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JPRS L/10174

9 December 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 56/8 1)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 56/81)

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUG FIGHT STATISTICS--The Commissioner of Customs and Controls, Mr Douglas Jordan, told a Rotary Club of Kowloon East meeting that he was hopeful the local drug problem had been reduced to "manageable" proportions. The number of addicts had come down from 100,000 in the early 1970s to about 40,000, while there were few "soft" drugs about. Only 7.7 kg of cannabis had been recovered by the customs last year, he said. Hongkong was also no longer a major exporting country for narcotics because heroin was not being manufactured here only on a small scale, he said. But Mr Jordan warned of the need for continued vigilance. The amount of heroin seized this year totalled 80 kg at the end of last month, compared with 65 kg for the whole of last year. This could reflect either more smuggling or better detection methods, he said--the last harvest in the Golden Triangle produced a heavy crop of some 600 tonnes of opium. Another trend singled out by Mr Jordan was the growing use of "diversionary" tactics by drug runners, where they brought narcotics in by way of third countries--which were not major producers of opium--such as Taiwan, the Philippines or even China. Mr Jordan said: "In the past few months Thai customs authorities have seized two substantial hauls of heroin, destined for Hongkong, which came from Canton and Peking." He added that, so far, no substantial quantities had been found coming direct from China. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Nov 81 p 11]

OPIUM TRAFFICKING SENTENCE--A construction worker, Wong Chi-hung (28), was sentenced to 4 1/2 years' imprisonment yesterday after he pleaded guilty to possessing 4,236.8 grams of opium for unlawful trafficking. The court was told that in the early hours of July 5, as a result of information received, police raided a flat in Canton Road, Tsimshatsui. A bag containing the opium was found under a bed in the room occupied by Wong and his wife. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Nov 81 p 13]

CSO: 5320/9102

INDIA

BRIEFS

OPIUM PRODUCTION PROBLEMS--Indore, Oct 22 (UNI)--A new technique developed in Australia by the opium cultivators has marred the prospects of export of Indian morphine to the world market. A large quantity of raw opium has piled up at the Neemuch opium processing factory, according to Deputy Commissioner (Narcotics) S. Chandra. Talking to newsmen here yesterday Mr Chandra said under the technique, Australian cultivators squeezed out morphine directly from the poppy, while in India the morphine had to be extracted out of opium, which escalated the production cost of Indian morphine. Mr Chandra said efforts were being made by the department to minimise the production cost so that it could compete well in the world market. The Union Government was contemplating some steps to explore the morphine market. Mr Chandra said from this year the Government has decided to restructure the price of opium and the minimum rate increased from Rs 120 to Rs 130 per kg, while the maximum from Rs 220 to Rs 300 per kg. He disclosed that last year 706,887 kilograms of opium was procured from the cultivators who were paid more than Rs 13.5 crores. He said the Government has also decided that any cultivator, who failed to give a yield of 430 kilograms per hectares, would not be given the patta next year. This, he said, was being done to check the smuggling of the commodity. A record 1,044 kg of contraband opium was seized in Madhya Pradesh this year, Mr Chandra disclosed. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Oct 81 p 4]

ORISSA NARCOTICS ARREST--Cuttack, Oct 28 (UNI)--Excise personnel with police help seized 443 kg of ganja and more than 20 kg of opium worth about Rs 3,50,000 in what was described as the biggest haul of narcotics in Orissa in recent times. The seizure was made at a den at Barchana near here early today. Giving this information to UNI excise inspector B. Naik who with the additional district magistrate Mr U.C. Jena, conducted the raid, said a man and woman were arrested in connection with the seizure. The contraband was suspected to have been smuggled from Nepal. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 Oct 81 p 4]

BORDER OPIUM SMUGGLERS--Ferozepore, Nov 6--An exchange of fire took place last night between the jawans of the Border Security Force and five smugglers coming from the Pakistan side. After the clash one of them was captured but four escaped in the dark. Opium weighing about 20 kg, 12 Japanese made transistor-cum-tape recorders and Japanese-made cameras were left behind by the smugglers. [Chandigarh THE TRIBUNE in English 7 Nov 81 p 14]

BOMBAY OPIUM SEIZURE--Bombay, November 10--A blind man from Mauritius who came here as a tourist was arrested while he was about to fly back home yesterday on a charge of narcotics smuggling. The customs air intelligence unit seized nearly 15 kg. of narcotics, believed to be opium and valued at Rs. 59,000, a source said today. Along with the suspect, Mahmod Rashad Hobass, his wife, Bibi Aissa Hobass, was also arrested. The contraband was concealed in two large suitcases. The couple's story is that they had lost their baggage and had requested a taxi driver, who was taking the two round the city, to buy two new suitcases for them. The seizure was effected by intelligence officers S. Y. More, Rajyan, T. S. Ramkrishnani and Chandrasekhar, under the supervision of superintendent D. P. Kanade, and direction of the assistant collector, Mr. M. K. Chakraborty. [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Nov 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/7010

MALAYSIA

FLOOD OF DRUGS FROM 'GOLDEN TRIANGLE' FEARED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Reg Gratton]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Drug officials fear Malaysia could be flooded with heroin from Southeast Asia's notorious "golden triangle" because of a glut in the market.

Malaysian police have arrested nearly 5,000 people this year and seized over half a ton of illegal narcotics from the opium-growing triangle where Laos, Burma and Thailand meet. The latest harvest, estimated at some 600 tons after three years of poor crops, has led some drug officials to fear that Malaysia, long a major exit point for heroin smuggling from the triangle, could be the brunt of the glut.

This view has been

further strengthened by recent west Asian inroads into European and American markets in the wake of the triangle famine.

"The Southeast Asian trade will find it hard to recover its market now that Europe is being hit by more available, better quality and cheaper heroin from Pakistan and Afghanistan as well as from Iran and Turkey," informed drug sources said.

Last year west Asian heroin accounted for about 51 per cent of the US market against 18 per cent in 1979, while the Southeast Asian share dropped by half from 23 per cent to 11 per cent, according to the sources.

The greater availabi-

lity of the drug in Malaysia is reflected in the sharp drop in price since the beginning of the year.

The cost of a 60 milligram straw of heroin number three, or "brown sugar" — best quality number four is only seen in small quantities here has dropped by 25 per cent on the northern resort island from about \$3.50 to \$2.50.

This is about a fifth of New York street prices and the heroin is more than five times more pure.

The Malaysians have responded to the problem by expanding their anti-narcotics squad to nearly 3,000 men and stepping up prevention and rehabilitation programs.

CSO: 5300/4910

MALAYSIA

DRUG ARRESTS, SEIZURES IN SEPTEMBER 1981

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — Six foreigners were among 45 people arrested last month for trafficking in drugs.

CID director Datuk Abdul Rahman Ismail said two of them were Thais while the rest were from Singapore, United States, New Zealand and Turkey.

This brings to 45 the number of foreigners arrested by Malaysian police this year for trafficking in drugs.

Datuk Rahman said police also detained 633 others last month for dadah offences.

During the month police recovered 12.8 kg of heroin and 16.5 kg of ganja.

Seizure

The amount of these drugs seized last month was more than in August, when only 3.2 kg of heroin and 2.7 kg of ganja were recovered.

Datuk Rahman attributed this to better information from the public about drug activities.

The biggest seizure of heroin was on Sept. 2 at the 3½ mile Jalan Kampar, Tapah. Police

stopped a motorist and found 6.3 kg of the drug in a briefcase in his car.

On Sept. 19 Penang police recovered two tins containing 0.9 kg of the drug at Free School Road. They detained a woman.

Two suspected traffickers were also held at a supermarket in Penang on Sept. 24. Police recovered 2.7 kg of heroin from them.

CSO: 5300/8309

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CHARGED WITH APATHY TOWARD DRUG PROBLEM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 81 p 8

[Text]

PENANG, Sun.— The State Umno Youth today blasted ministries and Government agencies involved in tackling drug abuse for their apathetic attitude.

Umno Youth security bureau chairman Haji Khalid Yunus said most of these ministries and agencies were not giving enough co-operation to Pemadam to tackle the problem.

"There is no sense of urgency in the various ministries and Government agencies to assist Pemadam in carrying out activities to fight drug abuse," he said at a Press conference here today.

He said the bureau's members were briefed by Pemadam officials in Kuala Lumpur yesterday and what appeared was a far from satisfactory picture of the attitude of many of the people involved in tackling the menace.

Haji Khalid said according to Pemadam there were 55,000 drug dependants in the country and each year the figure was increasing.

"Unless everyone involved in tackling the problem changed his attitude and incorporated a sense of urgency into his actions, the situation would get worse," he warned.

Urgency

"The Government says drug abuse is one of the major enemies of the nation but when it comes to tackling the problem, the various ministries and agencies do not put in enough effort to meet the requirements of the problem," he said.

Haji Khalid said the present facilities available for tackling drug abuse "can only solve about one per cent of the problem."

Taking the Health Ministry as an example, he said facilities available at hospitals were insufficient to help Pemadam's needs.

The Welfare Ministry had only four rehabilitation centres which could accommodate only 650 addicts.

There was also insufficient space in jails and lock-ups to house addicts.

Haji Khalid said the Information Ministry was not doing enough. He suggested that RTM screen more films on the dangers of drug abuse and set aside more air-time to create among the people an awareness of the magnitude of the problem.

Haji Khalid also said the Pemadam set-up should be strengthened, especially at district level to make it more effective. Currently, many district-level Pemadam committees were inactive or half-active.

He called on Pemadam to revive the State Anti-Dadah Committee. Religious leaders and youth bodies should also become more involved in anti-dadah activities, he said.

Haji Khalid said it was also essential for the public to change its attitude and realise the real danger of drug abuse.

Perhaps, he said, the Government could study the possibility of considering addicts as criminals and authorising the police to detain and carry out examinations, like urine tests, to determine whether a suspect was an addict or not.

At present, unless an addict was in possession of drugs, he would go free, he said.

CSO: 5300/8309

PAKISTAN

BOOKING OF IRANIANS INVOLVED IN HEROIN SMUGGLING COMPLETED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 11 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

The Custom authorities yesterday submitted final challan against the two Iranians, a German girl and their Pakistani contact in Karachi involved in the smuggling of Rs. 4 crore worth heroin, in the court of Session Judge, Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Shaikh.

The challan was submitted after the accused persons confessed before the authorities early yesterday morning after two weeks of gruelling interrogation and investigations.

The accused were then remanded in judicial custody.

Raza Mubashir, an Iranian national, who posed himself as a student of Berlin University, Josette Erika, a German beauty, were arrested by the airport Customs on Oct. 27, minutes before they were due to board an Air France flight, after the contraband heroin was found concealed in two suitcases.

Raza Taqavi a friend of the German girl, who had come to see them off at the airport, however, made good his escape and was later caught at Lahore airport while he was about to leave Pakistan for India.

INVESTIGATION

Giving details of the investigation, Mr. Abdul Waheed Assistant Collector Customs told APP that during investigation, the Customs investigators tried to locate the local contact of the accused.

The scrutiny of Saddar's Gulf Hotel record revealed the presence of two persons, namely Khan Badshah and Arif Gul, who had stayed in the same

hotel and they too checked out when Raza Mubashir and Josette left the hotel to fly to Berlin.

Record of international calls made from the hotel showed that Arif Gul and Khan Badshah made about 15 to 16 calls to a particular number in Berlin. A scrutiny of the record further

revealed that Raza Taqavi had also made calls to this number. A local telephone number in the name of one Rasheed Bilal was also detected. However, Bilal could not be traced.

A local carpet dealer with whom Taqavi had business terms took the Customs investigators to the residence of one Ghulam Hussain Abidzada in Clifton who had the same number.

Taqavi had given a Berlin number to Abidzada and had asked him to make a telephone call there and direct the concerned person to reach here to get him out of trouble. The man in Berlin was identified as one Hasan Aqa an Afghan national whom Abidzada had sent to Berlin with some "consignment" a few months back.

Firstly Abidzada made arrangements for despatch of heroin to Berlin with Arif Gul and Khan Badshah who were dropped when they could not be able to get visa from the German Embassy.

Then Hasan Aqa sent Raza and Josette to bring the contraband and promised to pay them 20,000 DM and 10,000 DM respectively.

The whole history when traced revealed that Abidzada was the principal coordinator of the racket in Pakistan while Hasan Aqa in Berlin.

Customs investigators also recovered 2,000 DM and some wooden items from Abidzada which Raza Taqavi had handed him over while fleeing from Karachi.--APP

CSO: 5300/4564

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SMUGGLING ATTEMPT BLOCKED--Islamabad--Islamabad, 23 Nov (AFP)--Pakistani customs officials have blocked an attempt to smuggle out to Iran and Europe 80 kilos (176 pounds) of heroin worth about 120 million dollars on the international market, it was reported today. The drug haul last weekend was "the world's third biggest and unparalleled in the history of Pakistan," customs officer Khalil Masud told a press conference in Quetta, Baluchistan, today. Customs officers seized the heroin at Naushki-Dalbandan on the Pakistani border with Iran on Saturday after an exchange of fire with the smugglers, who escaped unharmed under cover of darkness. The heroin was recovered inside a truck immobilized by the shooting. Mr Masud said the Pakistani haul was surpassed only by the past seizure of 290 kilos of heroin in Iran and 150 kilos of the drug in the United States. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0108 GMT 24 Nov 81]

AIR PASSENGER'S HEROIN--Refined heroin powder weighing 1.200 kilograms worth over Rs. 10 million was recovered yesterday from the false bottom of a suit case of an air passenger by the Drug Enforcement Cell Staff. According to customs sources the passenger was identified as Dr. Nasir Mahmood of Sialkot. He was booked for New York by PK 711 when he was caught on a 'spy' information by the Drug sleuths. The doctor is being questioned to know his source of supply and his 'links' abroad, if any. Meanwhile, the Drug Cell Staff off-loaded a city businessman Amanullah for carrying US dollars 4500 'illegally' and let him off on execution of a bond. The businessman was booked for Hong Kong and is said to be a 'frequent traveller'. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 15 Nov 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/4566

THAILAND

COMBAT, NEGOTIATIONS WITH SUA NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 18 Oct 81 pp 10-11

[Article: "Minority Rebellions on the Western Front Have Not Changed"]

[Text] On 6-7 October, a foreign armed force of 700 people surrounded an RTA unit of 39 in the vicinity of the highlands of Ban Kaw Phya Samakkhi, Mae Kham Subdistrict, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. The latest reports concerning that fight are that only four Thai troops escaped encirclement. Four foreign soldiers' bodies were picked up.

Who was the foreign armed force? They were Burmese troops or those of the United Shan State (SUA [Shan United Army]). Lt Gen Som Khattaphan stated that "we cannot yet reveal who they were because we are afraid that it could affect international relations." The SUA are Khun Sa's troops. They are a tribal minority army to which the Thai Government has issued an ultimatum to withdraw from Thai territory. In fact, this armed force is still carrying on its activities back and forth between the borders of the two countries in order to avoid being wiped out. They are still the armed force that controls the biggest share of the narcotics trafficking in the Golden Triangle. They control nearly 70 percent of the trafficking in the border area. "Khun Sa" himself is the fifth ranking heroin king of the world. His [real] name is Chang Ch'-fu and the Thais have issued a warrant for his arrest and have offered a reward of 500,000 baht.

Pol Lt Col Witthaya Nilaphet, deputy commander of Border Patrol Police [BPP] Region 5, reports that the area around which the fighting took place is one where Thahan Phran Irregulars from the camp at Pakthongchai District, Unit 53 in Nakhon Ratchasima Province came for combat maneuver training. This took the form of preventing the infiltration of foreign military forces and that of guerrilla warfare. Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) took charge of the operation. This took place at the same time as the Burmese armed forces sent in troops to wipe out the minority tribes along the Burmese border at Ban Lao Lao-chai, Mae Kham Subdistrict, Mae Chan District. The tribal armed forces fled onto Thai territory with a horse caravan of more than 100 horses. It was thought that there would certainly be fighting.

When the fighting started between the Thahan Phran Irregulars and the foreign forces, the Region 5 BPP command was ordered to send the 508th BPP Platoon to meet with Mr Khandaeng Khemawong, acting as Khun Sa's representative and that of the SUA, at Ban Hintaeck in order to get them to stop surrounding and attacking Thai troops.

This was felt to be a violation of Thai sovereignty and they were asked to release them and cease the encirclement. Were they to disregard this request, the Thai side would send in a large armed force without delay because of the violation of Thai borders and the provocation against Thai forces. After the meeting with Khamdaeng, it appeared that Khamdaeng himself could not confirm whose force it was.

In the fighting at Ban Kaw Phya Samakkhi, two Burmese patrol planes passed over Ban Hua Mae Kham and Tong Mae Kham, coming from the north and heading west. A helicopter flew right over Ban Mae Salong heading for Ban Pan Nun where the fighting was and then disappeared into Burmese territory. [Against] the presence of a large Burmese military force and combat supporting aircraft, the Karen troops [as published] have only anti-aircraft weapons.

The Thai-Burmese border problem is one of weakness and misunderstandings occur easily. There are no clearly placed border markers and the British-made maps are still in use. There has as yet been no understanding reached between Thailand and Burma, although some border markers have been placed. However, there are still problems in border control, patrolling and control of exit and entry. It is impossible to do these things because of the extremely mountainous topography. Moreover there are problems with the minority groups along the border who are resisting the Burmese Government.

The armed forces of rebellious tribal minorities along the Thai-Burmese border are based there to conduct resistance operations against the Burmese Government. Since the end of last year, the Burmese Government has thrown in troops to wipe out the minority armies along the Thai border in Tak, Chieng Rai, Mae Hong Son and Kanchanaburi provinces, especially those of the Free Karen forces. This began in September-October of last year with a division of 800 men [as published]. The Burmese troops hired some 2,000 Gurkhas to wipe out the Karens at the Mae Proh camp. This met fierce resistance and to this day, they have not been able to finish the job.

The Karen troops Camp Khareuktae and Camp Mae Proh have improved their bases that surround the camps on the Burmese side. They dug bunkers along ridge lines for 2 kilometers. The Mae Proh camp has stockpiled food and water in preparation for all-out resistance against the Burmese. Karen people have been conscripted to construct firing positions and anti-aircraft artillery has been emplaced on hilltops around both camps. Anyone refusing this conscription is fined 50 thaep or 96 Thai baht.

In the latest suppression campaign, the Burmese met with losses and were unable to smash the Karen camps even though they threw into battle the rapid deployment 2d, 5th and 6th battalions of the 44th Division against the Karen 49th battalion of the 7th Division at Ban Bo Leur in Burma. This was west of Ban Che Du Ye. In this fighting, the Burmese lost 13 men with 77 wounded. Only 3 Karens were killed and 6 wounded. The Burmese sent in 4 fighter planes in support.

As for the violence of the combat in the effort to suppress these minority groups' armed forces, the Burmese Government announced to the people of Thailand's Thachilek District [as published] that in the 4 months of August-November of this year there would be no cargo trucks or buses making the trip from Thachilek District to Chieng Tung, but that they could travel to Tha Deua. Buses could go from Chieng Tung to Thachilek. The reason for this was that Burmese military authorities were

unable to provide troops to insure safety along those routes and there were Communist Party armed forces still located in the area numbering approximately 15,000 troops.

What is going on along the western border is not the only violence of the Burmese Government which aims to wipe out armed minority groups. Going south along the border with Prachuap Khirikhan Province, the Free Mon have also [been] attacked in each stronghold which is opposing [the government]. The attacks have resulted in deaths and woundings requiring hospitalization. Most of the fighting with the Free Mon groups is only for the benefit of those with influence who will control the area around the border at Chong Chi Pass, Bang Saphan District, Prachuap Khirikhan Province, although the Thai side has sent in troops to push these forces out of Thai territory. However, there is still fighting and frequent violations of Thai territory.

These minority groups that have established armed forces in the area of the Thai-Burmese border, in accordance with Thai policy, are not enemies [of Thailand], but they are enemies of the Burmese Government. Thailand feels that the problems the minority groups have with the Burmese Government are the internal affairs of Burma and Thailand absolutely refuses to get involved. It is feared that the Burmese minority groups living along the border could become the enemies of Thailand and join forces with the communists. In the view of the military authorities, this would have an impact on Thai security. It is therefore necessary to be moderate in confronting them. Thai assistance to these minority peoples will be limited to humanitarian aid.

So, the minority groups' armed forces depend on the border as a sanctuary from suppression drives. When the Burmese attack them, they either resist or withdraw into Thailand. If Thailand pushes them out, they cross into Burma. The war of the minority peoples will probably be a protracted one. The battle line on Thailand's west has not changed.

CSO: 4207/29

THAILAND

NARCOTICS POLICE SEIZE 54 KILOGRAMS OF PURE HEROIN

Arrests After Long Surveillance

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Text]

ANTI-NARCOTIC police yesterday arrested three men and seized 54 kgs of pure heroin — one of Thailand's largest drug hauls in years — on Vibhavadi Rangsit Road after a year-long intensive investigation and surveillance of the network.

Deputy Prime Minister Prachuab Suntrangkoon said the heroin worth at least 10.8 million baht locally and its price could go up to 1,000 million baht in black market in the United States.

Police said the three suspects, one of them a real estate investor, belonged to an international drug trafficking ring with connections in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Europe.

Locally, they normally supplied narcotics from the North to the South through the southern city of Hat Yai and they were planning to expand their racket into the United States, police said.

Police said the No.4 heroin was taken to Bangkok from the northern province of Lampang and it was found hidden under the rear seat of a blue Volkswagen sedan carrying a licence plate No.6 K-6710.

The heroin was neatly packed in 121 packages.

Police identified the leader of the group as Kittti Rungpara, 40, the manager of Maha Nakorn Housing Estate on Vibhavadi Rangsit Road. They said the residence of Kittti who is ethnic Chinese was in Soi Nualnoi off Ekkamai Road.

Two others, Lerpong Tangpaisal alias Koo, 45, and Chalong Thipdecho, 40, said they had been hired to drive vehicles transporting the drugs several times. They said they received 40,000 baht for each assignment. Lerpong, also an ethnic Chinese, lived on Vorachak Road while Chalong's residence was in Thung Mahamek, Yannawa.

Police said they had followed the drug racket for over a year and learned that the suspects collaborated with Haw Chinese in the northern provinces of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai in drug trafficking in both local and over-

seas markets.

A group of policemen followed Lerpong early yesterday morning at 5 am when he left Kittti's house to Hualampong railway station.

At Hualampong, police said, Lerpong met with Chalong who was driving the blue Volkswagen from Lampang. Lerpong went into the sedan and they left together, heading for Kittti's housing estate office on Vibhavadi Rangsit Road.

Police arrested them on Vibhavadi Rangsit Road and led them to Kittti's office where they found equipment using for packing the heroin, a .38 revolver and two luggages believed to be used for taking drugs out of the country.

The 121 packages of heroin were found in the Volkswagen. The three were charged with drug trafficking while Kittti was slapped an additional charge of possessing weapon without a legal licence.

Police said the seizure was the second biggest this year. Police in May confiscated 58 kgs of heroin, believed to be destined for Hong Kong, at the Liberty Hotel in Sapan Khwai.

In the drug haul in May when four suspects were arrested, police charged Superintendent of Zone 3 Provincial Police Logistics Unit in Lampang and also a former senior narcotic unit police officer, Pol Col Nirand Vidhyavithikul, with involving in the connection.

Pol Col Nirand still remained at large. Deputy Police Director General Pol Lt Gen Narong Mahanonda, meanwhile, ordered Zone 3 Provincial Police Commissioner, Pol Lt Gen Dech Kathapan, to continue the manhunt for Pol Col Nirand whose reward was set by the Office of Narcotics Control Board at 100,000 baht.

'DAO SIAM' Photo

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Oct 81 p 1



[Text] The three suspects, left to right, Lerpong, Kitti and Chalong with the seized No 4 heroin and a .38 revolver.

CSO: 5300/4561

THAILAND

RISING ABUSE OF THINNER CAUSES CONCERN

Bangkok THE NATION in English 19, 21 Oct 81

[Two of three-part article by Naulnoi Thammasathien: "More Teenagers Turning to Thinner"]

[19 Oct 81 p 1, Part 1]

[Text] Today we present the first of three-part series on addiction of thinner which has become one of the country's most popular and dangerous narcotics.

Its widespread usage among the teenagers has caused great alarm among health authorities who are concerned by its dangers and the way it can be easily purchased at cheap price.

MEDICAL experts are greatly alarmed by the trend of increasing numbers of teenagers turning to a widely used multipurpose liquid known as thinner as their new type of narcotics.

They said in the long run, thinner is much more dangerous than heroin.

Dr Anant Sukonthapirom, chief of the Research Division of the Department of Medical Services, said inhalation of thinner can cause permanent damage to the brain.

"It will slowly damage the brain cells. At one stage the brain will be permanently damaged and no medical cure is possible," said Dr

Anant, who has been conducting researches on the dangers of thinner and similar liquids.

Dr Anant, pointing out that thinner has become a popular narcotic among youngsters from 10 years upward, explained that inhalation of the liquid also causes pleuritis.

Because of its easy availability and inexpensiveness, thinner - which is available at any groceries in the city - has become popular among teenagers.

In slum communities, children are sometimes seen "intoxicated" with one hand holding a bottle of thinner while the other holding a piece of cotton soaked

with the liquid.

Some children were caught gathering for a "thinner party." A movie theatre in Din Daeng also became a popular rendezvous of the thinner addicts.

Its owner complained that the cushions of the seats in the theatre were ripped open and the sponge torn out.

He said thinner addicts soaked pieces of sponge with thinner and inhaled it while watching movies.

Thinner addicts develop the same effects as addicts of other narcotics.

"They become extremely nervous and lose self-control when they need the liquid," Dr Anant said.

Normally, thinner addicts can be identified by burns in the nostrils caused by heavy inhalation.

Director of the Students Patron Division Pua Janluechai said thinner addicts are normally bony and speak the way drunken people do.

Pua, whose division is responsible for coping with juvenile delinquencies, said once addicted to thinner, students show signs of dislike for schools.

"They will instead get together for thinner inhalation. Their mental ability will also deteriorate," he said.

In most cases, thinner is only one

of the "ingredients." The thinner addicts also take either marijuana or sedatives at the same time.

Medical experts, however, said that people can unintentionally get addicted to thinner. Thinner is widely used as a useful mixture for other substances, such as paint, glue, shoe polisher and nail polisher.

"It is quite dangerous that small children can get addicted to the liquid by inhaling all these substances. Their parents may not be aware of their dangers themselves," said Dr Anant.

Youngsters start inhaling thinner either out of fun or under social or family pressure.

During the past few years, heroin has become a "luxury" for drug addicts because of its soaring price. Cheaper sedatives and addictive liquids have become alternative narcotics.

Benzine, nail polisher and other addictive liquids have also become handy sedatives for youngsters.

Pua said thinner addicts are normally students between 11 and 15 or between M.S. 1 and M.S. 3.

Dr Thongchai In-tulak, director of the Thanyarak Hospital of the Public Health Ministry, said at least 27 thinner addicts were admitted to the hospital for treatment last year.

Seventeen of them were students of M.S. 1 - M.S. 5 level.

Thanyarak Hospital is one of the hospitals that exclusively treat drug addicts.

[21 Oct 81 pp 1, 10, Part 3]

[Text]

ONE major problem in treating thinner addicts is the absence of "substitute addictive" that medical experts can use to help them kick off the bad habit.

"In treating heroin addicts we use methadone as the substitute addictive but we still cannot find any substitute volatile substance for thinner addicts yet," said Dr Anant Sukonthapirom of the Research Division of the Medical Services Department.

He said thinner addicts admitted for treatment will have to abruptly stop inhaling the liquid and at the same time are given tranquilizers when they get nervous.

Pua Janluechai, director of the Student Patrons Division, said

officials of the division normally take students suspected of addicted to thinner to see psychiatrists rather than to doctors.

However, he admitted that officials of the division have come across difficulties in convincing parents of these students of the dangers they are facing.

Their parents tend to overlook the problem or simply ignore it. There is nothing much we can do," he said.

He said there have been cases in which rehabilitated student thinner addicts go back to the addictive once they return to the same old environment.

Thinner addicts admitted to the Thanyarak Hospital will normally have to go

through four stages of treatment and rehabilitation.

In the preparatory stage, doctors will have to collect as much information as possible about the patients reaction before beginning the second stage.

"In the second stage, patients will have to stop using the substance," said Dr Mallika Thatyapong, a senior doctor of the hospital.

After medical treatment, the patients will go through the rehabilitation stage.

The last stage is also important. We send the rehabilitated patients home but still keep a close watch on how they will adjust themselves to the society," she said.

Dr. Mallika said that most of the patients admitted to the hospital were in serious condition.

"One reason is that our hospital is located far from the city," she said, referring to the hospital's location in Pathum Thani.

THINNER

But more often than not, not many people realized the dangers of the addiction until it was almost too late, she said.

The medical service for the drug addiction at the hospital is free of charge. The hospital also treats addicts of all kinds of narcotics.

PREVENTION

There have been consistent attempts by concerned authori-

ties to put thinner under control of the law so that its abuse can be prevented.

Pua said the division had before 1977 directed its attention toward students of vocational colleges as far as abuse of thinner was concerned.

"But it turned out that we were after the wrong people," he said.

Pua said that it was difficult to have students of that age level treated because by the time they were in colleges they would be heavily addicted.

Since 1977, he said, the division has turned its attention to high school students "to tackle the problem at the source."

"If they are addicted to thinner at all it is normally in the initial stage and their brain cells are not da-

maged," he said.

Pua also called on teachers to cooperate more with officials of the division in locating students suspected to be addicted to the volatile substance.

"We are quite short of manpower to deal with problems of students. We are supposed to cover the whole country while in practice we can only cope with a handful of schools in Bangkok," he said.

Authorities dealing with the problem of thinner addiction all agree that the most effective preventive measure begins at home.

"All the medical efforts to save the children would be useless unless their families are conscious of the problem and do their part to stop it at home," Pua said.

CSO: 5300/4561

THAILAND

BRIEFS

THAI TROOPS KILLED--Bangkok, Oct 11--Thai officials declined comment on a report yesterday that 24 troops were feared killed in a recent battle with armed tribesmen moving a mule train of drugs from Burma to Thailand. The BANGKOK POST quoted a tribesman witness as saying that he saw many dead bodies, believed to be those of Government forces, near Kor Samakhi village, a border area frequented by the rebel Shan United Army (SUA) from Burma. The Thai Government two months ago offered a reward of 500,000 Baht (21,700 U.S. dollars) for the capture of SUA leader Chang Chee-fu, whom both Thai and American officials described as the Kingpin of narcotics traffic in the opium-growing area of the 'Golden-triangle.' Officials here have failed to explain why a 39-man military unit from Northeast Thailand were secretly dispatched to the Thai-Burmese Border on Thursday. REUTER [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 21 Oct 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/4561

CANADA

USE OF WRITS OF ASSISTANCE BY RCMP CRITICIZED

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 31 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Right To Get You"]

[Text]

If an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police wants to break into a house without obtaining a search warrant from a judge, he can do so with a writ of assistance. Armed with this legal skeleton key, provided under the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drug Act, he can carry out search and seizures whenever he feels there is insufficient time to obtain a warrant; and the writs are valid for as long as he holds his job.

This blunt instrument empowers an officer, without prior application to the courts, to break into homes at any time of day or night and search dwellings and vehicles for anything from drugs to bootleg alcohol. Such writs have been banned in England for centuries; they are forbidden in the United States under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution; yet they have sat on the Canadian lawbooks since 1847.

In 1975, Federal Court Judge F. U. Collier said he was "shocked and incredulous" that the court would be asked to provide "an unknown government officer with such extensive, unlimited powers". Judge Collier's criticisms and the resulting public outcry led Justice Minister Ronald Basford to tell the Commons in February, 1977, that his

Government would not request any more writs until it had explored the issue further. Mr. Basford later proposed some cosmetic changes — that the writs be restricted to two years and that judges have some discretion in distributing them — but these were never adopted. Figures, in 1978 showed 945 writs in the hands of the RCMP, and another 77 in the hands of customs investigators for the Revenue Department; the number has since dwindled through attrition and transfers of the officers involved, but the surviving writs have lost none of their muscle.

Enter federal Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan is theoretically in charge of the RCMP, although his views follow the RCMP's line so closely he seems less the public's servant than the Mounties'. Mr. Kaplan wants to remove the moratorium on writs of assistance. Like Mr. Basford before him, he proposes to place greater (as yet unspecified) safeguards on the writs, which is like letting the termites stay in the walls if they promise to take smaller bites. He believes, honestly and earnestly, that drug officers should be given powers which even policemen investigating murders don't have: to break down doors if they suspect there

is evidence lying around inside. Certainly there can be no other excuse for the writs; if officers reasonably suspect, for instance, that a crime is being committed on the other side of a door, the Criminal Code gives them more than enough authority to barge in; that's the only power they need, and they've had that for years.

The writs pose more than a theoretical danger to individual freedoms. Testimony before the McDonald Commission Inquiry into the RCMP revealed that drug officers occasionally used their writs like community pass-keys, to help fellow officers search premises without a warrant. And the argument that only a swift lunge through a locked door can prevent dealers from flushing their drugs down the toilet is not particularly persuasive; in 1976, of 3,529 searches made by drug squad officers supplied with writs, 326 turned up no incriminating evidence. No crime in progress; just a hunch that couldn't wait for the local judge to stagger out of bed and issue a search warrant.

Yet incredibly, Mr. Kaplan wants to distribute more of these writs, when he should be eliminating those still in operation. He is making proposals tailored not to the needs of the public, but to the convenience of the national police force. Is the Solicitor-General incapable of making the distinction between the two?

CSO: 5320/11

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS THIEF SHOTS POLICEMEN--An unidentified thief was surprised by police during an attempted theft of narcotics at a polyclinic pharmacy in Brno on Monday night. Before escaping, the armed thief shot and seriously wounded 4 policemen. [Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY in Czech 26 Nov 81 p 6]

ANOTHER PHARMACY DRUG BURGLARY--An unidentified drug addict burglarized a pharmacy in Prague-Krc, getting away with larger quantities of codeine, ephedrine and other drugs. [Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY in Czech 18 Nov 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300/3003

BAHAMAS

POLICE COMMISSIONER CITES REDUCTION IN DRUG PROBLEM

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text]

POLICE COMMISSIONER
Gerald Bartlett has reported a big reduction in drug trafficking at Bimini, North Andros and Inagua. At the beginning of the year these islands were some of the largest transshipment points in this hemisphere.

But the clean-up has created other problems for at least one of those islands.

"We have taken action because of the problems in Andros and I am happy to say that there is no evidence that the problem is as bad as it once was," Mr Bartlett said.

"We increased our manpower at North Andros, Bimini and Inagua earlier this year. I am happy to say that in these three areas the problem doesn't exist on the same volume," he said.

Glenn Brown, the Drug Enforcement Administration's attache in Nassau, said there had been "considerable improvement" at the three islands.

A North Andros resident said the problem cleared after large forces of police were stationed on the island.

The police presence

continued in North Andros after the roof of the building they occupied was mysteriously destroyed by fire.

Although Mr Bartlett said there was no evidence to suggest it, several North Androsians with whom The Tribune spoke felt the fire was started by certain elements who had reason for not wanting the police in the area.

Instead of helping North Andros, the decline in drug trafficking has left residents with an even greater problem how to bolster the sagging economy.

With the flow of drug money almost cut off and no longer sufficient to artificially inflate the economy, North Androsians are caught in the worst recession in years.

Bad publicity about drug trafficking and piracy on the high seas has led to a sharp fall-off in tourism to North Andros, so sharp that the once busy Andros Beach Hotel sometimes does not have a single guest for weeks at a time.

"We've been running at zero," Earl Hall, who operates the hotel, said.

Two groups of geologists from Texas on whom he was depending for business recently cancelled their bookings with

the hotel.

Mr Hall received a letter from the American Association of Geologists explaining that the decision to cancel was made after members learned that a group of geologists from the University of Miami were harassed at gunpoint by pirates who tried to board their boat off North Andros last year.

The Andros Beach Hotel lost \$15,000 from the cancellation.

Mr Hall said business was just as bad for the other hotel in North Andros, San Andros, which is located near the airport.

Mr Hall has laid off six of his 11 staff members. He understands the San Andros Hotel has also cut its staff by about half.

The Andros Beach Hotel has 14 guest rooms and four two-bedroom villas.

Mr Hall said he is able to stay open because of the business he gets from the restaurant and bar. But, even in this area, money is not floating as freely as it once did, he said.

"In one way, it (drug trade) was an advantage. I can tell you one thing, people were spending money on food and liquor and people were staying in our hotel rooms," he said.

"It (the decline in

trafficking) has affected us noticeably," one of the residents with whom The Tribune spoke agreed.

Mr Hall said the whole community is being affected. He said cab drivers are out of work and business is down at the general stores.

He said unemployment is at an all time high. He estimated that no more than 60 Bahamians are employed by Batelco, BEC, BARTOC and the various other public departments at the island. Most of the population eeks out a living from farming and fishing.

Mr Hall agreed that the police have made great strides

in cleaning up the drug flow to North Andros. He said there is now a police depot at the airport, which is manned 24 hours a day.

"Private planes used to come in and steal the gas out of other planes. But that's stopped now," he said.

In addition, he reported that the Defence Force is seen frequently patrolling the area off North Andros and Androsians are hearing of fewer cases of piracy.

Mr Hall said that North Andros needs to get its good reputation back so that business -- tourist business -- can return to normal.

CSO: 5300/7513

BAHAMAS

CREWMEN DISMISSED, CAPTAIN FINED IN DRUG BOAT CASE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

SEVEN Colombians, the crew of the 'Mary Gloria' arrested August 31 by HMBS Flamingo, were dismissed from drug charges today while their captain, who pleaded guilty, was cautioned and fined \$75,000.

The seven men appeared before Magistrate Shirun Edun today.

Jose Izquierdo, 57, who is in hospital awaiting an operation, was not in court.

All accused were represented by Mr Arlington Butler.

Dismissed were Ramon Rodriguez, 28; Reyes Candeles, 30; Jose A Izquierdo, 57, (absent); Luis Mosquera, 34; Eduardo Charri, 30; Fernando Tryillo, 29 and Victor Romero, 31.

Feliciano Rodallega, 41, captain of the vessel, was cautioned on the first charge of possession of dangerous drugs and fined \$75,000 on the second charge of intent to supply.

According to the prosecutor at 9 am Monday, August 31, members of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force aboard HMBS Inagua, under the command of Lt Jackson Ritchie, on routine patrol of Ragged Island, intercepted the vessel 'Mary Gloria', which was

suspected of trafficking in drugs. A search was carried out by members of the defence force and about 361 bales of suspected marijuana, weighing about 70 lbs each, was found.

The bales were brought to Nassau and handed over to police. All of the defendants denied any knowledge of drugs being aboard the vessel. They were arrested and charged:

Mr Butler, in defending Rodallega, said that the captain was employed by a company, which had leased the boat from someone else. As a result the captain had agreed to take a certain substance from Colombia, not to the Bahamas, but to the United States.

Butler said that "there is extreme poverty" and that such conditions in Colombia made it easier for individuals to accept such ventures.

Butler further asked that the boat be released "because it does not belong to the accused or his employer, but leaves the owner as the innocent victim."

He said the 52-foot vessel run by a diesel engine was 13-years-old, which "reduces its value considerably."

Magistrate Edun set a \$45,000 sum for its release.

CSO: 5300/7513

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

BAIL IN COCAINE CASE--Two Colombians were granted cash bail totalling \$160,000 when they were charged with being in possession of over 400 lbs of cocaine before Magistrate George van Sertima today. William De-Jesus Ruiz, 35, and John Jairo Naranjo, 27, (pilot), are accused of having 417 lbs of cocaine aboard their twin engine Piper when they landed on Norman's Cay Saturday. They are also charged with intent to supply. The men are represented by lawyer Langton Hilton. The prosecutor objected to bail because of the large quantity of drugs and because the defendants were foreign. However, Mr Hilton asked that bail not be refused because the men were not Bahamians. Bail was set at \$80,000 cash each. The case was adjourned to January 6. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 14 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7513

BERMUDA

COURT TOLD MARIHUANA IS BECOMING SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The drug cannabis has become almost socially acceptable in Bermudian society, especially for those under thirty years of age, lawyer Mr. Frederick Wade said at the weekend.

But the observation brought swift and harsh criticism from the Attorney General in an appeal before the Chief Justice in Supreme Court on Friday.

The comments came during an appeal against sentence by Kenneth Ebbin, 24, of Friswell's Hill, Pembroke.

Ebbin was sentenced to 15 months in prison on July 16 for being in possession of cannabis with intent to supply.

"The number of cases coming before the courts seems to indicate that cannabis has become almost socially acceptable in Bermuda, especially for those under thirty years of age," said Mr. Wade, representing Ebbin. And he likened the current laws governing cannabis to the latter stages of prohibition in the United States.

"In balancing concern for society against the rights of the accused, one should keep

in mind the place of this drug in the community," said Mr. Wade.

But Attorney General Mr. Saul Froomkin, Q.C., took strong exception to Mr. Wade's comments.

"If what my friend says is true and the public is more accepting of the drug, then it seems the penalties should be increased otherwise you encourage the use of it," said Mr. Froomkin.

He characterised drug pushers as parasites on the community, and if the Island was not careful it could find itself in dire straits.

"The Island may find itself with more grave problems than it already has," said Mr. Froomkin. "The use and abuse of this drug is a cancer on society."

Mr. Froomkin added that had Ebbin faced trial in Supreme Court and not in the lower court, he might have found himself facing a longer jail sentence.

The Chief Justice, the Hon. James Astwood, ruled that there had been no error in sentencing, and commented that "if anything the sentence was a little on the light side". Accordingly, the appeal was turned down.

CSO: 5300/7513

COLOMBIA

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS INVESTIGATED FOR METHAQUALONE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 81 p 2-A

[Text] An administrative investigation was opened by the head office of Internal Customs of Bogota, under the charge of retired Gen Jose Maria Rivas Forero, in order to establish the presumed responsibility of the personnel of the chemical warehouse upon discovery, after one year, of a shipment of 2,000 kilos of methaqualone.

The Judicial Police opened another investigation of a criminal nature to find the location of those responsible for the importation of the shipment of drugs destined preferentially for the manufacture of the pills known under the name of "Jumbo."

Rivas Forero explained that a third investigation might be undertaken if it is proven that an employee of the Customhouse was responsible in the case, specifically for not having reported the presence of the shipment of methaqualone in the warehouses of the establishment.

The director general of the Customhouse explained that the methaqualone arrived in the country during the middle part of last year in three shipments coming from Hamburg, Germany on board the airlines of a national company, and that according to procedures, were admitted immediately into the chemical warehouses of the Internal Customhouse of Bogota to await the arrival of the importer to claim them in order to proceed with appraisal.

The drug came in special packaging--barrels--that carried a different name, maintained Rivas Forero, and in view of the fact that the interested party did not arrive to claim it, it was declared abandoned merchandise.

In accordance with the regulations, only the administrator of the warehouses or the director of the Customhouse himself, can order an inspection of the cargo, and this was requested by the former who asked for the presence of a chemist to open the barrels and to determine the type of product that they contained.

The expert, according to the Customs director, only counted the barrels and considered his job completed without stopping to examine the contents of the cargo. For this reason, shortly after, the Judicial Police of the Eldorado Airport arrived and after an analysis of the chemical product, discovered that it was methaqualone that they were dealing with.

This fact--the chemical being turned over for inspection--resulted in the immediate initiation by Rivas Forero of an administrative investigation in order to determine if officials of this organization had any complicity in the illegal business.

The Judicial Police began the criminal investigation based on the name of the consignee of the shipment.

The 2,000 kilos of methaqualone were discovered at the beginning of this week by the Judicial Police when they carried out an inspection of the warehouses of the Internal Customhouse of Bogota.

Rivas Forero maintained also that he will grant authorization to other officials of the Customhouse so that they can order the inspection of merchandise that cannot be removed on time, and he said that he will order that these inspections be made every 8 days at the various warehouses of the Customhouse in the entire country.

9787

CSO: 5300/2036

COLOMBIA

COCAINE, MARIHUANA SEIZURES DESCRIBED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 29 Sep 81 p 23-A



Fifteen kilos of high quality cocaine and related equipment for the processing of the alkaloid were confiscated by the police in an operation carried out in a residence in the neighborhood of Palermo in Bogota. An individual was captured in the operation.

[Text] Thirteen kilos of cocaine of high quality whose value on the black market is incalculable was confiscated by the National Police in the neighborhood of La Soledad where the owner of a share of the alkaloid was also captured along with a luxurious automobile.

The recent blow against the narcotics traffic was carried out at a house at 22-25 41st Street in Bogota in the afternoon last Sunday when the agents apprehended Alberto Rodriguez Valencia, from whom not only the cocaine was seized, but also a

Mazda automobile with license plates KD-3003 and other materials. The drug dealer will be put under the ordinance of the respective judge, and he was captured as a result of intelligence work which extended over several days and which will continue with the goal of locating other members of the group.

According to reports by the chief of the DIPEC, Department of Intelligence of the Colombian Police, Col Nacim Yanine Dias, in Barranquilla another blow was struck against the mafia with the confiscation at a house on 16-101 63-B Street of a special Panwalt Stokes machine for the processing of the hallucinogenic drugs called mandrax and jumbo. During the operation, more than 30 kilos of methaqualone and 5000 pills of the above-mentioned products were seized and at the same time, five people were captured.

The personnel of the Third Company of Narcotics Officers of the Police confiscated 130 packages of marihuana with a weight of 4,800 kilos in the jurisdiction of Tabaco, the municipal jurisdiction of Barrancas, Guajira. The operation was carried out at a ranch called Pagaril.

9787
CSO: 5300/2036

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE IBAGUE AREA--In an operation set in motion a few kilometers from this capital, pure cocaine was confiscated valued at 65 million pesos. In the operation, three people were captured who were identified as Danilo Rodriguez, Francisco Antia and a woman, Maria Mireye Alvarez. The alkaloid was transported in a red Dodge pickup truck that arrived coincidentally at the time when a mobile reserve corps of uniformed men was carrying out maneuvers on the Ibaque-Alvarado Highway. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 Sep 81 p 2] 9787

HALLUCINOGENIC PILLS, EQUIPMENT SEIZED--A complete set of expensive equipment for the manufacture of hallucinogenic pills was discovered by the police force and a group of narcotics agents of the prosecutor of the region. The confiscation was carried out in a residence located in the southern part of the city. They succeeded in confiscating pills, pill-making machinery and in capturing six people involved in the business who were identified as Eudoro Daza Gamarra, Antonio Meza Guerra, Jaime Roberto Galban and Jairo Alberto Gavucra Sierra. Also detained was the servant of the residence belonging to Carmen Gamarra who fled. This operation took place in the Buenavista neighborhood in the southern part of Baranquilla. Yesterday on Friday in the northern part of Baranquilla in an elegant residence, a shipment of 40,000 "jumbo" pills were confiscated which were packaged and ready for exportation. Orlando David Gonzalez was arrested. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 81 p 3-A] 9787

CSO: 5300/2036

MEXICO

TWO TRAFFICKERS SEIZED WITH COCAINE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 6 Oct 81 p 12-A

[Text] Two international drug traffickers were intercepted at this capital's Benito Juarez airport after already having smuggled in cocaine of excellent quality valued at more than 90 million pesos.

The interesting thing about this case is that Tom Brungar from Norway carried the drug "stuck" to his back with adhesive tape, and he was not discovered when he passed through customs.

Moreover, Brungar arrived aboard Air Panama Flight 502 originating in Lima, Peru, and accompanied by the Spaniard Francisco Balcazar Granda.

After being apprehended, the corrupters stated that they met in a bar in Barcelona, and Balcazar was the one who proposed to the Norwegian that they take the drug to South America, with the purpose of later transporting it to Los Angeles, California, where another Spanish thug would buy it from them.

According to Balcazar, he used Brungar as a "donkey," that is, as a smuggler of the drug, for the not inconsiderable sum of \$15,000, corresponding to the quantity of cocaine handled.

Moreover, he indicated that in his native Barcelona he devoted himself to producing films, which really was not true, since he used this activity only as a cover for his crimes.

As for Tom Brungar, he stated that seeing himself bankrupt and without the possibility of finding work, he opted for drug trafficking, thinking that it would be very easy. Nevertheless, following his arrival in the Federal District, when he was preparing to purchase the tickets to travel to Los Angeles, he became nervous on seeing the federal authorities and decided to return to the international customs hall where Balcazar was.

Upon doing this, an agent approached him and asked him why he was returning to this hall if he had already passed through customs, at the same time slapping him on the back and discovering that he was carrying polyethylene bags containing cocaine stuck to his back with adhesive tape.



Tom Brungar and Balcazar Granda were intercepted at the capital city airport when they attempted to bring in cocaine valued at 90 million pesos.

9746
CSO: 5300/2058

MEXICO

MARIHUANA SMUGGLING IN MUNICIPAL JAIL DISCOVERED

Deputy Warden Accused

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 14 Oct 81 pp 2, 4

[Text] Yesterday the underworld was discovered to be operating in the municipal jail, when it was found that its deputy warden, Jesus Armando Godina Castillo, was being paid 5,000 pesos to bring in the kilograms of marihuana to an inmate who was selling the joints and cigarettes to the addicts in the jail.

EL DIARIO was informed of this by Federal Judicial Police sources, when the investigation was being conducted personally by that entity's commander, Mario Espinoza.

It was said that Luis Montemayor, together with a marihuana distributor from Juchipula, Zacatecas, for whom a warrant has been issued for his arrest, received the drugs, subsequently turning them over to the woman Rosa Maria Faz de Hoyos who, in turn, went to the jail and, in complicity with the dishonest deputy warden, Jesus Armando Godina Castillo, brought the drugs in without inspection and delivered them to the inmate Gilberto Chavez Buenrostro. The latter made cigarettes for distribution, selling them for 50 pesos apiece among the inmates.

The deputy warden, Jesus Armando Godina, received 5,000 pesos for each marihuana shipment that he allowed to be brought into the jail. It was said that this money was paid by Luis Montemayor.

The deputy warden has been completely convicted and has confessed. He said that, on several occasions, from two to three kilograms of marihuana had been brought in, without any previous problem, but that on Monday specifically, when there were many people, he chose to wait to receive the package which Rosa Maria Faz had delivered to him. When he did so, his colleagues demanded that he search it and, when he did, he put on a great display, pretending that he had discovered the marihuana, and arrested the one responsible.

Yesterday, however, the whole affair was exposed, when the Federal Judicial Police went to the municipal jail and questioned the inmate Gilberto Chavez Buenrostro. The latter materially implicated the deputy warden and Luis Montemayor himself, indicating the manner and procedure used to bring in and distribute the drugs inside the jail.

Comdr Mario Espinoza said that the Federal Judicial Police would continue their investigation, because they are certain that, although there are still some

connections that remain to be established, it is unlikely that the warden alone could have been responsible for the drug trafficking in the jail.

Traffickers Sentenced

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 20 Oct 81 Sec D p 1

[Text] The federal judge of the second district court, Carlos Gilberto Canto Lopez, issued an order for the official imprisonment of all those who were arrested in connection with the drug trafficking recently discovered in the municipal jail. This information was released to EL DIARIO yesterday, upon the termination of the period for an order of official imprisonment or release of those in custody. It was said that the four accused who were presumed guilty of a crime against health in various degrees received an order for official imprisonment, of which they were notified yesterday. The four persons against whom the pertinent action was initiated are Luis Montemayor, deputy warden Armando Godina Castellanos, the inmate Gilberto Chavez Buenrostro, and his wife, Rosa Maria Faz de Hoyos. All of them were convicted and confessed their guilt. Only the deputy warden continued to claim that he had nothing to do with the drug traffic in the jail, inasmuch as it was he himself who had made the search and found the marijuana, making the report and arresting the woman responsible. It was said that the federal judge might possibly reclassify the offenses, so that the order issued yesterday might stipulate the judge's decision regarding the innocence found as a result of the study made of each of the inquiries and statements on the part of every one of those arrested.

2909

CS0: 5330/54-55

MEXICO

SABINAS MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 7 Oct 81 Sec A, p 2, Sec B, p 1

[Text] Federal Judicial Police forces under the orders of the group chief, Comdr Mario Espinoza, succeeded in capturing two members of the drug trafficking ring in the coal region who were the very ones responsible for distributing marihuana at the Capri Bar in the red-light district of Sabinas, Coahuila.

EL DIARIO was informed of this by sources under the command of Mario Espinoza, with headquarters in Piedras Negras. It was noted that the captured individuals were caught with a package of marihuana which they were selling for 500 pesos per joint.

Those under arrest are Jorge Quilantaro Rangel and Hector Saucedo Roman. Both said that they were engaged in distributing marihuana among the addicts in the coal region, with their headquarters at the Capri Bar, and that they had been selling marihuana for some time in Sabinas, Coahuila.

Yesterday, they were placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry agent, Xavier Elizondo, who was to complete the pertinent investigation for a remand to the federal judge within the proper legal time and occasion.

It was confirmed that there is under way a general search in the entire coal region. According to reports, drugs have been distributed in certain locations, and this illegal activity must be ended. There will also be a "combing" of the mountains in the northern area in order to detect the presence of clandestine runways and possible marihuana and poppy plantations, as well as to establish permanent surveillance in that area.

No detail will be overlooked, and sufficient personnel will have to be sent so as to maintain permanent, uninterrupted surveillance over the entire coal region, accompanied by the action that is required; because it is felt that this area had been somewhat neglected.

It was also said that permanent personnel would have to be sent from Ciudad Acuna so that the surveillance and antidrug campaign might accrue the success anticipated, and that it was impossible to maintain in a single area. The entire capacity and surveillance must be intensified, and that will be done, with results taken to their final consequences.

It was also reported that good results have been accrued from the surveillance kept outside of schools on the various intermediate and upper levels, where a high percentage of the drug distribution has been eradicated. The phenomenon can hardly be a serious problem in Piedras Negras, but there must be absolute control in this regard and the protection of the young students is one of the most important points.

2909

CSO: 5330/55

MEXICO

COCAINE, MARIHUANA SEIZED IN THREE RAIDS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Oct 81 p 6-D

[Text] Cocaine and marihuana valued at more than 130,000,000 pesos were seized by agents of the Federal Judicial Police in three operations carried out yesterday in Veracruz, Chihuahua and in the Mexico City international airport during which four drug dealers were also apprehended.

Felix Espinosa Martinez, Jose Luis Espinosa Pineda and Crescencio Montero Dominguez, were seized on the "El Chichon" ranch in the municipality of Las Choapas, Veracruz, with 12 tons of marihuana, which were to be sold in the northern part of the country and transported in station wagons.

In Chihuahua, federal agents discovered a hidden runway between Mesa del Oso and Las Escobas, in the municipality of Maderas, where they seized a ton of marihuana which was in a station wagon with Arizona license plates. There were no arrests, as the drug was abandoned, but a guard was ordered posted.

Finally, in the Mexico City international airport, Jorge Hinojosa Ojeda was arrested with a little more than half a kilo of pure South American cocaine.

Hinojosa Ojeda arrived on flight 502 of Air Panama, coming from Colombia. He stuck the drug to his ankles and in small bags in his underpants. The Federal Judicial Police are investigating his true nationality since it is presumed that his passport, issued in Colombia, is not genuine.

9678
CSO: 5300/2057

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS SEIZED WITH COCAINE

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 7-D

[Text] The location of a stolen car led police to the capture of three members of a gang of drug dealers--two Mexicans and a Colombian--who had on them a kilogram and a half of cocaine, which they were about to deliver to a hotel in the capital and for which they were to receive 1.250 million pesos.

The Colombian, Jose Lubian Cuadros, confessed to colonel Francisco Sahagun Baca, head of the Investigation Division, that about 10 days ago he arrived at the Federal District from his country and that he had no problem getting the drug through at the airport "because he took advantage of the carelessness of the customs' and federal agents."

Here he put himself in contact with the Mexicans, Hernan del Castillo Monjarras and Humberto Hernandez Martinez, to take charge of "placing" the drug.

Also, there are others involved in the drug traffic, but the police chief felt that to make public their names would hurt the investigations leading to the apprehension of the other members of the band, which has been operating in the Federal District for about 6 months and is composed for the most part of Colombians.

Those arrested said that for the most part when they brought in drugs, it was across the Guatemalan border, where there was no problem whatever, due to the lack of surveillance.

Sahagun Baca asserted that when these individuals were captured police agents had been following them for 6 days, due to the fact that they were using a car which had been reported stolen to the Department of Motor Vehicle Control.

The Colombian, Ramirez Cuadros, had been a prisoner in the Reclusorio Oriente for drug dealing and it was there that he met the Mexicans, who were engaged in the same activities.

9678
CSO: 5300/2057

MEXICO

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--Yesterday, Susana Hernandez Garza was sentenced by the third district judge to 7 years in prison and given a fine of 10,000 pesos, as an individual found guilty of a crime against health in the degree of heroin possession and trafficking. This woman was arrested in Reynosa, at her residence in San Luis Potosi and in Hermosillo, in June 1979, when she was attempting to sell 179 grams of heroin, with a negative reaction, including three grams that she was carrying as a sample. Susana claimed to have purchased the heroin from a woman named Evangelina Martinez, widow of Cantu, for \$1,000 per ounce, with the intention of reselling it for \$1,200, and was about to make the sale. Federal Judicial Police forces who succeeded in capturing her said that they confiscated from her a bag containing 105 grams of heroin, another with 71 grams and a smaller one holding 3 grams, which she was going to use as a sample, after they had received information to the effect that this woman was engaged in drug trafficking. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 Sec B p 7] 2909

CONFISCATED DRUGS BURNED--According to information given to EL DIARIO, yesterday morning at the municipal dump the drugs seized some time ago from Chavez Baldazo and the Olga Brisken los Handall [sic] dancers, Beatriz Huerta Gonzalez and Carlos Plata, were burned. The burning was carried out by the National Army, public health officials and district court authorities, including Mr Ventura and the municipal police. All of this occurred at noon yesterday. As EL DIARIO was told yesterday morning on the site of the burning, the drugs which were incinerated consisted of 7 kilograms of marihuana, 11 grams of heroin and 14 grams of cocaine, as well as 30 simple Darbon pills. According to Ventura, there was a syringe containing traces of heroin which had been diluted, ready for injection, which was apparently seized when Chavez Baldazo was arrested some time ago, as he was dealing in drugs in the town. The marihuana and heroin were also seized from the Olga Brisken dancers when they arrived in this town for a performance, and they were burned during a rainfall. Sergeant Eduardo Alvarez guarded the drugs as far as the municipal dump where they were burned on the same site as usual. They were also guarded by members of the National Army represented by the major. As EL DIARIO was told, the total amount burned was 14 grams of heroin, 11 grams of cocaine and 7 kilograms of marihuana, as well as 30 simple Darbon pills; and a check was made to insure that no drugs were missing. Despite the fact that the rain did not stop, the burning took place and nothing was left. There was a constant watch to see that everything was destroyed, so that others could not come later to retrieve what was left. The duration of the burning was not reported exactly, because the rain did not stop. The drugs were seized from the individuals under arrest and, since the proceedings have already ended, they had to be burned so as not to be kept here. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 23 Oct 81 Sec D p 4] 2909

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER MAKES STATEMENT--Yesterday, Ruben Emerito Flores made his preliminary statement to the third district court, after having been remanded by the agent of the Federal Public Ministry for a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession. This individual, following his release, was brought before the aforementioned court, and declared his partial guilt, while giving the names of other persons who, he claimed, were the owners and those responsible for the distribution of the drugs. This individual was arrested by Federal Judicial Police forces on 9 October, when luggage containing marihuana which weighed 18,500 kilograms was confiscated from him. From the outset, the captors omitted the names of the members of the drug trafficking ring to which Ruben Emerito Flores belongs, individuals who are being hunted. The aforementioned court announced that tomorrow will mark the expiration of the constitutional period when the head of that judicial entity orders the release or official imprisonment of this person, who is being held in the Social Rehabilitation Center. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 16 Oct 81 Sec B p 8] 2909

PRISON COUNTERFEITING, ESCAPE PLOT--Mexico City, 16 October (EXCELSIOR)--Agents from the Investigations Division discovered a mass-scale forging of diplomatic, official and regular passports, credit cards and checkbooks of various institutions, national and international airline tickets, birth, marriage and death certificates, driving licenses and invoices of United States commercial concerns, which were being made in the print shops of the northern prison. In making the pertinent report, Gen Arturo Durazo Moreno, chief of the Metropolitan Police, also announced that the escape of three international criminals from the same jail had been plotted, with a helicopter and a small jet ready for the escape. Durazo Moreno said that the ones chiefly responsible are the Thai drug traffickers Arphchitay Lonceg Nik and Romayanda Noa Tazau, and the German Wolf Peter Schotes, the latter three of whom were confined in the prison, as well as the Korean Chang Ok-Hong and the Mexican Humberto Hernandez Hernandez. According to the assessment made by the agents from the Investigations Division, the sale of the forged documents may have brought the forgers \$1.5 million. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 17 Oct 81 Sec A p 5] 2909

CONFISCATED DRUGS REMOVED--At the instruction of the federal judge of the second district court, Carlos Gilberto Canto Lopez, steps will be taken to remove the 30 samples of various drugs and narcotics which were related to proceedings that were concluded from 5 years ago to date. The foregoing announcement was made yesterday to EL DIARIO by Fernando Ventura Hernandez, first secretary of the court. He said that the samples of opium, heroin, cocaine and marihuana will have to be turned over to the health center for destruction or legal use, indicating that it will be the health authorities who must decide what is to be done with those drugs. He said that the various proceedings involving the drug samples have been resolved, and that all the drug samples still included in the records of proceedings that have ended would be removed in the proper manner. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 17 Oct 81 Sec B p 1] 2909

PJF SEARCH FOR DRUGS--Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon--The Federal Judicial Police, in their constant battle against the drug traffic, are continuing to take unexpected action on the national highway, setting up sudden inspection posts with the best results. Yesterday, EL DIARIO witnessed one of these raids, when a helicopter from that policy entity landed near the highway, and police officers engaged in searching

the vehicles traveling along it in search of law-breakers. Although there were no positive results, it was evident that this entity is still waging the battle on behalf of the rest of the citizenry, preventing drug trafficking; something which was greatly applauded even by the individuals who were searched in their vehicles and on their person, because it was evident that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is continuing its dangerous battle against the organized drug traffic. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 19 Oct 81 Sec A p 5] 2909

DRUG-CARRYING PLANE CRASHES--Mexico City, 28 September (NOTIMEX)--This morning, two small planes crashed off the coast of Sonora and in the mountainous area of the Cerro de Oro communal farm in the state of Oaxaca. One of them was carrying contraband and the other a marihuana shipment. In making the foregoing report, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic stated that a two-engine Bonanza plane with registration N-S411, white in color with blue stripes, crashed on the shore at Huatabampo. The plane was carrying several kilograms of packed marihuana and, when an inspection was made on the site, the engines of the aircraft were found detached, and in the remains of the plane an individual who has not been identified was found still wearing a seat-belt. Meanwhile, on the Cerro de Oro farm near Teutepec, Oaxaca, a two-engine plane without registration crashed to the ground in pieces and burned. The remains of electronic articles, tape recorders, radios and other apparatus were found. A burned body was discovered in the pilot's seat and, from the papers half destroyed by the fire that he was carrying it was found that the corpse was that of Charlie F. Houch, an American. In both instances, the agents of the Federal Public Ministry assigned to the towns where the accidents occurred were notified so that they could start making the investigations. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 2] 2909

OFFICIALS ARRESTED AS TRAFFICKERS--Iguala, 9 Oct--With the recapture of the inmate Jorge Carrillo Sanchez, who along with 20 other convicts escaped from the municipal jail last Saturday, it was discovered that the prison warden, Carlos Roman Fernandez, and the chief of the preventive police, Roberto Perez Baca, headed a band of drug traffickers. Those under arrest are being interrogated separately by the Judicial Police in order to learn the names of their accomplices. The gang was operating in the municipal jail. The director of the Judicial Police, Francisco Vargas Najera, said that the recapture of Carrillo Sanchez proved the complicity of the warden in the mass escape of early last Saturday. Carrillo Sanchez, on being interrogated, said that the 21 escapees had to take up a collection in order to come up with the half million pesos that were distributed among the prison guards, the warden and the chief of the Preventive Police. [By Teofilo Arce Villa] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 Oct 81 p 31-A] 9746

COLOMBIAN TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--The second district judge for criminal matters sentenced the Colombian Gelson Moraes yesterday to 10 years imprisonment for the crimes of transporting and trafficking in drugs. Moraes was also accused a few days ago of complicity with the German Peter Schotes in the falsification of official documents, airline tickets and checks, using the printing press of the North Prison. For this reason he was resubmitted to trial. The falsification of the documents was discovered and denounced the previous week by the director of the North Prison attorney Guillermo Andrade Delgado. The Colombian Gelson Moraes was transferred to Santa Marta Acatitla Penitentiary for security reasons, since according to the German Schotes and another inmate named Eric Mendoza he was planning to escape from the North Prison with the money obtained through the falsifications. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 7-D] 9746

OPIUM CARGO SEIZED--A shipment of 3.2 kg of opium, intended for clandestine chemists operating in the Federal District, was seized by Federal Judicial Police (PJF) agents along the section of highway between Texcoco and Calpulalpan in the State of Mexico, according to that agency. Federal agents arrested Servando Caro Contreras and Hector Arnoldo Paredes Castro who, riding in a Ford Fairmont automobile with license plates HUA-533 from the State of Jalisco, were concealing the opium gum under the vehicle's front seats. The individuals arrested refused to say where the gum came from and where they were taking it. They simply said that an individual asked them to take the package with the gum to this metropolis. In the colony Lombardo Toledano in Culiacan, Sinaloa, other PJR agents discovered an improvised laboratory for converting opium gum into heroin. The agents seized almost half a kilogram of already refined heroin and all the utensils of the clandestine laboratory, where the chemists Juan Rivera, Odilon Rodriguez Cervera and Liborio Rivera Alarcon were captured. [By Manuel Campos Diaz] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Oct 81 p 7-D] 9746

COLOMBIAN DRUGS SHIP SEIZED--Manzanillo, Col., 26 Oct--Vice Admiral Luis Ruano Angulo, commander of the Tenth Naval District, advised that the 51-ton Colombian ship "Cafetero," fitted to transport drugs, was seized in Mexican waters by the Coast Guard cutter, "Ignacio I. Vallarta." The captain of the ship, Edgar Ardila Nunez and seven crew members remained in custody of the judicial authorities of this port. The ship ostensibly was engaged in fishing, but on being inspected by personnel of the submarine command, it was discovered that the hold had a false bottom and in the hull there are spaces for hiding drugs. Commander Ruano Angulo stated that various containers of marihuana and marihuana seeds were found in the disguised compartments of the ship. The official report on the seizure of this ship customized for the transport of drugs indicates that the Coast Guard cutter, "Ignacio I. Vallarta," under the command of Corvette Captain Roberto Gomez Carranza and the second in command, Nicodemus Villegas Roca, intercepted it in Mexican waters. Those arrested are: the captain, Edgar Ardila Nunez and the crew members, Policarpo Garrido, Miguel Dukkmand, Antonio Aguirre Estupinan, Demetrio Gonzalez, Colon Ortiz, Jose Octavio Tavares and Pedro Nell. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 7-D] 9678

CSO: 5300/2057

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

ANTI-DRUG OPERATIONS--Five persons were detained at Waterloo Beach in Central Trinidad early yesterday morning after Central Division Police, under Sup. Sarston Griffith, and members of the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard seized some 25 bags of marijuana carrying a street value of more than one million dollars yesterday morning. A boat from which the marijuana was allegedly being unloaded, was also seized. Following the recent spate of robberies, the Commissioner of Police, Mr Randolph Burroughs, called an emergency meeting on Wednesday with his senior officers. These included acting Deputy Commissioner (Inspectional Services) Sampson Phillip and Assistant Commissioner (Crime) Winfield Hinds. The Commissioner mapped out an anti-crime operation which he codenamed "A.N.A." (Arms, Narcotics and Ammunition). The Operation, which was immediately successful, embraced members of the Tactical Unit, Flying and Narcotics Squads, Operations Branch, Division Detectives and Task Forces throwing up road blocks, spot checks, sea patrols and land-sea coastal surveillance. The police were able to recover a stolen motor-car from San Fernando which had been abandoned after a chase off the Princess Margaret highway. It had not yet been reported stolen. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300/7513

EGYPT

BRIEFS

HASHISH ARREST--"Morning Rooster," Beirut Flower" and "Extra Primo" are new brands of hashish which police seized earlier this week in Batnia, near Al-Azhar district, Cairo sources in the General Security Department announced yesterday. In a crack-down on narcotic dealers, the sources said, police seized a quantity of narcotics valued at about LE 1 million and arrested a girl called Farida, Alias Na'anasha." or refreshment who was leading a ring of drug traffickers. Police investigations revealed that "Farida" had taken over the family business after the disappearance of her father, (who is being sought by the police to serve numerous prison sentences on similar charges), the death of her brother in a clash with the Anti-Narcotic Squad last month, and the arrest of her elder sister currently facing trial on charges related to hashish smuggling. A tip-off to the police revealed that the girl had purchased a large quantity of narcotics and was hiding it somewhere in Batnia, the district always visited by the police in pursuit of narcotics dealers. Police discovered the hiding-place of the girl and her ring of hashish traffickers, General Security Department sources said and they stormed the place earlier this week. "We faced no resistance", said a member of the Anti-Narcotic Squad as the girl never expected that they would know the place and surprise her. "Helped by a member of her ring she was processing hashish when we came upon them red-handed" the policeman added. On interrogation, a member of the ring Marzouk Ahmed Mussa testified that the seized narcotics were owned by the girl, Farida Manaa. Both were put in custody pending trial. [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 18 Nov 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300/5005

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM DISCOVERY IN KHORASAN--Qayen revolution guards have discovered a total of 19.4 kg of opium on three individuals and arrested them for possession of narcotics. A person was arrested in Mashhad for possession of 7 kg of opium. [GF231615 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 23 Nov 81]

KHORASAN OPIUM FIND--An Afghan citizen with 2.3 kg of opium in his possession has been arrested in Birjand. A band of narcotics dealers were also arrested in Darreh Gaz and 5 kg of opium was confiscated. [GF241751 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 81]

GACHSARAN DRUG FIND--Twenty-five grams of heroin, 84 grams of burned opium, 46.5 grams of opium, 5 [word indistinct] hashish, 87 grams of opium juice and a colt together with some drug paraphernalia have been discovered on pushers and addicts in Gachsaran during the past week. [Text] [GF251815 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 81]

KHORASAN DRUG HAUL--Members of the Mashhad revolution guards have arrested an individual for possession of 7.5 grams of heroin. Personnel of the Borazjan police antinarcotics division have discovered 1.13 kg of drugs and some drug paraphernalia in a house and arrested the owner. [GF261457 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 26 Nov 81]

OPIUM BUST--According to a report by the PARS News Agency, the public relations office of the police headquarters in Khorasan Province's cities has announced: With the vigilance and efforts of the police personnel in Mashhad, one opium dross smoking house and 1.103 kg of narcotics have been discovered and confiscated. In this connection the owner of the aforesaid house has been arrested and has been handed over to the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office in Mashhad together with a file on his case. Also in this connection five narcotics consumers have been arrested. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 81]

OPIUM SEIZURE--According to the Central New Sunit, the public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that gendarmerie personnel of the Sarasyab-6 Post in Kerman have seized 395 kg of opium buried in a pistachio garden. Three people have been arrested and the search for others involved continues. [Text] [LD220534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 22 Nov 81]

TORBAT JAM OPIUM FIND--Gendarmerie personnel of Torbat Jam have discovered 1 kg of opium juice on two bus passengers and 500 grams of opium on another individual. They arrested all three for possession of narcotics. [GF221639 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 22 Nov 81]

HEROIN IN BORAZJAN--Members of the Borazjan antidrug squad have discovered 4.5 grams of heroin on three drug dealers and arrested them. [GF221639 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 81]

DRUG SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--The public relations department of the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office, for the central province dealing with drug smuggling charges, announced that the office's first and second branches from 23 October-21 November investigated the files of 177 persons whose cases had been referred to them and had passed sentences. According to these verdicts, 18 were sentenced to death, 12 to life imprisonment, 5 to 20 years imprisonment, 10 persons to 15 years in prison, 3 to 12 years in prison and 198 others were sentenced to prison for 1-10 years. [Figures as heard] A number of others were sentenced to prison for less than 1 year and a number were freed after given written undertakings. Files of those sentenced to death were sent to the supreme judicial council for final confirmation. [Text] [LD230840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 81]

CSO: 5300/5325

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DAGGA HAUL--Durban.--Police have destroyed more than 14 tons of dagga in a massive operation in the Pongola and Hluhluwe districts. Assisted by a South African Air Force helicopter, they first moved in to the Gosini dam area near the Pongola River and destroyed 17 000 sq metres of dagga fields. About 8 tons of dagga, worth thousands of rand, were destroyed and six tribesmen arrested. The police used the helicopter to spray the concealed fields from the air. In the Hluhluwe district, they again used the helicopter to destroy about 6 tons of dagga. They are still in the area looking for more dagga fields, which are normally cleverly concealed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 81 p 9]

CSO: 5300/5609

DENMARK

POLL: MOST DANES THINK NARCOTICS IS BIGGEST SOCIAL PROBLEM

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Oct 81 p.7

[Article by Asger Schultz]

[Excerpts] It is often maintained that prostitution, besides being a moral problem and demeaning for those who practice it, is also a social problem and therefore an expression of or a result of the fact that society is not functioning as it should.

In order to determine what people think about this problem, the Gallup Institute presented a representative cross-section of the adult population with a series of questions having to do with prostitution, and prostitution compared with two other social ills, drug abuse and alcohol abuse. The following question was used as an opener:

"No society is problem-free. Which of these three problems do you think are the most significant here in Denmark, the drug problem, prostitution, or alcoholism?"

The answers were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Prostitution</u>	<u>Alcohol abuse</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Total</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Total:	67	3	26	9	104
Education:					
Grade school	71	3	21	9	104
Middle school	62	2	32	10	105
Finished high school	54	7	38	7	106

The drug problem is clearly what most people consider most significant. Two-thirds (67 percent) emphasize this problem, while only one-fourth (26 percent) emphasize alcohol abuse, and in this context prostitution is not seen as significant (3 percent).

In this survey there was agreement among all categories of persons except for persons of varying educational levels. In contrast, the differences of opinion were significant in this instance. The best educated respondents consider alcohol abuse a significantly bigger problem than those with the least academic training. Since the question could be seen as having two dimensions, having to do both with the immediate damage to the individual as well as with the number of alcohol abusers, it is quite likely that more of the best educated respondents would consider this second dimension in giving their opinion. But in all cases drug abuse is still seen as the most significant problem.

If black market trade activity is used as the moral and social comparative factor, prostitution is valued with a considerably higher social significance. But still one in five (20 percent) considered prostitution more objectionable, while more than half (53 percent) chose black market activity. There is a definite and not insignificant difference between the opinions of men and women; women considered prostitution more demeaning, compared with the black market. Differences in education generate significant differences of opinion; respondents with the most education easily consider the black market the worse of the two.

May be reprinted only if BERLINGSKE TIDENDE and Gallup are cited as sources.

9584
CSO: 5300/2049

NORWAY

SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER OUTLINES NEW DRUG ENFORCEMENT PLAN

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] "The narcotics situation is alarming. The government believes that counter-efforts must be increased. The work of the police and customs service must be strengthened. At the same time, an effort must be made to reduce the demand and to prevent social acceptance of narcotics," Leif Arne Heloe emphasized in the parliament last night. Heloe made known also that the government will propose changes in the alcohol law before Christmas.

The minister for social affairs did not provide any details as to what the changes in the law will be involved but he said that the proposals are being made against the background of parliament's handling of the resolution on alcohol at the spring session this year. In regard to an increased effort against the use of narcotics, the minister for social affairs said that further emphasis will be placed on overall information and on attitude-creating work. The cabinet minister emphasized that organizations should take a more active part in the work and the apparatus to help people should get increased resources.

"It will be necessary, moreover, to find new and different kinds of methods for treating and rehabilitating young people who misuse the stuff," Social Minister Heloe said. The cabinet minister said that he anticipated that the expenditures in the health care budget would increase annually by 3 percent without any change in the present rules. "That means that we must look closely at the established provisions so that those with the highest priority will continue to be carried out. It can also be necessary to re-evaluate the system whereby health care is financed, the relation between the state budget and the health care budget and their relation to other public budgets," Heloe said.

He repeated that the government wants to push a proposal for a new law for health and social services in the communities early in the spring session of parliament. The chairman of the parliamentary committee for social affairs, Gunn-Vigdis Olsen-Hagen (Labor), said that this revision of the Labor Party's law proposal will delay investment in the primary health service. "When at the same time the temporary law regulating physicians is also ended, distortions in the health service will appear," Gunn-Vigdis Olsen-Hagen maintained.

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SWEDEN

SWEDEN PLANS STEPS TO INTERDICT DRUGS FROM COPENHAGEN

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 30 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Sveinn Dybing]

[Text] The Swedish authorities do not want to tolerate any longer the increasing narcotics traffic from Copenhagen to the towns along the Oresund. This traffic is blamed on the open dealing in narcotics in the free port Christiania.

Karin Soder, the Swedish minister for social affairs, informs ARBEIDERBLADET that she will discuss the problem with the Danish minister of internal affairs, Henning Rasmussen, at a meeting in November.

"I know that this narcotics business also has repercussions in Norway. Hence, the problem will be discussed at the Nordic Ministers Meeting in January," says Karin Soder, who is also minister for Nordic cooperation. She is in Norway in connection with a health and social seminar at Jeloya near Moss, arranged by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Karin Soder informs ARBEIDERBLADET that the Swedes have mounted an offensive against narcotics, especially hashish. She is of the opinion that the misunderstood liberal view of hashish is to blame for the problem.

In practice, an individual can be arrested with up to 100 grams of hashish in the free port Christiania and escape with a fine. In contrast the police in Oslo and Ostland set a level of 5 grams.

Karin Soder says that especially the towns along the Oresund are being overwhelmed with hashish from Copenhagen. Involved are Malmo, Lund, Helsingborg and Landsrona. Even if Social Minister Karin Soder asks that the free port of Christiania be closed, such a proposal will encounter massive resistance from the Danes. Many Danes, including responsible politicians, believe that it is better to have hashish concentrated in Christiania subject to some control than to spread it over a larger area. The Danes believe one thing is certain. Closing up Christiania only means transferring the problem to another place.

Karin Soder has confidence in the big offensive against hashish. In this connection she points to the comparable offensive which was mounted 10 years ago. That resulted in a decrease in the consumption of alcohol by between 15 to 20 percent.

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SWEDEN

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF CUSTOMS DRUG EFFORT ARGUED

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Hils Gardegard and Dag Jonzon]

[Text] Nils Gardegard is a mental hospital attendant at Sidsjon and a member of the Cultural Front Board of FOLKET I BILD. Dag Jonzon is a journalist and director of the Timra Collectiv.

Ninety-two percent of the Swedish people want, according to a public opinion poll released in June, to give the narcotics police increased authority for their task. Narcotics was the societal problem which the Swedish people clearly regarded as the most important. The counternarcotics work has been intensified in the Social Department and in the schools. For example, during the spring factual material on hashish was distributed to all school children in the country.

It is excellent if the work against narcotics is given priority. It is significant if more officials and organizations try to fight narcotics before they are ultimately accepted in our culture. But we wonder what kind of a plan the government and parliament has for its work when it accepts at the same time that customs' protective net around the country becomes increasingly thin.

The protection of our borders today is clearly too small in scope in relation to the extent of the drug problem and its international character. The possibilities of customs' counteracting narcotics appears to be even less with the government's proposed economy program.

The work of the customs at our largest airport Arlanda was depicted in FOLKET I BILD 15/81. Each day 100 planes, five to six thousand passengers, 30 tons of mail and 120 tons of freight land there. The 73 customs officials have to provide service around the clock primarily to the legitimate traffic but also to control and investigate the smuggling, primarily, of narcotics which is taking place.

Unbeatable Hunters

The most effective help which customs has had in its work on the borders is the dog, that is, a narcotics dog and its master. The dog's hunting instinct has been directed through training to narcotics. The dog, with its well-developed sense of smell, is an unbeatable hunter of narcotics no matter where they may be hidden.

Although the effectiveness of dogs is well documented, there is an exceedingly small number along the borders. Customs has today 22 dogs, even if there are about 300 larger points of entry. Arlanda has only one team despite the very extensive traffic described above. The dog and his master work, according to the schedule, 36 of the 168 hours in the week.

To be sure, Arlanda at times has the help of the other three teams in Stockholm, but their common service area goes all the way down to Norrkoping and includes, among other things, all ports, ferry slips, postal and rail connections with foreign countries. No matter how capable and conscientious customs may be, hunting for narcotics is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Incomprehensible Neglect

It is incomprehensible to us that the protection of the borders against narcotics is allowed to be so neglected. The customs and the police confiscate today equally large quantities of narcotics, but the police make three times as many confiscations.

The customs take of course the wholesale quantities which are divided up after coming into the country. The customs has greater authority to check suspected people, freight or cars. The authority of the police to check suspects is, on the other hand, significantly more restricted. Consequently, the work of the narcotics police is considerably more difficult with lengthy surveillance and planning before intervening. This is money well spent to hinder and make more difficult the smuggling of narcotics over our borders.

In the customs service the 22 dog teams are involved in half of the confiscations. But at the big points of entry such as Helsingborg, Malmo and Arlanda there are no possibilities except for very superficial inspection. An airport such as Landvetter in Goteborg still is without dog teams, even if it is known that there is narcotics traffic.

Low Cost

Most of the confiscations by customs today are by chance and not a result of tips. This naturally increases the requirement for quick and effective facilities for the customs officials so they can make the inspections they regard as necessary. Here the dog is beyond comparison. (Those people who don't believe us can make an experiment. Borrow 11 cars. Ask a friend to hide half a kilogram of flour in some of the cars. While the search is going on, you can remind yourself that during the summer a ferry completely loaded with cars arrives at Helsingborg every 12 minutes.)

The customs and police calculate that together they confiscate at the most 5 percent of the narcotics on the Swedish market. In 7 years number of confiscations and the quantity of narcotics seized at the customs has quadrupled. The number of dogs customs has is increasing by one to two a year. This is wholly inadequate in view of the rapid expansion of narcotics.

The cost of a narcotics dog is low, 50,000 kronor or about 20 kronor per day during the period of service. Most dogs even in the first month make confiscations exceeding in value many times the cost of training the dog. There is a capacity to increase the training of dogs greatly if there is a demand.

The authorities for the state dog training school at Sollentuna, the Social Department, has nevertheless made no efforts whatsoever to expand this effective means of combating the drug traffic, traffic which causes large expenditures by the Social Department in other aspects of its work.

Stopped at the Border

Naturally, we do not think that reliance upon customs' border surveillance will solve the narcotics problem in Sweden. For that a large number of different but integrated measures is needed. We support also drug abusers being treated in a well-thought-out program, the police having the resources for trying to suppress narcotic crimes, and the schools adequately providing information on the harmful effects of hashish.

But it would be wise if parliament put aside funds equal to a small percentage of what all this costs and put it into increasing the number of narcotic dogs at the borders. That would be a real reinforcement. Narcotics smuggling would not be as easy as it is today. The chances of narcotics being stopped at the border before they could do any harm would be considerably increased, and other efforts would then be more meaningful.

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SWEDEN

SWEDISH-DEVELOPED TOILET TO FOIL SMUGGLERS INSTALLED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Oct 81 p 24

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] The smuggling of narcotics in the lower abdomen has become so common that it is causing customs great problems in each suspected case. A "narcotics toilet" of Swedish manufacture, which has been patented in several countries and which can become a worldwide item in the fight against lower abdomen smuggling, will soon be found at all customs inspection points at our borders. The toilet has already been a success at customs at Heathrow airport in London.

So far this year thirty cases of lower abdomen smuggling have been detected by customs. The suspect, after a body search, is usually taken to the nearest hospital by three customs' employees. There a doctor examines the suspect. In one case several months ago the doctor removed no less than 91 capsules of hashish oil from the lower intestine of a man. Women smuggle narcotics vaginally.

"It is not only that each case ties up two or three customs officials for several hours. But it is unsatisfactory to both parties from the esthetic point of view," says Ulf Persson, chief of the customs security office in Stockholm.

"Most people who are detained for investigation become nervous, whether they are clean or not. They want to go to the toilet, and the customs' inspectors can't allow that just like that. The person being checked out could flush away any narcotics. Inspections in connection with visits to the toilet is demeaning for both the traveler and the customs official," says Olle Jacobsson, a section chief.

The new stool, which was shown to DAGENS NYHETER on Thursday, is an easy-to-handle thing which can be used in mobile inspections (it can be driven by a 12 volts battery), and it can be plugged into the electric circuit in fixed inspection stations at airports and in harbors. A person suspected of lower abdomen smuggling is directed to a room where the toilet is. The evacuation goes into a plastic bag which is automatically sealed electrically.

Everything is very hygienic, and the customs' official can quickly determine if it contains any foreign objects without opening the package. If something happens during the visit and the suspicion remains, there can be an examination at the hospital.

Customs hopes that this facility will have a psychological effect. In any case no one can go to an ordinary flushing toilet.

The first toilet stool which costs about 9,000 kronor will be installed at customs in Malmo. There has already been interest in it in West Germany, Australia and the United States.



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SWEDEN

DRUGS EXPERT QUESTIONS TREATMENT SUCCESS CLAIMS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Lars M. Gunne, professor of psychiatry and medical superintendent at Ulleraker Hospital]

[Text] From time to time newspapers feature reports on various drug treatment centers. These reports deal with treatment philosophy and programs, daily routines and, sometimes, a little bit about problems and difficulties. To be sure, such reports are justified and, indeed, treatment centers personnel should be credited for devoting themselves to this difficult work. But, of course, only if it leads to acceptable results in the longer term. How many drug addicts will change their lifestyle after spending time in such drug treatment centers--what are the treatment results over the somewhat longer term?

Nowadays, journalists do not fail to inquire about "results," which they then report in terms of a percentage figure of "cured" drug addicts, generally without any further analysis. Reported results are usually around 70 to 90 percent. When some treatment centers report particularly good results, they usually make the headlines, but a success rate of about 80 percent is beginning to be considered "normal" nowadays among the treatment centers.

At the same time, treatment centers are complaining about how difficult their job can be, how often their work meets with ingratitude, how one relapse follows another and how street drug addicts view the entire process with great skepticism. Over the years, the Ministry of Social Affairs has also reported that drug addiction in our society cannot be "treated away." Why not if the results are as glowing as the newspapers keep reporting?

Addicts Disappear

The answer lies in the treatment centers' reporting system--which we might refer to as treatment center mathematics. Based on our drug treatment reports--be they from hospitals, treatment centers, boarding homes or other--some addicts disappear all the time. Sometimes they want to discontinue treatment before the therapist considers it advisable, sometimes they run away without further discussion.

When treatment results are later computed, researchers do not include this group, which remains untreated. At best, they report how many of these addicts have been excluded, but sometimes they even neglect to do that. Based on experiences in

Sweden and abroad, the number of dropouts from voluntary drug treatment centers is fairly well established. It is approximately 60 to 70 percent, which means that only about 30 to 40 percent of those admitted are included in the treatment research figures.

If, for the sake of simplicity, we say that 35 percent remain in the centers long enough to be "counted" as far as results are concerned, an 80-percent success rate means that 28 percent of the original number of clients has been treated successfully. Now we can better understand why the problem of drug addiction cannot be treated away. It also explains why work in treatment centers is often considered difficult and thankless.

Escapee Criticism

Which is the correct figure, 80 or 28 percent? Both are correct, of course, in their proper context. In my opinion, presenting only the higher figure, 80 percent, is confusing. The public naturally believes that 80 percent of the drug addicts who undergo treatment come out of these centers changed and no longer dependent on drugs to begin a socially acceptable existence. Indeed, it is being stressed, and to some extent somewhat correctly, that such treatment takes time and that whoever runs away after a couple of weeks has hardly been treated and should thus not be counted.

The argument against this is that escape is the drug addict's usual way of criticizing the treatment and that this protest should be noted rather than neglected. Sometimes the reason is given that when "everybody else" reports in this manner, one treatment center cannot submit less favorable results; that would not be good for the personnel's morale.

Avoiding the Problem

A troubling thought may sneak up if we consider the less favorable figures: if the cure rate is 28 percent, how much of it is due to treatment? We know that some "go off" drugs by themselves without the help of therapists. Unfortunately, Swedish treatment research has been avoiding this problem. As long as researchers can report an 80 percent cure rate, they tend to dismiss such troubling questions.

To further defend their position, some researchers have criticized all experimental or comparative treatment research and suggested that research which only includes the number of completely cured drug addicts is pointless and meaningless. "We are not about to organize a Swedish drug treatment championship," say the researchers. Instead, we should be more interested in how the clients feel inside, how they develop as human beings, what are the tensions and conflicts between clients and therapists or within the two groups, the institution's therapeutic "climate," etc.

Uncomfortable Questions

I can agree with the fact that the number of drug addicts who remain cured is not the only result that is of interest to the treatment centers, but that that must be the primary one. If a sufficient number of addicts cannot manage to break the habit, all other treatment analysis is rather uninteresting. If the treatment does not help, the amount of splendid philosophy or inner conflict makes no difference.

With that, however, I am not saying that drug-free treatment centers are ineffective. But we do not know when we are talking about effective treatment or how often we treat unnecessarily. And treatment center mathematics help us push aside these uncomfortable questions.

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SWEDEN

ANALYSIS OF DRUG FATALITIES INDICATES SOME IMPROVEMENT

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Nils-Olof Danell, physician commissioned by the government to study drug fatalities]

[Text] In 1975, a study of drug fatalities was made in the greater Stockholm area (the State Medical Office is located in Stockholm). The study, which was initiated by the Ministry of Social Affairs and followed up until 1980, is perhaps the most reliable information for the time being concerning the development of the drug problem in Sweden.

I have followed the debate from my vantage point and want to add some facts which may be useful and even lead to some thought. Despite the subject's sensitive nature in every respect, I believe it should become public knowledge so as to provide a basis for further debate. With the permission of my employers, I have decided to present some of the data gathered in our study.

Widespread Misuse of Terms

I would first like to say that terms such as "drug addiction" and "drug abuse" are by no means unambiguous concepts as far as public opinion or the more sophisticated debate terminology is concerned. In our study, these terms have therefore been limited to include the so-called heavy drug abuse--i.e. abuse which at least partly involves injecting drugs into a muscle or a vein. These heavy drugs primarily include:

Opiates (morphine, heroin)
Centrally stimulating drugs (other than cocaine)
Cocaine.

Even the so-called hallucinogens are usually considered heavy drugs because of their very powerful effect relative to the amount of drugs taken. The study did not find any cases of pure hallucinogenic abuse. But it is important to note the widespread use of mixed drugs among addicts.

The lack of one drug on the market results in increased demand for a substitute. So talk about opiate abuse or central stimulant abuse is thus often a simplification of the problem. Addicts often mix these two main types of drugs.

Enormous Death Rate

The drug addict is usually young. Therein lies the great social tragedy. The death rate among drug addicts is enormous within the affected age groups compared to the normal death rate. Some studies show that the death rate among drug injection addicts is about one percent, i.e. one addict in a hundred dies every year as a result of his habit. However, the cause of death varies. Among the most common are:

- Acute
- Secondary illnesses
- Environmental causes.

The first group includes elements of drama when the drug addict dies immediately upon an injection. He is usually found with the paraphernalia at his side and not infrequently in a public restroom and the like. As far as the mortician/forensic physician is concerned, this is a case of immediate circulatory collapse with signs of excessive fluid on the lungs, so-called lung death.

There are differences of opinion as to whether the drug itself caused the reaction or if the reaction was due to so-called anaphylactic shock--i.e. a very powerful reaction which prevents blood supply to the lungs. The latter can also be caused by drug additives designed to reduce the concentrated effect of the substance. Such additives can be found in large quantities such as powdered sugar, but also in considerably more uncomfortable substances as far as the body is concerned such as potato flour and talcum powder.

Result Is Cell Death

There is also the fact that what may be considered a normal dose for an addict in a given situation may be an overdose in a different situation. This depends on the addict's tolerance to the substance in question. By increasing the dose to get the desired effect, the interval between dosages may also have to be adjusted and, in addition to that, he is faced with debilitating organic changes as a result of the drug abuse. Cell death is such a serious organic change affecting those who use centrally stimulating drugs because it restricts blood flow and causes an acid buildup in vital organs like the heart, for instance.

The secondary illnesses which a drug addict may experience often lead to death, but when the death is undramatic, the underlying cause often escapes us. Such fatal illnesses include inflammation of the lungs, heart muscle damage, brain hemorrhage, blood poisoning, liver and pancreatic diseases, etc.

In addition to that are various causes of death resulting from the unhealthy environment in which the drug addict lives. These deaths are often caused by the effects of taking drugs or during a period of withdrawal in the form of accidents or suicide (or murder).

Drug Fatalities for the Period 1975-1980					Acute/Total
1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
11/25	18/46	22/49	38/60	36/66	26/55
Obscure fatality study.....(29)					(28)

Average Age Below 30

This study attempted to include as many of the different kinds of drug-related deaths as possible, but for obvious reasons, the cases that sort under the first category are the most verifiable. Obscure death fatalities remain an unknown quantity, i.e. cases of narcotics-related deaths that do not come to our attention but are caused by drug abuse. An attempt to track these cases was made in a widely publicized retrospective study for the year 1979.

If we exclude the obscure fatalities study with its factors of uncertainty, approximately 50 percent of the drug-related deaths can be attributed to persons dying as a direct result of injecting drugs. Furthermore, a scant 15 percent can be attributed to drug addicts who died from secondary illnesses caused by drug abuse, while the remaining approximately 35 percent constitute addicts who, under the influence of drugs or in a period of withdrawal, fell victim to the life-denying environment in which they lived (through accidents, suicide etc.). About 70 percent of the addicts included in this study were known to police for their abuse and possession of drugs.

Those studied were between 16 and 57 years of age and the most frequently abused drug was opiate (heroin). Over 80 percent of the addicts were men, averaging 28.5 years just prior to their death. The average age for women was 26.1 (these figures are from the period 1975-1979).

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SWEDEN

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUGS AMONG CHILDREN, YOUTH

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Despite government efforts of various kinds, the drug problem among children and youth is far from being solved.

The reason Action Against Drugs, spearheaded by the Ministry of Social Affairs, is now being initiated is that the use of cannabis (hashish and marijuana) is becoming more common, both at home and abroad.

A study by the Department of Social Services for one, entitled the Extent of Narcotics Abuse (UNO), shows it is possible to fight the use of drugs.

One in five persons entering the military service used drugs during the period 1971-1980. Some 2.4 percent of them used drugs at least five times during the month prior to their induction examination.

The study also shows that in most instances youth start out taking cannabis. Among those who had tried drugs, a total of 97 percent of those entering military service had first used cannabis.

It is usually not difficult to obtain such drugs. Contrary to what many believe, a young person is most often introduced to hashish through a friend, not a dealer. Most school children who had tried cannabis did not have to buy it; they were offered some at a school dance, for example.

Some 42 percent of all youth between 16 and 19 years of age know where he/she can get cannabis. As far as centrally stimulating drugs are concerned, like amphetamine and cocaine, one of five youths in that same age group know where they can buy these substances. The figures are the same for opiates (heroin, morphine). One in eight can get LSD or other hallucinogens. Some 28 percent of all 22-year olds have tried cannabis.

These figures are alarming and clearly show the need for information about the harmful effects of drugs as well as other efforts to promote a drug-free environment for youth.

But what are the more concrete efforts to counter drug abuse?

Supporting popular movements is one way of trying to provide meaningful leisure alternatives for youth. It would have been helpful if UNO had tried to find out to what extent cannabis and other drugs are used by youth who belong to various organizations as well as those who are not affiliated with political organizations or sports clubs. One can only hope that the study's in-depth investigation of 19 youths is not representative of all youth who belong to organizations. Of the five of those who habitually used drugs, two were members of an organization.

Another confusing item is that among youth between the ages of 12 and 15 who are affiliated with sports or athletic organizations, half of them have tried alcohol and one in five have tried cannabis.

This is not the place to draw conclusions about these imperfect statistics, but keeping in mind what an important role youth organizations play in the government's work against drugs and how much money they get to do that, it would be reasonable to investigate to what extent youth organizations are fit environments for youth.

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SWEDEN

MALMO RESIDENT CONVICTED FOR SMUGGLING LARGE AMOUNT OF HASHISH

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Sune Olofson]

[Text] The two who were arrested earlier for American Express card forgery are now also suspected for smuggling a large amount of hashish.

Two years ago, a 41-year old man chartered a sailboat worth 252,000 kronor from Malma Boat Charter.

A companion of this 41-year old man has admitted that the boat was to be used for smuggling narcotics from Morocco to Holland.

In August 1979 the 41-year old and company, among them a Swede from Taby, stepped into the office of Malmo Boat Charter. Giving false name and a forged American passport, the 41-year old was able to charter the sailboat.

After a bank in Tripoli, Libya paid the registration fee, the party sailed off and never returned.

After a month went by, the Malmo Boat Charter reported the sailboat missing. In February 1980, 6 months later, International Police (Interpol) came across the sailboat in the Strait of Gibraltar.

The 41-year old and his 31-year old companion are now under arrest in Stockholm for using a forged American Express card. The suspicion of smuggling came up in the course of the investigation.

Smuggling Offer

Before leaving Malmo, they had contacted a large narcotics dealer in Amsterdam by the name of "Hulst."

The 41-year old said he had been commissioned by "Hulst" to smuggle 400 kilograms of hashish, having a street value of approximately 18 million kronor. Thereafter, they were ordered to sink the sailboat, owned by Malmo Boat Charter, in the Mediterranean Sea.

The police are not yet sure whether the smuggling was carried out.

One of the American Express card forgers continues to remain silent while the other has admitted the forgeries. He said a Swedish printing company was used to forge the documents.

According to American Express, the specially forged cards could have cost the company about 275 million kronor had they gotten out on the market.

Found Printing Press

In a raid on the forgers' possible hiding places, police found a hydraulic press that was used to make the plastic cards and a stamping machine used to imprint the card holder's name and number.

Furthermore, one of the forgers has been doing business stealing and selling a large number of cars. The charges against them are: gross deception, gross forgery of documents and gross theft.

The 41-year old was earlier sentenced to 6 months in prison on a gross narcotics violation charge.

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SWEDEN

POLICE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EFFECTIVENESS OF STREET RAIDS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Per Sjogren]

[Text] The big campaign against street pushing of narcotics in the whole country has been set in motion under the direction of the National Police Board. In the spring the police districts will initiate a period of intensive search. The purpose is to destroy the pusher networks. This is regarded in Sodertalje as more or less wasted time. Street searches give limited results and take time from more important tasks.

"This action can indeed be good in police districts where up to now not much time has been devoted to the traffic in narcotics. It can lead to a better survey of what is actually going on," Detective Inspector Bengt Inaeus informs DAGENS NYHETER.

He is chief of the Investigation Division, and in Sodertalje six policemen work full time with narcotics questions. It also takes most of the time of Bengt Inaeus himself.

"It is like an old house," he says. "It can look nice but when you begin to tear into it, you find that it is rotten and decayed. It is the same with search for narcotics when you begin in an area.

Quick Results

It began in Sodertalje in the spring of 1979. Bengt Inaeus came back to Sodertalje after 3 years with the Huddinge police where he was a member of the provincial narcotics team.

He and a colleague began the search for narcotics. They found out quickly that they could not cope with it by themselves, and the police authorities decided to provide reinforcements.

Previously, the police in Sodertalje had about 130 narcotics cases a year. In 1979 it increased to 200. Last year the number rose rapidly to 1300. The concentration on narcotics gave quick results. At the same time the number of burglaries and robberies decreased.

The pace of the work abated this spring. The narcotics team had to devote itself to other criminal investigations. But after the summer vacation the pace has accelerated again. Bengt Inaeus reckons that the final result this year will be the same as last year.

Spread Uneasiness

"If you apprehend a pusher with one or two grams on the street in the morning, you have to let him go in the afternoon, and he doesn't say anything. In that way you can create uneasiness in the traffic, but after a time new channels are organized," Bengt Inaeus says.

"Then you can do the same thing the next day. A lot of people will be involved in this task, but it won't lead very far unless you move up to the next link in the chain," he continues.

His experience is that three-quarters of the work consists of investigation, and one quarter of searching, from within and on the outside. According to the pattern of the National Police Board the greater portion of the work will be devoted to external search one month in the fall and in the spring.

"But the police action may be able to get the social authorities to come to grips with hashish," Bengt Inaeus says.

Hashish by the Kilogram

In general, he regards the required month of street search as an interruption of the real work. After it the police in Sodertalje can go back and work as before.

There is at the moment in Sodertalje an abundance of hashish from North Africa. It comes via Spain and West Germany. Last year the investigations involved hashish by the hectogram. This year it is by the kilogram.

The importers are usually 20 to 30 years old. Narcotics abusers go down to the ages 16 to 17. There is no pushing outside the schools. Reports that it has occurred have turned out to be rumors without a basis.

But every week the police come upon new sources hitherto unknown. It is often Germans who bring the poison into Sweden, and Swedes who pass it on.

Difficult Background

The younger addicts with whom the police come into contact often have poor social backgrounds. Bengt Inaeus emphasizes that this is not the complete truth. If the social background is better, the possibility that the police will never know about it increases.

"We have heroin fairly well under control," he says.

Many sellers are imprisoned. The latest thing the prosecutor has been given is a case of an organization of seven people. They are Turks and Libyans. Six lived in Sodertalje, and the head man was in Stockholm.

The head man has been active since 1977 without getting caught. That is a long time in the business, according to Bengt Inaeus. The provincial team in Huddinge spotted him in 1978 and last spring he appeared in Sodertalje.

The police know that the gang peddled a kilogram of heroin, worth 2.5 million kronor, on the street, but it can well be actually more.

The heroin in Sodertalje comes from Iran, Turkey and Lebanon. Some comes via West Germany, some by transit air via Moscow and East Berlin.

Quick Money

There are no longer any fixed smuggling links with foreign countries, Bengt Inaeus thinks. The traffic is so profitable that there are people in Sodertalje who travel home to countries where it is easy to get heroin. Then they smuggle it in to Sodertalje. Easy money.

Bengt Inaeus figures that his group has now cleared up the most of the heroin traffic in Sodertalje. They know who stands ready to take over if the traffic is reorganized. There are between 15 and 20 known in Sodertalje. The municipality has 80,000 inhabitants.

Hashish and heroin are an international matter. Amphetamines are almost solely a Swedish matter. Up to now things have been quiet in Sodertalje in the eighties, but a new season has started. Those who were imprisoned for trafficking have been out for 6 months, and there is an ample supply of amphetamines on the market. It has been noted that robberies have increased; they finance the misuse.

This group consists of about 30 people, mostly older types who have been to jail many times.

Constant Level

New people join, but the bottom level remains constant," Bengt Inaeus says.

Cocaine has not yet appeared in Sodertalje.

That is how it is in a municipality 24 miles from Stockholm. The picture is quite clear after the police have begun to rummage in the house.

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SWEDEN

POLICE SEIZE LARGEST AMOUNT OF HEROIN EVER IN NORDIC AREA

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Oct 81 p 14

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Heroin, worth perhaps almost 50 million kronor may have been smuggled into Sweden by a Libyan gang which has been uncovered by the provincial narcotics group in Huddinge in cooperation with the customs at Arlanda. The police got their first tip already 2 years ago, but it was only over the weekend that the police made the biggest narcotic catch yet in the Nordic area. Almost 5 kilograms of heroin were seized, and 25 people arrested.

Most of them are Libyans, many of them small entrepreneurs with outwardly irreproachable lifestyles in Sweden.

Heart-rending scenes occurred when the police, in cooperation with social authorities, removed children from outwardly secure residential environments in Stockholm and its suburbs. Several families have been involved in the narcotics traffic (seven women have been arrested).

In recent weeks the police were so close to the goal that for security reasons personnel was mobilized in Stockholm so that at least 25 men watched Arlanda and strategic places in Stockholm.

Without Sleep

The members of the successful provincial group in Huddinge, as well as the leader of the preliminary investigation, Narcotics Prosecutor Jerry Martinger, have been more or less without sleep the last 3 days, and several people in the group say that this surveillance work has been more of a strain than much other heavy work.

Pinpointing

Three of the arrested Libyans left Sweden on 15 September and since then an "inner circle" has, figuratively speaking, pinpointed a number of regular flights from the Near East to Arlanda via Copenhagen. According to Carl Magnus Adner, police chief of Huddinge, the Copenhagen police have been of inestimable help.

"The results would not have been so good without their contribution," the police chief says.

Chessboard

A Libyan came to Arlanda early last week by air. He had 500 grams of hashish in a Persian chessboard. On Friday the three couriers came with slightly more than 2 kilograms of heroin in a suitcase made out of wardrobe material. Then one thing followed the other quickly. About 3 kilograms of heroin were found in Sollentuna in the apartment of the leader, a 34-year-old artisan.

Three hundred thousand kronor in cash was also found in the apartment. Throughout Sunday there was a feverish search for and pursuit of the other members of the gang. Five Swedish pushers were caught. A car with five men was forced to stop after a dramatic auto chase on Gotegatan in Soder in Sotckholm. With drawn pistols, the narcotics men surrounded the car, and all were apprehended. Four hundred grams of heroin was found on one of them. During the continued house searches weapons were seized and hidden money found, so that now over half a million kronor has been confiscated.

One of the chief Libyans in the gang has lived here a year, another 5 years. Several of the arrested individuals have, in order to maintain their disguise, taken Labor Market work; others have had steady work, or been on social welfare without revealing that they were sitting on a "golden egg."

Several years ago close to 13 kilograms of heroin was confiscated by the customs at Kingsangen airport outside Norrkoping. There was never any clarification as to who had sent it or who the recipient was. Everything indicates that it was an incorrectly addressed shipment. Hence, the current confiscation is described as the largest on the Swedish market. The Huddinge group also made the last coup. That was the 2.5 kilograms heroin of the Turkish gang, found at an address on Kocksgatan in Stockholm.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

TIGHTER PRISON DRUGS ENFORCEMENT--Stockholm. 15 Oct -- Let it be the rule to prosecute prisoners who have on their persons more than 0.2 grams hashish. The Board of Prisons proposes this to the chief public prosecutor. There are at present different rules in regard to this in the country's institutions. This in turn has lead to uncertainty among the directors of the institutions. Several courts have now rendered judgments in such cases. The Board of Prisons writes to the chief public prosecutor, "According to our interpretation of the actual holdings, the line of demarcation has been that possession of more than 0.2 grams of hashish should lead to prosecution. The courts appear to be of the opinion that disciplinary punishment is sufficient for the possession of lesser amounts." The Board of Prisons continues, "The guidelines which have been given appear to be properly balanced. Nevertheless, the possession of hard narcotics should always result in prosecution, irregardless how much is involved." [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Oct 81 p 32] 6893

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SWITZERLAND

ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS PROBLEMS IN ZURICH

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 15/16 Nov 81 p21

[Text] Consumption of narcotics in Zurich is constantly increasing. In 1970, there were just 273 persons under investigation by the criminal police in connection with violations of the narcotics law within Zurich proper. In 1980, 10 years later, their number had increased to 894. Events of the past few months point to still another record in drug-related legal actions. Up to the end of October, no less than 1,008 violations of the narcotics law were reported in Zurich proper. 10 years ago, just two criminal police investigators sufficed to deal with the problem. By the summer of 1981, 21 city police officials were working full-time on the drug problem. But despite these efforts and despite remarkable success, the police have not been able to get the drug problem under control. It must be admitted, says Robert Schoenbaechler, the city police official in charge of the anti-drug squad, that it has not been possible to lay hands on the drugs prior to distribution or to institute preventive measures against the consumption of narcotics. Addiction is reflected not only in the growing number of persons dying from drug abuse, but also in the growing number of drug-related crimes which are getting more vicious all the time and thus constitute a direct threat to the general public.

Hashish and Heroin

The legal term drug abuse includes all unlawful consumption of narcotics specified as such under the narcotics law. It is deemed unlawful, if not approved by a doctor or for some official reason. The general heading of narcotics includes opiates, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens and amphetamines. The opiates include morphine and heroin, a major drug in use in Zurich and the generic term cannabis includes hashish, marijuana and hashish oil. LSD, which was much talked about 10 years ago is part of the hallucinogen group. During the past year, 1,469 LSD tablets were seized in the canton of Zurich; but over the years, this particular drug has lost much of its appeal. Major drugs in use in Zurich are hashish and heroin with cocaine consumption increasing but not yet reaching the level of heroin.

Heroin in powder form, brownish-red to white in color, is either snuffed or injected as a liquid. Since the toxic effect of inhaled heroin is far less potent than if it is injected, most heroin users are fixers who prefer to shoot the drug because it is less expensive that way. The drug hardly ever reaches the consumer in a chemically pure state. In most cases, the heroin is adulterated with

some cheaper substance like confectioner's sugar which helps the drug peddlers make greater profits. On more than one occasion, however, poisonous additives have been used in Zurich and these can lead to the death of the addict.

Marijuana, the dried leaf of the cannabis plant, is often called "grass" by drug users because of its green color. Hashish, on the other hand, is the sap of the hemp plant. It is usually traded on the black market both in the form not unlike that of a chocolate bar and in powder form as well. Cannabis products are smoked in most cases.

Main Problem: Heroin

Of the 1,954 persons under investigation for violating the narcotics law in the canton of Zurich in 1980, 721 were heroin users and the remaining 1,233 were hashish addicts in the main. The police have assigned absolute priority to combating heroin traffic because of the dangerousness of the drug itself and because of the exceptional ruthlessness which attaches both to the business end and to heroin-related criminal acts. The European market is being inundated with heroin. Last year, European police authorities were able to seize 1,122 kilograms of heroin overall, a tenfold increase over 1973. During the same period, 6 kilograms of heroin were seized in the canton of Zurich. Foreign drug dealers consider Zurich to be a lucrative market. While one gram of heroin will fetch up to 700 Swiss francs on the Zurich market, it will fetch only 200 francs on the Milan or Frankfurt market. The police both in the city and the canton of Zurich have had to deal more and more with grave and sometimes extremely serious cases of drug-related crime. It is striking that a large proportion of those involved are foreigners. A year ago, for example, a narcotics ring consisting of 18 Thai and two Germans was rounded up which had sold at least 3.5 kilograms of heroin in Zurich alone.

The number of heroin users who died from drug abuse reached a new peak this year. In 1980, the anti-drug squad arrested 397 heroin users in Zurich proper. 229 of these were under 22 years of age. The youngest female addict was 14; four others were 15 and all five were recidivous. Among heroin addicts, recidivism is a major problem in any event. Most (78 percent) of the heroin users known to the police in Zurich proper have not learned a trade, nor do they attend school or serve as apprentices.

Cigaretts and Hashish as Conditioning Drugs

In 1978, the university psychiatric clinic conducted a study among young men (as part of their army induction processing) and women in the canton of Zurich which provided information on how young people come into contact with drugs. The 1978 findings showed that almost 20 percent of the men and about 17 percent of the women had had experiences with hashish. There had been less exposure to opiates but the relevant figures were 3.3 percent among men and 1.9 percent among women. These statistics take on greater importance once they are related to the findings of the Zurich city police anti-drug squad according to which almost all Zurich heroin users started out on hashish and marijuana. 19 of the 22 children cited

for violations of the narcotics law in 1980 were said in the same report to have smoked more than a pack of cigarets a day. That is why criminal police commissioner Schoenbaechler thinks that young people who do not smoke stand the best chance of not becoming addicted to drugs.

Crime as a Consequence

It takes a heroin user at least 300 to 400 francs to satisfy his daily need for drugs. Those are the prices that prevail on the market in Zurich for a so-called half street gram of heroin. A "street gram" is not a full gram of heroin because it is not chemically pure but adulterated with other substances. The guess is that a heroin addict has to "shoot up" up to four times a day; with the number of injections also depending on the relative purity of the narcotic.

One look at the non-existent professional education of the average addict proves that the money he must have to satisfy his need for drugs will not come from regular employment. More and more drug users are becoming socially uprooted and wind up turning to crime or prostitution. Many users gain access to the stuff by becoming dealers themselves. Last year, 577 persons who doubled as drug addicts and drug dealers were under investigation in the canton of Zurich. The number of burglaries and attempted breakins in pharmacies had declined somewhat last year as against the year before as a result of heightened security measures; but other crimes committed by drug addicts rose sharply. The police blotter lists one case of manslaughter as well as robbery, theft, larceny, embezzlement and traffic in stolen goods. The manslaughter case is one of a kind, but the other infractions registered a marked increase. During the past year, 14 prostitutes were newly registered who had turned to prostitution as a result of drug addiction and during the course of this year, another 10 were added. The actual number is likely to be far higher.

Various Locations

Until the Limmatstrasse youth center was shut down temporarily, the heroin dealers' sales channels flowed into the autonomous youth center.(AJZ). When this outlet was no longer available, the dealers returned to the Hirschenplatz and the so-called Riviera along the Limmat which had been known as drug bazaars beyond the city limits before the AJZ was opened. While running checks, the police have found that there has been no letup on the drug scene. In fact, Robert Schoenbaechler says ruefully, many heretofore unknown faces have been turning up among the old-time users of late.

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