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JPRS L/10353

25 February 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 10/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AUSTRALIA

UNDERCOVER WORK BRINGS FIVE TO COURT ON COCAINE CHARGE

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 8 Dec 81 p 13

[Text]

SYDNEY.— A Queensland undercover detective set up a deal to buy \$200,000 worth of pure cocaine at two Sydney hotels, Central Court was told yesterday.

The detective recorded a conversation with one of the suppliers which implicated him in the dealing, it was alleged.

Appearing before Mr K. Waller, SM, were David Lewis Cluff, 39, a taxi driver, of Woollahra, and Steven Dounis, 40, a cleaner, of Randwick. They were both charged that on Sunday, at Arncliffe, they possessed and supplied cocaine. Cluff also was charged with having supplied cocaine at Potts Point on October 28.

The police prosecutor, Sgt Brian Rowe, said the undercover detective met Dounis in Queensland, and was told Cluff could supply large quantities of cocaine. Dounis then supplied the detective with a sample of the drug.

Sgt Rowe said the detective travelled to Sydney on October 28 and met Cluff at the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross, and was supplied with one and a half ounces of cocaine for \$5700. After further negotiations, Dounis and Cluff went to the Arncliffe Hotel.

Sgt Rowe said both defendants arranged to supply half a kilogram of cocaine to the detective for \$65,000. He said the street value of the drugs involved in the

deal was \$200,000. Tests on the drug indicated it was 100 percent pure, the court heard.

Mr Waller refused bail for both men and they were remanded until Monday.

Three other men, allegedly involved in the matter, also appeared in the court. Robert Van Joseph Miller, 29, an artist, was charged with having supplied cocaine at Potts Point on October 28, and Joseph Drzola, 31, a laborer, of Queensland, was charged with having possessed \$4833 reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained on Sunday at Woollahra.

A fifth man, Wayne Albert Groves, 28, self-employed, of South Melbourne, was charged with having supplied and possessed cocaine yesterday at Woollahra.

Sgt Rowe said police raided a flat at Queen Street Woollahra, yesterday morning and took possession of cocaine believed to have a total value of \$60,000. He said Groves came from Melbourne to buy the drug.

Mr Waller refused bail for Groves and Miller, and they were remanded until Monday. Drzola was granted \$500 bail and was remanded until December 21.

CSO: 5300/7526

AUSTRALIA

POLICE OFFICIAL URGES OK FOR PHONE TAPPING IN DRUG CASES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Bill Birnbauer]

[Text]

Telephone bugging should be allowed in investigations of drug deals, according to the Chief Commissioner of Police, Mr Mick Miller.

In the latest annual report of the Victoria Police, Mr Miller said the failure to give police an effective means of fighting the drug trade "may well induce permanent social harm".

"Surveillance is further weakened by inadequate powers," Mr Miller said. "Despite recommendations by various inquiries and commissions, both within Australia and overseas, telephone interception continues to be disallowed in the face of well documented evidence that considerable planning and organisation for illicit drug deals is undertaken by telephone."

Mr Miller also said powers were needed to enable the lawful fingerprinting or photographing of arrested people and "under certain circumstances, suspects". Authority was required to take physiological specimens from people for forensic examination. cerbone — 32

"There are no enabling powers for the very basic investigative techniques and there are indications that increasing numbers of

criminals are exploiting the deficiencies," he said. "The difference between demanding a sample of breath for analysis from a man suspected of being under the influence of liquor and requiring a saliva sample from a man suspected of rape is purely academic."

He said the law was unclear about the power of police to search people before their arrest. "Real and practical difficulties also confront both the police and the public in knowing the limitation of powers connected with entry, search and seizure."

He said there were 79 legislated powers enabling police to demand and inspect licences or books and 25 different warrants authorising searches.

Mr Miller also pointed to what he said were deficiencies in police powers involving the power to demand the names and addresses of people suspected of being involved in crimes which included murder and rape.

"Yet there is power for police to demand the name and address of a suspected under-age drinker on licensed premises and, should he prevaricate, arrest him. Motorists and jay-walking pedestrians may be arrested for refusing to state their name and address on demand to police."

CSO: 5300/7526

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA CROP BURNING--Melbourne.--Police today will burn a marihuana crop they say is worth \$5 million near Wentworth, in southwestern New South Wales. The crop has been under police guard after a raid on Sturts Billabong, 30 km north of Wentworth, on Monday night. Police said the crop consisted of about 50,000 plants about a metre high, growing among grape vines. They said the crop would be harvested and burned today. John Clifford Treweek, 43, of Sturts Billabong, appeared in court at Wentworth yesterday and was remanded on \$10,000 bail until March 3. Police told the court more arrests were likely. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 9 Dec 81 p 26]

POLICEMAN ON HEROIN CHARGE--Adelaide.--A former Australian federal policeman was involved in a conspiracy to import heroin into Australia with a street value of about \$1 million, Adelaide Magistrate's Court was told yesterday. Mr Paul Charlton, of the Commonwealth Crown Law Department, said it was alleged that the man was involved in a conspiracy to import the drug during 1979 and 1980. Damian Howard Hahn, of Adelaide, was charged with conspiring with other persons to commit offences against the Customs Act between May 1, 1979 and September 13, 1979. He was also charged with conspiring with other people to import heroin into Australia between September 14, 1979 and August 15, 1981. The offences allegedly occurred in Adelaide. No pleas were taken. Mr Nick Manos, SM, remanded Hahn to December 21 and allowed him \$15,000 bail with two sureties each of \$15,000. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 15 Dec 81 p 21]

NSW DRUG STATISTICS--Sydney: The latest court statistics for NSW show an increase in drug offences, with more cases involving cannabis and an emphasis on the prosecution of drug pushers. The statistics for 1980, released yesterday, also showed tougher penalties for drunken drivers, the Attorney-General, Mr Walker, said. More convictions and higher fines for drunken driving followed Government measures taken in 1978, he said. More breathalyser tests were made and licences were suspended for longer periods. The report prepared by the NSW bureau of crime statistics and research showed changes to the law has led to some big drops in the number of court appearances for some offences. Drunks and vagrants no longer showed up in crime statistics, Mr Walker said. They now were properly treated as people with health and social problems. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Dec 81 p 18]

QANTAS STEWARD REMANDED IN LONDON--A chief steward with Australia's overseas airline, Qantas, has been remanded in custody in London on charges of possessing heroin. (Mary Simmona), 52, who gave a London address, was charged along with six other people over the seizure of more than A\$400,000 worth of drugs in London last November. (Simmons') brother, Ronald, was also among those charged. No pleas were entered and they will appear in court again next week. [Text] [BK120317 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 82]

DRUG COMMISSION TO NZ--The Australian Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking is expected to visit New Zealand for 2 or 3 weeks toward the middle of the year armed with New Zealand powers. The move follows a meeting in Wellington between the attorneys general of the two countries. The New Zealand attorney general, Mr McLay, said only technical and legal difficulties remain to be resolved. Mr McLay said most of the Australian enquiry would concern with the activities of a New Zealand syndicate boss (Jerelin Briton) for murder. [Text] [BK120317 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/5634

BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM ON LASHIO TRAIN--At 1000 on 22 January, acting on information, a Lashio rail-ways police squad headed by Ko Sein Maung and Ko Ko Aye searched passenger carriage No 4 of the Lashio-Mandalay train as the train entered Hsipaw station. The team found from Nan Mya U of Shwe Chedi Ward No 8, Kyaukme, six balls of raw opium, weighing 6 viss [about 22 pounds] and worth about 20,000 kyat, hidden among the vacuum flasks in a rattan bag together with other contraband goods. [Text] [BK120317 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Feb 82]

MOULMEIN DRUG SUPPRESSION--Under the narcotic drugs suppression campaign of the Moulmein Township People's Council, legal action was taken against 508 persons con- nected with 400 narcotic drug cases between 1974 and 1981. A breakdown of drug cases per year is as follows: 12 cases involving 17 people in 1974; 16 cases in- volving 26 people in 1975; 5 cases involving 12 people in 1976; 66 cases involving 84 people in 1977; 88 cases involving 97 people in 1978; 88 cases involving 108 people in 1979; 60 cases involving 79 people in 1980; and 65 cases involving 85 people in 1981. Drug usage killed a woman in 1975 and three men in 1981. [BK120317 Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 31 Jan 82]

CSO: 5300/5634

INDIA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED--About 15 kg contraband opium valued at several thousands rupees was seized by the Crime Branch of Delhi police following the arrest of an alleged narcotics smuggler Farooq of Madhya Pradesh from the Kingsway Camp area on Thursday evening. Crime Branch Deputy Police Commissioner R S Sahaye said that the suspect was nabbed following a tip off. A trap was laid near the Ashok Vihar flyover after developing criminal intelligence. He said that during interrogation Farooq had confessed having been involved in opium smuggling operations from Madhya Pradesh into the Capital for past several months. Mr Sahaye said that the crime branch had also seized imported goods valued at nearly Rs 15,000 following a raid on the premises of a cloth merchant in Chadni Chowk on Thursday. The cloth merchant Rajinder has been arrested. [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Jan 82 p 5]

CSO: 5300/7018

PAKISTAN

MINISTER CALLS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad Feb. 3--Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Isnaq Khan has called for concerted action at the global level to curb the menace of drug trafficking which is growing at alarming proportions the world over, specially in the West.

At a meeting with the visiting Secretary-General of the Customs Cooperation Council Sir Ronald Radford here this morning the Minister stated that the Pakistan Government had intensified its campaign against the narcotics smuggling. The drive he said produced encouraging results. The Pakistan Customs authorities he added had made record seizures of narcotics in the first half of the current fiscal year. The value of the seized drugs ran fantastically high in the world market he said.

Rewards

The Finance Minister said that the anti-smuggling operations on the drugs count cost the government quite heavily by way of rewards paid out to the informers and the incentives provided to the customs staff. The Government he said was bearing this merely as part of its international obligations. He suggested the creation of an international fund by the Council with the help of leading Western countries to finance the expenditures incurred by national governments of developing countries on collection of information and payment of rewards and incentives.

CSO: 5300/5645

PAKISTAN

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER HEROIN ADDICTION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 25 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Heroin Addiction"]

[Text] The report that heroin addiction has assumed an alarming proportion in Pakistan is not only disturbing but has also created a sense of horror among parents whose children mostly students have fallen victim to this menace. Disclosing this, the Chairman of the National Coordination Committee for Health has sounded a note of warning that the use of drugs has spread rapidly in Karachi, Baluchistan and North West Frontier province. He also pointed out that heroin addiction is the worst kind of addiction and difficult to treat. He expressed his concern over the general and cheap availability of the drug in the underground market. The recently started production of heroin is a very alarming fact as the opium addicts are easily curable, but heroin addicts are very difficult to cure.

It is all the more horrifying to note that it is being increasingly used by the students of educational institutions, including medical colleges and universities. The report cannot be contradicted as this has come through a very reliable source. In view of its dangerous effects, if the student community is not warned and its dangerous reaction is not pointed out to them, there is every likelihood that all educational institutions might fall victim to it.

A leading psychiatrist of the country and a member of the National Coordination Committee has expressed his great concern over the prevailing situation saying that once this addiction takes place, it will be very difficult to control it. It is also a matter of great concern that the heroin addicts are considered mentally handicapped. It means that now they are a burden on the society. What is needed now is not only to start a campaign against this menace but better health care facilities should also be introduced for curing drug addicts throughout the country. Let the work be taken up jointly by the Health Department and social welfare organisations.

CSO: 5300/5631

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Exise police yesterday arrested a person from Malir, and recovered from his possession 2000 grams of heroin worth Rs. 2 crore in international market. The accused has been identified as Mumtaz Hussain Rizvi. [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 4 Feb 82 p 1]

OPIUM, HEROIN SEIZED--Peshawar, 12 Feb (PPI/APP)--The customs intelligence wing hauled up 270 kilograms of opium and eighty kilograms of heroin, in an operation on the Grand Trunk road here early this morning. Customs sources said that the contraband, estimated to be worth about RS80 crore in international drug market, was being smuggled down the country in trailer. This was one of the biggest seizures of narcotics in the country. [Excerpt] [GF170522 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Feb 82 p 1 GF]

CSO: 5300/5643

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

DRUG ABUSE 'NOT ALARMING'--Drug addiction in the Philippines, as compared to the United States, Hong Kong and France, is not alarming. This was asserted by Commander (Romeo J. Sanga), chief of the control, regulation and intelligence division of the Dangerous Drugs Board. He spoke at a drug abuse seminar yesterday. (Sanga) said the main drug problem in the country is marijuana abuse. He said that of the 2,200 arrests made last year, 90 percent involved marijuana users, and he added that only 27 heroin addicts were reported last year. [Text] [HK130045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/5642

THAILAND

CORRECTIONS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. PRISONER SWAP

BK250206 Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Thailand has agreed in principle to exchange prisoners with the United States --the first time the kingdom has ever agreed to a prisoner-exchange treaty with another country, Corrections Department Director-General Thawi Chusap revealed yesterday.

However, he did not say whether a special Interior Ministry committee appointed to draft the treaty would consider exchanging Americans convicted of drug offences in Thailand.

At present there are about 60 American prisoners here--the largest national group among the 500 foreign prisoners serving sentences at Bang Kwang maximum security prison, Klong Prem, Lard Yao and other jails in Thailand. Most of the foreigners, including the Americans, are serving jail terms ranging between 20 years and life for offences under the 1979 drugs act.

High-ranking prison officials, however, are on record as saying that they would only support a prisoner-exchange deal if narcotics offenders are specifically excluded from it.

Mr Thawi yesterday did not mention whether the Interior Ministry committee would consider exchanging U.S. drugs prisoners.

He said that Deputy Interior Under-Secretary Detchat Wongkomonchet had been appointed to head the committee which would draft the prisoner exchanges treaty and that a Foreign Ministry representative had participated.

The committee, which held its first meeting last Thursday, has not yet decided what type of criminals would be exchanged or how long a prisoner would have to serve before he could be considered under the treaty. However, it would not be necessary to approve every exchange request made said Mr Thawi.

According to the proposals, an American prisoner repatriated under the treaty would continue to serve the jail term handed down by a Thai court. He or she, however, would be eligible for amnesty or parole granted by the United States. Likewise, Thai prisoners repatriated from the United States could be freed under the amnesty here, Mr Thawi explained.

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Some other countries including Canada and France have also proposed prisoner exchange treaties with Thailand, said Mr Thawi, but no definite decision has yet been made.

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He added that he personally supported the treaty because it would reduce the correction department's costs in feeding and looking after the prisoners.

The U.S. move follows complaints by American prisoners of poor conditions in Thai jails--complaints that foreign prisoners here underlined with a hunger strike last summer. The strike eventually petered out but not before it got considerable coverage by newspaper abroad.

The controversial treaty proposals were first brought up in talks two years ago between the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department.

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CSO: 5300/5636

THAILAND

THAI GOVERNOR LAUDS U.S. DEA, URGES FOREIGN AID

BK140315 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Sophon Ongkara]

[Text] Chiang Mai--Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong has urged the international community to provide assistance in the marketing of various crops planted by hilltribesmen to replace poppy if they have the desire for the unsponsored crop substitution program to succeed.

Marketing of crops, like poppy planting, should be treated as an international problem. This must be supported by other countries which appreciate a problem of Thailand if hilltribesmen's crops cannot be sold, the governor told the NATION in an exclusive interview yesterday.

Stressing the government's policy to eradicate poppy fields, Governor Chaiya pointed out that the crop substitution program, sponsored by the United Nations development program, can succeed only when hilltribesmen--who are now willing to substitute poppy with other cash crops--can sell their produce.

The domestic market ceiling is low, and this means that there will be surplus. If Europe and other countries just look at only economic aspect, then the crop replacement program will not succeed, he said.

He urged the developed countries not to cast a narrow view by limiting this problem at provincial or national level. "I strongly propose that sales of hilltribesmen's crops is also an international problem," he added.

The governor last Saturday took a high-level government team, including Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, secretary general of the National Security Council Prason Sunsiri and top officials of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board to inspect hilltribesmen destroying poppy fields in Ban Buak Chan of Mae Rim District.

Hilltribesmen in seven villages, covering 100 rai, have volunteered to chop down poppy plants while three other hilltribe villages are still adamant to maintain their plantations which cover about 40 rai.

Governor Chaiya said the crop substitution program has enabled Thais to consume various vegetables and fruits such as peach, apple, strawberries, apricot, tea and coffee trees.

There is an expected large surplus of coffee and red beans which Western countries must help buy them. His Majesty the King's project has already proven that cash crops might enable hilltribesmen to earn about 100,000 baht per rai, compared with poppy which can yield opium worth 3,000-5,000 baht per rai, he said.

There is still no time-frame for the government to completely eradicate poppy fields but there are many government agencies trying hard to dissuade hilltribesmen from growing poppy plant, the governor said.

He said suppression drive against opium trade in the province has been effective with cooperation from the Drugs Enforcement Agency (DEA). Chopping down poppy plants is not the ultimate measures undertaken by the government which has been convincing hilltribesmen that opium is not the panacea for all ailments.

The governor has been taking a hard-line stand against criticism by foreigners and the Western press. He said a foreigner had asked him recently how he could let poppy plantations going on right under his nose.

"I asked him, in turn, why well-education Westerners, who already understand the hazards posed by drugs, continue to consume narcotics? and their continued consumption has posed a lot of problems for us," he said.

Provincial authorities recently proposed to the government reorganization of management of hilltribesmen and the restructures of crops plantations, marketing assistance, he said.

Thai Ambassador to Washington Prok Amaranan yesterday visited the crop substitution program at Khunchangkhan Village and Doi Sammun in this province.

CSO: 5300/5635

THAILAND

EDITORIAL CALLS RAID RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY

BK310315 Bangkok POST in English 31 Jan 82 pp 20, 21

[Editorial by Montri Chenwitthayakham: "It Became a Question of National Security"]

[Text] As the government campaign against the Shan rebel troops continues, a number of puzzles about their leader, opium warlord Khun Sa, remain to be answered, especially his relations with Thailand. But more important is how the government action has been related to the change in policy and its implications for our national security problem.

In his statement read by Government House Spokesman Dr Trairong Suwankhiri on Tuesday, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon strongly condemned the past negligence in the suppression of opium traffickers. Vowing that government operations will continue relentlessly until Khun Sa's forces are pushed out of Thailand, Gen Prem said, in part:

"This group of drug traffickers is very dangerous to our country. They have, for a very long time, been engaged in the drug trade in our country. We have neglected the situation for too long, and it is a great shame that in many ways Thailand's sovereignty has been transgressed in the Ban Hin Taek area, such as in the collection of taxes...."

Against whom did the prime minister direct his charges of past neglect of the present situation? Has General Prem been long aware of Khun Sa's movements and his increased strength as well as the threat he is to the country? Why had Khun Sa, according to intelligence sources, been permitted to travel to Bangkok and Chiang Mai and to own a house on Sukhumvit Soi 71 and a shophouse selling jade near Phakao monastery in Chiang Mai?

Has Thailand recently made some agreement with the United States and Burma on the suppression of Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA)? Certainly the attacks on Khun Sa's troops took everyone by surprise. These are some of the questions to which many people want to know the answers.

On the question of "past neglect", the photographs of Khun Sa's vast barracks and the large amount of weapons seized by the government forces bear this out.

Many of the modern and solid buildings in the barracks show that Khun Sa must have been very confident of his security. The style of many houses, the swimming pool and other luxuries made his headquarters look something like a housing estate in the suburbs of Bangkok. It therefore seems impossible for the Thai authorities not to know of Khun Sa's movements. But why did the government not destroy these facilities a long time ago?

Commenting on the huge arsenal built by the SUA, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen Saiyut Koetphon has said that Khun Sa wanted to overthrow the Thai Government by force. This is a very serious charge which he would not have made without good evidence. It is, however, beyond the imagination of ordinary people to see how Khun Sa could use his forces to overthrow the Thai Government based in Bangkok.

Gen Saiyut also said the military had kept Khun Sa's movements under surveillance since the first Prem government. That was nearly two years ago, but the public did not seem to be aware of how grave was the danger posed by Khun Sa, except that he has been known to be engaged in drug trade and to use armed caravans to carry the opium.

If Khun Sa had the ambition to overthrow the Thai Government, he must have collaborated with some other forces. But we have learned that until lately he and the Burmese communists had been enemies. We also learned that a few months before the attack on Khun Sa's forces, the government had searched his Sukhumvit Road house. So presumably the prime minister must have been informed of it. The fact that Khun Sa was allowed to travel and to own a house in Bangkok and a shophouse in Chiang Mai can only be interpreted that in the past, governments must have seen the benefit of cultivating his friendship.

Khun Sa himself claimed that he had helped Thailand in the suppression of communist insurgents and in protecting the western border. Indeed, he expressed surprise that the Thai Government has taken harsh action against his forces. His forces, Khun Sa said in his letters, were being built up for the purpose of fighting for a Shan State independent of Burmese rule.

It is known that the Thai Government in the past did not want to open another battle front along its northwestern border while the country already had its hands full at its frontiers in the east and northeast. As those who have studied the minority groups living along the Thai-Burmese border have explained, the Thai Government, especially since the fall of South Vietnam and Kampuchea in 1975, has been on friendly terms with Khun Sa. This explains why he could own a house in Bangkok and operate a shophouse in Chiang Mai, though in the names of his close relatives.

The Thai Government's policy changed when it became apparent Khun Sa's forces had become too strong and was threatening Thai sovereignty. The "friendship" finally collapsed when Khun Sa attempted to impose his rule in the Ban Hin Taek area and began collecting taxes from the people.

In attacking Mae Sai market in Chiang Rai to avenge the Thai Government's suppression drive against them, Khun Sa's troops probably wanted to show the government that they still have the strength to harass the townspeople even if they cannot

control the border area. In short, Khun Sa has grown to become a great danger to Thailand and has to be dealt with.

On the question of support from the United States and Burma in the government campaign against Khun Sa, though it was not openly admitted, some sort of cooperation must have been agreed upon.

Shortly before the attack on Khun Sa's forces, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetasila visited Burma. National Security Council's Secretary General Prascng Sunsiri also left for a meeting in Burma a few days ago.

On Wednesday [27 January] American Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean issued a statement lauding the Thai Government for its "courageous and forceful action" against Khun Sa, which Mr Dean considered an "important blow against heroin production and trafficking." Ambassador Dean's statement gives clear support to the Thai Government's action, but the American officials denied the United States supplied arms and other material aids to the Thai Government for this operation.

Most of the general public fully support the government's campaign against Khun Sa's forces which have threatened our national security. The country has also won praise from the United States and other countries which have long suspected that some high-ranking Thai officials may have had a hand in drug trafficking. The drive against Khun Sa will also help foster Thailand's better understanding with Burma.

We, however, cannot fully blame the past governments for the policy of cultivating friendship with Khun Sa or with any foreign forces along its western border such as the KMT's 93d Division, as that policy might have served Thai national interests at the time.

However, now the situation has changed, and the policy must change. This current military action against foreign forces should provide us with good lessons in the future formulation of our national security policy. There is the need for constant reviewing of our policies. As General Prem has said, long neglect of the situation can be very dangerous to our country. So is the lack of awareness of the changing situation which brings new dangers.

CSO: 5300/5635

THAILAND

'VOFA' COMMENTARY CALLS 'BBC' REPORT ON DRUG OPERATION 'REGRETTABLE'

BK011508 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "The Khun Sa Operation; Where the Doubt Should Lie"]

[Text] It is now over 7 days since Thai border patrol police--and later on, Thai rangers and army troops--launched an attack on the opium warlord and leader of the Shan United Army at Ban Hin Taek, a village on the Thai-Burmese border in the northernmost province of Thailand. Newspapers and the international news agencies have covered and are still writing about the suppression campaign. However, it transpired that there have been some allegations about the intentions and sincerity of the Thai Government in carrying out the operation. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize and repeat a few facts which should be incontrovertible:

1. The Thai Government employed over 1,000 border patrol policemen, rangers and troopers in the assault on Khun Sa's headquarters. Many more troops were held in reserve. Helicopters and gunships were used, as well as OV-10 airplanes, which not only acted as porters but also were used to drop bombs. Therefore, the Thai Government was fully committed to using all forces necessary to destroy Khun Sa's headquarters. The loss of 16 border patrol policemen with 45 wounded is ample testimony that Thailand was taking serious action.
2. Khun Sa and the Shan United Army have now lost their headquarters and a great part of their sources including ammunition and weapons, food and medicine and the printing press for their propaganda. The Shan United Army has also suffered over 30 deaths, many wounded and several hundred captured. Although Khun Sa himself has not yet been caught, it cannot be denied that his capacity and power to deal in the opium and heroin trade and his ability to use Thailand as a base for the Shan United Army have received a serious setback. The Thai Government has never claimed that it could in one blow smash Khun Sa, but after this campaign, it will be a very long time before Khun Sa and the Shan United Army are able to regain the position they held before 21 January, if ever.
3. The Thai Government has long planned to use peaceful measures to push Khun Sa out, but Khun Sa was obstinate, making the use of force unavoidable. There were two main reasons why the attack on Khun Sa and the headquarters of the Shan United Army was launched. One was because Khun Sa is one of the world's biggest traffickers in narcotics drugs. More than 70 percent of the opium coming from the Golden Triangle comes from Burma, and the major part of this is handled by Khun Sa,

whose caravans bring the opium from inside Burma to makeshift refining camps along the Burmese-Thai border. The heroin obtained is smuggled out to the world. This practice is now broken, and the supply of heroin reaching Thai addicts as well as to the addicts of the world should consequently be more scarce. The second important reason is that the Thai Government is serious in not allowing foreign forces to use its territory as a base for attacks on another country. Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the Thai prime minister, has made it publicly clear that while it may take time to drive the illegal forces of Khun Sa completely out of the country, it was the government's intention to drive them out.

4. Many other governments must also be gratified that the operation of Khun Sa has been disrupted, especially those governments which have to face the problem of heroin addiction in their societies, and, of course, those families who have had to face the excruciating problem of members of their families being addicted or who have suffered from drug-related crimes. The Burmese Government should also benefit both on the narcotics side and the fact that a prime mover against their government has been dealt a super blow.

Given the above, it is most regrettable that on 25 January, (Jack Thompson), the BBC Southeast Asian correspondent, in his report concerning the assault on Khun Sa's headquarters cast serious doubt on the whole operation, saying that accounts given by the Thai police spokesman were broadly exaggerated and overdramatized, designed to impress outsiders of the Thai Government's seriousness. Although Mr (Thompson) was using the old ploy of attributing such remarks to observers, he nevertheless has to bear responsibility for airing them. If he could only see the sorrow and grief of the families and relatives of the 16 border patrol policemen who sacrificed their lives--which was immediately recognized by the Thai Royal Family, who sent Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon to preside at the cremation-- Mr (Thompson) would certainly have had no doubts of the Thai Government's commitment to suppress drug traffickers and to expell foreign forces from Thai territory. But Mr (Thompson) certainly could not have seen any of this, for you see, he made his report from Singapore. The integrity of this BBC correspondent, therefore, is certainly in doubt.

CSO: 5300/5635

THAILAND

THAI PAPER WELCOMES BURMESE MOVE AGAINST KHUN SA'S SHANS

BK299116 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Burmese Times It Right To Move Against SUA"]

[Text] Ever since the attack against Khun Sa and his Shan United Army was launched last week, it was a foregone conclusion that the operation would be futile if the Thai forces were successful only in pushing him and his armed units across the border into Burma. If the all-out operation against the SUA has to succeed, it was obligatory that the Burmese forces also moved to block Khun Sa's forces from entering their territory. That would be, in classic military terminology, the hammer of the Thai forces smashing the SUA against the anvil of the Burmese forces. The question had always been when the Burmese forces would move to become the "anvil" and, from all appearances, the timing is correct.

While the objectives of the governments in Bangkok and Rangoon are the same, the reasons for their combined action against Khun Sa are somewhat different. The Thai Government does not want a drug kingpin operating a multimillion baht narcotics operation inside Thai territory and also establishing himself as a warlord on Thai soil and having his own domain of influence. From Rangoon's point of view it is that the Shan United Army is posing a threat to Burma's national security since the Burmese Government views the narcotics trade of Khun Sa as a means for financing an army that would eventually prove a threat to Burmese sovereignty over the Shan states.

There is much room for satisfaction in the combined operation--more correctly, coordinated operation--by Thai and Burmese forces against the SUA and Khun Sa. But, at the same time, it would be wrong to surmise that it is the end of the SUA and the drug traffic emanating from the Golden Triangle. Thailand's northwest, jungled and mountainous, and the adjoining Burmese areas are not exactly suited for large-scale military operations. And Khun Sa and his "army" are experts in pulling off the vanishing act by disseminating themselves into the jungled areas to regroup themselves another time when the pressure eases.

Naturally the current operations by the Burmese and Thai forces should be successful but they must not rest on their laurels. It would need long and steady pressure continued over years before the Golden Triangle traffic ceases or the threat to Rangoon government's authority over the Shan states disappears. There is, however, an important psychological factor involved and which Khun Sa has demonstrated already. In the time-worn traditions of warlords, it is just not sufficient for Khun

Sa to run and live to fight another day. Such an action would disrupt the loyalty of the "soldiers" of the SUA whose service is more mercenary than patriotic.

Khun Sa seems to understand this very well because the morale of his "troops" is very important to him. Not only did he threaten by letter that he would take revenge but he did successfully hit a police station in Mae Sai, Chiang Rai Province, to demonstrate not only to the Thai troops but also to his followers that he still had teeth and was not running away in the face of superior forces. But as the situation develops, it appears that the bulk of the burden of annihilating the SUA is shifting to the Burmese forces.

CSO: 5300/5635

THAILAND

BANGKOK 'NATION REVIEW' ON KHUN SA'S CHALLENGE TO SOVEREIGNTY

BK260217 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "More Than Drugs Involved in the Khun Sa Battle"]

[Text] When we talk about Khun Sa and about the battle that is raging in north or northwestern Thailand between his forces and Thai forces, it is just not enough to call him a "drug kingpin," which he is of course, but we may have to resort to fin de siecle vocabulary and call him a "warlord". A chill runs down the spine, to use the same vocabulary, when we hear that 4,000 high-powered guns and 20 tons of ammunition have been captured. It is only natural to speculate, how much was not captured--to speculate how many different caches he had in how many different places.

It looks like as if he had been receiving massive military aid from a superpower, but that is of course nonsense. What Khun Sa had, and what Khun Sa has, is money in quantities beyond our realm of speculation and we are living in a world, unfortunately, when money can buy anything. There has been a recent proposal from the police department that those who are caught illegally possessing "war weapons" should be awarded death penalty. But that same news item did not say how people acquire "war weapons" but everybody in Thailand knows that various kinds of weapons can be bought by anybody "for a price."

And Khun Sa is a man who can pay "any price" for what he wants since he is in the most lucrative trade in the world--buying opium, refining opium into heroin and then exporting it to markets in Europe and America where they fetch prices which, in kilogrammes, reach astronomical proportions. But buying arms, at any price, is only possible if there are sellers. And we know, and our government knows, that there are sellers--the question of checking the import of guns and ammunition by private dealers and restricting them is as everyone knows just a red herring.

While we have already admired and given full marks to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for launching this action against the forces of Khun Sa and against a particular opium caravan, it is necessary for Bangkok, of course in conjunction with Rangoon, to determine how it is possible that he has been able to set himself up as a "warlord" with his own army which is extremely well-equipped. What is even more important for Burma and Thailand to consider is whether Khun Sa is threatening the sovereignty of both these nations by arrogating to himself feudal power over certain areas.

Unfortunately, we have to say at least for the present, that Khun Sa is doing exactly that--having his own army, having his own area of "occupation" and exercising full power in those areas over which neither the laws of Burma nor those of Thailand prevail. If this is the case, the only way to break the back of the "warlord" is to keep consistent pressure against him--something in which both governments should cooperate. At the moment it is reported that Khun Sa is re-grouping and is trying to hit back at the Thai forces. About this at least we are confident that he will have absolutely no chance of winning against the regular army but it must be realized that he must not be allowed to assume such unqualified power again.

Our contention, it may be evident, is not primarily against the narcotics trafficking of Khun Sa, but against his challenging the sovereignty of Thailand on Thai soil. There is no question that his warlordship and narcotics are closely inter-related, but there must be an effort to see that never again Khu Sa--for that matter any other "warlord"--can rise to challenge our armed forces.

CSO: 5300/5635

THAILAND

THAI GROUP PURSUES DRUG LEADER KHUN SA

BK110330 Bangkok POST in English 11 Jan 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Ban Hin Taek, (DPA)--Charlie Suraiya emerged from the tangled Burmese jungle and collapsed, exhausted, at the northern outskirts of this tiny Thai border village.

He brushed aside his shoulder-length hair and told the villagers of his narrow escape from an ambush by Muser tribesmen just across the border. "At first we thought he was a communist soldier," Ban Hin Taek village headman Kamdang Kawawong, 42, said. "He was carrying a Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifle and Khmer Rough-style rice bags. He showed us his badge that said he was Charlie Suraiya, soldier of the Ti Army. But what is the Ti Army?"

The village headman's confrontation last October with the mysterious Charlie Suraiya provides a startling insight into the Shan states of eastern Burma, a primitive bastion of feudalism in the heart of Southeast Asia.

But who is Charlie Suraiya? And where does the Ti Army fit into the complex puzzle of Shan State opium politics?

According to information gathered in the Golden Triangle and in Bangkok, Charlie Suraiya is the nom de guerre of a member of a 39-man assassination squad sent by Thailand into Burma to kill the most powerful opium warlord in the Shan states, Chiang Chi-fu, also known as Khun Sa.

The American Drug Enforcement Administration has declared Khun Sa its "number one enforcement target" and the Thai Government last year put a \$20,000-dollar price on his head.

Charlie Suraiya's assassination squad apparently succeeded in infiltrating Burma from the northernmost Thai town of Mae Sai but failed in its mission to kill Khun Sa. Before they could hit their target, say Shan and Thai sources, most of the raiders were killed in a jungle ambush by tribal troops loyal to Khun Sa.

The sources said the body of one Caucasian, believed to be an American agent, was found at the scene of the battle.

Villagers here said the bodies of five raiders were removed from the area by border patrol police helicopter. They said Charlie Suraiya was the first of nine survivors to scramble out of the jungle on October 8 and 9.

The villagers said all nine long-haired intruders wore identification badges of the Tai Army, standing for "Tai Independent Army." In the northern dialects "Tai" is synonymous with "Shan."

Despite the Shan cover, Charlie Suraiya and his comrades reportedly spoke in an eastern Thai dialect and identified themselves as Thai Army Rangers based at Korat. Witnesses said that after reporting to a nearby Thai border patrol police outpost the nine would-be assassins were whisked out of the border region by Thai helicopter."

The Thai military has made no official comment on the alleged cross-border incursion but sources in Bangkok said the attempted "hit" was ordered by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon following repeated requests by the American Government to crack down hard on the booming Golden Triangle narcotics trade.

Western narcotics control officials are frustrated that after nearly a decade of internationally-financed efforts to cut opium production the Golden Triangle this year produced a record 600 tons of opium, half of which will yield an estimated 30 tons [as published] or pure heroin for local consumption and export to the West. The other 300 tons will be consumed in the hilltribe villages and in the opium dens of Southeast Asia.

The current crop, which will be ready for harvesting between now and mid-February, is expected to be even bigger than last season's.

The supply glut has already sent opium prices tumbling, creating a unique form of "inflation." Opium is recognized as legal tender here and has been jokingly referred to as "the American Express of the Golden Triangle".

CSO: 5300/5636

THAILAND

'THAI RAT' COLUMN SCORES GOVERNMENT INACTION AGAINST KHUN SA

BK251209 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 25 Jan 82 p 16

[Column by Wai Tathip]

[Text] I feel very saddened by the loss of our border patrol police and military forces--by the numbers of those killed and those wounded--from the current opium war. Also I feel saddened by the uncertainty in the government's policy. Which government? Of course, the Thai Government.

Khun Sa or Chang Si-fu has had a hideout in Ban Hin Taek for a long time and every previous government knew about him, his origin and his activities. There is no question about his men and weapons. Khun Sa has a larger amount of weapons than some of our battalions have. Ban Hin Taek is known worldwide as the source of heroin production. Every inch of the narcotics-infested village is under Khun Sa's control. It could be said that although the village is in Thai territory, no government control has reached it. Although it is part of the kingdom where foreign intrusion and armed occupation must be repulsed, the village has been a problem for us all along.

While desiring to use Khun Sa's army as a buffer, our governments were also reluctant at the thought of condemnation by other countries for having offered a hideout to Khun Sa. This is how it has been. Because of such indecisiveness, Khun Sa has been given time to build up his strength to the point where suppression is impossible if it is to be carried out by the Thai Government alone. Without words from the White House, we would not have read about the campaign mounted by ground and air forces against Khun Sa as currently reported by the newspapers.

It is not likely that a man of the stature of Khun Sa would be captured or killed just because of an arrest warrant offering 500,000 baht reward on his head. His personal friends include several big politicians in Thailand. Khun Sa is not alone in this regard; leaders of other minority groups having hideouts in the mountainous border area north of Thailand reportedly have their close friends among the big-shots in Bangkok.

The situation would not be this bad and we would not have lost such a large number of policemen and soldiers in the current campaign if only we had a consistent and firm policy with regard to Khun Sa or any other group setting up an independent state inside our territory.

I am not sure myself whether the government's crackdown on Khun Sa's hideout will achieve the expected result. From the point of view of the timing of the attack, one can say that it is already too late. Khun Sa's influence has long been established in the area--so long so that some forget that Ban Hin Taek is part of Thai territory. Our men entering the areas were disarmed by Khun Sa's men and not the other way around. This is a known fact among government authorities. The picture in my column is taken from the BANGKOK POST yesterday. Please have a look and realize to what extent we have allowed this problem to grow.

I feel saddened for the loss of lives by my compatriots. Yet, I am even more saddened by the failure of our governments to take responsibility for our own country.

CSO: 5300/5637

THAILAND

THAI PAPER ON ANTI-DRUG DRIVE AGAINST KHUN SA

BK281145 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Who Made Khun Sa Arrogant?"]

[Text] When reports about the government's campaign against Khun Sa broke out on 21 January, everyone lauded the government for its decisiveness. At the same time, everyone was alarmed by the scope of Khun Sa's strength and his influence--by the size of his stronghold at Ban Hin Taek with its 100-bed hospital and about 10 tons or 5 helicopters load of modern weapons and food supplies, and by the fact that he has even acquired Thai nationality and that his friends include some bigshots in the military and political circles.

There is a question. What and who were responsible for the growth and strength of Khun Sa's force? Among the many answers are these. First, Khun Sa's force was the product of the U.S. strategy on encirclement of China adopted at the end of World War II. Especially, it came into existence in the same manner as the forces of the 93d Kuomintang Division and the movement of U Nu, that is, after Ne Win's transformation of Burma into a socialist country, Burmese style. The growth of Khun Sa's force then, cannot be isolated from U.S. aid channelled through big military men and warlords in the Thai Armed Forces.

Without such support at internationally and nationally high levels, it would be impossible for Khun Sa to build up such a big army comprising some 6,000 men, with large quantities of modern weapons.

Although he claimed that his army was set up for national liberation, Khun Sa cannot deny the fact that his main business has been opium and heroin production and trafficking.

According to a report compiled by the U.S. Embassy in Thailand, 70 percent of the entire flow of heroin and opium from the Golden Triangle came from Khun Sa. With his wealth being accumulated from narcotics trading, with his strength in man and weapons being built up with the backing of certain world powers and the support of some military and political figures in Thailand, Khun Sa is not an ordinary drug trafficker but a kingpin himself.

The decision of the Prem Tinsulanon government to launch a suppression campaign against the group was a bold one and it will contribute to the efforts of cracking down on the sources of narcotics which have affected world population for so long. However, if the campaign against Khun Sa is being carried out in isolation--without any consideration of reviewing the policy adopted by the previous governments, it would mean that the problem is not being solved at its root. The point here is: the government should not act as a medium for any foreign governments and should not give support or backing to such illegal groups again. If we do not learn from the mistake we have made, we will again fall into the trap of giving support to the wrong people as we did with Khun Sa.

CSO: 5300/5637

THAILAND

POPPY ERADICATION PROGRAM PROGRESSES IN SEVEN VILLAGES

BK110300 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] "The main problem seems to be how to prevent certain groups of people from down there to instigate the hilltribers up there to ignore the government's persuasion," says Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri.

The National Security Council secretary general, who accompanied a team of senior government officials to one of the ten villages in Chiang Mai slated to become "opium-free zones" on Saturday, told the NATION yesterday that "certain people" from the plains had gone up to the hills to start their own cultivation of poppy fields, sometimes even hiring the hilltribers to do it for them.

"I won't name them. But I am checking into these groups of people--and how to deal with them effectively," Prasong said.

Hilltribers in seven villages in Chiang Mai have in the past two weeks voluntarily chopped down their poppy fields covering about 100 rai of land.

"But we have yet to convince hilltribers in three other villages to do it. The prime minister has assigned the National Security Council to help coordinate this work and the thrust of his instruction is to do it gently," the NCS secretary general said. Prasong appears sympathetic to the plight of some of the hilltribesmen.

"In some villages, the hilltribers plant poppies for opium for their own consumption. And many of them are addicted to it. If they chop down the poppy plants and have to buy opium from other sources, that wouldn't solve the problem of trying to augment their income," he explained.

The three villages in question are Ban Khun Wang in Amphoe Sanpatong, Ban Puitai and Ban Panghinpon in Amphoe Mae Chaem where about 40 rai of poppy plants continue to stand out as a sore thumb in the government's efforts to create 10 opium-free zones. The recent pressure from the U.S. Embassy had clashed head-on with the political sensitivity among government leaders.

"The U.S. may want us to do it quickly. But they have to realize that we don't want to turn it into a political issue. The hilltribers live in a very vulnerable area. They could turn against the government or join the other side if we do it with force," said a senior Thai official at the office of the Narcotics Control Office.

When the U.S. assistant secretary of state for international narcotics affairs, Dominic DiCarlo, paid a visit to Bangkok last week, he was asked by certain American newsmen on whether he was here to "pressure" the Thai Government to speed up the process of creating the opium-free zones in Chiang Mai.

DiCarlo reportedly expressed understanding with the Thai problems. He said during a one-day visit here last Wednesday that the U.S. and other governments would be keeping a close eye on the Thai programme to see whether it could be applied elsewhere. DiCarlo was referring to the fact that the Thai programme was the first in which crop substitution was being followed by eradication.

Squadron leader Prasong pointed out that the problem is not as simplistic as it may look from outside. "For one thing, the areas under poppy cultivation outside these villages may be larger than those slated for destruction. This is particularly true with Ban Panghinpon in Amphoe Mae Chaem," he said.

The solution, he said, would take time--and the rackets behind the hilltribers must be dealt with. Prasong refused to say how he will cut the connection, which had been on for a long time.

The top-level government team, led by Deputy Premier Gen Prachuab Suntharangkun and including secretary general of the ONCB, Police Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, saw Hmong hilltribers uprooting their own poppy plants in Ban Buak, Chiang Mai, without showing any antagonism, on Saturday. The voluntary eradication, earlier set for November, was postponed until the end of December.

"With the seven villages, we have completed our tasks. Opium is harvested once a year and we have to offer them rice and other kinds of food to offset the immediate loss in income although they already got guaranteed prices for coffee, red beans and vegetables under the substitution crop programme," Prasong said.

The overall opium production picture in the "Golden Triangle," however, is far from encouraging, according to Thai antinarcotics officials, who said another bumper crop of opium is again expected this harvest, which is due to begin at the end of this month. Last year's extremely good output of opium was estimated to be in the tune of about 600 tons of opium.

Antinarcotics Thai officials said they had braced themselves for the new harvest. They said they would step up their efforts to get alleged drug kingpin Khun Sa, alias Chang Si-fu, who carried a 500,000-baht prize on his head. He is known to run about nine heroin refineries along the Thai-Burmese border.

CSO: 5300/5635

THAILAND

PREM DIRECTS NSC TO HELP WIPE OUT OPIUM GROWING

BK140229 Bangkok POST in English 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has assigned the National Security Council [NSC] to co-ordinate a scheme aimed at wiping out opium growing.

The prime minister yesterday chaired a meeting of Office of the Narcotics Control Board [ONCD] at which he outlined the scheme aimed at eliminating opium growing in the north.

The meeting was attended by ONCD Chairman Gen Prachuab Suntharangkun; ONCD Secretary-General Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin; Foreign Minister Acm Sitthi Sawetsila; NSC Secretary General Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri; Interior Under Secretary Phisan Munsatsathon; and representatives from the Agriculture Ministry and irrigation and public welfare departments.

Acknowledging that opium and hilltribe problems are related to national security, the prime minister assigned the NSC to co-ordinate with other concerned agencies to achieve greater efficiency and to avoid duplication. The agencies include the ONCD, the Agricultural Ministry, Interior Ministry and the public welfare, forestry and irrigation departments.

Sqd Ldr Prasong said after the meeting that the prime minister expressed concern for the welfare of the hilltribes, who total between 300,000 to 400,000. He said Gen Prem believed that eradication programmes should coincide with a cash crop substitution scheme.

Gen Prachuap said that a special committee would be set up to take responsibility for hilltribes crops substitution programme which is in addition to the United Nations-sponsored crop replacement scheme introduced in certain areas of Chiang Mai Province more than seven years ago.

General Prachuap said the hilltribes people had cooperated with the first poppy field eradication programme begun this month in the 10 villages under the unsponsored crop replacement programme.

Hilltribes farmers in seven villages had agreed to destroy their opium plantations and the programme would be continued to cover the remaining three villages.

General Prachuap added that the prime minister had postponed a plan by officials to destroy the fields because he wanted the hilltribes people to do it themselves. In exchange, they received rice and substitute cash crops.

The 10 villages targeted for the first poppy eradication programme are Ban Khun Wang, Ban Khun Chang Khian, Ban Doi Pui, Ban Phui Tai, Mae Sa Mai, Ban Pa Mon, Buak Chan, Ban Hin Phon, Ban Mae Tho and Dol Sam Men.

CSO: 5300/5636

THAILAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLER JAILED--The criminal court yesterday sentenced an American woman to 25 years imprisonment after finding her guilty of possessing 3.3 kilogrammes of No 4 heroin with intent to sell. The court first sentenced Ms Candlee Lee Carpenter, 32, to life, but reduced the term to 25 years because she had pleaded guilty. In a statement to the court she said she was suffering from tuberculosis, and claimed she had been lured into heroin addiction by a Hong Kong Chinese, who supplied her with drugs and later hired her to smuggle them to Paris. Ms Carpenter was caught with the heroin hidden in the false bottom of a suitcase on the night of September 30 last year, as she was about to board an Aeroflot flight to Paris. In her initial statement to police interrogators she said that she was hired for U.S\$3,000, of which she received \$2,500 in advance, and she understood that she would carry only 1 kilogramme of heroin. She also admitted having been to Bangkok six times before the arrest. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 23 Jan 82 p 3 BK]

DRUG TRAFFICKER, OPIUM SEIZED--Chiang Mai--Narcotics police yesterday seized almost 130 kilogrammes of raw opium hidden in a secret compartment of a van allegedly owned by fugitive drug trafficker Saman Nanawichit. The Volkswagen van was left unattended at the house of Pol Sgt-Maj Surasak Phromphan who was arrested last Wednesday following the seizure of 3.5 kilogrammes of No 4 first grade heroin and 47 kilogrammes of marijuana. Surasak's arrest followed a joint investigation by police in Melbourne, Australia, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Thai narcotics agencies including the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCD) and crime suppression division's northern narcotics suppression squad. Three days before Surasak's arrest, his brother-in-law, Suppha-at Chaodull, of Mae Hong Son, was arrested in Melbourne and charged with possessing more than three kilogrammes of No 4 heroin. Information given by Suppha-at led to Surasak's arrest on December 30 and a swoop in Melbourne on Tuesday which police said had smashed an international drug ring which had brought more than A\$2.2 million worth of heroin into Australia. Thai narcotics agents allege that both Surasak and Suppha-at were members of the international drug ring and involved with Saman Nanawichit in illicit drugs traffic. Saman is on the ONCD and CSD most wanted lists. Saman is a son of Sawas Nanawichit, whom police allege is involved in drug trafficking and is believed to be in hiding in Bangkok. Meanwhile in Melbourne, a police spokesman said two men and two women were arrested in Tuesday's raid on two luxurious Melbourne homes protected by electronic security devices. The state-federal police team seized 3.5 kg of heroin said to have a street value of A\$3.5 million. A police squad codenamed "Aries" had tracked the ring for a year and their tip-off had led to the arrest of Surasak's last week. The

spokesman said a syndicate using false passports and couriers in several countries had brought the heroin into Australia on regular trips from Southeast Asia. [Bangkok POST in English 7 Jan 82 p 2 BK]

MORPHINE SEIZED IN NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE--KAMPHAENGPHE--Two men were arrested yesterday morning at a checkpoint in Khanu Woralaksaburi District here after police searched their truck and found 14 bags of morphine weighing 12.6 kilogrammes worth 300,000 baht. They were identified by Pol Captain Prasat Bunprawet, the chief of the Salok Bat checkpoint, as Yen Kaeochai, 30, the driver of the six-wheel truck, and Pranom Nuamchai, 30, his companion. Both men were taken to the Khanu Woralaksaburi police station, while the truck was confiscated by the police. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 15 Jan 82 p 5 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE AT AIRPORT--A well-known Thai movie producer, a starlet and a former actress were last night arrested at Don Muang airport by customs officials and accused of trying to smuggle about 7 kgs of heroin to Hong Kong. The three people, film producer Pichai Noirod, alias Sia Lor, former sex bomb Vibhavadi Triyakul and starlet Rasamee Suwannakit, were initially charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell and smuggle the drugs out of the country. Acting on a tipoff that the three people were to leave for Hong Kong at about 1900, customs officials of the narcotics suppression unit were alerted to look for them. About half an hour before the departure time, the three people showed up at the airline check-in counter and the customs officials who had been waiting there approached them and asked for a search of their luggage. Four packages of No 4 heroin were allegedly found in the false bottom of two cases bearing Rasamee's name tag. Miss Rasamee said she knew nothing about the drugs and claimed that the luggage belonged to a wealthy merchant who was arrested by Ladprao police 3 days ago. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 2 Feb 82 p 1 BK]

CHIANG MAI POPPY FIELDS DESTROYED--Mong villages in Ban Buak Chan in the northern Province of Chiang Mai have shown their willingness to eliminate their poppy fields by uprooting the plants. Ban Buak Chan is one of the seven Mong villages in Mae Rim District which have volunteered to destroy their poppy fields. The destruction of 3 rai of poppy plantation was witnessed yesterday by a high-level government team led by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun. The eradication of poppy fields is under the UN sponsored crop substitution program. Secretary general of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri says Mong villages do not show any negative reaction and the government will try to slowly persuade them to get rid of the crop. Mong tribesmen have begun planting tea and coffee trees to replace poppy plantation. [Text] [BK100655 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jan 82]

'MAJOR DRUG RING' SOUGHT--Police yesterday began hunting for a major drug ring which was believed to have supplied the nine kgs of high grade heroin seized in Sydney Sunday night. An informed source in the police department said the two Thai men arrested in connection with the heroin seizure belonged to a drug trafficking network linking Thailand and Australia. Its centre is located in Bangkok, the source said. The two Thai suspects arrested after Australian customs officers seized the drugs, estimated to be worth over 260 million baht, at the Sydney airport were identified as Phusit Traimat, 34, and Prasoet or Prasat Yuyen, 39. The source said that Thai police learned of the attempt to smuggle out the drugs from a tip-off and

the crime suppression division was ordered to keep a surveillance on the two men since last month. He said police also had the identity of the two who left Thailand on board Thai International flight No 985 at 0945 Sunday. A unit of policemen rushed to the airport but did not find them and immediately notified antinarcotics officers of the Australian Embassy in Bangkok. Australian customs officers found the drugs hidden in false bottom of a paper box carried by the two. The source said that Prasoet was an employee of the Thai International. [Text] [BK220905 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 82 p 1]

TIES BETWEEN KRAINGSAK, KHUN SA--Commenting on the clash between the Thai Government and "Khun Sa" forces, Watthana Khiaowimon, leader of the Free People's Party, told MATUPHUM: "I believe this crackdown campaign against Khun Sa must be aimed at curbing the wealth of some persons having connections with Khun Sa. How would he be able to mass such a big army unless he received support from somewhere." Watthana noted that during the raid, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democratic Party, was away in Taiwan. It is worth knowing why General Kriangsak made the trip at this time. "Another point which struck me is the fact that the border policy of the present supreme commander is different from when General Kriangsak was supreme commander," the leader of the Free People's Party said. Concerning the suppression of Khun Sa's group, Watthana said the raids should end after Khun Sa has left the country. Otherwise, he would be forced to join hands with the Karens, which would be a real burden for the Thai Government to suppress. "That's all I can offer as comments. You will have to ask General Kriangsak if you want to know more about it. He was once somebody at the supreme command headquarters," Watthana quipped. [Text] [BK270946 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 12]

HASHISH PLANTATIONS RAIDS--Nakhon Phanom Provincial Police Superintendent Pol Col Prachit Soemsawin told station correspondent on 27 January that police authorities have been conducting suppression operations against marijuana plantations in Tha Uthen, Si Songkhram, Mukdahan and Dong Luang districts since the beginning of December. The authorities have captured and destroyed over 268,000 kilograms of green hemp and over 43,785 dry hemp. The operation is continuing. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5637

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA ARRESTS--The biggest bail of the new year was handed down at magistrate's court yesterday. American (Thomas Houndben) and Puerto Rican (Moses Rivero) were given bails of \$25,000 each after pleading not guilty to charges that they were in possession of 5,000 pounds of marijuana. The men were arrested Tuesday morning when their DC-4 landed at an airport in the Abacos. [FL291910 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 82]

CSO: 5300/2190

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

CALL FOR DRUG STUDY--Opposition parliamentarian, Branford Taitt, told Government yesterday, that it was their responsibility to eliminate the problem of drugs. Taitt, speaking in the House of Assembly, said there was a need to look at the whole operation of drugs, marijuana, cocaine and the other harder stuff. He said that too much marijuana had been passing through the airport, although he noted that the customs officers there were very efficient. If one examined court cases, the newspapers, and talked to people on the streets, Taitt said, one would realise a lot of the drug was in the island. The member of Parliament for St. Michael West, said he believed it was a social problem, adding that even school children were being exposed to what he termed, the dope culture. [Bridgetown THE NATION in English 13 Jan 82 p 12]

CSO: 5300/7525

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

CUBA HOLDS SHIPS, CREWMEN--Barranquilla, Colombia, 10 Feb (EFE)--Six Colombian ships and 50 Colombian crewmen have been detained by the Cuban authorities. This was disclosed by Gerardo Castro Sarmiento, president of the Colombian Professional Seamen's Association. According to him, initially the Cuban authorities suspected the captured Colombian seamen to be part of a band of drug traffickers. Later, Castro Sarmiento added, following an investigation in which the association participated, it was established that all the crewmen were travelling in trading vessels carrying commercial products between the United States and Colombian ports. The president of the Colombian Seamen's Association expressed his confidence that Cuba will soon release the Colombian ships and crew members. [Text] [PA110427 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0240 GMT 11 Feb 82]

MARIHUANA SHIPMENTS CONFISCATED--Barranquilla, 25 Jan--Units of the Antinarcotics Police and the National Attorney's Office confiscated 80 tons of marihuana, valued at about 180 million pesos, 5 motor vehicles, 6 motorboats, 1 light aircraft, and several firearms in various operations carried out this past weekend in the Department of Guajira. Also, during the action five persons who were in the area where the operations took place were arrested. The first case took place in the locality of Barrancas, where the Antinarcotics Police confiscated a cargo of 62 tons of pressed marihuana, ready for export shipment by air. In the southern part of the Department of Guarjira, a second confiscation took place, this time of 42 tons of the grass, valued at more than 20 million pesos. Two campers were confiscated and two persons were arrested in this operation; the names of the arrested persons were not made known by the police authorities. It was also revealed that units of the Attorney's Office discovered a plantation with 320 marihuana plants, ready to be gathered. Three citizens were arrested in this operation. They were identified as Manuel Hernandez, Pablo Riano, and Pedro Galindo. Also confiscated were 3 vehicles, 6 motorboats, and 1 light aircraft. This crop of marihuana was valued at 64 million pesos. [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 2] 8255

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT CONFISCATED--Puerto Viejo police seized 15 tons of pressed marihuana, a DC-6 aircraft and several automobiles. No traffickers were captured during the operation because they fled as the police approached.
[PA142252 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Feb 82 PA]

PARIS-BOUND MARIHUANA CONFISCATED--In the Eldorado airport the police confiscated 30 kilos of marihuana, intended for shipment to Paris. The cargo was in a suitcase with a false bottom; its owner was not apprehended. This event, part of antidrug trafficking operations, took place yesterday afternoon. [Text]
[Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jan 82 p 6-A] 8255

CSO: 5300/2141

JAMAICA

TWO THAI NATIONALS SENTENCED IN HEROIN SMUGGLING CASE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Jan 82 p 6

[Text]

Two Thai nationals, found with 5 lb. of heroin in Montego Bay in September, pleaded guilty to two counts of breaching the Dangerous Drugs Law in the St. James Circuit Court, Montego Bay on Thursday January 14 and were each fined \$100,000 or five years imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Wright imposed the sentences.

Vichien Bunsong, 43, merchant of Jalunsanitwon Road, Bangkok, Thailand, and Vichi Thong-Taawee, 31, businessman, of the same address, were both charged with importation of the drug and possession of the drug. They were each fined \$50,000 or five years on each count, sentences to run concurrently.

If the fines are not paid they will serve five years each.

Allegations presented by Crown Counsel, Mr. Howard Cooke, Jr., were that on Monday, Septem-

ber 21, 1981, the men arrived on an Air Florida flight at the Sangster International Airport, Montego Bay.

Searched by members of the Narcotics Squad, they were found to have, strapped to their bodies, parcels of heroin weighing a total of some 5 lb, and said to value U.S.\$4 million on the illegal drug market in the U.S.A.

Det. Sgt. Lloyd Bailey, of the Narcotics Squad, arrested the men after the drug was found on them.

Mr. Justice Wright, before imposing the fines on the two men, told them: "You are engaged in a crime against humanity." He said that no way could he set the men free as they were using Jamaica as a "dumping ground" for the heroin. Penalties for such offences must be severe, the judge said.

CSO: 5300/7525

MEXICO

POLICE INSPECTOR FOUND PROTECTING TRAFFICKERS

Accused Official Recaptured

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 7 Jan 82 Sec C p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning, in the third district court presided over by Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal, the preliminary statement was taken from a former State Judicial Police group chief in Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, who was accused of participating in the drug traffic with a ring of poisoners operating in that town.

In 1977, Benjamin Guerrero Mendoza, who was serving as group chief of the Judicial Police and police inspector of Rio Bravo, was accused by an individual named David Sanchez Gonzalez of having given protection to a ring of drug traffickers.

According to the charge brought against the police official at the time, it was claimed that Benjamin Guerrero had provided protection for the shipment of marihuana which was to be taken into the United States illegally, via the Rio Bravo.

It was also claimed that this official had received the sum of \$1,500 for rendering the aforementioned service to the drug trafficking ring; money which he had apparently received from someone named Miguel Perales, alias "El Miguelillo".

The individual appearing as the witness for the prosecution at that time (David Sanchez) claimed to the Federal Judicial Police that, for the purpose of smuggling the drugs, the accused drove a car with the trunk filled with marihuana to the river bank, where, inexplicably, the "deal" did not take place, and the grass disappeared from the site.

On 29 May 1979, Benjamin Guerrero Mendoza appeared before the Federal Public Ministry agent and denied the charges brought against him by David Sanchez Gonzalez, claiming that he did not know the aforementioned individual.

The recapture of Guerrero Mendoza was carried out by federal agents early this week and, when before the federal judge making his preliminary statement, he again denied the charges brought against him by David Sanchez, demanding that he be allowed to confront that person, since he claims that this is all a matter of revenge wherein there is a desire to harm him.

Jail Order Issued

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 9 Jan 82 Sec B p 7

[Text] The former State Judicial Police group chief and police inspector in Rio Bravo, Benjamin Guerrero Mendoza, held in this town's jail, was officially imprisoned as an individual presumed guilty of a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession, transportation and trafficking.

Yesterday, in the third district court, he was notified of the decision of the head of that court prior to his release.

In his preliminary statement, Guerrero Mendoza denied knowing his accuser, David Sanchez Gonzalez, although he said that he had received threats from an individual with the same name.

2909
CSO: 5330/64

MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL AMPHETAMINE TRAFFICKING RING DISCOVERED

Pills Seized, Officials Implicated

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 19 Jan 82 Sec A p 3

[Text] Amphetamines worth over 100 million pesos which had been shipped from Germany to Mexico by plane and brought in illegally were seized by Federal Judicial Police agents who also arrested two of the leading drug traffickers.

Luis Amezcua Romero and public accountant Ruben Hernandez Macedo are identified as the owners of the ton of amphetamines confiscated by the agents at the Mexico City international airport.

The investigations conducted by Comdr Florentino Ventura Gutierrez, head of Interpol-Mexico, were begun after Interpol-Germany reported on the volumes of amphetamines leaving that country bound for Mexico.

Ventura Gutierrez and his group started the probe at the Mexico City international airport and in several ports in the republic, in order to find the smuggled amphetamines, and managed to discover that Luis Amezcua Romero, an importer and exporter of eels, anchovies, etc., was bringing in the drugs, using normal import licenses; but the papers cited different chemical substances.

Both Luis Amezcua and Ruben Hernandez were using false names and addresses, as well as firm names of non-existent laboratories, to ship the amphetamines from Germany by plane.

The Federal Public Ministry agent Javier Coello Trejo is conducting this investigation in cooperation with Comdr Florentino Ventura; and according to the confessions made by the two men in custody, there are more involved in these activities, not only in Germany and Mexico, but also in the United States, where most of the pills were being distributed.

With the ton of amphetamines which was seized, it would have been possible to make over 3.3 billion pills, the effect of which is to cause hallucinations among addicts.

Inspectors and Health Ministry Employees Accomplices of the Traffickers

Mexico, D.F., 18 January (EXCELSIOR)--Countless customs inspectors and employees of the Secretariat of Health and Assistance detailed to the Mexico City international

airport are being investigated by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic since the discovery that their union delegate, Ruben Hernandez Macedo, is "one of the strong men" in the amphetamine smuggling.

In making his statement to the fourth district judge of criminal proceedings, Gilberto Chavez Pliego, Hernandez Macedo admitted to having given counterfeit papers to international drug traffickers, so that they could bring all types of substances into the country for making toxic pills.

In addition to Hernandez Macedo, Interpol and the Federal Judicial Police arrested at the airport Luis Amezcua Romero and Abel Archundia Hernandez, alias "Mostachon", who had 550 kilograms of amphetamines in their possession.

The Secretariat of Health and Assistance representative at the airport admitted to having received large sums of money, and "pretended not to know anything, allowing the psychotropic substances to enter the Federal District."

They intended to distribute the seized drugs in Tijuana, Baja California Norte, where it is presumed there is a clandestine laboratory for making toxic pills, which are priced at \$2.00.

Traffickers Held for Trial

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 20 Jan 82 Sec A p 7

[Text] Mexico, D.F., 19 January (EXCELSIOR)--This morning, before the fourth district judge of criminal proceedings, Julio Chavez Priego, the three drug traffickers who belong to an international ring trafficking with amphetamines in Germany, Mexico and the United States were held for trial.

According to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Luis Amescua Rojero, Ruben Hernandez Macedo and Abel Archundia Hernandez are accused of crimes against health in their various degrees; and hence they are not entitled to be released on bail, since the sentence with which they will be penalized exceeds 5 years in jail.

It was reported by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic that the three drug traffickers have admitted their guilt, and cannot argue that they were subjected to torture or mistreatment, because their are medical reports proving the contrary.

Luis Amescua is the owner of a company engaged in importing and exporting various products; Ruben Hernandez Macedo served as representative of the Secretariat of Health and Assistance at the airport; and Abel Archundia is the owner of a firm named Taxis.

2909
CSO: 5330/64

MEXICO

JUDICIAL POLICE CAPTURE HEROIN TRAFFICKER

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 9 Jan 82 Sec D p 1

[Excerpt] The Judicial Police commander succeeded in arresting the notorious drug trafficker Moises Almaras, alias "La Yufa", seizing from him four samples of heroin with which he was engaged in transactions for the drug's distribution from this port to the neighboring country of the United States.

In 1980, "La Yufa" was serving a 4-year prison term to which he had been sentenced by the federal judge in 1976, when he was captured with 400 grams of heroin which he was taking to the United States.

Comdr Mario Espinoza is said to have caught Moises Almaras as he was seeking customers to make the contacts for the drug sales in the United States.

It was claimed that a prominent individual in Eagle Pass, Texas, is the one who has been moving the drugs in this border port, using "La Yufa" as a "mule". This is why it was impossible to arrest the aforementioned person as chief of the drug traffic, since he resides in the United States. His arrest will reportedly be accomplished in cooperation with the authorities participating in the United States-Mexican antidrug plan.



Moises Almaraz, alias "La Yufa", arrested with heroin samples in his possession.

2909
CSO: 5330/64

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS IN CUSTODY--Two drug trafficking oilfield workers were moved from Reynosa to Nuevo Laredo at the order of the federal court. They are Javier Pardave Chapa and Pedro Iniguez Davila, the latter considered an accomplice of several drug traffic ringleaders. It is known that the Federal Judicial Police first arrested Javier Pardave Chapa with a marihuana shipment that he claimed to have purchased from the brothers Francisco and Pedro Iniguez Davila. They brought the marihuana into the United States by way of Reynosa, and carried it to Laredo, Texas, to be taken to Nuevo Laredo, where they were selling it through the intervention of an individual named Jorge. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 8 Jan 82 Sec B p 7] 2909

INCREASE IN YOUNG ADDICTS--Tlalnepantla Communal Farm District, Mexico, 10 Dec 81 (NOTIMEX)--The lack of high schools and sports centers in the State of Mexico has caused an increase in drug addiction in the underprivileged sections of the municipalities of Atizapan, Nezahualcoyotl, Tlalnepantla and Naucalpan, among others. The representative of the Free Union of Settlers of the State of Mexico, Margarito Villegas, said that this problem has arisen particularly in Valle de Mexico, where the high drug addiction rate is 95 percent. The population most stricken is that of children and adolescents aged 10 to 20. He remarked that the guardianship courts for minors in each municipality are filled every day with children and adolescents affected by drug addiction problems. He deemed it an urgent need for the state governor, Alfredo del Mazo, to plan a rehabilitation center, stating that the organic laws of the municipalities must be reformed to ban the sale of inhalants to minors. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 14 Dec 81 Sec A p 1, Sec E p 2] 2909

ARMY ANTIDRUG ASSISTANCE--Nogales, Sonora--Even though the drug traffic on the border is only on a minimal scale and a resumption of this activity of larger proportions is not anticipated, the Mexican Army will continue its permanent campaign to prevent the proliferation of drug trafficking in all its forms. In making the foregoing report, the commander of the local military garrison, Gen Heriberto Bello Fernandez, said that, in order to better attain this goal, work is being done in coordination with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, through the Federal Judicial Police, exercising stringent control over this activity to prevent its spread. He noted that the work being done for this purpose is part of operation "Condor" covering the entire national territory, with an increase on the border strips and in locations where it is presumed there are marihuana and poppy plantations. The relative calm noted in this respect in the border area is due to the intensive surveillance being carried out by the federal authorities; nevertheless, no possibility has been precluded, and this is why the campaign is being continued constantly, as it is elsewhere in the country. He added that, in the efforts to detect drug

trafficking, the action is taken with strict obedience to the law, proceeding in accordance with the circumstances, and depending on the cases that are discovered. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 16 Jan 82 Sec A p 11]2909

ANTIDRUG COOPERATION IN SONORA--After offering the backing of the Federal Judicial Police in the state for the campaigns undertaken by the local town hall to combat the drug addiction and consumption of inhalants in the low-income districts, the commander of this entity, Rodolfo Moises Calvo, announced that a pilot operation would soon begin in Sonora to detect plantations, using the air unit of the Attorney General's Office. On his introductory visit to the mayor of Hermosillo, Alicia Arellano de Pavlovich, the new Federal Judicial Police commander said that the assistant attorney general, Samuel Alba Leyva, would soon be here to start this pilot operation. The activity to detect poppy and marihuana plantations will take place simultaneously throughout the entire state, and for this purpose helicopters and planes supplied with modern electronic equipment will be concentrated here. The operation is being conducted in staggered fashion in all of the nation's states, and it will be carried out in Sonora despite the fact that the latter is considered only a passageway for the drug traffic, and not a state producing drugs. During the meeting with the mayor, Comdr Rodolfo Moises Calvo pledged to coordinate the action of the entity under his command with that of the crime prevention police, to prevent drugs from being brought into educational institutions as well as the low-income districts. Mayor Alicia Arellano de Pavlovich discussed with the police chief the town hall's various activities to achieve family integration, noting that her administration is concerned over the young people using drugs and inhalants. She also explained that the purpose of the many public squares brightly lighted that the town hall has provided is to give the children and adolescents recreational areas, in an attempt to divert their attention toward constructive activities, preventing their consumption of alcoholic beverages or psychotropic substances insofar as possible. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 14 Jan 82 Sec A p 8] 2909

CSO: 5330/64

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

DRUGS, GUNS SEIZED, 79 ARRESTED IN NATIONWIDE RAIDS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

SEVENTY nine persons, including nine women, were arrested and several firearms together with large quantities of drugs and ammunition were seized in island-wide police operations yesterday morning.

At Laventille, a young policeman, Constable Gokool, of the Special Tactical Unit, suffered a broken leg when he was pushed over a precipice by a man who bolted out of a house on the approach of the police.

Constable Gokool has been warded at the Port-of-Spain General Hospital.

During a raid on a Belmont house, the Police seized a 38 revolver and a .25 automatic pistol together with 100 rounds of ammunition. A shotgun and cartridges were also taken from another home.

Some of the .38 ammunition were of the type known as "wadcutters" which has been banned by the Geneva Convention.

Among the persons held were two men who are suspected to be involved in the recent robbery-murder at Arima. Several were arrested in connection with recent shootings in the East Dry River area.

The operations organised and spearheaded by Commissioner of Police, Mr. Randolph Burroughs, engaged some 300 policemen and policewomen drawn from various branches and sections including the Special Tactical Unit, Guard and

Emergency Branch, Women Police Branch, Police Training College, Canine Section and outriders.

Speaking to the Press after the operations, Mr Burroughs, who recently returned from a trip to the US, said:

"In view of the existing situation involving crimes with the use of firearms and in some instances resulting in the loss of life, the increasing discoveries of compressed marijuana, cocaine and other drugs, and drug related crimes, I have today spearheaded a series of raids throughout the country. This exercise has been code name "OPERATION FAN" (Firearms, Ammunition and Narcotics).

DON'T PANIC

"Although a lot of emphasis was placed on this operation, this does not mean that the situation as regards crime in this country is very alarming, but be-

cause all our crimes are highlighted the impression is gained that this is so.

"However, one must consider that last year there were quite a number of crimes highlighted, but our annual statistics showed we had 1,000 crimes less than in 1980."

The Commissioner stressed that there was no need for the public to panic as an upsurge in crime was the normal trend preceding major festive seasons. "It is nothing that Police cannot handle," he said.

Continuous surveillance would be maintained for the launching of further operations. "We have no intention of standing by and allowing a few individuals to hold this country to ransom."

He said he intended to continue his supervision in the field, so that the people could continue to enjoy a peaceful life.

Mr. Burroughs further stated that he proposes to hold discussions with the Legal Department with a view to having certain cases involving the trafficking of marijuana and other narcotics tried indictably, in view of the rise in drug-related offences.

CSO: 5300/7525

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

533-KG OPIUM HAUL--Kabul, January 24 (Bakhtar)--Over 553 kgs of opium was confiscated by the incharges of the Kabul 10th security zone. The commander of the zone said: "After being informed, on January 20 at 10 p.m. in the presence of the ninth security zone representative, suspicious rooms in the market located in Poli Mahmood Khan were searched and as a result, 553 kgs of opium packed in 74 sacks were recovered. Accused as narcotics smugglers, two persons named Rohollah and Abdul Hakim, residents of the Nangarhar province, were arrested. The opium was delivered to the Kabul customs house, and the case is under investigation. [Text]

2,122-KG OPIUM HAUL--Kabul, January 20 (Bakhtar).--The biggest haul of smuggled opium, weighing 2,122 kgs, packed in 46 sacks, were seized on January 17 evening. Disclosing this, the chief of the Kabul city first security zone, said that, on the information of the security men on duty, Saraye Saadat, Baghe Alimardan, was placed under supervision and watch. A search of the sacks ostensibly containing cumin seed, licorice and plastic footwear led to the discovery of opium packages in several of them. Further search by the security forces in cooperation with party activists resulted in the discovery of 46 sacks of opium mixed with sacks containing the other commodities. The chief of the security zone added that, a night later, Afs 350,000 in cash, some medicine and 100 bullets were recovered from a room, which was vacant and whose door was open. Eight persons suspected to have had a hand in the smuggling have been detained. They are: Noorullah, Sher Mohammad, Mohammad Ali, Anwar, Mohammad Esmail, Merza Mohammad, Daulat Mohammad, and Ghulam Sakh, from the Badakhshan province. A source of the security zone said that the eight had confessed to their crime when interrogated. The case is being further investigated. They were all engaged in trade in cumin seeds, licorice, and other products of the province. The source said that the opium would be transferred to the Kabul Customs and those detained further interrogated in the security zone.

CSO: 5300/5364

EGYPT

DRUG-CONTROL AGENCIES INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO CONTROL DRUG INFLOW

Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 31 Oct & 7 Nov 81

[Article: "Orders Issued To Destroy Drugs Worth One Billion Pounds; Destruction Carried Out at Rate of Four Times Monthly; Furnace Temperature Reaches Melting Point; After One Deal, Drug Merchant Turns Into Millionaire; Ton of Hashish Costs 1,500 Pounds and Is Sold at One Million Pounds; Drug Problem Is National Issue; Story of Ten People Who Control Drug Empire in Egypt"]

[31 Oct 81, p 5]

[Article by Muhammad Shakir]

[Text] On that day, Alexandria Port was in a state of emergency. Orders to destroy drugs worth 5 million pounds were to be carried out. All the security agencies were keeping an eye on the operation. The value of the drugs for which destruction orders have been issued and carried out amount to one billion pounds. The destruction process took place amidst extremely strict security measures.

The prices in the drug market have been moving. There is an inverse relationship in this market. When the prices rise, then this is an indication that the smugglers feel the heat of the pursuit and of the strict control.

One [completed] deal is worth a thousand deals insofar as the drug merchant is concerned because the ton of hashish costs the smuggler 1,500 pounds and is sold for nearly one million pounds. One deal is equal to the strike of a lifetime. After such a deal, the smuggler starts to use such terms as (al-bawaki) [the mourners] and (al-aranib) [rabbits] and then they assemble (al-hallufah) [pig] and (al-khanzirah) [the sow].

Drugs are destroyed at the rate of 4 times a month. There is no deficit at all.

There are destruction seasons.

The destruction process continues until the drugs reach melting point and turn into ash. The number of cases [against smugglers] is rising as a result of the activity of the narcotics agents. The number has risen from 800 cases to 1,300 cases [no dates given].

The general intelligence people in charge of drug control say that the methods of drug smuggling and the organization employed in the smuggling operations keep, so the smugglers think, just beyond the reach of the control people. What makes them go too far in imagining this is that the ton of hashish, for example, doesn't cost them from the source to the distribution point more than 1,500 pounds whereas it is sold for early one million pounds. This is why we find that the smuggler doesn't get upset if any quantity is seized and why neither the [head] smuggler nor his aides take unnecessary risks. One deal smuggled is equal to 1,000 deals [seized].

Despite all their precautions, crime doesn't pay, as it is said. The proof is that two drug kings fell in one hour in Alexandria a few days ago.

The first is Mahmud Abu al-Ma'ati Salih. He used to be a copper merchant and then suddenly abandoned this trade and resorted to the drug trade. Before Col Mahmud Yasin, the director of the Narcotics Bureau, and Lt Col Safwat Darwish, the deputy director, Salih stated frankly that the copper trade in which he had been engaged turned in no profit. Yusri Yaqut, the first deputy district attorney, issued orders for jailing Salih.

The second one is known by the nickname of al-A'war [the one-eyed]. His real name is Jabir Fathi Sulayman. He has a criminal record and is one of the biggest drug dealers in Sidi Jabir. Maj Ahmad Muhammad 'Ata and Captain Tantawi of the Narcotics Bureau took part with Sulayman in his operations. All kinds of disguise were used to catch him because this dealer is known for his extreme caution, especially in regard to those whom he establishes contacts. Yet, he too has fallen.

A high-ranking Narcotics officer has told me that the current phenomenon in the drug trade is that this trade is conducted very cautiously. A drug merchant subjects his aides to extremely precise tests before he chooses them because a single deal could, in the wake of the rising prices of drugs, mean the strike of a lifetime. After such a deal, the merchant starts to use the well-known terms of (al-bawaki and al-aranib) and begins to ride luxury cars which the smugglers have given some strange names, such as (al-hallufah and al-khanzirah). Some drug merchants keep after more while others turn to another activity. Some of them pay key money and open offices under the guise of import and export offices while others try to open showrooms.

At Alexandria Port, we had an appointment with the execution of orders to destroy drugs worth one million pounds. The process of destroying the drugs is not just one of burning them. It is an organized operation carried out with the utmost precision. The procedures to destroy the drugs are fully equal to the procedures followed in seizing drugs, even more stringent. On the day of destruction, the port is in a state of alert. Telephone calls are exchanged between Maj Gen Sami As'ad, the director of the Narcotics Department, Maj Gen 'Ali Darraz, the assistant minister of interior and the director of the Alexandria Post Public Department, Counselor Mahmud al-Hinnawi, the head of the Drug Prosecution Office, Fu'ad Musa, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Customs, and the general director of forensic medicine.

Serial Steps in Destruction Operation

Brig Gen 'Atif Nasif, the chief of the Alexandria Port Criminal Investigation Office, says: "It is a must that the permission of the Prosecution Office be obtained to take stock, open the warehouse or destroy the drugs. This is done under full supervision to guarantee the soundness of the steps taken in accordance with the law.

"There are several committees: The committee to prepare the seized drugs, especially opium, for sale to the pharmaceutical companies licensed to purchase such drugs. The drugs are sold according to a set price. The price of opium licensed to be sold to the opium companies depends on the morphine concentration it contains.

"The destruction committee is headed by the prosecution representative and includes a representative of the port's general police, the forensics department, the customs and the Narcotics Department. The prosecution initiates the measures to destroy the drugs."

Forty Five-Year-Old Experience

Maj Gen 'Ali Darraz, the assistant minister of interior and the general director of the Alexandria Police Department, says that the destruction of drugs has developed recently with the development of all the police agencies, whether in the port or in the Narcotics Department. This experience started, as proven by documents, in 1936, i.e. 45 years ago, when the first drug destruction rules were established. Earlier, seized drugs were kept in iron or steel safes at security departments and were destroyed in a primitive way. It was recently decided to gather all the seized drugs in one place and Alexandria Port was chosen as the main center.

Maj Gen 'Ali Darraz adds that the old system used to cause the accumulation of drugs whereas through this method all the seized drugs are destroyed as soon as the final sentence in the cases involved is issued. Moreover, the new system permits constant supervision.

Destruction Seasons

Brig Gen Mahrus Abu Gharib, the assistant director of the Alexandria Port Security Department, has said that the destruction process takes place in accordance with a set timetable. The republic's governorates are divided into zones and each zone delivers the drugs seized in it to the main center on a set date. Five days a month, from the 6th to the 10th of each month, have been set for the delivery of these drugs. If the consignment is more than 50 kilograms, the storehouse is opened according to a special procedure by way of the permanent committee which includes representatives of the prosecution, the police agencies, the customs and forensics. For example, the quantities received in accordance with this procedure in 1980 amounted to 25,349,336,378 milligrams.

Dr Sayyid Abu Nada, the director of the Alexandria forensic laboratories, has said that the process of destroying the drugs is carried out precisely and until the furnace melts the drugs and turns them into ash. Let me give you an example. Once I delegated a female colleague to attend the process. It so happened that the quantity to be destroyed was large. Suddenly, the furnace went out of order

(the packages had been untied). The committee was compelled to transfer its operation to another police district near al-'Amiriyah. The precautionary measures were taken to transport the drugs to the new place. The destruction process continued until a late hour in the night and the colleague was unable to inform her husband of the circumstances causing her delay. This caused the husband to notify the police of her absence. After investigation, it was found out that the wife was at a police unit. It turned into a big joke.

This example shows the degree of difficulty the committee faces in its work and shows how a committee member cannot at all move away from the furnace before he makes certain that the drugs are completely burned as long as the (packages) have been untied.

The director added: "The burdens of this committee are increasing daily. Whereas the number of cases had stabilized at a maximum number [for sometime], such cases have risen [recently] to 1,305 cases as a result of the efforts of the drug control people. The problem facing us is the problem of the seized drugs. There are drugs seized since 1966 which have not been disposed of yet. There is no doubt that the presence of a special drug prosecution office facilitates our work and enables us to complete this work." Yahya al-Fazayiri, the first deputy public attorney who supervised destruction of the consignment, said: "The efforts required for this operation are increasing daily. The Narcotics Department has begun to implement a project to construct large warehouses and modern furnaces to burn the drugs in al-'Abbasiyah area in Cairo. When this project is completed, the Alexandria warehouse and furnace will be retired."

Counselor Mahmud al-Hinnawi, the prosecution director, has prepared a complete evaluation of the process of storing the drugs, supervising the delivery and takeover measures, issuing the permits necessary to accept seized drugs and supervising the process of destroying the drugs, considering that the prosecution is the authority with the fundamental jurisdiction in this regard.

Then begins the process of destroying the drugs.

The measures start with Yahya al-Fazayiri, the first deputy public attorney, who summons Brig Gen 'Atif Nasif, the intelligence director, and Brig Gen Mahrus Abu Gharib who represent the Alexandria Port police, Muhammad Jamil 'Abd al-Sami', the representative of the Narcotics Department in Cairo, Dr Sayyid Abu al-Nada, the forensics representative, and Muhammad Muhammad 'Abduh 'Abbas, the customs representative, to sign the report. Maj Ahmad Muhammad Ghabarah, the head of the intelligence unit and warehouse supervisor, breaks the red wax seal on the main door and brings out the required quantity amidst strong guard.

After the consignment was carried to the car, Yahya al-Fazayiri issued the orders for proceeding to the furnace. There, the process of taking samples began. The furnace was then ignited and the well-known smell of drugs began to spread. The fires consumed tons of hashish and the operation went on for several hours with all the committee members observing the fire. Every consignment burnt puts an end to a long story of struggle between the Narcotics agents and the smugglers.

[7 Nov 81, p 5]

[Article by Muhammad Za'za']

[Text] Our efforts to control drugs are not confined to domestic efforts. The narcotics agents are spread in every part of the world, wherever this is possible. They are present in the countries producing the drugs and they live among the producers and the major world drug traffickers, watching their actions, observing their movements and keeping an eye on the deals they conclude. If a deal is on its way to Egypt, immediate plans are drawn up to seize it. If it is to be smuggled to another country, this country's control agencies are contacted. Our officers take part at times in the seizure operation [carried out by the country concerned]. We have testimonies from the major world narcotics agencies lauding the Egyptian drug control agency.

Drug prices have been rising rapidly. This rise is a healthy sign because it means that the drug-control people are the cause. The greater the efforts they exert and the tighter the blockade they build around these poisons and their smugglers, the less the drug supply and, consequently, the higher the prices in the drug market. This tremendous rise in drug prices means that the narcotics agents are active.

The narcotics division is opening the files of the drug-smuggling emperors and kings. There are four emperors followed by six drug-smuggling kings. These 10 men used to control all the opium, hashish and pills entering the country. But all their monies have now been put under sequestration on a decision by the socialist public prosecutor.

While closing the file of this dangerous trade, AKHBAR AL-YAWM focuses in this report on the drug emperors in Egypt.

National Issue

Maj Gen Sami As'ad, the assistant minister of interior for social security, says: "Maj Gen Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, the deputy prime minister and minister of interior, follows drug control with great interest by virtue of its being a national issue connected with production, affecting the economy and strongly tied to society's health and morals. With these concepts [in mind], I meet with the minister of interior weekly to present to him any information the department has. The deputy prime minister and minister of interior takes part in discussing and providing guidance for the drug-control plan."

Maj Gen Sami As'ad adds: "Nabawi Isma'il has given us the go-ahead signal to move forward without any limitation or any consideration for any personalities and without paying any attention to any connections, provided that all our steps are taken within the framework of the law. The deputy prime minister has had and continues to have one reservation which he still stresses, namely that nobody be done an injustice."

Maj Gen Sami As'ad continued talking about the efforts of the narcotics agents, pointing out that their work is not confined to domestic efforts but goes beyond to the drug production areas and that their work must be very careful.

Story of Big Ten

Maj Gen Mamduh Salim Zaki, the director of the Narcotics Department, says that years ago in the drug world four emperors, followed by six kings, controlled all the hashish, opium and pills entering the country and that they amassed assets counted in the millions--assets that have been all put under sequestration on a decision by the socialist public prosecutor.

The 10 major smugglers, led by the four emperors, lived a life that was more of a myth. They did actually live the life of kings, but also a life like that of mice at the same time. Despite their intelligence, they were cowardly and hid themselves behind children who helped them in transporting the goods and in shouldering the crime if caught by the narcotics agents.

The most dangerous of the 10 big smugglers and the most active among the four emperors was smuggler Muhammad Salih Ayyub. He was characterized by individualism in everything. He shared the secrets of his empire with no one. He planned the deals personally, went to Beirut to import them by himself and returned to the country to receive the drugs personally and to distribute them to his agents with his own knowledge on dates set for them suddenly out of his extreme eagerness to maintain the secrecy of his movements. This is why his secret survived for such a long time. But he appeared suddenly on the screen of the drug-control agents after becoming famous with his title of "king of the desert" for the experience he had gained with all the paths and passages of the desert.

He loved to clash with the narcotics agents. The reputation of false daring appealed to him and he started to open fire on whoever confronted him. In a battle with the Alexandria drug-control agents more than 10 years ago, he shot Lt Col Jamal Abu Shadi when the latter tried to seize him.

Muhammad Ayyub Salih then disappeared out of sight for a long time, as if the earth had swallowed him, and, as usual, trusted nobody with his secret, not even the closest members of his family. He continued to hide until the investigations of the narcotics agents picked up his track and discovered that he had been hiding in a furnished apartment he rented in Syria Street in the Engineers Town in al-'Ajuzah.

Ambushes continued to watch him and to observe his movements until he descended to the street on 27 April 1973. As usual, he was armed with a pistol which he always kept in his pocket to use when sensing any danger. He paused for a moment when the narcotics agents approached to arrest him and then exchanged fire with them in the street. The emperor crowned with the filth of crime met his faith and dropped dead.

One End

Col Muhammad 'Abbas, the director of operations at the General Drug-Control Department, adds: "If the question is where are the rest of the 10 major smugglers, then the answer is: Badr al-Shafi'i is in jail serving a life prison-term at hard labor in accordance with the sentence issued in drug case No 46 in al-Ma'adi in 1976."

Badr al-Shafi'i used to live in a luxurious two-story villa which he had furnished with the most expensive furniture and used to spend with unmatched extravagance.

Smuggler Hamamah Mu'ayzah lives in jail, serving a life prison-term at hard labor, after being sentenced in drug case No 2464 in al-Burullus in 1975. He was arrested after importing 2 tons of hashish from Beirut.

Smuggler Mahmud Rashwan, the owner of a car dealership in al-'Aguzah, was apprehended in criminal drug case No 33 in al-'Aguzah district in 1973. The case is still in the courts even though 8 years have passed since his apprehension.

Amal 'Abd al-Salam is serving a life prison-term at hard labor as a result of the sentence issued in criminal case No 164 in Wadi al-Natrun. He had exchanged fire with the narcotics agents and had set fire to his car to conceal the evidence of the drugs it contained.

Smuggler Sayyid 'Iraqi, one of two men specialized in smuggling opium, broke out of jail 3 years ago but he has been rearrested. He is currently jailed and will be presented to the court.

Smuggler 'Antar Hammam is serving a life prison-term at hard labor in accordance with the sentence issued in criminal case No 42 in al-Nuzhah in April 1979. He was the king of smuggling opium to Egypt.

Smuggler Muhammad Ibrahim Khalifah, known by the nickname of 'Aziz Khalifah and called the "pasha" in the drug world, is now serving a life prison-term in Abu Za'bal Jail in accordance with the sentence issued in criminal case No 68 in al-Nuzhah criminal district in 1976.

The "pasha" started his life as a roving clearing agent at the Alexandria customs office. He then opened an agency and started to trade in free currencies. But he found in the world of drugs the sparkle of large and quick profit and so stormed into the drug markets. He was always neatly dressed and often changed his neat clothes and his luxury car more than once a day. The title of "pasha," which the major drug dealers and smugglers gave him, appealed to him and he paid even further attention to his appearance.

The "pasha" lived in a beautiful two-story villa in Heliopolis which he furnished with the most expensive furniture imported from Italy. He employed the services of an interior decorator to design the decor for his villa which was guarded by dogs trained to attack whoever approached it.

Latest Figures on Seized Drugs

Brig Gen 'Abd al-Jawad Muhammad, the director of information at the Narcotics Department, says that figures are the truest statements. The actual statistical records on the numbers of cases, the drugs seized in them and the number of defendants arrested provide the following:

The number of cases seized by the narcotics agencies throughout the republic in 1980 amounted to 7,643 cases in which the number of defendants was 8,659 defendants. A total of 5,803 defendants were arrested in 5,108 cases in the first 9 months of this year.

The volume of the quantities of hashish seized last year amounted to 11,657 kilograms. In the first 9 months of this year, a total of 27,043 kilograms of hashish were seized.

The volume of the opium seized last year amounted to 3,147 kilograms [sic]. In the period from the beginning of January to the end of September this year, a total of 86,734 grams were seized. The volume of liquid opium seized last year amounted to 24 cc. The volume seized in the first 9 months of this year amounted to 43 cc.

[7 Nov 81, p 5]

[Article by Sabir Shawkat]

[Text] The beginning is simple. He enters a stitch [some sort of a coffee shop where people gather to smoke hashish from the same pipe], imitating older people. Then he falls into the swamp of drugs. What is surprising is that many youth have become addicted at an early age. With addiction, the future is destroyed.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM has interviewed a number of addicted youth. They started in the stitch and they have become addicts, taking Maxi [Maxifort] injections, which are the ultimate in drugs.

The beginning was at a drug stitch in Shubra al-Khaymah where youth gather and to which they come from various parts of Cairo for the purpose. The stitch owner has 2 children who do the serving. The oldest, a 10-year old, says that his father took him out of school a year ago to do this work which he hates because they hit him if he makes a mistake.

An addict recounts his story with hashish addiction:

He is 22 years old and has a business diploma. His story with drugs started when he was 16 years old. He got together by chance with a number of school colleagues and one of them had a piece of hashish with him. The colleague had seen his father melting the hashish in a coffee pot and drinking it for amusement. They tried it and for 4 months afterwards they continued to buy a small piece of hashish, melt it and drink it.

Another addict is a 27 year old engineer. He says that he started using drugs which he was still in the secondary school in sessions with friends on festive occasions when 'hashish drinking' is permitted. He then began to buy hashish and smoke it rolled in cigarettes.

In World of Maxi Injections

This is the most dangerous kind of drugs. Those addicted to the maxi injections say that it is the ultimate in drugs. After using all kinds of hashish, opium,

pills and alcohol, the blood becomes immune and is not affected by them. So the addicts resort to the maxi injections.

These injections are given fundamentally to race horses and they have the same effect on the human body, namely to drug it while stimulating the mind and keeping the person injected awake for 24 hours. A beginner uses 3 centimeters which give the required effect. After 20 injections, the user becomes an addict and even 15 centimeters can no longer give him the required effect.

A dropout student (25 years old) from the Secretarial Institute says that he started using drugs when he was 14, imitating grownups and being influenced by the sight of men smoking a hashish water pipe at weddings with overwhelming ecstasy. After a while, pills became popular among the youth and he was happy to use them.

[7 Oct 81, p 5]

[Text] The methods used by drug dealers are endless and their means are strange and innovative, but they fall. Small operations have led to uncovering dangerous international drug-smuggling rings. Cairo Airport is considered one of the main inlets used by smugglers to bring drugs into the country. Smuggling via the airport has its advantages. Smugglers and their aides hide amongst the passengers, exploiting the facilities set aside for the passengers, concealing drugs in large or diplomatic parcels and employing new aides unknown to the police and customs men.

Frequently, a small operation seized at the airport leads to a dangerous international ring. This is what Maj Gen 'Abd al-Muhsin Faraj, the head of the Cairo Airport police, asserts, adding that the airport narcotics officers have learned most of the means used in smuggling. This is why the smugglers have begun to use old methods, thinking that the policemen have forgotten them. But most of these endeavors fail and the smugglers ultimately fall.

The Cairo Airport criminal investigation records and files say that 250 kilograms of opium, 165 kilograms of hashish, 10 kilograms of heroin, one kilogram of qat and 60 kilograms of drug pills were seized in the past 5 months and that a new smuggling line was opened between Cairo and Khartoum last month, with the smugglers using this line to bring in heroin via Sudan and exploiting the fact that the airport authorities were not aware of their use of this line. This line had remained clean throughout recent years.

Means of Smuggling

As for the various means used by smugglers to bring drugs into the country, Col Sami al-'Awali, the director of the airport's criminal investigation bureau, says that these means are numerous and varied and have become known to all the airport's investigation officers. These means include bringing hashish oil in whiskey bottles and inside television sets and electrical appliances after removing their internal components and inside soap powder and cigarette packs which are opened, filled with drugs and repacked. The smugglers also bring the drugs by stuffing them inside furniture pieces and between layers of wood, by taping the drugs into sensitive parts of the body and by using children for the purpose because children are not suspect.

One of the best-known modern ways of smuggling is the so-called "drug shirt" which is a shirt lined with thin layers of drugs and sewn carefully so that the smell of drugs may not escape from it. The smuggler wears this shirt under his clothes. Diplomatic parcels are also used in smuggling drugs. The smugglers also use preserved food cans which they fill with drugs.

How Are Smugglers Seized

Drug-smuggling operations are seized in different ways.

Col Ahmad Abu al-'Ula, the head of the airport intelligence, says that some of these operations are foiled either by way of the information available to the security men on the activities of rings and individuals or by way of the information provided by secret informants about the smugglers. The necessary measures are then taken to make the seizure, such as watching for the smuggler's arrival, agreeing with the customs at times to facilitate his entry so as not to make him notice that he is under observation, watching him outside the customs department and seizing him while delivering the consignment to the members of his ring and arresting the entire ring or arresting the smuggler by subjecting him to inspection at the customs office.

Suspect Planes

The intelligence chief adds: Certain planes arrive from the capitals of countries famous for cultivating and smuggling drugs. These planes are watched very carefully and a state of alert is declared among the security and customs men when their passengers are inspected. Some of these capitals are Beirut and Amman, as well as the planes coming from Pakistan and India and the planes carrying passengers from Damascus. The endeavors of the smugglers to circumvent these capitals have failed. The smugglers thought at one time to travel from Beirut to Rome or Athens as transit passengers and then come to Cairo. But the exit stamps on their passports from capitals famous for drug production and smuggling exposed their attempts. They have now stopped using this method.

Most Expensive Bottle in World

Regarding the best-known smuggling cases seized at the airport, Col Muhammad Hidayah, the head of the drug-control unit, says that a passenger arrived from Karachi carrying a bottle of whiskey, which is ordinary. However, the bottle fell accidentally and an oily liquid diffusing the smell of hashish flowed out of it.

Shirt Worth 24,000 Pounds

One of the latest ways used by smugglers is to fashion hashish and opium in thin layers, wrap them up in plastic sheets or cloth material and sew them into sleeveless shirts which the smuggler wears above his underwear and under his outer clothes. A shirt may contain 3 kilograms of hashish worth 24,000 pounds. More than 10 shirts of this kind were seized in the past 6 months.

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Another method which smugglers use is an old method which small-time smugglers still employ. This is the method of stuffing the hashish or opium in small plastic ampules which the smuggler swallows after a 2-day fast so that his stomach may absorb the largest number of ampules possible. These smugglers can be discerned easily, says Col Ahmad Nada, the officer in charge of the airport drug control, because they show the symptoms of exhaustion, reddened eyes and the inability to maintain their balance. It is a terrible and constant struggle, but they ultimately fall.

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IRAN

OPIUM WORRY BEADS FOUND ON SMUGGLER

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Shahr Kord. KEYHAN Reporter. A smuggler with a record in Shahr Kord who has been engaged in smuggling and distributing narcotics for years was caught the last time with a large amount of narcotics by antinarcotics officers of Shahr Kord. During the investigation of this smuggler, the officers found a large string of worry beads made of sections of stick opium which the culprit was playing with in an unconcerned manner. This string has more than 42 beads, which altogether make more than six sticks of opium, and had been strung together in a skillful manner. The name of the smuggler has not been ascertained yet, and the investigation of him is continuing.



CSO: 5300/5368

IRAN

BRIEFS

DRUG DISCOVERY--The Central News Unit reports that the officials of the [name indistinct] gendarmerie garrison of the Bam gendarmerie battalion yesterday discovered 236 kg of Afghan opium dross extract in a van going from Bam to Kerman. In this connection two people were arrested. [Text] [LD140346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 82 LD]

OPIUM SEIZURE IN SHIRAZ--The Shiraz Islamic Guard Corps have seized 8 kg of opium and 500 grams of heroin from a number of persons. [GF170232 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Feb 82 GF]

CSO: 5300/5369

GHANA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZED--More than 300 pounds weight of dried leaves suspected to be Indian hemp has been intercepted by customs officials at the Tema Harbour, reports the Ghana News Agency. The hemp was hidden in crated containers, a gas cylinder, two metal boxes and two large drums as edible oil for export. The haul, worth several thousands of dollars, is regarded by customs officials as a record hemp consignment ever concealed for shipment through the port. According to Mr S. H. Brew-Aidoo, Principal Customs Officer, the deal was detected at the week-end at the state warehouse, where the consignment had been sent for customs examination prior to shipment overseas. Mr Brew-Aidoo said owners of the "wee" packages consigned to addresses in Belgium, Dakar and Senegal, as personal belongings, bolted when they were invited through their shipping agent, UMARCO, for the examination.
[Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jan 82 p 8]

CSO: 5300/5633

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MANDRAX TRIAL POSTPONED--Two well-known boxing figures and prominent businessmen, Mr John Dube and Mr Esrom Ngcobo, have appeared at a Johannesburg court charged with dealing in Mandrax tablets worth R110250. They appeared on Monday following their dramatic arrest at a Johannesburg hotel last September when the two men were found to be in possession of 7 350 Mandrax tablets. According to police, these tablets sell at R15 each and in all could have netted R110250 in cash had the transaction succeeded. Mr Dube (57), is a former boxing promoter and now owns a shop in Soweto. His co-accused, Mr Ngcobo (50), also owns a shop. Both men are out on bail and their case has been postponed to March 3. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/5639

DENMARK

SCOTLAND YARD COOPERATES IN ARREST OF HASHISH SMUGGLERS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Jan 82 pt II p 1

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Excerpts] Scotland Yard and the Danish narcotics police have uncovered an international "priest" gang.

Together with Scotland Yard in London the Copenhagen narcotics police have uncovered and stopped a gang of smugglers that brought an unknown quantity of hashish into Denmark. The gang's couriers were easily recognizable but customs people at Kastrup and police did not suspect an English priest. A white priest's collar around his neck, a pious appearance, sometimes a Bible or prayer book under his arm. It was a simple and effective disguise.

Under the tight-fitting jacket was concealed a smuggling vest or abdominal belt holding up to 20 kg of hashish. The case started to break when the narcotics division received a good tip from Scotland Yard on Monday, 30 November 1981. It said that the so-called priest gang had smuggled perhaps as much as 20 kg of hashish into Copenhagen each week for the last 2 years. Investigation revealed that quite a few shipments were lost and that others were smaller than that. But they are prone to believe at the Copenhagen Police Headquarters that with the gang's clever methods at least a ton of hashish of the sought-after "Black Nepal" type was smuggled in. Here one courier and one importer have been arrested and charged to begin with for the smuggling of 100 kg of hashish. That is the quantity the police feel they have proof of so far.

Buyer in Karachi, Importer in Copenhagen

Oddly enough it was two unsuccessful actions that gave the narcotics police the best insight into the gang's working methods--along with the tips and report from Scotland Yard in London. The gang used a rather complicated transport system which followed this pattern by and large:

The London gang's English contact man sat in Karachi, Pakistan, and bought hashish at spot prices--for example 5000 kroner for 20 kg which could be sold on the street in Denmark in small amounts for 1 million kroner. So there was plenty of room for travel expenses and good profits for the buyers, backers, couriers, contact men and the importers, middlemen and pushers in Denmark.

From London a courier was sent to Karachi. He got the drugs from the buyer who had bought a plane ticket and reserved a seat on a PIA flight bound for Copenhagen with a stopover in Athens, Rome or Zurich. At the stopover the first courier left the plane after having hidden up to 20 kg of "Black Nepal" in the plane's toilet. Then the priest courier entered the picture. He took the place of the first courier on the PIA plane, unlocked the hiding place behind the wall covering of the toilet with a special three-sided key, put on the smuggling vest, sat down clad in the confidence-inspiring white priest's collar, a little more corrupt now than a minute before, landed at Kastrup Airport and was met there by a contact man.

The tip on 30 November said that a Mr. Allan John Scott, alias Eric Cramp, was on his way to Kastrup disguised as a priest, bearing 20 kg of hashish from Karachi. The next day word was received that the smuggling flight had been postponed until the following week. On 6 December a selected contact man, Mr. Smorthit, arrived via Harwich-Esbjerg. The narcotics police shadowed him at Kastrup where he bought a ticket to Goteborg, went into the transit lounge, walked around for some time as if looking for something, telephoned and finally went to an apartment on Carl Johansgade in Osterbro. He returned to Kastrup the next day with the same negative results, waiting for the "pastor" in vain, in other words Allan Scott from Zurich. The narcotics police received word from Scotland Yard that the pastor had canceled his airplane ticket from Zurich.

After Mr. Smorthit's visit to Osterbro the police tapped the apartment's telephone. They learned that a courier carrying 8 kg of hashish had arrived in the country on 12 December, that he was obviously nervous about staying at a hotel and wanted to come out to Carl Johansgade. This courier turned out to be one of the top people in the gang, a well-known English criminal named Hailes. He had apparently gone out on a smuggling trip himself because the gang was in dire financial straits after having lost a couple of hashish shipments. One of these, weighing 20 kg, was found by the police in a PIA plane in Rome.

At the Osterbro apartment the narcotics police seized 8 kg of "Black Nepal" and arrested Mr. Hailes and the residents of the apartment who claimed to be an Englishman named Michael Allen and his Danish wife. Later Interpol's fingerprint experts revealed that Mr. Allen was identical with Mr. Colin Sydney Keremy, born on 2 November 1943 in Durban, South Africa and previously sentenced to 5 years in jail in France in 1973 for possession of 32 kg of hashish. In 1978 he turned up in England under a third name, traveled to Denmark, got married and settled down--the only occupation the police know anything about is that he acted as a narcotics importer under the name of Michael Allen. The police are not sure who he is and what his given name really is.

"But in the physical sense he really exists," they said in the narcotics division.

While Mr. Hailes has refused to talk to the police, Keremy has admitted two smuggling incidents. Apparently these arrests on 12 December were such a well-kept secret that the gang in London didn't suspect anything. At any rate on 17 December--a week before Christmas Eve--Scotland Yard informed the narcotics

division that the "pastor" Scott referred to previously, now using the name of Stewart, was on his way via Esbjerg to meet a smuggler at Kastrup. He arrived, was shadowed by the narcotics people, waited a whole night with his ticket to Goteborg at Kastrup Airport for a plane that had been snowed in at the Zurich Airport. So Mr. Stewart returned to London empty-handed and Scotland Yard later informed the Danish colleagues that the gang's courier had been jailed for 3 days in Pakistan and had been sent home to England. That is apparently the reason why the "priest" gang hasn't visited Denmark since. As far as the police know.

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CSO: 5300/2156

DENMARK

BRIEFS

SOLD 40,000 MORPHINE TABLETS--A woman regarded as the central figure in the sale of a large quantity of morphine pills from Pakistan, 34-year-old Inger Larsen, was sentenced by Copenhagen Municipal Court to 4 years in jail plus confiscation of illegal earnings amounting to 350,000 kroner. Her husband, Ole Moos Larsen, was recently given a similar sentence. The court found Inger Larsen guilty of the sale of around 40,000 morphine pills and approximately 150 grams of amphetamines in the period from the summer of 1980 to the spring of 1981. The sales were made out of the couple's apartment on Carl Jacobsens Vej in Valby. The case was a spin-off from the much bigger case against the Pakistani citizen Zanolgh Khan. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Jan 82 p 3] 6578

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FINLAND

BRIEFS

NORTHERN FINLAND NARCOTICS OVERVIEW--The number of drug related crimes in Northern Finland has surprised researchers. In Kemi 30 drug smugglers and dealers were arrested after the Kemi Criminal Police initiated a stepped-up drug investigation last November. The greatest number of those arrested were residents of Kemi. Approximately 100 users have become known to the police in the area of Kemi-Tornio alone. The street trade is comprised primarily of hashish, marijuana, and amphetamines. The prices are high, a daily dose of hashish is 100--200 markkas, marijuana 100 markkas, and amphetamines approximately 300 markkas. The street price of a dose of heroin or cocaine is even 5,000 markkas. The drugs come to the north from Sweden, among other places, but the police have also confiscated marijuana grown in Lapland. In Kemi those arrested encompassed all social classes except for the actual so-called underworld. The average age of the users is 20. The police in Kemi are now talking about a second drug wave, the first was in the beginning of the 1970's. There is no definite interval between waves and researchers believe that the number of drug smugglers, dealers, and users will continue to increase. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 28 Jan 82 p 3] 10576

FRANCE

POLICE CRACK INTERNATIONAL DRUG NETWORK

NC141757 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 14 Feb (AFP)--French police have cracked another major international drug network by hauling in 450 kgs of hashish worth a million dollars at the mouth of the Aude River in southern France, sources said here.

The haul, in which 12 people of Dutch, Belgian and French nationality were arrested, followed two months of major breakthroughs for the French narcotics squad which has successively smashed a Hong Kong based Chinese drug peddling ring, as well as Israeli and Colombian-run networks.

Sources said that yesterday's take resulted from improved cooperation between French narcotics, customs, and police officers and their European counterparts.

Dutch police initially set off the investigation leading to yesterday's catch on a yacht anchored off Narbonne when they notified the French drug squad that a new team of smugglers was bound for France.

The smugglers, headed by a 40-year-old Dutchman--three Belgians, eight Dutch nationals, and a 29-year-old French woman--left Holland on February 3 in several vehicles, including a camping car and a Mercedes Benz pulling an inflatable motorized craft.

While nine of them set up camp near the River Aude on February 9, police kept tabs on a yacht sailing from Morocco to France.

Police officers moved in late yesterday when the yacht dropped anchor and began transferring goods into the inflatable canoe which were then loaded into the camping car.

The last episode took pace at Paris' Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport early today when police arrested the group's three Dutch financiers who were about to board a flight bound for Rio de Janeiro.

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SWEDEN

PAPER LAUDS NEW LAW ON FORCED TREATMENT OF DRUG USERS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Forced Treatment Issue Before the Riksdag"]

[Text] How is the law on the treatment of drug abusers (LVM) which the parliament adopted on Tuesday different from the law on the care of alcoholics which it will replace? The difference should be indeed dramatic. The decision reached day before yesterday is the result of campaign of many years in the social service administration against compulsory treatment of adult misusers. The law on the treatment of alcoholics is said to be based on 19th-century patriarchalism. None less than Olof Palme has described it as a "class law" and "an instrument for class oppression."

The parliament adopted the new law practically unanimously. Anything suggestive of patriarchalism and class legislation should have therefore now been eliminated.

However, in its basic features, LVM is strongly similar to the law on the treatment of alcoholics. The following are the most important changes:

--Compulsory treatment includes, according to LVM, not only those who misuse alcohol but also those who misuse narcotics.

--The treatment period is limited to 2 months plus two. The law on the treatment of alcoholics allows for the possibility of treatment lasting years, but in practice there are only a few severe misusers who are held longer than 2 months.

--LVM gives practically no directions on non-confining treatment. On the other hand, a basic idea in the law on the treatment of alcoholics is that institutionalization should be obviated by remedial measures out in society, for example, probation. To a degree, these duties have been transferred to the social service law.

But the basic ideas remain in the law on the treatment of alcoholics, which go back to the first law for alcoholics in 1913. Like its predecessors, LVM is based on the premise that emphasis in the problem of misuse lies in the social, not the medical, sphere.

The law states in the first paragraph that the goal of the social service law is to provide guidelines for the treatment of misusers. The social welfare board is given the responsibility for implementing the decision of the provincial court regarding compulsory treatment. According to the social service law, the social welfare service has the responsibility for seeing that those needing treatment obtain it. Thus, it is the social welfare service that in general has to take the initiative for compulsory treatment, according to the LVM.

The government's proposal was better at this earlier stage than the decision reached by parliament yesterday. The government proposed that the social welfare boards should investigate the need for care according to the LVM and that other authorities should refer misusers in need of care to the social welfare boards. That is the normal procedure. But the Social Democrats wanted to preserve the illusion of non-compulsory care and demanded that the need for care should be investigated by the local government board, not by the social welfare boards. And so the parliament decided.

But the social welfare boards, according to the LVM, are obligated to refer addicts in need of care to the local government boards. This referral must be based on an investigation since the social welfare boards have the basic responsibility for care, according to the social service law. The decision of the parliament, in other words, results in double work.

The view that addiction is basically a social problem means that addiction must be attacked out in the community, where addicts live in freedom. Ambulatory treatment is more important than institutional treatment.

The campaign against the alcoholic treatment law and its alleged "patriarchalism" has unfortunately been successful in regard to ambulatory treatment. The possibilities which the law allows are hardly utilized. The treatment of alcoholism has ceased as an independent activity by being integrated into the social services administration. The reason for its integration is the same as for the abolition of compulsory treatment. Addiction has been looked upon as a symptom of bad social conditions and disrupted relations. It was held that what was needed was not "treatment of the symptom" but an overall social view. It was just this treatment of alcoholism and the compulsion on addicts that one was trying to get away from.

But the result of integration was that the questions regarding addiction were lost in the social services administration. An inquiry in Stockholm a year or two ago gave definite proof of this. The percentage of the total social welfare resources allocated to alcoholism had as a result of the integration been reduced approximately in half.

The social services administration gave an account in a 1980 report of how the work is organized at the service centers. In one of these, the treatment of alcoholism is assigned to "groups living singly" who work with such people needing care who do not live in a family setting. In another center the treatment of alcoholism is done in "adult groups" who work with single people and adults without children. At a third center alcoholism treatment takes place in "individual groups," that is to say, in a group for singles.

When the abuse takes place in a family situation, it is customarily handled in "family groups."

The expertise of these different treatment teams focuses, in other words, primarily on the problems of people living alone and on the problems of family life respectively. Misuse is a special aspect of the difficulties encountered by people living alone (or as members of a family)--that must be the idea behind the new organization.

All experience indicates that the problem of abuse requires its own particular care and expertise. The decision of parliament yesterday shows that belief in a completely voluntary system of treatment is an illusion. Those people who have worked for an integration of the social services have not succeeded in abolishing compulsion in regard to adults. Instead, they have integrated the compulsory feature regarding abusers into the other aspects of social services, which as a result reflect a greater exercise of public authority than everyone had desired.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

DOGS AGAINST PRISON NARCOTICS--Stockholm, 17 Dec--Isak has now moved into the Kumla prison. As a result Kumla and the institution in Norrtalje are the only prisons in the country which have their own narcotics dogs. Isak, a labrador, will serve both at the sections of Kumla and at other institutions. In addition, the police and the customs service will get help when needed. There have been problems with narcotics at Kumla, and there have been constant confiscations. The officials at the institution at Kumla now are calculating that they will get the situation in hand. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Dec 81 p 5] 6893

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UNITED KINGDOM

INTERPOL ARRESTS TWO NIGERIANS ON HEMP CHARGE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 24

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text]

TWO Nigerians have been arrested by the International Police Organisation (Interpol) in connection with the 30 diplomatic bags said to have contained weeds suspected to be Indian hemp.

The two Nigerians were members of staff of the Nigerian High Commission in the United Kingdom.

They are Peter Mberekpe who worked as 'commissaire' to the Nigerian High Commission and Paul Eikhonmu who was employed in the protocol section of the high commission.

The two men are now being remanded in prison custody and are ex-

pected to appear in a London court any time from now.

This was disclosed on Wednesday by the Commissioner of Police in charge of Force Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Alagbon Close, Ikoyi, Lagos, Mr. Casimir Thomas Akagbosu, while briefing the Press on the effort of the police to track down the brains behind the diplomatic bags stuffed with Indian hemp.

Mr. Akagbosu said that the police are 'desperately' looking for two other men in connection with the same offence.

The men are Elvis Uden Odoe alias 'Doctor William Aniaguwa', Alias 'Felix Onesisi Odoe' and Tijani Taiye.

He described Elvis Odoe as a hardened criminal who had in his possession different passports under different names. He was born at Isale Uku in Bendel State and had worked with the New Nigerian Bank in Bendel before he left for the United Kingdom.

While in Britain, Odoe worked

with the Nigerian High Commission in Britain for four months before he was dismissed in 1978.

Mr. Akagbosu added that Mr. Odoe had earlier been arrested for illegal drug trafficking in London and has had his passport impounded. The CID boss said the suspect still obtained other passports and travelling frequently to Britain.

Being a former staff of the high commission, he went on, Mr. Odoe had easy access to the high commission.

He is married to a West Indian national and has two children.

The police commissioner however, believed that Mr. Odoe is still in Nigeria as at now.

The other Nigerian being looked for by the police in connection with the incident, the police chief continued, is one Tijani Taiye who worked in the cargo section of the Nigeria Airways.

The police commissioner disclosed that Tijani aged (21) was seen in Britain frequently before the hemp arrived in London on October 14 last year.

Mr. Akagbosu therefore, appealed to members of the public who might be in possession of any information which could lead to the arrest of the men to contact any police command or station throughout the country.

Answering reporters' question, Mr. Akagbosu however, said that the diplomatic bags of Indian hemp had no bearing whatsoever with the fire incident which destroyed the office of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos.

According to him there were two sets of diplomatic bags in which the Indian hemp was found.

One set of the bags belonged to the Ministry of External Affairs while the other came from the executive office of the President. (Information Department), Lagos.

He argued that there had been fire incidents in other ministry buildings in Lagos before, adding that the external affairs ministry fire incident could not be treated in isolation.

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END