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JPRS L/10043

9 October 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 47/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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BURMA

BRIEFS

TAUNGGYI HEROIN SEIZURE--On 15 September, a combined party of the Taunggyi township customs department and the city people's police force searched a Datsun minibus, registration No NYA/3345, leaving Taunggyi for Mandalay. The party recovered from two passengers 1.3 kilograms of No 4 heroin worth about 100,000 kyat. The heroin carriers--Aik Kyauk of Namyin Ward, Mogaung; and Ma Shut of Ywathit Ward, Mogaung--were arrested and the city people's police force has filed charges against them under sections 6.B and 7.B of the narcotics drugs law. [BK021037 Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 24 Sep 81 p 7 BK]

WUNDWIN HEROIN RAIDS--On 6 September, Wundwin police camp commander U Yin Kyi and a squad, together with No 1 ward councillors of Wundwin, raided the residences of U Than Aung and his wife Me San, and U Nyunt Khin and his wife Ma San Kyi, and recovered from the former couple six packets of heroin each worth 25 kyat, and from the latter couple a penicillin bottle containing heroin. The four have been charged under sections 6.B, 10.B and 11/14.D of the narcotics drugs law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 20 Sep 81 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300/4505



INDIA

## INDIA BECOMING A MAJOR TRANSIT COUNTRY IN DRUG TRADE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 81 p 17

[Article by Dilip Gangulay in New Delhi]

[Text] PLACED between the "Golden Triangle" of Burma, Thailand and Laos and the "Golden Crescent" of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, India is fast burgeoning into a major transit country for narcotics and even a possible source of opium-based narcotics to the drug-dazed Western world.

From a modest transit country in the early 70's and a harmless fun time destination for soft drug addicts, India has now found a place in Interpol's confidential "Intelligence Bulletin", a major source of intelligence on world drug-running.

The bulletin says: "Even India is said to be a major exporter of opium-based drugs. It is believed by many that considerable amount of Indian and Pakistani heroin, through Nepal, are reaching Australia and New Zealand."

This is the first time that Interpol has said that India might be making its mark, though in its own humble way, in the world's estimated US\$100 billion narcotics business.

The Indian entry into the international drug world is very recent. In the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board reports of 1979 and 1980, India was not mentioned at all.

The Indian connection started unfolding at the beginning of this year, when government sleuths were tipped off that a large consignment

of cocaine was due to pass through.

Agents in the western port city of Bombay stumbled on a consignment of Bolivian hand-crafts shipped from La Paz. 2.275 kilogrammes of cocaine valued at six million rupees (about US\$750,000) was recovered. The seizure was the biggest in Asia — almost three times the annual cocaine haul in any single year.

In April, an alert customs official in Bombay seized 2.96 kgs of heroin from a Bangkok passenger.

In the Hindu holy city of Benaras (Varanasi), anti-narcotics sleuths seized two kilos of morphine and discovered a morphine lab.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government is worried over the increasing involvement of India in the international drug racket. To streamline anti-narcotics agencies, the government recently organised a two-week seminar-cum-training course here.

Mrs Gandhi is introducing a new anti-narcotics bill in the coming session of the Parliament to increase the maximum prison term to 14 years against the existing three years.

The bill aims at ending the confusion that exists in the present statutes in which opium is dealt with separately from morphine, heroin and cocaine with nothing to cover synthetic narcotics.

The government also

proposes to increase the 50 million rupees (US\$8.25 million) annual budget allocation for the anti-narcotics operation which is considered inadequate.

What lures the smugglers to operate through India is the laxity of laws here. While Iran shoots drug offenders and South Asian countries achieve the same result by court room death sentence, in India they are let off with just six months or three years of imprisonment and a paltry fine of 1,000 rupees (about US\$120). Over and above that the Indian judges let off smugglers on bail and personal bonds. In many cases they just jump the bail.

"What worries enforcement agencies even more are several potentially explosive trends noticed in recent years ... there is an increasing tilt towards more harder and refined drugs ... the big catches in 1977-78 were hashish ... this year's seizures are of different dimension: Record breaking hauls of heroin and cocaine, which figure at the top of the killer lists of narcotics", a recent study by the popular Indian news magazine, India Today, said.

Official data confirms the trend. In 1978 and 1979, the agencies seized 250 and 220 grammes of heroin respectively. But the catch suddenly jumped to 1.5 kgs in 1980 and the last April haul in Bombay had tossed the score into an altogether

new dimension, the magazine said.

Only two kgs of morphine were seized in 1977, but seizures jumped dramatically to almost 13 kgs in 1978 before settling down to six in 1979 and 1980.

The total seizures, however, represent only 2 to 15 per cent of the total traffic in narcotics, an enforcement official said.

"There are indeed signs that the Indian connection can only grow in time, though India has a near monopoly in the world opium trade marginally sharing with Turkey, there is trouble ahead", he said.

From a high 872 tonnes in 1978, India's export of 90 per cent proof opium have come down to 730 tonnes in 1980 as production, which officials claim is regulated by export demand, was brought down.

But independent investigation by Indian newspapers have established that over 300 tonnes of opium is smuggled out from government-supervised plantation fields.

"Totally unrealistic procurement prices, insufficient manpower to monitor production spread over 12,000 hectares and a highly organised system of graft among police and excise personnel are factors instrumental in the flow of the black gold to the smugglers," the national daily, Indian Express, said. — AFP

CSO: 5300/8301

INDIA

BRIEFS

OPIUM FROM PAKISTAN--New Delhi, 18 Sep (AFP)--An Indian Border Security Force (BSF) patrol seized 460 kg (1,012 pounds) of opium last night being smuggled in from Pakistan through the international border along the Indian Punjab state. The B.S.F. headquarters here today said the patrol party ran into the smugglers but the latter escaped under cover of darkness. The contraband was estimated to be worth 500,000 rupees or over U.S.\$55,000. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 18 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 5300/2005-A

MALAYSIA

POLICE REPORT JULY 1981 DRUG ARRESTS, SEIZURES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR.** Tues. — Thirteen foreigners were among 784 people arrested for possession of drugs last month, CID Director Datuk Abdul Rahman Ismail said today.

They included six Thais, a Tunisian and two Filipinos. The rest are Singaporeans.

Of the 784 people arrested, six are suspected to be drug-traffickers.

Police also seized 17.8 lbs of raw opium, 267 lbs of ganja, 3.2 lbs of heroin, 147 gm of prepared opium and 2.9 gm of morphine, all worth about \$70,000.

In Sungai Petani, police found 2½ sacks of ganja weighing about 264 lbs dumped in the bushes at Kampung Pulau Sayak on July 27.

In Kiang police raided a suspected drug distributing cen-

tre in Jalan Kem on July 24 and seized about 400 gm of heroin. A couple was detained for questioning.

Another suspected distributing centre was discovered in Batu Pahat on July 23 during a raid on a house in Jalan Kunning, where police seized 309 gm of heroin, a weighing scale, a pair of scissors, 169 empty straws, 51 candles and several pastic packets, and \$8,631 believed to be proceeds from the sale of heroin.

Two men were detained for questioning.

In Kota Kinabalu on July 11, a man was arrested and 160 gm of heroin and 10 lbs of raw opium seized.

On July 21, police arrested a suspected drug trafficker on Pulau Langkawi and seized 330 gm of heroin.

CSO: 5300/8302

MALAYSIA

TWENTY-NINE POUNDS OF DRUGS SEIZED, TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Tues.** — Police arrested two suspected drug traffickers before they could distribute about \$93,600 worth of hard drugs to local pushers here.

The suspects were picked up by ASP Toh Chin Seong in an ambush at a petrol kiosk at the 4th mile Jalan Klang Lama here last Friday.

CID director Datuk Abdullah Rahman Ismail said today: "We found five packets of raw opium weighing 22lbs, three pounds of heroin and a four-pound slab of morphine in a bag in the boot of the suspects' car."

Police believe the drugs had been recently smuggled across the Malaysia-Thai border.

The seizure followed a tip-off from the public.

One of the suspects was from Kampung Pau

in Arau, Perils, while the other was from Bukit Dinding in Gurun.

"We believe the drugs were meant for local consumption," Datuk Rahman said.

Police believe drug traffickers are 'feeling the heat' and are constantly changing tactics to evade arrests.

### Headway

"But we are making headway in our battle against the pushers and traffickers.

"We are getting more tip-offs and intelligence reports on drug activities throughout the country."

Police feel that the best way to detect drugs is through the use of specially trained dogs.

On cocaine, Datuk Rahman said: "We have no evidence that this drug is being used here."

CSO: 5300/8302

PAKISTAN

## RECORD NARCOTICS HAUL MADE BY CUSTOMS

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] QUETTA Sept. 21.  
 Customs ruthless drive against 'Drug Peddlers' in Baluchistan continues un-abated. After many months of efforts, the first break through was achieved when 731 Kg. opium and 13.2 Kg. heroine worth Rs. 21 crore was seized on 26.6.81 near Muslim Bagh. This was followed by another major seizure of 620 Kg. Charas worth Rs. 2 crores near Rabat on 9.9.1981. And now the biggest ever seizure of heroine in Pakistan and Asia and one of the biggest seizure in the recorded world history of Narcotics has been effected near Rabat by seizing 42 Kg. heroine. The New/brk street price of this is approximately \$ 63 millions i.e. Rs. 63 crores. Brief details of this seizure are as follows:-

Skillfully acting on

the basis of an information, a new 'Mobile Squad' specifically constituted by Collector of Custom at Taftan worked with great enthusiasm. The information was further processed and sifted carefully so as to catch the smugglers red handed. As a result of their laborous efforts finally, on 21.9.81 Customs Mobile Squad apprehended one Toyota Jeep heading towards Rabat about 70 miles from Taftan in the close proximity of Pak-Afghan Border on one side and Pak-Iran border on the other side. On seeing the Customs staff after them, the smugglers resorted to intense firing with the automatic weapons. The Customs officials undeterred by this firing, however, continued their chase and were ultimately successful in bursting the tyres of the vehicle. The Sm-

ugglers, under the cover of their rapid firing, disappeared into the near by hills whereas the jeep was taken into custody. It was then thoroughly searched and 42 Kg. of heroine valued at Rs. 63 crores approximately in terms of international market value was found concealed in a specially constructed cavity in the floor of this vehicle. Further investigations are in progress the results of which would be brought to light in due course of time. However judging from the past trends, it appears that drug peddlers of N.W.F.P. in collusion with their counterparts in Baluchistan and Iran are at work. Using great ingenuity they transport narcotics from tribal territory of N.W.F.P. to Baluchistan for onward dispatch to Iran wherefrom it

is delivered to other international drug traffickers.

For their extraordinary courage, will, determination and devotion to duty, all Customs officials who have been instrumental in effecting this seizure are being suitably rewarded.

CSO: 5300/4504

PAKISTAN

HEROIN WORTH 2 MILLION RS SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Karachi DAWN 20 Sep 81 p 10

[Text]

Discreet surveillance on a Pakistani national serving in Saudi Arabia led to the recovery of two kilograms of fine heroin worth about Rs 3 million at the city airport yesterday, minutes before his proposed departure to Germany.

Saleem Sultan, an electrical engineer, accused of attempting to smuggle out heroin was later produced before a local court. He was remanded in Customs custody up to Sept. 25.

After a briefing at the airport counter, the Drug Enforcement Cell officers intercepted Sultan who had been abroad many times. He was searched but nothing was found on his person. However, his baggage yielded two kilos of heroin concealed in the false bottom of a suitcase.

Saleem Sultan was proceeding to Frankfurt on his way to the USA by a Lufthansa flight. He had three passports — two were

filled in with entries. He is said to be employed with Saudia Metal Company in Saudi Arabia and is in-charge of 'purchase section'. In pursuance of his job, the Customs said, he had been frequently visiting the USA and other European countries during which he is understood to have established contacts with some "drug smugglers" for whom he was taking the contraband for the first time, early investigations have revealed.

**MARIJUANA SEIZED**

Meanwhile, Karachi Police seized marijuana weighing four kilos — two kilos from Waris from Sharaf Faisal and two kilos from one Mahmood of Quaidabad area. From Kalakot area, police recovered 250 grams from one Mohammad Asghar and 200 grams from one Mohammad Shamshad. All the accused have been booked under Hudood Ordinance.

CSO: 5300/4503

PAKISTAN

NARCOTIC DENS PERSIST IN VIOLATION OF ISLAMIC LAW

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 8 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Maqsud Yousfi: "Narcotic Dens Are Turning Younger Generation into a Blight on Society; Eighty Crime Dens Are Operating in Areas of Liaquat Abad, Nazim Abad and Liari; Owners of These Narcotic Dens Pay Regular Compensation to Police"]

[Text] The local sub-divisional magistrate recently raided the dens of the city's two notorious narcotic dealers, Saif-ur-Rahman and Hashim Khan and seized hundreds of thousands of rupees worth of liquor, mandrake, pathetdine, opium and other narcotics. A still was also seized from one of the dens. There were drums of alcohol mixed with coloring and called liquor. It has been noticed, however, that after only a few days' break, these dens start operating with much more activity and momentum. We do not wish to mention the under-cover involvement here. However, it is usual with every crime center which the the police or any other agency has raided, the ring-leader or owner of the den is never arrested. As a matter of fact, after the introduction of Islamic law in the country, by President Zia-ul-Haq's order, all criminal cutiritus were banned. However, after an elapse of only a month, these restrictions gradually diminished for some influential people. As a result, many more dens are operating now. Besides gambling, prostitution, exhibition of Indian and nude films, liquor, mandrake, pathetdine, narcotics, alcoholic drinks and opium are openly sold. The owners of these centers claim that they pay regular compensation for the operation of their dens.

According to a short survey, the areas of Liaquat Abad, Nazim Abad and Liari alone have eighty notorious dens. Their owners earn hundreds of thousands of rupees daily from these centers. The notorious drug dealers in Liaquat Abad are Saif-ur-Rahman, Nazir Tedi and Hanif K. In Nazim Abad, there are Haji Saifullah, Miro, Alanah, Muhammad Hussein, Haider and Adam Khan. In Liari, there are Nawaz, Ramzan, Malik Niazi Nizam, Wassi Dad, Yaqub, Ismail, Agha Ahmad Bakhsh and Badshah Khan. In Banaras, there are notorious dens of Babu Langhra, Baitullah alias Baitak, Jailer, Dil Murad, Dawoud, Rashid alias Shida, Zulaikha, Captain Sadho, Shah Nawaz, Sabrak, Vaila, Ibrahim Langhra, Kadu Makrani, Ali alias Geeem and Maula Bakhsh alias Maulu. All these areas operate this condemned business.

Due to close contacts or under-cover influences of the den owners, the police takes no action against them. Whenever, due to numerous protests by the inhabitants of the affected area, a customary raid is conducted, the owners of the dens are never arrested. The dens too, commence their activities after a day or two or else start operating in a different place. Regrettably, a large number of youths are seen at these narcotic centers. Thus, becoming drug addicts at such a young age, they end up as the future blight on society.

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CSO: 5300/4653



PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN HAUL ON BORDER--Mr Ghulam Ashraf Jehangir, member customs central board of revenue, has said that Karachi customs house is being given additional logistic support to intensify its antismuggling efforts with the acquisition of five fast motorboats, a helicopter, latest arms and ammunition and modern means of communications. He said the conventional thinking that narcotics were being smuggled out by air route only had been negated by the recent seizures of heroin on land and sea routes, and particularly the seizure of 42 kg of heroin worth over Rs. 600 million in the international market near Taftan on Pak-Iran border. [GF011818 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Sep 81 p 4 GF]

ISLAMABAD HEROIN SEIZURE--The customs mobile squad hauled at a car in Islamabad on 28 September and recovered four kilograms of heroin powder of fine quality. One person was arrested. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81 BK]

OPIUM, HASHISH SEIZURE--Quetta, Sept. 8--In a big haul Preventive Staff of the Collectorate of Customs has seized 620 Kgs of opium, 75 kgs of hashish and one pickup without number plate at Rs.16 million near Rabat and Kartaka, 60 miles away from Tuftan between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran borders. According to a handout issued by the Collectorate of Custom' in Quetta this afternoon the seizure was made after exchange of fire from both sides last evening. The Raiding party was led by Assistant Collector Preventive Services Mr. Sher Nawaz Khan. The smugglers escaped under cover of fire. Further investigations are in progress. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300/4504

PHILIPPINES

CAMPAIGN TO CHECK DRUG ABUSE ORDERED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 81 p 20

[Text]

**ANGELES CITY Sept. 2 — A military officer here ordered yesterday an all-out campaign to check the widespread drug abuse among the youth, mostly students, and drug pushing activities in this city and nearby Mabalacat town.**

Col. Ernesto Venturina, Angeles Metrodistrict commander, directed Angeles police chief Lt. Col. Ahmed S. Nacpil and Maj Rolando Cinco, Mabalacat police commander, to step up the drive to prevent the drug menace from spreading.

The two police chiefs reported that about 20 per cent and between 30 per cent and 40 per cent (or roughly 10,000) of the student population in colleges and universities in Angeles and Mabalacat were suspected users of prohibited drugs, particularly marijuana.

Nacpil and Cinco told

Venturina that majority of these addicts were children of prominent families.

Venturina asked the parents, members of religious and civic organizations, and school officials to join the campaign in line with President Marcos' pronouncement for wider citizen participation in combating drug menace.

PC reports said that the supply of marijuana originated from plantations located in Northern Luzon, Baguio city, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Zambales, and some parts of Pampanga.

Prohibited drugs being used by students were bought from the different drug stores while others were supplied by drug pushing syndicates operating in Central Luzon.

Informed sources said that Clark Air base, the biggest American military facility outside the US, was also one of the sources of prohibited

drugs smuggled into the country from several Asian countries.

Meanwhile, a PC report confirmed the arrest of a woman believed to be a member of a heroine syndicate. The suspect, whose name was withheld pending the arrest of her companies, is now being detained at the Constabulary anti-narcotics unit headquarters here.

Venturina also said that only recently four suspected drug pushers were arrested in a raid conducted by police anti-narcotics operatives led by Lt. Nardo Ramos at the marijuana plantation in Mayantoc, Tarlac. Some 400 full-grown marijuana plants were uprooted during the raid.

In Mabalacat, local officials headed by Mayor Wilfredo Halili mapped out plans aimed at minimizing, if not totally eliminating, drug addiction among the youth. (JLL)

CSO: 5300/4901

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED--Agents of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] uprooted recently some 10 million peso worth of marijuana plants in a 5-hectare plantation in a remote village in Benguet. NBI director Jolly Bugarin, who described the plantation as the biggest ever found in the country, said it was the source of marijuana being sold in metro Manila, Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base. The discovery of the plantation was made possible by the arrest of 2 couriers in Manila while in possession of 3 kilos of dried marijuana. The suspects led operatives to the plantation last Saturday. [Text] [HK080048 Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 7 Sep 81]

INCREASED DRUG TRAFFIC--The Philippine Government was alerted yesterday by Thai authorities of a possible increase of international drug traffic through Manila. The alert came from Thai customs officials who are in Manila for the 20-nation customs conference. Thai officials confirmed that Manila is being used as a transit-point by an [word indistinct] smaller traffic drug syndicate which has U.S. and Australian connections. The drug shipments are from the notorious Golden Triangle along the border of Burma, Thailand and Laos. The transports are being usually done by planes and not ships as before. They said, an increase in drug smuggling is expected due to a report that opium farmers in the Golden Triangle are stepping up production to make up for the drop in production in the past few years. [Text] [HK180333 Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 5300/4505

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

GANJA, HASHISH RECORD HAUL--A record haul of compressed ganja and hashish was discovered at Colombo airport. The narcotics were concealed in 12 cartons of tea and found in the personal luggage of a Sri Lankan who was proceeding to Paris. The cartons contained 22 kilos of compressed cannabis--found to be of Lankan origin--and 7.5 kilos of hashish--claimed by customs to have been smuggled from Pakistan--valued at Rs. 800,000. Documents recovered from the Lankan courier--a former engineer--indicate that the smuggling attempt was linked to a massive international drug trafficking network. A fine of Rs. 240,000 was imposed. Inquiries are being conducted by the police narcotics bureau to uncover the Sri Lankan connection in what has not emerged as heavy trafficking in narcotics from Sri Lanka. [Colombo SUN in English 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 2 BK]

CSO: 5300/4505

THAILAND

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES OPIUM SUPPRESSION

BK230604 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, who is one of the officials to accompany the prime minister during the forthcoming visit to the United States, told newsmen that there would be discussion of narcotics suppression cooperation between Thailand and the United States during the visit to that country.

He said that the Office of the Narcotics Control Board is now implementing the project to replace opium with other crops.

Asked if the United States had forced Thailand to stop growing opium, the deputy prime minister replied: To wipe out opium plantations and initiate the crop substitution program is our policy. We have selected 52 villages to launch the program. The hilltribe villages were chosen for the cultivation of other crops. Five villages finally passed the screening at the last month's meeting in which opium plantations will completely be wiped out. These five villages are considered to be economically well-off. The program for these villages will start in November.

The deputy prime minister revealed that the opium output in the golden triangle this year is estimated at between 500 to 600 tons, close to that of last year. Some 50 tons were produced in Thai territory. The Thai Government is trying to minimize the area of opium cultivation for the 1982 season, which will start between October and November.

Last week, the deputy prime minister said, a seminar was opened for court judges from all over the country on narcotics problems and the necessity for an intensive suppression campaign. He noted that it is a difficult task to arrest producers because they are financially strong. Meanwhile, the United States has been rendering Thailand its good cooperation to tackle this problem.

The deputy prime minister said that the Burmese Government was very helpful in hunting down Khun Sa. He expected continuing good cooperation from the Burmese Government. He told newsmen that he would later meet with the new Burmese ambassador to discuss this matter.

CSO: 5300/4506

THAILAND

BORDER PATROL POLICE RAID HEROIN REFINERY

BK140713 Bangkok POST in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Story and pictures by Subin Khunkaeo]

[Text] Chiang Rai--Helicopter-borne border patrol policemen and U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agents have raided a heroin factory, believed to be one of the biggest captured in the last 10 years, and seized 3.6 tons of cooked opium after a fierce gunbattle with Chinese Haw guards.

Police sources told the POST yesterday that the factory was capable of producing about 400 kilogrammes of heroin a month. An unspecified amount of heroin from this year's opium crop had already been moved out of the factory to dealers.

The factory was built on a hill in Doi Huai Mak, about 1 kilometre from the Burmese border and about 10 kilometres west of Ban Hin Take in Mae Chan District.

The sources said that on Wednesday about 100 BPP men stormed the factory which was reportedly guarded by 30 Chinese Haw guards armed with M-72 antitank rockets and M-60 machineguns.

A raid on the heroin refinery was originally ordered by Pol Maj-Gen Wichai Wichaithanaphat, commander of the third region border patrol police on Tuesday, but it was called off shortly after the forces were airborne because of bad weather.

When the weather improved on Wednesday, a unit of 50 crack BPP men from the second company in Mae Chan and DEA agents were airlifted in two police helicopters for an assault on the refinery reportedly operated by an opium kingpin with Yunnanese connections.

Police sources said that as soon as the heliborne officials landed in Doi Huey Mak, they ran into volleys of rocket and gunfire from the factory's guards. Realising they were outgunned they called for reinforcements and another batch of 50 border patrol policemen from Ban Hin Taek was immediately dispatched to Doi Huey Mak in the two helicopters. But they could not land because of heavy fighting on the ground and poor visibility.

The two choppers turned back and returned later after weather conditions improved, but had to circle overhead while BPP men hastily made a new landing zone by chopping down trees. The sources said that when the helicopters finally did land, the Chinese Haw guards opened fire on them with M-60 machineguns but missed.

Now outnumbered the guards retreated into the jungle, taking some casualties. All the BPP and DEA men were unharmed.

When officials raided the refinery, they discovered six 200-litre oil drums filled with prepared opium, one AK rifle and an M-72 rocket launcher, three stoves, two huge pans, eight 20-litre plastic cans and large quantities of ether and chloroform for making heroin.

The refinery measured 10m x 50m and was built with timber under a cluster of trees to avoid detection from the air. Next to it was a kitchen and a pen with five mules.

Officials said heroin refineries are usually located near streams or other water sources. But the Dol Huai Mak factory was sited on a hill and obtained its water from a waterfall through a crude distribution system.

The refinery, chemicals and opium could not be transported by helicopter to the BPP garrison and was set on fire.

A helicopter pilot reported seeing several mules carrying heavy packs being hastily herded out of the factory compound during the fighting which lasted from about 8 am to 2 pm. He estimated that as many as 50-60 kilogrammes of heroin were moved out by the mule caravan.

Officials estimated the drug haul, factory and equipment were worth about 40 million baht.

CSO: 5300/4506

THAILAND

PAPER BLASTS U.S. ENVOY REMARKS ON DRUGS

BK030513 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Excuses Mustn't Lower Our Guard Against Drugs"]

[Text] The Thai Government should take drastic action against the cultivation of poppy, prevent the opium produced by being refined into heroin and arrest the kingpins of the narcotics trade. These are monotonous and unimaginative variations of an outworn theme that have cropped up for the umpteenth time in the regional narcotics conference being held here and attended by representatives of U.S. diplomatic missions in the East Asian and Pacific regions. It is not that U.S. Charge D'affaires Burton Levin does not know this but since all angles have been repeated ad nauseum, he was forced to fall back on an old formula.

But he has also completely whitewashed the charges he levelled against Thailand by saying that the control of the heroin refineries are located in the no-man's land of the Thai-Burmese border controlled by the Shan United Army of Burma led by drug kingpin Chang Chifu and abetted by deals with the Burmese Communist Party. However, the fact remains according to him, and we concede the point, that poppy is being grown in the northern hills of Thailand by tribal folk. But he appears to minimise the problem and possibly believes that poppy-growing can be halted overnight by waving the magic wand to crop substitution. From the highest authority in the land to the lowest ranked bureaucrat, all have tried and are trying to substitute cash crops for poppy but it will take time to eliminate the centuries-old means of livelihood for the hill tribes.

This is no apology for poppy-growing, opium-refining, or for heroin trafficking since we have condemned and will continue to condemn in the strongest terms possible this pandering to human misery. But at the same time we strongly object to Thailand being forced to carry the stigma alone for the international narcotics trade. Further, Levin has also resorted to juggling statistics when he says that Thailand has half a million drug addicts while the United States has less than 400,000 because addicts in Thailand then reach an astronomical proportion considering Thailand's population is roughly only one-fifth of the population of the United States.

These figures may be true if only marijuana and heroin are taken into account but in the United States such drugs as cocaine and LSD are also very popular, not to mention 'uppers' and 'downers'. Also, a whole culture--commonly called the 'yellow



culture'--has sprung in the United States and is based on the use of drugs, something that has not and will not happen in Thailand. A little over 20 years ago, opium smoking was legal in Thailand and although it definitely had a detrimental effect on the human potential in this country, it certainly did not produce a drug-based 'culture'.

Thailand has tough anti-narcotic laws although Singapore's mandatory death sentence for drug trafficking is tougher. However, Thailand has executed certain key men who have been found to be guilty of large-scale distribution of drugs. But as Levin himself has said, the problem of completely suppressing the refining of opium is one that has been defying solution for a long time because of the fluid situation along the Thai-Burma border.

While the primary blame should be placed on the so-called drug kingpins who refine opium and trade wholesale in heroin, there have also been several "Westerners who have been caught trying to smuggle heroin out of Thailand." No doubt they have faced harsh sentences and, in Thai prisons, there is no molly-coddling of prisoners as is the case in the United States and Western Europe. Often pressure is brought on the Thai Government to show leniency toward these convicted drug traffickers. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has just faced such a problem in Australia.

But, when all is said and done, the Thai Government should move with greater alacrity in tackling the problem of poppy growing and suppressing heroin trafficking. Both of these efforts may prove extremely difficult but that should be no excuse. Let us take to heart the positive elements which this conference has brought out and concentrate on them. There has been a bumper crop of opium this year. It is time for the authorities to gird up their loins and put their best feet forward to prevent refined drugs reaching addicts in Thailand and abroad.

CSO: 5300/4506

THAILAND

ONCB POPPY DESTRUCTION DRIVE

BK151352 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Office of the Narcotics Control Board will launch a campaign in November to raze out poppy fields in 10 villages in Chiang Mai.

Secretary General of the Office of Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin told a press conference yesterday that a crop replacement program had been introduced in these villages, and it would not be necessary for the hilltribes people there to continue growing poppy. A combined force of civilians and border patrol police will be employed in the mission.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board denied the report that the United States Government is mounting pressures on Thailand to destroy the opium cultivation in the northern part of the country, saying that the Thai Government has always had the policy to eradicate opium culture.

General Paho said the Thai Government during the past years successfully encouraged hilltribesmen in 38 villages in the north to grow other cash crops as substitute for opium. He said the hilltribesmen in the areas have earned enough income and do not have to resort to growing opium for a living anymore.

The chief of the antinarcotics organization said it was agreed during a recent meeting of the authorities to expand the areas in which the opium substitute project will be carried out from 38 villages to 52. He said the government also planned to destroy opium cultivation in 10 other villages in the north in which villagers are able to earn their living through other means.

When asked about narcotics suppression being launched by the government on sea coast drug smuggling route, General Phao said Thailand has received good cooperation from Hong Kong and Malaysia. He said the Malaysian Government is to promulgate a law to control the use of chemicals which are used in producing heroin. General Phao said these chemicals are very difficult to obtain in Thailand, so smugglers, traffickers have taken to shipping morphine into Malaysia.

CSO: 5300/4506

THAILAND

KHUN SA OFFERS TO HALT OPIUM TRADE

BK170102 Bangkok POST in English 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Khun Sa, said to be a narcotics kingpin of the "golden triangle," has again offered his cooperation in ending opium cultivation and drug trafficking in the region. He said he was determined to see opium wiped out. "The important point is that the Thai Government must give me powers," he said and proposed that the government acts as an intermediary between him and the United States for discussion on ways and means of stamping out opium and its derivatives.

In a typed statement issued at his Ban Hin Taek stronghold near the Burmese border, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan United Army, said that if his overture was positively accepted he believed he would be able to stamp out the opium business.

He recalled that he once offered similar help and cooperation "but it was rejected outright and, moreover, I was accused of being a narcotics trafficker." That was in April 1978, when Khun Sa proposed a 6-year plan to phase out opium cultivation in Shan State to Mr Joseph Nellis, a representative of U.S. Senator [as published] Lester Wolff.

The project envisions a gradual phase-out of opium cultivation, with the United States buying up opium crops during the 6-year period, and the introduction of crop substitution. "But instead the United States borrowed the hands of Ne Win who used his troops to destroy the opium crops and ban the people from growing opium. That was driving the people to starvation and for the sake of their own survival they continue to grow opium.

"In the U.S., if the farmers do not grow barley, they will have no bread to eat," Khun Sa said.

"Opium cultivation has been practised in Shan State for almost 200 years, but I am only a bit more than 40 years old. Why must it be me? Why should I be accused of being a drugs producer? That's very unfair," he complained.

Khun Sa, alias Chang Shi-fu, said that even if he were dead, opium would not simply disappear from Shan State. He recalled that when Lo Hsing-han, another drug kingpin, and himself were imprisoned by the Burmese Government several years ago, narcotics still managed to get out of the golden triangle to markets in Europe, the United States and Australia. Khun Sa said the Burmese Government was pleased that the Thai Government had put up a price for his capture "as that means opening a door for the Burmese socialist and communists to arrive at Thailand's doorstep."

CSO: 5300/4506

THAILAND

ONCB HEAD COMMENTS ON REWARD FOR KHUN SA

BK210616 Bangkok POST in English 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) will renew and possibly increase the reward for the arrest of alleged drugs kingpin Khun Sa after it expires in September next year, ONCB Chairman Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun said yesterday.

Narcotics agents on Friday expressed puzzlement as to why the reward for the capture, dead or alive, of the suspected golden triangle drugs smuggler was valid only until 30 September next year.

Gen Prachuap said yesterday that ONCB realised that with the current reward offer of 500,000 baht, it would not be easy to arrest Khun Sa, also known as Chang Chi-fu.

He said the ONCB would consider increasing the reward. The time limit on the reward offer was set in order to allow the ONCB to consider its renewal in the future, he explained.

"Khun Sa is the most influential drugs kingpin of the golden triangle," General Prachuap said. "When the reward for his capture was announced, Khun Sa and his men became very cautious and they moved beyond the Burmese border."

Khun Sa has reportedly moved from his former stronghold in Ban Hin Taek near Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai and is now based inside Burma, about 7 kilometers from the border.

Asked how the Thai Government would react to Khun Sa's recent offer to cooperate in ending opium cultivation and drugs trafficking in the region, General Prachuap said, "The man can do whatever he likes, but we are not going to make any deals with him."

He said the Thai Government would work only with the Burmese Government as far as suppression of opium cultivation and drugs trafficking were concerned.

Thailand and Burma have a good diplomatic relationship and have been cooperating on drugs suppression for years, he said. He added that it would be good if Khun Sa could stop drugs trafficking and acts of sedition against Burma and Thailand.

CSO: 5300/4506

THAILAND

BRIEFS

NEW PROGRAM TO START--Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, secretary general of the Narcotics Control Board Office [NCBO], has disclosed that the NCBO has mapped out a new program to wipe out opium growing in hilltribes villages. Despite the successful implementation of the crop substitution program in the northern provinces, particularly in Chiang Mai Province, and the consequent increase in hilltribes people's income, many hilltribes villages still grow opium. Moreover, the Thai lowlanders reportedly have hired hilltribes to grow opium or used their villages as places to hide their opium. The NCBO therefore has decided to launch this new program. Besides, the hilltribes people whose villages have been developed should stop growing opium, otherwise, they will face punishment. Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin said that suppression will be initially launched in Chiang Mai Province, where most of the hilltribes villages have been developed. The suppression and development units will be working separately. [Text] [BK271238 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Sep 81]

CSO: 5300/4506

CANADA

EDITORIAL CITES FLIGHT OF CUSTOMS SERVICE IN DRUG FIGHT

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 21 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Customs--Victims of Ottawa's Apathy"]

[Text]

While customs officers in Windsor and other centres along the Canada-U.S. border worry about their safety from "weirdos" crossing, customs officers in Vancouver and other seaports worry over their inability to check cargoes unloaded in their ports.

In Vancouver, Canada's biggest seaport, demoralized customs officers recently admitted they've lost control of the situation and the port is now a smuggler's paradise.

Drugs, jewelry, and other contraband are pouring into Canada through the Vancouver customs sieve.

Part of the problem is the move to large metal containers for shipping freight.

Sometimes as many as 10,000 containers are stacked on the Vancouver docks, far too many for customs officers to inspect.

At one time 40 per cent of all cargo going through Vancouver was checked for contraband but now only 10 per cent is examined.

Customs officers say they've been reduced to clerks rubberstamping the movement of goods.

Nobody knows how much contraband is being smuggled into Canada via Vancouver but some importers are

apparently taking advantage of the situation.

"The importers realize our problem and are willing to take a chance and do a bit of smuggling. Why not? You have a 90 per cent chance of getting away with it," explained one veteran Vancouver customs officer.

Manpower shortages are a key factor in this crisis.

In the Vancouver area 300 customs officials are trying to cope annually with 2,300 deepsea freighters, 4,500 other commercial vessels, and hundreds of thousands of passengers arriving by ship, plane, and by car from the U.S.

Movement of cargo through Vancouver has grown rapidly in the past five years but there has been no increase in customs staff:

The federal government is clearly guilty of negligence in allowing the situation to deteriorate so dramatically.

It's an all too rare pleasure to see Ottawa pinch pennies but in this instance the thrifty approach makes little sense.

Vancouver is the main port of entry for much of Canada's heroin.

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Why spend millions of tax dollars vainly trying to stamp out drug trafficking across Canada if we're not willing to make a serious attempt to keep drugs from entering the country?

The manpower freeze may also be shortsighted on a dollars and cents basis.

Many firms are allegedly undervaluing the goods they import to avoid paying full duty.

That's money which could be flowing into the hard-pressed federal treasury and which could pay for part of the cost of hiring additional customs officers to check what comes into the country.

Ottawa should make up its mind.

Either provide an effective customs service or drop the masquerade and leave the nation's doors wide open.

They're hardly closed right now.

CSO: 5320/002

CANADA

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--Montreal (CP)--Four people have been charged after RCMP narcotics agents discovered 450 kilograms of powdered hashish worth \$6-million among a shipment of Lebanese candies. Insp. Alphonse Brault said yesterday the suspects were arrested this week during raids in Montreal and nearby Valleyfield. He said the hashish was shipped from Beirut via a U.S. port, where suspicious customs officers tipped their Canadian colleagues. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, NATIONAL EDITION in English 27 Aug 81 p 5]

CSO: 5320/002



BAHAMAS

## BRIEFS

QUAALUDE CLASSIFICATION--The Minister of Health and National Insurance, Perry Christie, today made an order under the Dangerous Drug Act declaring methaqualone, commonly known as quaaludes, "a dangerous drug." The effect of the Minister's order will render possession of the drug without lawful authority an offence under the Dangerous Drug Act. Every person guilty of an offence against the Dangerous Drug Act shall in respect of each offence, be liable on conviction on information, to a fine of \$5,000 or to imprisonment for ten years, or to both such fine and imprisonment. On summary conviction, the guilty person is liable to a fine of \$1,500, or to imprisonment for two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Aug 81 p 1]

DRUG SHIP SEIZURES--Two 'mother' drug ships were apprehended by the Bahamas Defence Force near Ragged Island Monday with up to 1,100 bags of marijuana on board. Five Cuban-Americans and eight Colombians have been taken into custody. The Defence Force vessel Inaugua, under the command of Lieutenant Jackson Ritchie, accosted the drug ships while on a routine patrol in the southern Bahamas. The alleged drug runners did not put up any resistance, but once tried to ram the Inaugua, according to Ritchie. On board the fifty-foot vessel Star Pagus was approximately 200 to 300 bags of marijuana and five Cuban-Americans. The other ship the 80-foot Mary Gloria, was stacked with 700 to 800 bags of marijuana. There were eight Columbians aboard. Both ships were brought to New Providence yesterday afternoon. The Cuban-Americans and Colombians are presently being processed before being charged with illegal possession of marijuana. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

5-VESSEL INCIDENT--HMBS Exuma under the command of Lieutenant Commander Bachellette LaFleur yesterday seized five boats and apprehended 11 foreigners in the area of Cay Sal Bank in the western Bahamas. Exuma was reportedly on routine patrol when the foreign craft were spotted. The vessels were escorted to Nassau late Wednesday by Exuma, assisted by another Defence Force vessel "Fort Montagu." The nationality of the men arrested is believed to be American and Cuban American. The suspects are presently being processed by the drug and serious crime sections of the Criminal Investigation Department. Approximately 100 bags of marijuana were said to have been discovered aboard the vessels. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 27 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7501

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR COCAINE--A Paget man who was found with 1.09 grammes of cocaine in his possession, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Terry Wayne Battersbee, of Ord Road, Paget, was arrested on Front Street on February 17 under suspicion of possessing illegal drugs. A subsequent search revealed the cocaine. [Excerpt] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 29 Aug 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300/7501

BOLIVIA

ANTIDRUG LAW TO BE AMENDED

PY181734 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text]

[Text] The national antidrug law approved in June 1979 has been implemented by the government so as to carry out a frontal attack on drug trafficking and to overcome severe international problems. This information has been disclosed by Justice Under Secretary Rolando Simbron during a press conference held yesterday.

[Begin Simbron Recording] The administration of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa will carry out the hard task of eradicating drug trafficking. [end recording]

Simbron also announced that the government has issued precise instructions within the framework of its antidrug struggle. To this effect it has sent notes to the nation's attorney general, to the chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice of La Paz, to the director general of the Dangerous Drug Department and to the chairman of the Supreme Court of Sucre.

[Begin Simbron recording] Pursuant to the notes exchanged between the U.S. Embassy and the Bolivian foreign minister, and the verbal note of our Foreign Ministry, the national antidrug law will be amended in those articles which jeopardize the egalitarian implementation of the law in order to do away with discriminations due to nationality or place of birth. The Bolivian Government feels that the elimination of certain articles of the antidrug law, which have led to nonegalitarian treatment of Bolivians and foreigners, in order to enforce the principle that everybody is equal before the law, would be a positive step forward toward overcoming whatever obstacles there may be for the swift normalization of diplomatic relations with the United States. [end recording]

The justice under secretary also announced that he had given instructions to the director of the National Dangerous Drugs Department, Capt (Javier Guerrero).

[Begin Simbron recording] ...I have instructed the public prosecutors to discontinue the application of Decree Law 18,254 date 5 May 1981, which will be abrogated by means of a decree law that will be issued as soon as possible.

I would like to tell you, gentlemen of the press and the public at large, that my undersecretariat is working on a decree law whose only resolution states:

Pursuant to appropriate considerations, Decree Law 18,254 dated 5 May 1981 is hereby suspended and Decree Law 16,562 dated 13 June 1979 is put into effect until new decree laws on dangerous drugs control can be issued.

I must also report that a commission charged with studying the decree law, which has been suspended, will be appointed. [end recording]

The under secretary reiterated that the main purpose of the new legal framework is to ensure that everybody will be equal before the law.

CSO: 5300/2005-A

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG-TRAFFICKING CRUSADE--Minister Secretary of Information Jaime Humerez Seleme has asserted that the government will take all due legal actions against any persons who has been involved in drug trafficking, without any kind of considerations whatever. The decision was made during the Cabinet meeting held at Government Palace, after Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero gave a detailed report on the basic problems related to the image of the country abroad. Humerez Seleme announced that a national crusade had been ordered to fight the illegal drug trafficking in the country with the participation not only of the specific law enforcement organizations and the courts, but of all the people. The information minister said that persons involved in drug trafficking will be punished with all the force of the law. The government spokesman spoke with newsmen shortly after the Cabinet meeting which was presided over by Gen Celso Torrelio Villa. He said that a big information meeting had been ordered regarding the repression of drug trafficking. Humerez stressed that it is the government's intention to effectively show its firm determination to eradicate and combat this evil which affects the image of the country. [Excerpts] [PY170250 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 5300/2005-A

CHILE

BRIEFS

HASHISH TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The police have arrested (Douglas Bobadilla Soto), 30, who ran a clandestine laboratory for hashish production. (Guillermo Vargas), (Oscar Saravia Tapigueiro) and (Andres Ariana), who were in charge of selling the drug, were also arrested. [PY261725 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 81 PY]

CSO: 5300/2005

COLOMBIA

COMPLICATIONS IN 'COCAINE QUEEN' TRIAL

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Aug 81 p 11-A

[Text] The much-talked-about trial of the "cocaine queen" has been unable to proceed because of recent developments, and the delay will reportedly enable the defendant to remain free until it is learned whether the Bogota Superior Court upholds her indictment or orders a temporary or permanent stay.

Because of the new setbacks, her case will now go before the Supreme Court for the second time.

The Facts

The incidents occurred at the culmination of a routine narcotics squad operation by the Attorney General's Office. Hector Rodriguez Espinosa was intercepted by secret agents as he was driving away from the house of Mrs Marleni Orejuela Sanchez; they found a package containing several kilograms of cocaine in the vehicle. Rodriguez Espinosa was taken back to her house, where they arrested the woman and searched the house but uncovered no drugs.

An investigation was begun, and Marleni Orejuela was described as "the cocaine queen," because she had been confused with Veronica Rivera; nevertheless, the nickname stuck in the press. Both she and Rodriguez Espinosa were placed under arrest.

First Incident

The first incident led to the intervention of the Superior Council of the Judicature. The trial judge, Leonor Izquierdo de Pava, after questioning Marleni, released her, arguing that the deadline for issuing an arrest warrant had passed and that the court still lacked the evidence for it.

The episode concluded, at least partially, when the Superior Council dismissed the judge, although she later issued the arrest warrant, and the accused was taken into custody in the western part of the country and brought to Buen Pastor Prison. At the same time, an order was issued for a criminal investigation of the judge, which was conducted by the Superior Court.

#### Two Technical Investigations

The trial documents included a declaration made by Rodriguez Espinosa at Marleni's house on the same day that he was captured with the drug. According to the statement, Rodriguez Espinosa admitted that the woman had given him the drug.

However, during the course of the investigation Rodriguez Espinosa denied that he had ever made such a statement and said that the signature on the document was not his.

A forensic medicine investigation was then ordered, and the graphology experts decided that the signature on the document was not Rodriguez Espinosa's.

The court called for another investigation and sent the matter to the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] whose experts concluded that the signature was Rodriguez Espinosa's. The court thus had before it two diametrically opposed findings.

Around that time, some rather mysterious incidents took place at Buen Pastor Prison that culminated with the dismissal of the warden, who was allegedly collaborating with the "cocaine queen."

When the case came before the court to hear the appeal filed by the two defendants, judicial surveillance had to be instituted in assigning it because a certain judge was said to have already been chosen. This and other subsequent incidents gave rise to a series of death threats against a high-level official.

The case was heard by Judge Joselyn Gomez Medina, who conducted the pertinent proceedings to rule on the appeal motion along with his colleagues Augusto Lozano and Pantaleon Mejia Garzon.

The judge declared himself disqualified in the wake of absurd rumors that were going around. His argument was that Mrs Orejuela Sanchez's attorney was former Judge Jose Maria Velasco Guerrero, with whom he was close friends.

The other two court judges rejected his disqualification, and the matter was brought before the Supreme Court, which ruled that there were no grounds for Gomez Medina's disqualification and that he should continue to hear the case.

A few weeks ago, another division of the court, headed by Judge Augusto Lozano and of which Judge Mejia Garzon was also part, concluded the case against former Judge Leonor Izquierdo de Pava, whom it suspended permanently.

This was how things stood when the judge hearing the main case, Joselyn Gomez Medina, submitted to his colleagues, Mejia Garzon and Lozano, a provisional decision on the appeal of the indictment.

Judge Mejia Garzon proceeded to disqualify himself, contending that when he, along with his fellow judges Lozano and Jorge Ortiz Rubio, had decided to suspend Leonor Izquierdo de Pava, their ruling had set forth grounds that were related to the substance of the case against Mrs Marleni Orejuela Sanchez and that he therefore felt that he should be disqualified.

The other two judges, Gomez Medina and Lozano, rejected his disqualification, and the matter will thus go before the Supreme Court once again.

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CSO: 5300/2447



COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKING IN 'EL MODELO' PRISON DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Aug 81 p 8-B

[Article by German Navarrete]

[Text] Even though the inmates at Modelo Prison are fed good meals in a clean dining hall, they prefer to take their breakfast, lunch and dinner in dirty, foul-smelling wooden huts.

The reason? In the huts, which are called "caspetes" [chow], they can buy what the dining hall does not sell: sandwiches with marihuana and soft drinks with Mandrax.

This was one of the reasons why hundreds of inmates rioted when the prison warden began moving against the huts and other goings-on.

The prison management changed the dining system when it discovered irregularities in the preparation of the meals by the inmates who had been entrusted with this work. This job is handled today by a specialized private firm run by a retired colonel, to insure that the food is of good quality and provided in equal amounts to the inmates.

EL TIEMPO toured the blocks where on Tuesday several inmates armed with knives, sticks, spikes, clubs and pieces of glass attacked whomever they could.

"We were afraid...real afraid...Some people started crying hysterically when they saw guys beside them being knifed, because they knew that they would be next even though they didn't do anything..." several of the "special prisoners" from cellblock 5 said.

Many of them agreed on this significant detail: "If it were not for Colonel Rojas, we wouldn't be here to tell the tale." They were referring to the action taken by the warden general of prisons, Salomon Rojas Orjuela, who ordered hundreds of the men from cellblock 5 transferred to a corridor just as the "grass smokers" from cellblock 4 began attacking the unsuspecting inmates with knives and spikes.

In their tour through the cellblocks the reporters spoke with numerous inmates in an attempt to establish the cause of the riot.

Emaciated faces, bitter looks and a sign of appreciation here and there for the interest in their state of health, were the hallmarks of conversations with individuals who just a few hours before had experienced fear and terror and who were today seeing how the "caspetes" had been destroyed.

Our talks with the inmates took place beside huts where the stench was unbearable and food blended with grime. From one of the "caspetes" was taken a pound of coffee containing a spike that was never used.

#### Continual Nightmare

Two hours of conversation with inmates in various cellblocks, corridors and the infirmary led us to the startling conclusion that over its 28-year history Modelo Prison has become a "hell" for some and a den of iniquity for others.

"Along each corridor 44 of us inmates live in separate cells. The doors to the cells have been destroyed to make knives, and that's why you're awakened every night by other people's shouting or with a blade by your neck or chest, held there by the guys who rob and rape you," several inmates claimed.

The warden explained that 1,000 individual cells lack doors, which cost 20,000 pesos each. New ones are not being ordered because there is no money for them. Robbery and rape take place all the time. The inmates, especially the peaceful ones, are living a continual nightmare.

#### Oranges with Marihuana and Liquor

As many as 5,000 people are crowded together in these degrading surroundings, where all of the cellblocks smell of urine, and their needs were being met by peddlers, stall vendors and owners of "caspetes." The latter proliferated to the point that they formed rows similar to the stands along 10th Avenue and 11th Street or in San Vitorino.

Items were distributed by 700 registered peddlers within the prison, who could enter and leave the cellblocks without being checked and who at night had permission to bring their wares into their cells. The items were supplied as in a normal business, and the owners of some "caspetes" ordered from markets that supplied them weekly.

The inmates are allowed visits from their wives, and some of them, under this pretext, have gotten a girlfriend or other contact to bring them drugs hidden in oranges.

The guards would commonly see inmates devouring oranges with gusto, savoring every last piece.

One of them was curious about the oranges in one of the cellblocks and got quite a surprise when he discovered that part of the inside had been removed and replaced with marihuana, hard liquor or some other substance.

Within this smoothly run, apparently harmless business a veritable network of middlemen had developed over time to provide any inmate with whatever he needed, either through the peddlers, the stalls or the "caspetes."

#### A Lucrative Business from Waiting on Lines

But if the drug business was flourishing inside the jail, the possibilities outside were no less lucrative.

The residents of the Puente Aranda district had become used to seeing enormous lines of men and women start forming around the jail at midnight before visiting days, lines that always lasted until 1300 hours the following afternoon.

What they did not know at first but what gradually became common knowledge was that the lines outside Modelo Prison had turned into an excellent business because of the excellent prices that people arriving at 0800 hours and wanting to get in to see their sons or husbands would pay for spots on line.

The situation was completely beyond the control of the prison because the lines were on a public thoroughfare, and the only way to break up these dealings was to monitor access by order of arrival on line.

Today, the lines begin at 0800 hours. When you arrive, you show a visitor's pass issued by a court and you are given a number on line. Conjugal visits are for wives only, and children under 12 cannot enter.

This new control measure was another cause of the riot.

#### Knives From Water Pipes

To the occasional visitor, the fetid odor in all the cellblocks is evidence of a poorly run jail and the reason why the huts are so filthy.

Nevertheless, the inmates admit that many of them use all sorts of instruments to loosen the inside water pipes in bathrooms, in corridors and even in the kitchen.

When the pipes are loose, they rip them out when the guards are not looking, return to their cells, find a way to break them open and carve knives that can gradually be sharpened and hidden anywhere.

The officials who put down the riot said that this was where the dozens of knives, spikes and up to 1-meter long bars came from.

Water began flowing again yesterday, although there is not enough money to repair all of the damage that the pipe system has suffered.



The yard of cellblock 4 at Model Prison in Bogota, where the riot that left 2 dead and 48 wounded began on Tuesday. To the right and on the far left are the huts where sales of marihuana, drugs, liquor and knives were recently stopped, which was one of the reasons for the disturbance. Up above is one of the holes through which the most dangerous inmates got into cellblock 5 to waylay and knife the "special prisoners."

8743

CSO: 5300/2447

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZED AT ELDORADO AIRPORT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 23-A

[Text] Personnel from the Narcotics Squad of the Attorney General's Office seized 24 kilograms of top quality cocaine valued at more than 20 million on the black market at Eldorado International Airport yesterday.

The drug was hidden in a travel bag that arrived on Viasa flight 921-16.

It was not learned whether anyone was arrested. The only report was that investigations were under way to determine the whereabouts of the individuals who were supposed to pick up the drug.

The only distinguishing mark on the bag in which the cocaine was hidden was the number 67.

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COLOMBIA

METHAQUALONE RAIDS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 25 Aug 81 p 11-A

[Text] The Narcotics Squad of the Attorney General's Office seized 2,900 kilograms of methaqualone in four major raids this June at Eldorado International Airport. The methaqualone was destroyed last weekend.

The dangerous substance, which drug traffickers have been using to make hallucinogenic pills sold under the names "Jumbo," "Roger" and Mandrax," was destroyed at the aforementioned airport with help from the Bogota Fire Department, whose units proceeded to dissolve the powder in water and dump it down a sewer.

Germany

The methaqualone arrived in four large shipments from Germany that were addressed to laboratories that investigations proved did not exist. They were most likely going to be claimed by individuals with aliases, but Attorney General's Office officials fortunately uncovered them in time and confiscated them before they fell into the hands of the traffickers.

Since the shipments came from Germany, a commission from the Attorney General's Office was sent there to try and uncover the branches of the gangs involved in the importation of the drug, but the investigations did not yield satisfactory results because methaqualone can be sold legally there and it is therefore very difficult to establish the identity of the individuals who purchase it.

The Investigation

In spite of this setback, the investigation is continuing in Bogota under the direction of 20th criminal court judge Dr Julio Gilberto Lancheros. He apparently has evidence that might lead to the identification of the individuals who brought in the dangerous raw material to be converted into hallucinogenic tablets and marketed not only in Colombia but in the United States as well, where each pill sells for between \$5 and \$10.

Stemming the Trafficking

We should add that the seizure of the methaqualone was a serious blow to the organizations involved in drug trafficking and that since the raids by the Attorney General's Office, the underground sales of these items have fallen sharply in the country.

8743

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COLOMBIA

COCAINE 'WAR' IN CAUCA DESCRIBED

Bogota CROMOS in Spanish 25 Aug 81 pp 45-52

[Article by Carlos Mauricio Vega: "Cocaine: The White War"]

[Text] A sordid battle for cocaine dollars has been going on for 2 years now. It began when Colombia stopped growing marihuana and became the number one producer of pure cocaine, supplying 70 percent of the world market. The country has large enough crops today to stop importing the "base paste" from Bolivia and Peru. The new bonanza has had a social and economic impact on the southern part of the country that is even greater than the impact of the jump in coffee prices in 1974. CROMOS reporters visited the growing area, felt and chewed the coca leaves.. This issue contains an exclusive report that covers all the way from trafficking on the streets of New York to how the cocaine travels along the roads in the Cauca Valley.

At nightfall on 16 December 1980, Dionisia Alvarez, an elderly Cauca Indian woman whom time had forgotten came down from the odd sugar-loaf mountain on which she lived to exchange some coca leaves for food in the nearby village. It was the first time that she had done this, and she would never again use money. The same night, more than 1,000 kilometers away, in a Bogota tavern, a solitary, wealthy advertising man stood at the bar. He soon struck up a conversation with three penniless students who were out for a night's adventure. Ten minutes later, they locked themselves in the small restroom amid beer cartons and rolls of tissue paper. The upper part of the advertising man's moustache gradually turned white with what was left of his last gram of cocaine, which the four of them were going to share that night. Placing it on a fingernail, on a tiny silver spoon, on the blade of a pipe-cleaner and on a razor blade, they snorted the powder, sounding as if they had colds and were not carrying handkerchiefs.

Lying Against the Wheel

The advertising man put away the small contact lens case with the powder in the inside pocket of his jacket. His eyes glistening and his nose moist, he paid the bill and got in his orange BMW with his new-found friends. He immediately began driving like a madman, heading south, always bearing left and always avoiding a collision at the last moment. He felt that his reflexes and driving ability were as sharp as they could be. The man was enjoying (or suffering?) the same effects that thousands of people get every day

all over the world from a gram of cocaine: a sudden constiction of the blood vessels that shoots blood throughout the organism and makes it feel like a racing engine.

Fifteen minutes later, outside the house where his office was located, the advertising man was lying against the steering wheel, sweating and unable to move a single finger. One of the students began carefully searching through his inside pocket.

That same day, at an office in the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, Mr T. Frank Crigler was drafting a reply to the president of the Colombian Senate in connection with a series of concerned comments about the promotion of the drug traffic from the United States.

Crigler's letter said that Colombian domestic consumption had risen sharply. A short time later, in a Washington office a strategic document was being drawn up on actions to be taken against drug trafficking from 1981 to 1985. The primary objective set forth in this terse paper was the "destruction of the illegal plants in the countryside" and every effort to apprehend the traffickers.

Exactly 6 months later, on 27 July, a Monday, coca plants in a Cauca village 2 hours from Popayan were destroyed in a routine operation. The participants: 40 Colombian policemen and hundreds of Indians. Each machete-cut plant would sprout up again in 6 months. Nevertheless, the small detachment, which was supposed to return that night to Popayan, almost got stranded in the mountains; the Indians tried to close off the road and attack them.

Juan Valdes Vs Mr Coca

These are the main incidents in the sordid war that is being waged in the swamps of the Cauqueta, in the Cauca mountains, on highways, in five-star hotels, in planes, in airports and on the streets of the United States: the cocaine war. It has been going on for 2 years, ever since Colombia stopped growing marihuana en masse and became the world's leading producer of refined cocaine, supplying 70 percent of the international market with coca leaf crops that are large enough so that it no longer has to import "base paste" from Bolivia and Peru.

Why is the Drug Enforcement Administration aiming its guns outside the United States, going after production, not consumption? Because it is almost impossible to control cocaine trafficking inside the United States. The legal penalties for possession of cocaine are very light; sales are not being cracked down on, and a legal battle is being waged to make cocaine legal.

Cocaine was made illegal in the United States in 1906, when it was classified as a narcotic. It came out of the recipe for Coca-Cola (to be replaced by caffeine), from neighborhood drugstores, from Freud's experiments and from the coca teas that ladies used to drink. Nevertheless, it was classified as a narcotic by mistake; cocaine does not produce a physical addiction (a psychological one, yes) and does not have narcotic effects; quite to the contrary, it is a stimulant.



If the lawyers who advocate legalization of marihuana and cocaine on the basis of these arguments are ever successful, the governments of the countries cracking down on their sale will be in serious trouble, but not Peru and Bolivia, where coca can be grown legally.

#### Now, the White Bonanza

At this very moment, large plantations in the eastern plains, in the Caqueta jungles, in the impenetrable Huila mountains and in the Cauca jungles by the sea are giving rise to an unprecedented economic and social phenomenon in the country. The weak economy there is receiving a flood of dollars from the coca boom, and the effects are as striking as when coffee prices soared in 1974.

Pendulum clocks, famous singers and medicine salesman have begun to take to the winding paths leading to the coca towns; peasant farmers who have never had electricity are buying refrigerators in which to store their old clothes; the mud tiles are gradually being replaced with rustproof Eternit; beside old adobe huts, at the foot of roads, large garages are being built for the same picturesque buses that have altars to the Virgin of the Carmen painted on them, but this time with the latest-model chassis and engine. Arriving each Sunday in the towns are trucks loaded with motorcycles, which are immediately bought up with cash in the same market where oranges used to be sold.

#### Dagoberto, the Shoeless Millionaire

Up in the mountains, beyond the famous town of Bolivar, Cauca, lives Dagoberto, an elderly Indian whose family suddenly became rich when he discovered the difference between selling a banana leaf and a coca leaf. Dagoberto, his sons, his grandchildren, his parents and his wives had chewed coca all their lives. They grew a few plants out of tradition and for their own small supply. Mixed with a special lime called "mambe," the coca leaf brings lasting well-being and energy. Dagoberto Corrales was furnished the means to convert his banana and coffee fields into a large coca plantation, the largest yet discovered. He had more than 100,000 plants. On the morning that Dagoberto Corrales saw the green-uniformed police arrive, he threw himself to the ground in front of his house and began foaming at the mouth. When he had calmed down, he was able to speak with the lieutenant who commanded the small detachment. His children, meanwhile, positioned themselves around around the crop, armed with old carbines and rusty machetes, chewing away with their green-stained mouths. Dagoberto argued with the policeman for a half hour. Finally, he tried to buy him off. He offered him 100,000 pesos in cash. Before the lieutenant had time to think it over, the 100,000 pesos were there, wrapped in newspaper, at the feet of the old man, who was waiting for an answer, shoeless and pleading. Some minutes later, when Dagoberto saw the cloud of smoke rising from his coca field. he threw himself at the lieutenant and asked him to kill him.

Moved, the officer returned a few days later with coffee seeds for the old man. Dagoberto spoke with him and even had a photograph taken with the new Kodak that one of his children had brought from Popayan. He agreed to plant the coffee, but he explained to the lieutenant that the coca plants would be growing among the coffee bushes and that he would have to come back all the time to destroy them because they would sprout again.

#### With a Gun at Their Necks

Dagoberto Corrales, like many other peasant farmers in the coca zone, completely changed the concept of coca trafficking. No longer did clandestine laboratories near capital cities process the imported paste. The farmers themselves work with the leaves, 100 meters from the crops, producing the initial paste in rudimentary laboratories called "kitchens." The leaves are dried, ground up and heated there. The resulting product, coca paste, is processed once again in the same area, either in a house in a nearby town or in a makeshift laboratory in the mountains. This yields cocaine base, a substance that is occasionally employed directly by mixing it in marihuana cigarettes to make the famous "bazooka," which can take addicts on unexpected trips.

The cocaine base can be transported to traditional laboratories but is generally processed again in the same place near the crop. Very well-paid laboratory workers, who never see their bosses' faces and who work with a machine gun at their necks, convert the cocaine base into cocaine hydrochloride in labs that are dismantled after they have served their purpose.

The traffic is out of the hands of the Indians after the first step, in other words, as soon as they have produced the coca paste. A ton of coca leaves brings the grower about 120,000 pesos. The trafficker gets about 2 kilograms of pure cocaine from the same ton, which in Bogota is worth about \$40,000, a bit more than 2 million pesos. When these 2 kilograms of cocaine are cut with novocaine or simply blended with talcum in a Miami hotel and then sold by the gram on the streets of New York, Miami or Los Angeles, they are worth a million dollars. Such cocaine is only 12 percent pure and has been multiplied almost 10-fold.

Pure cocaine, the hydrochloride in the form of pulverized crystal, leaves the Cauca mountains along several routes: on foot, by rail, in the arms of Indians, who earn undreamed-of sums of money for a hike, concealed in a false battery, on board a regularly scheduled bus, in the double exhaust of a taxi or in the personal helicopter of a trafficker.

#### Ninety Percent Purity, Ninety Percent Profits

Once in Bogota, the pure cocaine can be sold to a foreign trafficker, who takes it with him, or transported by Colombians to the shores of the United States. This traffic is completely different from marihuana. No longer will we see the attractive and dangerous scene of a caravan of trucks moving through the Guajiro wilderness in the middle of the night. If an operation

begins in the Cauca with 3 tons of coca leaves, approximately 6 kilograms of cocaine come out of it. One kilo is mailed out in a three-level box whose center divider has been removed and replaced with the precious powder. The box is full of handicrafts or ponchos and is addressed to an air mail post office box. Another kilo travels in the stomach of a "mule." Another travels in a double-bottomed suitcase, and the rest can be sent out in the form of little Indian statues covered by a thin layer of white cement, in the arms of a tourist.

If the "mule" dies of indigestion, if the box breaks or if the customhouse dogs sniff out the suitcase but the handicrafts get through, the operation is more than handsomely profitable. Traffickers no longer run the risk of flying old DC-3's, loaded with marihuana, close to the ground, and they can quit after one operation.

Many of them come to Colombia for a few days, hoping to return with lots of money, but they wind up in jail. Nevertheless, the proportion of cocaine and traffickers seized is minimal: less than 1 percent of the total traffic.

In spite of this, the vaults at the Bank of the Republic must hold at least 300 kilograms of pure cocaine, a sea of white powder worth a fortune. The more traffic is curtailed and the more coca growing is combated, the more profits traffickers will make, because these problems boost the price. The demand for cocaine is always greater than the supply, and the supply is shrinking all the time.

Little by little, Colombia is being confronted with another problem: the shift of consumption to the streets of its cities. Increasing numbers of foreigners come to Colombia to buy a gram of pure cocaine for the fabulous price of 1,500 pesos, the same amount that the advertising man on 97th Street paid. Some travel in throngs to Popayan with threadbare knapsacks, looking for the 700-peso gram, \$12, dirt cheap.

There are no data on the number of consumers in Colombia, but the impression is that the figure is constantly rising, especially among the middle class. Cocaine leaves no marks, has no odor, does not stain fingers or redden the eyes. It does not have countercultural implications like marihuana and is therefore used by a painter and an accountant alike. It does not cause a physical addiction or leave injection marks on the arms. It only destroys the interior of the nose, slowly, so that a long-time cocaine user cannot bear to have his nose touched and snivels constantly. A subculture, almost a religion, has formed around cocaine. Consumers get together to snort it as if it were a rite. There are specialized stores ("snow shops") that sell tiny inhalers, gold blades to separate the portions and chemical reagents to check the purity. The classical way of snorting cocaine, however, is with a rolled-up \$100 bill, with the portions placed on a mirror. The cocaine culture has even gotten into the movies. In one of his love stories Woody Allen clumsily sneezes on his friends' cocaine, sending thousands of dollars up in a powdery cloud.

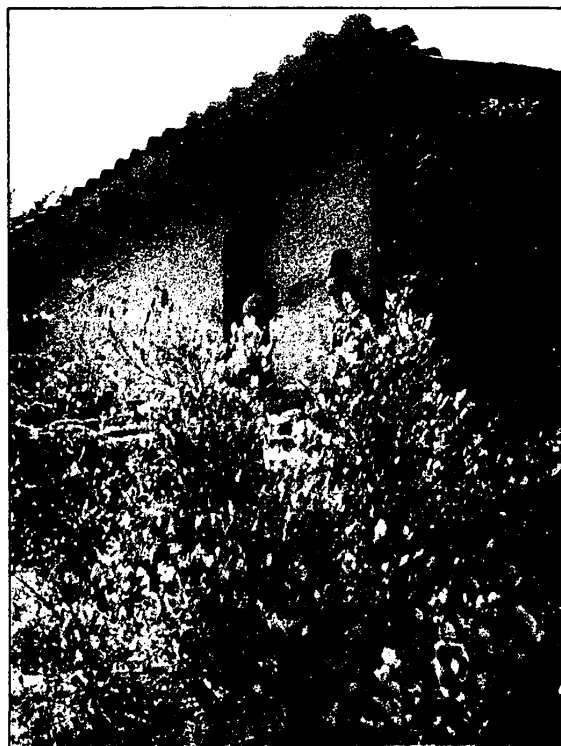
Dionisia Alvarez, back in her field near Lerma, Cauca, is completely unaware of what is going on throughout the world because of small coca leaf fields like hers. While she eats her cocaine-lime mixture, one of her sons goes into town to exchange coca leaves for the evening's meal; another son stands guard at the coca field at nightfall with an old carbine, and her youngest daughter, unshod and with a thick watch on her left wrist, gets ready for the long hike that night, with a kilogram of cocaine.



Policemen uproot coca plants that will be sprouting up again in 6 months.



Lerman, Cauca: the town where coca leaves grow in backyard gardens. The light green patches in the yards are the coca plants.



The house of Dionisia Alvarez, the elderly woman who sold her coca leaves



Above: Juan, one of Dionisia Alvarez's sons, harvests the leaves and has his "mambe" at the same time. When he gathers 1,000 kilograms, he will collect 120,000 pesos.

Below: A coca field can be hidden among banana plants and coffee bushes. Two million plants have been uprooted, but the biggest crops have not been hit yet.



Dionisia Alvarez no sabe que su coca es parte de un gigantesco engranaje que se mueve en todo el mundo. Ella cultiva una planta familiar.

Dionisia Alvarez does not know that her coca field is part of an enormous network that operates around the world. She cultivates a family plot.





Cooking this pot over a low flame, the family gets its daily "mambe," a mixture of ground coca leaves and lime that tastes like vinegar and deadens the tongue. Juan has been eating this for 20 years. He is 35. His mouth is permanently stained.



One of Dionisia Alvarez's sons, Juan

8743  
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JAMAICA

HEALTH MINISTER DISCUSSES ISLAND'S DRUG PROBLEM

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

The ganja industry attracts people who deal in hard drugs and we have to be very vigilant to ensure that as we seek urbanization the drug problems of the big metropolitan cities do not infiltrate us. Health Minister Dr. Kenneth Baugh said on Saturday night.

Dr. Baugh was addressing the Montego Bay High School Past Students Association annual dinner at the Mee Mee Restaurant, St. Andrew, on the urgent problems faced by rural areas, to which the society needed to address itself.

One of the main problems, he said, was the rural-urban drift, almost tantamount to a brain drain, which stemmed from the fact that the "middle income socio-economic structure" of the small towns was too limited to accommodate the young high school leaver.

The country had not paid sufficient attention to the development of industries in these towns, he said. He

said: the Government's policy of developing the resources of the rural areas especially was "very welcome as it should help to retain the young people in these areas."

The growth of appropriate industries would generate development, leading to urbanization of the rural areas. But, Dr. Baugh said, it was important to realize that the advances of the big cities of the USA and other countries which we admired were often accompanied by grave problems. Pollution and drug rings were often a concomitant of urbanization. "Are we paying enough attention to the possibility that we could develop in this way as well?" he asked.

Citing the problem of drug rings in the USA, he said the widespread use of ganja in Jamaica made us vulnerable, as this factor would tend to attract people who dealt in hard drugs "and we have to be very vigilant that these problems... do not infiltrate us."

CSO: 5300/7502

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

DRUG ABUSE CENTERS--The Trinidad and Tobago Government has made no provisions to set up drug abuse centres even in the light of many young Trinidadians having become drug addicts. This comment was made by Dr Hugh Spicer former chairman of the Blood Bank, at a public meeting of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) at Hermitage Village, near San Fernando, on Thursday night. Dr Spicer said that the drug abuse problem in Trinidad and Tobago has reached a stage where people have moved from the use of marijuana to the "hard" drug cocaine and would soon be going to heroin. "Children are smoking marijuana" said Dr Spicer. He said that all progressive countries were aware of the increasing seriousness of the drug problem and had made provisions for combating it by methods such as drug abuse centres. Dr Spicer charged that Trinidad and Tobago was the only country without such provisions. An ONR government would set up drug abuse centres for helping drug users and addicts, he said. [Excerpt] [Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 6 Sep 81 p 12]

CSO: 5300/7501

VENEZUELA

DRUG TRAFFIC ALLEGED TO FIGURE IN CARIBBEAN POLITICS

Caracas ZETA in Spanish 30 Aug 81 p not given

[Article by Fancisco Chao Hermida: "Drugs in Caribbean Politics"]

[Text] The reaction of authorities in all countries to prevent the drug traffic has been almost identical. When control mechanisms have been reestablished in ports of entry, the traffickers have had to approach governments to get permission to use diplomatic pouches. The most notable and most widely publicized case is that of the North Korean emissaries, who have been caught repeatedly in this crime in several countries.

This has attracted the attention of the totalitarian powers, who are very interested in the social and moral decay of the democratic nations. We shall illustrate this story with a case which is taking place at present in Caracas. A Colombian national, Jesus (Chucho) Antonio Amaya Espinel was wandering through the streets of our capital city looking for shelter. For a long time he had been the right hand man of Juan (Johny) Lozano Crump Perez, leader of a gang of traffickers based in Miami which was broken up by police when Crump was arrested. The gang leader was booked and set free on bail. To get the money, Crump wrote to Amaya, who was living in Bogota with a girlfriend named Piedad. Amaya, who enjoyed a certain respectability because of his position as president of the Colombian-Cuban Friendship House, had a public relations firm which allowed him to make contacts in high places and to justify his lavish personal expenses. When Amaya received Crump's request, he found himself in a fix. He had spent his boss's money and was in debt to other traffickers, such as Carlos Uribe and Jaime Leiva, his companions in revelry at Las Piramides bar in Bogota; and Jaime Caceres, Cesar (Cachitas) Corte and Cesar Echevarria, these last three from the interior of the country.

Seeking to increase his income so that he might comply with Crump's request, Amaya decided to call on Fernando Ravelo, the Cuban ambassador in Bogota, with whom he met one day in February of this year in Las Piramides. A third party, Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples was present at the luncheon. They also had a meeting there later on, attended by Alberto Cabrera, a Cuban diplomat assigned to Bogota, and a man known in Cartagena by the nickname "El Pardino" [The Godfather].

The plan of action was to maintain the flow of a vast traffic of marihuana harvested in Colombia and distributed in several countries of the Caribbean basin and in southern United States. The Cuban diplomats had received information about an imminent rupture

of relations between Fidel Castro and Colombia, and they wanted to guarantee the supply of drugs after that time.

The direct participation of the Cuban Government in the drug business had been arranged at the Hotel Orion in Mariel between officials of the regime and members of the so-called "Cuban Mafia" in Florida, who had come to that port in Pinar del Rio Province during the mass exodus in 1980. Castro authorities gave the "green light" to the traffickers based in Florida to transfer drugs across Cuban territory in exchange for the carrying out in the United States by the traffickers of certain tasks, the character of which it has not been possible to establish. Amaya, who knew all this, saw the doors open to reconstruct his finances, pay his debts and send Crump's money to him.

As part of the plan they decided to go to Barranquilla to establish contact with a known Mafioso named Jaime Guillot Lara. He, in turn, later went to Bogota to meet, at his hotel, with Chucho Amaya, Ambassador Ravelo and Alberto Cabrera. Since at that time it was already foreseen that the Cuban diplomats would have to leave Colombia, they decided to leave an active agent in that country, and that job fell to Gonzalo Bassols Suarez, a reputed expert in the organization of guerrillas and subversive groups. Bassols is one of the contacts of M-19 [19 April Movement].

But the Cuban officials looked at the drug traffic as part of their duties as officials of their government and not as a means of enriching the traffickers associated with them, and so Chucho Amaya never managed to amass enough money to pay his debts and to send Crump, his former boss, his bail money. Fearful of being murdered, he decamped to Caracas, as we said at the beginning, in search of a safe refuge and hoping to rebuild in our country another network of drug traffickers.

8735  
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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DRUG CRIMES INCREASE, LAWS SAID TO BE INSUFFICIENT

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Ahmad Muhsin: "Public Prosecutors and Judges in a Confrontation With Drug Crimes; Crimes on the Rise, Anti-Drug Laws Are Inadequate and in Need of Revision"]

[Text] One of the most serious challenges to the cohesiveness of modern society is the problem of the spread of all varieties of drugs among youths and juveniles, including women.

Because of the spread of this epidemic, society is gradually beginning to be eroded starting with the main point of support and ending with the other underpinnings of society. This situation has led psychologists to describe drugs as more dangerous to human societies than war.

Unfortunately, we in the UAE are now facing this same problem. Statistics indicate that the rate of drug crimes is mounting significantly. Hardly a week goes by without the uncovering of another attempt to bring in drugs through the ports and airports for the purpose of selling them to young people, both citizens and immigrants alike. And not many days go by without the detection of a ring involved in the use or sale of drugs within the country.

The unfortunate fact is that the efforts that have been exerted in this area have been limited to the effective drug-fighting efforts of Department of Investigation agents and the police. We have not aided these efforts by formulating the appropriate solutions necessary to eliminate these poisons and prevent them from ultimately entering the country, despite the fact that we have a definite knowledge of the sources of these drugs, who is selling them, and who is bringing them in.

This unfortunate fact prompts us to ask, Are the sentences issued by the criminal courts sufficient to deter drug criminals?

AL-BAYAN touched on all these problems in an interview with criminal court justices and public prosecutors in Abu Dhabi.

The Drug Crime

Muhammad Sharabi, member of the public prosecutor's office, said: "The drug offender can either be a dealer or a drug user. A dealer, of course, is an individual

"who buys and sells goods. The dealer in drugs does the same thing but his goods--narcotics--are illegal and he sells them to obtain exorbitant profits. The drug user is an individual who takes drugs. If he takes enough drugs, the drug user may reach the point of addiction, after which it is very difficult for him to relinquish drug use except through physical and spiritual treatment. If this is impossible, then the alternative is suppression and punishment."

Regarding the varieties of illegal drugs, Muhammad Sharabi said: "There is an objective standard incorporated in the definition of a narcotic. A narcotic is any substance which causes an individual to lose consciousness or disturbs his personal equilibrium. These apply both from a psychological standpoint, in which an unnatural state of pleasure or depression is induced in the individual, or from a physical standpoint, in which the individual becomes immobile or is unable to move about in a normal manner. On this basis, certain substances are classified as criminal narcotics in all the Arab states, including the UAE. These substances are hashish, opium, qat, morphine, and all soporific and tranquilizing medications in an unaccepted form. All of these cause loss of consciousness and disturb the equilibrium.

#### Preventive Measure

But why were these types of narcotics declared illegal?

Chief Prosecutor Salim Kabishi answered this question: "It has been proved medically based on information collected by medical men throughout the world that narcotics lead to loss of memory and the destruction of willpower. This causes the drug user to commit sins and crimes. It has also been proved that addiction harms the addict in that it causes weakening of the arteries which leads in turn to clotting in the coronary artery or to heart failure. This is the understanding I have derived from studying medical books about the harmful effects of narcotics. For these reasons, the illegalization of narcotic substances was undertaken as a preventive measure to prevent the commission of crimes and protect the individual, who is the nucleus of society, from his own wickedness."

With regard to the methods required to treat the addict, Salim Kabishi added: "Breaking addiction demands that the psychological state of the addict be studied. This is because withdrawal from addiction is only possible if the addict turns to what he himself really desires and likes. He can do this only by pursuing one of his legitimate interests in a sanatorium. Here a suitable environment is prepared for this interest to grow again until the addict can devote his energy to it completely free of addiction. This can only happen gradually, because addiction is a mental illness and the addict can free himself from it only through counseling and by paying attention to the evil consequences."

Salim Kabishi continued: "More importantly, one should realize that the addict is not a believer in the true sense. Therefore, he can be treated spiritually by being restored to Islam through an appeal to its teachings in a form he personally can feel comfortable with. His heart yearns for direct contact with his religion, and when he achieves this contact he turns to God and applies His teachings. His spirit is then uplifted and he purifies himself and becomes a new person."



#### Most Common Crime

Concerning the most common drug-related crime in the UAE with respect to the type of drug involved, Chief Prosecutor 'Abd-al-Wahhab 'Abdul said: "Without a doubt, hashish is the drug involved in the largest part of these crimes, followed in order by qat, sleeping pills, and opium."

He added: "As you well know, it is quite clear that the suspected dealer who brings the drugs into the country is, in the vast majority of the cases, a native of a certain Islamic country in East Asia. It has been noted that about 90 percent of the dealers who were arrested during 1980 and the first half of 1981 were, unfortunately, natives of the country alluded to."

#### Arabs Take Drugs

Assistant public prosecutor Yusuf al-Husni broke into the conversation with this comment: "Unfortunately, the individuals who are using the drugs are mostly natives of Arab states. This situation indicates that these individuals are unfortunately under the control of the narcotics importer. Actually, the activity of investigations department personnel and the police has been effective in preventing the distribution and use of drugs within the country. This has been indicated by the arrest of a number of dealers carrying several kilograms of narcotic substances. In many cases, more than 10 kilograms has been found in the possession of the importer."

He added: "A number of investigations have also shown that there is a handful of foreign immigrants in the country who take advantage of an immigrant individual's state of need by inducing him to become a tool in the importation of drugs. They send him abroad at their expense and specify the places and localities where drugs can be obtained and the cost of the drugs. He then brings the drugs back and turns them over in return for a large sum of money. In this way the individual in need slips into a crime with which he ends his life with a sentence that calls for his deportation."

#### Deportation

But what is the punishment for drug dealers and drug addicts?

Muhammad Sharabi, member of the public prosecutor's office, replied to this question: "We men of the law say frankly that the penalty stipulated in the dangerous drug law applies equally to the person who brings the drugs in, the importer, the person caught in possession of drugs, and the drug user, and this is not easy to accept rationally or logically. This places the individual who imports drugs to satisfy the needs of deviants and addicts on an equal footing with the drug user in terms of the penalty imposed.

"Moreover, there is another criticism that should be pointed out, namely, that the maximum penalty as stipulated in this law should be raised. It should not be possible to say that the penalty here in Abu Dhabi is five years for the drug dealer and the drug importer while in all the other Arab states the penalty extends all the way to execution and life at hard labor."

### Integrity of Society

Naturally, the criminal court justices, as the individuals who interpret the laws and issue sentences, also have their opinion about drug crimes and the danger they represent.

Justice Fathi Lashin, chief of the Second Criminal Department, said: "Drug crimes are among the most dangerous crimes and have a harmful and serious effect on the integrity of society. First of all, they work to undermine the cohesiveness of the family and cause the family to disintegrate. This is because one of the particular characteristics of hashish smoking, for example, is that it usually takes place in a group and the group takes up a large amount of time. This leads to addiction followed by complete immersion in this atmosphere.

"It is a medically proven fact that narcotics also have harmful effects on an individual's general health. Moreover, there is a widespread belief contrary to the facts that drugs have sexual effects and this induces many people to take them. Thus they spread extensively in society."

Justice Lashin added: "The use of opium is more dangerous to the general health than hashish because its effects on health are more severe and more serious. Therefore, the fight against this crime must be intensified through deterrent punishments. More importantly, we must close the channels through which this harmful substance is smuggled into the country from abroad, because naturally it is not grown within the country."

Justice Fathi Lashin supported the public prosecutors' statements to the effect that the dangerous drugs and substances law does not differentiate between possession for personal consumption and possession with the intent to sell or import a drug from abroad. However, he said that the judge, who holds the scales of justice, takes the welfare of society into account in his sentences. This means that he varies the punishment from moderate to severe according to the size of the offense with respect to the quantity seized.

The judge also varies the punishment based on the suspect's intent in possessing a drug. It is evident that possession with the intent to sell the drugs is the most dangerous to society because it is a means of spreading these harmful substances among people and glamorizing them to weak individuals. Likewise, bringing drugs into the country is of a higher order of seriousness because closing the door to importation from abroad is the key to the elimination of this dangerous phenomenon.

8591

CSO: 5300/4754

AUSTRIA

DRUG CONSUMPTION INCREASING, DEATHS DECREASING

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by st.: "More Drug Addicts, But Fewer Deaths"]

[Text] Vienna--Competent drug hunters describe as premature assertions by some of their colleagues, according to which the Austrian drug market is suffering from "supply difficulties" due to stringent prosecution. Consumption of hard drugs such as heroin is still increasing; there is fear that a new mod wave may reach in from Germany--cocaine consumption there is increasing by leaps and bounds. The officials, however, saw an encouraging sign in the decrease of drug-related deaths. By the end of the month the number of dead should be about one half of that of last year. "Unfortunately there is no trend toward the softer drugs such as hashish and marijuana," states Dr. Wolfgang Neugebauer of the Vienna Security Office. The police, to be sure, are prosecuting more drug-related felonies than before, but there is still more than enough drug in Vienna. Already 30 kilograms of heroin have been confiscated this year, this presupposes the existence of a large "black amount." In Germany it is estimated that only about one tenth of the drugs on the market can be confiscated.

The pop drug cocaine is imported by way of Frankfurt and Zurich. A new social class functions as the user, namely persons who have more money than heroin addicts, for example. To have an effect cocaine must be taken more frequently than heroin, but has about the same price tag.

Magister Werner Keuth of the Interpol Drug control office in Vienna is of the opinion that stepped-up prosecution will have a long-term effect on the drug trade. But for the time being he sees no indications of a decline in drug abuse. Only the number of deaths has declined this year. Last year 33 persons died in Vienna of an overdose, this year their number was only 7, compared to 18 drug-related deaths at this time last year. Dr. Wolfgang Neugebauer thinks that an exact analysis of the causes is too difficult, but he assumes that at this time the heroin traded is not so pure, and that the addicts have become more cautious.

9240  
CSO: 5300/2448

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

HASHISH PLANTATION IN KLAGENFURT--Various hemp plantations have been discovered in Klagenfurt, from which about 100 cannabis plants had already been harvested. The Klagenfurt Drug Bureau officers found out that Richard and Ulrich Hauer and Robert Petersmann had harvested the hemp plants. Petersmann was detained, and the two brothers are still at large. [AU201540 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/2010

DENMARK

PHYSICIAN EXPERT DISCUSSES WIDENING DRUGS PROBLEM

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Sep 81 pt II p 4

[Interview with Peter Ege by Flemming Pederson, date and place not given]

[Text] Narcotics, once the whim of the upper class has become the vice of the lower class, says Dr. Peter Ege in an interview on the present narcotics situation in Denmark prior to the conference on the role of the counties in connection with the treatment of addicts.

There are approximately 10,000 drug addicts in Denmark today. In a few years, 1,500 to 2,000 of these 10,000 addicts will have died as a result of their drug abuse.

This year alone, approximately 200 addicts are expected to be included in the mortality statistics, which practically each year have shown that an increasing number of people in this country die in consequence of drug abuse. During the last few years, the increase has actually been very sharp, and, consequently, it would not be surprising if the figure for 1981 will exceed 200 deaths.

The above somber picture of today's narcotics situation in Denmark was given by Dr. Peter Ege, a research secretary and a member of the secretariat for the government's liaison committee on alcohol and drug issues.

"And out of these 10,000 addicts, approximately 5,000 live in the metropolitan area alone, while the rest are distributed fairly evenly according to the sizes of the other cities, the second largest number of addicts living at Århus, but, on the basis of the size of the city, Elsinore, incidentally, has a very large number of addicts. And practically all cities above a certain size, approximately 2,000 inhabitants, have their groups of addicts."

"Approximately 50 million kroner are spent on treatment," says Peter Ege, "but this figure is in glaring contrast to the amount of money which drug addicts otherwise cost all of us. The costs of medical bills, hospital

treatment, social services, police and courts may only be estimated. The same thing applies to the costs of insurance companies, businesses, and private persons, where, to the extent that this has been possible, the basis has been the abusers' own statements regarding the financing of their drug addiction. However, it may be established that each addict taking drugs by injection costs the society an average of between 100,000 and 200,000 kroner annually. On a national basis, it is thus a question of an amount that is probably between 1.5 and 2 billion kroner.

Flemming Pedersen: Which youth groups are particularly hit?

Peter Ege: They are young people who have got social problems, little schooling, and no further education--young people who have had problems during their adolescence.

Flemming Pedersen: Previously, also young people from the upper middle class were involved with drugs.

Unemployment as Cause

Peter Ege: That is true, but drug addition has penetrated increasingly deeper down through the social strata of the society. The whims of the upper class have become the vices of the lower class.

Flemming Pedersen: To what extent does unemployment among young people influence the narcotics situation in this country?

Peter Ege: It plays a large role in the work of treatment which is rendered difficult because it is not possible to channel the young people into meaningful jobs. And it probably is also a contributory cause why an increasing number become drug abusers.

Flemming Pedersen: You have mentioned that approximately 1,500 to 2,000 of the present addicts will die within a few years. What about the rest?

Peter Ege: A large part of them--somewhere between 30 and 50 percent--will recover and resume normal lives, and others will continue their miserable lives and will become alcohol and pill abusers and will end up in correctional facilities or at the Kofoed School.

Flemming Pedersen: Is there no chance of improvement or a solution to the problem?

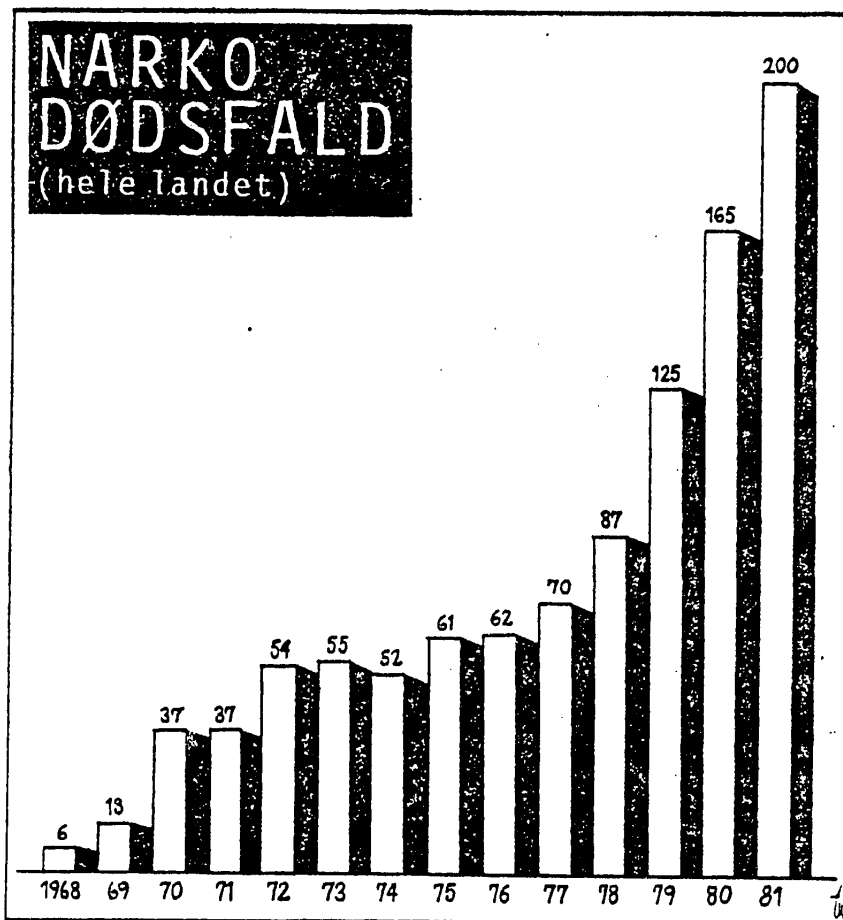
Peter Ege: Not in the present situation. We may only fear that we shall have an increasing number of abusers if the unemployment rate among young people keeps increasing.

If we do not increase our efforts and do not coordinate the treatment work in a somewhat better manner, the development will probably continue in the same adverse manner, and the mortality rate among drug addicts will increase. We shall then never get rid of the heavy drug addiction which we have today.

Next Friday, Dr. Peter Ege will speak at a conference, the subject of which will be "the role of the Society of County Councillors in the future treatment of drug addicts." But asked the question: "What should be done, in the first instance, to combat the increasing drug addiction in this country," he answers:

"We must, first and foremost, have more and better possibilities of treating older addicts, thus those who have been addicts for some years. Drug addicts who are from 24 to 30 years old. Better cooperation is also needed between general practitioners and treatment centers.

We must have more treatment openings and more individualized treatment possibilities, enabling us, to a higher degree, to meet the drug abusers' own wishes regarding treatment," Peter Ege concluded.



Narcotics Mortality Rate (entire country)

7262  
CSO: 5300/2464

DENMARK

CONFERENCE EXAMINES SITUATION OF OLDER ADDICTS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Hanne Selnæs]

[Text] The group of drug addicts between the ages of 25 and 31 is steadily growing, but nobody knows where the responsibility rests for treatment of this group. Irrespective of age, this, however, is a task resting with the counties. And at the conference held yesterday of the Society of County Councillors on the future treatment of drug addicts, the responsibility for treatment of older addicts was one of the subjects that was being discussed and debated, without any clarification being reached.

The typical drug addict is 26-27 years old, has been reared by unskilled parents, has 7-9 years of schooling, is himself unskilled and unemployed, lives in his own apartment on public subsidy, has been addicted to morphine for 6-7 years, feels isolated in the society, has a few times tried slow withdrawal treatment under the supervision of his own physician but is without any current treatment. This is how Bent Normann Olsen from the Storstrøm county describes the average addict.

Dr. Peter Ege of the liaison committee on alcohol and narcotics problems said that older addicts represent the group with the highest mortality rate. They are in charge of the major part of all traffic and circulation of drugs, commit most crimes, and their influence in the environment of addicts obstructs the younger and less addicted abusers from seeking treatment. That is why it is important to treat them. Their attitude to the offers of assistance from county youth centers is negative, and they are mostly interested in methadone treatment. Nevertheless, Elsa Schmidt, psychologist, Roskilde County, said that it is possible to treat older addicts individually within the system existing today, but that it requires more resources.

The correctional facilities also have problems treating older addicts. When released, they are seldom channeled elsewhere and, therefore, quickly end up in prisons again. The correctional facilities have decided to set up special sections for addicts in the maximum security correctional facilities to increase the efforts of treatment.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2464



DENMARK

POLICE CLAIM SOUTH AMERICA IS NEW COCAINE SOURCE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Sep 81 p 16

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] The route of cocaine from illegal South American laboratories to the Italian mafia goes via Copenhagen. The Danish police have taken part in the conviction of Italian mafia chiefs who are imprisoned in their home country. The other side of the Danish cocaine problem is the more national one. Not all quantities are forwarded to southern parts of Europe. Part of the cocaine remains in this country for the Danish market which the gangsters are in the process of developing. And which the expanded narcotics police will now proceed to unravel.

Lima-Kastrup

A typical cocaine case unravelled this year by the narcotics police and customs authorities of Denmark and other countries is "the case of the suitcase." One day last winter, the authorities called from the London airport of Heathrow to Copenhagen to tell the Danish authorities about a suitcase which, by mistake, had been sent to London from Lima, the capital of Peru. The suitcase belonged to an Italian citizen who, via other European airports, had arrived at Kastrup. On the way, the thing happened which many airplane passengers have experienced both before and afterwards: the luggage was sent by a wrong plane. In this case, not to Kastrup but to Heathrow. The passenger from Lima did, of course, report the loss of his suitcase to SAS at Kastrup, and the suitcase soon emerged in London--traced via the international EDP search system of the airline companies.

However, at Heathrow the customs officers were so officious as to open the suitcase. And in the suitcase were 3 kilograms of cocaine, the white South American intoxicating poison which has started flooding European narcotics markets. Through SAS, the police found the passenger at a Copenhagen hotel. Before being told that the suitcase had been found, he was made to describe its legal contents. Then he would not have a chance of denying his acquaintance with the suitcase when told that the cocaine had been found.

Without reservations, he did, indeed, admit having attempted to smuggle cocaine, and he was sentenced last July to 3 1/2 years of imprisonment.

On the consumer level, 3 kilograms of cocaine is worth at least a couple of million kroner, representing enormous profits to the principals. In this case as in many corresponding cases, these people belong to the Italian mafia.

It was established in the case of the suitcase that the cocaine was to have been sent on to Southern Europe, the chief of the Copenhagen narcotics police, Bent Ejlerskov Petersen, assistant commissioner of the criminal police, stated. He has just returned from a meeting of Nordic narcotics chiefs held in Reykjavik. Here, Frank Gyldenløve Madsen, detective superintendent from the headquarters of Interpol in Paris, stated, "So far in 1981, 194 kilograms of cocaine have been seized in Europe. In all of 1980, the quantity amounted to 240 kilograms. In the course of 8 months, this year, they seized in France 80 kilograms, in Italy 27 kilograms, in Spain and Great Britain 13 kilograms and in Denmark 9.6 kilograms, in addition to the 3 kilograms which emerged at Heathrow.

Bent Ejlerskov says, "It seems like a huge amount for a small country such as Denmark, and we all believe that Denmark is located on a transit route crossing Northern Europe. When, last July, at a few days' interval, we arrested two South American women with 2 and 5 kilograms of cocaine, respectively, we did not believe that the cocaine was intended for the Danish market. We are still investigating this case in an attempt to find out for which country the cocaine was intended. In other cases originating in Copenhagen, Italian mafia leaders have been imprisoned."

"The cocaine is produced in the Andes but comes from various places in South America to Europe. Mafia-type organizations smuggle it from, for example, Lima in Peru, Santiago in Chile, La Paz in Bolivia and from Colombia via couriers in transit across Northern Europe, in which connection Denmark enters into the picture. And we take it that the Italian mafia--which, of course, also is composed of several groups--then enters into an exchange. Pure morphine and heroin are exchanged for the cocaine. This has been confirmed by the fact that cocaine now also emerges to a major extent in Arab countries, for example in Lebanon, which is the place of unloading for heroin," Bent Ejlerskov says.

He says that 3-4 years ago, cocaine was not known in Denmark. In 1980, in one single case, 1 kilo of cocaine was seized, and, so far, this year, more than 9 kilos have been seized. Part of the cocaine is meant for the Danish market, and the police have found small quantities of cocaine among Danish drug abusers. That is why the narcotics police is now launching an offensive against an apparently commencing cocaine abuse.

#### Police Warns

Bent Ejlerskov says, "We shall now, after the expansion of our force and the allocation of more technical equipment, to a larger extent make investigations in environments where cocaine occurs."

Anders Wiig: What kind of environments are they?

Bent Ejlerskov: Actually, they are the environments in which hashish and heroin occurred to begin with. It was among the upper middle class that people began experimenting with hashish and heroin, but heroin addicts have now sunk into the really addicted environments.

Anders Wiig: Does the ordinary, respectable citizen sniff cocaine?

Bent Ejlerskov: No, I do not indicate that. But in certain places which he frequents, cocaine may occur. These may be a somewhat different type of pub and restaurant from those that we know from Isted Street and dark Nørrebro.

Anders Wiig: Discotheques have been mentioned in this connection?

Bent Ejlerskov: Well, that is possible.

Anders Wiig: We have thus now been warned that the police will intervene?

Bent Ejlerskov: That does not matter. As long as you will also warn against the use of cocaine. This is a very dangerous drug. I cannot warn people strongly enough against using themselves as guinea pigs, even if it seems to be a respectable and clean drug to use. They do not, for instance, use dirty disposable syringes as in the case of heroin addiction.

Cocaine is a refined narcotic product from the coca plant, the intoxicating effects of which have been known since the times of the Incas. When chewing the leaves, one becomes resistant to hunger, thirst and other burdens. A refined product made from the plant has been used medically, especially for the treatment of nose and ear diseases.

However, dangerous and harmful effects have been ascertained from misuse, such as overtaking of the heart and wear of the mucous membranes in connection with sniffing. The drug has now been prohibited throughout the world. One of the dangers of the intoxicating poison is the creation of a psychological need for repetition of the stimulating effects of the drug.

Abusers may, says Bent Ejlerskov, come to consider what we regard as a normal state as something that is abnormal. Abuse may result in mental disorders, and death occurs as a result of suspended heart action. A particular element of danger is the fact that one does not get withdrawal symptoms of a physical nature as is the case after heroin abuse.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2464

DENMARK

UN OFFICIAL: EIGHTY PERCENT OF COUNTRY'S DRUGS FROM ASIA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Approximately 80 percent of the drugs smuggled into Denmark and other Nordic countries comes from the Middle East, Pakistan, Iran, and Southeast Asia, says Bror Rexed, chief of the UN Narcotics Control Fund in Vienna. Bror Rexed, a former chief of the National Swedish Social Welfare Board, has been to Denmark for negotiations with DANIDA [Danish International Development Authority] concerning Danish contribution to the work done by the UN fund, with a budget of 9 million kroner, in a number of developing countries, where the cultivation of opium is practically the only means of survival for a poor peasant population.

An amount of 400,000 dollars granted by the Danish government for the fund's preventive work in Afghanistan has not been spent. The Soviet invasion in the country stopped the project. The UN fund now hopes to have the Danish contribution to Afghanistan released for a new project in Pakistan, Burma or Thailand. In Thailand alone, approximately 300,000 inhabitants, distributed over 1,000 villages in the mountains, subsist on the cultivation of opium, Bror Rexed added.

The annual Danish contribution to the preventive work among opium cultivating peasants in developing countries amounts to 20-25,000 dollars, which are included in the total budget of 9 million dollars. The Danish money goes to special projects chosen by DANIDA on the basis of directives given by the Danish government.

The result so far of the work of the UN fund is a reduction in the cultivation of opium and narcotics by approximately 10 percent in the Far and Middle East.

"A still better result may be achieved if our grants are trebled," says Bror Rexed. In Turkey, where approximately 10 years ago the cultivation of opium was legal in the Afyon province, they have now succeeded in stopping nearly all of the illegal production by giving the peasant population another possibility of making a living.

7262  
CSO: 5300/2008

ITALY

BRIEFS

MILAN POLICE SEIZE HASHISH--Milan, 28 Sep (ANSA)--One ton of hashish hemp and oil with a wholesale value in the neighborhood of three million dollars has been seized by police in Milan in a raid on a body and fender shop, a police spokesman reported here today. Eight people, all Italian nationals, were taken into custody at the time and jailed on charges of criminal association and drug trafficking. The hashish hemp and oil were packed in plastic containers bearing the labels, in Arabic, of a "cattle feed center, a cooperative of the Middle East Feed Company S.R.L. of Beirut, produced in Beirut for the Alois Company for International Trade." [Text] [AU282029 Rome ANSA in English 1923 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 5300/2003

NETHERLANDS

PSYCHIATRIST ON DANGERS OF FREE DISTRIBUTION OF HEROIN, METHADONE

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Jaap Colaço Belmonte, psychiatrist in The Hague and Leyden: "How Free Is User of Heroin and Methadone?"]

[Text] The problem surrounding opium based drugs remains controversial. Free issuance, forced withdrawal treatments, many find the uncommonly precise government instructions to physicians concerning methadone controversial. Every aspect seems to be subject to controversy.

Force

There are many who urge that addicts be detained against their will and forced to undergo a withdrawal cure without asking their opinion. It is only natural that people are questioning the admissibility of this policy on humanitarian grounds. No matter what the answer to this question may be, it appears difficult to find a legally acceptable format.

It should be done under the rules of forced admission on the basis of insanity but it flagrantly violates reality to call the average addict insane.

In addition to ethical objections there are--one is almost inclined to say: fortunately--technical obstacles. Even in cases of motivated attempts to kick the habit the percentage of success is low. Reviews point at a rate of 10 percent permanent cures. This gloomy figure is for addicts who tried because they wanted it themselves.

What then can be expected from groups who do not want to be cured at all? It is absolutely not true that if heroin use is prevented for some weeks addicts are cured. Physiological detoxification by itself takes a long time, the real process of kicking the habit is of long duration; persons who are often psychically and socially off the right track are gradually adjusting to a life without the drug: All over again they have to learn to get used to the old rhythm, rediscover activities they found significant, fight frustration without flights into euphoria, disengagement from the scene, and orientation towards a new, or reorientation towards the old, long abandoned circle of friends and relatives.

#### Many Months

This takes many months. If one wants to force a person to break the habit, some success can only be expected if the addict is detained for as long as it takes. We wonder if the officials who advocate this treatment realize these points. Probably not, they would hardly have come up with such plans if they had realized that they would have to admit hundreds, if not thousands of addicts to institutes which do not yet exist at all...

Besides that, even if such an operation were possible the ultimate rate of cured addicts would be far below expectations. As long as heroin is easily available on the market the danger of renewed addiction is always lurking in the shadows. This is even probable because guarantees for decent living conditions--employment, housing, social acceptability--are missing.

A forced cure is senseless and has the extra disadvantage of distracting attention from a really effective policy: A vigorous attack on the wholesale trade and the creation of a closed circuit of assistance with enough capacity to take care of addicts who remain free to come and go as they want.

#### Children

However, it makes sense to treat minors as exceptions. Young persons are still developing in every respect and the chances are good that intervention will have a beneficial and lasting effect, also because their addiction cannot have been of too long a duration.

Ethical considerations differ here also. It is society's duty to protect minors, who are so flagrantly ruining themselves, against themselves. There are no difficult legal hurdles to take. A minor should in principle live where parents or guardians deem that necessary and there is sufficient legality for a closed institute to cure drug addiction. Artificial legal constructions as an insanity clause are therefore superfluous.

We can also support this idea when the addicted person himself is asking for approval from the courts. On this basis he can be held in a psychiatric institute for a number of months. This could help him in weak moments which he will experience no matter how motivated he may be.

This approach has a (literary) historical precedent. On his way home Odysseus had to sail by the island of the Sirenes whose voices were as seductive as they were fatal. In spite of themselves all voyagers listened to them and died miserably on the island. Odysseus was eager to hear them! He knew that he would at the critical moment not be able to resist and he took therefore care that he would not be free to act. He ordered his friends to put wax in their ears and to tie him to the mast in such a way that he would be unable to free himself. As best he could he impressed upon them to keep rowing and pay no attention to his pleas or commands or to untie him. That is how it went and for Odysseus all was well that ended well. Addicts, who want to protect themselves in a comparable manner against temptations they know they are sometimes unable to resist, should be helped.

#### Methadon

A completely different chapter is introduced by a long letter sent in March of this year to all physicians in the Netherlands by the Chief Medical Inspectors of Public Health, Mental Health, and Public Health and Medicines.

The doctors are told in explicit detail what to do when they want to prescribe the replacement drug methadone to addicts. They are unhesitatingly urged not to do this as a general rule and to leave the responsibility to specialized institutes as Consulting Bureaus for Alcohol and Drugs and municipal health departments. If they do prescribe it, for instance if there is no such bureau in the area or it cannot cope with the number of addicts, they should apply stricter rules.

Methadone may no longer be given in the form of pills but should be distributed on a daily basis in liquid form; addicts should drink it on the spot. The physicians are furthermore obligated to take part in a registration program (with guarantees for the privacy of the addicts).

The letter also contains meticulous instructions on what to do and not to do if an addict asks a doctor for methadone in the area where he is vacationing. Another stern lecture forms the conclusion of the letter. The chief inspectors let them know that their inspectors will carefully see to it that these instructions are carried out.

No small matter, in some places doubt has been expressed about the possibility of overkill which puts superfluous obstacles in the path of a physician's initiative to help addicts.

Some time ago this publication criticized the above mentioned letter in a leading article, from our liberal viewpoint an understandable reaction. However, here we must distinguish between unnecessary meddling and putting a stop to an attitude of laxness which had reached serious proportions.

The department's initiative falls undoubtedly under the last category. We had a heroin problem, for many years we have also been having a methadone problem. This opium based drug is just as poisonous and addictive as heroin, only because of its practical advantages it is used to replace heroin; after a while it became abundantly and inexpensively available on the black market.

#### Resale

The cause? A great many doctors prescribed methadone at their own discretion, some to enormous numbers of addicts. Many wrote prescriptions with high daily doses for a week or longer. Addicts were thus in a position to resell an important part. The profits were often used to buy heroin. This enormous leak became even bigger because participation by physicians in maintaining a control register--to prevent double delivery to one and the same person--was absolutely voluntary.



The results were bad. Well intentioned individual assistance thus became a threat to public health. Although the need to eliminate this abuse was regularly brought to the attention nothing was done about it. The departmental instruction should be seen against this background. Stringent instructions for medical operations are also not unusual. There is perhaps an impression that doctors are free entrepreneurs, in every respect responsible only to their own insights; this impression is incorrect. The science of medicine has its rules and regulations too; definitely in those areas where individual actions can have further repercussions.

#### Heroin

For years perscribing heroin has been under discussion and requests to permit it are still coming in. Contrary to methadone, heroin has the disadvantage that it cannot be swallowed but that it must be injected (or sniffed, or smoked) and, also contrary to methadone, it cannot be given in doses of one per day but needs to be administered 3 times a day. It loses its effect much quicker. Heroin is therefore unsuitable for perscription programs: It is simply impossible to organize programs in such a manner that resale on the black market would be impossible.

Voices have regularly been heard saying: Why so narrow minded? They can still be heard even now. Let everybody be free to use heroin if he wants to. Let us then immediately begin to distribute it legally; nobody will have to steal for it and everybody will obtain pure material. Again a liberal point of view which looks good at first sight. Unfortunately it is not so simple.

Heroin itself does not follow the liberal rules of the game. One is free to begin with it but not to stop. I am still impressed by what a colleague of mine told me a few years ago. To find out how it felt he decided to smoke heroin just once. A state of unprecedented bliss came over him which lasted several hours. But here is the catch: He expected to take a nice nap after the stuff had lost its effect--he felt so at ease--but just the opposite happened.

#### Awful Feeling

A feeling of restlessness and physical distress came over him. The first try withdrawal symptoms already showed up! Only to a small degree, but, nevertheless, he felt them. After repeated use these complaints become more serious in a very short time and persons who have injected themselves or smoked heroin feel afterwards awful, a feeling which can only be relieved by a fresh dose of the poison. A full-blown withdrawal syndrome of a long time addict is horrible to behold. There are symptoms of agitation and sleeplessness. The pupils of the eyes are as big as the irises. The nasal passages are blocked and dripping mucus, the eyes are watery. There is diarrhea, often also vomiting. However, more than anything else there are violent pains in every bone and muscle forcing the addict to writhe with misery.

One who has regularly witnessed this becomes sceptical about statements as: Do not worry, let everybody who wants to, use heroin.

10319  
CSO: 5300/2452

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT INCREASES FUNDS FOR FIGHTING NARCOTICS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Torleif Andreassen: "22 Million Kroner Extra for Narcotics Struggle"]

[Text] With an extra appropriation of 22 million kroner the government will initiate a more effective struggle against the narcotics evil. The money will, among other things, be used for the following measures this year: increased police efforts and investigative activities, more narcotics dogs, and new technical equipment to prevent smuggling.

At a press conference in Oslo yesterday Justice Minister Bjorn Skau said he hoped for good results from a holding campaign against narcotics. For 1981, 5 million kroner has been appropriated for the campaign, which, however, will continue next year. "The intent of the campaign is primarily that of combating the tendency toward acceptance of using so-called lighter drugs," said Skau, going on to say that efforts would be increased to prevent smuggling drugs into prisons. "In addition to working hard to prevent drug abuse in the prisons, we shall increase emphasis on rehabilitation work for convicts," said the justice minister. Attempts to offer aid to parents with children with drug problems are included in the government's plan.

Social Minister Arne Nilsen pointed out that it was very important that parents have a place to turn at any time of day or night to seek aid. He thought that such arrangements could be made through municipal social aid offices without great problems. Minister Nilsen further stated that various efforts will be made to activate counties and municipalities in the fight on drugs. In this connection the social minister stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among social authorities, the police, and school and health institutions.

Further, the minister stressed the necessity of starting preventive efforts, early treatment efforts, and a broader spectrum of offers to addicts who desire treatment. In response to a question about how counties and municipalities would be able to handle this financially, the social minister replied that it should be possible to adjust fair measures in their budgets. He indicated that in connection with the distribution of the aid to counties and municipalities for 1982 it might be possible to earmark a sum for treatment in this sector.

It is not clear whether the government is willing to use forced treatment more often than is the case today, but existing legislation on this matter is being examined. Here, authority to retain patients being cured of drug addiction will be particularly stressed.

In response to a question of whether it is not a shame in our welfare society that drug addicts who ask for treatment must be turned away, Skau replied that there was not enough knowledge and personnel available to meet new problems. The minister characterized drug addiction as a new "illness of the people" which must be fought by a broad spectrum of measures.

One of these measures is using advanced technical equipment to prevent smuggling of narcotics into Norway. In addition, the customs authorities will increasingly make use of narcotics dogs. In cooperation with the other Nordic countries policemen will be stationed in seven countries to investigate attempts to smuggle narcotics to Scandinavia and to map connecting lines to the international trade in narcotics. Further, a computerized system will be developed as an aid to revealing narcotics crimes.

[Question] Minister Skau, isn't this offensive too late in coming? The narcotics problem is becoming unsolvable is it not?

[Answer] Much has already been done to combat drug sales. It is only recently that we have had advanced, professional smuggling into Norway. It is in order to fight this development that we are proposing additional appropriations for the struggle against narcotics.

11,256  
CSO: 5300/2445

NORWAY

BOOK ON OSLO DRUG SCENE DETAILS YOUTH ADDICTION

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 26 Aug 81 p 10

[Article: "Shock Book on Narcotics Oslo"]

[Text] Between 500 and 1000 youths aged 11 to 20 live their daily lives in Oslo in a hell of drugs, prostitution, crime, and violence.

The social authorities place 14 to 15-year-olds in Oslo's least expensive hostels. In some of these, conditions are so horrible that one lives there only if one has to.

In several of the hostels there is extensive abuse of alcohol; drugs are sold and used. There is crime, prostitution, and violence. Both boys and girls are exposed to rape or are threatened with it. So writes Hakon Formo Berntsen, former leader of the Oslo vagrancy section, in his book "Drug Abuse--Myths and Reality." The book was presented on Aschehoug Publisher's fall list yesterday and will shortly be in bookstores. The book is an unvarnished and unusually severe criticism of society's way of dealing with young drug addicts. In the foreword Berntsen writes that the book is intended as a subjective contribution, written at a time of harassment and rejection of thousands of youths set adrift. "The victims of the worst distortions of social development have become society's scapegoats. Young addicts are seen and dealt with as the lepers of our times," writes Berntsen, going on to say that the development in Oslo is at the pace of a gallop. Since 1977 the development has been explosive, and the extent of the problem is increasing, as is the number of deaths. The miserable health condition among addicts make them easy victims of cynical pushers. Heroin of purity degrees of from 30 to 70 percent cause addicts to lose control of what they ingest, resulting in an overdose. Those who die are those who take in the most drugs, but Berntsen notes a dramatic worsening of the situation in Oslo's drug milieu. A very large proportion of the youths with whom the vagrancy section has been in long contact were, in 1980, described as in danger of their lives.

"It is impossible to accept that no money is available when the situation is so precarious. The money can be found. The authorities and the politicians know this, and therefore it is unacceptable that young people--even though they are addicts--die or are miserable. Especially when we know that they can be helped out of addiction and when so many of them express willingness and desire to be helped," writes Berntsen.

11,256  
CSO: 5300/2445

NORWAY

BRIEFS

SORLANDET NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT INCREASED--Customs surveillance in the south coast area will be significantly improved in a reorganization to take place 1 September. As of that date up to 18 customs men will handle customs tasks. The most significant improvement will be found in the control of narcotics, according to customs district chief Per M. Hasler. [Text] [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 26 Aug 81 p 3] 11,256

NARCOTICS POLICE STATIONED ABROAD--Experts of the Norwegian narcotics police will soon be permanently stationed abroad. For several years the Swedish police have had narcotics detectives stationed in, among other places, Thailand and the Netherlands, and Swedish experience has been so good that the other Nordic countries have decided to station policemen abroad. Norway is planning to station two narcotics detectives abroad. Office chief Herman Berger of the justice ministry informs SUNNMORSPOSTEN that the two most likely stations are England and Pakistan. [Text] [Oslo NORGES HANDELS OG SJOFARTSTIDENDE in Norwegian 26 Aug 81 p 12] 11,256

CSO: 5300/2445

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--Narcotics units of the Istanbul security directorate have seized 3 kg of heroin. Following a tip that a narcotics smuggling gang is smuggling heroin from Middle Eastern countries via Turkey, Istanbul narcotics units cooperated with the FRG police and caught two female members of the gang at Frankfurt Airport. The investigation was expanded and the other members of the gang were caught in an Istanbul hotel with 3 kg of heroin. Four persons, one of them Greek, were detained in connection with the incident. [TA211829 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 81 TA]

HEROIN SMUGGLERS CAUGHT--A joint operation carried out by the Turkish narcotics branch and the West German police has resulted in the capture of two women in Frankfurt and four men in Istanbul possessing a total of 3 kilos of heroin worth 100 million lira. The detectives of the narcotics branch had obtained information that an international network was preparing to dispatch narcotics from the Middle East to Europe. The two women, named Hazal and Jasmin, were caught at Frankfurt airport, hiding 170 grams and 360 grams of heroin, respectively, in their private parts. The four men were caught at a luxurious hotel in Istanbul in possession of 2 kilos and 400 grams of heroin. Investigations have revealed that Athanasios Kalabalikis, a Greek subject, who specialized in determining the quality of the heroin and in dispatching it, has also been caught. Orhan Gokyayla, who was discovered to be the financier of the adventure, is now under arrest in Istanbul. [NC251344 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 22 Sep 81 [no page given] NC]

ANTALYA HEROIN SEIZED--A statement by the Antalya security directorate general says that a total of 43 kg of heroin were seized in two parts of the province. Two persons were detained in connection with the incidents. [TA291424 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81 TA]

CSO: 5300/2006

UNITED KINGDOM

'LPA' REPORTS ON LARGEST UK CANNABIS SEIZURE IN HISTORY

LD282104 London LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1920 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A slick gang of university graduates used a remote Scottish island to smuggle into the United Kingdom the biggest haul of cannabis ever seized in the nation's history, an Old Baily court heard today.

The "extremely intelligent" group landed 15 tons of high quality Colombian cannabis --which had a street value of more than 20 million pounds.

Masterminding the UK end of the operation--codenamed Eagle--was Oxford graduate Dennis Howard Marks, 36, said Mr John Rogers, prosecuting.

With military precision, Marks and his team were dealing in "mind boggling quantities of cannabis and money."

"It was crime on the grand scale.

"It was the largest-ever seizure of cannabis made in the United Kingdom.

"It was larger than all seizures in any previous year in our history," said Mr Rogers.

But the gang panicked when they suspected customs men were on their trail--and threw more than three tons of cannabis into the sea off the small and sparsely populated Scottish island of Kerrera.

Outlining the "very slick, very smooth and very carefully planned" international operation, Mr Rogers said it began when the ocean going tug Karob set sail from Bergen in Norway in the late summer of 1979.

It was bound "for a tiny island in the South Caribbean, Aruba, close to the Columbian coast."

En route it hove-to in mid-Atlantic and was completely repainted.

The crew also built a false cabin on the aft deck to disguise it as it passed through a U.S. Coastguard blockade.

From Aruba the Karos sailed for the West coast of Scotland and at midnight on December 29, 1979, unloaded her multi-million pound cargo onto smaller boats.

The spot chosen was "one of the most beautiful and deserted corners of Scotland," Barr-nak-boc Bay on the Atlantic side of Kerrera.

It was so isolated that 210 bales of cannabis were left stacked, undetected, on the beach for several days.

In dock with Marks of Hans Road, Chelsea, London, were American yacht broker Morgan Stewart Prentiss, 41, of no fixed address, and former undergraduate Hedley Morgan, 34, of Oakland Avenue, Potters Bar, Herts.

All three deny smuggling and dealing in cannabis and possessing it with intent to supply.

Mr Rogers said that five others--including two other Oxford graduates, an artist and a farmer with an agricultural degree--had already admitted their parts in the organisation.

Marks was not the top man in the whole organisation. "That somewhat dubious accolade must necessarily go to a group of Americans on the other side of the Atlantic and therefore outside our jurisdiction."

"But Marks is the most important figure inside the UK concerned with the marketing and sales of cannabis.

He was close enough to the top to be likely to get 10 percent of the total receipts of sales, in the order of 1 million pounds.

Mr Rogers said Marks "had so many identities one wonders how on earth he remembered who he was at any given point of time."

"It is of no surprise that a man of his background and intelligence set up the UK side of the organisation just like a high-powered business."

Mr Rogers said Prentiss was a Californian university graduate who had lived in Scotland on and off over a number of years.

"He controlled the actual landing and storage of 15 tons of cannabis on its arrival in his country."

"He gave orders when he believed the operation had been detected for more than three tons of cannabis to be destroyed and thrown out to sea."

The third defendant, Morgan, was a "well-paid employee but not concerned in the operation's management. His job was to count the mountains of cash which came in and pay it into the bank."

By the time customs officers swooped, over three tons of the drug had been dumped at sea and about four tons had been sold. The remaining seven-and-a-half tons was recovered from dumps in Laindon, Essex, Pytchley, Northamptonshire and in the roof of a remote Scottish farmhouse. The trial was adjourned to Wednesday.

CSO: 5300/2003



UNITED KINGDOM

## DRUGS GANG ON TRIAL FOR SMUGGLING CANNABIS

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Ian Henry]

[Text]

**A** SECLUDED Cornish cove was used as the drop-off point by a multi-million pound drugs gang to smuggle in huge consignments of cannabis, the Old Bailey was told yesterday.

Over four years the gang landed drugs by the ton from North Africa at Talland Bay between Looe and Polperro, it was alleged.

The gang used a Rolls-Royce to deliver weekly £100,000 deposits to a City bank account, Mr ROBERT HARMAN, Q C, prosecuting said.

But in a combined operation codenamed Operation Cyril in September, 1979, police and Customs officers lay in wait on the lonely beach and made a moonlight ambush to catch the gang redhanded.

They seized two tonnes of cannabis resin just landed from Gibraltar and worth millions of pounds. In a simultaneous raid on a store in Penge, a similar consignment was found, Mr Harman said.

Eight men including two from Gibraltar on trial, all pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to evade the prohibition on the import of drugs and to supplying. Six other gang members have pleaded guilty, another has disappeared and another is ill.

Mr Harman said the alleged mastermind of the gang's English connection, ROBERT MILLS, 43, a bookmaker, of Otto Street, Walworth, was arrested in a

Leeds hotel where he was waiting for a confirmation telephone call.

The gang's capture — a Customs cutter overtook their converted fishing trawler—was the final chapter in the long story of drug-running which had begun in 1975. The police and Customs men had swooped after a long complicated and persistent investigation, Mr Harman said.

The scene of the Cornish ambush was described as "exactly the sort of place chosen by smugglers for centuries a being ideal for their purposes."

**Secret store**

A Land-Rover could be driven up to the water's edge to pick up shipments ferried ashore by rubber boat and a beach cafe with a secret basement store was used.

The shipment was only one in a series of five that year which was landed by the trawler, *Guiding Lights*. The trawler was converted and fitted with radio, radar, automatic pilot and hidden compartments.

Police and Customs men seized 60 packages of cannabis which had been loaded into a Ford Transit van to be taken to London and another 60 were found in the beach cafe store.

More than £3 million which the Crown alleged was proceeds of drug sale was paid in over a three-year period to an account at the Midland Bank International in Gracechurch Street in the City. The cash was transferred later to Gibraltar.

**£100,000 a week**

In the four months before the gang's capture, £1,800,000 was paid into the same account at the rate of £100,000 a week, Mr Harman said.

The money was paid in by unemployed former jockey JAMES JONES, 52, a former jockey of Ellery Road, Wimbledon, now in hospital and unable to stand trial, Mr Harman said.

He appeared "over and over again" at the bank with a suitcase full of cash driven in the Rolls-Royce of the missing defendant, RONALD TAYLOR, 45, of St Lawrence Drive, Eastcote.

Mr Harman said that after Taylor's arrest police found £250,000 in cash in a safe in his basement. In a three-year period, there were large credits totalling more than £785,000 to Taylor's account at the Midland Bank, Streatham, of which £675,000 was withdrawn.

Others on trial are: TREVOR COLES, 40, financial consultant, of Aysgarth Road, Dulwich; WILLIAM MOON, 41, a roofer, of Canonbie Road, Forest Hill; THOMAS LAKE, 37, unemployed, of Breton House, Abbey Street, Southwark; DENIS MADDEN, 29, a builder, of Chestnut Avenue, Langley, Bucks, and ROGER HOWTON, 33, a salesman, of Camberwell Grove, Camberwell.

The two from Gibraltar who are charged are AMBROSE VINARES, 51, a bank manager, and EDWARD VICTORY, 57, a businessman.

The trial was adjourned until today.

CSO: 5320/001

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SMUGGLER JAILED--An unemployed mechanic who rented three houses in India and employed a butler, paid for by his drug-running activities, was jailed for five years at Wolverhampton Crown Court yesterday. Ian Hulland, of Welland Grove, Erdington, Birmingham, admitted smuggling four hundredweight of cannabis with a street value of nearly 400,000 pounds into Britain. The drug was hidden inside concealed compartments in packing crates of furniture destined for a firm at Wolverhampton, the court was told. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 5320/001

END