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2 March 1981

... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 10/81)

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
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BURMA

ABOUT 5,210 ACRES OF POPPIES DESTROYED

BK171420 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] In accordance with the resolution passed at the fourth meeting of the First People's Assembly which calls for a nationwide effort to eradicate narcotic drugs which can cause national atrophy, poppy plantations, like in the past years, are also being destroyed under operation "The bloom of hell--phase one" this year under the arrangements of the Central Narcotics Control Board.

Accordingly, from 25 November 1980 to date, a total of about 5,210 acres of poppy plantations have been destroyed by the armed forces, the people's police force, security control units and regional police units in cooperation with the local populace and under the leadership of the party and people's councils concerned.

To observe and inspect the destruction of poppy plantations, Deputy Minister of Home and Religious Affairs Col. Min Naung, who is also the secretary of the central board, chief of the people's police force U Thein Aung and director general of the Manpower and Resettlement Department Col. Than Hla visited Mong Hsat on the morning of 16 February by military aircraft. Phillip Zealey, liaison officer of the UN-Burma program for drug abuse control; (George B. Sherry), deputy in charge [as heard] of the U.S. Embassy; and others accompanied the Burmese officials.

The party, led by the deputy minister, visited (Loi Chan) mountain slope, (Mong Hok) village tract in Mong Hsat township by helicopter and joined the local people in destroying 10 acres of poppies on the mountain slope.

The party later went around the township inspecting poppy plantations already destroyed and proceeded to Taunggyi. In the evening, chairman of the Shan State Regional Party Committee and commander of the eastern military command Brig Gen Hla U feted the deputy minister and his party at the Pinlon Hall.

The deputy minister and his party left Heho by military plane and arrived in Rangoon this morning.

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BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Rangoon, 28 Jan--Police seized were [as published] packets of heroin each with a street value of K 25 from one Aung Chan (30) of Golden Valley, at the corner of Ma Kyee Kyee and Moemakha Streets in Sanchaung this morning. Acting on information given by Aung Chan, police also arrested Ma Ohn Ngwe (28) of No 72, Moemakha Street who allegedly sold the drug to Aung Chan. Police are taking action against them.--(300) [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 29 Jan 81 p 5]

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INDIA

BRIEFS

POLICEMAN WITH OPIUM--Constable Haider Ali of the Madhya Pradesh police posted at Police station Agra in the Morena district was arrested along with two "bad characters" of the Central district--Munna and Shamim--from Paharganj on Thursday night. Two kilograms of opium was reportedly recovered from their possession when police raided Munna's house. The raid was a part of the drive against bad characters of the area. Further investigations are in progress. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Jan 81 p 1]

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INDONESIA

DRUG ADDICTION IN INDONESIA, OTHER ASEAN COUNTRIES

Indonesia in Last Place

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] There are 10,000 drug addicts in Indonesia, according to a secret document obtained by the AFP press agency from the Thai Narcotics Control Board.

But among the five ASEAN states, Indonesia is listed as fifth in the number of narcotics victims.

According to the secret document, Thailand has the most addicts, 500,000 persons. Malaysia follows with 300,000. The Philippines has 15,000 and Singapore 13,000 narcotics victims.

The document, which contains reports and statistics gathered last May, was passed on to European and Asian narcotics control officers who were meeting in Chiang Mai last week.

The majority of drug addicts in Asia are still under 30 years of age, the report states. But the pattern of drug abuse differs.

Hong Kong has 35,000 drug addicts. According to the report there are 500,000 to 600,000 drug addicts in the United States, almost as many as in Thailand. But when contrasted with the size of the U.S. population, the percentage is still small.

The heroin drug used in Thailand is type No 4, classified as strong.

In Malaysia in general they use heroin No 3, whose color is "yellow sugar" and is less pure as well as inexpensive.

In Indonesia marihuana (ganja) is used for the most part; opium, morphine, and heroin to a lesser extent.

Marihuana is also used widely in the Philippines. But valium and cocaine are greatly sought after by the addicts.

Official Figures

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] In Indonesia up to June 1980 the number of drug addicts listed was only 265 persons and not 10,000 as reported by a number of dailies in Jakarta last 5 and 6 December. So declared the Indonesian State Police Information Service in its statement on Thursday.

The data on the number of addicts were compiled from reports submitted by all Police Regional Commands. As of June 1980 there were 462 narcotics violations reported, of which 275 cases have been settled. Persons held because they have been accused of being involved in narcotics crimes number 697 Indonesians and 32 foreigners.

A number of newspapers reported that records listed 10,000 addicts as of May 1980. The first report, which came from the AFP and was quoted by ANTARA, said that the figure was obtained from a secret document of the Thai Narcotics Control Board.

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INDONESIA

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS APPREHENDED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN MINGGU in Indonesian 14 Dec 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Narcotics continue to pose a threat to Indonesia despite the announcement by the Thai Narcotics Control Board that Indonesia, with 10,000 addicts, is in fifth place among ASEAN states. "We should consider what this situation means to us, instead of simply looking at the figures," SHM's source said.

In our nation most addicts use marihuana. A minority of addicts use heroin, morphine and other G-list drugs.

What happened in Indonesia in May 1979 should not be taken lightly. In that month narcotics smugglers who used Halim Perdana Kusumah airport in an attempt to smuggle 5 kg of pure heroin to Amsterdam were arrested. The mastermind, Kiem Soei, 40, was living in Priok. He was captured and is now in custody awaiting trial.

Alok, who lived in Medan, learned of Kiem's arrest and was able to escape. He is still wanted by the authorities.

Alok has very close connections with Mafia figures arrested by the Dutch police.

An investigation found that Kiem Soei and Alok cooperated closely in running a narcotics smuggling network from Penang-Medan-Jakarta to the outside world.

Dutch courts have tried three Mafia figures in Amsterdam who were involved in the unsuccessful attempt to smuggle the 5 kg of heroin to the Netherlands. The "mastermind" was sentenced to a prison term of 5 years and the other two persons were freed. It is not clear why they were released.

SHM's source thinks that the two Mafia figures who were released may have established contact with Alok and his friends, who are still at large.

Further investigation is needed of the possibility of a link between these people and the smuggler Tja A Moi. He was arrested in 1977 at Halim airport in connection with the smuggling of 9 kg of opium and 4 kg of heroin from Singapore to Indonesia.

The Thai Narcotics Control Board is correct in saying that the most widely used drug in Indonesia is marihuana, followed by opium, morphine and heroin. Proof of

this is found in the frequent smuggling of marihuana from Medan to Jakarta. Government agents have arrested smugglers and seized marihuana. The question is why hundreds of kilograms of marihuana are being smuggled from Medan to Jakarta. Is the marihuana for the use of addicts in Indonesia, or is it being smuggled out to Europe through Halim, Priok and Den Pasar, or to Australia via Papua New Guinea?

Does this smuggling network from Indonesia to other countries use foreign smugglers?

We still remember the case of Donald Andrew Ahern, 45, a pilot with a British passport who was arrested by government agents at Ngurah Rai airport, Bali in 1977. He was carrying a ton of dried marihuana in a twin engine Cessna, identification number VH-FGD.

His destination was Australia, via Darwin, and a small airport once used as an air base during World War II.

Donald and his assistant, David Allen Riffe, 43, who held an American passport, were sentenced respectively by the Den Pasar court to 9 and 5 years imprisonment. It is most disturbing that due to the subterfuge of an official, Donald and David were able to escape from prison.

But Donald did not repent of his deeds. In 1978 he repeated his performance, this time flying a twin engine Aero Commander carrying tons of marihuana to Australia.

This attempt was detected by the Australian Air Force, which happens to have a base in Malaysia. A Hercules aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force traced the route of the plane piloted by Donald. Donald uses the aliases of Peter Jones, Ivan Ross Tait, John William Vaughn and Donald Tait.

On the first flight he took the Penang-Singapore-Bali-Australia (Darwin?) route. On the second run he flew from Penang or Bangkok to Brunei, over Sulawesi (perhaps landing at an airport there) and Timor to Darwin.

He was being trailed by an RAAF Hercules plane and told to land in Darwin, but instead landed at a small, unused airport near the town of Katherine, not far from Darwin.

By using tracking dogs, the Australian police were able to capture Donald alive. He has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

What is the attitude of the Indonesian government toward this convicted criminal? After his sentence is completed in Darwin, will his extradition to Indonesia be requested through the Australian government in connection with his escape from the Den Pasar jail?

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MALAYSIA

WIDER SPECTRUM OF SARAWAK SOCIETY AFFECTED BY DRUG ABUSE

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 10 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by K.C. Jong]

[Text]

KUCHING. — Police say drug abuse in Sarawak is spreading to several sectors of society.

Where previously it was mainly the jobless or oddjob workers who were addicts, now there are several others — like students, and these include girls, like government employees, and these include police.

A breakdown of the classes of 120 addicts currently being treated at the rehabilitation centre here underlines this.

Forty-four of these are registered as oddjob workers, 31 jobless. There are four students, aged either 14 or 15. There are 11 government employees, two of them police. Seventeen other addicts worked for relatives in shops while the balance (13) were employed by various private firms.

Most are in the 20-30 age group and only a few over 30.

The centre began in February last year, providing addicts with a six-month treatment. By the end of the year, 67 had been rehabilitated and released.

The centre is only for males — it has no facilities for women. They are to get a centre of their own and it should be ready within a few months.

Kuching police last year formed a special

anti-drug unit to combat the drug menace, carrying out raids on premises and rounding up suspected addicts.

One result was many addicts fled from the state capital to other main towns — Sibul, Miri and Bintulu — and further to Brunei and Sabah.

While police claim local success in nabbing addicts, they are less happy about success in catching traffickers.

Most of the drugs (mainly heroin) come in from Peninsular Malaysia by sea and air, but police aren't getting information in time to grab the key men at the drug entry points.

The drugs are often found mixed with headache or sleeping pills and other white substances in attempts to disguise them. They are usually found packed, a few milligrammes at a time, in slender tubes.

These sell at \$15 a piece on the black market and an addict usually needs two a day to maintain his habit.

Addicts have been blamed for most of the thefts and other criminal acts in and around Kuching. As they need at least \$30 a day to feed their habit, and as the chances of earning this as, say, a labourer or junior employee of a firm, are slender, they resort to stealing.

MALAYSIA

SARAWAK CHINESE TO LAUNCH ANTINARCOTICS CAMPAIGN

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 10 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by K.C. Jong]

[Text]

KUCHING. — Worried at the amount of drug-taking among their people, leaders of Chinese organisations in the First Division are to mount a big campaign against the menace.

The Federation of First Division Chinese Associations represents more than 100 organisations, and its aim will be to get across the message—hard drugs can kill.

The federation feels the move fully warranted and timely. It has been told by police that "at least" 75 percent of Sarawak's drug addicts are Chinese.

Police figures also indicate the First Division has by far the largest addict total, of some 1,000 (by comparison there are 400 recorded in the Fourth Division, 300 in the Third Division).

But police believe that with drug traffickers and lesser users of drugs added, the actual total of drug abusers in the First Division may be as high as 10,000.

So the federation has set up a special anti-drug abuse committee to run its

campaign, following a detailed study of the situation.

In November-December the federation had talks with various people also vitally concerned about the drugs problem.

These included Assistant Welfare Minister Puan Hafsah Harun, the permanent secretary to the Welfare Ministry, Mr Darrell Tsen, and First Division police chief Mr Vincent Khoo.

They told of what's happening on drug abuse and also showed the federation representatives the government's rehabilitation centre along Kuching Airport Road.

The federation's anti-drug drive will be under the leadership of Mr Chua Beng Thian, who

said the aim is to head the efforts to drive home to the Chinese community the hard truth of the dangers drugs present.

It will be striving to educate the young to avoid drug-taking, and also to back-up the government's anti-drug abuse programme.

Among the activities will be seminars on drug dangers (involving talks by experts in the field), a major exhibition, essay and poster competitions, and the distribution of literature underlining the problem.

The committee is looking for widespread support, not only from its own member bodies but also parents and school-teachers.

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MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SENTENCED FOR POSSESSION--Goh Sork Wui, 30, was sentenced to 1½ years in jail on 20 December by the magistrate's court in Ipoh. He was found guilty of possessing 1.03 grams of heroin on 1 August 1980 in Ipoh. He also was found guilty of possessing 0.13 grams of morphine at the same time and place and received a sentence of 6 months on this charge. The sentences will run concurrently. Goh has two previous convictions. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Dec 80 p 9]

HEROIN SENTENCE--Mohammed Noor bin Daud Kons, 26, received a 9 months sentence on 23 December for possession of 0.50 grams of heroin in Kampung Jawa, Ipoh on 22 April 1980. He is a former policeman. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Dec 80 p 7]

HEROIN OFFENSE--The sessions court in Kuala Lumpur sentenced Quek Chon Heng, 34, a coffee shop assistant, to 3 years in jail and 6 strokes of the rattan on 23 December. Quek plead guilty to possessing 12.5 grams of heroin. He was arrested on 18 October 1977 when he was found carrying a parcel containing three plastic packets of heroin. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Dec 80 p 10]

OTHER COUNTRY ARRESTS--CID Director Datuk Abdul Rahman Ismail has announced that 23 Malaysians were arrested abroad for narcotics possession during the first 8 months of 1980. He said that 8 Malaysians were arrested in Germany, 3 in France, 3 in the Netherlands, 2 in Burma, 2 in Hongkong and the remainder in Canada, Belgium, Italy, Australia, Japan and Thailand. Singapore police also detained 112 Malaysians for possession. Twenty-three Malaysians also were arrested abroad for drug offenses last year, 55 in 1978 and 45 in 1977. The CID chief also said that he would soon meet with his Thai counterpart, General Pow Sarasin, to discuss the smuggling of acetic anhydride across the border. The chemical is used to convert morphine into heroin. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Dec 80 p 7]

THREE SENTENCED--Three Kuala Lumpur residents received jail sentences on 26 December for possession of heroin. Wahid bin Ahmad, 26, received a 6 month sentence for possession of 0.06 grams of heroin on 3 February; Yahaya bin Hashim, 38, received a 9 month sentence for possession of 0.42 grams of heroin on 30 September; and Mustamy bin Othman, 23, received a 12 month sentence for possession of 0.5 grams of a narcotic on 3 December. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Dec 80 p 9]

HEROIN CHARGE--M. Ramayan, 31, a laborer, has received a 10 month sentence for possession of 0.61 grams of heroin and a 7 month sentence for possession of 0.06 grams of morphine. The offenses occurred in Ipoh on 13 October at the South Isles Hotel. The sentences will run concurrently. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Dec 80 p 16]

MOTHER, SON TRIED--Kang Hoçk Joo, 24, was sentenced to 3 years in jail and 12 strokes of the rattan by the court in Muar after pleading guilty to charges of drug possession. Kang and his mother, Sin Hui Chin, were charged with having 25.018 grams of heroin and 5.831 grams of morphine in their possession in their house on Jalan Abu Bakar in Batu Pahat on 7 December. Kang told the court that the narcotics belonged to him. Charges against his mother were dropped. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Dec 80 p 9]

HEROIN TRIAL--Ooi Ah Lee, 25, a farmer, is being tried by the sessions court in Alor Star on a charge of trafficking in 140 grams of heroin at Gua Chempedak on 24 January 1979. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Jan 81 p 9]

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PAKISTAN

DRAFT LAW ON NARCOTICS TO BE SUBMITTED TO CABINET

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Sikander Hayat]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 7: A comprehensive narcotics control law, including a long-awaited provision differentiating the drug smugglers from the addicts for punishment purposes, has been drafted and would be placed before Cabinet for its approval soon.

The draft is the outcome of an intensive effort begun six years ago to consolidate the existing law in this field.

Over 20 different drafts were prepared, including some on which the opinions and comments of all the related agencies and the Provincial Governments were also obtained.

Before the promulgation of Hud Order on Feb. 7, 1979 the 12th of Rabiul Awwal there were four prohibition Ordinances and one Prohibition Act, besides about one dozen acts regulating the sale, purchase and other aspects of the narcotics.

While the Hud Order repealed all the prohibition laws, the one relating to narcotics has been

allowed to stand.

Of the existing narcotics control Acts, seven are significant, three of which belong to the centre and four to the four provinces.

There was a view that such a large number of laws on the control of narcotics caused confusion and their enforcement had become difficult.

It would happen quite often that due to lack of comprehension, both intentional and innocent, the enforcement staff challaned the culprits under irrelevant provisions, resulting in their acquittal by the courts.

Another difficulty before the law enforcing agency has been indiscriminate status of smugglers from whose possession tons of opium would be recovered and an average addict, who was sometimes caught with a gram of opium on his persons. The existing laws prescribed equal punishment in both cases.

Meanwhile, a book on this

subject, by Aluddin Masood, has brought out some important developments in this area of human activity.

According to this book Landi Kotal, a border post on the Khyber Pass, has become a central market for the purchase and sale of opium. It says that since the abolition of "Theka" (licenced shop) system in Pakistan in 1969 number of morphine and heroin manufacturing factories have come up in the Tribal areas.

According to this book before the promulgation of Hud Order on Feb. 9, 1979 there were 323 opium selling "Thekas" in the country.

These shops were selling far more opium than was given to them by the government as their fixed quota - with the implied consent of the Excise authorities.

For instance, an opium seller in Sind bought a licence to sell 2.9 kilo opium for Rs. 75,000 when the actual sale price of the opium which he was legally supposed to sell was only Rs. 645.

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HASHISH OIL, OPIUM SEIZED--A man was arrested following recovery of hashish oil and opium worth about Rs. 14,00,000 [as published] from his hut in the Bara of Super Highway in the Manghopir Police Station area yesterday. The reports said that one Mohammad Niaz of Peshawar, used to indulge in the trafficking of the contraband drugs, after smuggling them from Peshawar. However yesterday, a police party, accompanied by the SHO Manghopir, after a tip off, raided his hut in the Bara of Super Highway and recovered 5000 grams of hashish oil and 6000 grams of opium, worth about Rs. 14,00,000 [as published] in the foreign currency, from there. The accused, who was arrested yesterday, will be produced in a court today for the remand for further investigation. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 8]

OPIUM, CHARAS SEIZED--Wazirabad, Feb. 1: A Railway employee, a constable of the Railway Police and a railway 'palledar' are among the six arrested under the Excise Act. A total of 3000 grams of opium and 'charas' has been recovered from them in a police raid led by an Excise Inspector here. Those behind the bars are railway employee (of Rahwali) Mohammad Ashraf, Railway Police constable Mohammad Ramzan, Railway 'palledar' Mohammad Sadiq, Ghulam Rasul of Eminabad Morr, Mohammad Yusuf of Kamoke, and one Kurshid. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Feb 81 p 6]

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIHUANA--Nakhon Phanom--Police from the Crime Suppression Division (CSD) have been launching a campaign since Jan 8 to eradicate huge marijuana plantations here, according to an informed source in the Police Department. The plantations were believed to be the biggest in the country, it said. More than 57,000 kilogrammes of marijuana had reportedly been destroyed so far and at least another 100 tons were to be wiped out, the source said. It said police investigations had confirmed that the biggest production source of marijuana was in this northeastern province and not in Sakhon Nakhon as earlier believed. In their seven raids so far, police supported by helicopter from the Police Aviation Division destroyed more than 57,000 kilogrammes of fresh and dry marijuana in Ta Udom and Sri Sarakom districts, the source said. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jan 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

DRUG EXPERT CALLS OTTAWA 'HASH CAPITAL' OF NORTH AMERICA

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Roswitha Guggi]

[Text]

Teenagers as young as 13 are now trying drugs that have gone "from beer strength to rye strength," two drug experts said Thursday.

Garry Lalonde, an ex-heroin user who learned the hard way, and Brad Spriggs, a Nepean policeman working with the RCMP drug section, said the potency of drugs used by young people in the Ottawa area has increased markedly in the last decade.

Parents and school boards have to provide more information to young people before and after they try their first joint, the two men said.

Lalonde and Spriggs, who were interviewed after they addressed a workshop on policing street drugs, work in schools trying to balance the rosy glow of marijuana highs with information on the less rosy side effects of drug use.

Spriggs says the biggest drug use in Ottawa is in marijuana and hash and there is lots of it around. We're called the "hash capital" of North America, he said.

A study of students in grades 7 and 8 and some high school grades in the Ottawa Valley showed 45.5 per cent of them had tried cannabis at least once in the last year, compared to a 34-per-cent provincial average.

And Spriggs feels use of marijuana may really average about 70 per cent in this area.

He said kids are not aware of what the drug is doing to them — that it leads to apathy, harms their lungs and generally affects their health.

Lalonde, who spends his mornings educating Cornwall high school students about drugs, said people still think the problem is in secondary schools, but it is now starting in grades 7 and 8.

He said one Cornwall public school had to close a classroom for a day because "half the kids were stoned."

Lalonde said drug education should begin about grade 5, but most students today are lucky to get two hours a year once they reach high school.

Spriggs said the Carleton Separate School Board is the only local board which called in the RCMP at a board level to help them with their drug policy.

He'd like to see other boards get more of a set policy on how they deal with drug education — and do a lot more of it.

Officials from the Ottawa and Carleton Boards of Education conceded they could probably be doing more in the drug education field.



Bob Zacour, health consultant with the OBE, said a board task force should be making recommendations soon calling for a comprehensive school chemical awareness program which will deal with all drugs.

He says at the kindergarten to Grade 8 level, health programs are aimed at developing students' self esteem as they find people with a positive self concept are less likely to abuse drugs later on.

Lionel Wolfe, health consultant for the CBE, said "there's always a need to do more," but added the CBE was doing its best now and is moving toward a standardized drug education program.

CSO: 5320

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLER--Czechoslovak customs officers discovered six packages of cocaine hidden in the luggage of Ali T., 30 years old, during a luggage check aboard an international express train in Decin. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Feb 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

DRUG TRAFFICKING LINKED TO SABOTAGE

PY112216 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0231 GMT 11 Feb 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 11 Feb (LATIN)--The government has charged that extremists involved in drug trafficking were preparing a plan aimed at disrupting public order, which included the murder of military men, priests, political leaders and journalists.

Information released by the Interior Ministry disclosed that four persons have been arrested, and that the drug traffickers who operate in the country are closely related to the extremists responsible for acts of sabotage carried out in Peru and Chile.

The two neighboring countries have been victimized during the past weeks by attacks with explosives and incendiary bombs attributed to underground groups of the extreme left. The Bolivian Government called those involved "narco-extremists" and disclosed that they were caught carrying pamphlets calling on the population to make resistance for a revolutionary struggle and to attack the decadent morals of imperialism.

The official information disclosed that several foreigners were arrested when entering the country with forged passports and that they were later expelled. It also pointed out that those persons were directly involved with international terrorism.

A spokesman of the Interior Ministry stated that on 15 January the police arrested Hans Neipman, from the FRG, and Bolivian citizens Juan Ramon Quispe, Victor Calle Cortez and Jesus Calle Adiviri when they were caught crossing the border from Peru carrying refined cocaine.

In addition to the cocaine, they were found carrying pamphlets bearing quotations which follow the guidelines of the world polarization ideology and which are aimed at discrediting the image of the Bolivian Government.

It was also pointed out that as soon as it was determined that the drug traffickers were involved with the extremists that have been operating in Chile and Peru, the government requested the cooperation of international police organizations.

The report added that new and recidivist drug traffickers have been arrested as a result of a series of operations carried out in various parts of the country.

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

POLICE NCO'S CAUGHT TRAFFICKING IN MARIHUANA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Dec 80 Sec C p 6

[Text] The DAS [Administrative Department of Security] confiscated 40 tons of marihuana which was being shipped by 26 individuals, including three police NCO's and three drug traffic "capos."

The operation took place on Sunday night, between Toluviejo and San Onofre, in Sucre.

The shipment was worth over 200 million pesos, and was about to be put aboard a modern ship that was scheduled to depart for the United States yesterday.

The national chief of DAS, Manuel Guillermo Gonzalez Silva, said that this was the most spectacular blow sustained recently by the drug trafficking underworld, adding that the authorities had seized two sophisticated radio sets with which the anti-social individuals were contacting the ship on which it was intended to transport the drugs, as well as other smaller pieces of equipment.

The three police NCO's on active duty were identified as Corporals Antonio Facundo del Rio Jimenez, Federman Zamora Julio and Dionisio Avila Rojas. The owners of the shipment are Franklin Angelo Chuston Benitez, from Guajira, Hipolito Bravo Pimienta and Raul Alfonso Penaranda Romero.

At the time of their capture, there was an exchange of gunfire between the DAS agents and the drug traffickers, without casualties.

The detectives also confiscated a green F-600 Ford truck with license plates PV0328, a red 800 Dodge truck with license plates UI0929, a white Pegaso truck with license plates UN0392, a gray Nissan camper with a free transit permit, a red Toyota with a free transit permit, and a yellow Willys camper with license plates UF0175, like the foregoing registered for public service in Sincelejo.

At 2345 hours on Sunday night, the interception was made of the trucks loaded with marihuana which were due to arrive in the port of Verrugas, this side of San Onofre, where 10 launches were waiting to transfer the marihuana to the ship anchored nearby, which was finally to undertake the trip to the United States.

The confiscated shipment of marihuana was from Cerete, where it had been packed in plastic, recovered with cardboard, and then covered again with the first material.  
2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MILITARY MEN TRIED FOR TRAFFICKING

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Dec 80 Sec A p 10

[Text] A verdict of conviction was handed down against an Army lieutenant and three sergeants for their connection with a drug trafficking case by the members of the court-martial which tried them.

The decision affects Lt Juan Vicente Caldas Trujillo, Sgt Maj Alejandro Castillo Villamarin and second class Sgts Alfredo Melo Montano and Arcesio Joven Cuellar, who were dismissed completely from the military forces after having been tried by a disciplinary board.

The four men were captured by Judicial Police units on 2 August of last year, after they had attempted to facilitate the entry of 23 kilograms of cocaine which arrived from La Paz, Bolivia.

The verbal court-martial was convoked by Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, army commander, who had been appointed a special judge of the first instance.

It was noted that Jaime Bateman Cayon, leader of M-19 [19 April Movement] had brought charges on other counts against Lieutenant Caldas, mentioning him by his complete first name and surnames, according to statements which he made to the "female chief" Consuelo Araujo, and which were published in this newspaper on Tuesday, 18 November.

Six Months Because of Martial Law

It should also be stated that the military authorities did not spare any effort to achieve a complete explanation of the facts, and when this was accomplished they convoked the court martial without delay. In the course of the latter, the four men were given 6 months more in jail because of the fact that the country is under martial law.

The lieutenant and the three sergeants were tried and convicted for violations of Decree 1188 of 1974, or the National Drug Code. The heaviest penalty imposed on each of them was a year and a half in jail; in other words, they will have to remain incarcerated for another 19 months, because they have been jailed for 5 months.

Apart from the additional 6 months, the presiding officer of the court martial, Col Luis Joaquin Torres Carreno, imposed a fine of 5,000 pesos on each of those convicted.

In view of the severity of the sentence, the defense attorneys requested that Colonel Torres grant their clients the benefit of a release from jail, but the officer flatly refused this.

#### The Civilian Is Still in Jail

Captured along with the four members of the military on the aforementioned date was a civilian, Carlos Arturo Martinez Perez, an individual who came from Bolivia with the 23 kilograms of cocaine, and for whom the penal circuit judge issued an arrest warrant.

According to the report submitted by the Judicial Police, the men in uniform tried to convince them that they had captured this individual for belonging to M-19; however their real intention was to facilitate the entry of the suitcase in which he was carrying the drugs.

They stated that, owing to the serious suspicions aroused by the actions of the military men, who were serving with the Charry Dolano Military Intelligence Battalion, they decided to prevent the departure of the individual allegedly apprehended from the airport installations without making a careful search of his luggage, which when it was done produced the discovery.

To date, the presiding judge has not called Martinez Perez to trial, and the latter is still being held in the model jail.

#### Composition of the Court

The prosecutor for the verbal court-martial which tried the four members of the military was Lt Col German Afanador Osuna, and its legal adviser was Dr Gladys Puyana Ardila, the only woman who witnessed the trial. Acting as voting members were Col Luis Alfonso Torres Cotes, Maj Alirio Panesso Chica and Capt Oscar Alberto Diaz Garcia. Capt Fernando Garcia Morales served in the capacity of secretary.

The court-martial took place in the Academy Hall of the Army Command, and no private person was allowed access to it.

Serving as defenders were Lt Col (ret) Jenaro Nungo Mendez, former magistrate Hildebrando Galvis Galvis, attorney Lt (ret) Hernando Reyes Santos and Dr Gloria Cecilia Avellaneda Correa, who comprised a united team that strove assiduously to obtain a verdict of acquittal, or at least something lenient, but without success; because the military are extremely solicitous in the case of situations like this which injure the good reputation and prestige of the Armed Forces.

Basically, the defenders claimed that a verdict of conviction could hardly be handed down against the four military men, because the main individual accused had not yet been tried, and hence there could not be any proper discussion of the type of crime that the latter had committed.

Col Jenaro Nungo Mendez, whose oratorical gift is indisputable, argued that to hand down a conviction under the circumstances described was like "baptizing a child before it is born." He attempted to refute the existing charges in various ways, and placed great emphasis on the fact that the military were not cognizant of the main individual accused.

Dr Hernando Reyes Santos pleaded for the acquittal of all those on trial, claiming that this would be consistent with the reality of the proceedings, because there were a great many doubts in the investigation which should be resolved in favor of those incriminated, according to law.

The four defenders appealed the sentence, and trust that they will have better luck with their petitions to the Superior Military Court, the entity to which the matter in question will have to be submitted.



Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, appointed special judge of the first instance

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COLOMBIA

JUNGUITO'S BOOK ON DRUG ECONOMICS DISCUSSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jan 81 Sec A p 5

[Review by Carlos Caballero Argaez of the book "Drug Economics and Policy Strategies" by Roberto Junguito, Bogota, November 1980]

[Text] A constant topic of discussion in Colombia is that of the way in which we should handle our status as a leading exporter of marihuana and cocaine in the world. In most instances, the argument focuses on whether or not marihuana should be legalized, relegating to a secondary plane an entire series of economic, strategic and, of course, ethical aspects involved in dealing with such a difficult problem. A new publication by Roberto Junguito ("Drug Economics and Policy Strategies," Bogota, November 1980), prepared for a seminar of international experts on marihuana and cocaine held recently in Medellin, has fortunately arrived to fill some of these gaps. With the approval of its author, I shall take the liberty of reviewing this document, which is not only interesting, but incisive, imaginative, useful and amusing.

Junguito basically argues that, whereas in the developed countries (the United States in particular), drugs must be considered an evil and the state must intervene to curb their consumption, in the developing countries (especially Colombia), the economic benefits of exporting marihuana and cocaine could offset their negative social consequences. In these areas, it becomes far more difficult to devise an appropriate government policy for handling the problem. Developing his ideas, he mentions the microeconomic and overall dimensions of the activity of producing, exporting, distributing and consuming drugs. Insofar as the first-named are concerned, he recalls that economic theory leads to making the analysis related to the consumer's problems: the distortions in the family budget caused by the user's expenses, the level of income of the family itself, the low productivity of the addicted individual and, in general, such social costs as the harmful effect on the community, crime, etc. As for the second, it is well known that the foreign exchange income produced by exports of marihuana and cocaine contributed, together with coffee, to breaking the external bottleneck in the Colombian economy, with a resultant positive effect on employment and an increase in national production, on the one hand, and the accumulation of international reserves, with their inflationary specter, on the other.

Hence, almost by definition, the microeconomic aspects are the important ones for the developed countries, because the consumption is concentrated in them and drug addiction becomes a serious family and community problem; in addition to the fact that it is hard to imagine the production and exporting originating in those areas assuming a leading position within their economic activity as a whole. On the



other hand, in our countries the per capita consumption is substantially less; and, even if it were high, there would always be social needs with more priority for the governments than that of combating drug addiction. Hence, the macroeconomic aspect is the fundamental one for a country such as Colombia. Obviously, the policy on drugs (as well as that on coffee, livestock or industrial exports) must be included, as it is in fact, among the government's concerns. And if that policy is relevant, there will be alternate ways of considering it, other than that of mere legalization. Among them, Junguito identifies four which are worthwhile describing, assigning their proponents and advocates.

A first position is that of pretending "not to notice" and transferring the problem to the United States, because one regards it as not being ours. Therefore, this view turns over the responsibility for controlling drug traffic to the consuming countries, and it was the one held by the Lopez Michelsen administration. The implicit economic rationale is that whoever generates the demand and suffers the social costs has the task of curbing consumption and eliminating the illegal trading in drugs. According to Junguito, "if action is taken on the basis of this concept, use is made of the economic surplus produced by the drugs, and the effect of the traffic on the internal economy is ignored, attributing all the surplus foreign exchange to traditional exports."

The second attitude is the one assumed by the present government, seeking a political solution within the country and a diplomatic commitment to the United States. It involves cooperating in curbing the traffic, and following orders from the consuming country par excellence, without concern for the economic consequences which result. The strategy entails devoting domestic funds in short supply to limit the production and distribution of marihuana and cocaine, and it could lead to a rise in the international prices of these plants, as well as to a shift in their growing or processing to other developing countries. Insincerely, there is an ethical condemnation and vigilance; actually, there is a yielding to the external pressure, with the possible hope of "improving Colombia's position in other areas of our relations with the United States."

A third way of viewing the problem is the one that has been typical of ANIF [National Association of Financial Institutions], its jovial president and those who consider it feasible to legitimize the activity. As an autonomous Third World country, why not legalize marihuana, and allow its free cultivation and sale? Since the price abroad would obviously drop, the cultivation would have to be expanded. The consumption would increase both in the developed countries and Colombia but, even if they did not like it, everything would be done legally.

Finally, there is the view of the economist, considering that the goal should be that of maximizing the economic surplus produced, by increasing prices and the influx of foreign exchange through a control of the supply of the exported product, without making the business too attractive to the other producing countries. Junguito writes: "For this strategy to be successful, it would require the approval by the developed countries of the activities of the developing ones. The end goal would be that of establishing controls that would lead to the poor countries' appropriating a larger share of the surplus produced by the business." In other words, the idea would be to treat marihuana like any other basic product (coffee, sugar,

oil or tea), seeking a tacit agreement between producers and consumers that would make it possible to improve the relative economic status of the former, while reducing the social costs of the latter.

I have the impression that the author of the document, as the excellent economist that he is, is inclined toward the last of the positions that he identifies, in his way of conceiving of the problem and its solution. He is aware (because he has told me so) of the ethical and scientific problem. In my opinion, he also overlooks the internal political consequences of carrying out the strategy that he appears to be proposing. But, in particular, he cites the tremendous difficulty of creating a genuine policy to control drugs; and the pressing need to take carefully into account, when it is created, the macroeconomic aspects of any decision, as well as the international and diplomatic connotations of the matter. For all these reasons, it involves an effort aimed at clarifying a course of action to cope with a problem which we must confront in one way or another.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

GUATEMALAN OFFICIAL ARRESTED--Two Guatemalans, one a customs official of that country, who had been engaged in the battle against drug trafficking, were arrested at the Eldorado airport with 4 kilograms of cocaine. Zoila Resper Vessani Lara, aged 30, told the Judicial Police that the individuals who gave her the two suitcases containing the drugs had told her that they were emeralds, and since she was a customs official she was not searched upon her arrival in Guatemala City. She said that since she was working on the curbing of the drug traffic in her country, she could hardly be carrying cocaine. Her companion, Dora Karina Pineda, aged 27, claimed to be a secretary, and said that she did not know the origin of the drugs. Both entered the country last Sunday, and yesterday they were to take a SAM plane leaving Bogota for El Salvador, and subsequently go to Guatemala. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Dec 80 Sec A p 10] 2909

TRAFFICKERS, WEAPONS SEIZED--During the course of a vast operation carried out by the National Police in the corregidor's jurisdiction of Matitas, La Guajira, 32 drug traffickers were captured with an arsenal, 164 packages of pressed marihuana and three packages of seed of the same grass in their possession. Among the items seized from the drug traffickers were 14 pistols, a revolver, a carbine, a 223-caliber Luger rifle, an MK-2 hand grenade and six shotguns. The commander of the La Guajira Police Department, Col Orlando Pena Angarita, told EL ESPECTADOR that similar operations would continue to be carried out during the next few days, in an attempt to curb the drug trafficking underworld rings which are operating in that section of the country. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Dec 80 Sec A p 17] 2909

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

STATE PROSECUTOR CRITICIZED FOR FREEING TRAFFICKER

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 15 Jan 81 Sec B p 2

[Text] A very childish excuse was given to the news media by the state prosecutor, Marco Antonio Maldonado, who thought it a good idea to grant a release to the dangerous drug trafficker, Jose Martinez Macias, who was captured at dawn on Sunday at the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" after having acted in a trigger-happy manner.

Prosecutor Maldonado Moreno agreed that he had afforded the latter the opportunity to be released, based on the Law of Penal Procedures, an article of which states that, if no harm is done to third parties, even though the individual may have fired his 38-caliber weapon, he can only be tried for carrying a banned weapon.

He subsequently stated that, although the drug trafficker is free, this does not mean that he has been freed from penal action; adding that the subject had told him in his statement that, when the police arrived at "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he had found the pistol on the floor, and when the officers captured him he had that weapon in his hand.

Marco Antonio Maldonado should never have granted a release to this individual, who is extremely dangerous. It would be a good idea if the justice department prosecutor took note of all this type of shady business that is going on in the State Public Ministry's investigative agencies; because if the criminals have a way of securing their release there, it would solve everything.



Drug trafficker Jose Martinez Macias was released at 1900 hours last Tuesday, at the order of the state prosecutor, Marco Antonio Maldonado.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS KILLED IN 5.5 TON MARIHUANA SEIZURE

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 10 Jan 81 Sec B p 12

[Text] Mexicali--Two drug traffickers were killed and another was seriously wounded during an intense shootout that occurred the day before yesterday, at the Heroes de la Independencia communal farm (in the municipality of Ensenada), between National Army forces, Federal Judicial Police agents and members of a ring which was broken up in this manner.

It was reported that there were 12 arrests and that 5.5 tons of marihuana were seized.

According to a report released by the authorities in the nation's capital to the INFORMEX news agency, the drug traffickers Antonio Estrada Gomez and Manuel Americo Castillo were killed, while the American pilot, Gregory L. Gillet, was seriously injured.

The report noted that the drug trafficking ring was comprised of Mexicans, Colombians and Americans.

Arrested on the scene of the incident were the Colombians Alberto Leon Hernandez, Fernando Caicedo Varon and Ciro Fernando Molina, as well as the Mexicans Manuel Aguirre Galindo, alias "El Caballo," Eduardo Escolares Jimenez, Rodolfo Palacios Rivera, Jose Teodulo Jimenez, Francisco Reyes Delgadillo, Jesus Alberto Sanchez Munoz, Rene Verdugo Urquidez and Jose Luis Reyes Delgadillo.

A spokesman reported in Mexico City that the Federal Judicial Police arrived at the Heroes de la Independencia communal farm to make an inspection, because agents of the entity had been told that a drug trafficking ring was located there.

Upon arriving at the site, they found a Colombian DC-4 airplane in which there were several persons. The latter, when they found themselves surrounded by the police, began firing heavy caliber weapons, thus starting an intense gun battle that ended with the results described.

When the drug traffickers realized that the police were overcoming them, and after two of them had been killed, they decided to surrender.

The airplane was already loaded with a ton of marihuana, and another 4.5 tons of the grass were found in a warehouse near the site.

The Mexico City police reported that the contact in the northwestern part of the country was Manuel Aguirre Galindez, who was selling the marihuana, and that the contact in Colombia was Juvenal Gomez Barajas, also known as Jorge Rodriguez Barajas.

The police authorities in the municipality of Ensenada, where the incident occurred, for their part, refused to provide any information about it.

Some residents of the town commented unofficially that the troops entered without warning, shooting the group of criminals, who turned over a considerable shipment of arms.

The Federal Public Ministry agents, Juan Arevalo Lamadrid and Maria Elena Manzanera del Campo, told this newspaper that they had never received any word of a shootout. On the other hand, the soldiers from the El Cipres military camp flatly denied LA VOZ entry, arguing that their superiors had ordered them to avoid all kinds of questions about the incident.

It was learned that Captain Guerra and Colonel Gomez Resendiz are the only ones who would report to the press; but they refused at the last minute.

In Mexicali, Federal Judicial Police Comdr Enrique Ruiz Montalvo definitely stated that he knew nothing about the affair.

Yesterday, it was impossible to locate the coordinator of the campaign against drug trafficking in the northwestern part of the country, Aaron Juarez, or the commander of the coordinating unit.

It was reported unofficially that the Federal Judicial Police set up various stake-outs on the Mexicali-San Felipe and San Felipe-Ensenada highways, and that troops are touring those highways, continuing the operation.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED BY FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 13 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Five individuals were captured by Federal Judicial Police forces, thereby culminating the action taken by the agents in the investigation which they conducted in response to an anonymous tip received in the entity's offices, reporting that, on 7 January, a drug transaction would take place on the small square adjacent to the cathedral in this town.

Information obtained by EL SOL DE SINALOA from the coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking established by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic disclosed that those under arrest are Lorenzo Ruiz Ortiz, a nephew of the latter named Jose Ruiz Moreno, Antonio Chaidez Sicairos, Indalecio Gonzalez Chaidez and Manuel Jimenez Rios.

The information supplied by Hector Aviles Castillo, head of the coordinating office for Zone 006, indicates that the first of those arrested is the one who attempted to sell pure heroin at the rate of 170,000 pesos per 25 grams, with nine portions of that drug available for the sale. At the time of his arrest, he was carrying in the left pocket of his shirt a small plastic bag containing about 1 gram of a brown substance with a pervading odor which was apparently heroin.

The individual in custody said that it was his nephew who supplied him with the drugs to sell, and that he was engaged in obtaining a customer, and was just about to make the sale moments before his capture. It was impossible to learn the name of the purchaser, whom he claimed to know only by the nickname "El Guero".

Upon being interrogated, Ruiz Moreno, in turn, stated that the heroin had been supplied to him by Antonio Chaidez Sicairos, who had concealed it after having brought it from a town named Chacal, in Durango, hiding it in the yard of the house in which he was staying in the Libertad development.

After concluding his statement, Ruiz Moreno led the Federal Judicial Police agents to the residence of Chaidez Sicairos, where the latter was arrested together with Indalecio Gonzalez Chaidez, who was carrying the sum of 199,300 pesos in his pockets. The money was also seized and turned over as evidence against the bearer, who stated that it was the result of the heroin sale that he had made, and also of the robbery of the house where his cousin, Chaidez Sicairos, was staying. Finally, the taxi driver Manuel Jimenez Rios was arrested, an individual who, in addition to taking the drugs wherever they requested, was fully informed on the activities in which these persons were engaged.

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MEXICO

MARIHUANA FLOWN FROM COLOMBIA SEIZED, TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT

Marihuana Burned, 13 Arrested

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 14 Jan 81 Sec B p 12

[Text] Ensenada--Yesterday, the 374 bags of marihuana seized from a drug trafficking ring captured by the Mexican Army during a gun fight at Heroes de la Independencia was burned on the military grounds at El Cipres, in the presence of federal, state, municipal and police officials.

The marihuana, which had been shipped on a Colombian Air Force plane, cost approximately over 130 million pesos on the black market, and was intended to be sold in the United States. This proved impossible because it was intercepted by the Army at Laguna Salada and, when the drug traffickers were caught, they engaged in a shoot-out in which two of them were killed.

In discussing this incident, Federal Public Ministry agent Juan Arevalo Lamadrid, and the coordinator of the antidrug campaign in Baja California Sur and Norte, and Sonora, Alfredo Aaron Suarez, remarked that this was a good and very important job for the Federal Judicial Police, because a heavy blow was dealt to the drug traffic.

At the event which took place at 1100 hours in the morning, the site for the burning of the harmful drugs was prepared, and later members of the Army set fire to it, burning a total of 5 tons, 994 kilograms.

The incineration was attended by the coordinator of the antidrug campaign for Sinaloa, and Baja California Norte and Sur, Aaron Juarez, as well as representatives of the Federal Judicial Police, the agency of the Federal Public Ministry, the State Judicial and Municipal Police, Gen Carlos Gaytan Duron, commander of the Second Military Zone, and Mayor Raul Ramirez Funke.

#### The Incidents

The full weight of the law will fall on the 13 drug traffickers who, at 2100 hours on 6 January, held a gun battle with the National Army in Valle de la Trinidad, while they were unloading 5,990 tons of marihuana from a Colombian plane.

LA VOZ was given the foregoing information by Federal Public Ministry agent Juan Arevalo Lamadrid, who reported that the grass was very weighty, with a real value of about 130 million pesos.

He said that the individuals under arrest are the Colombians Alberto Leon Hernandez, Fernando Caicedo Varon and Ciro Fernando Molina, as well as the Mexicans Manuel Aguirre Galindo, Eduardo Escolares Jimenez, Rodolfo Palacios Rivera, Jose Teodulo Jimenez, Francisco Reyes Delgadillo, Jesus Alberto Sanchez Munoz, Rene Verdugo Urquidez and Jose Luis Reyes Delgadillo.

Manuel Aguirre Galindo, alias "El Caballo," head of the drug trafficking ring, told LA VOZ that, at 0300 hours on the morning of 6 January, the airplane belonging to the Magdalena Bank of Colombia, started an 18-hour flight, and landed near San Felipe at 2000 hours.

At 2026 hours on the same day, the 17 persons aboard left the aircraft at the site called Laguna Salada, to unload the 374 bags of marihuana destined for purchasers in the United States who were waiting for them to make the delivery at 2400 hours; but the Army arrived 3 hours earlier.

When the drug traffickers were caught by the soldiers, both groups exchanged gunfire with high-powered weapons, and Antonio Gomez Estrada, from Tijuana, and Manuel Americo Castillo, from Mexicali, were killed instantaneously, while the American pilot of the DC-4 plane and one of his companions were wounded.

The troops from the Second Military Zone captured the 13 individuals now in custody, who resisted, attempting to flee in different directions, which was impossible because the site was completely surrounded.

Three of the drug traffickers told LA VOZ that they had been distributing drugs for about 10 years in the United States, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Michoacan, Guadalajara and the coast, as well as in various other countries.

They shipped the marihuana secretly to the various places arranged by the organization in vehicles with false bottoms, deceiving the customs authorities.

Arevalo Lamadrid said that a kilogram of marihuana is worth over \$1,000.

The persons under arrest claimed that their financial status is very solvent, because an individual hired to put the bags of marihuana on the airplane earns \$8,000 in 2 hours, and a small amount of pay for remaining silent and helping the traffickers.

The Federal Judicial Police confiscated the airplane, a panel truck, two pickup trucks, a motorcycle and four high-powered weapons.

The lawyer commented that there are many people involved in the affair who will be captured before the investigation ends.

#### Traffickers Officially Jailed

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 20 Jan 81 Sec B p 14

[Text] Mexicali--The Federal Public Ministry agency in Ensenada declared itself incompetent to continue the preliminary investigation of the ring of drug traffickers discovered by the Army in Laguna Seca, in the municipality of Mexicali; and turned

the case over to the social agency representative of this jurisdiction, remanding to the first district judge of the Baja California capital, and the latter declared the 12 persons in custody officially imprisoned.

LA VOZ reported extensively on the battle which the drug trafficking ring and forces from the 60th Battalion held on 7 January, at Laguna Seca, a site located in the municipality of Mexicali, 115 kilometers west of the port of San Felipe.

As a result of the confrontation, two members of the ring, Luis Antonio Gomez Estrada and Manuel Americo Castaneda, were killed, and 7 tons of marihuana, and several vehicles and high-powered weapons were seized by the authorities.

Those being held, whom Hector Javier Castellanos Guzman (the first penal court judge representing the Ministry of Law) ordered officially imprisoned for crimes against health in their various degrees, are: Manuel Aguirre Galindo, Jose Rosales Figueroa, or Marco Antonio Acuna Vazquez, Gregory Lee Gillete, Luis Fernando Caicedo Baron, Ciro Fernando Molian Jimenez, Alberto Leon Hernandez, Rodolfo Palacios Rivera, Jose Teodulo Jimenez, Francisco and Jose Luis Reyes Delgadillo, Jesus Alberto Sanchez Munoz and Rene Verdugo Urquidez.

The marihuana was recently burned at El Cipres, headquarters of the Second Military Zone.

The writ of official imprisonment against those in custody was issued on Sunday, the date on which the constitutional period expired.

According to a report released yesterday, Army forces commanded by Second Lt Francisco Eduardo Solorzano Barragan, commander of the Military Post in the port of San Felipe, on the night of 6 January, established two checkpoints on the Mexicali-San Felipe highway, one at the entrance to Chinero and the other at the entrance to the port.

On that occasion, the soldiers stopped a freight truck driven by Rodolfo Palacios Rivera, bound for this capital. It was filled with marihuana (over 6 tons). Manuel Aguirre was hiding in the cab of the truck. That same night, a pickup was intercepted in which Rene Verdugo Urquidez and Jose Teodulo Jimenez were arrested, and confessed to where they were taking the drugs.

The troops went to Laguna Seca and, when they were within 5 kilometers of that location, they discovered a DC-4 airplane. About 400 meters away from their destination they were driven back by gunfire from a panel truck, which started up and headed for a trail that would lead them to the San Pedro Martir mountains.

During the shootout, Gregory Lee Gillete and another member of the ring were wounded, and Gomez Estrada and Americo Castellon were killed.

In the aircraft, the Colombians Ciro Fernando Molina and Fernando Caicedo were arrested, as was the Mexican Jose Luis Reyes, a resident of this capital.

Subsequently, several soldiers arrested Eduardo Escolar Cisneros and Jesus Alberto Sanchez in El Chinero. The former was riding in a pickup truck, and the latter on a motorcycle.

The operation was carried out by forces from the National Army, and the first parts of the preliminary investigation were assigned to the agency of the Federal Public Ministry in Ensenada. The social agency representative declared himself incompetent in view of the fact that the incidents occurred in the municipality of Mexicali, and turned the case over to the agency of the Federal Public Ministry in this town. When the records had been completed, they were turned over to the first district judge, and official imprisonment was ordered for the individuals in custody here.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

OPERATION 'CANADOR' ACTIVITIES INTENSIFIED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 23 Jan 81 p 10

[Text] Thus far this year, Mexican Army forces engaged in the flying missions carried out by Operation Canador (Canabis [marihuana]-Adormidera [poppies]) have destroyed about 200 small poppy and marihuana plantations in the southern part of the state, while at the same time accruing excellent results in the enforcement of the Federal Law on Arms and Explosives.

When interviewed in his offices, Brig Gen Javier Vazquez Felix made the foregoing report, explaining that the orders received by that territorial command have been precise, and that for no reason will there be any halt in the action against those engaged in the planting, cultivation and harvesting of drugs.

He also noted that, in cooperation with the state's civil authorities, there is a systematic practice of prevention of the illegal carrying of weapons, and that those who violate the laws are punished in accordance with the regulations governing them.

Gen Vazquez Felix commented: "We shall not cease our effort to eradicate that problem of drug trafficking in the state, because the instructions from the command of the Ninth Military Zone are to battle relentlessly against this activity."

He added that the Secretariat of National Defense had ordered that, in addition to Task Force Operation Condor, the Canador program was to be set up, which is having good results because of the direct intervention of the effective forces seeking to comply faithfully with their mission.

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MEXICO

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 28 Jan 81 Sec B p 3

[Text] Four individuals who had been engaged in exporting marihuana were found guilty of the crime for which they were tried, and, yesterday, the second district judge, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia, ordered jail sentences for them.

In trial 197-980, Juan de Dios Garza Hernandez, Efrain Barrientos Trevino, Rodrigo Flores Garza and Juan Rodriguez Montalvo received the sentences that were due them.

The first three individuals had been tried for a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession and exporting, whereas the fourth member of the group was tried for the crime in the degree of "exporting of cannabis indica."

Hernandez Valencia issued a sentence of 8 years and 2 months in jail and a fine of 5,000 pesos for Garza Fernandez, while Barrientos and Flores Garza were ordered to serve a prison sentence of 7 years and 6 months and to pay a fine of 10,000 pesos.

Insofar as Rodriguez Montalvo is concerned, he received a jail sentence of 7 years, and a fine of 10,000 pesos.

The four aforementioned subjects were captured on 7 May 1980 by Federal Judicial Police agents who had set up surveillance at the toll booth in Camargo, Tamaulipas, to which location a 1977 Ford car, with Texas license plates NHZ-701, carrying Efrain Barrientos Trevino and Rodrigo Flores Garza, arrived. In the trunk of the car the Federal Police found an inflatable raft, two scales, six bags containing traces of marihuana and two oars. They said that they had just carried across to the American side 250 kilograms of grass, owned by Juan de Dios Garza Hernandez, who had paid them \$400. They also stated that, on previous occasions, Juan Rodriguez Montalvo had helped them to carry marihuana across.

Continuing the investigation, the Federal Police arrested Juan de Dios Garza and Juan Rodriguez Montalvo at No 213 Libertad Street, in Ciudad Camargo; and, in a 1980 Chevrolet van truck, they discovered traces of cannabis indica.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

OPIUM GUM TRAFFICKER ARRESTED, CONFESSES

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 19 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] The persistent battle being waged by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic against the drug traffic in our state is bringing the desired results, because several investigations conducted by the Federal Judicial Police have ended in the arrest of individuals engaged in such activities; and, moreover, drugs have been seized from them, thereby preventing them from poisoning hundreds of people.

Arrested last week was Gabriel Teran Guerra, who resides in the settlement known as Loma de Rodriguera, where he had concealed in a yellow coated container a plastic bag containing a brown substance with an intense odor, presumed to be opium gum.

According to statements made by the individual in custody, he was originally engaged in planting poppies, and then collecting the sap from those plants so as to procure the opium gum, which he attempted to sell on occasion, in the approximate amount of 1 kilogram and 505 grams.

The information provided to EL SOL DE SINALOA at the headquarters of the coordinating office of Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, the head of which is Hector Aviles Castillo, indicated that the Federal Judicial Police, in their investigations, learned that Teran Guerrero had offered a certain amount of opium gum for sale; and hence they trailed that individual seeking to find a reason for arresting him.

In view of the fact that no incident occurred, they appeared at the residence of the presumed drug trafficker and, after identifying themselves, requested his consent for a search of his residence, informing him that there were suspicions about his activities. This person agreed very nervously to the requested search.

The reaction of the individual now in custody eventually confirmed the suspicions, and after an intensive search the coated container with its contents was found. The accused confessed that he was its sole owner, and he was thereupon arrested, and the evidence of the crime was confiscated.

When he had admitted his activity, Teran Guerrero was placed at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, so that the pertinent preliminary inquiry could be completed, and he could be turned over to the district judge who would hand down the sentence that he must serve for a crime against health in whatever degrees result.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FIVE OPIUM GUM TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 18 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police confiscated 1 kilogram and 337 grams of opium gum when they captured five individuals who were engaged in drug trafficking, including a taxi driver who was responsible for making the connections, and who earned good dividends for this activity.

The coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, Hector Aviles Castillo, told EL SOL DE SINALOA that the investigation conducted by members of the police entity resulted in information to the effect that Cleofas Leon Quinonez was attempting to sell the opium gum for 450,000 pesos.

In order to carry out the transaction, he suggested to Rigoberto Medina Garcia that he sell the gum which Pablo Cardenas Padilla had previously given to Cleofas. Therefore, Medina Garcia made contact with the taxi driver, Evelio Garfio Garcia, who works at the Catedral taxi stand, and to whom he brought half a gram as a sample.

It was learned that the purchaser even managed to see the merchandise that was being offered him, but that he did not have the money asked of him (550,000 pesos) in cash. The transaction was therefore postponed, but it did not take place, because the person in question (whose personal data was kept confidential for obvious reasons) did not appear at the second meeting, which forced the investigators to make the arrests.

Aviles Castillo remarked that the probe leading to the capture of the smugglers involved a series of activities, including a close, constant surveillance of those involved in the sale, which entailed several privations for the investigating agents. Fortunately, however, it ended successfully with the capture of the five aforementioned persons and the seizure of the opium gum to be presented as evidence of the crime.

2909  
CSO: 5330



MEXICO

THREE HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED AFTER PURSUIT

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 1 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Three individuals were remanded to the Federal Public Ministry agent, accused of the crimes of illegal carrying of arms, offenses against health and personal resistance to the authorities, charges submitted by the Federal Judicial Police commander in the area, Mr Manuel Espindola Martinez.

The report provided by Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has established, indicated that the accused are: Adelaido Lopez Amarillas, Mario Ochoa Paredes and Jose Angel Martinez Zuniga.

Our informant added that the investigation began when the police learned that a heroin sale was about to be made in a well-known restaurant located on Leyva Solano Boulevard between Andrade and Paliza Streets; whereupon the police chief decided to establish surveillance of the location, in order to catch the drug dealers.

On that site Ochoa Paredes was discovered, acting very nervous and suspicious; hence he was taken into custody and, upon being searched, was found to have an envelope concealed in his clothing near the stomach, which contained a substance with a pervasive odor and brown color, presumably heroin, and weighing about 25 grams.

When he was interrogated, he said that his friends (Lopez Amarillas and Martinez Zuniga) were waiting for him at the door of a dating bar at Epiteacio Osuna Street, to turn over part of the 160,000 pesos which was the price that he intended to charge for the drugs.

The Judicial Police agents immediately went to the location mentioned by the accused, and there, in a 1978 Super Bee Valiant car, with license plates VF-G-605, they found two individuals who, upon noticing them, immediately fled along Nicolas Bravo Avenue, hitting a woman in their escape.

After they had been pursued in different sections of the town, they were caught at the corner of Obregon and Constitucion Streets, where Lopez Amarillo (who was carrying a 9 millimeter Browning pistol) resisted arrest.

Later, in the interrogations, the individuals under arrest said that, at Colima and El Fuerte Streets in the El Palmito industrial development, they had hidden a package containing 77 grams of drugs, which they had purchased at a farm known as Canta Rana, located in Jalapa, Veracruz.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

## BRIEFS

MAJOR TRAFFICKING CUT CLAIMED--Tijuana--All aspects of drug trafficking in Mexico have been reduced 90 percent, owing to the effectiveness of the permanent campaign under way against all those engaged in these illegal activities. LA VOZ was told this by Gen Raul Mendiola Cerezero, general director of the Federal Judicial Police in Mexico, upon his arrival in this town; who added that this is all due to the destruction of marihuana and poppy plantations, and to the aggressiveness against drug trafficking throughout the country. He said that much of this success accrued to date by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is due to the coordination and assistance received from the National Army which, with Operation Condor, has detected the clandestine plantations; and hence the 10 percent remaining to be finished may be achieved within a short time. With regard to the amount of drug trafficking still remaining in all parts of the country, the Federal Judicial Police director commented that it was not true that most of it is concentrated in the border areas, because they are only used as a springboard. In conclusion, he said that the purpose of his visit to this area is to inspect various aspects of his entity, and nothing else. Insofar as changes therein are concerned, he said that all personnel would remain in their positions for the time being. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 3 Jan 81 Sec B p 12] 2909

MARIHUANA, PILL TRAFFICKER CAUGHT--San Luis, Rio Colorado--Local Federal Judicial Police, continuing the forceful campaign against drug trafficking that has been organized, made the arrest yesterday of Marcos Soza Herrera, alias "El Jarocho" who was attempting to sell a shipment of marihuana and toxic pills. The individual's arrest took place on the outskirts of town, where he was apparently about to carry out the drug purchase-sale operation. Upon being arrested, Soza Herrera had in his possession the harmful grass and 400 toxic pills, which he claimed to have purchased from an individual so as later to try to sell them to some Americans, who did not arrive at the place where he was awaiting them for the deal. Yesterday, Soza Herrera was placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry agency of the locality, the head of which, Fernando G. Medina Castro, told LA VOZ that this person would be remanded for possession of drugs related to crimes against health. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 6 Jan 81 Sec B p 14] 2909

INHALANT SALE BAN INEFFECTIVE--Tijuana--Despite the fact that, as of 1 January of this year, the new law passed in Mexico on the control and distribution of inhalants went into effect, it will not have any major results in the border areas, because the United States has not passed any such legislation. The foregoing was told to LA VOZ by Dr Manuel Molina Bellini, director of the Youth Rehabilitation

Center in Tijuana, who added that the rate of drug addiction in this town has declined considerably among the youth, especially among those whose ages range between 18 and 25 years. Dr Molina Bellini explained the damage entailed by the fact that this law may be constantly violated by both nationals and foreigners in the border areas, with the exception of Texas, where at least there will be a little control over the sale of these inhalants. He explained that the problem of inhalants lies with children whose ages range from 6 to 12 years, that of barbiturates among those aged from 12 to 18, and that of heroin and cocaine among those aged between 18 and 30 years. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 8 Jan 81 Sec B p 6] 2909

HEROIN TRAFFICKER CAPTURED--A charge was submitted by the Federal Judicial Police to the agency of the Federal Public Ministry against Rafaela Urquiza Sanchez, who was accused of a crime against health in the degree of drug possession; for which reason investigations are being conducted for remand to the district judge. The information was provided by the coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, Hector Aviles Castillo, who observed that the investigations carried out by members of the police entity under the command of the regional commander, Manuel Espindola Martinez, made it possible to discover the facts. He explained that, in the residence of the individual presumed liable, located at No 2260 Second Street in the Libertad development, a glass receptacle was found, which the accused had buried in the back yard of the house, in which there was an adhesive taped package containing a dark substance with a pervasive odor, apparently heroin, in the amount of approximately 30 grams in all, including the package. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 27 Jan 81 p 6] 2909

NORTHWEST ANTIDRUG ACTION--Hector Aviles Castillo told EL SOL DE SINALOA that the investigations conducted to date, which have enabled the Federal Judicial Police to seize a large amount of drugs are the result of strict surveillance carried out to prevent the drug traffic from becoming reestablished in the state. The coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking added that most of these drugs have come from other parts of the country, or from abroad; because the activities on the part of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in this section have not allowed for such a large drug production to be attained. He stated categorically that these seized drugs are not from the Sinaloa mountains and their vicinity, because the surveillance kept by both the forces under orders from the regional commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Manuel Espindola Martinez, and the Mexican Army forces themselves, has been too stringent. Aviles Castillo noted that, with great difficulty and several types of action, they have succeeded in partially eradicating this activity that has caused uneasiness in the northwest, particularly in Sinaloa; and therefore, "we are not permitting the situations which prevailed in past years to be experienced again on account of any neglect." Finally, he said that the activity that all the forces under his command will continue to carry out to prevent the recurrence of drug trafficking is being redoubled, according to special instructions from the attorney general of the republic, who has expressed his interest in continued action against those who are operating outside of the law in this respect. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 27 Jan 81 pp 1, 5] 2909

CSO: 5330

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE--Cusco, 6 Jan--In the province of Anta, civil guard agents seized 13 kg of basic cocaine paste which was being taken to Lima in a truck owned by Grover Champi Cordero who was driving his vehicle. Champi, a passenger named Hilda Flores Alvarez and another occupant of the truck have been arrested. Champi has denied knowing anything about the presence of the drug in his truck. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 14]

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, COCAINE SEIZED--Lima--The Callao police have arrested the members of a drug trafficking gang who were carrying around 10 kg of cocaine base valued at 50 million soles. The persons arrested while in the process of peddling the drug [all names phonetic] Oscar Carrillo Panizo, alias Torito; David Cotos Mejias, alias Mono; Ernesto Belip Maldonado, alias San Boluco; and Juan Salazar Prada, alias Licuadora. [PY241422 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jan 81]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Lima, 26 Jan (TELAM)--Efrain Andia Pineda, a student at the Ayacucho University, and three other persons were captured in Pucalpa City, northeast of Lima, with 15 kg of cocaine paste, automatic weapons and two modern outboard launches. [PY091057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 26 Jan 81]

COLOMBIAN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Lima, 27 Jan (TELAM)--The police at the Jorge Chavez International Airport have arrested Colombians Freddy Antonio Gomez and Santander Cecilio Palaro Rincon as they were trying to leave the country with cocaine hidden in their afro style hair. This was the second time that the two of them had visited Peru. [PY091057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1110 GMT 27 Jan 81]

WOMAN TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Lima, 30 Jan (TELAM)--The police at the Jorge Chavez International Airport have arrested Lola Tulcuma Paucar with 10 kilos of cocaine paste on her. The woman was apparently pregnant, but after making several trips from Tingo Maria City, in the eastern jungle, the police began to suspect her and, in effect, hers was a faked pregnancy. The cocaine is priced at 120 million soles (\$350,000). A few days ago the airport police also arrested a North American and a Canadian who were trying to smuggle cocaine out of the country camouflaged as plates, which were cocaine mixed with clay made by artisans. [PY091057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2021 GMT 30 Jan 81]

DRUG ARREST--(Lucien Francois Derfil), a U.S. citizen, was arrested at Lima's Jorge Chavez airport carrying 200 pills of cocaine paste. (Derfil), who was going to Sao Paulo, claimed that they were heart pills. [PY101901 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Feb 81]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

NEW ANTINARCOTICS CHIEFS OUTLINE PROGRAM

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Jan 81 p 11

[Interview with Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi, Mr Sajjadi and Hojjatoleslam Zargar]

[Text] KEYHAN Municipal Service--The new Revolutionary Court officials of the Anti-narcotics campaign who have replaced Hojjatoleslam Sadeq Khalkhali and his colleagues, took part in a press conference at Qasr prison yesterday, answering questions from reporters. During the discussion the new officials stressed the necessity and urgency of a struggle on all fronts against smugglers, smuggling, and in order to pull out the roots of this crippling disaster, as they also introduced a new organization, the "Anti-narcotics Court."

At 11 am yesterday morning at Qasr prison the new officials of the Anti-narcotics Court, who inherited this location a short time ago from Hojjatoleslam Sadeq Khalkhali and his colleagues, took part in a press conference. In this press conference, Mr Sajjadi, representative of the Revolutionary Courts of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Anti-narcotics Court, and Hojjatoleslams Mohammadi and Zargar, chiefs of the first and second divisions of the Anti-narcotics Court, took part.

At the beginning of his remarks Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: Four of us took over these quarters belonging to the Special Narcotics Court on 10/9/59 [12/30/80] and we have been reviewing the cases of accused persons.

A reporter asked: What organization or official appoints the judges on the Anti-narcotics Court? Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: The judges of the court are appointed by the Supreme Court.

A reporter asked: During Mr Khalkhali's tenure, he personally attended to all the affairs of the Special Court. Now that you have two divisions in the court, how do you plan to increase the functions of your courts? Certainly the increase in court divisions is the result of the number of defendants and the large amount of work. Don't you think that during Mr Khalkhali's tenure some officials of the Supreme Court were negligent and deficient?

Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: Unfortunately during that period sometimes sufficient care was not taken with some matters. They would pass judgment and then

later the same defendant would be pardoned. For example they would sentence a defendant to 3 or 6 years in prison. The one with the 3-year term would know that he would be pardoned and free after 3 months. The Anti-narcotics Court, however, tries first of all to issue a sentence the defendant deserves and secondly to see that the accused serves out his term.

A question was asked: During Mr Khalkhali's time there were many executions in the Special Court. Will conditions for executing an addict or a smuggler be the same as before, and who will be executed by the Anti-addiction Court?

In answer to this question, Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: Fortunately the Supreme Court, in the anti-narcotics law which has been enacted, has freed the hands of the judges. The first article of this law says that whoever is involved in narcotics smuggling, as soon as it be determined that their activities are causing corruption in the Islamic Republic, shall be sentenced to death without any whys or wherefores. Of course death sentences from the Anti-narcotics Court will be sent to the Supreme Court for confirmation, and after that confirmation the sentence shall be carried out.

#### Confiscation of Smuggler's Property

A question was asked: In addition to meting out punishment to narcotics offenders, Mr Khalkhali sometimes confiscated all or part of their property. Will his confiscation verdicts be reviewed or not?

Hojjatoleslam Zargar said: We have a program for reviewing previously studied cases along with the other activities of the court. The files will be restudied by several of the brothers. These brothers will remedy the shortcomings of the files, if they have any, and they will conduct new investigations, and new verdicts will be issued with a study of the old verdict and research and consideration of documents. The new verdict on the files, after sufficient study, will have an official character.

A question was asked: Are there lawyers in the new courts? The answer was, a representative of the Prosecutor General's office and a cross-examiner will act as lawyers.

A reporter asked: Last week there was a veritable confrontation in Karaj between the revolutionary guards of the Anti-narcotics and the local revolutionary guards over the transfer of narcotics. They say there was one person killed in this confrontation. What was the problem?

Sajjadi said: I know nothing of the confrontation but we sent four or five revolutionary guardsmen to Karaj last week and sealed and marked the narcotics stocks. There was no confrontation. These things are attempts to discredit the Anti-narcotics Court and I flatly deny that there was any confrontation or anyone killed.

The question was asked: A number of those who worked with Mr Khalkhali did not have good moral integrity, such as Mashallah Qassab. Will the Anti-narcotics Court investigate evidence against these people?

The representative of the Revolutionary Court said: Not us, but the Imam himself ordered that whoever acts against the laws of the Shari'ah must be punished. A group has been designated by the Imam. We support the group, its members, and its work. Unfortunately, there are people close to Mr Khalkhali who want to protect him in order to further their own interests. We who are the heirs of the blood of our martyrs, are relentlessly pursuing this type of transgressor. Steps have been taken and steps are also being taken. Continuing his remarks, Sajjadi said: All of Mr Khalkhali's verdicts have been cancelled. All the summons and search warrants issued by the Special Courts are void. Membership cards of the Special Court revolutionary guards have also been voided. At this time none of the personnel of the Special Court are employed in the Anti-narcotics Court. In the municipalities, verdicts by the strike forces have also been nullified. If police officials and the people see these people using old credentials in order to assert themselves they should report them and the police should arrest them.

Sajjadi added: Not long ago at the Arak gasoline station one of these same people tried to misuse an ID card from the Special Court, but he was recognized and arrested and his automobile was impounded.

A reporter asked: Does Mashallah Qassab have a position in the new organization or does he work with you?

Sajjadi answered: Mashallah is not employed in any way either in this organization or with us.

The question was asked: During his tenure Mr Khalkhali levied cash fines against a lot of smugglers. Will this practice continue?

Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: In the past Mr Khalkhali's courts and the municipal revolutionary courts took money from defendants as fines, but we have proposed to the Supreme Court that a bank account be opened in the Supreme Court's name, that all securities and fines go into it, and that a card showing how much money was spent be included in each file. It has been determined that there will be no more exchanges of case, but in accordance with the opinion of the shar' judge, the fines themselves will remain in force.

Another reporter asked: Unfortunately, during a visit we made to the special addict's cell block at Qasr prison we saw evidence of torture and beatings. What view do officials of the court take of torture?

Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: The responsibility of the Anti-narcotics court began on 59/10/4 [12/31/80]. A group has been designated by the Imam to investigate this matter. Since the first day of our responsibility there has been no torture within our area of responsibility. We have even instructed our security personnel to be gentler in their encounters with addicts. Of course chastisement does exist in Islam, and this is not torture. Chastisement is ordered by the shar' judge and a shar' judge takes everything into consideration when he orders a person or persons to be chastised.

Another reporter asked: In his most recent public statement Mr Khalkhali defended the activities of Mashallah Qassab. He said: If he slapped someone, for example, I chalk that up to chastisement. What do you think about this?

Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: A slap is not chastisement. Chastisement is recorded in the form of a formal verdict from the shar' judge. We have three kinds of sentences in Islam, imprisonment, banishment, or chastisement, and each of them has its doctrinal procedures.

Sajjadi, representative of the Revolutionary Court on the Anti-narcotics Court, was asked: How many prisoners do you have?

He said: The prisoner count of the Anti-narcotics court was 482 as of 3 days ago. About 20 of these people do not yet have completed files. The law has provided that a defendant shall have a 24-hour period allotted to him for substantiating the charges against him, but the situation is a bit different at the Anti-narcotics Courts. I mean that a defendant must be examined medically in order to identify his addiction.

This sometimes takes up to 48 hours and if there is no laboratory evidence of addiction the prisoner is then free to go.

Continuing his remarks, Sajjadi said: Since the creation of the Anti-narcotics Court there has been no publicity of any kind on its activities. Many people thought that the number of agents to fight narcotics and the demon of addiction had been cut back and that there would no longer be a campaign, while the campaign will actually continue with the same intensity as before. We have evaluated the points of the problem and we will go forward. Sajjadi added: Of course Mr Khalkhali has affection for us. In one of his recent statements he said: Since I left the job the prices of gold and opium have gone down dramatically. This comment of Mr Khalkhali's indicates that we have been remiss, while we have been totally occupied from the beginning with restoring order to a confused situation. We will not be remiss in any way. We have people lined up for execution in the next few weeks. We hope, by choosing people who are Islamic, decisive, faithful and determined, to be able to succeed in pulling out the roots of addiction.

Another reporter asked: They say that Major Azma was tortured by Mashallah Qassab, that his hand was severely injured, and that he went to Germany in order to treat it. What do you think about this and about the fact that Mr Khalkhali was able to spend confiscated monies personally? Was he authorized to do this?

Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: We are not responsible for the activities of Mashallah Qassab. Let Mashallah Qassab and Mr Khalkhali speak for themselves on this. Concerning the expenditure of monies, however, Mr Khalkhali is a mujtahed [a person authorized to exercise judgment on religious law] who has also been confirmed by the Imam. He has a free hand in spending money and he is authorized by religious law. He himself and the legal authorities will have to answer insofar as the laws of the republic are concerned. Of course we will give all reports on financial matters and issues that are recorded in the office of the Special Court to the Supreme Court.

Another reporter asked: During his tenure, Mr Khalkhali never acknowledged that his colleagues were engaged in misconduct. If there is the probability that Mr Khalkhali participated in misconduct in some cases, and it should be proven, is he likely to be tried in the Islamic Republic?



Hojjatoleslam Mohammadi said: We may investigate the matter but the decision is not our to make. This decision is up to the Supreme Court, and this council can investigate the matter clearly.

Sajjadi also said: Two telephone numbers have been designated for all compatriots to use, which are 893699 and 842964. We hope that people throughout Iran will cooperate wholeheartedly with us in order to uproot this crippling calamity. At the conclusion of his remarks, Sajjadi said: Mr Khalkhali was and is a sincere man with good intentions. His personal entanglements during his tenure at the Special Court, however, were many. The enemy wants to weaken Khalkhali with the ultimate aim of weakening the Imam. Mr Khalkhali is not the objective. Ultimately it is the Imam. When the Imam is weakened the revolution is weakened. Mr Khalkhali is an honest and a spiritual man. They misused a number of his simple qualities.

At the conclusion of his remarks, in answer to reporter's questions, Sajjadi said: Three of the Special Court's personnel have been arrested so far. They are Muhammad Razvani, Special Court Cross Examiner, Mossadeq Duzduzani, and one other individual. About 50 of Mr Khalkhali's death sentences were reversed by the Supreme Courts. Apart from those 50, we sent 30 death sentences to the Supreme Court to which it has not yet responded. In all probability all of them will be confirmed by the Supreme Court, because our demands for the death penalty have taken all aspects of the matter into account. He added that two of the 30 condemned people are women.

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IRAN

HUNDREDS OF KILOS OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN THE EAST

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 10 Jan 81 p 11

[Article: "Smugglers and Scores of Weapons Seized. One Hundred and Four Kilograms of Heroin and 159 Kilograms of Opium Seized in the East"]

[Text] During several phases of the investigation and pursuit of narcotics smugglers in Khorasan, Sistan, Baluchestan and Kerman, 104 kilograms of heroin, 159 kilograms of opium, and scores of small arms have been found and their possessors arrested. Reports that have come to us from city regions [Sharestanha] up until yesterday afternoon from AZADEGAN reporters and from PARS NEWS AGENCY in relation to this subject are presented below.

Discovery of Narcotics, Weapons

Mashhad--The Director of the Strike Force of the Revolutionary Committee announced that in the 28-day period since the dispatching of a 48-man squad 133 kilograms of opium, 28 kilograms of heroin, 18 weapons and 1,227 rounds of ammunition, as well as, 3 grenades, 2 binoculars and 1 bullet-proof vest, have been seized from the smugglers. The revolutionary guards of the Strike Force of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee were offered 3,206,900 rials by the smugglers in bribes. All of this money was sent to the Revolutionary Court along with the smugglers as documentation for their files.

According to a PARS report more than 75 kilograms of heroin were confiscated at the Tayebad border from 10 narcotics smugglers.

On the basis of information that has come to us, the reports of research groups, interviews with the teams operating against the arrested smugglers, and following a 45-day period of tracking, surveillance, and efforts by agents and officers of the Antinarcotics office headed by Colonel Bayandar, Associate Director of Operations with the Antinarcotics offices at the Iran-Afghanistan border in the Tayebad area, more than 75 kilograms of heroin were taken from 10 smugglers. The names of the arrested smugglers are as follows:

- 1--Karim Qavi-Panjeh, son of Gol Mohammad
- 2--Fakhreldin Rashidi, son of Kendal

- 3--Gholam Ahmad Karimi, son of Yar Mohammad
- 4--Haji Nazar Mohammad Rasul Nurzahi, son of Sufi Alaf  
(a citizen of Afghanistan)
- 5--Parviz Yazdankhah, son of Mohammad
- 6--Mohsen Judi [sic] Haqiqi, son of Mohammad Ali
- 7--Javad Divbandi, son of Mahmud
- 8--Ebrahim Eqta'i, son of Yusef
- 9--Mohammad Reza Yazdani, son of Gholamreza
- 10--'Abbas Aqta'i, son of Yusef

Arrest of a Heroin Smuggler

Kerman Police headquarters announced that through the efforts of the magistrate's Antinarcotics Campaign agents, a smuggler known as Asghar Molla Hosseynizadeh, son of Gholam-'ali, alias Asghar Sheytan, was arrested with 34.3 grams of heroin and hashish and sent to the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kerman.

Agents of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Ravar confiscated 2.19 kilograms of Afghani opium residue from a woman named Zahra Khajavi, and 29 sticks of opium from her son, Mohammad Malaki. The accused persons were arrested and are now in the detention facilities belonging to the Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Ravar.

Narcotics Discoveries in Zahedan

Zahedan--Zahedan police confiscated 1.373 kilograms of heroin from a person named Abdollah Kharkuhi, alias Berahu'i. They turned the accused along with his file and the captured narcotics over to the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Zahedan.

The Public Information Office of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran also announced that Sistan and Baluchistan gendarmerie agents have succeeded in uncovering 13.7 kilograms of opium, 10,530 meters of cloth and 322 foreign overcoats during the past few days. Gendarmerie agents of Iranshahr also confiscated 3 weapons, without permits, and 31 rounds of ammunition.

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IRAN

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO INTENSIFY ANTINARCOTICS CAMPAIGN

Tehran MIZAN in Persian 25 Dec 80 p 5

[Article: "The Antinarcotics Smuggling Campaign Will Proceed Vigorously. Responsibility for the Campaign Has Been Transferred to the Central Revolutionary Committee"]

[Text] Following the resignation of Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali, officials of the Central Committee have taken over the Antinarcotics Campaign in order to prevent a standstill in the process of uprooting addiction.

Hojjatoleslam 'Ali Qoddusi announced in a letter from the Supreme Court to Antinarcotics cadres: With the approval of the Supreme Court responsibility for this vital task has been assigned to the Central Islamic Revolutionary Committee and an organization has been formed and outfitted for a decisive and relentless campaign against addicts. For this reason the Revolutionary Court asks that all those who have participated in this campaign up until now turn over all files, documents, money, and whatever narcotics they have within 24 hours to the nearest Revolutionary Court in Tehran and obtain a receipt.

The Supreme Court added that revolutionary courts throughout the country are required to cooperate immediately with the above organizations, and to take this opportunity, using their own agents, to vigorously pursue narcotics smugglers, producers, sellers, buyers, and all other persons they wish to pursue and to turn them over to the revolutionary courts.

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IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTIC CONVICTS RELEASED--According to a central news bureau report, the public relations office of the antinarcotics court announced on the occasion of 11 February, the second anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, that 500 narcotic convicts who had been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment were released. These convicts had served 4 months of their sentences, before their sentences were suspended. [Text] [LD090622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81 LD]

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Five gunpowder smugglers have been arrested by Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guards. Twenty kg of powder was confiscated. Another six people have been arrested for possession and distribution of narcotics. [Text] [GF091854 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 9 Feb 81 GF]

NARCOTIC DEALERS SENTENCED--The Behbahan Revolution Court has sentenced three narcotic dealers to 3 to 9 months in prison. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Feb 81]

OPIUM CULTIVATION BANNED--The Shiraz Revolution Court has issued a communique banning the cultivation of opium poppies in the province. [GF181901 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81 GF]

NARCOTICS CONFISCATED--During the Persian month of Bahman, 21 January-19 February 1981, personnel of the Shiraz Antidrug Squad discovered 634 grams of heroin, 708 grams of opium, 1,605 grams of burned opium, 166 grams of opium juice, 2,764 grams of hashish, 2,700 grams of other types of narcotics and five drug-related items. Eighty-one persons have been arrested in connection with these drugs. [GF181901 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81 GF]

NARCOTICS SEIZED--Shiraz revolution guards have seized 28.3 kg of opium from three individuals. [GF181620 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 19 Feb 81]

NARCOTICS RECOVERED--The mobile unit of the Shiraz revolution guards recovered 25 kg of opium, 2 kg of hashish and arrested 8 persons. [GF220629 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 21 Feb 81]

NARCOTICS CONFISCATED--Fasa revolution guards have confiscated over 700 grams of opium and heroin along with a quantity of ammunition following the arrest of four persons. [GF221840 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 22 Feb 81]

DRUGS DISCOVERED--Shiraz police have discovered 124 grams of heroin and 1,212 grams of hashish in the past 4 days. [GF221840 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 22 Feb 81]

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SUDAN

BRIEFS

PORT SUDAN DRUG RAIDS--The Red Sea Police Directorate has carried out successful campaigns resulting in the discovery of 291 bundles of hashish in a house in Dar al-Na'im and the arrest of the criminal. The police were also able to search a house in Daym Kuriya and confiscate 76 bundles of "bongo" (hashish). The criminal registered a legal confession of his possession of the hashish. The police also acquired information of a pending sale of a certain amount of pills in the Salalab district. They placed surveillance on one of the houses under suspicion and were able to arrest five criminals who were using a (Buks) vehicle. On inspection of the vehicle a suitcase was discovered with 21,000 pills. [Excerpt] [Khartoum AL-SAHAFAH in Arabic 18 Jan 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

COMPOSITION, CULTIVATION, USE OF QAT DETAILED

Abu Dhabi AL-WAHDAH in Arabic 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by 'Abd-al-Mawla Murshid: "Some Light on Qat and Its Economic Problems in Yemen"]

[Text] From time to time we read in UAE newspapers about the violations of law committed by some people who try to bring qat into the UAE for personal consumption or sale. This at first gives the reader the impression that qat is a narcotic substance similar to other narcotics the use of which is ordinarily restricted and forbidden by UN agencies, regional organizations and the world's countries, except for the purposes of medical experimentation.

This does not mean that qat doesn't vastly affect and harm the economy of the country which grows and consumes it, mainly Yemen. In fact, in the case of Yemen, qat is economically injurious, whether on the level of the whole country, the individual and family budget, or the future of coming generations. Its extreme seriousness lies in qat's being bound up with the Yemeni people's temperament and frame of mind. Therefore, the Yemenis justify chewing it by saying that qat is better than alcoholic beverages--i.e., it is the lesser of two evils. They concede that its negative points outnumber its positive points, and then ask: What is the alternative? How can the deteriorating problem be solved?

Both the San'a' and the Aden governments have tried to draw up rules to regulate its cultivation and consumption, but these attempts have not achieved their anticipated results, because they have missed many objective treatments, especially those demanded and required by Yemeni unification. If the treatments for the various problems of the Yemeni people are not all-inclusive, interconnected and integrated throughout the entire Yemeni nation, they will be doomed to failure.

The Cultivation of Qat in Yemen

There are many stories about how the cultivation of qat spread to Yemen, but according to the July 1980 issue of the Kuwaiti magazine AL-'ARABI, "it is certain that it spread to Yemen from its original habitat in Ethiopia with the Ethiopian invasion of Yemen in the sixth century A.D. Harari qat--from Harar in Ethiopia--is still grown in some mountainous areas, so as to stimulate the brain, strengthen the memory, and banish cares and sorrow from the soul by burning the leaves and inhaling their smoke. Some foreign travellers have called it 'Arab tea.'



"It is said that Alexander the Great used qat to cure his soldiers of any illness that broke out among them. It is likely that the cultivation of qat in Yemen predates the growing of coffee. Qat is now grown in the countries of east and south Africa--Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, the Congo, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Rhodesia."

#### The Chemical Composition of Qat

Reading the laboratory studies on qat, especially the one written by Former PDRY Deputy Health Minister 'Isa Ba-Mutarraf and Dr al-Yamani al-Manda'i, makes it clear that qat contains both active and inactive substances.

The inactive substances include about 10 percent water, 10 percent minerals, some sugar compounds, a small amount of volatile aromatic oil, some amino acids, a small amount of coline [transliteration], and a considerable amount of Vitamin C. The active ingredients include flavoids [transliteration], astringent compounds amounting to 14 percent of the weight of the dry residue, and alkaloids totalling 0.15 to 0.20 percent of the dry residue.

The substance alkatine is the main alkaloid, since it makes up 0.5 percent of the alkaloid part. In addition, there are other bases, including katnine and kathdine [transliteration]. According to WHO reports, the chemical formula for alkatine is [formula not shown].

In the early seventies, WHO sent a team of chemical experts to San'a' to obtain qat samples for experimentation in its laboratories at the Geneva headquarters. The results of this mission's efforts coincided with earlier studies.

#### How Qat Is Chewed

Professor Fahmi al-Huwaydi, author of the article "The Qat Party Always Wins" published in the July 1980 issue of AL-'ARABI, recounts his observations and experience in chewing qat as follows:

"I had the opportunity to witness three qat sessions, and each time I was unable to keep the qat in my mouth, swallowing it a few minutes after chewing its dark red leaves. One needs much practice to be able to store the small wad in the side of the mouth. One might chew it for at least an hour, taking time off to pursue other activities such as talking, reading, writing, and sometimes dancing and singing. The qat session has its appointed times, rules and rituals, and is held in specific places. In places with temperate climates such as San'a' and the mountain villages, qat is chewed right after eating. In relatively hot areas like Aden and Hudaydah, qat is chewed after the afternoon prayer. Usually, the qat chewers gather in predetermined numbers, so that the host is not too heavily burdened. Each individual brings to the place of relaxation, or "mabraz," a bundle of qat and whatever he needs, such as cold water, cola, a thermos of tea, or some coffee, and sits down with a bundle of qat in front of him. Everyone sits in a circle at these sessions, which are held regularly each day (except in Aden, where the sessions are held on Thursday, Friday and official holidays). There is no discrimination between rich and poor, minister and watchman. Everyone is on the same level, ceremony is dispensed with, and only nicknames are used. The arrival takes off his shoes. They continue chewing qat for 4 to 5 hours a day, until after the sunset prayer and sometimes until after the evening prayer."

#### The Psychological Effect of Qat

In 1977, some Aden University professors made studies using empirical methods, psychological experimentation, and physiological measuring tools. These studies, which were published, clearly showed the psychological effects which show up during and after chewing qat. In most of the cases which were part of the study, there was a sensation of cheerfulness, happiness, mental stimulation, a desire to read, study, talk and discuss things with friends, and a desire to dance and sing. Naturally, this effect is due to the chemical composition of qat and its similarity to stimulants. It was observed that the manifestations of qat's real psychological effect differed from one person to another. With regular chewers, the effects did not show up clearly until after a relatively long period of chewing, while the effects were rapid for beginners or those who chew sporadically on special occasions. After chewing qat, depression, dejection and introversion was prevalent in most cases. AL-'ARABI explains the psychological effect of qat in its March 1980 issue, No. 148, saying, "Qat has several active ingredients, including katine, which is an amphetamine. These bases have psychological effects on the nervous system of the qat user, the most important effect being general stimulation. Qat has an effect similar to the stimulant effect of caffeine."

#### Qat Bushes and Prices

In his book "Medical Studies on Qat," Dr al-Yamani al-Manda'i describes the qat bush as reaching a height of 1 to 2 meters in dry areas. It has complete, opposing, evergreen leaves which are oval and rounded on their upper and lower surfaces, with serrated edges. Its flowers are clustered in a floral form called "cymes," at the base of the leaves, and these small, regular flowers are greenish-white and are composed of five sepals, five petals, five stamens and three pistils. The fruit is a small capsule containing one to three wing-shaped seeds which store [plant nutrient] and two leaf-shaped cotyledons.

In Yemen, the qat bush is grown at elevations of 2,000 meters above sea level. The qat seeds are planted in nurseries and then transplanted to the open ground. Alternatively, the shoots which sprout along the branches of the qat bush are planted in the early spring. Constant pruning of the qat bush keeps it from growing any higher than 3 to 4 meters, as a rule. Ordinarily, harvesting begins when the bush is 4 years old. Pruning in order to obtain young leaves continues throughout the year.

Present-day qat prices are about 10 times what they were in 1974, when the price of a bundle of good-quality qat was 30 to 50 UAE dirhams. Prices have now reached about 300 dirhams. Each region produces a different type of qat. In San'a', the al-Dhala'i type is considered superior, whereas in Ta'izz al-Sabri is thought to be better. Al-Yafi'i and al-Dhali'i prevail in Aden. The quality varies with the growing region, whether it is mountainous or level, and also according to the number of harvestings or prunings.

#### Qat's Economic and Social Harms

The qat problem is considered an inherited trial and tribulation of the Yemeni people, and therefore the information media and the educational authorities have

singled it out and emphasized its economic, social and health disadvantages. They all agree that its economic damage is represented by the following points.

1. Most of the time, the government employee works no more than 4 hours a day, since the employee who spends a sleepless night arrives at the office late, and cannot sit still in his chair and do his work after 1200 noon, when the time comes to buy qat. The end result is that many work hours are lost each day, not to mention the shutting down of work and business dealings and their postponement until tomorrow. Besides that, spending 4 hours a day chewing qat is a waste of time and a loss of several hours in the life of the Yemeni man which could be used for activities conducive to national economic advantage.
  2. Qat has come to constitute a reason for Yemeni migration, since its rising prices lead some people into debt and bankruptcy. The individual's inability to balance his income and his expenditures leads him to think of emigrating somewhere where qat is not grown and its chewing is prohibited by law. In this context, the well-known Yemeni author Dr 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Muqalih says, "The Yemeni migrates in order to save money, since what he saves overseas is equivalent to what he spends on qat at home."
  3. The steep rise in the price of qat has induced a majority of farmers to stop growing other crops and shift to qat because it is more profitable and needs less care. This is another reason for the deficit in Yemeni agricultural production. Because the soil most suited to qat cultivation is the same soil where coffee is grown, some farmers have unhesitatingly pulled up coffee trees and replaced them with qat bushes. For this reason, Yemen has lost its historic reputation for the production and export of coffee.
  4. Continual qat chewing naturally leads to the spread of nutritional diseases, from pellagra to enlarged liver and stomach ulcers, which exhaust the Yemeni worker, employee and merchant and weaken his ability to work and produce. Furthermore, the diseases caused by qat chewing and the loss of appetite tend to shorten the lifespan of the Yemeni citizen; the average age of the Yemeni is only 42.5 years.
- Qat's social damage can be summarized as follows.

1. Qat upsets stable familial relations. Because of the head of the family's expenditures on qat at the expense of necessary foodstuffs and consumer goods, the recuperative powers of the family budget become insufficient, and this causes family relations to be disturbed. Children might be forced to work at an early age to help support the family, and the children might also be deprived of the opportunity to continue their education, especially higher and specialized education.
2. The hours the father spends chewing qat with his friends, and his late return home in an anxious state, deprives his family and children of his love and care. This causes a loss of family cohesiveness.
3. In studying several divorce cases in Yemen, it has been noted that qat is the main reason for divorce, in addition to other factors which are considered secondary.
4. Qat chewing leads to drinking alcoholic beverages.

5. Qat is a factor in the spread of corruption and pilfering in the society, whether this corruption is concealed or overt.

Is Qat a Narcotic?

From the preceding, we have come to the rapid recognition of qat and its various economic and social harms. Do we still need to answer the question whether qat is a narcotic, an opiate or a stimulant? Or the compendium of all the harms represented by narcotic stimulants?

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GHANA

POLICE ORDERED TO SET UP NARCOTICS UNIT

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Jan 81 p 8

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] The Ghana Police Service has been ordered to set up a Narcotics Unit for the detection, investigation, apprehension and prosecution of drug traffickers in the country.

The order was given by the Minister of the Interior, Dr W. C. Ekow-Daniels, in the wake of increasing rate of "Wee" smuggling in the country.

The Minister, who disclosed this to me in an exclusive interview at his office in Accra yesterday, expressed the Government's concern about the high incidence of "wee" smuggling in recent times.

He said the Government was also exploring the possibility of introducing trained Alsatian dogs at Kotoka International Airport and other ports in the country to help track down "wee" smuggling.

Dr Ekow Daniels stated that the duty of the Unit will include the gathering and collation of intelligence reports concerning drug activities in the country.

It will also maintain an index and record of all known drug offenders.

The squad will check drug smuggling in the regions where there are air and sea ports, maintain statistics and bring to the attention of the Government cases of drug smuggling in the order that the Government might be acquainted with the nature and size of drug problems in the country.

CSO: 5300

GHANA

GHANAIANS ARRESTED IN LONDON FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

Announcement Made

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE names of 57 out of the 100 Ghanaians who have been arrested in London within the past seven months for their involvement in Indian hemp trafficking have been released together with the quantity of the stuff they were carrying.

They include a mechanical engineer, a tutor and a pastor.

Smugglers' Characteristics

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The names of the remaining 43 count of the 100 Ghanaians who have been arrested in London within the past seven months for their involvement in Indian hemp trafficking together with the quantity of the stuff they allegedly carried have been released.

They include a lawyer, a missionary, a housewife, nine women and four students. They had concealed the hemp mainly on their bodies, in photograph frames and in suitcases.

Meanwhile, special units are to be set up in all police stations throughout the country to help combat the cultivation of and trafficking of Indian hemp and other narcotics.

In an interview with the Ghana News Agency in Accra yesterday, Mr Paul Boakye Dattey, Commissioner of Police, CID, said the police was determined to uproot this social evil which had hit the Ghanaian society.

Mr Boakye Dattey said the problem would be tackled at the grassroots and appealed to the public to help by giving information about the location of hemp farms and dealers.

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LIBERIA

ARRESTS OF GHANAIAN, NIGERIAN SMUGGLERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] A Ghanaian, Godwin Dzorkpe has been arrested by the Joint Security Forces for illegally smuggling about \$10,000 worth of marijuana into the country.

Godwin Dzorkpe, 31, was at the weekend arrested upon his arrival at the Roberts International Airport aboard a Ghana Airways flight.

Col Daniel Doe, Chief Security Officer at the Airport said the marijuana was concealed in two tables when his men confiscated it.

Dzorkpe, who claimed ownership of the tables told security officers that he had brought the drug to sell to finance his studies in the United States, after learning that it was a lucrative business in Liberia.

In another development, Abdul Rasaq Tijani, a 42-year-old Nigerian was arrested last Monday by security guards at the Postal Affairs Ministry in Monrovia where he had gone to take delivery of a parcel he claimed was sent to him by one Alhaji Ayisat Tijani of Lagos, Nigeria.

A careful examination revealed that the parcel contained about \$500 worth of marijuana.

Abdul Tijani has denied knowledge about the content of the parcel.

Meanwhile, Godwin Dzorkpe and Abdul Tijani are being detained at the G-2 Annex on Benson Street, here awaiting trial. LINA

CSO: 5300

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

YEAR'S DAGGA HAUL--During the period July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980, 575 419 kg of dagga worth R115 083 was confiscated by the SA Police, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a written reply to a question by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP Berea). He said the value was calculated at the current smuggling price of R200 per kg. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300



DENMARK

LOCAL VOLUNTEER ANTINARCOTICS GROUPS REGISTER SUCCESSES

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 7 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by Peter B. V. Jensen: "Action Program for a Dope-Free Denmark"]

[Text] After the publication by Danish insurance companies of an offer to finance the fight against drug abuse in Denmark, it has become possible for the first time to make known the contents of the plan for a drug-free Denmark on a financially realistic basis.

For a year now, the Popular Movement against Hard Drugs (FMHS), as the only nationwide (grass-roots) organization in existence, has presented proposals and already put initiatives into effect regarding the providing of information on the fighting against drug abuse in Denmark.

Local Groups

The basis on which the FMHS is organized consists of approximately 30 self-governing local groups all over the country. Hundreds of active individuals who have not yet joined any existing local groups are to be added to these.

Up until now, the local groups, seriously hampered by their lack of financial capabilities, have been responsible for local educational and preventive work, including blocking off places where hard drugs are sold.

Bases in Towns and Cities

Depending upon whether the local authorities' attitude is benevolent or hostile, local groups are in the process of acquiring facilities which can function as bases for the local groups' work. Where some local groups are concerned, they are planning bases in towns and cities which are adapted to local needs: wards to receive acute cases of addiction, facilities for curing addicts in towns and cities or halfway houses for former drug addicts who have returned from treatment in the country and are confronted with the difficult problem of transition to an independent existence with their own jobs and their own places of residence.

Bases in the Country

The establishment of bases in the country is planned for the treatment of drug addicts in the country, away from the big cities and as a starting point for the work

of local groups in rural districts. Rural bases also constitute the central coordinating and assembling points for the collectives and ordinary families from which the FMHS already has received promises, in many hundreds of cases, to take in and care for former drug addicts under the usual conditions for the receiving of clients in family care.

It is also planned to use the rural bases as recruiting and wintering centers for The Mobile University [Den rullende Højskole].

The Mobile University's physical framework consists of campers arranged to serve as living quarters and for instruction and a number of towing vehicles to tow the campers around the country. The students are recently-cured drug addicts and the teachers are recruited from among ordinary teachers, social workers, manual laborers and former drug addicts. The training which is offered, in addition to the usual training provided in schools, includes participation in public work projects, for example, which they are in a position to hunt out and provide manpower for, because of the Mobile University's physical structure, without having to provide residential facilities.

At present, The Mobile University's physical structure is being planned at the Advance School of Architecture in Copenhagen and the pedagogical basis is being set up on the basis of advice provided by representatives of the Fjordhøjmiljøerne.

Here, as in the FMHS's other projects, those participating, from a natural and urgent commitment to the work, will take part in the preventive and educational work wherever it occurs.

#### The Educational and Preventive Work

In the past year, representatives of the FMHS have given hundreds of lectures all over the country to educate and give warning concerning the increasing drug addiction in Denmark. The lectures have been accompanied by motion pictures or slides, and usually one or more of the speakers has been a former drug addict. For the most part, the slides which are used have been prepared by the FMHS's own people, and the FMHS itself has prepared various series of slides and is in the process of making a short motion picture. The FMHS, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education's consultant on questions related to narcotics and alcohol, is working on the preparation of a set of informational books for the highest-grade classes in the public schools. At present, because of an incomprehensible lack of certainty in regard to containing appropriations in that area within the Ministry of Education, an attempt is being made to get that work completed in cooperation with existing school textbook publishers.

The FMHS has acquired a motorboat carrying a sail which is to visit Danish ports next summer as an element in the program of educational and preventive work. The crew will consist predominantly of former and recently-cured drug addicts.

Especially for financial reasons, but also as a part of the educational work, the FMHS has been in charge of arranging for various concerts, the publication of recordings and participation in rock festivals.

Under preventive work, the recording of information on places where hard drugs are sold, or, in concrete cases, the blocking off of such places or reporting them to the police must be mentioned.

The FMHS believes that there is a lack of comprehension of the overwhelming nature of the drug addict's dependency upon hard drugs. The addict who seeks treatment must be reasonably sure that freedom from his addiction will be the result of the treatment. That can only be certain if the addict, on the basis of a voluntary arrangement, can be kept under treatment.

As its third treatment seminar in 1980, the FMHS produced proposals concerned with survival and resocialization projects which were especially planned for groups of old drug addicts. The idea is that those involved in the project would be placed on deserted islands (Livo or Flakfortet, for example) with possibilities for receiving education and working on ecological agricultural projects and renewable energy projects. Those concerned with carrying out the work are expected to be recruited from among former drug addicts, to a great extent, since former addicts have the best understanding of the need to attack the hard drugs' grip on the individual's free will vigorously.

#### Psychopharmaceuticals

On the basis of cooperation with the Gale movement, among others, the FMHS is in the process of charting the extent of the legal abuse of psychopharmaceuticals, since that is a social and community problem whose dimensions are equal to or much greater than those of illegal drug abuse and legal abuse often leads to, or supplements, illegal abuse.

#### Methadone

Methadone can be used in short-term cure programs for drug addicts, but it is not necessary.

The FMHS opposes the use of methadone in long-term treatment programs for drug addicts. There is nothing from either experiments conducted in Denmark or abroad which would encourage the use of this type of treatment.

On the contrary, experience has shown that the dispensing of methadone prescriptions over a long period of time results in the attracting of an increased number of addicts from other parts of the country.

Basically, the prescribing of addictive substances results in an increase in the total amount of hard drugs, and consequently an increase in the number of addicts.

#### Hashish

The FMHS does not regard hashish as a hard drug in the sense of an addictive substance, but we think that hashish, when used excessively or misused, can have harmful effects which are personally or socially significant or are of significance to the community.

The FMHS opposes any misuse of narcotics. We are working for a drug-free Denmark where happiness and visions can be experienced without taking artificial stimulants.

At the same time, it must be emphasized that the number of regular smokers of hashish in Denmark is close to or greater than 100,000. The danger for that group of individuals is emphasized by the fact that both hashish and the hard drugs, including opiates and cocaine, are imported and distributed through the same channels.

#### Drug Abuse in Prison

Drug abuse among inmates of Danish correctional institutions is growing. In the midst of great difficulties, the FMHS has had local groups established in Danish prisons in many cases.

Basically, the FMHS thinks that prison sentences for offenses resulting from drug abuse should be changed to sentences to treatment to the greatest possible extent--that is, orders to receive and remain in treatment until a degree of the result of treatment of or resocialization established by law has been achieved.

Searches of prisoners and visitors are to be improved. This is to be accomplished against a background of improved educational and occupational opportunities offered during the inmates' stay in the institutions.

The incarceration of former drug addicts to serve sentences received in connection with offenses committed during the former period of drug abuse should be prevented.

Safeguarding of cured drug addicts after their release should be given higher priority by the authorities who are involved.

#### Cooperation with Authorities and Institutions

In spite of the dimensions of the task and the scanty financial means available, the FMHS has already come a long way in carrying out the projects aimed at producing a drug-free Denmark which are described above.

The actual social situation and the social conditions which constitute the background for the growth in the abuse of narcotics, particularly in the large towns and cities of the Western world, naturally cannot be changed by the proposals which are described here, but the social situation cannot fail to be affected by the establishment of a broad program of cooperation in which individuals from many fields are involved and in which all the business interests, governmental authorities and institutions which are involved participate, if that cooperation takes place against the background of the work the FMHS has done up to now.

In an overall plan for a drug-free Denmark, the existing network of institutions providing treatment will necessarily enter into a program of cooperation of that kind to the extent that institutions have been able, in spite of financial-crisis budgets and unfavorable rates of pay for employees, to perform careful treatment in a reasonable way and produce a creative expansion of that treatment program. Cooperation with the police is absolutely necessary, and especially where the blocking off of places where drugs are sold is to be carried out at local initiative, and it is also necessary to bring about increased effectiveness of some of the work of the police.

A preliminary condition for the successful carrying out of the work which is just as important is the involvement of the professional organizations in the planning work, and particularly the involvement of the doctors' and social educators' professional organizations.

A factor which is essential for the successful performance of the work is cooperation with both local and national politicians on condition that the political planning in other areas is adjusted to fit the desired purpose, so that they do not contribute to the creation of conditions which produce new drug addicts by pursuing incorrect slum-clearance or unemployment policies, for example.

A basic factor in carrying out the work is now, and must also be in the future, the work of ordinary citizens in their own local spheres. This sort of social work is, in itself, of a preventive and treatment-providing nature, and at best it results in an enhanced social consciousness from which the entire community will benefit.

Peter B.V. Jensen works in the Popular Movement against Hard Drugs.

(Information concerning the projects described above can be ordered, on a limited scale, from the Folkebevaegelsen mod harde stoffer, Studiestraede 16, 1455 Kobenhavn K. Telephone: (01) 116010. Hours: 1400-1800.

The Popular Movement against Hard Drugs can be given financial support by payments made into Giro Account No. 5 60 70 00).

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HEROIN STATISTICS FOR WEST BERLIN IN 1980

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 30 Dec 80 p 12

[DPA Article: "Heroin Is Being Thinned More"]

[Text] By the end of the year, 51 drug-related deaths were recorded, 30 less than 1979. A similarly large drop was recorded in 1978 when 62 drug-related deaths were counted, 23 less than 1977, the largest count on record. Experts therefore attribute no particular significance to these fluctuations. The youngest victim this time was 17 years old, the oldest 33. The police also point out that many deaths caused by heroin are not recognized as such if the drug addiction is the secondary cause of death.

One possible reason for the current drop is the smaller concentration of heroin, which previously had amounted to 80 to 90 percent for wholesale quantities and was 25 to 30 percent on the street. According to the police it is being "cut" more now. The concentration for wholesale quantities is now 35 to 40 percent and 10 percent for the smaller quantities, similar to the situation in the United States.

Although the police continue to register an increasing number of heroin addicts (according to the police, 3,500 heroin users have been recorded in the city, whereas scientific studies are based on well more than 6,000 cases), a larger percentage than before seems to have shaken the habit.

By the end of November, 14.6 kilograms of heroin had been seized in Berlin; the figure for the previous year was 13 kilograms. Cocaine also turned up for the first time in relatively large quantities. The police seized 603 grams compared to the 100 grams of 1979. The police, however, do not view this yet as a cocaine market. The quantities confiscated this time were taken principally from several so-called transit cases, when dealers were seized in Berlin with cocaine intended for Austria. There was clearly less hashish taken in 1980 than in the previous year, 62.9 kilograms compared to 85 kilograms in 1979. The police emphasize that they are concentrating on the heroin market. Hashish is consumed in the city "in virtually unknown quantities." In contrast to the heroin addict who sooner or later sticks out in the community, the hashish user is "more adapted and more integrated in society."

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FINLAND

BRIEFS

HELSINKI HEROIN SEIZURE--After a long interval, the Helsinki Criminal Police Narcotics Detail has once again come across heroin. A couple of weeks ago, a 25-year old Helsinki person was found in possession of a few grams. The man was sentenced to prison. A few other persons were held for questioning. Last year there was not a single case of heroin being seized in Helsinki, which does not prove that there was no trafficking of heroin. The police warn users of the substance that even a small amount can cause death. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 18 Feb 81 p 9]

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GREECE

CONCLUSIONS FROM NARCOTICS SEMINAR REPORTED

Athens EXORMISI in Greek 17 Jan 81 p 10

[Report by N. Kouysogiorga, sociologist]

[Text] The use of narcotics is characterized as a social crime; like all crimes, it presupposes the criminal, the victim and the opportunity. In the corrupt circle of spreading narcotics, responsibility is easily pinned on the criminal--the merchant of white death--and on factors which create the opportunity--governments which are willingly blind--while the victim, who is the child, has no responsibility.

Legislators and psychologists have characterized childhood as the age of curiosity, innocence and gullibility and for this reason it is not happenstance that narcotics are being pushed on 10-year-old children, the short term goal being exorbitant profit and the long term goal the certain result of disorienting youth.

Boredom, alienation, underemployment, the fever for consumption and competitiveness and the lack of ideals and goals in life are characteristics of the mercenary society which promotes inhuman life models to youths and pushes them to narcotics.

The Way of Life

But this way of life was not created by youths, we adults created it. We have a great responsibility for this and we must struggle to create the prerequisites for a new perception, a new society freed from those factors which strengthen narcotics use.

This was the conclusion of the seminar on narcotics which was organized a short time ago by PEDP (Panhellenic Union For Rights of the Child). The speakers were: lecturer I. Krikellis, president of the Panhellenic Medical Association; the general secretary of PEDP, Pediatrician Matina Panagiotopoulou; and K. Khasapis, lawyer and member of the PEDP Administrative Council. An exchange of viewpoints and proposals by various agents followed. The coordinator was Professor M. Nikolinakos.

Lecturer I. Krikellis stressed that the problem is biological, humanistic, social and pedagogic. The problem for Greece lies in the continuing decrease in the age of victims; for this reason, the campaign for appropriate enlightenment and understanding of the problems of youth, and the social fondness with which we must envelop youths, will aid in arming them with the required powers of resistance during the period of the initial phase of adult life. The speaker referred with details to the psychological, biological and genetic effects caused by narcotics on the individual.



#### The Data

Pediatrician Matina Panagiotopoulou presented data from the International Toxicology Seminar which took place last fall in Salonica where it was reported that drug addicts are today aged 17 to 25 years and there is the tendency for them to become 14 to 22 years. In the same seminar it was reported that in recent years in Greece, 1,000 persons have died from narcotics, whereas the Ministry of Social Services acknowledges only 80.

Naturally, this number is recorded in the Register Office, but we must admit that the number is much greater because, according to testimony of doctors and clinicians, the Greek family is trying in a thousand ways (private clinics, etc.) to cover up the real reasons for death. To what is owing the advancement of narcotics in our country?

The answer that the phenomenon is worldwide, stressed the speaker, does not satisfy us because such advancement is not being observed in all societies. We know from international data that drug addiction is particularly plaguing youths in the United States, youths in the developed industrial countries of Western Europe, countries, that is, in which the phenomenon of economic crisis and acute social antagonisms is present. That is, we have a social problem to face whose control surpasses the restricted boundaries of the family. The principal cause must be sought in deliberate and systematic efforts by organized commercial and political circles which aim at disorienting youths and hindering them from becoming responsible citizens.

The fact that this effort is deliberate and systematic is revealed by the extent itself of the phenomenon and the means which are exploited for its wide and quick dissemination in discos, cafeterias and such places which are used as recreation and meeting sites for anti-social elements of every type, and as a school for corruption, violence and narcotics use. There are 1,000 discos operating in Athens and another 3,000 in Makedonia!

The third speaker, Lawyer K. Khasapis, referred to the dimensions of the problem, measures for prevention and information, the role of the press and local self-government in enlightening parents, journalistic research which aided in the discovery and neutralization of distribution rings and the utter lack of special institutions for rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The three speakers especially stressed enlightenment of the public because of the Ministry of Social Services' order that "no informing of the broader public concerning narcotics must occur" and the curt justification that: in the countries where there was extensive enlightenment, the results were opposite to those sought, yet the ministry is not in a position to tell us at what index of narcotics spreading these same countries would be if there had been no informing!

#### The Right

To the rights of the child was added one more: the right to be born free of dependence on narcotics and of the social consequences which such a dependence entails.

This is because as a social crime can be characterized the spreading of venereal diseases (the drug addict, in order to satisfy his very expensive habit, is forced to prostitute himself), the spreading of hepatitis and septicemia (from contaminated needles) and the lack of productivity and the inconsistency in the drug addict's work which causes a national and material loss to the social totality. The World Health Organization with its circular (ICP) recommends to the governments that information be supplied via the means of mass media and by specially educated government representatives on questions of health.

#### Information

The citizen--it reminds them--has the right and responsibility to participate actively in every sector concerning his health and the health of society as a whole. If "health for all by the year 2000" entails a fundamental change in basic health decisions and methods, this will be achieved only with the full informing and approval of all the interested parties. Based on this research in the international and Greek area, we sought revocation of the Ministry of Social Services' circular and modernization of the existing legislation with sociological criteria.

The following are sought in the PEDP's memorandum as immediate measures:

1. Measures should be taken for the effective application of the existing legislation and its modernization with sociological criteria. Special scientists and representatives from appropriate agencies should study the institutional framework which will ensure the correct, humane treatment of victims of narcotics use. For this purpose, detoxification centers should be created in various areas of Greece, with specialized personnel and a social service which will take care of the social reestablishment of cured individuals. The present intervention of the police in the procedure of admission and detoxification therapy of drug addicts (as if they are criminals) should not occur, nor should they be locked up in mental hospitals.
2. An official National Council should be created to fight against narcotics with the essential participation of elected representatives from the appropriate mass agencies (organizations of parents and guardians, educators, professionals, workers in local self-government, etc.).
3. The Ministry of Social Services circular which forbids the municipalities to organize informing of the public on the dangers of narcotics should be revoked.

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ITALY

## BRIEFS

MORPHINE BASE HAUL--Venice--With the latest discovery made by flying squad officers of Venice and Bolzano between 1 and 2 Jan at the vineyard of the Wunder farm owned by Herbert Oberhofer just outside Bolzano, the operation that started with patient investigations of the antidrug division of the Venice police headquarters last November has already reached an importance without precedent either in Italy or in Europe. Besides the almost 80 kilos of heroin and morphine base previously seized, 66 additional kilos of morphine have already been recovered, accurately divided into 86 bags squeezed in containers concealed underground in the vineyard of the Bolzano farm. The total value of the hallucinogens seized exceeds 170 billion lire. [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 4 Jan 81 p 5] 9674

TEN KILOS OF HEROIN SEIZED--A new hard blow was dealt on New Year's Eve to international drug traffickers by agents of the third flying squad of police headquarters by order of Head Commissioner Achille Serra. Pursuing investigations started last October, temporarily suspended with the arrest of a Syrian, Abdallah Ali Assan, 45, found in possession of half a kilo of heroin, investigators succeeded in singling out an important drug courier and in seizing from him 10 kilos of 95-percent-pure heroin with a retail value of more than 13 billion lire. Arrested was Giuseppe Coviello, 43, residing in Verona, former lance-corporal of the carabinieri, expelled from the military for committing fraud, signing checks without funds, desertion and alienation of military uniforms. According to investigators, the enormous amount of drugs coming in from Syria and Turkey was in transit through Italy on its way to the United States. [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 4 Jan 81 p 11] 9674

SYRIAN COURIER ARREST--One kilo of heroin with a retail value close to a billion lire was seized last Friday by customs agents from the station at Linate airport. The courier who was transporting the drug, the Syrian citizen Moustafa Altaha Haj Abdulha, 30, from Elbab, was arrested. [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 5 Jan 81 p 8] 9674

ELEVEN KILOS OF COCAINE SEIZED--Three couriers of a vast network that supplied drugs to the principal cities of northern Italy were arrested by carabinieri during the course of an operation that led to the seizure of 11 kilos and 300 grams of cocaine, the drug of the dopes, and 150 grams of heroin valued at more than 1.5 billion lire. Jailed in San Vittore are: Vincenzo Semeraro, 34, from Puglia; Antonio Bellucca, 35, born in Potenza, and Giovanni Greco, 26, originally from Avellino, all residing in Milan and with records of crimes against property. [Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 14 Jan 81 p 14] 9674

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SEVENTY KILOS OF DRUGS SEIZED--Venice, 28 Dec--At Venice police headquarters everybody is talking about the biggest antidrug operation ever conducted in Europe. And not without reason. The officers of that flying squad have in fact seized in Mattarello, Trento Province, near a hotel, in a vineyard, 70 kilos of morphine and heroin worth a total of 100 billion lire. With this operation it is reasonable to conjecture that a large part of the European drug traffic has been interrupted. Among those jailed so far are: a hotel keeper, Carlo Kofler, 53, born in San Leonardo di Passiria, owner of the Kurrimhall, a hotel in Mattarello that was in the past investigated by Interpol for international heroin traffic; a playboy, Herbert Oberhofer, 31, handcuffed in a "farm" in Trentino, a type of manorhouse with a suite of rooms furnished with antiques and decked out with original paintings, and with a large swimming pool; and a farmhand, Bruno Meraner, who had buried most of the drugs in one of Oberhofer's vineyards, 45.5 kilos of morphine base. This amount, once cut, would have brought some 80 kilos of heroin on the market, according to experts. Investigators have no doubt that this is an international organization at work with accomplices on various levels and at several borders. The name Oberhofer is also associated to investigations of the bomb explosions in Trento in the early 60's. A whole chapter yet to be unveiled is the role played by hotel keeper Klofer who was investigated in 1973 for his ties to terrorists in the Upper Adige responsible for a series of attacks intended to increase the tension between opposite extremist groups. [Text] [Milan IL GIORNO in Italian 28 Dec 80 p 4] 9674

COCAINE FROM BOLIVIA SEIZED--Thirteen persons arrested, 2 held in custody, almost 8.5 kilos of the purest cocaine seized, are the result of an important antidrug operation by customs agents. But other goods were caught in the net: 10 million lire, jewelry yet to be appraised, bulletproof vests, a mask representing a skull, a wig, a false moustache. There is the possibility that those jailed also engaged in other crimes besides trafficking in cocaine. Kidnaping, perhaps? Those arrested were: Daniele Liberati, 30, Corso Lodi 59; Pierluigi Borzoni, 38, Viale Caldara 49; Eugenia Corbani, 55, Corso Lodi 59; Segio Gamez, Bolivian, 50, staying in Milan at the Derby Restaurant at Viale Santa Rose 84; Janet Vasquez, Bolivian, 21, residing in Trinidad; Santos Araujo, 21, residing in San Salvador; Mercedes De Rivero, Bolivian, 35; Rene Tamaka, 29, residing in Santa Cruz; Luisa Walker, 30, of Santiago de Chile; Adelia Chiozzi, 39, Corso Lodi 59; Teresa Martari, 25, Via Barrocchetti 25; Antonio Paterno, 57, residing on Corso Potenza in Torino; Manuel Gonzales, 36, of Santiago de Chile. Those held in custody were: Sergio Giovannini, 32, Via Danta 12, Sesto San Giovanni, and Maurizio Maccalli, 26, Via dei Cinquecento 4. Three other persons claiming to be Chileans were held in custody; as they had no tourist papers they were taken to police headquarters for investigation. The 8.5 kilos seized in this operation--arrived by airplane from Bolivia--represents 50 percent of the entire amount seized in 1979 by the 3 police departments in all the national territory (16.899 kilos). [Excerpts] [Milan IL GIORNO in Italian 31 Dec 80 p 19] 9674

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NORWAY

CUSTOMS DRUG CONFISCATIONS SET NEW RECORD IN 1980

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Petter Nome]

[Text] 1980: Once again customs authorities will set a new record in drug confiscations. So far this year, the 12 narcotics groups in the country have seized 54.5 kilograms of hashish. This is 35 percent more than for all of 1979.

Heroin confiscations are 84 times higher than last year: 1,096.46 grams. The tremendous increase is due primarily to the gigantic confiscation of 1 kilogram which was made in cooperation with narcotics police earlier this fall. If this figure is subtracted from the total, heroin confiscations have increased sevenfold, nonetheless.

"Still, we have hardly seized more than at most 2 to 3 percent of the drugs entering the country from abroad," chief officer Oddvar Saether of the Customs Directorate told ARBEIDERBLADFT.

The Customs Directorate interprets the figures as a confirmation that the intensification of customs controls has borne fruit. At the same time, it is clear that drug smuggling into Norway is increasing. The hard drugs, especially heroin, cause the most problems. Smuggling of even small amounts can bring large economic gains to the couriers.

"The drugs are often smuggled in the rectum or vagina. To carry out an internal body search, we must have permission from the police. Such a procedure cannot be put into operation on short notice," chief officer Oddvar Saether said.

Customs authorities have also noticed a clear trend in which individual hashish confiscations are larger than previously.

"Previously, 10 to 20 grams was a normal quantity. Today it is being smuggled by the hectogram," Saether said.

Most confiscations are made at airports, ferry terminals, and in the mail. This last category has become more and more common, for which the 10 narcotics dogs must take most of the credit. But it is still random checking of passengers that yields the greatest returns for customs officials.

"Still, we can only check a minority. I hardly dare even think how large an amount of drugs is smuggled into the country," Oddvar Saether said.

It is still primarily younger people who are arrested, but customs officials have put away once and for all the old idea that drug smugglers could be identified by their hair and clothing.

"The largest confiscations we have made have involved adults of very 'plain' appearance," Saether said.

In addition to hashish and heroin, lesser amounts of LSD, mescaline, morphine, and cocaine have been confiscated. Norwegian customs stations seized cocaine for the first time in 1979. At that time, 0.2 grams were confiscated. This year, 7.4 grams were confiscated.

According to Saether, the narcotics dogs have been invaluable to customs officials. In a short time they can be taught to sniff out almost any new drug that comes onto the market. They have no difficulty in sniffing out cannabis drugs (hashish and marijuana) and the opiates (opium, morphine, and heroin).

So far, these four legged "customs officers" have not been stationed continuously at Fornebu, but they will be next year. In addition, the Customs Directorate has its own narcotics groups at the following 12 locations in Norway: Orje, Svinesund, Fredrikstad, Oslo, Fornebu, Tonsberg, Porsgrunn, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim, and Narvik.

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NORWAY

## BRIEFS

SENTENCE FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING--Only 5 of the 12 Turks who were arrested in connection with the large heroin confiscation totaling 1.5 kilograms in Oslo last Thursday remain in custody. According to NTB's information, an attempt was made in Oslo Magistrate's Court to retain three additional Turkish citizens in custody, but they were released by the court. It has been requested that several of the Turks who were not jailed be deported from Norway. Never before has so much of the hard drug intended for the Norwegian market been confiscated; the street value is at least 4.5 million kroner. Following the first arrests in Tonsberg, a woman was apprehended in downtown Oslo with one-half kilogram of heroin, and the police believe that she is the gang's courier. At about the same time, police raided several apartments in Oslo and 10 Turks were arrested. In one of the apartments a kilogram of heroin was found. It was not so long ago that a Yugoslav of Turkish origin was apprehended when he came to Oslo on the ferry from Denmark with 1.1 kilograms of heroin, and that case is related to the recent heroin confiscation. The five Turks who are under arrest along with the Norwegian drug courier and heroin buyers in Tonsberg will remain in prison from 4 to 12 weeks without mail and visiting privileges. Four of them will be in Tonsberg. [Text] [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Dec 80 p 3] 9336

LOWER HEROIN STREET PRICE--During the last half of 1980 there was a surprising drop in the heroin price in Oslo. A price of 10,000 kroner per gram was common in the spring, but after the summer the price came all the way down to 2,000 kroner per gram. "It is clear that someone is attempting to enter the Norwegian market and for this reason is selling the drug at bargain prices. There is reason to believe that once the market is established, the price will rise again," the head of the narcotics police, inspector Arne Huuse, said. At a press conference held by the chief of police, Inspector Huuse stated that the experience had been positive with the newly established patrol, which works in close cooperation with the police department. The latest large hashish case resulted from the work of this group. The district attorney has said that our main target will be not only the big ringleaders, but also the drug abusers who themselves are part of the distribution apparatus. This is precisely the task of the patrol, Huuse said. In addition, in Oslo 3.5 kilograms of heroin were confiscated by the police last year, while 271 grams were confiscated in 1979. Overall, this is an increase of almost 10 percent in the number of drug confiscations. Last year 25 people died from drug abuse in Oslo, while for the whole country the figure was 36. The latter figure is 9 higher than that for the previous year. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jan 81 p 44] 9336

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SWEDEN

NARCOTICS MEDICAL OFFICER DEFENDS NEW ENFORCEMENT LAW

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Stefan Karlmark, district prosecutor in Koping and a board member of the National Association for a Narcotics-Free Society: "More Drug Crimes"]

[Text] Parliament's decision to grant earlier and more frequent leaves of absence has increased criminality. No offenders should be granted unaccompanied leave.

Through a recently completed amendment to the law, those admitted to criminal care institutions will be asked to submit urine specimens, whether or not they are suspected of being under the influence of narcotics. Such tests make it possible to establish objectively whether a person is influenced by drugs or not. The purpose of the proposal is for this information to form the basis for placement of the inmates in various facilities according to the extent of their drug habits. According to the proposal no sanctions will be taken against those who use narcotics during their prison stay.

Since the proposal has created a great deal of sensation, one might easily assume that the government submitted a very radical proposal. That is not the case.

Even today certain inmates can be ordered to give urine specimens even if no suspicion of drug influence exists. This applies both to those who have been placed in a facility where primarily those who have had no or very little contact with narcotics are placed, and to those who by agreement have been placed in the drug-free wards at the Osteraker, Hall, Hinseberg and Malmo facilities. Furthermore, an inmate can always be ordered to give a urine specimen if he is suspected of being under the influence of narcotics.

What is new in the proposal is thus limited to the fact that users in wards other than the ones mentioned above are subject to the same rules as other inmates, that is to say addicts are no longer "favored" with respect to non-users but are placed on an equal basis with them.

Want to Continue Undisturbed

Against this background it is no wonder that drug dealers who want to retain their source of income and addicts who want to continue their drug abuse undisturbed have reacted strongly against this proposal. Since the presently valid regulations do



not affect the latter category of addicts in the same way as the proposal, it is not difficult to understand why there was no reaction when the present regulations were introduced.

By using drugs during the period of confinement the addicts make their own re-adjustment impossible. Since they cannot be rehabilitated and since they pile up drug debts due to their continued addiction during the confinement period, they are forced to resume their crimes immediately after release in order to be able to pay their debts and continue their habits. As a result, they are sentenced to new and often longer terms of imprisonment. Drug abuse during the confinement period therefore must not be tolerated.

The addict is also able to continue his habit during leaves of absence, with the same drawbacks as mentioned before. Under these conditions the leaves of absence do not fulfill their function as a link in the adjustment of the inmates to society, but rather contribute to the constant extension of imprisonment due to continued criminality. Drug use during leaves of absence must therefore also not be tolerated.

Regularly submitted urine specimens, above all after but also before the short 72-hour leaves of absence, make it possible to check whether any drug abuse occurs during the period the sentence is being served. However, in order to put a stop to the addiction during that period it is also necessary that discovered drug abuse should have perceptible consequences for the individual. If urine tests are combined with such measures, other less effective but more unpleasant methods to combat narcotics abuse in the institutions could probably also be strongly limited.

#### Time Served

Several methods are suitable, but two methods, above all, benefit both the addict and society. One method would be to count a certain amount of prison time as time served only on the condition that the inmate has not been caught using drugs during that period. In this way the addict could be persuaded to give up drugs and the curative measures of the prison system would also become more effective, not least because it would be possible to employ these measures for a comparatively long and continuous period. In this manner the addict would be able to leave the facility with considerably better health, knowledge, economy and so on, which would facilitate his continued adjustment to society and reduce the risks of a relapse into his drug habit.

The other, perhaps less interfering, method would be to demand abstention for a certain time as a precondition for granting the inmate leave of absence. This has the disadvantage that it does not counteract drug abuse in those who are sentenced to short prison terms or who have a short time left to serve, since they have no leave to look forward to.

Other arguments as well strongly favor a change in the regulations for leave of absence. It is known that the proportion of addicts is very large among those with a long criminal record. The explanation is that addiction to primarily hard drugs requires a great deal of money, which must be acquired above all through crimes against property. Continuing drug addiction must therefore be an extraordinarily

strong reason not to grant leave of absence. One may even question whether inmates who have recently used drugs should be permitted any unaccompanied leave at all.

**More Crimes**

Despite this knowledge the government decided to expand, as of 1979, the opportunities of most addicts to obtain leave, so that nowadays they may be permitted leave after only half as long a stay in the facility and also twice as often as before the year mentioned. The result also was not long in showing up. During the first 10 months of this year the number of reported crimes in comparison with the same period the previous year increased by no less than about 14 percent.

Partly as a result of the change in the leave regulations, the number of narcotics crimes during the same period also grew by no less than 172 percent.

As a consequence of this, the number of apprehensions and arrests have also increased greatly. Urine tests must therefore immediately be supplemented by measures to strongly curtail the desire of the convicted to continue their drug addiction during the time they are serving their sentence. Otherwise, the society based on law is likely to collapse very soon.

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