c of Article 4 of the Agreement).

Section 5

1. Pharmaceutical factories, pharmaceutical wholesalers and pharmaceutical foreign trade enterprises (hereinafter: enterprises) can deal with the production, trading in and storage of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedules No II, III, IV and V of the Annex.

2. The storage, possible processing and distribution (trading in) for medical and scientific purposes of the substances (preparations) defined in paragraph 1 constitute the task of health affairs institutions and organs called on to supply pharmaceuticals--which includes pharmacy centers--and of the health affairs material warehouses of the armed forces and armed bodies.

Section 6

1. The leader of the enterprise is obliged to designate a person and his deputy (hereinafter: responsible person) to carry out supervision of psychotropic substances within the enterprise. Only a person with a degree in medicine, pharmacology, chemical engineering, chemistry or biology can be designated as a responsible person.

2. The enterprise is obliged to obtain the prior approval of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to designate a responsible person. The degree of the proposed person or a certified copy thereof must be attached to the proposal of the enterprise.

3. If a narcotics official and his deputy have been designated for the enterprise already then it is not necessary to designate separately a responsible person as defined in paragraph 1 because the tasks connected with psychotropic substances belong in the sphere of tasks of the narcotics official.

Section 7

1. The enterprise is obliged to keep the records prescribed by the Ministry of Health Affairs.

2. On the basis of the records defined in paragraph 1 the enterprise is obliged to carry out the data service prescribed by the Ministry of Health Affairs via its supervisory organ.

Section 8

1. The provisions pertaining to narcotics must be applied in regard to storage, scrapping and destruction by the enterprise of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No II of the Annex.

2. The provisions pertaining to medicines are the guide for storage, scrapping and destruction by the enterprise of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedules No III, IV and V of the Annex.

Section 9

1. Psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No II of the Annex can be ordered or dispensed between enterprises only in the manner described in paragraph 1, Section 6 of Joint Decree No 1/1968 (V. 12.) of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Health Affairs.

2. The provisions contained in Section 17 must be applied in regard to the ordering or dispensing of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No II of the Annex by those institutions and organs defined in paragraph 2, Section 5.

3. The provisions pertaining to medicines must be applied in regard to the ordering or shipping of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedules No III, IV and V of the Annex.

Section 10

1. The Ministry of Health Affairs can authorize case by case on the basis of a unique request the acquisition of psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No II of the Annex for scientific research (experiments) by organs not falling under the effect of Section 5.

2. The records prescribed in the permit must be kept concerning the use of psychotropic substances acquire' on the basis of paragraph 1.

Section 11

1. The psychotropic substances included in Schedules No I and II of the Annex can be imported into or exported from the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic only on the basis of a valid import or export permit issued by the Ministry of Health Affairs.

2. The request for a permit must contain the name and quantity of the psychotropic substance intended for import or export, the country from which it is to be imported or to which it is to be exported and the name and address of the importing or exporting enterprise.

3. An export permit can be issued only if the requestor shows a valid import permit from the foreign state.

4. Permits issued but not used must be returned to the Ministry of Health Affairs within 30 days of the expiration of the permit.

Section 12

1. Shipments containing psychotropic substances appearing in Schedules No I and II of the Annex intended for domestic trade can pass through customs registered as imports or can be treated as exports under export controls only on the basis of a valid import or export permit.
2. The customs authorities are obliged to notify the Ministry of Health Affairs concerning the passing through customs of psychotropic substances contained in Schedules No I and II of the Annex.

Section 13

1. In the event of the export of psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No III of the Annex a statement by the exporting enterprise must be attached to the shipment. The statement must show:
  - a. The names and addresses of the foreign importing and the Hungarian exporting enterprises;
  - b. The name and quantity of the psychotropic substance (preparation) and in the case of a preparation the full amount of the psychotropic substance or substances contained in it;
  - c. the international generic name of the psychotropic substance or substances or in the absence thereof the name used in the Schedule, and
  - d. the time of shipment.
2. The statement described in paragraph 1 must be submitted by the exporting enterprise in three copies simultaneously to the Ministry of Health Affairs.

Section 14

Medical preparations containing psychotropic substances--with the exception of psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No I of the Annex--intended for personal use may be shipped without a permit in quantities not exceeding the medical need.

Section 15

The transit traffic through the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic of psychotropic substances contained in Schedules No I and II of the Annex is authorized by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Section 16

All documents (copies of documents) pertaining to the production, wholesale and foreign trade, scrapping and destruction of all psychotropic substances



must be retained for 5 years following the year of issue (arrival) of the document.

Section 17

Paragraphs 1-8 of Section 1, Sections 2, 4, 5 and 8, paragraph 3 of Section 9, paragraph 1 of Section 10, sections 11-13, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section 14, and Sections 15-27 and 29-31 of Minister of Health Affairs Directive No 8/1977 (Eu. K. 7.) concerning the regulation of the ordering of and dispensing by pharmacies of narcotics for medical purposes and the acquisition, management, record keeping, scrapping and destruction of narcotics in pharmacies and medical institutions are the guide for the acquisition, ordering, dispensing, storage, record keeping and scrapping and destruction of psychotropic substances contained in Schedule No II of the Annex.

Section 18

The general provisions pertaining to medicines must be applied to the acquisition, ordering, dispensing, storage, record keeping and scrapping and destruction of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedules No III, IV and V of the Annex.

Section 19

1. This decree goes into effect on the day of its promulgation but its provisions must be applied beginning 17 October 1979.
2. Simultaneously the following substances or preparations are to be removed: amphetamine and lysergide from Annex No 2 and amphetamine and Akterdron injectable and tablets from Annex No 3 of Joint Decree No/1968 (V. 12.) of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Minister of Health Affairs concerning regulation of the production, manufacture, processing, trading in, storage and use of narcotics; and Centedrin and Gracidin tablets from the annex to Ministry of Health Affairs Directive No 30/1978 (Eu. K. 25.) concerning regulation of record keeping in pharmacies and the ordering and dispensing of certain pharmaceutical preparations for medical purposes.

signed, Dr Emil Schultheisz, Minister of Health Affairs  
signed, Andras Benkei, Minister of Internal Affairs

Annex to Joint Decree No 4/1980 (VI. 24.) of the Minister of Health Affairs and the Minister of Internal Affairs

List of Psychotropic Substances Contained in Schedule I.

International name:	Other well known or vulgar name:	Chemical name:
	DET	N,N-diethyl-tryptamine

	DMHP	3-(1,2-dimethyl-heptyl)-1-hydroxy- -7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl -6H-dibenzo(b,d) pyran
	DMT	N,N-dimethyl-tryptamine
LYSERGIDUM	LSD	(+)-N,N-diethyl-lysergic amide
(+)- lysergide	LSD-25	(d-lysergicacid-diethylamide)
	mescaline	3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenethyl-amine
	parahexyl	3-hexyl-1-hydroxi-7,8,9.10- -tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H- -dibenzo (b,d) pryan
	PCE	N-ethyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexylamine
	PHP, PCPY	1-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl)- -pyrrolidine
	psilocyn	3-(1-dimethyl-amino-ethyl)-4- -hydroxi-indole
PSILOCYBINIUM psilocybin		3-(2-dimethyl-amino-ethyl)-indole- -4-ol-dihydrogen-phosphate
	STP, DOM	2-amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl- -phenyl-propane
	TCP	1-[1-(2-tyenil)cyclohexyl]- -piperidine
	tetrahydrocannabinol and its following stereo-isomeres: Δ 6a (10a) Δ 6a(-7) Δ 7 Δ 8 Δ 9 Δ 10 Δ 9(11) and variants thereof	

The salts of the substances listed in this schedule, if such salts exist.

List of Psychotropic Substances Contained in Schedule II.

International name:	Other well known or vulgar name:	Chemical name:
1. AMPHETHAMINUM amphetamine		(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane

DEXAMPHETHAMINUM dexamphetamine	(+)-2-amino-phenyl-propane
MECLOQUALONUM mecloqualone	3-(o-chlor-phenyl)-2-methyl-4- -(3H)-quanazoline
METHAQUALONUM methaqualone	2-methyl-3-O-tolyl-4(3H)- -quanazolinone
METHAMPHETHAMINUM methamphetamine	(+)-2-methyl-amino-1-phenyl- -propane
METHYLPHENIDATUM methylphenidate	2-phenyl-2-(2-piperidyl-acetic- -acid-methyl ester
PHENCYCLIDINUM phencyclidine	1-(1-phenyl-cyclohexyl)- -piperidine
PHENMETRASINUM phenmetrazine	3-methyl-2-phenyl-morpholine

The salts of the substances listed in this schedule, if such salts exist.

2. Registered medical preparations
  - Aktedron injectable
  - Aktedron tablets
  - Centedin tablets
  - Gracidin tablets

List of Psychotropic Substances Contained in Schedule III.

International name:	Other well known or vulgar name:	Chemical name:
1. AMOBARBITALUM amobarbital		5-ethyl-5-(3-methyl-butyl)- -barbituric acid
CYCLOBARBITALUM cyclobarbital		5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5- -ethyl-barbituric acid
GLUTETHIMIDUM glutethimide		2-ethyl-phenyl-glutarimide
PENTOBARBITALUM pentobarbital		5-ethyl-5-(1-methyl-butyl)- -barbituric acid
SECOBARBITALUM secobarbital		5-allyl-5-(1-methyl-butyl)- -barbituric acid

The salts of the substances listed in this schedule, if such salts exist.

2. Registered medical preparations  
 Dorlotyn tablets  
 Hypnoval-calcium tablets  
 Noxyron tablets  
 (in some countries, Rigenox tablets)  
 Tardyl tablets

List of Psychotropic Substances Contained in Schedule IV.

International name:	Other well known or vulgar name:	Chemical name:
1. AMPHEPRAMONUM amphepamone		2-(diethyl-amino)-propiofenone
BARBITALUM barbital		5,5-diethyl-barbituric acid
ETHINAMATUM ethinamate		1-ethynyl-cyclohexanol- -carbamate
	ethchlorvynol	ethyl-2-chloro-vinyl-ethynyl- -carbinol
MEPROBAMATUM meprobamate		2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3- -propanediol-dicarbamate
METHYLPHENOBARBITALUM methyl phenobarbital		5-ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenyl- -barbituric acid
METHYPRYLONUM methyprylon		3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4- -piperidinedione
PHENOBARBITALUM phenobarbital		5-ethyl-5-phenyl barbituric acid
PIPRADROLUM pipradrol		1,1-diphenyl-1-(2-piperidyl)- -methanol
	SPA	(-)-1-dimethyl-amino-1,2- -diphenyl-ethane

The salts of the substances listed in this schedule, if such salts exist.

2. Registered medical preparations  
 Andaxin tablets  
 Sevenal injectable  
 Sevenal tablets

List of Psychotropic Substances Contained in Schedule V.

The Agreement has four schedules. This schedule contains domestic medical preparations exempted from certain provisions of the Agreement on the basis of Article 3 of the Agreement.

1. Registered medical preparations

Asthmamid tablets  
Barbamid tablets  
Legatin dragee  
Meristin cones  
Meristin tablets  
Radipon tablets  
Salvador tablets  
Sevenaletta tablets  
Triospan tablets  
Troparin comb. tablets  
Valeriana comp. dragee

2. Medical preparations recorded as Standard Prescription Samples

Pilula coffobarbitali  
Pilula valerosedativa  
Pulvis analgeticus  
Pulvis antispasmodoloricus  
Pulvis antispasticus  
Pulvis asthmalyticus  
Pulvis asthmalyticus fortis  
Pulvis sedans  
Solutio kalii jodati comp.  
Suppositorium analgeticum

3. Point H of Group I of Annex 3 of Minister of Health Affairs Directive No 32/1976 (Eu. K. 23.) concerning the ordering and dispensing of medicines, as supplemented by Minister of Health Affairs Official Communiqué No 86.035/1977 (Eu. K. 1/1978), covers those combined powders which contain at least one of the psychotropic substances contained in Schedule IV of the Annex in one dose of which the quantity of the above psychotropic substances does not exceed one tenth part of the largest one-time dose. Such combined powders can be dispensed on a single occasion in quantities which do not exceed the maximum daily dose of the full quantity of the psychotropic substance figuring in Schedule IV of the Annex.

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BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COUP LEADERS CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING--In an article by Horst Bieber in the FRG Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT of 1 August 1980, page 5, entitled "Who Is Behind the New Strong Man General Garcia Meza?" the author included the following observation: "...Having a coup is always remunerative for its leaders--even if they only stay in power for 3 weeks--it is a source they don't like to do without. Moreover, it had become an established way of providing officers with land and benefits; those in uniform made money and continue to make money smuggling cocaine, in the illicit sale of oil and gasoline, in indescribable corruption. Politicians had announced that all of this was to be critically investigated by parliament."  
[Editorial Report]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED IN MANAUS--Manaus--The federal police this past weekend reported the seizure of the largest amount of cocaine in the country in an operation involving more than 1 billion cruzeiros. So far, 30 foreigners have been detained, most of them Colombians, who had comprised a large ring of drug traffickers with connections in Brazil, several European countries and the United States. In addition to the 20 kg of cocaine, the police also seized 23 barrels of ether and acetone, which were used in the preparation of the drug in clandestine laboratories in Manaus. [PY120143 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Aug 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ANIF CALLS GOVERNMENT'S ANTIDRUG ACTIONS 'USELESS'

PA121703 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The National Association of Financial Institutions [ANIF] warned the government today that its actions to combat the production of and traffic in marijuana in the country are useless. ANIF President Ernesto Samper Pizano said that it will be impossible to eliminate this socioeconomic problem as long as no one is concerned about the use of marijuana in the United States.

We must not continue to bear the burden of a problem that is not ours, the ANIF president said, adding that the legalization of marijuana in Colombia is not too far away. Samper Pizano added that to mine the marijuana fields on the coast as the commander of the 2d Brigade suggested is a ridiculous idea that in practice would irreparably damage the ecology of the Sierra Nevada.

Samper Pizano said that ANIF has been chosen as the Latin American coordinator of the international alliance to amend marijuana laws. He also said that ANIF will open a library in Bogota with books exclusively related to the topic of marijuana.

CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

SCOPE OF NATIONAL DRUG PROBLEM DESCRIBED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Jul 80 Sec A pp 1, 15

[Text] The head of one of the state agencies battling against the drug traffic made dramatic and distressing disclosures to this newspaper regarding the way in which the growing of coca and marihuana is continuing to spread in Colombia.

The official said that, despite the hard work being done by the armed forces and the security corps in an effort to check the drug traffickers, their activity is still devastating.

He pointed out that the authorities are not unaware of the routes used by these criminals nor of the tricks that they employ, but that it is in any event wellnigh impossible to prevent the sinister shipments from reaching their destination.

At the request of the reporter, the government official instructed his subordinates to prepare the map which we are publishing today, indicating the areas in which there are coca and marihuana crops, as well as the routes being used by the drug traffickers to supply the country with "raw material," so as later to take it to the "black market" in the United States and Europe.

By Land, Sea and Air

The individual in question said that it had been completely established that "cocaine, in its paste form, enters the country from Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. From the first-named country, it is shipped along narrow trails, by river or by airplane. They generally deliver it in Amazonas, Vaupes or Vichada. From Ecuador, it is brought by air or land to Narino or Putumayo. From Bolivia, they send it by air to Bogota and Cali."

When the coca paste is received, it is taken by land and air to the largest cities closest to the area where the criminals have their connections.

He made the following statements concerning drug exports: "From Meta, it is taken by air to the Caribbean islands and the United States. From Tumaco

and Buenaventura, it is taken by sea to Central and North America. From Turbo and Cartagena, it is shipped to the aforementioned locations. From Cali, it is transported to Canada, the United States and Europe."

#### The Marihuana Trade

He said that it was discovered that the largest operations related to the marihuana traffic are taking place in the eastern plains, on the Atlantic Coast in the north and in Valle in the west.

He remarked that the growers, or "cannabis growers," as they are now called, sell their crops to the "capos" of the underworld established in the capital cities. For example, those in the eastern plains carry out their illegal transactions with individuals established in Bogota and Villavicencio; those in the western region, with traffickers in Cali, Tumaco, Buenaventura and Turbo; and those in the northern zone, with individuals settled in Cartagena, Barranquilla and Santa Marta.

The best known marihuana export routes are those crossing the Pacific Ocean to Central and North America; those in the eastern plains on flights with sufficient cruising range, to various Caribbean islands and coasts close to the United States; and those from different cities on the Atlantic coast to Central and North America, the Caribbean islands and the west coast of the United States. The latter country is ranked as the main consumer, and its government has been cooperating closely with the Colombian authorities to curb the activity of the drug traffickers. This cooperation is taking place by means of economic assistance and technical advice.

The official source who conversed with EL ESPECTADOR noted that operations of this kind on a smaller scale have been detected on commercial flights between Bogota, Madrid, Lisbon and Paris. Business of this type has been conducted between Bucaramanga and Cucuta, but over a land route.

#### 'Colombia Is a Springboard'

The official added that Colombia is being used as a springboard by the international drug traffickers, owing to its enviable geographical location. He said that this was why one could not talk about a national cocaine traffic, strictly speaking, because the coca paste is brought in from neighboring countries to be processed here.

He commented: "It has been proven that the domestic traffic is only carried out on land routes, in cases of extreme necessity, and over very short distances. It has also been found that most of the laboratories for drug processing are located in the rural areas, but on sites very close to urban areas, particularly departmental capitals, so as to be able to use the airports conveniently. The eastern plains are an exception, because of the conformation of their terrain and its size and uninhabited state. In that part of the country, where the activity of the drug traffickers has become

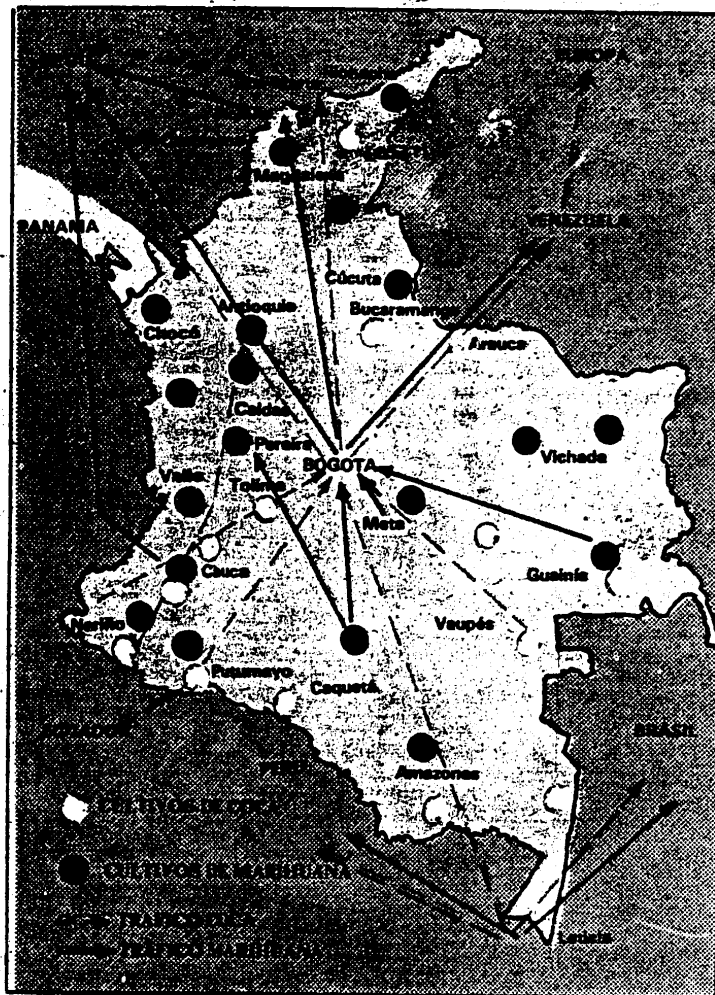
very evident, there are available the essential facilities for moving the drugs and for evading the action of the authorities. The cocaine is processed there and transported directly to the international consumption centers."

The statements made by this official confirm the claims made recently by the bishop of Barrancabermeja, to the effect that the drug trafficking underworld is taking possession of the eastern plains, and thereby causing an excessively high cost of land.

#### Multimillion Seizures

In addition to the considerable seizures made by the armed forces, which we have reported recently, there have been other extremely important confiscations on the part of personnel attached to the office of the assistant prosecutor for the Judicial Police and by F-2.

The latter agency, one of those which has struck the hardest blows against the drug traffickers, confiscated 4,500 kilograms of cocaine worth a total of 4.050 billion pesos during the past 2 years, as well as 529,892 kilograms of marihuana valued at 787.052 million pesos. Also, 61 laboratories for processing the drugs were dismantled, and 1,037 individuals accused of being associated with elements engaged in that illegal business were arrested.



This map, with its markings, shows the parts of the country in which there are coca and marihuana plantations, as well as the routes used by the drug traffickers to ship the drugs to international markets.

White dot: coca plantations  
Black dot: marihuana plantations  
Broken arrow: coca traffic  
Straight arrow: marihuana traffic

2909

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COLOMBIA

SUPREME COURT: NO 'LEGAL' DOSE FOR ANY DRUG

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jun 80 Sec A p 9

[Text] According to a statement from the Bogota Superior Court, the "legal dose" of drugs for human consumption is nonexistent, and is merely a falsehood stemming from the misinterpretation of a decision of the Supreme Court of Justice which was improperly publicized by certain news media.

This body has just pronounced judgment on the subject based on a thorough study by Magistrate Marino Alberto Rodriguez Munoz, made for the purpose of announcing in detail the Court's doctrinal opinion and indicating to judges the legal course of action that must be pursued in instances of individuals caught with small doses of drugs.

The Superior Court is taking under advisement one of the many cases brought by attorneys in the defense of their clients.

The consumption of minimal doses of narcotics is not an act beyond the bounds of penal law; the action is punishable by law with the clearcut distinction that, if that "personal dose" is consumed by a drug addict, he is penalized only by benign arrest, whereas, if he is not an addict so recognized by forensic medical authorities, he is considered a common criminal and is punished with a prison sentence in accordance with the procedural law on jurisdiction and authority.

The foregoing is a summary of the statement made by the Superior Court in the findings to instruct the sentencing judges, and it stresses the fact that there is not, nor has there ever been a "legal dose" in the country, allowing any citizen to consume small amounts of narcotic drugs which cause addiction and to go unpunished.

In the decision, substantiated by Magistrate Rodriguez Munoz, there is a transcription of the main sections of the verdict whereby the Supreme Court instructed the country's justice system regarding the implementation of the penal statute on narcotics, asserting that, even though the establishment of personal doses was declared invalid by the State Council, that evaluation could still be an indicator to the judge in assessing each individual case.

The confusion on the national level arose when several news media, with the exception of EL TIEMPO which was very explicit and clearcut on the subject, mentioned that the court had established a "legal dose" for drug consumption.

This is actually the so-called "personal dose" found in the possession of any citizen. According to law, in such instances, if it is established that a drug addict is carrying that minimal amount, the respective penalty is light, whereas, if he is not an addict, he is treated and judged as a common criminal and is jailed.

Since this is a matter of great national importance, which should be made public, we are reprinting some of the statements made in Magistrate Marino Alberto Rodriguez Munoz' decision, which reads as follows:

"There have been many misrepresentations in the reports on the presentation and conclusions of the decision in question, apparently without having had an opportunity to read or understand it. For example, it has even been said that the consumption of drugs in certain amounts has ceased to be a crime, because the executive branch or Congress has so ordered. On the one hand, it is a well-known fact that both of those branches of government are devoting their attention to other major problems of international significance, and hence there is no opportunity for making a scientific study of certain problems of the courts; and, after all, what is truly important and most to be desired is that at least those responsible for administering justice are able to interpret with the proper rationality the decision of our Supreme Court, without deviating their projections in the exclusively juridical area.

"For the purposes involved in the case being subjected to study, it has been duly explained that it is impossible to dissociate the notion of a 'personal dose' from that of a consumer or drug addict. Hence, it has been concluded that anyone who wants his behavior to be related to that action provided for by law (not as an irrelevant fact, but rather one meriting kind treatment, as has been explained) should first of all demonstrate, or petition the courts to prove, his dependent status. Only in this way will it be possible for the judge to consider and determine the possibility of dealing with a case involving a personal dose, despite the lack of a finding from the forensic medical authorities in the case. This has been made clear by the Supreme Court of Justice, in an interpretation whereby it has opposed the constant 'conflict of the facts with the codes,' as Gaston Morin has so aptly put it, in commenting on the constant, progressive dissociation of the changing reality from the preexisting regulations."

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IS RIFE IN SOUTHERN CAUCA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 Sec A p 1, Sec C p 10

[Text] In the towns of southern Cauca, no one stoops down to pick up a 100-peso note.

The coca traffickers do not "lower themselves." And the majority of people in that area are engaged in that business, even the mayors and councilmen, as a report from the office of the Attorney General of the Nation claims.

A report, requested by the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation from the committee composed of representatives from the Ministries of Health and Justice and the Judicial Police which visited the municipalities of Almaguer, La Vega, El Bordo, La Sierra, Bolivar, Mercaderes, Rosas and Balboa, discloses that the politicians exchanged votes for a countermand stopping the destruction of the million coca plants in that region, where the alkaloid, in leaf or processed form, is circulating as peanuts, corn or bananas did formerly.

The serious charges involving Jeremias Molano, the current secretary of the departmental government, read as follows, verbatim: "The National Police and the Attorney General's Office Regional Unit have conducted campaigns aimed at destroying plantations which generally contain over 10,000 shrubs per property and, in some instances, 50,000, as well as at curbing the drug traffic, with positive results for the authorities. This action has, understandably, created dissatisfaction among the residents of the region, who have been backed by the department's politicians, and more specifically its present secretary of government, Jeremias Molano, who, when there was an operation to destroy coca plantations being carried out by the Attorney General's Office, by means of spurious reports to the central government in Bogota, obtained in order to halt the destruction of the coca plantations, a fact which was publicly stated at the inauguration of works projects, on which occasion he stated that he had obtained an order from the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation not to continue destroying these crops, adding that they were not doing anyone any harm. In addition to the fact that he was treated as a hero, this attitude of his encouraged the coca growers."

#### The Mayors and Councilmen

The same report, which was signed by the head of the committee, attorney Anibal Arbelaez, director of the Eldorado Airport Judicial Police Unit, states that the department's governor, Gilberto Cruz, agrees that "there are large crops which are impossible to destroy because of their size. From an economic standpoint, the people engaged in this activity have made great progress, and it will be very difficult to abandon or replace the crops, because other crops would not be equally profitable for them."

In short, it considers the problem one of immense magnitude from a socio-economic standpoint, but it does not mention the political aspect, which is perhaps the most serious, because the mayors and councilmen of the municipalities, who are their born leaders, are the leading drug traffickers, and threaten to withdraw electoral support from their political leaders if they do not receive from them assistance in preventing the destruction of the coca plantations which have been their salvation recently. In order to resolve the situation, the governor proposes a major educational campaign and aid from the central government, so as subsequently to replace the coca crops with others of similar profitability.

The charges made in this report, submitted by Arbelaez and his colleagues on the committee to Mario Augusto Restrepo Tafur, assistant prosecutor for the Judicial Police, assume unique features, which are present only in the department of Cauca.

Bolivar, the main headquarters of the drug trafficking farmers, is a 2-hour trip from El Bordo, located on the edge of the Pan-American Highway. From the settlement of Guachicono, a few kilometers from El Bordo, one observes plantings of that brightgreen shrub, planted at all the dwellings.

Planting coca is a task performed by all the farmers of the region, who are earning in a year sums that they have not obtained in their entire lives. Women and children help in that cultivation, and go down to the town with pockets filled with money, to purchase what they have always wanted.

#### 300 Cocaine Traffickers Versus Four Policemen

In the town of Bolivar there are only seven policemen to control at least 30,000 cocaine traffickers who have intimidated the authorities. On 16 June of this year, four policemen who were enroute to Charcauyaco to perform a police mission were ambushed by 300 coca growing farmers carrying arms and, with their wives and children, insulting the men in uniform, threatening them with machetes and running after them shouting: "Scoundrels, let us work."

Corporal Lady Alberto Borja, a black of well-known intelligence, never goes out on the high streets of the town where, many years ago, the liberator set up his general headquarters, which is now the location of the cocaine traffickers' main headquarters.



Borja is the station commander, and has not brought his family with him for fear of reprisals. The coca growing farmers go to the police on market days, when they are swindled by scores of individuals who know about the hundreds of thousands of pesos that the mountaineers carry with them to town.

On the eve of elections, the conservative leader of the municipality, representative Jesus Carvajal, interceded with the magistrates in Bolivar to release the political leaders from the neighboring rural sections who had been arrested for drug trafficking. The cocaine trafficking politicians were released on bail. They were later freed for lack of evidence, because no one there would make a statement against anyone, and the coca apparently never had an owner.

The defense attorneys always argue that the coca planted in the mountains is for the use of the laborers, who "become dizzy" on it in order to work. The strange thing is that there are farms with 50,000 shrubs, which provide daily rations for the consumption of 20,000 Indians over a period of 2 years.

#### The Coca Is an Illusion of the Devil

When the Spaniards arrived, they had problems with coca too. It was an era when cocaine was not known, and in the United States there was scarcely any mention of tobacco. The Indian laws stipulated that the Indians working on coca were to be well treated, and were not to use it for superstitious purposes or for witchcraft.

"The Indians (so the Indian laws state) pretend that the coca in their mouths gives them more strength and endurance for work, something which, the experts claim, is an illusion of the devil himself. In Title 14 of the laws governing the territory conquered by the Spaniards, they are proven powerless to combat the use thereof, and the viceroys are ordered to protect the coca producers."

They also state that no one may have crops of over 500 coca shrubs, nor engage in selling coca, but that it must be for the exclusive use of the Indians who are working on their properties. These were the first laws against coca trafficking.

The Spaniards never used it, because it sickened them to see the Indians with black teeth, like cigarette butts, from so much chewing of coca leaves with a piece of lime which caused the precipitation of the alkaloid and eased their hunger and fatigue.

Today, the situation is quite different. There are very few Indians remaining in the region. The halfbreeds bought their land from them, while they were becoming exterminated. They are people who can hardly read, and who never imagined that they would earn 300,000 pesos per month growing a plant which is extremely easy to cultivate and which is not affected by either pests or the weather. A coca shrub lasts until it is burned or uprooted. There are shrubs in the area 80 years old, which never tire of producing leaves.

The Divine Origin of Coca

According to an Indian legend, coca has a divine origin. It recounts the following: "A man and a woman had a daughter. She had waist-long hair and, when she shook it, coca leaves fell on the ground. So, the girl's father had coca. At the time there was a mother named Teyuna, who was always thinking: 'What shall I do to obtain more coca?' Teyuna then turned into a female bird, and made her nest on the riverbank. Every day, the girl went to bathe, and saw the pretty white bird there. The bird was very tame, and the girl caught it when she went bathing, and petted it. At home, the girl told about the bird, and said that she liked it very much; but her father said: 'This bird is bad; don't touch it.' But the girl kept going to the river. She caressed the bird and kissed it, liking it so much that her mouth watered. One day, the bird said: 'Do you like me very much?' 'Yes,' replied the girl. Then the bird said: 'Pull the little cord that I have in the middle of my head.' The girl searched its head and found the little cord. She pulled it. then the down became separated from the head and fell backwards, while she was alone on the riverbank. In her house, Teyuna shook her hair, and two coca seeds fell to the ground. Teynuna planted them. Soon they grew, and so Teyuna had coca."

The coca growing farmers are still involved in their business, and are purchasing weapons. They are ready to defend their crops of "divine origin" with bullets.

Meanwhile, the employees and honest people who are still in the town have only two options: to become associated with this business, or to go to another town to live, where brandy is sold and where there are people who stoop to pick up a 100-peso note.

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

DRUG 'CAPO' ESCAPES, IS REARRESTED

Jimenez Panesso Escapes

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jul 80 Sec C p 7

[Text] Bucaramanga, 2 Jul --Last night, one of the most dangerous heads of the drug trafficking underworld, Gonzalo Jimenez Panesso, escaped from the jail in the municipality of Puerto Wilches, apparently with the complicity of the guards.

The escape of the drug trafficker, who had been arrested 15 days ago in Puerto Wilches with six other individuals, was not discovered until this morning by prison officials.

Jimenez Panesso had been arrested on several occasions, and had always been released for lack of evidence.

Four years ago, he was considered the head of the ring from which 118 kilograms of cocaine and a modern laboratory on a farm located on the Ruitoque Mesa were seized.

In an operation conducted by the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation in the municipality of Puerto Wilches he was again taken into custody. At the time of his capture, he was found to have a modern laboratory, 500 million pesos worth of cocaine and a small airplane in which the alkaloid was to be shipped abroad.

The Puerto Wilches authorities stated that four individuals (two policemen and two guards) are being held, under suspicion of having allowed the drug trafficker to escape. It was confirmed in Puerto Wilches that those in custody include Rodrigo Orozco and Eriberto Avila.

Moreover, it was learned in Bogota that a citizen of French nationality and three Colombians were arrested in Neiva by F-2 units, and charged with drug trafficking. Their capture took place after an armed confrontation on a farm located in the municipality of Guadalupe, south of Huila, where, according to the police, Guillermo Diaz was wounded.

Recaptured in Bogota

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jul 80 Sec C p 8

[Text] Yesterday, in an apartment in the Nicolas de Federman district, the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation recaptured the trafficker Gonzalo Jimenez Panesso, who escaped from the municipal jail in Puerto Wilches, Santander, 15 days ago.

Jimenez Panesso is considered one of the most important heads of the drug trafficking underworld, and this is the second time that he has been recaptured by the police antinarcotics group

His connection with the underworld was learned 4 years ago, when agents from the public ministry confiscated a laboratory on a farm owned by him in which 200 kilograms of cocaine were found.

On that occasion, the trafficker escaped from the Turbo jail, to which he had been transferred a week after his capture.

It has been learned that a 3 and 1/2-year sentence has been imposed on Jimenez Panesso, on various charges related to the drug traffic.

In the middle of last month he was captured again in the municipality of Puerto Wilches, but in 15 days he succeeded in evading the security measures, and escaped from the municipal jail.

Jimenez Panesso was found to have in his possession a cocaine shipment worth 500 million pesos.

In order to make his escape, Jimenez crossed the Magdalena river on foot or by swimming.

The escape took place on 2 July, and starting on that date the officials from the Attorney General's Office began the operation which ended successfully yesterday afternoon.

Jimenez Panesso had arrived in the capital 12 days ago, but it was not until yesterday that his whereabouts were detected, on one of his properties.

The arrest took place at 1500 hours, at the corner of 30th Avenue and 58th Street; the trafficker did not put up any resistance. The apartment in which he was found was searched, but no traces of alkaloid were discovered.



Gonzalo Jimenez Panesso escaped.

2909  
CSO: 5330

COLOMBIA

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS FREED IN BUCARAMANGA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Jul 80 Sec A pp 1, 6

[Text] Bucaramanga, 4 Jul --Today, the 13th judge of criminal proceedings, Manuel J. Hernandez, issued a surprise order for the conditional release of the six members of a ring of drug traffickers captured on 16 June in Puerto Wilches, who were found to have 250 million pesos worth of cocaine in their possession.

The court decision, which caused a great impact on various circles in this city, acquitted Elkin Garcia, Jaime Forero, Raul Herrera, Rodrigo Carrillo and Carlos Garcia, inasmuch as the judge accepted the claim of the defense attorneys that there was no evidence against them, and that they were "up-right livestock dealers."

This inopportune measure immediately became the second judicial scandal in the country within less than a month and a half, since the first one took place on 24 May, when the 48th judge of criminal proceedings, Leonor Izquierdo de Pava, in Bogota, released Marlen Orjuela Sanchez, known to the police as "the queen of cocaine" in Colombia.

Orjuela Sanchez was set free "for lack of evidence" 9 days after she had been captured with four other persons who had 200 kilograms of cocaine in their possession.

The decision of Judge Izquierdo de Pava evoked severe criticism from the minister of justice, Felio Andrade Manrique, while the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation opened an administrative investigation of the judge, to which another one ordered by the Superior Court of Bogota was added this week.

Meanwhile, "the queen of cocaine" disappeared from the city mysteriously. Another warrant for her arrest has been issued by the same Judge Izquierdo de Pava.

In the Puerto Wilches case, executed by agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, 10 individuals were originally arrested.

At the same time that he ordered the release of the six aforementioned persons, Judge Hernandez confirmed the warrant for the arrest of Gonzalo Jimenez Panesso, who escaped from the Puerto Wilches jail, an incident which prompted the arrest of two policemen and two guards.

In the Puerto Wilches operation, 250 kilograms of cocaine, a small plane piloted by Elkin Garcia, a former member of the FAC [Colombian Air Force] and a modern communication center were seized.

The investigation was at first conducted by the unreliable Puerto Wilches judge, Jaime Lamus, but Judge Hernandez was later especially assigned.

At the time, the authorities accused Jaime Forero Ospina and Gonzalo Jimenez Panesso of being heads of the disbanded drug trafficking ring.

Moreover, the policemen Rodrigo Orozco and Edilberto Avila were recently transferred to Barrancabermeja, while the guards Angel Miguel Rodriguez and Francisco Giordanelli are remaining in Puerto Wilches.

The latter were accused of having facilitated the escape of the drug trafficker Jimenez Panesso, who had been captured with the rest of the ring of cocaine traffickers on the La Esmeralda ranch in Puerto Wilches.

Jimenez Panesso escaped from the port jail a few hours before Judge Hernandez' decision became known.

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

INDICTMENTS HANDED DOWN ON SIX TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Jul 80 Sec A p 20

[Text] Yesterday, the 52d judge of criminal proceedings, attorney Mariela Hernandez Sarmiento, issued an indictment against six individuals who were recently captured inside a building where a laboratory for processing cocaine was being operated.

The official's decision was announced yesterday afternoon, and involves the subjects Miguel Antonio Vanegas Chaves, Jairo Bermudez Valencia, his brother Armando Bermudez Valencia, Edgar Hilario Rodriguez Diaz, Alejandro Quintana Restrepo and German Bermudez Orozco.

The Capture

The aforementioned individuals were taken into custody when a group of agents from the F-2 staff discovered a laboratory for processing cocaine, confiscating a total of 227 kilograms of the valuable alkaloid inside of it.

The operation mounted by the secret agency was carried out on 21 June at the Fusanga farm, located 12 kilometers from the neighboring municipality of Soacha, southwest of the capital of the republic.

In addition to having confiscated the aforementioned amount of cocaine, the secret agents sized two carts, two shotguns and many implements used in the laboratory.

During the course of the investigation, it was learned that the drug traffickers were associated with international rings, and that the raw material used to produce the valuable toxic substance had been brought in from various South American countries. It was also established that the ring had a clandestine airport located on a site near the aforementioned farm.

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CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

ARMY ARRESTS EIGHT TRAFFICKERS--Eight individuals accused of belonging to rings engaged in drug trafficking and smuggling were taken into custody by Army forces conducting the campaign against drug trafficking which is under way in various departments in the country. The Defense Ministry announced that, in the department of Antioquia, Uriel Restrepo and Manuel Medina Cardona were arrested and a plantation containing 230 marihuana shrubs was seized from them. In Narino, Dina Evelina Rengifo Diaz and Elsa Socorro Esquibal were captured with 270 grams of cocaine. In Magdalena, Ciro Alfonso Meneses Montilla and Juan Francisco Jeronimo Ariza were arrested with several uniforms for the exclusive use of the National Police. Aristides Franco Penaranda and 14 other persons were arrested in Guajira, with weapons of various calibers, and, finally, in Atlantico, individuals of Colombian nationality were apprehended with short-range weapons and ammunition for them. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Jul 80 Sec E p 15] 2909

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN IBAGUE--Ibague, 14 Jul --The police confiscated 7 hectares planted with marihuana and 18 bales of the grass ready for export. The plantation was being grown under corn stalks on the La Seca farm in the rural section of Barbacoa, in the municipality of Rioblanco. The owner, Fidelina Dagua, was arrested, with her son, Jose Miguel Dagua, and Alcides Rivera and Julian Michin. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 Sec D p 15] 2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FOUR DRUG TRAFFICKERS KILLED IN GUN BATTLE

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 19 Jul 80 Sec A p 4

[Text] Chihuahua, Chih., 18 Jul --Alleged disputes over the distribution of money paid for drug shipments was the cause of the gory incident which took place last Thursday in Hidalgo de Parral, where four presumed "narcos" were shot with heavy caliber weapons in the hideout which they had in the Ampliacion Benito Juarez development in that mining settlement.

This was proven by the investigations conducted by personnel from the State Judicial Police detailed at the site, under the orders of Comdr Alfredo Herrera, aided by forces from other entities who, in an effort to prevent the killers from leaving the area, proceeded to set up an encirclement of guards on highways and gaps.

The victims of the gunfire were Jose Olivas Torres, Lorenzo Olivas Flores, Rodolfo Nunez and Trinidad Villanueva Villanueva, whose relatives refused to tell what their activities were. This is another fact indicating that they were not operating within the law, for it was also learned that they had certain friends in Culiacan and Tijuana with whom they were in daily contact by telephone.

Moreover, it was established that the perpetrators of the collective murders drove two late-model pickup trucks, protected with state of Sinaloa license plates. It was also claimed that one of them was wounded, which proves that shots were fired by both sides on the premises located at Guamuchil and Capulin Streets in that district of Parral.

Inside the house, letters which the deceased received from people in Culiacan and Tijuana were found, as were a scale of the kind used by drug traffickers to weigh drugs, and receipts bearing the names of Jesus Carrillo Nunez and Maria de Jesus Mendoza de Nunez, as the individuals who rented that residence. The latter were observed fleeing after hearing the blasts from 9-millimeter and 38 super M-1 guns.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

THREE OPIUM, HEROIN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 19 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Today, three individuals will be remanded to the first district judge by the agent of the Federal Public Ministry for crimes against health, in the degree of purchase, sale and processing of drugs.

They are Antonio Pina Garcia, Roque Hernandez Valenzuela and Mariano Aguirre Pina, who were engaged in commercial dealings involving opium gum and heroin, which they purchased from farmers in the mountains of Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa, according to statements which they made to the social representative.

It was learned from information provided by the Public Ministry agent, Miguel Conde Camacho, that the investigations conducted by the Federal Judicial Police proved that Pina Garcia was engaged in illegal drug dealing, for which reason they hunted for him and managed to apprehend him on Pascual Orozco Street, in the communal farm district, a few days ago.

After he was informed of the reason for stopping him, as he was riding in a blue 1977 Ford F-100 pickup truck, with license plates TV-6279, he was interrogated, and stated that, last week, he had contacted Roque Hernandez Valenzuela, to whom he sold 750 grams of opium gum for the sum of 350,000 pesos.

In his statement, he added that the transaction took place in an unpopulated area in front of the Humaya housing complex, and that he had made a profit of 15,000 pesos for himself.

He also said that, about 40 days ago, he had received 2 kilograms of opium gum, which he also sold to Hernandez Valenzuela for 1 million pesos, making a profit of 20,000 pesos from it. This information was corroborated by the purchaser himself, upon being arrested in a 1975 Chevrolet pickup truck with license plates TY-7353.

Another of those arrested is Mariano Aguirre Pina who received 12,000 and 28,000 pesos for transporting 200 and 300 grams of opium gum, respectively, on two occasions in his 1978 Chevrolet pickup truck with license plates TY-6242.

Having confessed, the three individuals were turned over to the Public Ministry by the Federal Judicial Police, and the former, after completing the preliminary investigation, remanded them to the district judge to be dealt with in accordance with the law. The judge was given, as evidence of the crime, a plastic bag containing two packages of a dark brown granulated substance with a pervasive odor, which was apparently heroin.

Also turned over to him was a receptacle of the type used to package Nido milk, containing a packet of approximately 100 grams of a substance similar to that in the other packages, which weighed about 565 and 295 grams, as well as the three confiscated vehicles, a Sears Roebuck model 10116 22-caliber rifle and 250,000 pesos, a sum turned over by Roque Hernandez as earnings from the sales that had been made.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

CAPTURE OF PETTY TRAFFICKERS LEADS TO RINGLEADERS

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 10 Jul 80 Sec B p 6

[Text] The ring of drug traffickers to which the karate practitioners Francisco Rufino Urbano and Victor Benitez Corrales belonged has been completely disbanded by agents of the Federal Judicial Police. Furthermore, two Laredo residents who intended to purchase the marihuana shipment that the former were transporting, including Alfredo Tamez Guadiana, head of the Charro Association of San Antonio, Texas, were captured.

The federal agents, under orders from group chief Arturo Ramirez Abundiz, captured Alfredo Tamez Guadiana and Samuel Ricardo Mackey Garcia here, as they were about to purchase the 40 kilograms of cannabis indica that were seized from Rufino Urbano and Victor Benitez Corrales.

The coordinator of the agencies of the Federal Public Ministry, Carlos Aguilar Garza, stressed the importance of this achievement, because, although the amount of marihuana seized was small, everyone was captured, from those who planted and harvested it to the shippers and customers.

He explained in detail that Alfredo Tamez Guadiana and Samuel Ricardo Mackey became associated to buy that marihuana, which they purchased in the town of Oxtotitlan, Guerrero, from Emiliano Guido Romero, who had planted, cultivated and harvested it personally.

Guido Romero himself rented a 1979 Chrysler Le Baron car in which he concealed the 27 "bricks" of marihuana.

Tamez Guadiana had previously hired the services of Rufino Urbano and Benitez Corrales to have them carry the drug to this town.

To their misfortune, they were arrested at dawn on 3 July in the settlement of Santa Catarina, Nuevo Leon, as they were enroute to this town.

When they were interrogated, they provided valuable information, stating that, while in this town, Saul Antonio Porras Perez and Alberto Gamez would be responsible for taking the drug in a car owned by the former to Laredo, Texas,

and that, once in that town, they would deliver it to its owners, Samuel Ricardo and Alfredo Tamez Guadiana.

On the basis of the foregoing information, federal agents proceeded to search for and arrest Mackey Garcia and Tamez Guadiana, who were immediately transferred to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, where they will be tried for their presumed guilt of committing a crime against health, as Aguilar Garza stated in conclusion.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--The Federal Judicial Police detailed to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, are conducting an extensive investigation relating to the capture of several persons from whom (in one instance) a "sample" of cocaine was seized, and a suitcase filled with marihuana was confiscated in the case of others. First, it was reported that, in the municipality of Laguna Madre, Tamaulipas, they captured Matias Hernandez Perez and Apolonio Garza Rios, after seizing from them a small amount of a white powder which proved to be cocaine. Both individuals are being carefully questioned, because it is quite possible that third parties may have more of the drugs for which those in custody were seeking a customer in their possession. Moreover, at the Santa Rosa communal farm in the municipality of Soto La Marina, Julio Cesar Lastra del Angel and Armando Perez Rivera were arrested. A denim suitcase containing several packages of marihuana was confiscated from them. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 17 Jul 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

LARGE MARIHUANA SHIPMENT SEIZED--Yesterday, Federal Judicial Police forces under orders from Comdr Manuel Espindola Martinez seized a large shipment of marihuana and, as a result of the investigation, captured the owner of the drug and four women. The Federal Public Ministry agencies kept absolute silence on the matter because, as Carlos Aguilar Garza explained, to disclose the names yesterday would have hampered the investigation, which was continued through the night, since it was expected that more arrests would be made. It was learned that the Federal Judicial Police intercepted a small truck apparently carrying bales of forage, which was actually camouflage for a marihuana shipment concealed in the lower part of it. It is not known whether the capture took place in the town area or in some nearby settlement or highway. A Mexican-American has been taken into custody and has made a full confession of his illegal activities, but his suppliers have not yet been caught. Two women were with him, but apparently have no connection with the incidents under investigation, and hence will probably be released. Sometime today, the office of the federal prosecutor will supply all the information on the matter, according to Carlos Aguilar Garza. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 17 Jul 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

CSO: 5330

EGYPT

MILLION POUNDS' WORTH OF OPIUM SEIZED AT CAIRO AIRPORT

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1 Jun 80 p 1

[Article: "Opium Worth a Million Pounds Is Seized; Accountant Tries to Smuggle it Through Cairo Airport"]

[Text] Security police at Cairo airport succeeded in arresting an accountant who was in the act of smuggling into the country a huge shipment of opium inside his two suitcases. The value of the opium was estimated at a million pounds. The opium was coming from Pakistan, on a Pakistani Airlines plane, and the job was being done for an international narcotics smuggling ring.

Preliminary information had indicated that international rings had begun to employ new methods when their old methods had become known. Recently they have been using individuals unknown to the police to travel abroad and then return to Egypt with shipments of drugs.

In light of this information, Maj Gen Muhammad al-Manshawi, the chief of Cairo's airport police, ordered an intensification of surveillance. Information received by Brig Gen 'Adil Anwar, head of the secret police, and Lt Col Salah Shalabi, head of the narcotics division in the airport, indicated that a young man by the name of Mahmud Sa'id 'Abd al-Mun'im, a 31-year-old accountant living in Bab al-Sha'riyah, had been engaging in a great deal of travel to and from Pakistan, under suspicious circumstances. Last year, 'Abd al-Munim travelled 10 times to Pakistan, and each time after he returned to Cairo, he made sure he left his suitcases in the airport. He then became the object of surveillance by Lt Col Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Lt Col Ramadan al-'Adi, Lt Col Mahmud 'Abdallah, and Maj Hani al-Bastawisi. It was noted that on 28 May, 'Abd al-Munim went to Pakistan via Dubai, and that the suitcases which he carried with him were empty.

When 'Abd al-Munim returned on the Pakistani Airlines plane yesterday, Lt Col Salah Shalabi, head of the narcotics division, was waiting for him. When he was searched, 'Abd al-Munim was found to have a baggage ticket for his two suitcases plus 2,025 dollars and money in other currencies. When 'Ata al-Husayni, chief of the customs officers on duty, opened the two



suitcases, he found large packages of opium of the type which is smuggled into Egypt from Pakistan. When the suspect was confronted with this, he denied that the suitcases were his. The investigation was then taken over by Sami Bashir, first deputy of the narcotics division of the District Attorney's office, under the supervision of Samir Sulayman, chief of the District Attorney's office, and his secretary Fahmi Ahmad.

The accused explained his many trips to Pakistan last year by saying that he was visiting his fiancée, an Egyptian stewardess working in a travel agency in Lahore. He said that he had had a falling out with her, and thus had been forced to leave his suitcases there and come back alone. The investigator then ordered his arrest.

9468  
CSO: 5300

EGYPT

MARCOTICS FACTORY SEIZED IN CAIRO

Cairo AL-JUMIURIYAH in Arabic 30 May 80 p 9

[Article by Muhammad Sayf al-Nasr: "Seizure of Drug Factory and Narcotics Valued at 50,000 Pounds; 4 Arrested"]

[Text] In Shubra al-Khaymah, the Cairo narcotics squad seized a factory which was producing a narcotic material called (Makstin Forte). They found 50,000 cubic centimeters of it, valued at 50,000 pounds, in the factory and in the residences of those who are accused of smuggling and peddling this drug.

Drug addicts had recently started to inject themselves with this drug. Maj Gen Salah Amin, the chief of police, asked Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Mansur, chief of the secret police, and Brig Gen Riyadh Hashim, head of the narcotics squad, to gather information about the people who peddle this drug.

Secret Clinics

The investigations of Col Ahmad 'Uthman and Lt Col 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'udi indicate that the addicts inject themselves with the drugs in secret clinics, that the peddlers of this drug frequent the areas of al-Azbakiyah, Bab al-Sha'riyah, and Bulaq to make their deals with their customers.

Members of the secret police began to conduct surveillance on these suspects. They then arrested Hasan Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid, the owner of a motorcycle factory, and Mahmud Muhammad Ramadan, an employee. They had in their possession 8,000 cubic centimeters which were going to be distributed to their customers.

A Whole Factory

After interrogating the arrested suspects, they decided that there must be a whole factory in Shubra al-Khaymah for the production of this narcotic.

Maj Mahdi al-Jazzar and Maj 'Abd al-Jawad Ahmad 'Abd al-Jawad then took the suspect along for their raid on the factory. Lt Col Husam Abu Su'dah conducted surveillance on the area from radio-equipped vehicles in order to prevent the suspects from getting away while the area was surrounded. The operation resulted in the seizure of laboratory implements and chemical materials which are used for the manufacture of this drug. Seized materials were valued at 50,000 pounds. Persons arrested were Muhammad Ramadan al-Jundi and Zaki Muhammad al-Sayrafi.

The narcotics division of the district attorney's office ordered that the four suspects be jailed and that the seized materials be confiscated.

9468  
CSO: 5300

EGYPT

HASHISH (120 KG) SEIZED ON LEBANESE SHIP

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 5 Jun 80 p 10

[Article: "Patrol Boats Engage in Sea Chase at Midnight to Stop Attempt to Smuggle Quarter of a Million Pounds Worth of Narcotics"]

[Text] Officers of the secret police in the port of Alexandria and customs policemen succeeded in seizing 115 parcels of hashish that were being smuggled into the country on board a Lebanese ship called "Tariq." They also arrested the ring of smugglers which was bringing in the narcotics. Maj Gen 'Ali Darraz, assistant minister of the interior and chief of security of Alexandria, and received information to the effect that a ring of smugglers intended to smuggle a large quantity of narcotics on board the Lebanese ship "Tariq," in order to market it in Egypt, especially at summer resorts. He ordered that necessary steps be taken to seize the narcotics and arrest the suspected smugglers.

Maj Gen Muhammad Rashad 'Abd al-Rahim, police chief of the port of Alexandria, and Maj Gen Fu'ad Rizq, deputy chief of security for the port, held a meeting which included Col 'atif Nasif, head of the criminal investigation division; Col Tahir Ghunaym, chief of the narcotics bureau in the port; Col Salah Qabil; Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Ghunaymi; and Lt Col Wahid al-Qirsh. At the meeting, they set up a precise plan and prepared a number of stake-outs in the waters off the coast to observe the movements of the Lebanese ship "Tariq" after its arrival and entry into Egyptian territorial waters.

The reason for this surveillance was that the fear that the narcotics would be smuggled ashore on barges. Investigations conducted by officers of the secret police as well as by Midhat al-Hulwani, the superintendent of customs security, confirmed the fact that the ship was carrying the narcotics which were intended to be smuggled into Egypt, and that the members of the ring were: al-Sayyid 'Ali Muwafi, Muhammad Mahmud al-Sayyid al-Banna, and Mahmud Yasin Sayyid Ahmad, who was a Sudanese citizen and was the captain of the ship. When the ship arrived in Egypt's territorial waters, Fu'ad Musa, the director general of customs for Alexandria and the Western region, and the district attorney's office for the port, received permission to inspect the ship.

At about midnight, one of the patrols at sea, which was commanded by Col Tahir Chunaym and Midhat al-Halwani, noticed that a small barge was approaching the ship. They also noticed that a rope was lowered from the ship, and that somebody was climbing down on it to the barge. The patrol attacked the barge, which tried to get away and rushed for the shore. But the patrol chased it, until it managed to catch it and tackle the smuggler who had climbed down from the ship on a rope. He was holding a plastic parcel in which he was hiding two bags of hashish.

The smuggler was taken back to the ship, where 115 bags of high-quality hashish were found. The hashish weighed 120 kg and was valued at 250,000 pounds. The other suspects on board the ship were then arrested. They confessed that they had transported the narcotics for smuggling into Egypt, and that they were working for two people in Alexandria by the name of Hasan Mustafa, alias Husni, and Muhammad al-Zitah, alias Abu Hasan. The suspects were turned over to Muhammad Bayyumi, the port district attorney.

9468  
CSO: 5300

EGYPT

ONE TON OF HASHISH SEIZED OFF COAST OF RASHID

Cairo AL-ABRAM in Arabic 26 May 80 p 6

[Article by Mustafa al-Tarabish: "A Million Pounds Worth of Narcotics Found Underwater Near Rashid"]

[Text] In the course of a whole month, the Frontier Corps was able to recover 15 parcels of hashish from Egyptian territorial waters near the harbor of Rashid. The weight of the parcels was 1 ton. In the meantime, the intelligence service of the Frontier Corps is pursuing investigations to locate and recover another ton of it. A fishing boat had brought the hashish from Beirut for major narcotics smugglers in Egypt!

This case began in the middle of April, when information reached Maj Gen Muslim Ahmad Muslim, the head of the Frontier Corps intelligence service, to the effect that a deal was in the making in the Idku area to smuggle in about 30 parcels of narcotics. The principals were major smugglers and the owner of one of the sailboats which makes runs between the northern coast of Egypt and the port of Beirut.

Upon receiving this information, Maj Gen Faruq al-Sahn, commander of the Frontier Corps, ordered that the smuggling attempt be frustrated and not given any chance of success. He ordered that a plan be prepared to force the smugglers to change their plans in such a way as to make it easy for the men of the Frontier Corps to trap the operation. This was to be done through undercover stakeouts and secret patrols in the area, for as long a time as possible.

On 5 May, information was received to the effect that the sailboat had left Beirut for the port of Alexandria, and that it would unload the narcotics before entering the port. Thereupon, instructions were issued to act openly. Everything went according to plan. The smugglers were taken by surprise. They quickly tried to have a fishing launch from the port of Alexandria meet them out at sea to pick up the narcotics and try to smuggle them into Egypt through some other area. These contacts were under observation by the Frontier Corps intelligence service. Its informers were reporting developments as they occurred.

The sailboat finally entered the western port of Alexandria, and a warrant was obtained to inspect it. The results of the inspection confirmed the fact that the boat had gotten rid of its cargo. When the boat's crew was questioned, one of them confessed and gave all the details of the operation.

The Frontier Corps intelligence service then put into operation a plan to blanket the area with secret agents on fishing boats. It utilized the services of some of the honest citizens working on these boats, and of the Coast Guard. The aim of all of this was to prevent the narcotics from being recovered [by hirelings of the smugglers] before intelligence agents could determine exactly where they had been dropped. The spot was known only to the crew of the boat which had insulated the narcotics [and dropped them in the sea].

The plan succeeded, and all efforts on the part of the smugglers to recover the narcotics and smuggle them into Egypt failed. Coast Guard patrols and crews of fishing boats cooperating with the Frontier Corps intelligence service have so far managed to recover 15 parcels of hashish.

9468  
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IRAN

GUARDS SEIZE ONE TON OF OPIUM

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in the Revolutionary Guard headquarters, guard spokesman brother Forutan described the arrest of two famous smugglers named Ahmad Saburi and Mohammad Rahim Taleb Zadeh, who were transporting a ton of raw opium. He said: Last Thursday, one of the antinarcotics campaign units told us that a quantity of opium and opium dross was in a garden in Gol Makan, a village in Quchan. Special antinarcotics agents were sent to the area upon receipt of this information. They seized 903 kilos of raw opium and opium dross. He also said: Most of these narcotics came into Iran from Afghanistan and the Chinese border. It was packed in 8-kilogram bundles. One of the villagers was most cooperative in helping the guards find the narcotics. Though this villager had been offered weekly bribe payments, he refused to take part in this dirty deal. This discovery was made through the efforts of guard brothers of Tehran with the help of the guards of Quchan and headquarters. We want to thank them all. We should give some credit to the police, who are of great and careful assistance in matters such as this, because the people transporting the narcotics used an unnumbered sheriff's car, which will not be of any use to the revolution on account of this carelessness.

Brother Forutan also announced that the Revolutionary Guards and the special antinarcotics forces have been in direct collaboration with Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali in the antinarcotics campaign and have carried out his directives. Brother Forutan also thanked all the Revolutionary Guard brothers and pointed out that if the people do not help by revealing the whereabouts and disposition of traitorous and counterrevolutionary people, we can not swiftly become aware of enemy activities, because our intelligence operation is not that strong.

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IRAN

BRIEFS

YASUJ DRUG EXECUTIONS--Our correspondent in Yasuj reports that [words indistinct] Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali condemned to death two smugglers named Safar Dehqan, son of [name indistinct], and Jahanbakhsh Rastegar, son of (Hasan-'Ali, residents of Fars), who had been arrested for possessing 14,250 kg of opium. The sentence was carried out at dawn today. Also, Amir Salehi, son of [name indistinct], and Mohammad-Nabi [name indistinct], son of Ahmad, residents of Hamadan who were arrested for possessing 5 kg of opium and [word indistinct] arms, were sentenced to (?life imprisonment at hard labor). In addition, 'Abdol-(?Majid) Farrokhabad, resident of Gachsaran, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for possessing [word indistinct] arms, (?800) grams of opium and 60 bullets. [Text] [GF231445 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80]

KHUZESTAN SENTENCES--The Khuzestan Revolution Court was in session at 1515 today. After considering the cause of Eskandar Khosravi, son of (Tireh), it concluded that he was guilty of corruption on earth for armed robbery and selling heroin in jail and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out at 1645 today. The court also condemned Soltan Morad Asadi, son of Asad, to 50 lashes and 1 year in jail for robbery. Amir-Hoseyn (Varnaseri) was given 50 lashes and 9 months in jail for the same crime. [Text] [GF231645 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80]

DRUG SMUGGLERS EXECUTED --According to our correspondent in Yasuj by a verdict of the special antidrug campaign court set by Jojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Sadeq Khalkhali, two smugglers by the names of Safar Dehqan, son of Khodad and Jahanbakhsh Rastegar, son of Habibi, residents of [name indistinct] of Fars Province, who were arrested possessing 14,250 kg of opium, were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out this morning. Also, Amir Sa'dati, son of Qorban 'Ali, and Mohammad Taqi Moradzadeh, son of Ahmad, residents of Hamadan, who were arrested in the possession of 5 kg opium and a firearm by the guards corps in Gachsaran, were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. [Text] [LD231719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80]

ABADAN DRUG LAW--The following statement has been issued by the Abadan public prosecutor: By virtue of article 10 of the law calling for increasing punishment for drug offenses and rehabilitating addicts--approved by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 9 June 1980--manufacturing, importing, storing, hiding, selling or purchasing drug paraphenalia is forbidden. Offenders are subject to from 2 to 3 years imprisonment. All such items found in their possession will be confiscated and destroyed. Therefore, in compliance with this law, all law enforcement officials have been ordered to identify and arrest all offenders. The announcement also states: All persons possessing such items will be required to destroy them personally or turn them over to police officers in order to avoid prosecution. Police and gendarmes are required to enforce this law and to identify offenders so they will not be held responsible. [Text] [GF161649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80]

ABADEH ARMS, NARCOTICS DISCOVERED--Abadeh revolution guards have discovered a colt gun, 1,300 grams of opium and 1,100 grams of burned opium following an investigation of the house of Ja'far Mot'taqedi, one of the tribal chiefs of Bavanat region. [GF051650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Aug 80 GF]

CONFISCATED NARCOTICS DESTROYED--Narcotics found and confiscated by the narcotics squad of the FARS police headquarters, the Islamic revolution guards and the gendarmerie during the first 3 months of the current Iranian year have been burned on Akbarabad Road. More than 2,954 grams of heroin and approximately 15 kg of other narcotics have been destroyed. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Aug 80 GF]

OPIUM DISCOVERED--Officers of [name indistinct] police post have confiscated 1,600 grams of opium from a car on the Shiraz-Nurabad Road and arrested the two occupants of the car. [GF201725 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80 GF]

HEROIN ARRESTS--Shiraz revolution guards have arrested two persons found in possession of 1,585 grams of heroin. [Text] [GF231839 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80 GF]

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The Fars drug squad has arrested 31 drug traffickers and confiscated 2,430 grams of narcotics, including heroin, opium, hashish and opium juice. They also found drug-related items, 54 hallucinogenic pills, 2 rifles, 84 rounds of ammunition and some empty cartridges and magazines. [GF101910 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Aug 80 GF]

DRUGS CONFISCATED--The Fasa narcotics squad has confiscated a quantity of smuggled cigarettes, 52 grams of opium, (?323) bullets and an unlicensed gun during the past 24 hours. Four (?drug addicts) have also been arrested and sent to the Revolution Court. [GF121105 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 Aug 80 GF]

ISRAEL

DEVELOPMENT OF NARCOTICS PROBLEM REVIEWED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 26 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv, July 25: The 1967 six-day war marked the beginning of a drug problem for Israel, reports AFP.

Until 1967, according to chief inspector in charge of the Narcotics Department here, there were only a few hundred addicts in the country, mostly from oriental countries where the practice of smoking hashish was more current.

"These people smoked their drug from time to time as you smoke a good cigar they were no real addicts," the chief inspector explained.

But after 1967, foreign volunteers to work in Kibbutzi and hippies spread their habit he continued, and the supply mostly of hashish was essentially ensured by Arabs in the occupied areas, who themselves received it from Lebanon.

The outbreak of its civil war eliminated Lebanon as convenient hub for drug traffic between east and west, which then was transferred to Israel.

Instead of being stocked in Lebanon awaiting distribution, the drug now only transited there to be taken by boat all the way down south to Thensinai Port of El Aris, he said.

The smugglers, he recalled, generally put the narcotics inside of tyres, attached to the boat by string if tracked down, the string would be cut and the tyre would be carried away by the sea.

Up until El Arish, the inspector continued this was a purely Arab operation. It then turned mixed Arab and Israeli with regard to distribution along a land road leading via Gaza to Tel Aviv and to Jerusalem, the West Bank and even accross bridges into Jordan, he said.

The metropolis of Tel Aviv was by far the main narcotics area because, as the police official noted, it is the biggest urban area in the country with a third of its total population.

Other points of entry are Kaifa Harbon and Lod Airport, where a lot of travellers have been arrested over the years carrying narcotics in or out.

Hashish and LSD, however, are up only about two-thirds of the Israeli narcotics bureau's problems. It must also keep track of the consumers and suppliers of phetamines, barbiturates and other legal drugs used as substitutes for heroin.

At the moment the narcotics bureau is trying to obtain from, the Health Ministry an order for medical prescriptions of methadone, one of these heroin surrogates, so as to stop a black market in that drug.

Hard drugs is where the real problem lies, he said, because in a matter of years, the number of addicts to that type of narcotic has risen to 4,000.

As elsewhere, addiction to hard drugs leads to criminality, because even the children of affluent families do not receive the pocket money that would be required to keep them supplied.

The current rate for heroin is 30 US dollars, or the tenth of the salary earned here by an unskilled worker. So the alternative solution has been prostitution bank robberies, break-in and even murder.

Israeli youngsters, when proven to be addicts, are immediately barred from military service, and in this country, that entails being barred later from any of the better jobs.

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ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--Dozens of kilograms of hashish were seized on 23 July in an attempt to smuggle it abroad. The hashish was seized by Haifa police detectives in the possession of a man who was going to leave the country by boat. A full blackout has been imposed on the police investigation. [TA240644 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jul 80 TA]

HASHISH CONVICTIONS--One of the largest drug deals was foiled about 2 weeks ago, when police, disguised as tourists, seized 138 kg of hashish. Yesterday a Beersheba court sentenced two young Bedouin to 10 months' imprisonment, 20 months' suspended sentence and a fine of 50,000 Israeli pounds each, after they were convicted of having been go-betweens in the large deal. The police were disguised as wealthy American tourists who were seeking to purchase the drug with dollars. The deal was to have been consummated near the settlement of Ugda, in the Rafah salient area. [TA291225 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Jul 80 p 4 TA]

IRANIAN DRUG SMUGGLER--A 25-year-old tourist from Iran, who arrived in Israel from Turkey, was charged in a Tel Aviv court today with attempting to smuggle 2 kg of heroin, worth 2 million Israeli pounds, to Israel. The man, (Barham Karsal), was detained about 3 weeks ago as he tried to enter the country, when security men found the heroin inside a tape recorder he was carrying from which the motor had been removed. The court is now looking for a Persian-speaking lawyer to represent the man, as he speaks no other language. [TA291225 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1515 GMT 28 Jul 80 TA]

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Haifa police have arrested four people, including two West Germans, on suspicion of having connection with a gang that has been smuggling hashish from Israel to West Germany. Inside a car in which the four planned to put on a ship the police found 27 kg of hashish. The four were turned over to the Tel Aviv police and West Germany was informed of the arrest through Interpol. [Text] [TA270841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 80 TA]

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JORDAN

BRIEFS

HASHISH, STIMULANTS SEIZED--Amman, Jordanian News Agency--The Drug Control Directorate in the Office of Public Security yesterday destroyed 410 kilograms of hashish and 20,000 pills of the stimulant "Kaptajount" following the issuance of partial regulations on the law of smugglers and smuggled goods. The operation was superintended by a committee under the direction of the general director of military courts and delegated members from the Drug Control Directorate, the Ministry of Finance and Customs, and the Ministry of Health. The drugs were incinerated in the furnaces of the Jordanian Cement Plants Company. Worthy of mention is that the drugs destroyed were gotten from a number of cases investigated during the first half of this year. Thirty-three people were arrested and indicted involved with these drugs and their cases were heard by the military courts. They were sentenced to between five and ten years imprisonment. [Text] [Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Jul 80 p 2]

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KENYA

BRIEFS

INCREASING DRUG ADDICTION NOTED--Drug addiction among Kenyan youth is increasing the incidence of mental illness. Health Minister Arthur Magugu yesterday said bhang was the most common drug, especially in Western Kenya where it was widely grown. Some drugs, he said, were smuggled into the country while others were dumped here en route to other countries. Mr Magugu said this when he welcomed his Australian counterpart, Mr M. J. Mackellar. But he noted the Government was ensuring that the youth did not have easy access to the drugs. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

FINLAND

YOUTHS ARRESTED; SUSPECTED OF DRUG SMUGGLING

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 3 Apr 80 p 8

[Article: "Youthful Estate Owners Indicted in Narcotics Case"]

[Text] The young owners of the Paukarlahti estate in Leppavirta were arrested 3 weeks ago. They are suspected of being involved in a narcotics case which prosecutor Ritva Santavuori later indicated as the largest in Finland during the past 5 years.

The documents indicting the sisters who own the estate were made in preparation for the court session to be held on 14 April. "The question here involves the smuggling of a shipment of 10 kilograms," according to Santavuori. In all, seven persons have been arrested in this narcotics involvement. In the past, portions of the estate were donated to the population displaced by World War II. It has served as a temporary home for many immigrants and as a place of refuge for war refugees from Helsinki. During the lifetime of Veikko Kananen, the previous owner, the property was the model estate in the district.

Since the 1950's Laila Kortekallio, daughter of the previous owner, has been the proprietress of the estate. Over a year ago the proprietress gave up management of the property and apportioned it among her four children. One of the daughters continued the farming and livestock raising with her husband. Both are currently in prison in Helsinki.

"They did not visit much in the village. They remained largely to themselves, except when the daughter would go out shopping in a station wagon car," is the way villagers describe them.

Although the young owners did not have much contact with the villagers, they did at one time cause irritation among them by removing the steel traps that some of the villagers were using to trap muskrats.

"He said that muskrats must not be killed and that he does not approve of the killing of any kind of animals because he himself is a vegetarian."



The controversy about the muskrat traps went all the way to the police. The police recommended that compensation be made for the traps. Since then there has been recurring slight friction about the usage rights applying to the islands and waters.

#### Trips Abroad and Large Forestry Deals

The villagers say that the young people have sold some of their islands and their timber. In autumn 1979 a deal was made involving 3,500 cubic meters of wood. The cutting in that woodlot should already be underway, but the timber workers' strike has confused the starting of that project.

The villagers have for long wondered about the extended trips abroad that the young people make to Morocco and Amsterdam. During autumn 1979 the young people were away for 2 months and did not return home until for Christmas.

"When the young people returned from their trip they discharged the last remaining hired hand on the estate and frenzied traffic began on the private road leading to the estate. The police began a surveillance of it," said one landholder.

The villagers suspect that perhaps narcotics money was used to fund repairs in the barn. The young people had told some villagers that easier money must be found for the barn repairs, because that could not be accomplished through mere livestock management.

The repair costs for the barn had been estimated at about 600,000 markkas and the construction of a new pole-type barn building would have required at least 400,000 markkas.

At the time of the arrest there were several villagers, police, and narcotics detection dogs in the yard. The supply of narcotics was found hidden in a drying barn.

As if in climax to a series of events in a dime novel, the roof of the barn collapsed during the night of 30 March. Rumbblings similar to the sound of thunder had been heard during the night and in the morning the sheep were found caught between timbers. That day the young folk of the estate were in a hearing before the municipal court in Helsinki.

The sympathies of the villagers lie with Laila Kortekallio. "She certainly has her headaches. I would like to go buy some eggs from her for Easter, just like in the old days, but she might think we came to harass her."

The villagers praise Laila Kortekallio as an honest and friendly person. "She will give a ride even to the poorest of us when she goes to town. Just the same as she does for her own children."

The young proprietors of the estate had been earlier remanded to conditional imprisonment for continued narcotics violations. Their probationary periods end on 21 June 1980.

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FINLAND

AMPHETAMINE LABORATORY UNCOVERED IN HELSINKI

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 1 Apr 80 p 9

[Article: "Narcotics Laboratory Uncovered in Helsinki"]

[Text] An amphetamine laboratory that has been in operation since autumn 1979 has been uncovered in Helsinki. The Central Criminal Police has detained two men and a woman on suspicion of manufacturing narcotics. Three men have been detained in Stockholm on corresponding type of activity.

The narcotics squad of the Central Criminal Police first gained knowledge of the narcotics manufacturing several months ago. This amphetamine laboratory was located in an apartment house in the center of Helsinki.

The manufacturing of the amphetamine had been moved to Stockholm some time ago. The Finnish narcotics police suspect that a large portion of the production of the Helsinki laboratory was being shipped to Sweden. The Stockholm police raided a laboratory, at which time the three men were detained. All of those detained in Finland are in prison and their involvement will soon be determined in a Helsinki court.

The Central Criminal Police stated on 31 March that the Helsinki laboratory probably had not yet had time to produce very much narcotics.

A previous time that an amphetamine manufacturing facility was uncovered in Finland was in summer 1978. Heavy narcotics were then being produced in Kesalahti. That laboratory had previously been in operation in the basement of a residential building in Vuosaari.

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FINLAND

MEDICAL BOARD ACTS IN FALSE PRESCRIPTIONS CASE

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 10 Apr 80 p 12

[Article: "Medical Administration Collecting Dolorex Prescriptions from Druggists"]

[Text] The Medical Administration is requiring the druggists of Finland to turn in all the prescriptions that they have issued for Dolorex in recent years. It is hoped that the extent of the market for this drug and the part played by doctors in its abuse can be determined by this means.

In all, more than 100 doctors will need to be interviewed in this matter. At this time it is unclear how many of them will be charged with excessive laxity in the issuing of narcotics prescriptions.

The amount of Dolorex tablets that they had obtained legally for methadone treatment had not sufficed for the pensioner couple that stood charged in Helsinki municipal court on 9 April. They had obtained tens of thousands of additional tablets under false names from various physicians in the Helsinki area.

The accused testified that some doctors would accept no payment whatsoever for their prescriptions, while some others charged as much as 600 markkas for a Dolorex prescription.

The police investigations had revealed also that some doctors had accepted stolen goods, valuables, and furs as payment.

Some doctors have been noted also to have written, on a single patient visit, several prescriptions for 100 tablets each under several names presented by the patient.

In a previous court session another pensioner couple stood accused of possession of 10,000 tablets and of selling some. According to city attorney Ritva Santavuori nearly all of the Dolorex tablets that have been prescribed in the Helsinki area in recent years have gone to these couples.

Those accused denied the resales. They did admit that they had only exchanged them for goods. One of the men who draws only slightly more than 1,000 markkas a month as pension was unable to explain the source of funds that enabled him to maintain a fairly showy standard of living.

The Dolorex case will be continued again in Helsinki municipal court on 23 April.

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FINLAND

TRANSLATOR SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING HASHISH

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 15 Apr 80 p 11

[Article: "Main Offender in Hashish Case Charged with Sale of Four Kilograms"]

[Text] Punishment was demanded for a Helsinki translator who is the main defendant in the Paukarlahti hashish case in Helsinki municipal court on a charge of smuggling nearly 12 kilograms of hashish. According to the charge, he has sold about four kilograms of this amount for subsequent resale, at a price of 41,000 markkas.

According to the indictment, the defendant brought hashish in excess of three kilograms, of the amount he brought into the country during autumn 1979 and early 1980, to Leppavirta at the Paukarlahti estate that he owns together with his four sisters. However, only 33 grams of hashish and two LSD tablets were discovered in searches conducted at Paukarlahti.

In all, at least 7 kilograms of the 12-kilogram shipment of narcotic substance is still missing. The police have confiscated about 4.5 kilograms of narcotics at various locations.

The translator admitted to the correctness of the charges, but objected to the quantities named as being excessive. "Most of the hashish was of very weak quality, hardly 'hashish' at all," he pointed out.

A quantity of about 200 grams of high-quality dark hashish was brought to Paukarlahti for Christmas, where friends and relatives smoked it, according to the defendant.

The low-quality Moroccan hashish he ground and pressed anew and took to Stockholm at the end of December 1979 for sale there.

The good-quality substance he sent to Paukarlahti for concealment there in order to assure a supply for himself should the obtaining of hashish become difficult in the future.

The defendant was accused also of bringing a small quantity of cocaine into Finland. He explained that an unknown person had sent it to him by mail from Sweden, against his wishes. The defendant denied categorically that he uses any hard substances such as cocaine.

At the previous court session charges were read to a female student from Helsinki who, commissioned by the translator-defendant, had made trips to buy hashish in Amsterdam, Brussels, and Stockholm and then brought it to Finland.

The student's attorney, Martti Poyhonen, admitted to the trips to obtain narcotics, but stressed the courier nature of his client's trips.

Love Not a Motive

Economic gain in his opinion could not have been the motive force because the student received only 2,800 markkas compensation for four trips. Nor was love the motive.

According to Poyhonen, the trips provided an opportunity for the student of art history to fulfill a long-standing dream of gaining familiarity with the art museums of Europe. While in Amsterdam for instance, she spent her time in the Van Gogh museum.

City prosecutor Ritva Santavuori classed the translator's smuggling activities and narcotics violations to be of gross proportions because the activity was of extensive scope involving several tens of persons.

Eight persons are currently under indictment for involvement with and participation in the use of narcotics that were brought to Paukarlahti. In addition, several ramifications are discernible in the affair, one of which is oriented toward Lauttasaari in Helsinki and another to Jyvaskyla.

The untangling of the ramblings of the largest hashish case of recent years will be resumed on 28 April in Helsinki municipal court.

Amphetamine Investigation Still Underway

The case of the amphetamine laboratory that was uncovered a while ago in the center of Helsinki was again before the Helsinki municipal court on 14 April. But the trial proper in the case did not even yet get into full swing.

Prosecutor Santavuori had just then received the report of the investigation and she requested a postponement in order to gain familiarity with it. She renewed the charges of gross narcotics violation against a Helsinki graduate engineer, a business manager, and a corresponding secretary. The violations were committed in Helsinki and Stockholm.

The attorneys for the defendants quickly stressed that the violations were committed mainly in Sweden. They averred that no narcotics had been produced in Helsinki and that the activity there had consisted only of the accumulating of laboratory equipment needed in the preparation of amphetamines. The trial in the amphetamine case will be resumed on 21 April.

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FINLAND

COURT HANDS DOWN TOUGH SENTENCES IN HASHISH SELLING CASE

Helsinki HUFVUDSBLADET in Swedish 1 Jul 80 p 1,11

[Text] The Helsinki Municipal Court on Monday imposed sentences in one of the biggest hashish cases in recent years. The sentences vary between 6 years' and 6 months' imprisonment. In this so-called Paukarlahti case, moreover, 10 people were sentenced to unconditional imprisonment and 8 fined. Three indictments were rejected. The prosecutor, Public Prosecutor Ritva Santavuori, immediately gave notice of dissatisfaction with some of the sentences.

Miika Kortekallio from Helsinki received the most severe punishment. He was sentenced to 6 years' and 6 months' imprisonment for continuing crime including among other things smuggling narcotics, and for serious narcotic felonies. The court held that he obtained 18 kilos of hashish in Sweden. In addition, it held that he imported almost 14 kilos of hashish from Sweden, not to mention that which he obtained elsewhere.

Merja Ilola, a student from Saaksamaki, who acted as a courier, was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

Ilola and Kallio were sentenced unanimously to reimburse the state 412,200 marks for the value of the hashish and for the profits they enjoyed.

Seppo Paloahde from Esbo was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for continuing serious serious narcotic crimes. He functioned as a distributor. In addition, he is to reimburse the state 35,000 marks, just like the others.

In addition Jaakko Salovaara from Vichtis was sentenced to 1 years' and 8 months' imprisonment for serious narcotic violations.

Three other people were given prison sentences varying between 1 year and 4 months. The court held them guilty of continuing narcotic violations.

Ten juveniles who were involved in the tangle received conditional prison sentences. The sentences vary from 2 years to 2 months.



Farm in Leppavirta

The hashish case gets its name from the farm of the main figure, Paukarlahti in Leppavirta. The farm was the center for the sale of hashish. In addition, hashish was smoked there.

The hashish which came from Amsterdam and Hamburg was transported to Finland by boat from Germany and by air from Belgium. Some was smuggled via the ferries from Sweden. That is how a portion was left in Sweden.

The narcotics which were concealed in cassette cases were sold in Helsinki, Jyvaskyla, Esbo and Vanda.

Jari Heikki Siltala, who was involved in the hashish sale in Sweden, has been sentenced by the lower court in Huddinge (in Sweden) to 2 years' and 5 months' imprisonment.

Eleven youths who were involved in the tangle were previously sentenced in Finland for using hashish. They received fines. In addition, prosecutions are going on in Esbo, Jyvaskyla, Kuopio. Altogether, 85 juvenile suspects have been interrogated.

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21 AUGUST 1980

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300020035-8

FINLAND

BRIEFS

JYVASKYLA HASHISH CASE--Hashish trading that is tied in with the narcotics cases exposed in Helsinki has been uncovered in Jyvaskyla. The police gained evidence of this already during autumn 1978 and, during autumn and winter, confiscated approximately 800 grams of hashish, and persons of various ages have been indicted in the use of it. The proprietor of a teahouse that opened for business in Jyvaskyla in autumn 1979 has been detained on two occasions in connection with the case. The Jyvaskyla crime police states that none of the persons involved are being detained at this time. The case may come to trial during June 1980. More than ten persons may be indicted, some for the sale of hashish and a larger number as users. Some of the users are under-age persons. According to the police, the expanding of the use of hashish precedes the coming of hard narcotics. That was the case about a decade ago when Jyvaskyla was much in the forefront in the number of narcotics cases. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Mar 80 p 11] 5955

CSO: 5300

ITALY

HUGE HEROIN OPERATION BROKEN UP

International Organization Revealed

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jun 80 p 7

[Article by Gianni Piva: "The Biggest Heroin Factory in Europe"]

[Text] Milan--"Italy is becoming one of the world drug capitals." That frightening statement was made by Milan's Judge Pierluigi Dell'Osso before he announced that, a few hours earlier, customs officials had launched one of the biggest operations against heroin traffickers since the end of the war.

Three laboratories for the refining of morphine, perfectly equipped and ready to supply heroin by the quintal, were identified by the customs agents at the end of the investigation, which lasted over 5 months and concluded with a spectacular raid which required the use of 170 men.

An organization at the international level, a true multinational of drugs, had installed in a Monferrato castle and in a Milan basement an exceptional productive structure, "the largest ever discovered in Europe." Between Wednesday and Thursday, the operation arrived at its final stage and led to the arrest of 17 persons and the entry into three laboratories with store-rooms which contained quintals of chemical products necessary for refining.

The main base of the organization was the castle of Cereseto Di Monferrato, in the province of Alessandria, an imposing medieval structure at the center of a large wooded property. Within the castle building (146 rooms, corridors, courtyards, cellars and secret passages) there had been installed two laboratories, one in a guest room, one in the top of a tower.

In these laboratories, the customs agents surprised at their work four chemists, all of them Corsican, the most sought after specialists in refining of the morphine base anywhere in the world market. When the customs agents arrived, which they had to do with exceptional timing before the gang could manage to destroy the equipment, the four chemicals were at work, locked in the tower behind armor-plated doors.

Ready to be finished or in the refining phase, there were approximately 100 kg between heroin, morphine-base and other semi-finished narcotics besides the machinery. In the storerooms, they found in addition 13 quintals of ammonia and 20 quintals of acetic anhydride, enough for the production of a ton of heroin of exceptional purity.

Arrested along with the French chemists, Josep Antoine Etori, 52, Giovambattista Constantini, 48, Guillane Valli, 52 and Marcel Gambotti, 58, was the owner of the castle, a certain Giancarlo Trombin, officially a businessman, besides being the "lord of the manor," known for certain business interests in night clubs and night spots but never suspected of being involved in the big drug circuit.

There also wound up in jail his live-in girl friend, Franca Girardi, of Mogadiscio, 36, Alfia Salis, 24, Tullio Toscano, 52, an Italian who had moved to France, Giuseppe Vetro, 52, Giovanna Montanelli, 38, Domenico Rocco, 51 and the brothers Orazio and Marco Di Maggio, born in Tunis and living in San Remo, who were the guards of the Milan laboratory.

And finally, among those arrested, here is the biggest name: Jean Jehan, 82, already considered 20 years ago a "brain" of the drug traffic between Europe and the United States.

But in the old way, the discovery of the drugs was not the only discovery. Breaking through a wall, they found a zinc box in which, in a good state of preservation, was the corpse of a baby. Whose is it, why is it there? "It is a small detail in a very complex story," say the investigators, awaiting the results of the autopsy which will be performed at Cassale Monferrato. Meanwhile, it seems already clear that the baby died of natural causes. An explanation should come from the interrogation of those arrested.

So, in a basement of Via Cardinal Mezzofanti in Milan the customs agents and the judge made their most disconcerting discovery. There, there had been created a large laboratory, very modern, with sophisticated equipment, stills, ovens, vacuum pumps, aspirators and blenders, aeration equipment. The organization was getting ready, and the hypothesis was confirmed not only by the apparatus which was recovered but by the supplies of materials to be refined, for an exceptional and frightening productive leap.

To have an idea of the importance not only of the operation, but of the power of the organization, it suffices to think that the narcotic substances found in the castle, on the basis of the average price on the clandestine market, would have yielded on the Italian market approximately 135 billion lire. But the production of these laboratories was a threat not only to Italy, but also to France and the United States.

Drug Arrests Made

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Jun 80 p 7

[Article by Gianni Piva and Romeo Bassoli: "The Shadow Fleet of Drugs in Genoa?"]

[Text] Milan--The net patiently laid by the customs agents to snare one of the most important bases of the "drug multinational," which had installed in an old castle of Monferrato and in a basement in Milan three refineries capable of producing heroin by the quintal, is catching quite a few fish.

The other evening, in France, they arrested Jean Jehan, an old man of 82, with both French and American citizenship, considered one of the brains which have been coordinating for decades the big "business" of narcotics. The French and North American special antidrug squads are investigating his true role, his international contacts, having collaborated with the Italian customs agents for the operation which, during the last few days, besides the discovery of the laboratories and the recovery of enormous quantities of narcotic substances and products for refining, led to the arrest of four Corsican chemists and another 13 persons. A great success, but it is not over yet. The material which was found will permit further investigations into the mechanisms which have made, up to now, this anonymous international of crime yield hundreds of billions. And in Italy, some surprising discoveries may emerge. The investigations are continuing at this very moment in Liguria, in the port of Genoa, where this tentacular organization was able to lean on a real fleet to carry to the Middle East raw morphine and to send to the United States very pure heroin.

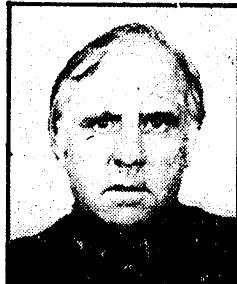
There are many things to be clarified. There is the stream of raw materials which are indispensable for refining, like acetic anhydride which, for instance, in Italy is being traded without any particular controls, unlike what happens in the United States and in other European countries. Acetic anhydride itself is indispensable for a higher refining, the "esthetization" in which the chemists who are arriving from Corsica in the pay of the Marseilles underworld. In accommodation industries, they have found packages of telexes from all over the world for commercial operations which, it seems, covered the movements of the morphine refineries.

Considering this, the possible results can be even more important and newsworthy and we must also begin to ask ourselves what "political" complicities are necessary to manage for years such an extensive and complex traffic, as is demonstrated by the fleets, the phantom companies, the training courses for chemists.

Commissioner Giuliano, when he was assassinated in Palermo, had started on a trail which, from the discovery of a large quantity of heroin, led to the close relationships between Mafia and some Christian-Democrat centers of power. From this close connection were born the conditions which made (and

make) possible colossal "deals" by the Mafia with heroin and construction, with the airports or the confiscations. We want to know how much and in what direction this relationship has functioned even for the mutlinational which managed the Cereseto castle, to guarantee it an impunity which it seems has lasted for quite a few years.

What will happen now? It is not sure that the black market will feel repercussions. Other conspicuous confiscations of drugs have not caused the availability in the market place to decrease or the price to increase. The fight will therefore have to continue. And if it is fair to say that the hunt for a single envelope no longer has any significance, we must certainly convince ourselves that without the even capillary work of the arrest of the "pusher," of the confiscation of a hectogram, it would not then be possible to get to much higher stages of the organizations which run the traffic. The conditions of illegality under which this capillary work forces the heroin market to operate is a defense against the spreading of drug addiction.



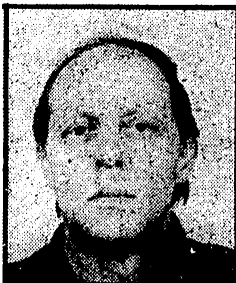
Guillaume Valli



Josep Antoine Etori



Giovanbattista  
Costantini



Marcel Gambotti

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CSO: 5300

NETHERLANDS

MALAYSIAN HEROIN SMUGGLERS PURSUED FROM JAKARTA, ARRESTED IN AMSTERDAM

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] The pursuit of the smugglers of 5 kg of heroin involved several nations. Indonesian narcotics personnel followed them, starting at Jakarta Airport.

The operation to seize the heroin was conducted in secrecy. Only a few officials knew about it. Not all immigration and customs officials on duty at Halim were informed. The operation proceeded in secrecy, and quietly, so as not to arouse suspicions among other travelers. Only a few customs officials, State Police, Dutch Interpol personnel, and American narcotics personnel knew of the operation at the time.

At a predetermined hour, the two smugglers left for Amsterdam via KIM. They arrived at Schiphol at 11 AM on 7 May. The two were shadowed by Indonesian personnel until their arrival at Schiphol Airfield.

The two went to the Amsterdam Hilton, and checked in. The hotel was surrounded by Dutch police in plainclothes. All the hotel's taxi drivers were Dutch detectives in plainclothes. The plan of the narcotics syndicate in Jakarta and Amsterdam called for a meeting at the hotel's coffee shop at a predetermined hour. The two traffickers entered the coffee shop, and discussed the transfer of the heroin, and the money they were to receive. The transfer was to take place at another location. They then took a taxi to a set location. But, they were arrested by Dutch police, and the 5 kg of heroin were seized.

The two heroin traffickers arrested in Amsterdam are A. Meng and A. Yung. They are on the Interpol blacklist. They are Malaysian, but have lived in The Netherlands for a long time.

According to another SINAR HARAPAN source, the 5 kg of heroin originated in Penang, Malaysia, and was smuggled in via Medan. That is under investigation. An additional 20 kg of heroin is still in the hands of the syndicate in Medan. The syndicate is reportedly headed by a mysterious A., who is still at large. The connection of A. with the 5 kg of heroin seized in Amsterdam is under investigation.



The source explained that there is no connection between the plotters, A. Meng, A. Yung and Alok and Sigarlaki, who smuggled in 13 kg of heroin from Bangkok and was arrested at the Brussels Airport. Sigarlaki is Indonesian. In 1979, he flew to Amsterdam via Halim. Immigration officials at Halim seized his passport because the authorities were suspicious. He was on the blacklist. Sigarlaki fled, leaving his baggage. His passport was in the hands of immigration officials. It is not known how he acquired another passport, but it has been determined that he traveled abroad.

In Bangkok, he contacted the narcotics syndicate. He took 13 kg of heroin of smuggle from Bangkok to Brussels. When he arrived in Brussels, the goods he was carrying were under suspicion. A search revealed the 13 kg of heroin. He was imprisoned in Brussels, and sentenced to eight years in jail.

Sigarlaki reportedly deposited 500,000 guilden in a Dutch bank in Jakarta. The source of that money is under investigation.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

POLICE INSPECTOR COMMENTS ON RECORD DRUG DEATHS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] There have been 12 registered deaths from narcotics in Oslo this year--the same number as in the corresponding period last year. In the rest of the country there have been three registered deaths from narcotics. That is an increase in two over the corresponding period last year.

"There is no reason to draw any optimistic conclusions on the basis of police statistics for the half year," says Arne Huuse, inspector in the Narcotic Section of the Oslo Police, to the Norwegian News Bureau.

"Even if no increase has been registered, it is apparent that the situation of young drug abusers has worsened recently. A large number of narcotic abusers appear to have gone over to using harder drugs."

So far this year 16 kilos of cannabis have been confiscated, while in the course of the same period last year 30 kilos were confiscated. Three hundred forty-nine grams of morphine-based drugs have been confiscated, while the corresponding figure last year was 54.9.

"The increase in confiscated morphine-based drugs is directly connected with the two big affairs this year involving foreign gangs smuggling narcotics into Norway. This clearly indicates that there is a strong increase in the turnover and use of hard narcotics. So far this year just as much narcotics have been confiscated as last year. But this year the confiscations have been fewer and bigger.

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NORWAY

BRIEFS

HASHISH SMUGGLED FROM PAKISTAN--Two Danish citizens have been sentenced by the lower court of Aker and Baerum to 3-years' imprisonment for smuggling hashish. Both were apprehended at Fornebu in an attempt to smuggle 15 kilos of hashish into Norway. The stuff had been purchased in Pakistan. The Danes were sentenced in accordance with the so-called professional paragraph. The prosecutor demand was for 4-years' imprisonment. The court in a stern tone emphasized that a large quantity was involved. In a milder tone the court recognized the fact that the two accused had pleaded guilty on all charges and that both have wives and children in Thailand. The decision was unanimous. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Jul 80 p 5] 6893

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

COURT SENTENCES MEMBERS OF TURKISH HEROIN GANG

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Claes von Hofsten: "Minimum 6 Years Sentence For Five In Heroin Gang"]

[Text] The principal characters in the Turkish heroin gang, who smuggled and sold heroin for at least 15 million kroner in the Stockholm area, were sentenced from 6 to 10 years in prison on Wednesday. Some also received permanent deportation.

A total of five persons were sentenced. All but one have confessed to the crime. The Solna district court rules that according to the penal code, only long-term imprisonment is appropriate.

All five have been in Sweden for more than 3 years, and one has been there 11 years. By law there must be a special reason for deporting persons who have stayed so long in the country. Due to the danger the narcotics offense poses to society, the district court rules that such a reason exists, even though four of the five are married and have children, and one of them has six young children.

The 38-year old baker, Naif Durak, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for smuggling merchandise; for serious narcotics offense; for illegal possession of weapons; unlawful driving and driving under the influence of alcohol.

The 27-year old restaurant owner, Tevfik Seker, was sentenced to 9 years in prison for smuggling and for serious narcotics offense. For the same offense Ayhan Korkmaz and Fuat Yildiz were sentenced to 8 years in prison, and Zeki Timur was sentenced to 6 years in prison.

Fuat Yildiz is 18 years old according to his passport, but the court does not believe that statement. During the investigation a court dentist checked his teeth and estimated that he probably is over 20 years old.

Ayhan Korkmaz is 22 years old according to his passport, but during the trial his father claimed that his son is only 18 years old. In this instance the court decided to accept the passport as more valid information.

Not Refugees

All the accused in the case received their sentences in the court of first instance. A total of 19 persons were sentenced. Most of them received deportation judgments. Most of the sentenced have also appealed the court's decision, but in the cases that have already been tried in the court of appeals, the deportation judgments have remained firm.

In Wednesday's sentencing the court points out that none of the five persons sentenced had come to Sweden as a refugee. They had all visited their homeland, Turkey, as recently as 1978 or 1979. The court, therefore, is of the opinion that there is no reason that they would risk political persecution when deported to Turkey after serving their sentences.

In a broad outline the district court approved the prosecutor's case. The heroin that was smuggled into the country and sold since 1978 totaled 8,5 kilograms. The narcotics were smuggled by air to Arlanda in specially made tin cans, among other things.

The court rejected evidence regarding another shipment of 3,7 kilograms of heroin, which the prosecutor claimed that they had also smuggled into the country. That decision may have consequences for one of the previously sentenced in the case. He has previously been sentenced for smuggling the aforementioned shipment into the country, but now the court is of the opinion that it is not certain that this shipment actually existed.

The previously sentenced man has already received his confirmed sentence from the court of appeals. That sentence was among other things for the now questionable narcotics shipment. The reason that the court now has reversed the decision is that one of the men sentenced on Wednesday completely changed his earlier testimony.

When the convicted were apprehended last winter, a total of approximately 500,000 kroner in cash was found. In order to legally claim any money that might eventually be discovered in the future, the court decided on an embargo of 3.8 million kroner, which is a reasonable estimate of the amount the convicted had earned from narcotics sales.

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SWEDEN

ADDICTS TO GET WELFARE AID IF THEY GO TO NARCOTIC ANONYMOUS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETEN in Swedish 11 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] A drug addict should have the right to economic support from society if he or she turns to Narconon, a chain organization for drug addicts; so the Supreme Administrative Court ruled Wednesday.

As a result Narconon may be on its way to being recognized by the National Social Welfare Board.

For over four years a female drug addict has fought to have her case tried. She wants to get money for treatment at Narconon's facilities in Huddinge. The social welfare office she turned to has refused to give her support.

Now she will receive her money, 13,000 kroner for 6 months of treatment.

The case in the Supreme Court has to a certain degree dealt with the relationship between Narconon and the National Social Welfare Board.

Narconon, which has operated in Sweden for 8 years, will get their work recognized by the National Social Welfare Board.

But the National Social Welfare Board is of the opinion that Narconon runs an illegal operation. Narconon's treatment does not meet with the requirements which are expected from that type of care.

Reported

Three years ago the National Social Welfare Board reported Narconon to the office of the public prosecutor in Huddinge for violation of the nursing home regulation.

The case was handed over to the county prosecutor. According to him, Narconon does not provide treatment. The case was dismissed.

The county prosecutor was rebuffed by the state prosecutor, RA, who asked for a retrial of the decision. That is the way it now stands.

The National Social Welfare Board does not want to comment on the decision reached by the Supreme Administrative Court.

Division Chief Jan Ording is flabbergasted over the decision. It might have been more natural to wait and see where the prosecution would lead, says Ording.

Opening

An opening between Narconon and the National Social Welfare Board has, however, been created recently. Narconon has, among other things, agreed to apply for a permit from the County Government Board to be recognized as a nursing home. Earlier they considered themselves a chain organization.

The decision reached by the Supreme Administrative Court has given us new momentum. Now the National Social Welfare Board must recognize us.

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SWEDEN

PHARMACISTS' STUDY DESCRIBES FAKED-PRESCRIPTIONS PROBLEM

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The number of forged perscriptions is about 1,000 a year in Sweden. The greatest number are prescriptions forged to obtain narcotics.

This came forth in a study made by pharmacist students in Stockholm and Uppsala. The study was published in the journal "Farmaceutisk revy".

In Stockholm between 30-40 forged prescriptions are discovered a month. In Uppsala two forged prescriptions are discovered on the average per month.

The prescription forgeries are almost exclusively made in order to obtain drug related preparations. The forgers try first and foremost to obtain narcotics of the lighter type, which are treated more routinely by the pharmacy personnel. The most common are nembutal, valium and stesolid.

The forgers stay away from the heavier drugs. The pharmacy personnel are more alert to prescriptions for heavier drugs, and there is more control over such prescriptions.

Forged prescriptions are not reported exclusively to any one authority. It is therefore difficult to state exactly how common prescription forgery is.

The pharmacy personnel are faced with many difficulties in discovering these forgeries. One reason is that the doctors quite often don't fill out the prescriptions correctly.

The researchers think there might be a market for forged prescriptions. Many prescription pads are circulating illegally. The hospitals are extremely negligent in guarding the prescription pads.

Another theory is that there are certain persons who sell prescriptions they have specialized in filling out themselves.

It is also impossible to say how many successfully forged prescriptions have been filled by the pharmacies.



The researchers, therefore, think that the problem is much greater than the 1,000 discovered forged prescriptions indicate.

The most common way of forging a prescription is to write it out. In some pharmacies in Stockholm, however, prescriptions over the telephone far outnumber written prescriptions.

Many of the pharmacy personnel suffer unpleasantness when they must report the forgers to the police after having discovered them. Some of the employers, especially in Stockholm, are worried about reprisals from the reported forgers.

The persons who discover the forger, must give his or her name to the police in the presence of the accused. Later, the person who reported the forgery, must also appear in court as a witness.

One thing the researchers are certain about: If the narcotics abuse would stop, the prescription forgery would end.

The prescription forgeries are almost all concentrated in the major cities.

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SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT TO TIGHTEN PRESCRIPTION CONTROL

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Hans O. Alfredsson: "Harder To Write Out False Prescriptions"]

[Text] Soon it will be more difficult to avoid punishment for those who falsely pretend to be doctors, phone in prescriptions to a druggist, and obtain narcotics. The government will have a proposition on this in the fall.

The flood of false prescriptions has increased in recent years. False telephone prescriptions have become especially common.

The Social Welfare Board therefore requested in 1978 that the law be changed so that those who phone in false prescriptions can be more easily apprehended.

The Ministry of Justice has now worked out such a proposition, which has recently been circulated for consideration, and which will be presented to the Riksdag some time in the fall.

The proposition concerns a change in chapter 17, paragraph 15 of the criminal code. It says that anyone who improperly represents himself as a doctor, dentist, or veterinarian and thereby obtains drugs, can be convicted of false pretenses.

Application Unclear

Until now the application of the laws has been unclear as to telephone prescriptions. The courts have ruled differently. The laws have not been as clear as in the case of written prescriptions, where the crime is considered forgery of documents.

The Social Welfare Board believes that false telephone prescriptions should be considered the same, but the Ministry of Justice recommends another solution.

1,000 Every Year

About 1,000 false prescriptions are discovered each year in the pharmacies. They are mostly in the larger cities. In Stockholm there are 30 to 40 each month. In most cases they are for the so-called lighter drugs, such as nembutal, valium, stesolid and the like.

There are indications that there is a market for false prescriptions and that there are persons who specialize in selling them.

In all there are about 50 million prescriptions in this country per year. Fifteen percent or 7.5 million of them are telephone prescriptions. Half a million of these are for narcotics.

How many false prescriptions are never discovered is of course impossible to know. But the pharmacists believe that if there were no drug abuse, there would be no false prescriptions.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

NARCOTICS PROBLEMS TEST LIBERAL PRISON SYSTEM PRINCIPLES

Helsinki HUFVUDBLADET in Swedish 2 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Marjukka Saarikoski]

[Text] The well known liberalism within the Swedish prison system is being critically tested by the narcotics problems that occur in the prisons. The press and the police demand that a firmer grip be taken to cleanse the prisons. The administration is also planning a more effective security watch over the drug addicts.

--In certain prisons and in certain wards we must increase the guard personnel, admits Bo Martinsson, director general of the National Swedish Prisons Board. He adds, however, that he does not think that the whole system must be reorganized or that the Swedish prison system must relinquish its basic principles.

The narcotics problem in Sweden has become alarmingly serious. People don't even bother to talk about smoking hashish anymore. The daily topic is heroin, amphetamins and cocain. There are 14,000 persons who use hard drugs and an ever increasing part of that group are the young. In Stockholm, 12-year-old girls can be seen prostituting themselves for one dose of heroin. The daily dose costs 880-1,760 marks in Stockholm, which means that the money must come from a different source than a regular job.

Approximately 11,000 persons are imprisoned annually in Sweden on felony charges. One third of the imprisoned are drunken drivers. The next to the largest group is charged with committing burglaries. Martinson says that "extremely many" in the latter group are drug addicts. According to another estimate, half of the robberies and thefts are committed by drug addicts.

Ninety Three Percent In The Kronberg Prison

The use of narcotics and the way it is reflected in crime, is mostly felt in the big cities. For example, over 70 percent of the inmates in the Kronberg Prison in Stockholm use hard drugs, and 93 percent abuse either alcohol or narcotics.

The inmates of the prison are, however, only petty criminals, who are guilty of thefts in order to support their drug habit.

The real big narcotics criminals, those who organize import and distribution, and make fortunes on their undertakings, make up a very small group in the Swedish prisons.

When the police recently caught a big drug dealer, it immediately resulted in a drop in other crimes.

#### Narcotics Also In The Prisons

Not even the prison walls prevent drug trafficking. Sweden and Denmark are the Nordic countries where the narcotics use among prisoners has reached an especially alarming proportion. Norway has escaped this problem for a long time, but now the situation seems to be getting worse there also.

The situation is still best in Finland, where the prison authorities maintain that the occurrences of narcotics use in the prisons are minimal. In Finland the abusers are mostly dependent on pills.

The Swedish prison authorities have the greatest problem with certain big prisons where the drug problem occurs more often than in smaller institutions.

#### Disturbances In The Larger Prisons

Disturbances take place in the larger prisons from time to time. Approximately half a year ago, an arson attempt occurred in Kumla, which is Sweden's most notorious prison. A whole ward of prisoners with long-term sentences were behind it. Afterwards, a big supply of narcotics was found during a search of the ward.

No more huge prisons are being built in Sweden. On the other hand, the older institutions are being reorganized with the aim of making them smaller. Kumla, which originally was intended for 400 inmates, has, for example, been reorganized so that it only holds 200 prisoners.

Within the prisons the control has been intensified. In addition, patrols called the "black gangs" have been established. The sole task of these patrols is to control the narcotics use and search for hidden narcotics.

The narcotics are mostly brought into the prisons by visitors and prisoners who return from leave.

#### Heroin In The Wig

The control of visitors and returning prisoners has also been intensified. The prisoners, who are known narcotics users, are searched thoroughly after being on leave and after receiving visitors. The same applies to suspicious visitors.

Spot checks can also be made on the prisoners' relatives. It has become especially common since heroin was found in the wig of a woman in her seventies. The woman was visiting her son in prison.

--There does not seem to be any reason to make any fundamental reorganization; at least not for the whole system. Only at the most notorious institutions and only in certain wards is there reason to increase the security personnel, says Martinson. He refers chiefly to Kumla, along with the prisons in Stockholm and Malmo.

#### High Standard

The intention is not to deviate from the principles and fundamental rights of the prisoners that characterize Swedish prisons. The inmates have their right to leaves; their right to receive visitors; along with rights for education. The prisoners are directly encouraged to get education; and with the exception of pensioners incapable of work, the prisoners apply themselves either to work or study. Some time ago, a prisoner, who was serving a long prison sentence, passed a sea captain test.

The far reaching concern for prisoners and humane conditions in Swedish prisons has aroused envy and surprise in other countries. A slight irritation can be detected among the Swedish people regarding conditions in the prisons.

#### Paradise That Lures Poor Immigrants

Recently a detective superintendent from Stockholm said publicly that the country's prisons are like paradise that do not frighten anyone; rather that the prisons attract immigrants who come from poorer countries to take their chances.

The great number of foreigners is a characteristic of Swedish prisons.

The foreigners represent 15-20 different nationalities and one-fifth of the total number of prisoners. An effort is made to get interpreters for all the foreign groups. Furthermore, an effort is made to assure that all prisoners of different religious backgrounds receive food that does not conflict with their religious beliefs. An effort is also made to provide the prisoners with their own prison priests.

Director General Martinson maintains that it cannot be said that the prisoners are pampered. To be sure, most of them do occupy single cells; but in the new prisons the standard is comparable with what can be considered a typical inexpensive motel, says Martinson. He points out that the much discussed color televisions are the prisoners' private property.

The task of the prisons is, on one hand, to protect society and, on the other hand, to set warning examples. The purpose, however, must not be to destroy the life of the person who lands in jail, Martinson emphasizes.

--Even if we do not try to make new persons of the prisoners, we must in every way compensate for the passive effect of the prison and prepare the prisoner as well as possible for a fresh start after his release from prison.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

DRUG-FREE SECTION IN PRISON PROCLAIMED SUCCESS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Hans O. Alfredsson: "Report From Hinseberg: Good Result From Drug-Free Section"]

[Text] Eight out of 22 drug abusers who were in the drug-free sections of the womens prison at Hinseberg were free of their habit when they left the institution.

This was stated in a report in the form of a term paper from the sociological institution at Umea University. Berit Ostergren, who periodically worked at Hinseberg, is responsible for the report.

A summary of the report will be published later by the National Correctional Administration.

Very Positive

Even though it is too early in several cases to draw conclusions, the results are deemed to be very positive.

"I think it is amazingly good," said Maja Persson, acting chief of the institution, to SVENSKA DAGBLADET. "If almost half are free from drug abuse we should be very pleased. That will spur us on to work harder."

Berit Ostergren has investigated what happened with 22 women who left Hinseberg after having stayed at one of the two drug-free sections. They stayed there voluntarily. The drug-free sections were established in September 1978.

Signed A Contract

All 22 were sentenced to long terms and all were drug abusers. Like all the others in the drug-free sections they signed contracts to follow a definite program.

Those who enter these sections obligate themselves to leave urine samples every day and to participate in different exercises.

Also they study and work together with the others in the institution. Of the 22, 8 have been drug-free since they left Hinseberg. Four had changed their pattern--for example, quit drugs but sometimes used alcohol--while three had been taken back to the institution and five were still drug abusers. In two cases their progress was not known, and one of these women had quite simply disappeared.

Common to those who had become drug-free was that they had an arranged social situation, with residence, job, contacts, etc. This clearly separated them from the other drug abusers, who had few drug-free contacts.

"That is an important factor," said Maja Persson. "To have drug-free contacts outside the institution means a lot. We will work further on that."

There was also criticism in the report. It was shown that almost half of the inmates used drugs when they were on leave. Several also said that hashish was being smoked at the institution (which can not be detected by urinalysis).

And it was reported that the attendants in the drug-free and non-drug-free sections are in such disagreement that the inmates are disturbed by it.

Maja Persson said that certain opposition has turned up. "It is really serious if the inmates are influenced by that. Therefore we will look into it thoroughly. Also we have had indications that hashish is being smoked here. Soon we will have the capability to detect that by analysis. This report is valuable to us for pointing out such weak areas.

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CSO: 5300



SWEDEN

PRISON DIRECTORATE: MORE THAN ONE IN FOUR PRISONERS MISUSE DRUGS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Jul 80 p 9

[Article by Bo G. Andersson: "More Than Every Fourth Inmate Is a Drug Abuser"]

[Text] New figures from this year show that 25-30 percent of the country's 3,000 inmates abuse either light or hard drugs. Drug abusers in the nation's prisons have not increased during the last five years. That comes from the statistics of the National Correctional Administration.

Once each year the National Correctional Administration goes out to each of the country's institutions and collects statistics on the number of drug abusers among the inmates.

The figures are collected using the records of the inmates. No investigative interviews are conducted.

An examination of the statistics for several decades shows that drug abuse greatly increased during the period 1965-1975.

In 1966 nine percent of the country's inmates used some form of drugs. The statistics do not differentiate between the various kinds of drugs.

In 1975 and 1976 the number of drug abusers jumped to 35 percent.

The latest year's statistics show no increase in drug abuse, a fact which is often brought forth in the current discussion of mandatory urine tests at the institutions.

In 1978 a total of 33 percent of the inmates abused drugs. The year after the figure declined to 28 percent.

This year's figures--the study is made in April--show that 25 percent in the local prisons and about 30 percent in the national prisons are addicted to narcotics.

"It is correct to say that the drug problem has not become worse in the nation's institutions since the middle of the 1970's," said Ulla Bergkwist, senior inspector of the Health Unit of the National Correctional Administration.

"On the other hand, we know that the number of inmates that use 'hard' drugs is increasing, but we have no certain record of how much."

The National Correctional Administration would not reveal which institutions have the greatest number of drug abusers.

It can be said with certainty that there is a wide variation in drug abusers among various institutions. "We know that the number of abusers among the Stockholm inmates significantly exceeds the average for the entire country," said Ulla Bergkwist.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

PRISONERS STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST URINE DRUG TESTING

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Jul 80 p 9

[Article by Bo G. Andersson: "Prison Strike Against Urine Tests Spreads"]

[Text] The prison strike spread further on Thursday when inmates at institutions in Karlskrona, Mariestad, and Visby joined. According to the prisoners' organization, FFCO, about 700 are protesting against the proposal for compulsory urine testing, but according to the National Correctional Administration the number is 500.

"Drugs are certainly a problem in the prisons, but the authorities and the mass media exaggerate the extent of it," said the chairman of FFCO, Lasse Bjorklund, to DAGENS NYHETER.

"Okay, if the National Correctional Administration exaggerates the problem in order to fill the treasury with more money, that is just fine. But the money should then be used to give us better care, not to increase controls with such things as urine tests," said Lasse Bjorklund, chairman of the inmates.

FFCO believes that mandatory urine tests would lead to a giant organization. It would devour large resources which are needed for other things.

"I am afraid of this debate over narcotics in prisons. It seems that some people believe that all drugs in society originate in the prisons.

"The problem should be tackled out in society. The institutions are only a mirror of life outside the walls," said Lasse Bjorklund, who thinks that the proposition for mandatory urine testing is part of a custodial ideology which has become more common over the years.

"The change in attitudes in custodial circles during the last half of the 1970's is indisputable. Today the call for law and order and harder punishment is louder than ever before. Searches of inmates and their relatives have increased greatly," claimed the chairman.

In order to fight against drugs in the institutions the FFCO is going to start a large campaign in the fall, together with politically oriented youth associations and conscripts' labor groups.

"If an individual does not want to quit drugs, there is nothing else that will help," said Ted Bergstrom, who is the prisoners' representative at Hall prison.

DAGENS NYHETER succeeded in making telephone contact with him on Thursday, despite the National Correctional Administration doing its best to prevent contact between the mass media and the strikers.

"We accept absolutely no compulsion in the custody of drug addicts and therefore no urine tests under the supervision of a custodian."

Ted Bergstrom attacks the test section at Osteraker. There the inmates have voluntarily given urine samples each morning. And they believe that it is a help in quitting narcotics.

"The National Correctional Administration hand picks the people there in order to have a fine statistic to show," he said.

"Taking urine samples for tests of large numbers of people leads to mental pressure on the inmates. Then they get used to it, and the effect can be increased drug abuse."

At Hall there are now 67 inmates. Sixty-three are participating in the hunger strike.

Last year the management of the institutions made an investigation which showed that 30 percent of the inmates abused some form of drugs.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

PRISON DRUGS CRACKDOWN--Henceforth all prisoners should be ordered to give urine samples to check if they have taken narcotics. The government suggested this week that the National Prisons Board should be granted permission to conduct such a check. Under the present law it is only permitted to take urine samples under certain circumstances. The reason for the change is that examination at the state institutions two years ago revealed that only one-fourth of the 900 incarcerated were completely drug-free. We will not solve the drug problem in the prisons by more stringent restrictions and greater infringement on the rights of the prisoners. The stricter the atmosphere in the prisons, the greater reason for the prisoners to escape from reality through drugs. This is the opinion of Inga Wennhardt of the Central Organization of United Prisoners (FFCO). The FFCO condemns the proposed bill that Minister of Justice Winberg will present shortly. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Jul 80 p 6] 9583

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TURKEY

DRUG ADDICTION SAID SPREADING RAPIDLY AMONG STUDENTS

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Sedat Sertoglu]

[Text] Dr Yildiz Aktuna, chief physician at the Bakirkoy Mental and Nervous Diseases Hospital, said that the number of high school and middle school students using narcotics and drugs has risen to very dangerous proportions in recent years.

Dr Aktuna, explaining the dangers in this large a number, pointed out also that heroin, which had not been seen for a long time and which is one of the most dangerous of narcotics, is now starting to be seen in the hospitals. Noting that there is no statistical program in Turkey on the use of narcotics in the schools, Dr Aktuna suggested that parents were not aware of the seriousness of the problem and said, "To give the full number of students using drugs and narcotics would be wrong. But I can tell you this as a result of applications to me and my colleagues, the use of narcotics or drugs has struck the large majority, if not all, of our schools and at almost every grade level."

Pointing out that children's use of drugs and narcotics stems from the dissolution of family ties, Dr Aktuna said, "Our children are pushed into this bad habit, for the most part, by their friends. The child who cannot discuss his problems and concerns with his parents talks about them with his friends. With a friend, of course, who is a confidant. Since his confidant is usually chosen from among the people who put him at ease, the whole thing can start by taking a pill."

Dr Aktuna pointed out the need to warn parents and said that if families have even the slightest suspicion, they should go to the hospital or their own doctors. Dr Aktuna said that families should not refuse to go to the doctor for fear of being embarrassed. "Families go crazy when they realize what is happening," he said, "And put more pressure on the child. The effect of this, of course, is to bring even worse consequences on the child."

All Students To Be Tested

Dr Aktuna pointed out that he was about to buy a machine from the World Health Organization which tests the blood for narcotics type and content and said the following, in summary:

"This machine works by computer. We can put blood samples from up to 100 students in the machine and know within an hour which samples contain narcotics or drugs and how much. Contacts to obtain the machine between the Health Ministry and the World Health Organization are almost completed. We will make a complete survey of the middle and high schools when the machine comes."

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END