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JPRS L/10286

28 January 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 5/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
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AUSTRALIA

TESTIMONY CONTINUES IN TRIAL OF POLICE ON MARIJUANA CHARGE

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] A witness told the District Court yesterday that he was to have been paid \$16,000 to "give a hand" in a cannabis operation involving a big crop at a farm at Jarrahdale.

Con Papas (35), motor mechanic, of Padbury, said under cross-examination that a man called Charlie Ndreu had talked to him about the cannabis a couple of months before last Christmas.

Papas, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, said he had gone to the farm every two or three days when it was hot to look after watering of the plants.

Papas was giving evidence at the trial of four detectives and Aloma La Donna Pelham (31), of Stirling Street, Highgate, who are charged with conspiring to obtain cannabis with intent to sell or supply.

The detectives are Det-Sgt Kerry Tangney (36), of Karrinyup, Det-Sgt Laurence Butler (31), of Wanneroo, Detective Robert Stephenson (32), of Greenwood; and Detective Dean Lewitzka (34), of Scarborough.

The detectives are also charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice and to supply cannabis to Miss Pelham.

The charges result from a drug squad raid on a fishing shack at Green Head, 300km

north of Perth, last January.

Papas told the court yesterday that he had found Miss Pelham to buy the cannabis. He had also arranged for a truck and a man to drive the cannabis from Jarrahdale to Green Head.

He named eight people who knew about the cannabis at Green Head before the drug squad raid.

Papas said that at the time of the raid he and three others had shifted from the shed where the cannabis had been drying into the nearby shack. They were stripping cannabis plants when the police arrived.

He admitted that it was possible that anyone could have taken the cannabis from the shed and that it could have disappeared before the police arrived.

The shed had not been locked and there were no guards on it before the raid, he said.

Renewed applications for bail for the five defendants were refused in the District Court yesterday.

Mr I. Temby, QC, (for Det-Sgt Kerry Tangney) told the court after the jury in the trial of Tangney and four other people had been dismissed yesterday that he

believed the trial would last at least another four weeks.

This was far longer than anyone had expected when previous bail applications were made and rejected.

He said most of the lay witnesses who might have been seen as "being of a sensitive nature" had now been called. If there had been any fear that any of the accused might have been tempted to make an approach to anyone, that was now largely gone.

Mr P. Olivier, who is representing Aloma La Donna Pelham said he believed it was optimistic to say the case would finish in another four weeks.

He said Miss Pelham was a single parent and during the trial was being held at Bandyup.

It was unthinkable that she should be held at the East Perth lock-up for the six or seven weeks of the trial but to get to Perth from Bandyup she had to be up very early every morning.

By the time she got back to Bandyup at night the place was shut up.

Her father had been giving her something to eat—a salad or a sandwich—on the way back.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR HEROIN SMUGGLERS--A husband and wife were each sentenced to 13 years' jail by a county court judge yesterday for conspiring to import heroin worth \$250,000. Judge Spence ordered Gary Stuart Carson, 29, and his wife, Lynda Marie Horbatowska, 31, both of Avondale Road, Armadale, to serve a minimum of 10 years before parole. Carson had pleaded not guilty and Horbatowska guilty to conspiring to import the heroin into Australia between 1 March and 6 July 1980. The Crown had alleged that the couple, both originally from England, were members of a drug ring which was broken after a member became a police informer and taped conversations between them and David Joseph Vincent of East St Kilda, who was the alleged syndicate head. Mr Vincent was a defendant along with the couple at a committal hearing in November last year but he failed to appear on the last day of the hearing. Two other members of the drug ring were arrested in Thailand and are awaiting trial in Bangkok. In a plea, Mr Tom Danos, for Gary Carson, told Judge Spence that his client had married Horbatowska in jail and that they now had a child. He said they had been used as pawns in the operation and had gone along with the plan because they were afraid. Judge Spence said it had been a "most serious conspiracy" involving the importation of about 1-1/2 pounds of heroin. "You were fairly confident it would succeed and it nearly did," he said. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Nov 81 p 4]

AMPHETAMINE TRAFFICKING--A man who was alleged to have been producing amphetamines with a street value of about \$400,000 in a Narre Warren house last year appeared in Melbourne Magistrates Court yesterday. Wayne Adrian Lamport, 28, a welder, of Leonard Avenue, Noble Park, appeared before Mr Kevin O'Connor, SM charged with having conspired to traffic amphetamines and having manufactured, possessed and sold amphetamines. Senior Detective Steven Berriman, of the Russell Street drug squad told the court that large amount of chemicals and equipment used in the production of amphetamines had been discovered at Mr Lamport's former address in Summerlea Road, Narre Warren, during a raid on 7 November last year. Mr Berriman said it was alleged that drugs were made at the premises and sent to South Australia. Mr Lamport was released on bail on his own undertaking with a surety of \$50,000 and was remanded to appear again on 20 June next year. He was ordered to report to Springvale police three times a week and was told not to apply for a passport. Mr Lamport said he would plead not guilty to the charges. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Nov 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300/7521

BURMA

BCP REPORTEDLY PLUNGES INTO OPIUM BUSINESS

BK140347 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 p 4

[By Manat Ruamrudi]

[Text] The Burmese Communist Party [BCP], having suffered from curtailment of assistance from China, has plunged head-long into the opium business in the "golden triangle" in support of its own guerrilla warfare against the Burmese Government, according to diplomatic sources monitoring the opium trade in the region.

The statement coincides with a recent interview purported to have been given by a close aide of "Khun Sa" alias Chang Si-fu, who carries a 500,000 baht on his head [as published] for being a heroin kingpin. The aide was quoted by MATICHON DAILY as claiming that the BCP had managed to persuade Muser, Shan and some left-leaning Karen Hill tribesmen to cultivate poppy fields on a large-scale in areas north of Kok River in Doi Lang on the Burmese side of the border, opposite Thailand's Amphoe Mae Ai and Amphoe Fang.

Whether Khun Sa's version of the BCP's activity in this regard was valid or not, Western antinarcotics agents have confirmed that the Communist Party of Burma had actually been involved heavily in the opium trade although Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) might have been given more publicity in this regard.

According to the statement given by Khun Sa's aide, the Burmese Communists appear to be moving towards expanding their influence in areas now considered under Sua's control. The aide reportedly said the Burmese Communists' major narcotic trade routes are now clearly divided into two:

The first route was once controlled by the KMT [Kuo Min Tang] remnants in Doi Lang while the other is along Tongyi-chiang Tung down to the Thai border at Amphoe Mae Sai of Chiang Rai Province. That mountain trek was once dominated by another minority group known as "Tai Independent Army" (TIA), allegedly led by M. R. Pariwat Kasemsi. The group was wiped out by the Burmese Government troops about two years ago when the Tachilek area came under heavy attacks by the Burmese Government troops.

According to an account given by another source, the Burmese Communists were active throughout last year to gain a foothold in opium-infested areas under the control of the Shan United Revolutionary Army (SURA) led by Moh Heng. They also at the

same time tried to move down to the area of another tribe, the Lahu, led by a veteran, well-respected Muser leader, Abe.

"It was an attempt by the Burmese Communists to drive a wedge among the Musers. The other group not under Abe is controlled by Ja-er...." said a Thai intelligence source.

The Burmese Communists' strategy did work to a certain extent. The two Muser groups were engaged in a series of battles which began in the first week of December, last year. The sporadic battles are still raging today, according to some sources. The clashes have started an exodus of refugees who fled across the border into several districts (including Mae Ai and Fang of Chiang Mai as well as Mae Chan of Chiang Rai). The hilltribers, caught in the middle, were trying to avoid being killed.

The latest indications were that the clashes might end in favour of Ja-er's group which is close to the Burmese Communists.

Or at least, that's what the Sua's monitoring of the situation shows.

According to Khun Sa's aide, quoted in the Matichon interview, the Sura group, led by Moh Heng, who controls the poppy fields in the Wa state with trading connection with MGT remnants (Chinese Haws) in Doi Lang, Mae Ai Chiang Mai, might also have joined hands, voluntarily or not, with the Burmese Communists.

Fierce fighting has broken out in the golden triangle recently, Thai intelligence reports have confirmed, among rival gangs led by tribal warlords. Thai officials have refused to comment on suggestions that the ongoing "opium war" might have been instigated as part of a plan to get at heroin kingpin, Lao Su.

Thailand's leading drug-buster police Maj Gen Phao, asked by a WASHINGTON POST correspondent recently, confirmed that three of Lao Su's four heroin refineries just inside Burma were destroyed during an attack by Wa tribesmen.

One intelligence report has it that Lao Su, who fled the Thai jail in 1977 by bribing certain wardens, had also been under the protection of the Burmese Communists, led by Ba Teng Tin.

This may well be Khun Sa's own version to put the blame on to the other side. But there are strong indications that the various minority groups along the rugged Thai-Burmese border have had to choose sides recently to survive. With the Burmese Communists, reportedly having launched the latest move to gain control of new opium fields near the Thai border with a well-armed force of about 20,000 the situation along the Thai-Burmese border on the Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai fronts are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Sua itself claimed in the interview that it has no choice but to continue with opium cultivation since it has to feed up to about two million minority people from at least 10 groups under Sua's control.

There is no denying the fact that Sua is one of the major opium growing groups in the area and Khun Sa continues to be described as the "No 1 enemy" of the U.S.

antinarcotics agents. But his aide told the Thai newspaper that it could not switch to rice and other harmless crops because of the terrain and the need to make enough income to feed the two million people in the area.

But then, the aide also claimed that Sua's ultimate aim has always been to wipe out opium cultivation once and for all--with conditions of course.

There is nothing new in Khun Sa's offer--pay him enough and he will get rid of opium growing in the whole of the golden triangle. His aide, in this particular interview, was more specific: If foreign governments (the United States in particular) would come to a deal with Sua with sufficient financial aid, there will be no poppy fields at all within six years.

The offer had been made secretly and openly before to the U.S. Government. It has never been accepted. That applies to another offer for the U.S. Government to buy up all opium produced by Khun Sa's group.

Surely, the suspicion will continue: Who actually controls the golden triangle?

When Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila leads a team to visit Burma tomorrow, one of the topics high on the agenda would be cooperation between Thai and Burmese Governments on antinarcotics campaign.

Although no major breakthrough is expected, Thai officials believe that the continuing discussions and exchange of intelligence among Thai and Burmese anti-drug agencies would help to get a clearer picture.

CSO: 5300/4598

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SALES TO PRC--The Burma Communist Party, which controls poppy cultivation along the Sino-Burmese border, will deliver five tons of opium to the PRC authorities. The narcotics are intended for medicinal use. However the Government in Rangoon fears that the profits from the sale will be used to finance a communist insurrection in Burma. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French No 1093 16 Dec 81 p 73]

CSO: 4200/

MALAYSIA

CABINET COMMITTEE STUDYING CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

PENANG, Wed. — Eighty per cent of the known 61,334 drug addicts in the country are men below 30 years, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Abdul Rahim Thamby Chik said here today.

Those who are dependent on drugs form the biggest group of drug pushers — an activity which they partake in order to sustain their expensive habits, he added.

This was revealed in research carried out by the National Drug Dependence Monitoring System, he said.

Statistics also showed that there was a link between the increasing number of drug dependent persons in a particular area and an increase in the incidence of petty crimes.

Encik Abdul Rahim was speaking at the opening of a four-day workshop on "Opiate Consumption Patterns in Asia" organised jointly

by the National Drug Dependence Monitoring System and the Universiti Sains Malaysia.

Transit route

He said that between 1970 and 1981 (January to August) 12,188,400 kilogrammes of opium, 530.95 kilogrammes of morphine, and 511,929 kilogrammes of heroin were seized.

Drug addiction has become a major social problem in the country because Malaysia is being used as a transit route for illegal trafficking of drugs from the "Golden Triangle".

Encik Abdul Rahim said the Cabinet Committee, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk

Musa Hitam, was making an indepth study on all activities relating to drug abuse control.

"The objective of these efforts is to ensure success of the present anti-drug programmes.

"With impending organisational restructuring, which will be finalised soon, we will have set the stage for a real push in our relentless drive against drug traffickers and smugglers, big and small, who can truly be regarded as being human parasites," he said.

Encik Abdul Rahim said a summary report of the deliberations at this workshop would be presented at the special session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February next year.

CSO: 5300/8314

MALAYSIA

DRUG ARRESTS FOR NOVEMBER 1981 REPORTED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Dec 81 p 2

[Text]

POLICE arrested 811 people, including seven foreigners, for various drug offences last month.

This was an increase of 169 arrests from 652 in October.

The arrests were made in various parts of the country.

CID Director Datuk Abdul Rahman Ismail told a press conference today that 19 of the arrested would be charged under Section 39B of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, which carries the death penalty.

"Ten will be charged under Section 39A, for possession of more than five grammes of drugs, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment," he said.

"The remaining 782 will be charged for other drug offences."

Referring to drug cases tried in court last month, he said three people were sentenced to death and five others to life imprisonment for trafficking in drugs.

This means that 18 people have been sen-

tenced to death since 1975, when the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, which provides for the death sentence or life imprisonment, was enforced.

As of last month, Datuk Rahman said, 530 people had been charged with drug trafficking. Of these, 112 were tried and found guilty. The remaining 418 are awaiting trial.

Of the 112, 18 have been sentenced to death and 94 to life imprisonment.

Four have been hanged and 14 are appealing against their sentences.

Datuk Rahman said last month's arrests were made in 177 raids and 552 surprise checks.

In the raids, police seized 1,000 gms of raw opium, 465.76 gms of prepared opium, 0.7 gms of morphine, 597.75 gms of heroin and 12,851 gms of ganja.

With the exception of ganja, the amount of drugs seized decreased from the previous month.

Datuk Rahman attributed the decrease to

the suppression efforts of the Thai Government and the stepping up of enforcement activities by the police, customs and the Anti-Smuggling Unit at the Thai border.

Referring to the foreigners arrested, he said three were Thai nationals (one of them will be charged with trafficking), three Singaporeans and one Australian.

The biggest seizure of drugs last month was made in Penang. On Nov. 3, about 11 a.m., police raided a house in Sungei Pinang and arrested five men.

Datuk Rahman said the raiding team seized a box containing 6 kg of ganja.

"All the five suspects will be charged with trafficking," he said.

Two days later, another police party stopped two men carrying a plastic bag at a bus stand in Jalan Pasir Puteh in Ipoh, he said.

Police found 405 packets of ganja weighing 230 gms in the bag, he said.

CSO: 5300/8314

MALAYSIA

OPIUM PROCESSING LABORATORY IN JOHORE STATE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

JOHORE BARU, Sun. — A highly-mobile dadah-making laboratory is believed to be operating in the State, according to reliable sources.

Police and narcotic officers based their suspicions on information received, the recent haul of more than \$2 million worth of opium and heroin, and the seizure of some utensils which

could be used for processing dadah.

Another factor is the close proximity to a neighbouring international port where large quantity of dadah could be smuggled to Europe and America.

Police first believed there was a dadah laboratory in Senai about three years ago but had been unable to detect it.

Sources said the people involved in setting up the laboratory had been very elusive mainly because the equipment used were highly portable.

Low price

Based on information so far received, the authorities believed the laboratory could convert processed opium to either morphine or heroin.

The laboratory is believed to be located either in an isolated part of an estate or in the jungle clearing.

Johore is said to be ideal for the setting up of such a laboratory due to its location at the southern tip of the peninsula and its easy access to international air and sea ports.

The recent good harvest of poppy plant at the "Golden Triangle" is making it more worthwhile to buy processed and raw opium for processing here.

Dadah is reported to be easily available at a relatively low price of \$2 to \$5 per tube depending on the locality.

The authorities are very concerned with the amount of dadah being circulated and are tracing the source — a dadah lab.

In their efforts to trace the presence of dadah, they have recently intensified raids on drug haunts with the aim of locating the "laboratory of death."

CSO: 5300/8314

MALAYSIA

ROHYPNOL USED AS HEROIN SUBSTITUTE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

IPOH, Tues. — "Rohypnol," the drug recovered in connection with the arrest of two horse doping suspects, is a popular trade name for the drug "flunitrazepam."

It is predominantly a tranquilliser which results in sleepiness or hypnotic effect.

It was previously classified under the Poisons Ordinance but because of wide abuse, it was recently listed as a dangerous drug.

"Rohypnol," also referred to as "Roche" by abusers, have been known to be used as a heroin substitute for addicts, as it is relatively cheaper.

A pharmacist said the purchase of the drug is allowed only with a doctor's prescription.

He said about two

months ago, the drug was listed as a dangerous drug. This means that all purchase of the drug had to be recorded and controlled.

A doctor said patients suffering from insomnia are sometimes prescribed the drug.

Police suspect that the "Rohypnol" recovered were to be used in doping the race horses although the attempt was "nipped in the bud."

CSO: 5300/8314

NEPAL

BRIEFS

HASHISH PROCESSING FACTORY RAIDED--Katmandu, 14 Jan (AFP)--An American citizen who allegedly ran a clandestine hashish processing factory in Nepal for the past six years has been arrested by police in Katmandu, it was reported here today. Police said they arrested James Edward Goodman of Columbia after receiving a tip-off. His arrest also led to the seizure of 22 kg (40 lbs) and a quantity of opium that had been illegally imported to Nepal from Goodman's home in India. They also held 10 Nepalese citizens who had been working at the hashish factory and a man identified only as Douglas Deys, a resident of West Bengal in India. Police said further details would be released once investigations have been completed. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0333 GMT 14 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/4596

PAKISTAN

NARCOTICS BOARD TO KEEP BETTER RECORDS

Karachi DAWN in English 30 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 29: The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) is busy reshaping its record of notorious narcotics smugglers in the country so as to locate the main sources and other clandestine means for illegal drug exports, it is learnt.

The present record of narcotics smugglers has several loopholes. When reshaped, it is said, it will help PNCB, Customs and other vigilance wings to keep an eye on the activities of such persons.

All functionaries of airlines and shipping companies in the country against whom smuggling charges had been proved will also be enlisted.

The record to be set up on modern pattern, is likely to be computerised later on, it is reported.

It would contain all necessary information about notorious smugglers, including their various tactics.

The PNCB high-ups responsible for the preparation of the record are understood to have been recently given a detailed programme in this context.

During the current year the PNCB has seized opium 6915.00 kgs. morphine 213.00 (powder), 144 injections, heroin 171.760 kgs., cannabis resin 31771.00, liquid cannabis 277.00, mendrix 15.12,418 tablets and cocaine 11 phials.

CSO: 5300/4595

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED IN LAHORE--Lahore, Dec. 21--The customs Authorities at the Lahore Railway Station yesterday seized half kilogram of heroin worth about Rs.50 lakh in the international market, being smuggled to India. The culprit, Kifayatullah Khan of Peshawar city, was trying to smuggle the contraband item in a false bottom of an attachi case. He was arrested and was being interrogated. [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 22 Dec 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300/4595

SINGAPORE

CALL FOR PREVENTIVE DETENTION OF DRUG OFFENDERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Dec 81 p 15

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Tues. — Asean drug experts have called on member nations to initiate legislation to provide for compulsory preventive detention of drug traffickers, manufacturers and financiers in a bid to curb the illicit drug trade in this region.

A joint Press release yesterday at the end of the six-day sixth meeting of Asean drug experts held at the Hyatt Hotel said illicit drug trafficking and abuse pose a threat to national secur-

ity, stability and resilience.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Poh Geok Ek, director of the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) here, said in an interview that Indonesia and the Philippines had indicated they would go ahead to legislate for preventive detention.

Singapore and Malaysia already have provisions in the law to detain drug traffickers and abusers without trial.

The fifth Asean mem-

ber, Thailand, will present this recommendation to its government.

The experts deliberated on four main aspects during the conference — law enforcement and legislation, treatment and rehabilitation, preventive education and information, and training and research.

Three Asean drug projects have been identified with one already being implemented.

Thailand has already set up a training centre for mid-management level drug enforcers last year and four Singapore officers from the CNB are attending its second course which started yesterday.

The other two projects are the setting up of a training centre for preventive education and information to be undertaken by the Philippines and a centre for treatment and rehabilitation to be set up by Malaysia.

The Philippine centre will start next year and a three-year action plan for the training of personnel has been formulated.

Asean countries have also been urged to adopt measures to deny travel documents to illicit drug traffickers, manufacturers and financiers.

Mr Poh also revealed that an Asean Narcotics Desk would be set up in the Asean secretariat headquarters in Jakarta in about nine months.

CSO: 5300/8315

THAILAND

RTG CONTROL OF KMT NARCOTICS ARMY NOTED

Bangkok MATICHEON in Thai 8-14 Nov 81 pp 33, 34

[Article: "Special Report"]

[Excerpt] The Taiwan government sent General Liu Yien Ling, an officer close to Chiang Kai-shek, to take command of the Chinese KMT forces in the Shan State. Meanwhile, people from Yunan Province [in China], who had joined their forces and weapons to form a volunteer unit and who had fled from the communist attacks, joined together again and formed a new force. They formed themselves into five armies.

The Five Groups

Each army had a strength of approximately 2,000 to 3,000 people. The leaders were:

The commanding general of the 1st Army was Honli Wui Ing. The commanding general of the 2nd Army was General Phu Chung Yin. The commanding general of the 3rd Army was General Li Hewin Fan. The commanding general of the 4th Army was General Chang Wun Choen. And the commanding general of the 5th Army was General Tuan Si Hewin.

There was also an independent force commanded by General Ma Chung Ko that operated in the northern part of the Shan State.

The Second Group

The Chinese KMT forces were stationed in Muong Chiang Lap from 1955 to 1960. The Taiwan government sent in one special combat battalion. This unit was airlifted in from Taiwan and stationed in Muong Chiang Lap. The Burmese government used military forces to rid the Shan State of Chinese KMT forces. There were several violent clashes, and the KMT forces lost many soldiers in the fighting.

In 1961, the United Nations called on Thailand and the United States to cooperate in moving a second group of KMT soldiers, composed of 4,500 people, back to Taiwan. Most of these soldiers were from the 1st, 2nd and 4th armies.

Into Thailand

As for the 3rd Army under General Li Hewin Fan and the 5th Army under General Tuan Si Hewin, they did not want to return to Taiwan nor did they wish to continue fighting the military forces of the Burmese government. Therefore, they fled south and began to enter the northern region of Thailand.

The 3rd Army chose to establish itself in the area of Doi Ang Khang in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province. The 5th Army established itself in the area of Ban Pa Sang in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. They did not receive any more support from the Taiwan government.

In 1963, the 3rd Army moved into the Ban Tham Ngop (Ban Kiu Kho) area in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province. The 5th Army moved into the area of Doi Mae Salong in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. These two groups have continued to live in these areas up to the present.

The Problems

In addition to the fact that Thailand's sovereignty was violated by armed forces being brought in and stationed in Thailand, the important problems that have arisen can be summarized as follows:

The illegal entry into and exit from Thailand:

Since the various KMT forces were stationed in various locations from the Thai border to the border between China and Burma, these various units took turns going on operations and they returned to bases in Thailand. Also, people were sent back and forth in order to coordinate operations among the various groups.

The smuggling of arms and military personnel in and out:

Because the various KMT units needed young men to serve in their units, they usually took young Chinese men from Burma and gave them training in order to station them with various units. Some groups smuggled in men from Taiwan, among whom were commanders, instructors and technical engineers.

As for weapons and ammunition, usually they purchased these items from Laos and used them in their own units. Some groups smuggled in military weapons from Taiwan.

The illegal trading:

After the 3rd and 5th armies ceased receiving support from the Taiwan government, they had to find money in order to support their forces. They did this by selling opium. They took opium from the Kokang State and sold it in Thailand and Laos. And they used their influence to set up illegal checkpoints and collect taxes from other opium dealers. This was another source of income.

Policies

The Thai government's policies in operations can be summarized as follows:

- a. Their armed forces had to leave the country. If they wanted to stay, they had to surrender their weapons, live here with the status of "refugees" and live in designated areas.
- b. Force would not be used to drive them out except when necessary.
- c. An attempt was made to discuss matters with the Taiwan government in order to get Taiwan to take responsibility for seeing to it that the KMT soldiers made a living without violating the law and to get it to take back these soldiers in the end.
- d. The deputy minister of defense and the army secretary were entrusted with the task of carrying on discussions with the Taiwan government until matters were concluded.

Implementation

After the Thai government's failure to persuade the Taiwan government to take responsibility for the KMT forces that had moved into northern Thailand, Supreme Command Headquarters submitted the following proposals to the cabinet through the National Security Council:

- a. The Chinese KMT soldiers of the 3rd and 5th armies and their families were to be allowed to live in Thailand with the status of "refugees." They were to be allowed to continue living in those places where they had been living, but some troops from the 3rd and 5th armies were to be taken to establish a force and stationed in the Doi Luang and Doi Phamon area in Chiang Rai Province.

These people were to be allowed to live and work in the areas stipulated by the government. A program was to be implemented to enable these people to live as ordinary citizens and not as soldiers. This was to be implemented in stages.

b. After the completion of the things mentioned above, it was to be considered that there were no longer any armed Chinese KMT soldiers in Thailand.

Cabinet Resolutions

The National Security Council discussed and approved these proposal and submitted them to the cabinet. On 6 October 1970, the cabinet issued a resolution of approval and allowed the implementation of things in accord with the proposals of the National Security Council. It stipulated the steps to be implemented and the responsibilities of the various government sectors concerned as follows:

The survey step:

The number of people was to be determined, a list of the people and weapons was to be compiled, the weapons were to be gathered together and placed under control, personal histories and identification cards were to be made for the refugees and areas where they could live and work were to be stipulated.

The Joint Operations Center, Supreme Command Headquarters, was to be the main element responsible for carrying out the work. Operations were to be coordinated with the Ministry of Interior, the army, the ISOC and the government sectors concerned.

The transfer step:

Some elements of the 3rd and 5th armies and their families were to be moved and villages were to be established in the Doi Luang and Doi Phamon areas in Chiang Rai Province.

The Joint Operations Center, Supreme Command Headquarters, was to be the main element responsible for carrying out the work. Operations were to be coordinated with the Ministry of Interior, the army, the ISOC and the government sectors concerned.

The establishment of villages:

The Ministry of Interior was to be the main element responsible for village improvement, commencement of work, development and administration. Operations were to be coordinated with the Joint Operations Center, the army, the ISOC and the government sectors concerned.

The transfer of these former Chinese KMT armies and their families and the establishment of villages for them in the Doi Luang and Doi Phamon areas in Chiang Rai Province was to be carried out in the form of arranging places for refugees to live and work and not [in the form of] using refugee forces to fight or suppress the communist terrorists.

As for the fact that these people might have to fight the communist terrorists, they were to fight only to protect themselves, their villages and their property. As for assistance to be given to these refugees and their families, giving assistance only in cases of actual need was to be discussed.

Headquarters 04

The JOC, or Joint Operations Center, Supreme Command Headquarters, controlled the work of moving the refugees, tallying the number of people and weapons, compiling lists of names and issuing identification cards to the refugees and their families. In 1960, an administrative division called the "Administrative Division for the Transfer of Refugee Chinese KMT Soldiers" (abbreviated Headquarters 04) was established in Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province.

It was entrusted with the task of moving about 300 to 500 refugees and family members from Ban Tham Ngop in Chiang Mai Province to a new village in the Doi Phamon area in Ban Pha Tang, Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province, and of moving another 300 to 500 people from Doi Mae Salong to a new village in the Doi Luang area in Ban Mae Ap, Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province.

Fighting the Communist Terrorists

The transfer of these refugees began in 1960, and great resistance was encountered from the communist terrorists in these areas. At that time, the communist terrorists had designated the Doi Luang area as operations Area 52 and the Doi Yao and Doi Phamon areas as Operations Area 24.

The administrative division requested permission from the supreme commander to use the refugee forces to drive out the communists in order to defend themselves [the refugees] and to make this area as safe as possible for them to live. Between the years 1960 and 1973, they were given permission by the supreme commander to use the refugee forces to carry on operations independently and in coordination with government forces to drive out the communist terrorists.

There were nine major clashes. The last operation, KFR 17, took place in 1973. Eighty of the refugees were killed and 226 were wounded (some were crippled) in the fighting.

The use of these refugee forces in nine operations made it possible to greatly hinder the mass mobilization activities of the communist terrorists in the Doi Luang area (Operations Area 52) and restrict their freedom in obtaining supplies and increasing their forces in the Doi Luang, Doi Yao and Doi Phamon areas.

At the end of 1973, the supreme commander issued an order to stop using refugee forces in fighting the communist terrorists. They could carry on military operations only to defend themselves and their villages.

As for suppressing and eliminating the communist terrorists in the Doi Luang, Doi Yao and Doi Phamon areas, this task was to be turned over to government forces, that is, the Region 3 ISOC.

Area Stipulations

The refugee KMT soldiers did not live only in Ban Tham Ngop and Doi Mae Salong. They also lived in many places along the northern Thai border in Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces.

Headquarters 04 compiled detailed lists and reported matters to the government. Then on 5 November 1972, the national security director, General Praphat Charusathien, issued an order in accord with the National Security Order. This can be summarized as follows:

1. The director of Headquarters 04 was to take responsibility from the Joint Operations Center, Supreme Command Headquarters, for establishing villages, setting administrative regulations and starting and developing occupations. His new position was director for the control and development of refugee occupations (Operations Center, Headquarters 04). An operations headquarters was to be established in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province (the operations division was established in Muang District in Chiang Mai Province on 20 February 1973 and a forward operation section was established in Muang District, Chiang Rai Province). Later, the name of the operations division was changed to the Social Development and Refugee Occupation Division (Headquarters 04).

2. Three areas where the refugees could live and work were stipulated. The three areas were:

Mae Hong Son Province, two locations: Ban Napabaek and Ban Hua Lang.

Chiang Mai Province, eight locations: Ban Muang Haeng, Ban Pieng Luang, Ban Kae Noi and Ban Muang Natai (Nong Uk) in Chiang Dao District, Ban Tham Ngop (Ban Kiu Ko), Ban Sanma Kokwan and Ban Luang in Fang District and Ban Muang Ngam in Mae Sai District.

Chiang Rai Province, three locations: Doi Mae Salong in Mae Chan District, Ban Mae Ap in Chiang Saen District and Ban Phatang in Chiang Khong District.

3. The basic skills development program consisted of five programs: The tea leaf industrial program (a 5-year program), the vegetable seed production program (an experimental program carried on on a year-to-year basis), the program to grow fruit in high areas (a 5-year program), the animal husbandry program (a 3-year program) and the cottage industries program. The Joint Operations Center of Supreme Command Headquarters and the National Security Command Headquarters were responsible for these programs.

In 1975, Headquarters 04 requested permission to add more programs. These consisted of the education program (Joint Operations Center of Supreme Command Headquarters and National Security Command Headquarters), the afforestation program for the preservation of river headwaters and the family planning program.

Separation Into Different Groups

At present, the Chinese KMT soldiers who fled into Thailand can be divided into three groups:

1. The KMT soldiers who came in small groups and who did not form an armed force. They started entering Thailand in 1961. The Ministry of Interior is responsible for them, and it has entrusted the Public Welfare Department with the task of controlling them. They are Ho Chinese.

They have villages at Ban Mai Nong Bua, Ban Yang and Ban Hua Fai in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province and in Ban Tham and Ban Huai Khrai in Mae Chan District and in Ban Hua Wia in Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province.

2. The Chinese KMT soldiers who were armed forces, that is, the 3rd Army of General Li and the 5th Army of General Tuan. They entered [Thailand] at the end of 1961.

The Thai government has entrusted Supreme Command Headquarters, that is, the Social Development and Refugee Occupations Division (Headquarters 04), with the task of supervising this group for a period. When the Ministry of Interior is ready to take control, it will be given the task of supervising them.

3. The independent group of KMT soldiers who were not under the control of any government sector. During the second wave of migration in 1965, they did not want to return to Taiwan. They slipped away from their armies and fled from the sweeps made by the forces of the Burmese government.

Some of these soldiers became Burmese government volunteers (KKY or Ka Kwai Yay). Because the Burmese government did not really trust them, it asked them to return their weapons and so they fled with their weapons into Thailand. They have formed various minority groups such as the Lo Sing Han group and the Chang Si Fu (Khun Sa) group, for example.

Most of these groups carry on illegal activities. For example, they traffic in opium, heroin and government military weapons.

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CSO: 5300/4586

THAILAND

ONCB PROPOSES TOUGHER NARCOTICS LAWS

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 19 Nov 81 pp 3, 10

[Article: "Revise the Law to Increase Penalties For Narcotics Traffickers"]

[Text] The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) has asked the legal advisory committee to discuss revising ONCB laws concerning three important matters so that things go more smoothly during operations and so that there are fewer loopholes.

Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the secretary-general of the ONCB, has revealed that, concerning the changes in the laws that will be discussed, the first point is to have a stipulation that drug addicts must undergo rehabilitation to restore their physical and mental capabilities. The second point concerns the seizure of property belonging to narcotics traffickers after the court has rendered a verdict. The traffickers will have to explain how they obtained their property, and if they cannot explain this, it will immediately be sequestered by the state. As for the first point, the ONCB will be given the power to imprison people for 2 years in cases in which it is believed that these people are involved in the narcotics trade but in which adequate evidence is lacking. However, there has been much discussion about this because it is feared that this may lead to people being framed.

The secretary-general of the ONCB further stated that, as for himself, he would like to have such laws put into effect by establishing a committee to discuss things so that there is justice. He said that at present both Singapore and Malaysia have such laws.

Concerning the present problems, the secretary-general of the ONCB said that there might be charges that the police do not have enough evidence to arrest suspects on drug charges. At present, there are about 10 such cases. If there were a law such as this, this would greatly help narcotics suppression.

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THAILAND

NORTHERN REHABILITATION UNIT TREATS THAIS, TRIBESMEN

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Nov 81 p 5

[Article: "Free Rehabilitation Services: The Northern Drug Rehabilitation Center Has Been Expanded; It Treats Both Thais and Hill Tribesmen"]

[Text] The northern drug rehabilitation center has been expanded so that it can treat all addicts. The addicts who come to this center for treatment include both Thais from the plains and Thai hill tribesmen. The narcotics used the most include opium and powdered pain killing drugs.

Mr Amphan Hiranyachot, the deputy minister of public health who last week went and inspected the northern drug rehabilitation center, which is under the control of the Department of Medical Services, told a reporter that the northern drug rehabilitation center, which started operations in 1975 with the cooperation of the United States and the Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, treated 6,978 people between October 1975 and September 1981. Of these people, 6,060 were male and 918 were female, the rate being seven males to one female. Concerning those who came to this center for treatment, besides Thai addicts from the plains, hill tribesmen from various tribes such as the Karens, Meo, Lahu, Lisu, Yao, Ikaw and Lawa also came for treatment. In particular, the tribe with the greatest number coming for treatment was the Karen tribe, with 2,111 or 30.25 percent. Second was the Lahu with 1,210 people, or 17.34 percent. As for the plains Thais and others, there was a total of 1,438 people, or 20.61 percent.

The deputy minister of public health also stated that the most commonly used narcotics include opium, opium mixed with powdered pain killing drugs, powdered heroin, flaked heroin and marijuana. Most addicts, that is, 75.6 percent, used opium mixed with pain killing drugs. The diseases found most frequently among the addicts were tuberculosis, both spots and cavities, gallstones in the bladder, lung infections, bronchitis, gastro-intestinal

diseases, nutritional deficiencies, skin diseases and mental disorders.

Mr Amphan Hiranyachot, the deputy minister of public health, stated that in order to make it possible to carry on drug rehabilitation work everywhere and in order to make things convenient for the addicts who come for treatment, the northern drug rehabilitation center, which is located in Mae Rim District in Chiang Mai Province, has implemented a program to increase the number of beds to 500. This rehabilitation center provides services to the addicts completely free of charge.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

PHARMACY BURGLARY REPORTED--An unidentified drug addict burglarized another Prague pharmacy, this time in the Pankrac suburb, getting away with quantities of Alnagon, Bromadryl, Dixametazon and other drugs. [Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY in Czech 6 Jan 82 p 6]

CSO: 5300/3005

BERMUDA

CANADIAN CONSULTANT TO DEVELOP ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 8 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

A Canadian consultant has been selected to help combat drug abuse in Bermuda's schools, it was announced yesterday.

The appointment of Mr. Edward Hugh de Jean takes effect from January 1 when he will help design a programme to tackle behavioural problems and drug misuse among the Island's schoolchildren. He will be consultant to the Ministries of both Education and Health and Social Services and will assist a small committee from each Ministry in developing the programme.

The new post was announced by Dr. the Hon. Clarence James, Minister of Health and Social Services, in a Government policy statement on drug abuse in September.

Mr. de Jean received his primary and secondary education in Canada, where he graduated from Queen's Uni-

versity in Ontario with a B.A. in Mathematics, Psychology and Biology. He also holds the Ontario High School Assistant's Diploma and the Quebec Teaching Diploma. Mr. de Jean, whose speciality is dealing with behavioural problems, has also attended a number of drug abuse seminars for school administrators in Canada.

From 1970 to 1981, Mr. de Jean held the post of Administrator at a large Centennial Regional High School in Quebec. This post placed him in charge of all student services in a "trouble shooting" capacity. As such he was involved in teacher evaluation, curriculum structure and the establishment of crisis centres.

Mr. de Jean is no stranger to Bermuda as he was headmaster of Howard Academy from 1950 to 1963. He is married to the former Marion Troit of Bermuda, who is special services teacher with the Ministry of Education. Their daughter Elizabeth Ann de Jean is guidance counsellor at Whitney Institute. Their son Edward lives in Canada.

GSO: 5300/7522

BERMUDA

METHADONE TREATMENT CLINIC AT HOSPITAL TO BE UPGRADED

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

Government will be upgrading its methadone clinic for heroin users next year to accommodate three or four times the number of patients now being treated.

The decision was revealed by King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Administrator Mr. Geoffrey Scaddan last night.

He said a consulting psychiatrist would hopefully join the clinic by April 1982, in addition to a nursing co-ordinator being assigned to the clinic in January.

The plans met with tempered optimism from lawyer Mr. Alan Dunch, who has advocated that a proper counselling facility be introduced in Bermuda.

"If the psychiatrist is going to provide counselling services, then obviously it is a step in the right direction, and the one I have been advocating all along," said Mr. Dunch last night.

But he was far from satisfied by the proposed move which has the support of the Minister of Health and Social Services.

"If the psychiatrist's role is designed

solely for the administration of methadone, then the move is not taking treatment much further than the present clinic," said Mr. Dunch, adding: "Increasing the present intake by three or fourfold is not a very sizeable step in the right direction."

The methadone clinic presently has four or five patients. Mr. Dunch has said that there are as many as 300 heroin users in Bermuda.

"And you don't have to be an addict to need help, because sometimes the addicts are the hardest to treat," Mr. Dunch said.

Mr. Scaddan said that a psychiatrist has been offered the post and has accepted it. All that remained before he could come to Bermuda was immigration approval.

"I don't anticipate any problems," said Mr. Scaddan. "There is no question that the move will have an impact on the clinic. Over the past year it has become run down slightly with only four or five patients at the present time. That number may increase three or four fold."

CSO: 5300/7522

BOLIVIA

CLANDESTINE COCA ROUTE DESCRIBED

Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 4 Dec 81 pp 4-12

[Article by Daniel Guerra Mercado: "The Two Roads of the Coca Leaf"]

[Excerpts] With the opportune measures that the present government has taken regarding the battle against drug trafficking and with the installation of several roadblocks with soldiers on the Villa Tunari-Cochabamba highway section, the coca leaf has taken two routes: the legal one in which every farmer with the proper documentation takes his products to sell in Sacaba, where a load of coca sells for up to 6,000 pesos. In this area they are also allowed to carry 8 pounds of coca per grower free of tax with the prior presentation of documents. Here too there are some merchants who want to illegally transport a few more pounds. This action is fiercely repressed by about 20 agents, who, armed to the teeth, cause women to cry who have been surprised smuggling in, as I have said, a few pounds. To avoid a negative reaction from ordinary transients and tourists against the posture of the civil cops, they have introduced the use of cute hand purses like kits where they keep their huge ".38 long."

On the other coca route these fierce persons do not exist; this is the illegal route, despite which there are no roadblocks, there are no customs posts, there is no human control that can cut the human chain loaded with the blessed leaf that is transported by two-legged beasts, who are called "chsacas" because of their resemblance, in the way they carry the coca drum, to the ants that attack the fruit trees in Chapare. And although, as we have said, there are no roadblocks put up by man, there certainly are natural stumbling blocks impossible to cross. Caravans of men and women penetrate with their load through the Chimore-Yapacani highway project road in the Rio Sacta - Puerto Grether section. All these human mules are not from the area; they are people from the valley and the mountains, who, notified that the coca merchants are paying the amount of 1,500 bolivars for a load of one pack of coca weighing 50 pounds, from a vague location in the Ivirgarzama district to the environs of the Ichoa River, a tributary of the Ichilo river, following the road that is going to serve as a base for construction of the highway whose contract has been objected to because indications of fraud were found, these people came to transport and to earn the 1,500 pesos in 1 1/2 days of hauling their load. This journey lasts approximately for 24 hours of trekking. They cross the Sacta, Zabala and Isarzama rivers and many streams that are minor tributaries of these rivers. The very fact of carrying out this work outside the law causes these groups of 50

to 60 persons who daily complete their round trips to do so in the most laborious ways. They do not use canoes because they are afraid to be discovered. They travel by night and by day through a road that because of haulage, rain and mud has been changed in some stretches into genuine pools of mud, through which the "chsacas" have to haul, entering in up to their legs. And their zeal to arrive at their destination is such that they do not stop even for a minute to deviate from the route by opening a new path, and in this way they follow their course like desperate persons. It is said that they also urinate as they are walking. Each group has a raft about 100 meters long, which they use to cross the rivers, the most dangerous of which is the Zabala, which is hemmed in, in a terrace that is cut through by the same river. The flow of crystalline waters is such that it becomes almost impossible to cross the river, especially if there are persons involved who have never done this before.

Trying to investigate those who deliver all of this coca load is impossible; everyone keeps an impenetrable silence and they do not trust anyone. They even keep silent about the persons who die on this journey because of a bite from a ray fish or a viper or who are simply swept away by the flow of the rivers. Many of these porters who transport the coca leaf have made several trips and with their profits have become businessmen of their own coca load. They buy it from the growers and transport it to the destination, contracting other new carriers who come from the interior.

This new coca route has also caused almost all these people to make their walk armed, since they have to take care of themselves. The fact that at both extremes of the road economic transactions are made has caused the appearance of criminals who are fond of other people's property and along with them the unfailing sellers of other people's property and together with them the unfailing sellers of beer. Any transaction of buying or selling coca is made at night. Thus, by day one sees the drying of coca everywhere, and at night it is sold. And the most paradoxical part is that in the places of origin the coca costs up to 8,000 pesos for a load of 100 pounds; before it was about 125 pounds. And in Sacaba, paying all the taxes, the coca costs 6,000 pesos. Therefore, it is easy to assume the purpose for which the coca travels along the road to Puerto Grether; it travels to make rich those who use it. On the other hand, through that other route of legality, where there are roadblocks with their fierce watchmen, the coca travels to make poor the poor retail merchants who sell it by fractions of a pound.

9545
CSO: 5300/2096

BOLIVIA

COCAINE MISSING FROM BANK VAULT REPORTEDLY BURNED

Santa Cruz EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Attorney Custodio Guerrero Torrez, former public prosecutor of the party and being talked about in the case of the disappearance of 15 kg of cocaine from the vaults of the Central Bank, issued an explanation in which he states that the quantity of "supposedly missing" drugs was burned on 27 October last year in a public action in which narcotics officials were present from the Ministry of the Interior.

Guerrero's explanation points out textually that "as a result of a report made by lawyers of the Central Bank before the Public Ministry that the drugs deposited in the vaults was spoiling, I, the undersigned public prosecutor of the party for criminal matters at that time, appeared in person at the Central Bank where I confirmed irrefutably, with my own eyes, this fact, for which reason I took the liberty of requiring the various judges involved in the legal proceedings to order that these dangerous substances be burned immediately.

"Now," he adds, "I am wrongly charged with not having presented my evidence with the pertinent action; this is completely false, since this document signed and sealed by my authority was attached to the corresponding procedure, with subordinate officials being responsible for the supposed disappearance. However, zealous as always as I was in my duties and as an experienced lawyer through my long career, I have the corresponding copy of the document, which I will present when the appropriate authority asks me to do so."

As is known, the manager of the Central Bank, the lawyer Rodolfo Ameller, reported yesterday that the drug (the 15 kg that had disappeared) is in the bank in a liquid state and was not delivered when it was requested because of thoughtlessness by the bank's legal adviser.

3545

SSO: 5300/2096

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

REDUCTION OF COCA CULTIVATION ANNOUNCED--La Paz, 4 Jan (AFP)--Col Rene Ocampo, executive director of the National Antidrug Council, said here today that the implementation of a 10-year plan to drastically reduce coca growing in Bolivia will require an initial investment of \$500 million. Colonel Ocampo explained that the program includes the adoption of modern industrial techniques applied to substitute crops, as well as the introduction of almost 30,000 farmers to production techniques similar to those of cooperatives. He said that each family which grows substitute crops will receive approximately \$17,000 per hectare. It is estimated that 150,000 hectares will be sown in El Chapare, Cochabamba--in the central part of the country --and 50,000 hectares in Los Yungas, north of La Paz. These two regions produce almost the total amount of coca currently grown in the country. The director of the National Antidrug Council believes that several friendly nations should become interested in this plan since, he said, in the United States alone the number of cocaine addicts increased by 1.2 million persons in 1981. [Text] [PY050140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 4 Jan 82]

COCAINE SEIZED--Officials of the narcotics division have seized 1.7 kg of cocaine base during an inspection of the road linking Viacha and La Paz. [PY161326 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Jan 82 p 9]

COCA LEAVES SEIZED--Narcotics officials have seized 341 kg of coca leaves which wa about to be transported to Potosi to be sold. Justina Flores Huallpa and Albertina Mamani Cuellar have been arrested. [PY161326 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p 3]

COCAINE BURNED--The director of the National Council for Control of Dangerous Substances, Javier Guerrero, has reported that 78.58 kg of cocaine have been burned in Santa Cruz in compliance with a court order. [PY161326 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/2123

BRAZIL

REPORTAGE ON SOUTH AMERICAN DRUG CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Traffic, Consumption on Increase

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 30

[Text] Brasilia--Federal police have confiscated 230,000 kg of marihuana in Brazil from January to August of this year, compared to only 88,503 kg during all of 1980. The amount of cocaine confiscated this year is three times greater than last year. That indicates that the consumption of marihuana, which had dropped last year while the use of "heavy drugs" increased, has again increased in 1981 without any reduction in the rate of growth of the use of cocaine and LSD, among other drugs.

That statement is part of the Brazilian report to be presented during the Second Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotics and Psychotropics being held in Brasilia next Tuesday to Friday.

The statistics prepared by the federal police also indicate the arrest of 1,573 traffickers and 925 addicts during 1980 while in only the first 7 months of this year, 1,317 traffickers and 641 addicts have been arrested.

"With regard to cocaine, in 1980 there was an increase in trafficking; the same thing occurring with LSD and the various psychotropics. There is no record of the seizure of opium, morphine, heroine or diacetilmorphine, states the Brazilian report, according to which "there was an appreciable decrease in the seizure of marihuana, especially in 1980 (88,503,363 grams) although the first months of 1981 also showed that it is on the increase (229,254,790 grams)."

Reports of that type, to which will be added the accomplishments in the "administrative area" (prevention and suppression of the traffic and illicit use of drugs, rehabilitation of addicts) in the 10 countries of South America--Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela--will give a fairly close general picture of the problem on the continent.

The initial information gathered by the Federal Narcotics Council of the Ministry of Justice, established at the end of last year, indicates an increase in the traffic and consumption of drugs throughout South America. The chairman of the conference and secretary general of the Ministry of Justice, Arthur Castilho, points out, however, that the figures only permit estimates since a real survey is impossible inasmuch as only seizures are recorded and never the actual consumption.

Arthur Castillo, who will head the Brazilian delegation to the conference, explained that the figures are an indirect way of measuring consumption, but estimates of it cannot be absolutely reliable. In any case, he declared, it can be asserted that the radius of consumption of cocaine has extended throughout Latin America, where there are few cases of drugs such as opium and heroin, which are extremely expensive and difficult to get since production is located in specific regions of Asia.

It is cocaine, with its small volume for individual doses and its capability to cause physical dependence, facilitating traffic and forcing its consumption despite the high price, which today represents the great concern of the South American countries.

Although the sources of production are in Bolivia and Peru, concern is restricted not only to South America but also to Europe and the United States, which will send observers to the conference and are prepared to work hard behind the scenes to collaborate in attaining the two principal objectives of the conference: unification of antidrug legislation throughout the South American continent and effective collaboration agreements among the police organizations of the member countries.

Brazilian Efforts

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 15 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] The Brazilian representation to the meeting will show what has been done in the country to combat narcotics traffic, highlighting the establishment of the Federal Narcotics Council, the central organ of the Federal System for the Prevention, Control and Suppression of Narcotics; the epidemiological survey that was conducted to determine the problem of traffic and consumption in the country; and the contacts made with the United Nations Fund, which has already sent a consultant for discussions with the Brazilian authorities for the purpose of developing pilot projects in the various regions. It is estimated that it will require a period of 2 years to conclude the studies being conducted in the school network.

It is going to be pointed out also that in the field of preventive education, efforts were made to implement the educational project for the first and second grades, which was achieved with some success by the states of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. It will also be mentioned that at the present time, eight projects are being carried out in Sao Paulo: training of teachers and education specialists on the multiple aspects of drugs (in-service training) through pamphlets and radio projects; preparation of materials and training of educational biology teachers; training of teachers of sciences in health programs; materials and guidance for parents through schools; materials and guidance for teachers and counselors of moral and civic education; distribution of books on different aspects of drug dependence and maintenance of exchange and cooperation with secretariats of states, of the municipalities, technical and collegial agencies that deal with matters pertaining to drugs and drug dependence. The report will also cite the creation of various task forces to improve the policy of combating drugs as well as the fact that special judges have been established to judge drug crimes, two judgeships having been recently installed in Rio de Janeiro.

The meetings of the third conference, which will occur in the Foreign Ministry, will be secret.

Conclusion of Conference

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 14

[Text] Brasilia--The Third Conference of the South American Agreement on Narcotics and Psychotropics was concluded in Brasilia yesterday with the verification that there has been a significant increase in the consumption of marihuana, cocaine and mandrix in the 10 member countries of the agreement and a disquieting increase in the use of inhalants (cobbler's glue and similar substances) by minors, especially in the 10-year-old group.

After 4 days of discussion, the delegates of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela and Bolivia concluded that the most urgent requirements to reduce the use and undue traffic of drugs must be the adaptation of the legislation of each country, unifying standards but respecting the characteristics of each; the application of human resources to the areas of prevention, treatment of addicts, and suppression of traffic; and increasing the educational prevention programs and strengthening the national coordination organizations.

The next meeting of the member countries of the agreement will be held in Buenos Aires in 1982. The Argentine capital is the headquarters city of the agreement and, depending on negotiations, may become a center for research on the problem, with a specialized hospital for the treatment of addicts. The discussion of the third conference were secret.

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BRAZIL

PROVIGIL SMUGGLED FROM PARAGUAY PROVES FATAL

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 26

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The director of the Federal Narcotics Council, Prof Jose Elias Murad, yesterday charged in this capital that the medication Provigil manufactured by the Paraguayan Catedral Laboratory is entering the country clandestinely via Foz do Iguacu and is being marketed in Brazil without Ministry of Health registration.

He revealed that "three deaths caused by injection of the drug have already been officially reported: two by cardiac arrest and the third by septicemia." He considers that because of its chemical and pharmacological properties, Provigil causes dependence of the amphetamine type.

Not Registered

Murad said also that the drug marketed clandestinely in the country has not been registered by the technical organs of the Ministry of Health and that units of medication were recently seized at the Paraguayan border.

The basic substance of Provigil "is pirovalerone, chemically and pharmacologically similar to a well-known anoxerigene (appetite suppressant), namely dietilpropione (Aulemin, Moderex, Temiran), which has an addictive effect.

He pointed out that although the Paraguayan product comes in the form of pills, often they are ground and dissolved in water to be injected in the veins.

Prof Jose Elias Murad considers it surprising that the product is entering Brazil when amphetamine-based medicines were taken off the pharmaceutical market many years ago "or are rigidly controlled through special prescription."

"When the drug is injected, it initially produces a sensation of euphoria and well-being, of being on top of the world; this feeling is sometimes accompanied by agitation, anxiety and uneasiness. Later, in the secondary phase, there is depression accompanied by distress and a great feeling of emptiness. That sometimes leads the user to take another dose, entering into a vicious cycle. There are recorded cases of a person administering more than 10 injections in a single night.

The director of the Federal Narcotics Council pointed out that the importers of that drug--"it would be better to call them traffickers"--are liable to various criminal charges.

"The first is violation of Article 344 of the Brazilian Penal Code, which prohibits 'the import or export of prohibited goods or the evasion of all or part of the payment of duties or taxes due.' The other is to market drugs not licensed in Brazil and, in addition, containing a substance that can cause physical and/or psychological dependence," he explained.

He asks the authorities who operate on the Paraguayan border to be on guard against that product "before it is disseminated among us, with its devastating wave snuffing out young lives."

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BRAZIL

THREE YOUTHS ARRESTED WITH DRUGS, ARMS, GRENADES IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 14

[Text] Grenades that not even the army uses, shotguns, a rifle, a large quantity of ammunition, a tablet of pressed marihuana, 63 marihuana cigarettes, a plastic bag with 100 grams of cocaine, 17 little paper wads of the drug, precision scales, an electric guitar and a motorcycle helmet were apprehended yesterday along with three minors (arrested) in the Morro do Encontro.

The minors were part of the group of trafficker Cicica and the material apprehended was considered by Colonel Nilton Cerqueira, commander of the military police, as "one of the most dangerous weapons [caches] rounded up since 1970 in the possession of a single group in Rio." He reported that he is going to open a military-police investigation to determine the diversion of the weapons and ammunition.

Numbers Game

Police from the 6th Military Police Battalion in Grajau had gone to the Morro do Encontro, between Grajau and Jacarepagua to try to raid a numbers game joint. When they arrived, they surrounded the store near Emilia Sampaio Street and arrested the three minors. One of them managed to flee.

It was 1000 hours when the police of the 6th Military Police Battalion received an anonymous telephone call reporting that there was a numbers game joint in the Morro do Encontro. A member of P-2 (Secret Service) was sent to the site to confirm the truth of the accusation and proceeded to watch the activity on the hill through binoculars.

He then saw a boy go down the hill and hide something in his trousers. He gave the alarm and police from the 6th Military Police Battalion surrounded the area. After being arrested, the boy said that he was a drug addict and volunteered to take the military police to the place where he had bought the marihuana.

Before going to the site, the military police, commanded by Lieutenant Santopietro, sent a policeman by taxi near the store, which was surrounded from behind. When the police approached, the minors became suspicious and fled, but three were apprehended.

When they entered the store, the police discovered that in addition to being a place for the sale of drugs, it served as a hiding and storage place for trafficker Cicica's group.

Investigation

Colonel Cerqueira said: "Lieutenant Colonel Valenca, of the Service for the Control of the Importation, Manufacture and Traffic of Prohibited Material, was here today (yesterday) and confirmed the nature of the weapons. General Muniz is also interested in the case and has already informed the commander of the 1st Military Region to open an investigation."

The minors arrested are A.C.D., 17 years of age; C.E.R., 17; and C.H.S., 15. The police are investigating to determine if they are really minors, since none of them carried identification documents. It is suspected also that a brother of A.C.D., who is serving in the army, may have a connection with the diversion of the weapons.

The Material

The material apprehended in the possession of the minors is as follows: seven defensive grenades that are exclusively army material; an F.O. rifle adapted to 28 caliber; a 7.65-caliber Browning pistol; a 22-caliber Urko shotgun used by bank guards; three Colt 45 pistol clips; one 9 mm caliber Luger pistol clip; 75 45-caliber cartridges; 55 9 mm caliber cartridges; six 7 mm caliber cartridges; 17 little paper wads of cocaine valued at 1,000 cruzeiros each; a plastic bag containing 100 grams of pure cocaine; 63 marihuana cigarettes; a tablet of pressed marihuana; two precision scales; one hypodermic syringe; one Gibson electric guitar; one motorcycle helmet; three screwdrivers; and two staplers; in addition to a large number of sports lottery tickets.

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BRAZIL

FIRST BIG MARIHUANA CROP FOUND IN FEDERAL DISTRICT SEIZED

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] In an operation involving a helicopter and several vehicles, 35 federal police agents headed by two division chiefs of the Narcotics Suppression Division of that department yesterday morning surrounded a country house in the municipality of Luziania, seizing a large clandestine crop of marihuana and catching the property owner, Raimundo Orsano da Silva (52 years of age), red-handed. According to the Federal Police Department, the operation is not going to stop there since there are other large marihuana crops around the city.

Raimundo da Silva, married and the father of 12 children and better known as "Cearense," is a retired public employee from Novacap. After he was booked at the Narcotics Suppression Department, he was transferred to the Luziania Department and placed at the disposal of the judge of the third criminal court of that district, Antonio Lenes de Araujo.

Raimundo explained to the federal police that the marihuana was intended for the Federal District market, the traffic of which was going to be intensified under the Pilot Plan and Taguatinga. The federal police agents noted that the marihuana crop was almost ready for harvest. Some plants were more than 2 meters high. According to estimates made at the site, after being prepared and pressed the grass could have amounted to more than 150 kg.

This was the first case of discovery of a large clandestine marihuana crop in the Federal District. Until then there had been only small plantings in vases and flower beds of homes. The federal police are checking out reports of other large marihuana crops around Brasilia.

Federal Police Into Action

Two nights ago, immediately after receiving information about the existence of the marihuana crop in Raimundo Orsano da Silva's country property, the regional superintendency of the federal police in Brasilia, through its head, Chief Xavier, programmed a lightning operation. Exactly 35 agents and two chiefs were put into action.

The police left at 0500 hours yesterday for the district of Luziania aboard one helicopter and several vehicles. The encirclement was quick and efficient. Several persons who lived in the country home, including the trafficker "Cearense," were caught by surprise.

Armed with "HK" machineguns, large-caliber revolvers and a lot of ammunition, the federal police surrounded the house. "Cearense" awoke to find the police team ready for any situation. After the arrest of the proprietor and the holding of several persons who are regarded as witnesses in the case, the federal police spent more than 2 hours pulling up the marijuana plants.

The grass, the proprietor of the property and the witnesses were transported in vehicles to the Narcotics Suppression Division. Yesterday, after submitting to a corpus delicti hearing at the IML, "Cearense" was transferred to the Luziania Department.

That operation is in addition to several others already carried out by the federal police the major purpose of which has been to fight drug trafficking, beginning with the known traffickers. By means of the cases already prepared and processed in the Federal District, through the Narcotics Suppression Department, the federal police "will continue constant efforts in pursuit of the criminals who are active in drug trafficking."



[Caption] "Cearence" was going to supply the Pilot Plan and Taguatinga with his marihuana crop.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

RONDONIA TRAFFICKING ROUTE--Porto Velho--One kg of pure cocaine valued at 40 million cruzeiros and 1,500 grams of marihuana were seized by the federal police in this capital last Friday night. Businessman Edjalma Romanha Pereira had the cocaine in his home, where police also found two German-made automatic pistols, cameras, calculators, slide projectors, watches and gems. The marihuana was taken from Lucio Pessoa, a trafficker with a long police record. He was in the Som Tupi night club preparing "little packets" to sell to students, according to his testimony. The federal police reported that Edjalma Pereira, owner of the "Ouro Preto Florestal" Commercial, Export and Import Limited, had cocaine that was 92 percent pure. In his testimony, he said that the drug which came from Bolivia, entered Rondonia through Guajara Mirim, a Brazilian city on the Bolivian border. Edjalma Romanha Pereira confessed that he is part of a gang of cocaine traffickers that has been operating in Rondonia for some time. He had been under surveillance by the federal police for 6 months. The businessman said that his job in the gang was only to take the merchandise to passengers who met him in the Belmonte Airport lobby and generally were traveling to Sao Paulo. He named 15 other local merchants who, he said, are also part of the traffic operation. He said he had proof against all of them. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 5] 8711

REDUCTION IN BORDER TRAFFICKING--The division chief of the federal police in Ponta Para, the Brazilian city on the Paraguayan border, said in Dourados yesterday that this year there has been an 80 percent reduction in the trafficking of narcotics and 50 percent in that of contraband on the border with the Paraguayan city of Pedro Juan Caballero compared to last year. Chief Newton Vieira Lima said also that the rate of infractions at that border point is "much lower" than that through other routes, such as Foz do Iguacu, Santos and Rio de Janeiro. The main reason for the decrease in drug traffic, mainly marihuana, was the intensification of vigilance along the international linkup highways, primarily BR-463 (Dourados-Ponta Para) where a barrier was set up at which all vehicles that travel along the highway at any hour of the day or night are inspected. At the same time, federal police mobile teams cruise the highway, intercepting suspects. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Nov 81 p 20] 8711

MUSICIANS ARRESTED WITH HASHISH--Roberto Bina Cartier, 23 years old, and Pedro de Mendonca Lima, 30 years old, were arrested yesterday in apartment 504 of 86 Francisco Otaviano Street in Ipanema and booked for drug trafficking. Found in their possession were three tablets of hashish and 5 kg of marihuana in addition to

paraphernalia used by drug sellers. Roberto is a drummer and Pedro is a guitarist and they work as musicians in the Western Club located on Humaita Street which belonged to Denise Martins, who died a short time ago as a result of an overdose of cocaine. They were booked in the narcotics division for drug trafficking and organizing a gang. The hashish bust is the second made by Rio police; according to the police, that drug, which comes from Afghanistan, Morocco and Lebanon, is rejected by consumers of Brazil, where the drugs that appear more frequently are marihuana, cocaine and, on a smaller scale, LSD. The first hashish bust in Rio was made in 1977. Found in the apartment where Roberto and Pedro were arrested--in addition to the pressed marihuana, the hashish and wrapping material used by the traffickers--were a scale to weigh the drug and a long list of names, which the police believe are the customers of the two traffickers. Chief Valterson Botelho refused to give any information about the two arrests. [Rio de Janeiro O JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 15] 8711

POLICE DISCHARGED FOR COMPLICITY--Porto Alegre--Six civil policemen were dismissed from the public service for involvement in drug traffic, extortion and the killing of marihuana trafficker Alvaro Birillo dos Santos, "Lula," who disappeared in April 1977 and whose body reportedly was thrown into the Mampituba River in Santa Catarina, according to the parallel trial that is under way in Porto Alegre district court. At a regular meeting presided over by the chief of civil police, Luis Carlos Carvalho da Rocha, the policemen: Claricio Frota Dornelles, Leal Lopes Machado, Joao Eugenio dos Santos, Arino Virgilio Isaac, Silvio Armando Kobieski and Jorge Alberto da Silva, were dismissed by unanimous decision. The administrative proceedings were forwarded to the state governor for approval. "Lula," who at the time of his disappearance was considered one of the biggest marihuana traffickers in Porto Alegre, was killed because he refused to raise the pay-off to the policemen, who were then assigned to the narcotics division, in order to continue his trade. He was arrested and died as a result of the torture he underwent. The accused policemen are currently assigned in the interior of the state. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 8] 8711

MATO GROSSO DO SUL BUSTS--Campo Grande--A total of 63 kg of cocaine, a ton of marihuana, 15,000 pills, in addition to contraband valued at 186 million cruzeiros was the result of the work of the federal police in Mato Grosso do Sul from January to October, according to a report released by the Federal Police Department (DFF). In the narcotics sector, 279 cases of trafficking in marihuana, cocaine, hashish and pills were booked, resulting in the indictment of 379 traffickers. That information "is part of a short report on the principal activities of the Federal Police Department in Mato Grosso do Sul," which notes some difficulties in increasing the number of actions, principally with reference to traffic and contraband: "The Federal Police Department," states the note, "as a new agency, is struggling with difficulties, mainly pertaining to personnel, but despite the enormous needs, without mentioning the other areas of operation such as drugs and narcotics, for example, if the department had a fund, and if part of the sums collected in behalf of the federal government through the Police Finance Division alone were diverted to that fund, we could supply all our material and financial needs and would not have any budgetary restraints." [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DE BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 15] 8711

CSO: 5300/2084

COLOMBIA

THIRTY-EIGHT TONS OF MARIHUANA SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p 15-A

[Text] More than 38 tons of marihuana were seized in different operations carried out by special antinarcotics units against groups of narcotics traffickers in the la Guajira district, according to the F-2 of the staff.

The chief of this secret organization, Col Nacim Yanine Diaz, said that during the raids, vehicles of different makes and styles, as well as weapons of various calibers, were also seized.

In the town of Las Palmas, in the jurisdiction of Tamarfazon, the municipality of Riohacha, special antinarcotics agents of the second operational unit seized 857 packages of marihuana with a total weight of approximately 38,565 kilos.

In El Molino, the municipal jurisdiction of Riohacha, during operations carried out by personnel of the same unit, 11 packages of marihuana were confiscated with total weight of approximately 450 kilos, which were being transported in a pickup truck RB-5545.

In the town of El Roblazo, also in the jurisdiction of Riohacha, 80 packages of marihuana were seized with an approximate weight of 3,600 kilos.

On the hill called La Teta, near Riohacha, agents of the same group seized 180 packages of marihuana, with a total weight of 6,000 kilos and a truck with Venezuelan license plates DBF-123, two Toyota campers with license plates from the same country, IAK-024 and CBY-006, seven rifles of different calibers, six catch 30 guns and three 22 caliber carbines.

Finally, in the rural zone of the municipality of Maicao, on the way to Riohacha, in an abandoned house, 50 packages of marihuana were seized which weighed about 2,000 kilos.

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COLOMBIA

PRESUMED TRAFFICKER SEIZED WITH CASH, COCAINE SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 11 Nov 81 p 20-A

[Text] Virgelina Rivera Leyton, coming from the United States, was arrested at the Eldorado Airport after the amount of \$267,670 equivalent to about 15 million Colombian pesos, was found in her possession.

The woman carried the money hidden in a sash that she had wrapped around her waist. Officials of the Antinarcotics Group of Eldorado estimate that the money was to be used for the purchase of cocaine.

The captured woman was placed under ordinance of the Superintendency of Exchange Control, along with the large amount of money that was seized, which was surrendered by means of an official document.

The apprehension of the woman was carried out by an official of the Customs Guard when she was preparing to leave the airport building, as until that time, she had not appeared to be suspicious. Upon being searched by an official of Eldorado, the discovery of the millionaire sash was made.

A new seizure of equipment related to narcotics traffic was made by the Antinarcotics Group that operates in Eldorado where Customs, an organization that is also a part of the same group, is exercising effective control over drug traffickers and smugglers.

On this occasion, Pablo Vargas Vasquez and Jose Francisco Roa Carvalho were captured. 2,700 grams of cocaine was found in their suitcases. The suitcases were outfitted with a false bottom in which the drug was found hidden.

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MEXICO

REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL PILL TRAFFICKING ACTIVITY

Pills Seized, Laboratory Discovered

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Mexico City, 30 November (ANPE)--A large quantity of contraband consisting of psychotropic chemical substances was discovered and seized by the Federal Judicial Police, who succeeded in capturing two Mexicans and a German.

A total of 4,650 kilograms of metaqualone, the raw material used to manufacture pills called Mandrax, were found in 100 drums which, according to the invoices, contained a substance known as sulfaguanadine, which had been purchased by the firm "American Medicinal Industry, Inc."

When the investigation was made, it was found that the German, Klaus Kesting, had come to Mexico City in mid-October, and had met with his fellow countryman, Holger Markman Mamero, and the drug trafficker, Manuel Lopez Lorena, alias "El Manolo", the latter being the owner of the phantom company "American Medicinal Industry, Inc."

The two Germans are partners in the well known firm "Globe Chemical, Inc." which is also under investigation.

When "Manolo" was arrested, he claimed to have purchased the drugs for \$1 million, in collusion with another trafficker among the most powerful in the Mexican Republic, who answers to the name of Hector Godoy Calderon.

During the probe a laboratory was discovered in Tepic Nayarit, the site on which 1 million pills of a series of 10 million manufactured since 1979 and sold in both the United States and our country were found.

Also arrested was Holger Markman, who represents the firm "Love Chemical, Inc." in this town.

They had already made three trips, carrying with them several hundred kilograms of the same drug, always using the same method: bringing in the drugs in drums which carried labels of chemical substances permitted by the health code.

It is expected that Klaus Kesting will be captured by the German Interpol in the city of Hamburg, as an individual guilty of crimes against health.

The investigation is still in progress, because the laboratory workers, "mules" and distributors remain to be captured, as do the purchasers associated with this ring.

It is estimated that 775 million pesos were seized, since they expected to process 31 million pills from the 4,600 kilograms of metaqualone.

German Ringleader Sought

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 2 Dec 81 Sec A p 8

[Text] Mexico City, 1 December (EXCELSIOR)--The director of Mexican Interpol and Federal Judicial Police commander, Florentino Ventura Gutierrez, requested the cooperation of German Interpol and other police agencies of that country in capturing Klaus Kesting, identified as the leading supplier of drugs to the United States and Mexico, who managed to evade arrest in our country on charges of committing crimes against health.

Klaus Kesting has been identified as the head of the international drug trafficking ring operating in the United States, Germany and Mexico which has been bringing in a chemical substance called metaqualone, the distribution of which is banned.

Ventura Gutierrez also reported that a search is now under way in our country for another native drug trafficker who is a member of that ring and who, together with the three persons already under arrest, intended to flood the drug market in Mexico and the United States.

The drug which is made from the metaqualone (Mandrax pills) causes serious physical effects but, despite this, it is in great demand among addicts, who pay as much as \$1.00 for each pill.

According to Ventura, the economic power of these drug traffickers is inestimable, enabling them to disguise their illegal activities and bring in the drugs.

Neuropsychiatrists Implicated

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 3 Dec 81 Sec A p 3

[Text] Mexico City, 2 December (OEM)--The PGR [Office of the Attorney General of the Republic] is investigating the identity of alleged Mexican neuropsychiatrists who are involved in the distribution of drugs, since it was learned that the drug traffickers caught with a shipment of Maraqualone were using various prescriptions in the name of physicians to "make official" the distribution of the stimulant.

As had been reported, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, in cooperation with the Federal Security Office [DFS], found considerable drug trafficking aboard a ship of Swedish registry anchored in the port of Veracruz.

To conceal the evidence in the event that they should be detected by the police, the well organized ring of drug traffickers was distributing the stimulants using a doctor's prescription issued by a Mexican or American neuropsychiatric specialist and, in this way, passing the sale off as "medical treatment for those with illnesses of the nervous system."

Among the criminals arrested are Germans, Americans and Mexicans, who were operating as distributors of pharmaceuticals from the Globe Chemical Company, Inc. laboratory which makes sulfa drugs among other chemical products.

Agents from these entities are seeking the identity of the physicians specializing in neuropsychiatry, because they are the only ones authorized to prescribe this type of medication, with a prescription authorized and registered by the Mexican health authorities and those of the United States.

Thus, the PGR and DFS have requested the cooperation of the medical and health authorities, in order to learn the identity of the alleged neuropsychiatrists, or whether false documents are being used in the name of non-existent specialists.

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MEXICO

REPORTS ON LATIN AMERICAN DRUG CONTROL SEMINAR

Health Secretary's Opening Statement

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Mexico City, 1 December (Informex)--"To battle against the drug traffic and the illegal consumption of drugs is not only a governmental obligation, but also an obligation of the individual toward his fellow men. The war against the unlawful use of drugs is not only part of the long battle to preserve the physical and mental health of our people, but also of the battle to make every human being consciously a master of himself."

This statement was made today by Dr Mario Calles Lopez Negrete, secretary of health and assistance, upon opening, on behalf of President Lopez Portillo, the seminar for officials in charge of controlling drugs in Latin America.

The official added that all the governments in the world have intensified their defense measures against this trade, the most criminal and irresponsible of all that can be imagined.

The work being done by the Mexican Government in this area relates to a total concept upheld by a coordinated effort in which the Secretariat of National Defense, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Secretariat of Health and Assistance, operating in the realm of their respective jurisdictions, are participating.

Ten-Nation Agreement

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 8 Dec 81 Sec A p 5

[Text] Mexico City, 7 December (EXCELSIOR)--Twenty Latin American nations participating in the seminar for officials in charge of controlling drugs agreed to declare war on the international drug trafficking rings which are poisoning mankind, bribing authorities, causing economic imbalance in entire nations and constantly evading the vigilance established against them.

The representatives of 20 countries, as well as the observers from the United Nations Organization, met for over 6 hours to make agreements on the tactics to be used against the traffickers and to analyze the topic of preventive and repressive action against the illegal trafficking of drugs.

Today, Monday, the officials meeting in two board rooms of the Secretariat of Foreign Relations resumed the seminar activities, after having visited Sinaloa to witness the operations.

Sinaloa Antidrug Results Praised

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 8 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Surutato, Sinaloa, 7 December--Dr Bror Rexed, executive member of the United Nations Fund for Control of the Use of Drugs, described the results of the campaign against the growing and trafficking of drugs in the state as "highly satisfactory" and stressed that here in Sinaloa the drug traffic is being combated with sources of employment and education.

This statement was made here, on the occasion of a visit paid by the UN official to the Surutato sawmill, accompanied by officials representing 40 countries assigned to the United Nations.

Bror Rexed had laudatory comments for the policy being applied by the present government administration from the standpoint of creating sources of jobs for the communal farmers of the mountainous areas who had previously been forced to grow and traffic in drugs, because "they had no other way of supporting their households."

In this context, he cited the need, in combating the drug traffic, for providing work, education and a social infrastructure for the farmers whom, he said, "we cannot condemn, because we know that they had no alternatives for their survival."

The high-ranking UN official also praised the close cooperation by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in the construction phase of the campaign against the drug traffic, and remarked: "This example should be imitated in all the countries suffering from the problem of drug growing and trafficking." He said that he would "even express this at the forthcoming UN congresses."

The visit by Bror Rexed and representatives of 40 nations to Sinaloa was based on the proposals made to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic during the World Seminar on Control of the Use of Drugs, which was held recently in the nation's capital.

The group arrived in Culiacan aboard the presidential plane "Quetzalcoat1" and, from the Bachigualato federal airport, went to this small mountain village where, in addition to the sawmill, it also visited the Justo Sierra Studies Center, and received information concerning the other 10 sawmills that are in operation in various sections of our state.

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CSO: 5330/60

MEXICO

MEMBERS OF MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING RING SENTENCED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 4 Dec 81 Sec C p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning, Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal, third district judge in this town, handed down a sentence of official imprisonment for five individuals found guilty of crimes against health in the degrees of marihuana possession and trafficking.

In proceedings 196/981, initiated against Filiberto Rico Silva, Reynaldo Lopez Cerda, Lisandro Garcia Ibarra, Uvaldo Garcia Martinez and Justo Isidro Jorge, the writ of official imprisonment was established against them for the commission of crimes against health.

These subjects were captured by Federal Judicial Police forces on 25 November, following a series of investigations made to break up this ring of traffickers who had been taking marihuana into the United States for sale on the black market in the country to the north.

When they were captured, the drug traffickers had in their possession a suitcase and a crate filled with marihuana, which they had purchased in the state of Oaxaca and which was carried to this town by Uvaldo Garcia and Justo Isidro Jorge.

The site which the drug traffickers had been using as a storage place is located at kilometer 12 of the National Highway, where the federal agents also seized two pickup trucks that had been used for shipping the drugs.

Filiberto Rico Silva was also convicted of the crime of robbery abroad, because the 1970 model GMC pickup truck that he had in his possession had been stolen in the city of Houston, Texas.

2909
CSO: 5330/60

PERU

BRIEFS

FORMER GENERAL GETS PRISON SENTENCE--Frank Joseph Tweddle Granda, former general of the Peruvian Air Force, has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, to pay a fine of 20 million soles plus the highest salary he is entitled to receive for 6 months, and disqualification for holding any governmental job for 5 years, for the crime of trafficking in illegal drugs to the detriment of the state. This much-ballyhooed case ended last night with the court room filled with an expectant public who were anxious to learn the decisions to be made by the correctional court No 2 of Callao, chaired by Dr Jesus Hernani Marquez. The records of the trial were read and he was found guilty due to the innumerable evidences that he is a transporter of drugs abroad. On the day of his detention at the international airport, Tweddle was about to leave for Miami aboard an airplane of Aero Peru, the company at which he worked and was president of the board, with 5 kg of the highest quality cocaine hydrochloride, according to results of later tests. [By Ravill] [Excerpt] [PY081923 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p 10]

CSO: 5300/2122

ST KITTS-NEVIS

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA FARM RAID--Thanks to the opportune presence of a British Naval Flotilla headed by H.M.S. London, the recently strengthened special tactical unit of the police force on Wednesday received expert assistance in wiping out yet another pocket of Marihuana cultivation. The special unit was airlifted to a remote corner of the Southeastern peninsular in a naval helicopter known as Assault Troop Carrier. The airborne marihuana hunters swooped into an elevated out-crop of illegal weed situated in the hills above Major's Bay at the southern tip of the island of St Kitts. The search party closed in on an area of some 5,000 sq. ft. where they operated and destroyed about 200 lbs of mature plants and 2,000 newly planted seedlings. No one was found in the area. [Text] [Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 28 Nov 81 p 12]

CSO: 5300/7522

IRAN

GOVERNMENT NOW USING CONFISCATED NARCOTICS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 9 Jan 82 p 3

/Text/ ETTELA'AT News Service. Thanks to the day-and-night efforts and valor of the brothers of the strike groups of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Antinarcotics Prosecutor's Office in the period 23 September-21 December 1981, a total of two tons of various kinds of narcotics were seized and turned over to the warehouse of the said office; and many smugglers were arrested in this operation.

Regarding the method of seizing this haul and arresting the smugglers, an official of this headquarters stated: "These narcotics were seized by the brothers in the strike group from international smugglers in the cities of Mashhad and Tehran." Regarding the method of transporting these narcotics by the smugglers, the official also stated: "Most of these narcotics are brought to Tehran through the desert by bus and trailer-truck drivers. Most of the heroin shipments are brought to Zahedan through the Iran-Pakistan border in the area of Quetta and thence to Mirjaveh, Mashhad and finally to Tehran.

The main manufacturers of these narcotics are a few persons in Tehran. Also, on the Pakistan border in a little while ago about 109 million dollars worth of narcotics were seized from two professional smugglers. When a large shipment of narcotics is to be transported to Mashhad or Tehran, the smugglers usually employ special tactics whereby three jeeps set out to transport the narcotics through bypasses and secondary roads. The remarkable thing is that they use the car going in front to carry a machinegun to guard against any kind of incident. The car in the middle usually carries narcotics such as heroin, opium etc, and the third car carries fuel and food for the smugglers. On this subject, the official added: "Traffickers in this ruinous powder who transport and sell it with all hardship and arduousness should realize that if they continue their misdeeds, they will not have any place in this nation, and we will decisively fight them. Of course, some of them express repentance after they are arrested, and we discuss the problem with them and the opportunities provided for them in prison--and with the help of God they will, God willing, be rehabilitated and will quit their dirty business by their own volition." In conclusion, this official said: "Formerly the narcotics discovered were destroyed, and no beneficial use was made of them, and formerly even morphine for medical and other purposes was imported from India, but now, happily, by turning over the confiscated drugs to the competent authorities, we are no longer being obliged to import morphine." In closing, he announced figures for the drugs seized in the three-month period of 23 September-21 December 1981, as follows:

--Heroin--42.82 kilograms;
--Hashish--29.62 kg;
--Burnt opium cake--5.66 kg;
--Unidentified substance--44 grams;
--Opium--1,878 kg;
--Opium sap--24 kg;
--Dross--6.5 kg;
--Snuff--12 kolograms.

CSO: 5300/5353

IRAN

BRIEFS

SHIRAZ OPIUM DISCOVERY--According to our correspondent in Estahbanat, the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps has discovered 6.5 kg of opium. The drugs were turned over to the health department of this city. [GF111751 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82 GF]

SHIRAZ HEROIN SEIZURE--Shiraz police personnel have seized 6.5 kg of pure heroin from two bands of traffickers. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82 GF]

KHORASAN DRUG HAUL--Mashhad Islamic Revolution Guards have captured 800 grams of heroin from an individual in the city. One kg of opium and another 50 grams of heroin were discovered on other individuals. All offenders have been arrested. [Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 11 Jan 82 GF]

OPIUM SEIZED IN BIRJAN--The Birjan gendarmerie has seized 192 kg of opium from two persons. The Mashhad Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have seized 2.5 kg of opium juice from one person. [GF161657 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 16 Jan 82 GF]

HEROIN SEIZED IN MASHHAD--The Mashhad Islamic Guard Corps has seized 1 kg of heroin from one person. [GF171648 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 17 Jan 82 GF]

KHORASAN OPIUM HAUL--Members of Mashhad's Abkuh Islamic Revolution Committee, in cooperation with brother members of the Torbat Heydariyeh Islamic Revolution Committee, have arrested an important member of a narcotics gang. His name is Ghazi Soltani-Afghani, but he uses the alias Shah Zehi. They have also confiscated 119 kg of opium and 1.4 million rials in cash. In a related incident, members of the Mashhad Abkuh Islamic Revolution Committee captured three smugglers who were carrying 10 kg of opium and 4 kg of heroin. In an armed clash with a group of narcotics smugglers in Sarakhs, members of the Abkuh Factory's Islamic Revolution Committee seized 40 kg of opium. The smugglers left the opium and escaped. [GF191555 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Jan 82 GF]

BIG TEHRAN HEROIN FIND--Shemiran, KEYHAN correspondent. A public relations official of the Antinarcotics Prosecutor's Office has announced: "From October to December this year, thanks to the efforts and persistence of the revolutionary guards of the Central Antinarcotics Headquarters, the police, Gendarmerie, and committees of the Tehran area, 4,449 kilograms of narcotics have been discovered in Tehran and vicinity." He added: "The stuff that was found there included 673 kilograms of heroin, 170 kilograms of hashish, 34 kilograms of opium burnt cake, 70 kilograms of unidentified materials, 2,770 kilograms of opium, 23 kilograms of opium sap, 11 kilograms of by-product and 740 kilograms of various substances. Also, members of this group were arrested and their group was dispersed. All the goods discovered were turned over to the storehouse of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Among the goods found were more than 7,000 opium pipes, a quantity of liquor, a great amount of gambling equipment, some sexy magazines, scales, syringes, weapons and swords." /Text/
/Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Jan 82 p 2/

CSO: 5300/5350

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

DRUGS CRACKDOWN--Abidjan, December 31--The Ivory Coast is to step up its campaign against the sale and use of drugs, official sources said here. The most-used drug is cannabis, known by its local name of Guedji. Several plantations have been destroyed recently in different parts of the country but sizeable quantities are still smuggled in from neighbouring states, along with amphetamines and barbiturates which have gained ground on the black market. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 31 Dec 81 p 9]

CSO: 5300/5621

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

FIVE PACKAGES OF OPIUM--This week the vice squad headed by Chief Inspector Ramjeeawon collaborated with postal officials in seizing five packages containing opium addressed to fictional persons. Each weighed about 5 kilos. Officials had waited for someone to pick up the packages and when this did not occur, they seized them. Police are investigating the case. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Dec 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300/5619

ZIMBABWE

YOUNG DRINKERS MORE PRONE TO DRUG ABUSE, SAYS REPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

"YOUNG people who drink alcohol are significantly more likely to smoke cigarettes. If they smoke, they are more likely to use marijuana (dagga). If they use dagga, they are more likely to misuse other illicit drugs."

These are the findings of a recent study of alcohol use conducted by a Zimbabwean clinical psychologist, Mr Albert Chambwe, who interviewed 534 young people aged between 16 and 24 years in Britain and Zimbabwe.

Mr Chambwe found that alcohol was a commonly used beverage among people in this age group both in Zimbabwe and Britain. "Most of them drink beer in the evenings in pubs and bars with friends".

Drinkers consumed greater quantities per day at weekends than on weekdays. Very few of the young people who were interviewed were alcoholics — drinking regularly first thing in the morning.

Zimbabwe had significantly more abstainers than the British. But Zimbabweans consumed greater amounts of absolute alcohol a day and were also over-represented in the higher-frequency categories of intoxication.

In Zimbabwe many more males consumed liquor than females, while in Britain the sex differences of drinkers was not significant. Yet, British males still drank much more than their female counterparts.

In both countries, Mr Chambwe found, cigarettes and dagga were more commonly used than the harder drugs.

Mr Chambwe's study said that the World Health Organisation also recently showed concern at the rapid increase in alcohol use and abuse in Third World countries. New patterns of alcohol use were thought to be linked to rapid social changes, the transition to urbanisation and industrialisation, and the commercial access to alcoholic beverages.

The study says that more recent concern and alarm has been expressed at the growing increase in alcohol use and abuse in the Third World, including Zimbabwe, for several reasons:

- The new patterns of alcohol use and misuse in these countries were different from the traditional "integrated" drinking patterns. Here highly ritualised and ceremonial drinking used to take place in the context of positive social meaning, but was controlled and restricted to mainly adult males.

- Alcohol intake increases were sudden and linked to the dramatic changes in social structure and the transition to urbanisation and industrialisation.

- The introduction of Western-style bars and beerhalls by commercial multi-national brewing industries.

- The role of Western education was one of the key factors leading to (community) alcohol-related problems and inter-generation conflicts, because of the preponderance of skilled workers among people with alcohol-related problems in Third World countries.

- A dearth of proven evidence on the processes and behaviour by which young people begin to use alcohol in Third World countries.

Against the background to the study, alcoholism remained a disorder in which an individual has

become mentally and physically dependent on liquor to the extent that "their body cannot function adequately without drink".

In the most extreme state of alcoholism, the victim's entire life solely revolves around alcohol.

They often lose their job and family in pursuit of the never-ending craving for another drink.

Today some alcoholics can be helped to come off the bottle through psychiatric or psychological intervention from self-help groups like Alcoholics Anonymous.

Some of the alcohol-related problems listed in the study include: negative effects on social and business relations; wide-ranging disastrous effects on family and child parenting; and insidious bodily side-effects leading to conditions like gastritis, liver and subsequent brain damage.

All the medical, social, economic, personal and psychological problems associated with alcohol have led to an emphasis on the need for a preventive approach, aimed at alleviating the suffering of the drinker and people associated with him or her, long before the extreme state of total dependence on drink.

Mr Chambwe's study represents one aspect of this preventive approach in that it is aimed at studying normal drinking patterns of a sector of the population. The study compared form VI and university students in Zimbabwe with their counterparts in Britain, through a detailed 18-page questionnaire.

On the whole the results showed a higher percentage of non-drinkers in Zimbabwe than in Britain.

But among the Zimbabweans who were found to drink the most quantities of alcohol a day, form VI males said that on average they drink 13.87 units of "absolute" alcohol a day at weekends, while their British counterparts only consumed 5.02 units. (Two units of alcohol are roughly equal to one pint of lager).

Second-year university males in Zimbabwe consumed on average 18.61 units a day at weekends while in Britain they consumed 8.84 units a day.

The study said that although fewer Zimbabweans drank alcohol, they tended to drink daily beverages with a higher alcohol content than their British counterparts.

Mr Chambwe said that the results of his study could be useful to counsellors of the young in exploring the exact patterns of alcohol use in a young person and using the study findings as a data comparison.

The counsellor could her work with the young person to help them adopt "a more controlled drinking manner".

Mr Chambwe's study says that an advantage of the "controlled drinking" approach was that it coped well with those who wanted to give up drinking and those who wanted to go back to "social drinking".

"Both goals are difficult to achieve, but in either case the individual is given useful hints on how to effect the goal. The hints are derived from principles of how to go about modifying and controlling one's behaviour," says the Albert Chambwe

report.

CSO: 5300/5620

GREECE

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS DISCOVERED--At noon today members of the Athens police department for combating narcotics raided an apartment at 106 Spetsai Street, Kypseli Quarter, where narcotics were being used. The apartment was leased by an Italian woman who was arrested together with four men and one Greek woman. During the police raid one of the men in the apartment pulled out a revolver but he was neutralized in time. The police found a number of syringes and an quantity of heroin. [Text] [NC181313 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 18 Jan 82]

CSO: 5300/5352

NORWAY

JUSTICE MINISTER PLEDGES 'NARCOTICS-FREE' PRISONS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Report of interview with Mona Røkke by Thorleif Andreassen]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice is stepping up the fight against narcotics abuse. Beginning 1 January 1982 several new measures will be introduced, including narcotics-free sections of prisons with extra strict control measures. Inmates that wish to be transferred to those sections must sign a statement that they are willing to undergo, for example, frequent urine tests. If the inmates are still using narcotics, they will be sent back to ordinary sections. "The objective, of course, is that there shall be no narcotics in any institutions, but unfortunately that cannot be accomplished 'overnight,'" Mona Røkke, minister of justice, states in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN.

Narcotics-free prison sections will first be established at the Ullersmo national prison, Oslo district prison, and Trondheim district prison.

Minister of Justice Røkke points out that it is a big problem that a great many are in prison precisely because they have been involved with narcotics. And that means that there is a high concentration of drug abusers and narcotics dealers in the prisons.

"The crafty methods of smuggling that are used do not make the situation any simpler. For that reason we must think along new lines and make our efforts to combat the abuse of narcotics in our prisons more effective," she emphasizes.

The minister of justice says that preparations are being made to build visiting rooms with glass walls in the Kristiansand district prison, the Oslo district prison, and the Ullersmo prison. It is hoped that this will be a measure that can contribute to making it harder to smuggle drugs in and at the same time permit the inmates to have visitors.

A special search patrol will also be set up with narcotics dogs. This patrol will operate in East Norway. The search patrol will not be stationed in a particular prison, but will operate as a mobile unit.

In Trondheim a day center will be established for those on trial release and persons with suspended sentences. The center, which is expected to be put in

operation in March 1982, will be a leisure time and activity center combined with hobby-like work activity. The object, according to the minister of justice, is to awaken the clients' interest in training and to link the day center and school work together.

Early next year work groups for drug abusers will also be established in Hedmark, namely a forest group and a group that will work at shop tasks.

"The important thing about these last two measures is to try to create the conditions for a lasting rehabilitation. These measures alone are not sufficient to attain that goal, but they will be important elements of the offensive the government is planning. The government will present a plan of action of its own in this field," says Mona Røkke, and she continues, "At the same time that this work is going on, it will also be necessary to provide means of giving useful experience for later work.

"We know that a number of involved organizations and individuals are interested in making an effort. And in my opinion it is necessary to get them engaged in the work against narcotics abuse. At the very beginning of the year I will get in touch with interested parties to see how we can get ordinary, resourceful people into this work," says Mrs Røkke, who characterizes "personal contact" as a very important part of the strategy for combatting the narcotics evil.

"Drug addicts and others that have problems need an adult they have confidence in as an important fixed point," says Minister of Justice Røkke.

The concrete measures that will soon be taken will be paid for with the extra appropriations that the Storting earmarked for combatting narcotics last November. A total of 22 million kroner was appropriated at that time. The Ministry of Justice will spend about 15 million kroner, while the remaining amount will be used in part for an educational campaign led by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

8815
CSO: 5300/2128

NORWAY

BRIEFS

DRUGS SMUGGLED INTO PRISON--Use of narcotics has become an increasing problem in the Bergen district prison. As a part of the work to prevent visitors from smuggling drugs in, TV surveillance of the street that leads into the prison has been put into practice. To prevent visitors from coming in physical contact with the inmates, a glass plate will be installed in the visiting room, and they will only be able to talk with each other through a microphone, BERGENS TIDENDE reports. [Text] [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Dec 81 p 3] 8815

1981 CUSTOMS DRUG SEIZURES--In 1981 the customs service made 251 narcotics seizures as against 204 the year before. There was 67.3 kg of hashish and marihuana seized against 55.4 kg the year before. Seizures of cocaine increased from 7.4 g to 35 g. The customs came across only 4 g of amphetamines and similar substances in 1980, but in 1981 268 g was confiscated in addition to 1,031 capsules and tablets. On the other hand, heroin seizures show a decline, according to customs director Jens Sterri. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jan 82 p 14] 8815

OFFICIAL FEARS 'NARCOTICS FLOOD'--"We are facing an extremely serious situation. Not only were larger narcotics seizures made in 1981 than previously. There are also more narcotics in circulation, and record opium crops are reported from the east. Norway has gradually become a very attractive market for drug sharks," Torbjørn Mork said at his press conference in Oslo Tuesday [5 January]. "Even though the situation is bleak, in spite of everything it is less serious than in our neighbor countries and a number of other western industrialized countries. There is no simple solution to the narcotics problem. No state can solve it alone," Mork said. In his opinion the greatest problem is reduce the demand. When it comes to doctors' prescriptions of habit-forming drugs, the sharpened control has led to more doctors than before renouncing the right to write out prescriptions for such drugs. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Jan 82 p 21] 8815

BODØ DRUG CASES INCREASE--In 1981 the police in Bodø recorded deaths from narcotics abuse in the district for the first time. Two people died because of narcotics, Chief of Police Rolf B. Wegner stated at a press conference Monday [4 January]. While 200 grams of hash was confiscated in the whole of 1980, the amount confiscated increased in 1981 to 1.32 kg and the number of narcotics cases increased from 25 to 50. There is a disturbing increase both in juvenile narcotics addiction and in juvenile drunkenness in Bodø in the course of the last year. Both of these phenomena have developed into a big problem, the chief of police said. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN (NTB) in Norwegian 6 Jan 82 p 21] 8815

CSO: 5300/2128

SWITZERLAND

BRIEFS

ARREST OF HASHISH SMUGGLERS--Bellinzona, 15 December--A young truck driver from Airolo and an Italian who had fled to Lugano were arrested last week by the Tessin police. They had transported 500 kilograms of hashish valued at 2 million Swiss francs from the Near East to Europe. Simultaneously, according to the canton police, 320 kilograms of the stuff was confiscated in a shed near Bergamo (Italy). Apparently the remainder had already found its way across the border. The man from Tessin had been using his truck to transport goods regularly from Lebanon to Europe. In the process he met a few Italians for whom he transported the goods. The arrest of the truck driver and the Italian took place within the framework of an investigation that had been carried out jointly by Swiss and Italian police authorities. In connection with this affair, two Lebanese and one Italian had already been arrested in the fall, and they were indicted for smuggling 2 tons of hashish. [Text] [Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 17 Dec 81 p 7] 8991

CSO: 5300/2106

TURKEY

BRIEFS

POPPY CULTIVATION REQUEST--Seydisehir, Konya (HURRIYET News Agency)--The Seydisehir Chamber of Agriculture has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for permission to cultivate opium in its district. The officials said that it would not be fair to leave Seydisehir out of the area of permitted cultivation when the areas of opium cultivation in Konya region had been increased two-fold. They said that Seydisehir was a very suitable place for opium cultivation. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 15 Jan 82 p 4]

HASHISH, HEROIN SEIZED--In an operation carried out in Diyarbakir by Security Directorate narcotics teams disguised as buyers, 33 kilos of powder hashish and 1.188 kilos of pure heroin were seized. Mehmet Kizildemir, Ahmet Ar, Ismet Besir, Cabbar Armut and Abdurrezzak Isiktas were apprehended and taken into custody. Elsewhere, Ruhi Imray, Abdullah Kurtyemez, Orhan Coskun, Hasan Degirmenci and Muhbir Demir, charged with smoking and selling hashish in Koycegiz District of Mugla Province, were apprehended together with 200 grams of powder hashish. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 15 Jan 82 p 5]

MORPHINE BASE SEIZURE--Usak (AA)--In an operation carried out by personnel of the Usak Security Directorate Narcotics Branch in the village of Kizlicasogut, 4 kilos of morphine base with an approximate market value of 4 million lira were seized. Seven members--including one woman--of the team operating out of Usak and Konya [provinces] were apprehended. The gang is said to have sent morphine base via the Middle East to Europe. Usak Security Director Lutfu Zafer Aras said that the 7 persons who were apprehended were understood to be members of a large gang. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 1 Dec 81 p 9]

END

CSO: 5300/5349