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27 October 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 50/81)

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BURMA

HEROIN DEATH, OTHER ARRESTS REPORTED

BK211446 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Summary] Moulmein, 25 August--Under the direction of the executive committee of the township people's council, the Moulmein township people's police force, with assistance from the local ward people's councils, has been carrying out an operation to take effective action against narcotic drug dealers and distributors.

On 20 August, they found Cho Gyi alias Than Win unconscious from a heroin injection at house No 35 in Patala street in Maung Ngan Kwin quarter. Cho Gyi died on the way to hospital.

House owner Daw Kyi Aye's husband, Thein Kyaw, who administered heroin to Cho Gyi, went into hiding. The authorities filed charges against his wife Daw Kyi Aye under Section 304.A.

"The case also led to the arrest of Thein Kyaw's mistress, Daw Khin Le Win and her father U Ko Ko Gyi at their residence in Mahamyaing ward where 450 kyats worth of eight-packets of heroin were found. The two have been charged under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

On the same day, Maung Myint U, who lived in a guard's house in Pyidawtha compound, Phetan, was found with 25 kyats worth of 6 packets of heroin, 44 pieces of paper for wrapping heroin and 15 kyats in proceeds from sale of heroin. He was arrested and charges have been filed against him under Sections 6.B and 10.B.

Similarly, Maung Aye of house No 9 in Daingwunkwin was arrested along with a bottle of penicillin containing a small amount of heroin, a syringe and a set of hypodermic needles. Kala Pein of No 17 Myettan quarters, Phetan, was arrested with a set of hypodermic needles. Charges have been filed against them under Sections 6.B and 10.B.

It has been reported that the Moulmein township narcotic drug suppression team has arrested 27 persons, including 3 women, for using and selling narcotic drugs in accordance with the Narcotic Drugs Control Law."

On 24 August, Thein Kyaw, who went into hiding after administering heroin to Cho Gyi, was arrested at the house of Aung Khin in Zegyo Se-ein, Moulmein. Thein Kyaw was arrested along with a small packet of heroin, a penicillin bottle containing a small amount of heroin and a syringe with a hypodermic needle. Charges have been filed against him under Sections 6.B, 7.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

CSO: 5300/4904

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BURMA

BRIEFS

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

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

CSO: 5300/4904

INDIA

BRIEFS

MIZO HEROIN PUSHERS--The narcotics branch of the CBI in the biggest ever seizure on Wednesday recovered one kg of heroin worth Rs 40 lakh in the international market and arrested two persons, reports PTI. Acting on a tip-off, CBI official kept a watch on a 5-star hotel and nabbed a Mizo youth and his sister at the hotel gate. A personal search revealed the contraband. Following interrogation their place of residence was raided and 'incriminating' documents showing the Mizo links with the international narcotics smugglers and 22 gms of heroin were recovered. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7000



PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

PAK CURRENCY SEIZED--The Airport Custom yesterday afternoon foiled a bid of currency smuggling and seized Pakistani Rs 22 lakh from a Dubai-bound passenger. The Custom officials had received an information that huge Pakistani currency would be smuggled out of the country, after a constant vigil was started on the out-going passengers. During surveillance the Custom officials became suspicious of a passenger Shahid Mahmood who was due to leave for Dubai by the Gulf Air flight 761. After the suspect completed the airlines briefing formalities, the Custom officials subjected him to intensive interrogation. Later his suitcase was searched which resulted in the recovery of Pakistani Rs 22 lakh concealed in the inside of the suitcase in a thermosole packing layers. The officials seized the currency and arrested the passengers. Further investigation is in progress and the Custom investigators are on the look out of other persons behind the currency smuggling racket. Last year Custom officials also foiled two attempts of smuggling out Pakistani currency amounting to Rs 46 lakh. APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

MASSIVE HASHISH HAUL--Karachi coast guards have arrested Shahida Pervin, who was involved in a drug smuggling racket with her two brothers, who have fled. Forty maunds of charas and three maunds of hashish were seized from her house in Jam Goth. [GF192028 Karachi NA A-E-WAQT in Urdu 13 Oct 81 p 4]

KARACHI HASHISH HAUL--Police in Karachi seized 5 kg of hashish from Abdur Rauf at the Karachi airport on 12 October. He has been arrested. [GF192028 Karachi JANG in Urdu 13 Oct 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300/4523

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

OPIUM TRAFFIC INCREASE--Manila, 18 Sept--Illicit opium traffic from Asia's production area, through Bangkok and Manila to the markets of Australia and the United States, is expected to increase considerably this year, anti-narcotics authorities warned. Thai customs officials, in an alert sounded at the on-going 20-nation customs conference here, said opium poppy farmers in the isolated border area were trying to make up for the drop in production in the past two years. Opium dealers were also trying to speed up crop shipments in view of joint Thai-US operations to burn poppy fields grown by hilltribesmen in the area, published reports today said. Manila International Airport authorities were put on alert after Thai officials also warned that illicit drug-smuggling runs were done mostly by planes, not by ships as before.--NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 19 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/4903

VIETNAM

ILLEGAL MEDICINAL USE OF OPIUM CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by The Builder: Special Drug?"]

[Text] A boy had diarrhea. His family went out begging for drugs and received a little "good medicine" for the child. After drinking it, the boy sank into deep sleep. His family carried him to the emergency room in a comatose state, with hypothermia, breathing accompanied by expiratory grunts and irregular heartbeats, and despite adequate treatment the boy died.

What is the cause of the tragedy? His family was told that opium is a "special" drug; that is why when the youngster became ill they hurriedly went out of their way to beg for it. And the above life-threatening reaction happened.

At present, quite a few people still believe in the miracle of noxious opium. They know that opium is a medicinal agent, and since it is an expensive one they prize it even more. But opium is a drug and not a medicine. And since even the use of ordinary drugs should be guided by doctors, how can we use such poisonous substances as opium without their advice?

9213  
CSO: 5300/4510

BOLIVIA

NATIONAL ANTIDRUG DIRECTOR EXPLAINS EFFORTS TO COCA FARMERS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 81 pp 8-9

[Unattributed Article: "What National and Foreign Opinion Should Know About Drug Traffic and How and When It Can Be Eradicated in Bolivia"]

[Text] Speaking before an assembly of peasant leaders in Villa Turani last Saturday the 26th, the executive director of the National Council for the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic, Col DEMA Rene Ocampo Monje, offers a lucid, coherent explanation with revealing figures: \$30 million for burning surplus coca leaves and \$200 million for a 5-year program for the substitution and/or diversification of crops in Cochabamba and La Paz.

Companeros, settlers of the Chapare:

It is very gratifying to me to be here among you on the invitation of your leaders, who visited me twice in La Paz and asked me to make this visit to Villa Runari. I bring you fraternal and affectionate greetings from the Most Excellent President of the Republic, Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, to whom the National Council for the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic is directly responsible.

I thank you profoundly for the cordial reception you have accorded me and for the invitation extended to me by your leaders. I come here to have a frank talk with you on a number of aspects of interest to the country as a whole, to the settlers of the Chapare and to me as executive director of the Council. I am sure that we shall understand each other completely because our language is a common one; that of the military man who speaks frankly and yours because you are a representative part of the Bolivian people who know nothing of deceit or dishonest intentions. If none of us wants to deceive the other or hide the truth, no matter how difficult it is, since we are all Bolivians there can be no doubt that we shall finally arrive at the solutions of benefit to all.

The important thing is that we become aware that there exists a serious problem we can no longer ignore--nor do we wish to do so--and that we seek among us all the real way to face it and overcome it. Moreover, the real solution to this great problem, which is the traffic of narcotics, carries with it the solution of parallel problems, that is, your situation as hard-working settlers who generally have been undergoing very hard living conditions, almost lacking credits and necessary technical help from the various government agencies operating in

Chapare because of a lack of resources of these agencies, by a duplication of efforts or because of the extreme instability of our policy in recent years.

#### Overcome Pessimism in the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic

At this time it can be assumed that there is indeed a national and international consensus with respect to the magnitude the traffic in cocaine the country has been acquiring cumulatively. Even the highest levels of government had admitted it, acknowledging that the narcotics traffic was the reason for the cooling in our international relations with several important industrialized countries that in one way or another represent a market for the cocaine manufactured in Bolivia.

However, up to now, with respect to his problem, which because of its nature and its various ramifications can be compared to a cancer which eats at the very vitals of the nation, perhaps the fair thing would be to say that a sado-masochistic attitude has been assumed. Generally, speaking in terms of one or another interest or simply following the trend, people wash their hands of it by emphasizing the magnitude acquired by the drug traffic and pointing out the involvement, real or alleged, of even certain levels of government. With greater reason that same position is being assumed by the international press, which, however, has at no time asked itself whether Bolivia has had or has the necessary external help for the fight against the traffic of narcotics.

For that very reason, from everything that has been said on this problem up to now, it would appear that there is the inference of a sort of national pessimism, the erroneous conviction that it would be virtually impossible to eradicate drug traffic in Bolivia regardless of the time. Apparently there is the desire for immediate and spectacular results such as the capture of the so-called five heads sought by North American justice and that at the same time there be no revelation of the names such as Mamanis or Quispes, toward whom there is a psychological tendency to consider them innocent, some sort of sacrificial lambs.

Of course, to the limit of our possibilities, those five heads are being sought with increasing intensity in recent days, including asking for the help of the citizenry. It is obvious that it is only a matter of time before they are captured. However, what public opinion must keep in mind is that it is not sensible to suppose that with the capture of those five individuals a death blow will have been struck against the Bolivian drug traffic. There must be many others of similar or greater importance who do not appear to interest North American justice. Moreover, others may appear more or less rapidly for the simple reason of the enormous profits provided by the manufacture and sale of cocaine, by the favorable conditions existing in the country for its manufacture and because of the growing demand for the product on an international level.

This would happen inevitably with any government as long as we do not act with a responsible coldness, understanding the various phases covered by the narcotics traffic, and if having the necessary means, we do not proceed truly and systematically to dismantle and make impossible the framework of the narcotics traffic through a systematic labor which could cover between 5 and 10 years.

The alternative to this unspectacular but obviously effective overall policy is to discover a few drug traffickers every now and then, thus giving the people the deceptive impression that the narcotics traffic is about to disappear when actually the contrary is happening; Its headlong and already almost uncontrollable growth.

#### Why Should We Fight the Traffic in Narcotics?

The first aspect on which all of us Bolivians must have an extremely clear idea is that which says that we must be deeply interested in eradicating the traffic of narcotics in Bolivia. In this respect there is implicit the criterion that it must be the great drug-consuming nations, primarily the United States, which must drastically reduce the use of drugs in their own midst. This would mean that there would be no market for the supply offered by Bolivia. Obviously this is true when viewed from only one angle, since it could also be said that if the supply were to disappear there would be no demand either.

Actually the interest in fighting the narcotics traffic is reciprocal, in each case attending to specific interests. Since the reason for concern in this respect in the large drug-using nations is obvious, let us place the accent on those things which concern us as Bolivians. In this respect suggestions are often made, even by circles which cannot be suspected of drug trafficking, which are very strange and therefore erroneous. The first of these is of a quantitative nature. It is emphasized that if it is the idle youth of the great industrialized nations who are affected and not the youth of ours, we should not have to be concerned. It is also stated that since the drug provides exorbitant profits, it should rather be a matter of studying how to insure the reinvestment in the country of a larger share of those profits, something like the nationalization of narcotics traffic.

Very well, even taking the enormous figures which the traffic of narcotics would create in Bolivia as a benefit of inventory--although the immense share appears to derive from the foreign sales process--the danger to Bolivia as a country as well as for its youth is objective and inevitable. If we do nothing, it could be a matter of a few years in which with or without elections, as happened before with the tin barons, the national economy and politics would be determined by the all-embracing power of the narcotics traffic, which could eventually even allow itself the luxury of having straw men at its service, promoting them to the highest levels of government by means of "coups de etat" or democratic elections. It is obvious that every well-born Bolivian should consider such an ominous future as absolutely undesirable.

But there is more. It is a completely mistaken idea that our young will not be the victims of the use and traffic of cocaine and other mind-affecting drugs. They are in an increasing manner, even in the junior highschools, although not yet in the elementary. Actually the problem of drug addiction is worldwide, with developing countries such as Bolivia not being exempted, their young assuming the drug-using pathological patterns of more advanced circles, something which should not surprise us in a world such as the present which is more and more interdependent and in each of whose regions or nations drug dependency appears as a way to evade an increasingly competitive and harsh reality filled with conflicts such as our modern society.

### What is the Traffic in Narcotics and How Can it be Fought?

It is, therefore, time that we recognize the objective reality of the problem of the narcotics traffic in Bolivia, abandoning the type of guilt complex which appears to have become generalized as if all of us Bolivians were powerless to discover the most viable ways to reduce it to its minimum expression. We are not among those who believe that with simple lamentations or by tearing our clothing we are going to evade reality. The problem is objective and we must face it with realism, understanding that we find ourselves before a veritable war on whose results depends even whether we shall survive as a nation and as a people. Obviously the task is far from easy, but it cannot be avoided. It is also true that it will take time, perhaps one or two 5-year periods. However, we must begin right now and then continue systematically and correctly.

I said previously that the narcotics traffic will not be eradicated by simple repressive measures, although the spectacularity which they may assume could confuse the citizenry. If some minor leaders are captured, others always appear who are just as powerful or more powerful. In this respect we must remember that even the U.S. police, with means infinitely superior to ours, have not been able to, nor can they, prevent the growth of narcotics traffic in the United States, which as years go by is acquiring impressive dimensions. In our case narcotics traffic can only be reduced drastically to limits virtually submarginal if we understand that it has three interrelated phases: the production of the raw material, that is, the coca leaves, the manufacture of sulphate or basic cocaine paste which is not necessarily produced in a single large factory, and finally, the traffic itself, the export of the sulphate and sometimes of chloral hydrate.

Those three aspects are closely interrelated to the extent that one cannot be conceived without the others. Actually, if there is no production of the raw material, which means the coca leaves, it would be impossible to manufacture cocaine sulphate and therefore it could not be exported. That is the reason for the need to attack the weakest link in the chain of drug traffic, which is the production of coca leaves. We do not propose, of course, the burning of all the coca plantings but rather of balancing the supply and demand having to do with traditional chewing, while at the same time we make viable the sustained reduction of the areas in which coca is grown by means of a proper policy of substitution and/or diversification of crops.

#### Accelerated Overproduction of Coca

Although figures are contradictory, depending on their source--of course they are not up to date--all of them agree that the last decade has seen the cultivation of coca leaves expanded in a cumulative and increasing manner several times greater than in any other. In that respect the Chapare takes the prize because in past years the increase in the growing of coca leaves has apparently been 20 percent accumulatively each year. There is more. While on the national level it can be estimated that up to the present time, of the 20,000 tons of leaves produced no more than 50 percent went to cover the legal requirements of traditional chewing, in the case of the Chapare the percentages would be even more alarming, since perhaps up to around 70 percent of coca leaf production will go for the manufacture of cocaine.

It is true that this greater production has for some years brought a certain prosperity to many of the settlers of the Chapare in direct proportion to the size of their coca plantings. Some have perhaps even become millionaires and have been able to buy trucks, houses and other items which were previously out of their reach. I do not mean to accuse you of being accomplices in the traffic of narcotics by this, because you have only received crumbs from those revenues. You sold your coca to intermediaries and it was no longer your responsibility as to what they did with it or who they sold it to. But you have to understand that this cannot go on; that neither the country nor the government can allow it anymore and this is the main reason of my presence at this gathering. The moment has come to attack the problem at its roots, which means to program the progressive but continuous reduction in the growing of coca leaves.

#### Objectives of the Second Census of Coca Leaf Growers

In the next few days, in the first half of October, with the cooperation of the National Statistics Institute and the Military Geographic Institute, the National Council for the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic will proceed to make the Second Census of Coca Leaf Growers. The personnel of the Military Geographic Institute will be duly identified. I recommend to you that this time each of you provide exact figures with the certainty that the objective is not that of creating or increasing any taxes for you or burning your coca fields. The only thing we seek is to know exactly the area you have cultivated and how much you produce in each harvest so that when you sell to the collection centers or subcenters you can be checked with the greatest accuracy possible and in a timely manner.

The coca fields existing at the time of the census, and which will be naturally recorded, shall be legal. However, we shall not allow coca plantings to be expanded. You must keep this very much in mind. New coca fields will not only be burned but those who plant them will automatically lose their right to ownership of their land parcels and those who are renters will have their contracts canceled and may also be accused of being accomplices of narcotics traffickers. These are aspects which are considered in the new draft law prepared by the council and which will be forwarded for consideration of the president of the republic until next Friday, 9 October.

I repeat the need for you to provide exact figures to avoid many future problems. No one will escape the Second Census of Coca Leaf Growers no matter how far away he may be. First of all, in surveying, the Military Geographic Institute has organized its work in such a way that its personnel will make a complete sweep of all the territory of Cochabamba and La Paz and while it may have to suspend its work when the next rainy season makes it impossible to continue with it, it will return to finish it next March. Second, we shall have the help of the satellite which passes over Chapare several times a week and takes photographs.

I told you that no one will escape the second census or its effects because the registered grower will receive the pertinent certificate, which is the same as having a legal growing license. The person who for any reason is not reached by the census will have a 90-day period to go register. As a result, the collection center and its subcenters, with their computerized figures, will know who among



you should come to sell them your coca and how much you should sell them. Whoever does not do so at each harvest despite having produced some, will not grow another crop because his coca field will be burned. You can rest assured that it is simply a matter of time and personnel before we achieve this absolute control because our objective is to prevent, if possible, a single drum of coca from becoming cocaine sulphate. Maybe some of you will laugh, considering that the Chapare is extensive, that many of its land parcels can only be reached on foot or by beasts of burden and that coca fields have been spreading all along the length of rivers. We shall face up to that real situation with the suitable material means. Soon you will see several helicopters, which can land anywhere and which the council will use to achieve a practically absolute control, flying across the skies of Chapare.

#### Collection Centers, Traders and Domestic Cocaine Sulphate

Those who act in good faith have nothing to fear when they come to the collection centers of the Council. On the contrary, the truth is that we have established an acceptable price of 1,500 Bolivian pesos net per drum to the grower. The strange thing is that because you do not know it or because of habit many of you have been selling your drums of coca leaves to the traders [rescatadores], who have been exploiting you, paying you only between 500 to 800 Bolivian pesos per drum, while they sell it for as much as 7,000 Bolivian pesos to the narcotics traffickers. This was even published by the press a few days ago. You should know that the Council does not recognize any intermediary or trader, who if they operate are doing so in violation of the law.

It is true that in recent months coca growers have had problems with the collection centers and the subcenters of La Paz and Cochabamba. Since many did not register in the previous census or they declared they had smaller amounts than they actually had, the collection centers refused to buy the coca and in some cases seized it. That was a serious error and as soon as I learned about it I took remedial action ordering that those abuses not be committed against you and that they buy all the coca you bring at established prices. This will also happen during the second census and while everything is being organized and completed. We are interested in having all coca production come to the collection centers. It would be very strange if we ourselves pushed you into selling your coca to the traders of cocaine manufacturers since if we do not buy it, you have to sell it to someone.

However, I also wish to speak to you frankly about a new phenomenon we have already detected on the long border with Peru and Chile, and which apparently has proliferated even more in the Chapare. I refer to the fact that the smuggling of coca leaves, due to the existence of the Council's collection center and the existing controls, will now be minimal. Instead, in hundreds of scattered places it will be the peasants themselves who will produce cocaine sulphate for the narcotics traffickers, who would thus find it easier to collect cocaine paste, taking it to the cities on road vehicles, boats and even on hydroplanes and light aircraft. Ground coca would also be taken to the city of Cochabamba where it would be made into sulphate.

You may be assured that it is simply a matter of time, once we have the results of the Second Census of Coca Leaf Growers computerized, to know how many and which of you operate in this way. It is better that you desist now when you still have the chance, because once we discover it, the full weight of the law will fall upon violators. It is not worthwhile for the peasants to run that risk of losing their land and in addition spending several years in prison for manufacturing cocaine sulphate.

#### National Coca Monopoly and International Help

I take this opportunity to inform you and all Bolivia about the real projection of the National Coca State Monopoly, which is part of the National Council for the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic. If we are seriously going to undertake the eradication of the narcotics traffic in the country, the monopoly in buying and selling coca leaves has two objectives: first, buying and selling in terms of satisfying the legal demand of the traditional chewers; second, buying the surplus coca leaves so as to promote their export for legal purposes, which in any case will be minor, and the remainder will be burned.

In the first aspect, the state monopoly is complying—with the explicable initial faults—with its objective. With the experience acquired, it will be a matter of a short time, not later than the end of the year, for the operation of the state monopoly to be practically perfect with respect to the purchase from the growers as well as the sale to the traditional chewers, level at which we also seek to reduce the number of intermediaries to the minimum whose excessive proliferation can only be explained, particularly in certain cities, because they are channels of supply of coca leaves for the narcotics traffickers. We shall thus be in a position to know how much we have bought and from whom for the purposes of traditional chewing and through whom we have reached the chewers, whose number it will be possible to establish with great exactitude.

However, it is proper that the citizenry have a correct idea with enough time of what the purchase and destination of surplus coca leaves means, since they are for the manufacture of cocaine. If we assume that the surplus would reach some 10,000 tons per year, although actually it can even be greater according to some estimates, we would have no less than 22 million pounds of coca leaves in round figures, which if purchased from the growers at 38 Bolivian pesos per pound would mean we would need 757 million Bolivian pesos, something like \$30 million in round figures. In other words, every year for several years to come, while the results of the systematic policy of substitution and/or diversification of crops become a reality, we would have to buy and burn coca leaves in that amount, which obviously Bolivia does not have for that purpose.

It is here that we need the urgent cooperation of the international community, and in particular that of the industrialized countries most affected by the manufacture and sale of cocaine. For a minimum of five years that sum would have to come to us as an annuity, thus complementing the political will of the Bolivian Government to eradicate this sinister traffic from the country. It is to be noted that up this time we have not had the slightest foreign cooperation for the organization of the state coca monopoly or for the accomplishment of the Second Census of Coca Leaf Growers or the rest of its activities. If that foreign cooperation is not forthcoming, what will happen is that the state coca monopoly

will only accomplish one of its objectives, although effectively, that of the regulation of supply and demand of coca for traditional chewing. There will remain an inevitable parallel market, which we would like to prevent, in leaves and above all in the manufacture of sulphate, less detectable and easier to transport than the raw material in bulk.

#### The Chapare and the Substitution of Crops

The reception I had in Carannavi a few days ago and that which you now give me shows the country and foreign opinion that the peasant coca leaf growers fully accept the need to substitute for the coca fields, which up to now have been your main commercial surplus and could almost be called your mainstay. If the government, through the council, is truly going to reach you with sufficient credit and permanent technical help, I am certain that far from encountering resistance we shall receive your full support. This will not be an easy short-term task either. If we know how to organize well and be truly sensitive to the interests of the peasant class, we shall have achieved full success, but not overnight and not even from one year to the next, but rather during the course of several years, an average of 5 years. What is important is that we lose no more time and we begin immediately.

This period may seem exaggerated to those who do not know the rural area and primarily the coca leaf growing zones. To us that is the minimum time. This is because the subtropical zone where coca leaves are grown gives the appearance of being of great fertility because it is always green. Actually it is not. The soil is much poorer than that of other regions of the country, for example, the valleys of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca or Tarija and certain regions of Santa Cruz. You the settlers of the Chapare know this because of your own experience. You know that this apparently outstanding region is no good for continuous farming because its crops are smaller year after year. This explains why after a certain time you have to move, you engage in what is called "agricultural migration." Experience has also told you that the same thing cannot be planted everywhere. You also suffer from the exploitation of intermediaries and in many cases your products spoil. All this explains why you see the cultivation of coca as your salvation since this plant will give you up to four crops per year and generally is resistant to the diseases which affect coffee, citrus or cocoa.

Therefore, a real policy of substitution for the growing of coca, which means an undemagogic policy, has to begin with the recognition of that multifaceted objective reality and an attempt to resolve it in its entirety. That supposes several things on the basis of the supposition that we shall act in terms of the defense of the interests of the peasants: Promotion of the so-called perennial crops of the tree type or similar things such as the oil or African palm, quinine, certain types of citrus, alders and pines, as well as coffee, papaya and cocoa, without prejudice to the encouragement of the use of better growing techniques for some traditional annual products and some new ones such as rice, pepper, tomatoes and legumes in general; cooperation with the peasant through a complete soil study, which in the case of the Chapare is already very much advanced and almost complete by PRODES [expansion unknown], so that it will be known what can be planted where for best results; making possible the introduction of new

species and improved seeds, aspect in which the IBTA [expansion unknown] has made advanced studies, although because of the lack of funds the settlers of the Chapare continue using their own seedbeds, and finally, to the greatest degree possible, advancing toward an integrated rural development of a new type, which should be understood as the optimum development of the material and human resources of a certain region and whose central point will be the establishment of a cooperative agroindustry.

In this respect, coinciding with theory or complementing it, I wish to emphasize that the leaders of the Chapare settlers themselves in La Paz insisted that we try to bring industrial plants here to this region. They gave me the example of the papaya, which they now sell at a peso apiece but in the future they would sell to their own plant to be made into marmalade, which would mean that they would have a guaranteed market at a higher price. What can be done with papayas must be repeated as much as possible with other products.

The Council for the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic, the Driving Force

This is the sense of the agreement we signed between the National Council for the Fight Against Narcotics Traffic and the Bolivian Agricultural Bank, which makes for the accelerated use of the funds which had existed in the CROFOG [expansion unknown] program, specifically meant for the creation of peasant cooperatives. In this agreement are stated the specific conditions of that credit, which will be at reasonable interest and will be repaid once the plant goes into production during a period of several years. It is to be noted that the credit will also include operating capital.

It is proper to state that the borrowers will be the cooperative or cooperatives which do not yet exist but which we should organize during coming months. We have the specialized personnel from the Agricultural Bank in its CROFOG program for this organization and in addition to them the council will make available a permanent support technician. Moreover, the council will help in the preparation of the necessary feasibility studies, because it is logical that we must demonstrate to the bank that the project is profitable, which means that it is possible for the bank to recover its money. For the rest, you must consider that the machinery for these plants is not available in the country but must be imported from the United States, all of which takes time. Therefore, we can expect that once the first cooperative is organized and the feasibility study is made, the first cooperative industrial plant can begin operations within the following 6 months.

In this manner the National Council for the Fight Against Drug Traffic appears in one of its main functions, which is that of promoting existing possibilities which have not been taken advantage of as yet. Something similar to that which we have just finished doing with the Agricultural Bank will be done with other agencies such as PRODES and IBTA, which means that we shall coordinate the best use of those things which up to now have infrastructure and studies, since a poor country such as ours cannot afford the luxury of unnecessarily duplicating efforts.

Another of the concerns of the council is that of negotiating for the required international help so that this integral policy of substituting crops may become a reality. The funds of the CROFOG, which can actually be used in the Chapare pursuant to the agreement we have signed, are only a drop in the bucket compared to overall needs.

#### Foreign Cooperation For the Substitution of Crops

Very well, in the event that the industrialized countries interested in eradicating the narcotics traffic in Bolivia and certain international agencies which share the same concern provide the financing required for the purchase and subsequent destruction of coca leaves which are surplus to our traditional chewing needs in a timely fashion, we shall, at the same time, still need foreign help to finance, as soon as possible, a planned but sustained substitution and/or diversification of crops in the growing zones of Cochabamba and La Paz.

That substitution and/or diversification should be based necessarily on what the growing of coca means for the peasant family, which as we have said is the main source of income because it is the only product they raise for sale and the rest of the things they grow are for self-consumption. Since each hectare of coca yields around 80 baskets in the four crops each year, this means that the peasant receives between 120,000 and 150,000 Bolivian pesos per hectare of coca. It is not a matter of finding another crop or a single substitute crop for coca, which we know that in terms of profits is almost impossible or at least very difficult to find. That is why we speak about substitution and/or diversification. It is a matter of guaranteeing a radical change in their living conditions and work, so that altogether, when they cease to grow coca or reduce the area in coca, they cannot only maintain their income but even improve it. That will only be possible in the manner we emphasized heretofore, not only by improving their growing techniques, that is, insuring the use of higher technology, but above all by linking the production of raw materials to their transformation for their own benefit, which means establishing a cooperative agroindustry. If this is not done, we shall never be able to make the peasant cease cultivating at least their present fields of coca.

Here also there must be foreign cooperation, not only in a timely but sufficient manner. If we conservatively assume that altogether we shall have to replace some 10,000 hectares of coca in Cochabamba and La Paz within the parameters explained, that is, the introduction of new perennial crops and new cultivation techniques and improved species, but above all the establishment of cooperative industrial plants, we have to think of a minimum investment of some \$20,000 per hectare, which means \$200 million to be invested in the 5-year plan of integral rural development in the coca growing zones of Cochabamba and La Paz, a figure which seems sufficient to us for the virtual eradication of the narcotics traffic in Bolivia.

It appears to be a large sum, which of course is out of the reach of our domestic possibilities. However, it represents a good investment for the industrialized countries whose young are being more and more affected by the Bolivian narcotics

traffic. Those countries would have to spend several times that amount, thinking only in material terms, in subsequent rehabilitation services for their drug addicts. It has to be a cheaper and better option for them to halt the supply of drugs from Bolivia. We hope they will understand it that way.

For our part, just as in Caranavi, with this meeting at Villa Tunari we are demonstrating that we have clear ideas on how to really fight drug traffic in Bolivia, as well as the necessary political determination for accomplishing it.

We only wait for the indispensable foreign help to come since we are sure of having the support of the people in general, and those directly concerned, the settlers of the Chapare and Yungas, in particular.

8908  
CSO: 5300/2016

MEXICO

TRAFFICKER OF COCAINE, HEROIN CAPTURED

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

[Text] Mexicali--Federal Judicial Police agents detailed to this jurisdiction succeeded in capturing a resident of the Miraflores housing development who admitted having sold at least a pound of heroin and another of cocaine on the United States black market.

The authorities said that, in that country a pound of cocaine is worth about \$108,000, while the heroin has more or less the same price.

The federal agents recently arrested Israel Gastelum Rocha, aged 35, as he was arriving at his residence at No 437 Felipe Angeles Avenue in the Miraflores development. He was carrying in his clothing an envelope containing 7 grams of cocaine, left to him out of a total of 25 grams that he had purchased for \$3,500 from an individual residing in Culiacan, Sinaloa.

Yesterday, the Federal Public Ministry agent representing the Ministry of Law, Rogelio Lopez Medina, provided the information about the case following the investigations conducted by the Federal Judicial Police commander, Pablo Garcia Martinez, and his agents.

Gastelum Rocha, a native of Higuierita, in the municipality of Badiraguato, Sinaloa, was captured on 7 September when he was arriving at his residence at 1300 hours in his red Datsun pickup truck, with California license plates 39747W.

According to the police, during the questioning Gastelum said that he had recently purchased an ounce of cocaine from an individual who had come from Culiacan, Sinaloa, with a pound.

He also confessed that he had previously traveled to Calexico, California, in a 1965 Cadillac car in which he had concealed a pound of cocaine and another of heroin.

He had made several sales of the latter drug which he had in his possession and which was seized from him by the authorities, both in this capital and in San Luis, Rio Colorado, Sonora.

The individual under arrest will be remanded today to the first district court, according to Lopez Medina.

2909

CSO: 5330/48

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED IN MEXICALI

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 4 Sep 81 Sec B p 12

[Text] Mexicali--Federal Judicial Police agents arrested in this town five members (including three women) of an international drug trafficking ring, and succeeded in confiscating from them heroin valued at over 3 million pesos on the United States black market.

Those under arrest are the expert chemist Francisco Reyes Padilla, aged 51, a resident of No 148 Hidalgo Avenue in Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Heriberto Chan Sanchez, alias "El Chino", aged 44 and residing at No 1170 Guanajuato Avenue in the Pueblo Nuevo housing development in this town; Gabriel Lizarraga Martinez, aged 56, residing at No 2177 Aguascalientes Avenue, in the Santa Clara development; Rebeca Presas de Gomez, aged 67, of No 1008 Third Street in Calexico, California; and her daughter, Olivia Gomez Presas, aged 35, of the same address as her mother's.

The information concerning the case was provided yesterday by the agent of the Federal Public Ministry in this jurisdiction, Jose S. Reta Diaz, after the Federal Judicial Police commander, Pablo Garcia Martinez, had submitted to him the report containing the results of the investigation.

According to S. Reta Diaz, the individuals under arrest were remanded yesterday to the first district court, accused of crimes against health in various degrees, depending on the extent of liability on the part of each.

The spokesman for the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic noted that Rebeca and Olivia were arrested recently as they were driving along Cristobal Colon Avenue in a 1967 Chevrolet Impala station wagon with license plates 814-SXZ.

Upon being intercepted by the Federal Judicial Police agents, they appeared to be extremely nervous, and were subjected to investigation. It was found that they were about to convey 260 grams of pure heroin, apart from 30 grams that had been greatly diluted, which Rebeca Presas de Gomez was carrying tied with a belt under her slip. She and her daughter were to receive \$1,000 for carrying the drugs to Calexico.

On the basis of the investigations that were conducted, it became evident that Francisco Reyes had been engaged in drug trafficking for a long time. He had recently purchased 1.5 kilograms of poppy gum which he converted, through chemical procedures known to him, into a considerable amount of heroin.



A short time ago he gave his girlfriend, Gabriela Lizarraga, the 260 grams of pure heroin, and she contacted Rebeca Presas de Gomez (her friend) and the latter's daughter (Olivia), to have them take the drugs to the United States, which they were about to do when they were arrested.

Heriberto Chan ("El Chino") was engaged in seeking customers in the United States.

2909  
CSO: 5330/48

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED IN CHIHUAHUA

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 28 Aug 81 Sec B p 2

[Text] Yesterday, the Federal Judicial Police dealt a heavy blow to drug traffickers. They seized over a million pesos worth of heroin, but also succeeded in capturing individuals such as Santos Ramirez Nunez, Raul Rodriguez Favela, Rogelio Nevarez Burciaga and Marcelino Aviles Labra, who were engaged in this criminal activity on such a grand scale that they even had their own laboratory in Guadalupe y Calvo.

Comdrs Carlos Gabriel Santibanez Ramos and Octavio Esquinca personally headed the operation, which took them over 15 days and which deactivated, at least for several years, such notorious traffickers as Santos Ramirez who, not even 3 months ago, was serving a long sentence for crimes against health in the United States, and Marcelino Aviles, who is the brother of the notorious Carmelo Aviles.

The two police chiefs, who have become scourges of the drug business greats, learned that Santos, Marcelino, Raul Rodriguez and Rogelio Nevarez were about to carry out a multimillion transaction.

They followed in their footsteps, sticking to them like shadows; and thereby found out that at 2100 hours on Wednesday, at the Herrera market stand between the Casas Grandes highway and Lopez Mateos Avenue, they were going to meet a purchaser from the United States, who was to give them 1 million pesos for 260 grams of heroin.

Santos Ramirez Nunez and Raul Rodriguez Favela arrived at that location to keep the commitment in a brand new 1972 Ford LTD.

Of course they were carrying two packages no larger than 5 inches long by an inch and a half in diameter, carefully wrapped in foil, with a final covering of clear plastic over the latter.

Inside was that solid, blackish substance resembling cajeta de celaya [a jellied confection], but harder and darker, which has caused death or incurable lunacy to so many millions of people.

But something drove the conspirator away. "He may have seen us, which we doubt, but he suspected something, and did not arrive for the drugs," said Commanders Santibanez and Esquinca. "He escaped us simply because we did not know him, nor did we know whether he was on foot or going to arrive by car at where Santos Ramirez and Raul Rodriguez were already located. In any event, we arrested the latter.

"They tried to use the powerful weapons that they were carrying, but we did not give them a chance. We questioned them, and they soon stated that, in their activities as drug sellers, in which they had always been engaged, they were being helped by Rogelio Nevarez Burciaga and Marcelino Aviles Labra, who is also called 'El Chimino' and who, as a trafficker, is as active and brazen as his brother, Carmelo, or more so."

The search for them continued, and it was discovered that Santos and Marcelino were directing the group's activities together, and that they were operating on such a large scale that they even had their own laboratory in the direction of Santa Matilde, which belongs to the municipality of Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua.

They indicated the location where the poppies were converted into gum, because other agents had come there to see whom they arrested.

Today, the drugs, the two cars in which they were traveling, and of course the arrested traffickers and the weapons seized from them will be turned over to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry.

"They dealt a big blow; now they have really caught the leaders," was the comment being made among the various local police forces, referring to Commanders Santibanez Ramos and Octavio Esquinca, and the rest of the federal agents who took part in that investigation.



These are the drug traffickers: Santos Ramirez Nunez, Raul Rodriguez Favela, Rogelio Nevarez Burciaga and Marcelino Aviles Labra, whom agents under orders from Comdrs Carlos Gabriel Santibanez and Octavio Esquinca succeeded in arresting and "charging" in a brilliant investigation.

2909  
CSO: 5330/48

MEXICO

TRAFFICKER WITH LONG CRIMINAL RECORD CAPTURED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 19 Sep 81 Sec B p 2

[Text] After a series of careful investigations, agents from the Municipal Public Security Directorate [DSPM] succeeded in capturing the multi-murderer Raul Zamora Loaiza, aged 26, so as to have him answer to the courts for the crimes of homicide, drug trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, armed assault and any others which result during the course of the pertinent preliminary investigations.

This announcement was made yesterday by Mr Roberto Robles Rendon, head of the DSPM, to the news media.

Zamora Loaiza is a native of the village of Carmen, in the municipality of San Ignacio, with a current residence at 161 Corona South, in this town.

The Municipal Police inspector, Robles Rendon, added at the press conference which he held last night that Raul Zamora has a bad criminal record, with no fewer than 10 homicides committed with firearms ascribed to him.

At one time Zamora Loaiza served as a driver for Manuel Salcido Uzeta, alias "El Cochi-Locho," with whom he originally engaged in operations associated with drug trafficking.

In his statements, he admitted that he had taken part in the escape of "El Cochi-Locho" from the IRRS [Institute of Incarceration and Social Rehabilitation], where he acted as driver of the pickup truck in which they fled bound for Navolato, accompanied by, or in the custody of guards from the prison, who were armed with M-1 rifles, heading toward Navolato, where they murdered Vicente Angulo.

Raul Zamora Loiza also said that his criminal record dates back about 10 years ago, when, with Jesus Pimentel, son of a doctor with the same surname, they held up an individual at the Hotel del Valle, robbing him of 70,000 pesos. On that occasion, both were jailed and booked by the municipal police. He was confined in the Protective Institution for Minors, for stealing a bicycle from a friend of his in the 5 de Mayo housing development.

He later went to the mountains, where he met Manuel Salcido Uzeta, in San Ignacio; and engaged in growing marihuana with Hector Loaiza, alias "El Tonillo" and other persons whose names he did not remember.

Three years ago, he participated in the abduction of a son of Matilde Loaiza, and he and his accomplices received 60,000 pesos for his release. He also stated that he had engaged in extortion of Felix Lara, a resident of La Labor, in the municipality of San Ignacio, whom he threatened with death through anonymous messages, and from whom he demanded 50,000 pesos.

Using the same trick, he stole 40,000 pesos from Miguel Ochoa, a merchant located in La Labor; while another of his victims was Miguel Urbina, from whom he stole 40,000 pesos, a month ago. Since this was bringing him optimal results among the well-to-do people in that area, he continued it.

Next, it was the turn of Alfredo Acosta, a native of Cosala and owner of a bar and a supermarket; following which he was arrested on that charge by agents from the DSPM special services department.

A month ago, with a certain Enrique, he stole 1,200 pesos from Miguel Ponciano in the Sinaloa housing development in this town. He robbed a grocer named Juan of 30,000 pesos, using anonymous threats. He also held up an American at the Tres Caminos Motel, taking \$1,000 and other items.

He worked in a machine shop in Canedo and Corona, where he stole the manager's car and sold it to an unidentified person. The vehicle was later recovered by the police.

With an individual nicknamed "El Gaviota" he held up an unidentified person from whom they stole a gold bracelet and cash, escaping to Tijuana, Baja California, where they stole two cars. He sold the first one at a car lot, and with the second was arrested by customs officials and jailed in La Meza for 4 years and 2 months.

He shot Vicente Angulo to death for pay, and years ago also killed Miguel Osuna, in the same manner, at La Labor, in the municipality of San Ignacio, in the company of Hector Loaiza Manjarrez and Antonio Manjarrez.

He later murdered Sergio Osuna, who had tried to make a profit from the marihuana that they had planted, because they found him cultivating it at Cerro de la Silla; he also killed Miguel Ruvalcaba for the same reason.

Last year, he admitted, he killed the brothers Jose and Mario Acosta at the Sinaloa housing development in a gun-battle. He knew the victims by the nickname "Los Chihuahuas" and killed them because of old grudges.

Four months ago, he killed two persons whose identities he claimed not to know, in the 5 de Mayo housing development; and 2 months later, he killed Miguel Vega.

At a party in the San Ignacio area, Raul Zamora, together with a friend of his named Enrique, attempted to assault a girl, who resisted. They shot her, not knowing whether or not she was dead, because they fled.

This is a summary of some of the crimes the majority of which had Raul Zamoro Loaiza as their intellectual and material perpetrator. Today, he will be turned over by the DSPM to the State Judicial Police Directorate.



This is Raul Zamora Loaiza, aged 26, who has a bad criminal record, including no fewer than 10 murders committed with firearms and several extortions and kidnappings, as well as having been a drug trafficker. He was captured by the Municipal Public Security Directorate.

2909  
CSO: 5330/50

MEXICO

BRIEFS

SHIPLOAD OF MARIHUANA ADRIFT--Mexico City, 14 September (INFORMEX)--The Federal Judicial Police, together with the Mexican Navy, discovered a ship on which 13 tons of marihuana were found, adrift at sea. The incident took place in jurisdictional waters of the island of Cozumel. A ship of the Mexican Navy towed the vessel "Far Horizon" to Isla Mujeres, where the pertinent authorities took over the case. The Federal Judicial Police assigned to that locality reported that 700 packages were discovered aboard the "Far Horizon" containing a total of 13 tons of marihuana of varying quality, the price of which per kilogram on the market would be 10,000 pesos. It is thought that the ship, which did not carry a flag nor any identifying documentation, had come from Colombia, a country which has become a platform for the national drug traffic bound for the United States. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 15 Sep 81 Sec A p 2] 2909

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN PRAISED--Mexico City, 18 September (INFORMEX)--Representatives of the U.S. police agreed in stating that, with the permanent campaign against the drug traffic in our country, Mexico has become a beneficial barrier preventing the entry of drugs into the United States on a large scale, while Canada is one of the leading corridors. In discussing the drug addiction problem in the United States, Sheriff Tommy Robinson of Little Rock, Arkansas, remarked in an interview with INFORMEX that the disintegration of the American family as an institution has prompted both youth and adults to consume more drugs. He added that the high crime rate is due mainly to this factor, whereas in Mexico family unity has helped to keep that rate lower. He claimed to be unfamiliar with the sociological factors involved in the problem, but noted that the consumption of marihuana in the schools on all levels of education is alarming; commenting: "We need to learn your systems for curbing drug addiction, so as to find the means of solving our problems efficiently." The head of the centers for field study programs in the area of drugs in Texas, for his part, said that the system against drug trafficking in Mexico was very advanced with respect to technical and human resources. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 19 Sep 81 Sec A p 2] 2909

OPIUM GUM SEIZED--Jesus Iribe Alvarez has been placed at the disposal of the first district court, to be tried for the crimes of planting, cultivating, harvesting, purchasing and selling drugs. He has confessed and there is evidence against him to warrant his being tried for the aforementioned crimes, as well as for drug possession. In making the foregoing report, Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for Zone 06 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking established by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, noted that a series of investigations



had culminated in the arrest of the presumed drug trafficker. He explained that the accused resides in El Huejote, a town within the municipality of Badiraguato, where he had concealed under the kitchen floor in his house four bottles containing a dark substance with a penetrating odor which is apparently opium gum. The combined four plastic bags which Iribe Alvarez turned over to the investigators weigh 502 grams of that drug, and were divided into one bag with 168 grams, another with 148, a third with 78 and the last one with 108 grams. They were all seized to be sent to the laboratory for the purpose of determining exactly what kind of substance it is. Also confiscated was a 1976 F-100 model Chevrolet pickup truck, with state of Sinaloa license plates TU-1320, which had been used by the individual under arrest to transport the drugs that he had marketed on previous occasions. Finally, Aviles Castillo remarked that, with the evidence in the possession of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, the subject was remanded to the first judge, so that the latter might determine on the basis thereof the degree of liability to be assigned to him and issue a sentence in his regard. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 14 Sep 81 Sec B p 2] 2909

SECOND SHIPLOAD OF MARIHUANA--Mexico City, 21 September (EXCELSIOR)--At dawn today, off the coast of Chetumal, the Navy and Federal Judicial Police stopped an American ship carrying over 8 tons of marihuana worth 100 million pesos. In less than 2 weeks the judicial authorities have apprehended two vessels carrying that drug. The Federal Judicial Police disclosed that, aboard the American ship named "Sea Witch" over 8 tons of the aforementioned drug were discovered. The drugs had come from Colombia and were to be taken to Miami, Florida. During the operation, Capt John Mueller and Frank Lennon were arrested, as was the Colombian, Arnulfo Christopher. According to Federal Judicial Police estimates, the drugs would be worth at least 100 million pesos on the black market, because most of them were of the high-priced "red hair" and lamb's tail" varieties. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 22 Sep 81 Sec B p 15] 2909

OPIUM GUM TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--The Federal Judicial Police discovered 260 grams of opium gum in the residences of Marcelino Ojedo Aispuro and his daughter-in-law, Felipa Leon de Ojeda, who were therefore arrested and turned over to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, to answer the charges brought against them for crimes against health in the degree of drug possession. The information supplied by Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for Zone 06 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, indicates that the presumably guilty subjects reside in the village of Bagresitos, in the township of Tepuche, affiliated with this central municipality. The federal official stated that, after an exhaustive investigation conducted by members of the collaborating police force, it was learned that the aforementioned individuals had made some sales of that drug; and hence they sought a means of finding the opium gum. Aviles Castillo told EL SOL DE SINALOA that the poppy by-product had been concealed in their residences in three bottles of the type used to hold instant coffee. Two receptacles were found in the residence of Ojeda Aispuro, one containing 80 grams and the other 100 grams; while the third bottle, containing 80 grams of opium gum, was found in his daughter-in-law's house, also buried for concealment. The pair, along with the drugs, was turned over to the federal social representative so that, on the basis of the evidence provided, the guilt of both individuals in custody could be determined and steps taken to implement justice. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 27 Sep 81 Sec B p 2] 2909

HEROIN TRAFFICKER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE--Carlos Jasso Trevino, aged 31, from Laredo, Texas, was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents because 46 grams of heroin were found in his possession; and, upon being incarcerated in the cell at the Federal Palace, he decided to commit suicide. However, he only managed to inflict some minor cuts with the edge of a broken glass on his neck and left forearm. The uniformed policeman, Dolores Martinez, tried to take the broken glass away from him, and was wounded on the hand in a struggle with the individual in custody. Both were treated at the Civil Hospital. Jasso Trevino, a resident of 1915 Main Street in Laredo, Texas, was arrested on Saturday night under circumstances that were not explained by the Federal agents. It is thought that the 46 grams of heroin are only a sample that Carlos Jasso Trevino was carrying to prove to a future customer the quality of his goods, and that he has a large amount of this drug concealed in an unknown location. In his desperation, the Laredo resident broke the glass in his cell and inflicted a cut 15 centimeters long on his neck, in an attempt to slash his throat, but he did not succeed. The questioning to which he will be subjected starting today will be aimed at learning the identity of his suppliers, as well as his customers; because it is known that there are many addicts of that drug on this border. The Federal Judicial Police think that they are on the right path for finding even the ring-leader of a drug trafficking group which has many branches in the country and abroad. Carlos Jasso Trevino will be the one to supply valuable information for combating these poisoners of the public health. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 21 Sep 81 Sec B p 6] 2909

CSO: 5330/50

IRAN

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL SMUGGLING ROUTE TRACED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] KEYHAN CITY SERVICE--The public prosecutor of the Gonbad city-region anti-drug court presented figures of the activities of the public prosecutor's office and spoke about issues and difficulties stemming from the anti-drug crusade in the region in an exclusive interview with KEYHAN. He also explained the role of the Idol's system in turning villagers and farmers into addicts, and how the feudalists have intensified this inhuman behavior and dragged the villagers into exploitation.

Gholamhosseyn Jamali, public prosecutor of the anti-drug public prosecutor's office for the Gonbad city-region, concerning the activities of the Special Anti-Drug Revolution Guards during the past four months, said: In four months, through the efforts of the revolutionary brothers, more than 230m kilograms of opium, 2.5 kilograms of heroin, 5 kg of opium-juice, and great amounts of hashish, snuff and foreign cigarettes were seized. In this connection we arrested 150 persons, most of whom were big dealers and famous drug smugglers. Four persons from this group were executed by order of the religious magistrate, sanctioned by the Supreme Judicial Council. All together, we have about 100 drug-related prisoners at the moment.

How is Opium Juice Transported?

The special anti-drug prosecutor then spoke about the methods and helpers that smugglers use to transport drugs, and said: Following the arrest of four drug bands, one of which was led by Qaderkhan, we ran into a band whose members were all women. After necessary examination and investigation we found out that they, working on an island, pour the cooked opium juice into a large cauldron and soak their clothes, particularly their undergarments, blankets and other similar items, in it.

When the opium juice dries, they put on their impregnated clothes, and also conceal the blankets among their gear. In this way they transport the opium juice to various points. Concerning how the opium juice was retrieved from the clothes, he added: It became clear that after they reach their destination, they boil water in a large pot, and wash their clothes and things impregnated with opium juice in it. Then they let the water boil off, and sell the opium juice thus obtained.

#### International Smugglers Border Route

Gholamhosseyn Jamali then pointed to the border route which has been created by smugglers between Esfahan and Anarak in the Kavir Desert, and said: The greater part of drug smuggling is carried out by this route. Famous, international smugglers move in caravans on this road, which has become known as the Smugglers Border Route. They are equipped with all sorts of weapons, ammunition, car-repair equipment, and camping equipment. If this border route were to be controlled, the lifeline of the smugglers would be cut, and the crusade against smugglers could assume a more fundamental form.

#### Campaign Against Smuggling to Afghanistan's Soil

The revolution prosecutor of the anti-drug crusade, accompanied by Rostam Hazzanzadeh, an interrogator from the prosecutor's office participating in this interview, then went on to explain the situation of the crusade's programs and the insufficiencies and needs of the office, and said: My brothers and I in the special anti-drug revolution prosecutor's office of Gonbad, with the smallest resources at our disposal, have expended all our energies in the anti-drug crusade and the identification and arrest of smugglers. Sometimes we have even entered Afghanistan's soil to arrest a band. We have not the smallest fear of death in our confrontation with smugglers, since we believe: Contrary to the past hated regime whose goal was the exploitation of the deprived and tyrannized people, the Islamic Republic of Iran is strongly struggling against exploitation and bondage of the people. The goal of imperialism is to profit from the deprived nations by addicting farmers and other workers of our country and finally putting them under its power. But the Islamic Republic will push imperialism's vile claws back onto its own filthy neck. He added: Due to the special condition of the agricultural regions of our country, the big landowners and feudalists affiliated with the Shah's regime, guided by Ashraf, the Shah's sister, the mother of corruption who was the prime mover of the heroin bands throughout the country, addicted the farmers and villagers in order to subdue them and then sucked the life-blood from them. He stated that the most important districts targeted by the landowners and affiliated feudalists were Gonbad, Hamadan, 'Ali Abad, Kandal, Bojnurd, Esfahan and then other cities.

#### If We Had Sufficient Resources!

Concerning effective cooperation with the Special Anti-Drug Revolution Prosecutor's Office, the public prosecutor said: The Galikesh Islamic Revolution Komiteh and secondly the regional gendarmarie have cooperated effectively with the prosecutor's office in the campaign against smugglers. I take this opportunity to thank the Galikesh Revolution Guards and the officials of the regional gendarmarie for their cooperation.

Gholamhosseyn Jamali, supervisor of the prosecutor's office, then pointed out how drugs are transported in a wholesale and group fashion, and said: Just as I have said before, if we have the necessary resources, such as radios, vehicles and sufficient personnel, we will surely close the Kavir border route created between Esfahan and Anarak in one calculated action. Thus we will bring an end

to the self-interest and recklessness of smugglers who cause thousands of crimes for their own material interests. If we have the resources that are at the disposal of the revolution prosecutor's offices in the centers, we will generally dry up the root of the drug problem in the region. When drugs from this region do not reach Tehran, then the problem of the campaign against smuggling in Tehran will be eliminated.

Gholamhosseyn Jamali in another part of his statement said: In this period we have become acquainted with all the techniques of the smugglers, and we know their helpers, but our hands are tied.

Concerning the people's cooperation with the anti-smuggling campaign unit of this prosecutor's office, he said: The people's cooperation was extraordinary and praiseworthy. However, there is a problem which has caused another difficulty for us, which is the existence of addicts. They comprise about 70 percent of the region's population. Fortunately, after the revolution's victory, due to the attention officials gave this problem, this figure has decreased to 40 percent. We hope that with the resources that we will receive from concerned officials we will quickly be able to bring this figure to zero.

#### Revolutionary and Islamic Actions of the Religious Magistrate

The revolution public prosecutor then suggested: If the country's borders are closed by the Revolution Guards, the Mobilization and volunteer forces, and if we can also put addicts to work in work camps, we will have chosen the best possible solution for the problem of smuggling and addicts. Jamali, concerning persons arrested by the strike force or those who have had their property confiscated, said: By the examinations carried out by the religious magistrate and the revolution prosecutor, "Javad 'Ali Akbariyan," a large number of prisoners were freed and their confiscated property, most of which had been placed at the disposal of revolutionary bodies, was taken back and delivered to the owners.

Jamali, in another portion of his statement concerning the methods of this revolutionary movement, said: Because we became aware that a number of persons have been arrested or have had their property confiscated for unfounded reasons, we published an announcement and distributed it throughout the district. We invited all persons having complaints against the anti-smuggling campaign strike force to submit their complaints to the special prosecutor's office. We then brought these complaints to the religious magistrate, and after requisite examination, the necessary actions were taken concerning these complaints.

The special anti-drug revolution prosecutor then pointed to the execution of smugglers, and said: The subject of the execution of smugglers has also become another problem for us. When we arrest a smuggler with a record with a large amount of drugs, and the religious magistrate issues his death sentence, this sentence must be approved by the Supreme Judicial Council. As a result, after sending this sentence for confirmation, it sometimes takes two or three months for us to receive an answer from the Supreme Judicial Council as to whether this smuggler should be executed or not. This causes problems for us, first of all because we do not have enough space, and secondly because the criminal is aware of his death sentence and spends his time in anticipation. For this very reason I request the Supreme Judicial Council to permit us to quickly carry out the sentences of this group of criminals whose corruption has been established in every respect and whom have been given Islamic sentences by the religious magistrate.

9557

CSO: 5300/5301

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--According to a report by the central news units from Kerman, in an armed clash which took place near the city of Jiroft between a brother from the anti-narcotics squad of the Islamic Revolution guards corps of Zarand and smugglers and armed assailants, 50 kg of opium were seized from the smugglers. During this clash one guard brother and one of the armed smugglers were wounded. [Text] [LD190557 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 81]

TABAS OPIUM SEIZURE--With the assistance of Tabas citizens, the Tabas Islamic Revolution guard corps has seized 850 grams of opium, 1 handgun, 2 rifles and an amount of ammunition during the past week. [GF152023 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 15 Oct 81]

SHIRAZ HEROIN SEIZURE--The Shiraz antidrug squad has arrested an Afghan, who was the leader of a drug ring, and his Iranian accomplice and have seized 30 kg of heroin. [GF152023 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 5300/5311

SAUDI ARABIA

HEAD OF ANTI-NARCOTICS BUREAU DISCUSSES DRUG ADDICTION, ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Riyadh AL-YAMAMAH in Arabic 21 Aug 81 pp 16-21

[Interview With Maj Gen Jamil Muhammad al-Mayman, director of the Anti-Narcotics Bureau, by Idris al-Daris: "Narcotics Use Is on the Rise;" date and place not specified]

[Text] Psychology has so far been unable to explain man's relationship with narcotics. You see...why does man get involved with narcotics of any kind? Why does he want to lose consciousness, even though intellect is God's gift to mankind and He has singled him out over all other creatures? Does man search for the danger hidden in narcotics? Does he search for pleasure, even though he knows that it is forbidden pleasure and that it will only destroy him? Is it the mystery and excitement that surround the world of drugs that man seeks? Then what is the explanation for the spread of addiction on the international level? The use of narcotics today has become a world-wide phenomenon. There was a picture on the cover of AL-TALMIZ, a few weeks ago, showing a cocaine addict. It said that U.S. loses \$4 billion each year on this drug alone.

The list of narcotics is long: hashish, opium, cocaine, heroin, marijuana, hallucinatory pills, and then liquor, all of which lead to the same thing, death.

Do you know what secrets surround this world of drugs? Where does the kingdom stand among Arab nations and in the world in terms of usage, smuggling and distribution?

This is what this interview attempts to answer, in a frank conversation with the director of the Public Anti-Narcotics Bureau, Maj Gen Jamil Muhammad al-Mayman.

At the outset of his talk, he said something that was just as true as it was serious: that the use of stimulants and narcotics was on the rise. However, this fact, which comes from a top official, should not disturb us, because there are sociological, economic and cultural explanations. The question remains: What secrets surround the world of narcotics? Where are we in the kingdom with regard to this hidden world? This is what this interview will answer.

[Question] Regarding the kingdom's experience with narcotics, can we say that it currently takes the form of phenomenon?

[Answer] Regrettably, the use of stimulating and narcotic pills is on the rise. We see this in more villages and cities of the kingdom. As for hashish and its derivatives, such as opium and others, it is not used in the villages; in other words, only rarely does it circulate among the common people in villages or small towns.

[Question] Is this because we call hashish, opium and other things "contemporary narcotics?"

[Answer] Yes, we can call them that, in general, because of their use by the upper class.

[Question] Is this because of their cost, their higher cost than pills, for example?

[Answer] First, because of this higher cost, and second, because of the difficulty in obtaining them and knowing their sources. Obtaining morphine, cocaine and the others requires a specific social level to facilitate the acquisition of such drugs. By comparison, there are easy ways to obtain pills because of course, there are more possibilities of indulgence and collusion by pharmacy workers. Also, the use of pills does not leave an odor, as does a hashish cigarette, for instance. This makes it easy for those who are weakwilled to use them, as opposed to hashish.

[Question] But don't laboratory tests show whether a person has used narcotic pills and the like?

[Answer] Yes. Laboratory tests can determine that a person has used a narcotic substance, through the analysis of stomach fluids and blood. Analysis shows if the person has ingested alcohol or a narcotic substance.

[Question] Can we relate drug users to certain groups or classes?

[Answer] Yes, we can say that some drivers, apart from some workers and students, eagerly use pills of various types, stimulants and narcotics, to give themselves, as they claim, unnatural energy to make long drives and to produce at work, and also to help students study on examination days. Of course, these pills have adverse effects, since they drain away man's energy and efforts during the period of their use. Continuous addiction to them leads the user to health breakdowns and physical collapse, in addition to such effects, as we see and hear, as psychological trauma, poor concentration and other negative effects caused by the use of such drugs.

As for morphine and cocaine, which are taken by injection, we can say that they are distributed in wealthy and aristocratic circles, that is, the upper class.

As for the common people or lower class, they use hashish cigarettes.

If I emphasize that the drug phenomenon is on the increase over what it used to be, I would not be remiss in saying that, due to the guidance of his royal highness the minister of interior, his highness the deputy minister of interior and the concern of all officials in the government, there are plans to combat all the various types of drugs and to attempt to curb the activities of smugglers and dealers. A modern, highly sensitive machine has been imported to detect all the various types of narcotics in travelers' baggage and in hidden places in large vehicles, such as trucks and refrigerated trucks. This machine will aid in accurately detecting narcotics in



vehicles and in homes. If a person has been arrested for possessing a quantity of drugs, then, naturally, the situation would require a search of his home. In such a case, he could have concealed the drug in places that would be difficult to find by merely looking. This sensitive machine can help to find drugs by sending out certain frequencies and through specific indicators.

Moreover, there is coordination with customs officers at the borders and at ports, whether air, sea or land, to stop this malady. Thanks be to God, we have succeeded recently in arresting a number of travelers from certain countries who had in their possession quantities of various drugs. All of this is thanks to God and then thanks to the efforts and vigilance of border officials.

[Question] Do we know the reasons for the increase in the use and circulation of narcotics?

[Answer] As we all know, the kingdom is presently experiencing rapid development and enormous growth. This necessitates bringing in large numbers of different nationalities to take part in this growth. This large number of newcomers undoubtedly has among it smugglers or dealers in and users of narcotics. This in turn affects the Saudi society, most assuredly. The more society expands with multiforeign colonies, the more opportunity for increased influence and emulation. As evidence, we do not see this phenomenon in small villages as we do in large cities.

Simplicity and continuity are found in the villages among the people of the community, whereas we find liberalization of different nationalities in the cities, in terms of divergent customs and differing values, along with the element of travel abroad. This factor, in turn, undoubtedly influences some young people, who have a weakness with respect to religious inhibition, which could act as a barrier between them and these perils.

[Question] The increased opportunity for drugs to enter though the ports and borders... which way affords the most opportunity for smuggling, and what means are used most?

[Answer] The opportunity for bringing in narcotics overland is increasing the most, primarily by means of large trucks and refrigerated trucks. This is undoubtedly due to the opportunity for shipping drugs via large and refrigerated trucks, which are filled with fruits, vegetables and assorted other goods and which come in large numbers, increasing the difficulty of inspecting them by the most desirable and thorough methods. From now on, however, with the modern and sensitive machine, it will be easier to inspect them, since it is sufficient for this machine to make one pass over the sides of these trucks to provide positive indication of the presence of various things such as drugs. In addition, there are the efforts of the customs personnel who work in the ports and who have appropriate experience and excellent training, enabling them to detect most of the attempts made in this regard.

[Question] At what age is the use of drugs most intense, and what is your point of view regarding the motives that compel a person to use narcotics?

[Answer] One cannot set a specific age for a user, but statistics and studies indicate that the majority of drug users fall between 18 and 40. However, this is not hard and fast. We find men who are over 40 or who are under 18 who nevertheless use it or deal in it. In any event, they are a small percentage.

[Question] How are investigations conducted to arrest narcotics dealers or users of various types?

[Answer] The truth is that the bureau is active in investigations to uncover drug sources and dealers. In this regard, we have special ways through which we are--and God willing we shall--putting an end to the sources of drug dealing in every province of the kingdom. We have a large section of experts working in the bureau, apart from the citizens who cooperate with us and who have volunteered to lead us to every drug dealer or user. In this connection, the Anti-Narcotics Bureau, at the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, pays a very generous reward to any citizen or resident who cooperates with the bureau in uncovering a drug dealer. As evidence of that, the bureau, nearly 6 months ago, paid out SR 400,000 as a reward to one cooperating citizen when he led us to a group selling drugs. The group was caught redhanded, in possession of large commercial amounts of narcotics. The government, in the person of the Ministry of the Interior, is very interested in the assistance of citizens who cooperate with the bureau. I frankly feel that fighting narcotics, whether officially with the officers, men and officials, or through the cooperation of citizens, should be considered a holy war and divine service, since we are fighting those who are trying to undermine our beliefs and kill our young people by dealing in and spreading these poisonous, lethal sicknesses that kill any society they attack through the narcotization of its youth. This belief is based on a religious and social view. Therefore, I find this a suitable opportunity to call on all citizens to stand together and to cooperate in rooting out this disastrous disease. They should rush to the narcotics bureau's branch offices or to police stations, or elsewhere, to help us find anyone who is trying to spread this disease in our Islamic society. The Prophet says: "Those who appear abominable in your sight, they shall be changed by hand. If this cannot be done, then by tongue." In other words, we should demand an end to this by our hands, which is the mission of the bureau's personnel, or by our tongues, which is the mission of all of us, as citizens and responsible persons.

[Question] According to our information, the first specialized anti-narcotics group in the kingdom was established 20 years ago, within the public investigations force, and was composed of 2 men. Now, we see that this nucleus has grown and has evolved into a separate bureau with branches in all the provinces. Have your methods developed similarly?

[Answer] First, I would like to say that the bureau has expanded, until it now has 38 branches throughout the kingdom. The bureau is in the process of improving these branch offices and opening the largest possible number of centers throughout the kingdom's cities and villages. We are trying to concentrate our efforts on the ports (land, sea and air) and on the borders. Our efforts will also be concentrated on eradicating smuggling and dealing, because to stop smuggling means to stop distribution or sale. Putting an end to these two basic elements would mean that we would stop the use of narcotics.

We in the bureau and its branch offices number no less than 100 offices including some graduates of the Internal Security Forces College and some others who have studied in America, including those who have specialized in the study of narcotics. This is apart from numerous officials and personnel who have taken courses in advanced countries, and in some of the Arab states, in anti-narcotics methods.

[Question] Where does the kingdom stand relative to the Arab nations and the world in terms of the size and influence of the narcotics problem?

[Answer] The fact is that the kingdom cannot be measured against or compared with some of the Arab states or other nations of the world. We are still fortunate, thanks be to God. I have conceded that this problem exists or, rather, that is regrettably increasing. But the size of our problem cannot be compared with any other neighboring Arab state, such as Lebanon, Syria or even Jordan. We are trying, intensively, to curb and eradicate this phenomenon before it gets out of control.

[Question] Where do you think the responsibility lies for young people using drugs-- with the home, school or society? Or is it a physical impulse, stemming from perverted persons entering the country and youths traveling abroad and becoming exposed to corrupt societies? Or is it all of these factors combined?

[Answer] The fact is that these factors all combine to share in the responsibility for some people using narcotics. I think that the home plays the major role in guiding children, that is, those who are their guardians, raise and supervise them and take care to keep them from bad companions or corrupt persons who might influence them. I am reminded of a typical case about a man who lives here in Riyadh. He is a high-ranking person, with social standing. But he also has a considerable conscience. This father brought his son to the bureau and turned him in, after he caught his son using pills. He said that he had advised him more than once to kick this habit, but that he had failed. Because he cared for his son, he was afraid that he and his future would be damaged by those pills, as a result of their negative effects on one's health and mind. His only course was to hand him over to the bureau of narcotics for treatment and deliverance from this disease. This case proves that the father had a conscience and understood his responsibility. We successfully treated his son; he is on the right path and, praise God, has kicked the habit. He has returned, as we hoped, to being a well-adjusted young man, sharing in service to society.

[Question] But when someone like this son becomes involved and is arrested by the narcotics bureau, instead of being turned in by his father, would there be a specific punishment for him?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, such a youth would be punished. However, there are provisions covering students and young people who have no previous records and have only become involved under the influence of specific circumstances. This allows for an attempt to straighten them out and guide them away from the dangers resulting from damage to their health, minds and nervous systems. Therefore, we have special methods for dealing with penalties for those who fall in these categories.

[Question] What if someone involved with drugs turned himself in to your bureau, without advice from anyone (after becoming aware that it was wrong)? Would a lesser degree of punishment be inflicted?

[Answer] If it happened that someone (and this has not occurred) came to the narcotics bureau and turned himself in, after convincing himself that using drugs was wrong, in such a case we would send him to a specialized hospital for treatment, until he was cured, if he was an addict. In this case, he would not be punished.

[Question] But you would interrogate him about the source of his drugs?

[Answer] Of course. We would try as much as possible to influence him psychologically, so that ultimately he could lead us to his supplier. In many cases, we reach an agreement with him. We release him, so that he can assist us in arresting the seller

and dealer redhanded, because ultimately we and he are working for the good of society generally, especially since he has repented of his deed and has become a good member of society.

[Question] But can we know the way in which the one involved in or using drugs is interrogated? Can it be described as harsh, for instance?

[Answer] Never. We have instructions preventing the use of force or violence with people involved as users. Be assured that we do not strike nor endanger a person who is a user. However, as I said, we have special methods and ways in this regard. For example, if a person were arrested in possession of forbidden pills or hashish for the purpose of using it, at that time we would try to persuade him that these pills or hashish are injurious to his health, brain and psyche, and generally to his entire future as a young man with aspirations and goals in life. We would persuade him that the person who helped him obtain these forbidden items was an enemy of the society in which he lives. We would let him know about the punishment that would be inflicted on him, as a result of his use of drugs, and then ask him to cooperate with us by leading us to this dealer and helping us to arrest him, for this would insure that his prescribed sentence would be reduced.

[Question] The drug addict is, in our view, more of a sick person than a criminal. What are the means of treatment available to him, and do you participate in his treatment, or is this the responsibility of other authorities?

[Answer] At present, this is considered the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, because of its specialized psychological and medical clinics, which study addicts or users and treat them. So far, the bureau does not have sanatariums to treat addicts. There is some serious thought about establishing such sanatariums; at the present time or in the near future.

[Question] Good. With respect to most of the treatment for these addicts, do you think the treatment is good, and does it help the addict get out from under his addiction forever?

[Answer] From the information available to me, I can report that the hospital conducts the required medical analyses to learn the percentage of narcotic substances in the blood. They then prescribe specialized treatment for him, to reduce the percentage of these drugs. They administer special medication to help him to restore his balance, so that the narcotic substances in his blood can be completely eliminated. This is in addition to psychological treatment through counseling, advice and persuasion, which has a basic role in the treatment, going hand in hand with the medical treatment, so that the patient, or addict, ultimately is cured and restored to normal.

[Question] What ensures that this addict, after treatment, does not go back to drugs again? Does the bureau play a role after that?

[Answer] The fact is that after the addict is cured and has kicked the drug habit, we then release him. At that time, we obtain a pledge that he will keep away from persons of ill repute, after informing him of the problems that have resulted from his using drugs. We tell him about the drawbacks, such as prison and its resulting damage to his reputation, aside from the restriction on his freedom imposed while he is in prison. We mention the harm that can be done to his family or his children

in terms of neglect and the loss of custody over those who previously had need of it, as well as the effect of that on his future, whether he be the father of the family or a teenager still at a formative age.

In general, we say that he is the first and final loser. We advise him not to think about the past, and we implore him to straighten out and to start again with a clean slate. Then we keep a watch on him, by means of a special apparatus and specific personnel, so that we can ensure that he doesn't fall into the clutches of drugs and bad companions who were the cause of his downfall.

[Question] Does the bureau have a role in cooperating with the family, to see that he does not get involved again?

[Answer] Certainly. If the guilty one is a young man, 18 to 20 years old, we will contact his father or guardian and ask him to cooperate with us in monitoring his behavior and movements and to give him guidance and advice about the dangers of drugs and the harm they can cause his offspring by causing specific deformities, as well as the residual effects of drugs on the heart and as a cause of cancer. This has been medically proved, apart from the other harmful effects such as physical weakness; mental, psychological and nervous damage; and so forth. Accordingly, he (i.e., the guardian) should investigate the types of youths with whom the subject is associating.

[Question] Undoubtedly, addiction can kill young people, who are the nation's hope and promise. What are the penalties prescribed for smuggling, trafficking and using?

[Answer] The penalty for smuggling is 15 years in prison and a SR 20,000 fine, along with flogging. The sentence for dealing is 5 years in prison and a SR 10,000 fine, and for using drugs, 2 years in prison.

[Question] But what if the smuggler is the dealer at the same time? In that case, would the punishment be doubled?

[Answer] I cannot give you a definite answer for this case, because first there is the conviction, and then the punishment is within the purview of the legal authority. Each incident has its own circumstances and special situation. Our role is to write up the case and handle the investigation. We then present it to the administrative authority, who orders it turned over to the competent court, which in turn pronounces the appropriate sentence.

[Question] Do these penalties that you mentioned meet international standards?

[Answer] Yes, these penalties are internationally recognized, although there are some nations that prescribe execution for smuggling and dealing, such as Iraq, Iran and China. According to my information, the matter of the death penalty for smuggling is under study here in the kingdom. It is being studied by legal authorities, since smugglers are considered corrupters of the land, and God says in His holy book: "The punishment of those who wage war against God and His Messenger and strive to make mischief in the land is that they should be murdered, or crucified, or their hands and their feet should be cut off on opposite sides...."

[Question] Regarding those who receive 15-year jail terms, are there circumstances that could reduce this sentence?

[Answer] The possibility exists, if three-quarters of the prison term has been served, during which time he has repented of his crime, and if he has been observed as being upright, making his prayers, and on good behavior--then (and this depends on our evaluation ) he could be pardoned from one-quarter of his prescribed sentence and released.

[Question] How are prison conditions?

[Answer] The bureau does not have prisons in the accepted sense, only detention centers for the period of the investigation. So, if someone is given a specific sentence, he is turned over to the general prison.

[Question] The narcotics trade is an international trade, that is, it has organized gangs. Is there cooperation between your bureau and other international bureaus in this field, in other countries?

[Answer] Naturally, cooperation exists. There are international agreements through INTERPOL, and there is special cooperation with neighboring states such as Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Gulf states, for the exchange of information to shed new light on smugglers and dealers and to help arrest them.

[Question] In the event a non-Saudi smuggler or dealer is arrested here in the kingdom, what punishment would be dealt to him? The penalty prescribed in his country or the penalty prescribed in the kingdom? Would the sentence be carried out here or in his country?

[Answer] In that case, when the accusation was proved, the penalty prescribed in the kingdom would be imposed, and he would be imprisoned here as well. If he were a non-Saudi--and it would be the same case if a Saudi smuggler were seized outside the kingdom--the penalty of the country in which he was seized would be applicable. It would be carried out there, that is, he would be executed, for example, if he were seized in a country whose government applied the death penalty for smuggling.

[Question] What is the largest amount of narcotics that you have seized? When and where?

[Answer] The truth is that in the 3 months since I took over the bureau of narcotics, we have not had a large operation to speak of. So far, we have run into a number of small operations, some pills and a small quantity of hashish, apart from some foreign alcohol. As for alcohol manufactured domestically, it comes under the jurisdiction of the police; they are authorized to deal with those cases. In any event, cooperation and coordination exist between our bureau and the police. If we are told about places that manufacture alcoholic beverages domestically, we would do our duty in that case and vice versa for the police.

[Question] Frankly, does "personal influence" play a role in narcotics cases?

[Answer] Influence has no effect on us. I would like to say to you, in all frankness, that people are afraid to use influence in narcotics cases because they know what problems would result and because suspicion would surround the "influence-user," who would fear his accomplice or the one he was dealing with. The law applies in such cases, and there is no room for influence. People are equal before the law.

[Question] Why doesn't your bureau cooperate with the media in preparing tapes and programs that would show the harmful effects of narcotics on the mind and body?

[Answer] In fact, and at the guidance of His Highness, the minister of the interior, we have tasked the Imam Muhammad Ibn Sa'ud of Islamic University to come up with a program of scientific forums, in which doctors and professors specializing in psychology and nervous diseases would participate. The object would be to clarify the harmfulness of narcotics and to explain the legal consequences of their use and distribution. The Ministry of Information, moreover, will record and photograph these forums and will broadcast them on radio and television. This will be done in the near future, God willing. We in the bureau also intend to record these forums on videotape so that we can show them to those in prison who have been involved with drugs. We also intend to distribute copies of these tapes so that they can be shown in schools, universities and public forums, to maximize the benefit and so that everyone will be aware of the harmfulness of drugs and warned about the consequences of their use and distribution.

7005

CSO: 5300/4756

CYPRUS

DRUGS SEIZED AMOUNT TO 100 MILLION POUNDS

Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 3-8 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Anti-Narcotics department of the Cyprus Police has cracked 18 major cases of drug trafficking - mostly through Limassol - whose hauls could have fetched anything up to £100 million on the black markets of Europe and America. And this is only in the first eight months of 1981.

As a result, the Cyprus police are considered to be among the most active and most reliable in Europe and the Middle East, and their successful investigations and vital tipoffs to Interpol have led to the discovery and confiscation of vast quantities of narcotics, mainly hashish.

**Special car**

The latest discovery is that of 100 kilos of hashish hidden in the car of an Englishman posing as a Dutch businessman. The man, officially identified as Stephen Davis Franklin, 30, was remanded in custody for six days

by a Limassol court while police investigate his possible connections with a series of well-organised drug trafficking operations from Turkey and the Middle East to Europe via Cyprus.

Franklin appeared quite happy to leave his specially

equipped car at the new harbour in Limassol when he arrived there six weeks ago, while he went around the island carrying out his business.

**False bottom**

His complete lack of concern about the vehicle led to suspicion in official sources and the police decided to give the car a thorough check. There seemed nothing wrong at first, except that the petrol tank appeared somewhat too shallow for the size, and when it was opened police came across a false bottom which concealed 100 kilos of hashish in carefully packed plaques.

Franklin told the police that he had ferried the car from the Syrian port of Latakia last August and officials said they believed he would have ferried and driven it to Italy if his ruse had not been discovered.

CSO: 5300/5312



GREECE

BRIEFS

HEROIN ARREST--A Turkish citizen was arrested at the Greek-Turkish border early Tuesday in possession of seven and a half kilos (16 and a half pounds) of heroin, police said. They identified him as Savsakli Hamti, 45, a restaurateur born in Istanbul and resident in Vienna, Austria. The drug, worth an estimated 150 million drachmaes (about 2.7 million dollars) was hidden behind the dashboard of his car, they said. Police said that Hamti claimed complete ignorance of the presence of the drug. He said, however, that during his stay in Istanbul he had lent the car to an Iranian acquaintance for a couple of hours. He also said that he had been given 2,000 dollars by the man and had made arrangements to meet him at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on his return trip to Vienna. The Iranian's name was not given. Police said that Interpol has been notified of the arrest because of their suspicions that an international drug ring might be involved. Hamti was to be charged by a public prosecutor later in the day. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 30 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300/5310

SWEDEN

INCARCERATION OF DRUG OFFENDERS INCREASINGLY ACCEPTED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Sep 81 p 21

[Article by Jan-Ewert Stromback: "Nils Bejerot, Psychiatrist Who Demanded Incarceration for Drug Addicts. His Ideas In Favor"]

[Text] Nils Bejerot was a controversial name for a long time in the debate about narcotics and treatment in Sweden. But now there is a climate of support for this psychiatrist, professor and debater. More and more people support his demand of obligatory treatment for drug addicts. Bejerot was earlier also involved in other issues--as an opponent of the world of the newspaper comics; and as an active communist.

A dark man who demands firm measures be taken against drug abusers and prisoners. A reactionary police doctor who has got it into his head that the narcotics abuse spread by the drug addicts infecting each other in an epidemic over the whole country.

Opinions and assertions such as these have been found in the hailstorms around the psychiatrist, teacher, debater and professor Nils Bejerot during the period he has been in the center of the debate over drug abuse in Sweden.

But in recent times other judgements have become more common: A pioneer in narcotics treatment who was the first to see where it was all heading. An astute polemist who early realized that only restrictive and uncompromising positions taken by the community can prevent young people from ending their days in the gutter and trash cans.

This Bejerot will be 60 years old on 21 September.

If this birthday would have fallen 10 years ago, 1971, it is likely that the congratulatory messages to the lonely Bejerot would have consisted of innumerable hate letters.

Now, instead, he is congratulated by an increasing number of followers. On his birthday a new edition of his first book BARN, SERIS, SAMHALLE will be published...When he wrote this book in 1954 he dealt with how a child's fantasy is affected by looking at cartoons days on end.

Among the birthday presents is to be found a bibliography on the prolific professor's works prepared by RNS, Riksforbundet Narkotikafritt Samhalle [Federation of Narcotics Free Community]. This organization is a creation of Bejerot's, and has the same ideology as the Hassela commune.

Judging from all the more usual contributions to the drug abuse debate, the earlier controversial viewpoints about obligatory treatment for abusers, for example, have gained a firm hold. More and more people have been impressed by the capability of the Hassela commune farm to save 8 youths out of 10 by taking them into custody by force and an almost total supervision by the personnel 24 hours a day.

#### Pleased to Be Right

To be right is one thing but to get to be right is indeed not possible for everybody, he says contently when we meet.

He is just coming back from a duty call. After a call from the police he had to make a diagnosis of a deranged woman who had jumped around the tracks at Stockholm's Central Station.

"Since I became a psychiatric consultant for the Stockholm Police in 1957, I have performed 12,000 such acute examinations, he says, and states that he is also a consulting psychiatrist at the public detention center, before he changes subjects and lets loose with an intensive spate of words about the overplayed narcotics liberals and pop radicals.

#### Important to Renounce

Bejerot is known for his accuracy which has been expressed by the fact that he and his research assistants continually count the needlemarks on the people arrested by the Stockholm police--something his opponents have been amused by.

Nonetheless, by this rather simple method he has discovered that the number of drug addicts increases when the community shows a liberal attitude to drug abuse and decreases at other times.

Therefore it is possible to go far in the war against narcotics just by the community showing that it is not acceptable. It is actually not much more difficult than that, says Bejerot, and refers to the great campaign against opium in China, when 90 percent of the abusers quit in fright.

"The narcotics problem is primarily a political issue, not a custody issue. And those who must be incarcerated must be treated according to the Hassela model."

I raise the objection that the incarceration is costly.

"Yes, it is costly. Each space in an institution costs 300 kroner for every 24 hours. But compare that with spaces within the mental institutions that cost 1500 kroner for every 24 hours. And at the Osterakers Institution every space costs 4,000 kroner for every 24 hours. It is definitely better if it is possible to get hold of the youngsters in time so that they do not become criminals and end in jail."

Bejerot himself explains that he is not only right but also provides what is right:

Desire Strongest

"One must have worked in close contact with drug addicts for at least 6 to 7 years in order to understand the mechanism of the dependency; that the yearning for narcotics is stronger than the sexual drive and it can therefore not be expected that the drug addicts themselves will be motivated to give it up.

"The romantic youth groups that left the institution of society in the sixties have now come to realize that."

Bejerot has worked with narcotics addicts and has been engaged in the narcotics debate since 1954. It was by coincidence that he then made the diagnosis in the first Swedish incident involving a 15-year old girl abusing amphetamines. It was this incident that made him choose this area of social medicine.

Active Communist

It is otherwise likely that he would have continued to live in the world of comics, or that he would have become a full-time politician for the Communist Party. He does have a past both within Clarte and the old SKP.

"From 1946 to 1957 I devoted my whole life outside the medical field to the Communist Party. I was involved in building the 32-mile long railroad through the Bosnic Alps in Yugoslavia in 1947 along with 80,000 pioneering youths. Incidentally, it was there where I met my wife, Carol, who is English..

"But the disclosure of Stalin's terror at the 20th party congress in 1956 was a cold shower for me. I became passive and eventually left the Party."

So where does he stand politically today?

"I consider myself a social democrat of the thirties type. Then the idealism from the cradle of the labor movement was alive; the idealism of both social security and social order.

Pleasure and Displeasure

Although Bejerot now receives much less opposition for his views on obligatory treatment and forced incarceration of abusers, there are still ideas in his analysis about which he has difficulties in convincing the people around him.

That applies, for example, to what he calls the "pleasure-displeasure-principle" and he brought out in his book "Abuse and Misunderstanding" this spring. Then even critics who share Bejerot's views in other respects protested.

"By this concept I mean that man is governed by the principle of seeking pleasure and avoiding displeasure. A drug addict prefers the pleasurable narcotics 'high' to anything else."

But it is not particularly pleasurable to lie in the gutter needing a fix?

"No, of course not. But the person prefers the occasional happiness, the pleasure of the moment, if this has not been formed back through learning.

When I ask about his own pleasure-displeasure-behaviour, he takes his caffeine dependency as an example.

"Although I have catarrh of the stomach and a whole box of novalucol in the refrigerator and understand what it means, I drink my 10 cups of coffee every day. But this acquired knowledge is not able to overcome my desire for coffee.

"Furthermore, I feel a great desire for wicked formulations and throw them at my adversaries, although I know it is not useful."

#### Must Take Responsibility

It is perhaps this desire and bad habit that have made Bejerot's "contagious theory" the beginning of so many crucial objections.

"I just think that an abuser transfers his dependency to the people in his environment. That is not any more surprising than that other habits and dependencies spread through daily contact with people."

And what about all the firm measures to be taken against criminals?

"I want all people to take full responsibility for their actions, and I want a new penalty system. Let the youngsters who are caught with hashish do community service, such as washing cars or rake leaves in some cemetery.

"That will be better than giving them fines they cannot even pay," he says.

"The police must concentrate their efforts on the individual abusers in the street; see to it that it becomes so difficult to get hashish that they quit. Better this than to put all the efforts into catching an occasional narcotics kingpin who will only be replaced by another.

While we spoke, the telephone has run incessantly without Bejerot becoming disturbed and answering.

The constantly plugged-in answering service handles that detail.

It is mostly sympathizers who call now, anyway.

But I refrain from asking my last question of whether he does not actually feel the greatest pleasure when he is out of favor.

9583  
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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

INTERPOL WARNS OF 'CHINA-WHITE' --Via its narcotics office in Paris, Interpol has issued a warning about a new and highly dangerous drug which was used by eight drug addicts in Rotterdam, Holland, last week. All eight were hospitalized totally paralyzed. The poison, which is found to be 100 times stronger than heroin, goes by the name "China-White" in the narcotics circles. The liaison officer of the National Swedish Police Board in Haag, Bo Johannsson, tells DAGENS NYHETER that there is every reason to warn Swedish drug abusers against this poison. Smuggling of various narcotics preparations from the Netherlands to Sweden is extensive and it is not out of the question that this new poison could also reach Sweden. Text Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Sep 81 p 5/ 9583

CSO: 5300/2002

TURKEY

PAPER CARRIES CONFLICTING REPORTS ON HASHISH SEIZURE

AKAJANS Report

Adana YENI ADANA in Turkish 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] (AKAJANS)--In an operation carried out on the basis of a tip, narcotics branch teams from the Elazig Security Directorate seized 30 kilos of powder hashish and in addition to this, 1.3 kilos of narcotic substances in the Afsin and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaras [province], it was revealed.

During the operations carried out in Kahramanmaras' Afsin and Elbistan districts, narcotics substances with a market value of approximately 3 million lira as well as 4 persons said to have engaged in narcotics smuggling were taken into custody. A statement on this issue, Elazig Security Directorate officials said that searches of the apprehended suspects named Kebri Ulger, Ilyaz Yildiz, Ali Fergan and Yusuf Torun produced 1 14-shot 9 millimeter pistol, 1 cartridge clip and 5 bullets. The suspects were then taken into custody.

Officials revealed that the investigation of narcotics smuggling was continuing on an intensified basis.

Anatolian News Agency Report

Adana YENI ADANA in Turkish 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Elazig (AA)--Following joint operations carried out by Security Directorate Narcotics Bureau personnel and Kahramanmaras Narcotics Bureau personnel, 1330 kilos of hashish, of which 30 kilos were in powder form, were seized.

According to a statement made by the Security Directorate the province's bureau teams seized 1330 kilos of hashish--30 in powder form--1 pistol, 1 cartridge clip and 30 bullets in operations undertaken beginning 1 September in the Afsin Elbistan districts and villages.

The Security Directorate officials have taken into custody the individuals named Kadir Ulker, Ilyas Yildiz, Ali Fergan and Yusuf Torun in connection with the hashish and have initiated questioning.

CSO: 5300/5309

TURKEY

BRIFFS

DEATH SENTENCES SOUGHT--Izmir, (THA)--The trial of 15 persons who attempted to smuggle 683 kilos of hashish and heroin out of the country from Izmir on the freighter Gaziosmanpasa began yesterday. They are being tried by the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command No 2 Military Court. The Military prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for all of the suspects. Following verification of the identities of Ramazan Tipci, Halit Usta, Bahri Sahin, Yakup Bayrak, Osman Kara, Hasin Tahsin Mete, Huseyin Aydogan, Emrullah Nalcakan, Hasan Kut, Nejat Kambur, Osman Sivri, Hasan Karadag, Kaya Taspinar, Mustafa Abay, Ramazan Yilmaz, apprehended and being tried on charges of conspiring to smuggle narcotic substances, the military prosecutor read the indictment and the trial was put off to a future date. Elsewhere, the trial of 21 suspects--11 of whom face the death penalty--on charges of setting up an organization to engage in narcotics smuggling was reopened in the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command No 1 Military Court. During questioning, one of the suspects, retired police official Rustem Serez, said: "I got the hashish from an Iranian." The other suspects, however, rejected the charges contained in the military prosecutor's indictment and requested that they be released. However, the bench rejected the suspects' requests for release. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 2 Oct 81 p 11]

FRG--TURKEY NARCOTICS CONTROL COOPERATION--Ankara, (AA)--The council of ministers approved an agreement providing for cooperation between Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany in fighting illegal narcotics trade and transport. According to the agreement in question, the West German government will provide equipment aid worth 15 million marks to Turkey to be used in fighting illegal narcotics trade and transport. [Text] [Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 28 Sep 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/5309



UNITED KINGDOM

COURT TOLD DRUGS GANG USED COMPUTER FOR SALES ACCOUNTS

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Ian Henry]

[Text]

**T**HE SMUGGLERS of the largest amount of cannabis ever seized in the United Kingdom bought a £2,000 computer to keep account of sales within a month of the drug being brought in, an Old Bailey jury was told yesterday.

"The way in which the accounting was done leaves one with a degree of admiration," said Mr JOHN ROGERS, Q C, prosecuting.

He said that an account book found on DENNIS HOWARD MARKS, 36, when he was arrested showed that sales by the end of April last year realised nearly £2 million.

Most of the money — some £1,250,000 — was sent abroad. It ended up in accounts in New York, Hongkong, Zurich, California and with a Cayman Islands registered company.

Arrangements for its transfer from Britain through Gærnsey were said by Mr Rogers to have been made by Patrick Lane, the brother-in-law of Marks.

Three men accused of being part of the British "graduate connection" of the gang plead not guilty to charges of evasion of the prohibition of drugs and possession of drugs. Five other Britons have admitted charges.

The three on trial are MARKS, an Oxford graduate, of Hans Road, Chelsea; MORGAN STEWART

PRENTISS, 41, a California University graduate, of no settled address; and HEDLEY MORGAN, 34, also an Oxford graduate, of Oaklands Avenue, Potters Bar.

**Customs team 'blown'**

An undercover Customs team on the trail of the smuggling ring was exposed by a "There he is" signal accidentally picked up by a gang member on a pocket cassette player, the jury heard.

Two American backers of the smuggling gang, code-named Eagle, fled, sending out the message "Start wacking, the Eagle has blown, destroy those two pieces of paper," it was said.

Then other gang members — one dubbed the Customs discovery as "black Friday" — frantically dumped part of their record 15-ton consignment in the sea off the west coast of Scotland.

"Over 40 bales were washed ashore," Mr Rogers said. "They

came ashore on the Isle of Mull, the scene of that great hilarious novel 'Whisky Galore.' One can guess what the Press did with it. They called it cannabis galore."

Other bales were also washed ashore at a place marked on the map as Grass Point, he said.

**7½ tons seized**

It is alleged that the gang, operating a very slick very smooth operation, made over £2 million by the time Customs men were discovered, four-and-a-half months after the 15-ton consignment of Colombian cannabis was landed on the remote West of Scotland island of Herrera, off Oban, on Dec. 29, 1979.

Customs men seized seven-and-a-half tons at various points, the largest amount of cannabis seized in British history.

Mr Rogers said the customs men came into the picture after two American backers, Joel Magazine and Walter Nath disturbed by sliding sales of the drug, arrived in Britain and booked into the Dorchester Hotel.

While they were out with their wives their rooms were searched and pieces of paper recording the transfer of cannabis to a store at Laindon, Essex, were found in Nath's room.

Customs officers saw Marks take Nath to London Airport where he met Prentiss. They

were followed up to Oban and Fort William where the accidental radio signal was picked up.

Mr Rogers said that some expensive items submitted by Marks showed he was "ripping off" his principals.

It was also said that within a month of the landing of the drugs consignment in Scotland Marks had moved into a "somewhat extravagant" apartment behind Harrods, costing £500 a week.

It was one of the little extravagances which began to emerge, said Mr Rogers, as money from the drugs sales "came flooding in."

The hearing was adjourned until today.

CSO: 5320/005

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

BAIL ORDERED FORFEITED--A magistrate at Lewes, Sussex, yesterday ordered sureties to forfeit a total of 19,000 pounds bail for seven men who failed to turn up for a committal hearing in the Sea Rover drugs smuggling case. Some 10,000 pounds had been deposited for the appearance of the tug's Dutch captain and four Dutch members of the crew, 5,000 pounds was for Ernest Appleby, 36, cafe owner, and Brian Elton, 30, deckhand, both of Oldham, Lancs. Of 11 men charged with conspiracy to smuggle cannabis resin into Britain after the tug Sea Rover was chased across the Channel and detained at Newhaven, in March, only four appeared this week for the committal hearing. They were committed in custody for trial at Lewes Crown Court. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Oct 81 p 3]

HEROIN CHARGES--An Iranian woman with a six-month old baby, who was taken off a Los Angeles-bound Pan Am jumbo jet at Heathrow on Saturday, has been charged with drug smuggling. Mrs Rohab Goli, 28, was remanded in custody for a week by Uxbridge magistrates yesterday, accused of importing more than 4 lb of heroin, worth 150,000 pounds. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Oct 81 p 17]

CSO: 5320/005

END