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JPRS L/10378

10 March 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 12/82)

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS AID THAIS IN ARREST, TRIAL OF SUSPECTS

Drug Case Alert

Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Garry Sturgess]

[Text] Australian officials arranged the arrest of three Australians in Thailand in circumstances which could have led to the execution of the three without trial.

The three, William Sinclair, Warren Fellows and Paul Hayward, were arrested on drug charges in October 1979. They were in jail for nearly two months before the Thais decided that a section of their constitution allowing summary execution would not be used. They are now serving long jail terms.

The officer in charge of their case, Colonel Term Sndwongse, had recommended the use of Article 27 to the Thai Prime Minister, rather than allowing the men to stand trial. Three Hong Kong Chinese had already been summarily executed under the section.

When Sinclair, Fellows and Hayward went to trial Australian officials played a big part in gaining their convictions. The evidence they gathered and presented has been thrown out of Australian courts.

Documents held by 'The Age' show that it was Australian officials who alerted the Thai police to the possibility that Fellows and Hayward would visit Thailand for the purpose of smuggling narcotics.

And when they arrived in Bangkok, an Australian Embassy official, Mr Frank Davies, acting on information, identified them to the police and gave their whereabouts.

A confidential telex from the

now disbanded Federal Narcotics Bureau to Mr Davis, the narcotics liaison officer in Bangkok, said New South Wales police information revealed that Fellows and Hayward "would import a large amount of narcotics — possibly heroin or cocaine — concealed in soft-sided suit cases".

It gave dates, flight and passport numbers of the two and asked that the information be passed on to local authorities.

The telex, stamped 'Narcotics Eyes Only', refers to the seizure of 0.95 kilos of heroin in cotton goods which Fellows was alleged to have tried to smuggle from Thailand earlier that year.

The telex, stamped 'Narcotics hamper local inquiries if Fellows was to be arrested for the attempted exportation which took place in February'.

Hayward and Fellows were arrested in October 1979, after being found in possession of 8554 grams of heroin. Both said that Sinclair was the financier of the purchase, and he was arrested later.

In court, they denied that the confessions were genuine.

Mr Frank Davies was present at the questioning of the pair.

The Thai judgment convicting them says that Australian police officers who had helped in the arrest "made a trip to Bangkok in December, 1979, to interrogate the three accused men". The officers were headed by Mr Barry Dunn of the New South Wales crime squad. Mr Dunn and Mr Frank Davies testified extensively before the Thai court.

Mr Dunn gave the court two detailed records of interview with Edwin William Smith, compiled from five investigations of Smith in Sydney. Mr Smith was a principal source of New South Wales police information about the narcotics gang Sinclair was alleged to have headed. He is often referred to in the Thai judgment and NSW police evidence was given great weight by the court.

Edwin Smith was found by a NSW District Court judge in August last year to be an "unreliable witness". In a case against Arthur Stanley Smith and David John Kelleher, Judge Muir said of Edwin Smith: "He admits before this court and before the jury that he has deliberately given false evidence."

Edwin Smith is serving a 10-year sentence after pleading guilty to possession of heroin. Of the people he named as being part of the Sinclair gang in Australia, he is the only one in prison.

Four people charged by the NSW police after the Thai arrests have been discharged — two by a Sydney magistrate who said they had no case to answer and two by a District Court judge who directed the jury to acquit.

Edwin Smith, under examination in the District court, said that he had given false evidence because the police had promised him a pardon, and at other times a shortening of his sentence.

His evidence given to the Thai court by Mr Dunn was not cross-examined. But the court refers to information given by Smith to Mr Dunn as being "of such an implicative nature".

A transcript of Edwin Smith's evidence before an Australian court, in which he admitted to giving false evidence, was presented to the Thai court by William Sinclair's son, Mr Greg Sinclair. It was a copy of magistrate's court proceedings in NSW, stamped by a Notary Public and the Thai Consul in Melbourne.

The Thai Criminal Court had this to say about the evidence: "The court feels that not only was it in reverse of what was stated, it was faulty as it did not possess a certification from the court to show that it was a true document of what was stated by the witness."

Australian co-operation with Thai police is referred to frequently in the 52-page Thai judgment. Evidence against the accused included information from an informant of the Federal Nar-

cotics Bureau, which had been paid for by the Australian Government.

The court had no jury, no cross-examination of absent witnesses, no interpreter service and accepted hearsay and similar evidence not allowable in Australian courts.

The Foreign Affairs Department is investigating the circumstances surrounding the conviction of Sinclair, 68, who was jailed for 33 years for conspiracy to smuggle heroin. The investigation comes after reports in 'The Age' this week about the Sinclair case.

Fellows and Hayward were found guilty by the Thai court of possession of heroin with intention to smuggle it. Fellows was sentenced to 33 years 8 months, Hayward to 20 years.

Violation of Law Charge

Melbourne THE AGE in English 5 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Garry Sturgess]

[Text]

Australia's involvement in the arrest and trial of William Sinclair for Thai drug offences was probably in breach of international law, a legal expert said yesterday.

Ms Gillian Triggs, a lecturer in international law at Melbourne University, said "it is likely that the Federal Government was also in breach of its legal obligation to one of its citizens" over the Sinclair case.

The possible breaches stem from Australia's ratification of a United Nations agreement on human rights and from recent legislation setting up a human rights commission in Australia. The agreement and legislation establish minimum rights to fair trial.

Ms Triggs said that even without the Australian legislation, there was a rule that well-established international law automatically became local law.

Sinclair is serving a 33-year jail term in Thailand for conspiracy

to smuggle heroin. He was arrested in October 1978 but was not convicted and sentenced until August last year. For nearly two months after his arrest he possibly could have been executed without trial.

Reports in 'The Age' last week detailed the close involvement of Australian officials with Thai authorities in the arrest and trial of Sinclair. Evidence presented by Australians to the Thai court was not accepted by Australian courts. There was no cross-examination of crucial evidence and Sinclair had to provide his own interpreter.

Article 14 of the UN International Covenant on Civil Political Rights, which has been ratified by Australia, establishes minimum standards of criminal justice. The standards of fair trial include the right to be tried without delay; to examine, or have examined, witnesses; to have the free help of an interpreter.

Article 14 is embodied in Australia's Human Rights Commission Act.

Ms Triggs said that Australia had a legal obligation to maintain the standards of Article 14 internationally; secondly, it had an obligation to maintain them domestically, she said.

She said the wording of the Human Rights Commission Act could well mean that Australia was obliged to uphold the minimum fair trial rights of its citizens wherever they were.

Ms Triggs said it could be argued in the case of Sinclair that the Federal Government had connived with another Government to avoid the obligations of Article 14.

The Foreign Affairs Department is looking into the issues raised by Ms Triggs. A spokesman said yesterday that "complex international, legal and consular questions were involved and an immediate response was not possible".

CSO: 5300/7529

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DRUG TESTS IN ACCIDENTS--Tests for traces of marijuana should be carried out on all drivers and pedestrians involved in motor accidents, a Melbourne psychiatrist said yesterday. Dr. William Orchard, liaison psychiatrist at Prince Henry's Hospital, said he supported the view of an American research report that marijuana use could be a "significant factor" in road accidents. This view was also backed up by the director of accident and emergency services at the Hornsby and Kuring-gai Hospital in Sydney, Dr Tony Harrison. He said 23 per cent of car drivers and motorcycle riders taken to the hospital after being involved in accidents over the past six months had cannabis or breakdown products in their urine. Dr Harrison said he decided to investigate the association of marijuana in road accidents because he was curious as to what was involved in the 50 per cent of accidents not associated with alcohol. "I could not believe the other 50 per cent of people were all plain stupid or bad drivers, or the roads were that bad," he said. [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Dec 81 p 3]

POLICE 'BUNGLING'--Drug dealers were profiting from the administrative bungling and low morale in the Federal Police force, a Labor Senator said yesterday. The Federal Opposition spokesman on administrative services, Senator Arthur Gietzelt, said new guides for the Federal Police announced last month were "nothing more than window dressing". The merging of the Commonwealth and ACT police forces two years ago had been a "false and clumsy amalgamation" that had caused chaos and dissatisfaction. [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Dec 81 p 2]

HEROIN SMUGGLING--A married couple will appear in Tweed Heads Court today charged with having imported heroin worth \$5,500,000 from South-East Asia. On Monday, police said Robert Frederick Eyre, 37, and his wife, Leslie Anne Eyre, 32, of Terranora, and Jill Maree Fraser, 31, of Tweed Heads, had conspired to import 6.5 kg of heroin into Australia between 1976 and 1977 and again in 1980. The Eyres were remanded in custody. The three entered no plea and Mrs Fraser was released on \$50,000 bail on the condition that she report daily to the police. Police said the three had been arrested in early morning raids at Tweed Heads at the weekend following a year-long investigation by New South Wales and Federal police. The prosecutor, Det. Sgt John Burke, told the court a large quantity of heroin hidden in a hollowed shoe had been imported from South-East Asia. [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 23 Dec 81 p 10]

DEPORTATION FOR DRUG DEALERS--The immigration minister, Mr MacPhee, has told federal parliament that two drug offenders he has ordered deported are linked with the disappearance and murder of Donald MacKay, the new South Wales anti-drug campaigner. Mr MacPhee said he ordered that Luigi Pichi of Canberra and Vincenzo Barbaro of Adelaide be sent back to Italy despite a recommendation by the administrative appeal tribunal. The minister said a federal government inquiry into drug trafficking had named both men as members of a secret Calabrian criminal organization which was responsible for Mr MacKay's death. He said the inquiry had reported after the tribunal had reviewed his initial deportation order. The opposition spokesman on immigration, Mr Young, said both men had served sentences for their crimes and their deportation amounted to double jeopardy. Mr Young said a coroner's inquiry into Mr MacKay's death had only just opened and the deportation should be delayed in case the men were needed as witnesses. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Feb 82 BK] The high court has granted a temporary injunction to restrain the immigration department from deporting a drug offender. The chief justice, Sir Harry Gibbs, said the order sought by Mr Luigi Pochi, 43, of Canberra would remain in force till 8 March. Mr Pochi's counsel told the court he planned to lodge an application with it for a restraining order for an indefinite period. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Feb 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5655

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH BECOMING MAJOR TRANSIT POINT FOR OPIUM

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 6 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Saleem Samad]

[Text]

Bangladesh is fast turning into a major transit point of the opium-based narcotic drugs in absence of vigilance.

Country's airport and sea ports are now open for the illegal trade of opium for the Western world, intelligence source said.

Meanwhile, the agencies concerned in a bid to stop the drug trafficking formed a National Co-ordination Committee in the last week of January. The office of Controller of Narcotics and Liquor has organised a short training course for the officers of Customs, Police, Narcotics and Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

Bangladesh sandwiched between two gigantic sources of illegal opium-based drug—the Golden Triangle (Burma, Thailand and Laos) and the Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran) is no longer considered to be immune to illicit narcotic drugs trafficking an IRD

official admitted.

The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs is reported to have accepted the importance of neighbouring country India and Turkey as traditional opium exporting countries and also asked other producing countries to restrain their output.

The office of Controller of Narcotics and Liquor recently detected smuggling of marijuana (ganja) and hashish (charas) in Mymensingh, Chittagong and the districts of northern Bangladesh.

INTERPOL's latest confidential Drugs Intelligence bulletin, a main source of intelligence on narcotics smuggling said that it is believed by many that considerable amounts of Indian/Pakistani heroin, through Nepal, are reaching Australia and New Zealand. The drug smugglers are bridging Asian source countries and the end of the pipeline in North America and Western

Europe, country's intelligence agencies said.

International agencies generally do not rely on data of seizures to estimate the actual traffic. This is because, with the best efforts, anti-narcotics agencies are believed to catch between 2 to 15 per cent only of the total traffic. The actual traffic is of no body's guess-narcotics officials stated.

Other than the formation of the national co-ordination committee, to plug the loopholes the Government may introduce new anti-narcotics law.

At present there are practically no check for the passengers in transit to and from Kathmandu, from West Europe and South-East Asia. The Narcotics Intelligence Bureau or the office of Controller of Narcotics is not equipped and under-manned with untrained staffs.

CSO: 5300/7019

HONG KONG

RECORD HEROIN BASE HAUL FROM SINGAPORE-REGISTERED SHIP

Hidden in Air Compressors

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

A false company with a false address has resulted in the largest heroin base seizure so far in Hongkong.

Customs officers found 73 kg of heroin base on Wednesday in three air compressors brought into Hongkong by a Singapore-registered container vessel.

The mastermind behind the smuggling, a Singaporean national aged about 40, fled the Colony only a day after customs men started their investigation into the racket.

The man fled his Yaumati hotel last Saturday and is believed to be in Singapore. Authorities in the island state are helping to track him down.

The record seizure is only 10 kg less than the total haul of heroin base by both Customs officers and police last year.

If converted to more than 210 kg of No 3 heroin, it would have a retail value of \$27 million.

Two local men, believed to be members of the Singapore-based international drug syndicate, were arrested during

Alerted by two recent cases of drugs being concealed inside compartments of various engines, the officers made an attempt to contact the recipient of the cargo but found both the address and company name were fictitious.

Last Saturday when workers tried to claim the cargo, customs officers took the cargo to the address on the invoice — a residential premise in North Point — and arrested a man.

Subsequent inquiries led to the arrest of another man at a commercial premises at Tai Kok Tsui.

Acting on information supplied by the two men, aged 38 and 41, officers rushed to a hotel room at Yaumati but found the Singaporean-mastermind had fled.

Customs officers led by Mr Sanders and Assistant Superintendent S.W. Ho decided to get professional advice at the Kwai Chung terminal on the three air compressors after dogs had failed to detect drugs.

Initially, engineers found the drums of the compressors were not empty when they banged on them.

They then pumped air into the compressors and found the machines started to yield at a pressure of 30 lbs per cubic inch.

Normally, air compressors begin to yield at 135 lbs to 450 lbs per cubic inch.

Customs officers then took the compressors to a Government workshop on Wednesday to cut open the compartments.

subsequent raids on both sides of the harbour.

They have been detained to assist in investigations.

Customs and Excise Service's deputy regional commander of New Territories, Superintendent Sandy Sanders, yesterday told a press conference that the hunt is still on for other members of the syndicate and the local manufacturing ring.

A routine check at the Kwai Chung container terminal on January 29 on inbound cargo shipped in by World Lion from Singapore started the week-long investigation.

The vessel operates on a two-week round-trip schedule between Singapore, Thailand and Hongkong.

When workers from a handling agent went to claim the three air compressors at the terminal, customs officers attached to the Kwai Chung Container Cargo Examination Division found the consignment was the first for a new company.

As the compartments were opened, a total of 110 packs of heroin base, some wrapped in wax paper to fool the dogs, were found.

The drugs were wrapped in 1 lb to 3 lbs packages.

The head of the Customs Investigation Bureau, Senior Superintendent K. S. Tong, said the haul would probably have some effect on the drug price, which has declined because of the bumper harvest in the Golden Triangle.

"The recent trend is to smuggle in large shipments rather than by small amounts by carriers.

"Therefore, most of these large shipments are connected with drug syndicates," he said.

According to the Divisional Commander of Intelligence

and Investigation, Assistant Superintendent David Tong, the drug was shipped to the Colony from Singapore via the Golden Triangle.

He said the shipment was for local consumption rather than for distribution overseas.

Therefore, he believed other members of the syndicate are still at large in Hongkong because they would be responsible for distribution, either retail or wholesale, to local consumers.

Last year, Customs officers and police seized a total of 300 kg of drugs, including 83 kg of heroin base.

The previous highest single seizure of heroin base was made by the Narcotics Bureau on August 25 when detectives seized 25 kg from the boot of a car at North Point.



Police remove some of the packages containing heroin base from an air compressor at a Government workshop.
—Picture by C.Y. Yau.

Two Local Residents Charged

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

Two men appeared in Western Magistracy yesterday charged with conspiracy to traffic in dangerous goods.

Chan Tin-choot (41) and Cheng Kwan-nun (38), both residents of Hongkong, were charged in connection with Hongkong's largest seizure of heroin base so far, worth \$27

million at street prices, from a container ship from Singapore on Wednesday.

It is alleged that they conspired with each other to import heroin into Hongkong.

No plea was taken and they were remanded in custody until Wednesday.

CSO: 5320/9119

HONG KONG

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC COVERS HEROIN SMUGGLING FROM CHINA

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Feb 82 p 12

[Article compiled by Tommy Lewis]

[Text] Drug traffickers used the "human waves" returning from China over the Lunar New Year as a screen to bring heroin into Hongkong.

Over the holiday period customs officers at Shum-chun were unable to conduct their usual stringent searches, sources said.

They said a substantial quantity of heroin is believed to have been smuggled into Hongkong by couriers recruited before Lunar New Year.

And because of the substantial supplies in the territory, heroin prices have continued to drop steadily since last year.

The retail price for a kilo of No 3 heroin is now \$120,000, compared with \$200,000 a year ago — a drop of about 40 per cent.

The price is expected to drop still further, adding fuel to narcotics officials' belief that "substantial consignments are still being smuggled into Hongkong."

The drop is also attributed to hoarders in Thailand selling their stocks at cheaper prices because of a bumper harvest in the Golden Triangle last year.

Vast stocks at cheaper prices have attracted buyers from Hongkong and elsewhere, sources said.

And racketeers, both here and in Thailand, have been taking advantage of the relative inexperience of customs officers in China to smuggle large consignments from Bangkok to Canton, which are linked directly by air.

Sources estimated the chances of smuggling drugs

into China were at least 30 per cent safer than bringing narcotics into Hongkong direct from Bangkok.

Once drugs are in China, arrangements are made to have the consignments smuggled into Hongkong and Macau overland and by fishing junks, sources said.

Asked whether it was possible that consignments had been brought into Hongkong by couriers over the new year, the head of the Customs Investigation Bureau, Senior Superintendent K.S. Tong, said there is a possibility because customs officers could not search all the luggage at the height of the influx at Lowu.

"They had to work as fast as possible to help clear the large crowds and it is possible that couriers had escaped detection," he said.

He said there had been reports over the past few months that a number of large consignments of drugs bound for China had been intercepted at Bangkok airport.

He said one Hongkong resident was involved.

"From these interceptions, it appears the racketeers are trying to make use of China — a non-drug suspect country — as a stepping stone for smuggling," Sen Supt Tong said.

He said his officers had not yet seized any drugs coming direct from China either by train, ferries or at the airport, but that his men had been put on the alert to guard against it happening.

Last month, a housewife returning from Macau was

arrested when 1.2 kg of No 3 heroin, worth \$500,000, was found in her possession. The drugs are believed to have been smuggled into Macau from China via Thailand.

In the past, racketeers have smuggled narcotics into Macau for consumption there, but there is evidence now that some of the drugs that enter the Portuguese territory are destined for Hongkong, a veteran customs officer said.

"We have already stepped up our searches at Lowu, wharves of ferries and hydrofoils from Macau as well as flights from China.

"Our officers are now vetting passengers arriving from Macau and China," he said.

China has recently admitted that drugs are being smuggled through Chinese territory from the Golden Triangle to Hongkong.

Reports from Peking early last month also cited several cases of drug smuggling last year in Yunan province along the Burmese border.

It was the first admission by the Chinese authorities that its territory was being used for drug trafficking.

In August Guangdong Public Security Bureau officers smashed a syndicate smuggling drugs from the Golden Triangle to Hongkong via Canton.

Fourteen people, including a man from Hongkong, were arrested in Canton following lengthy investigations.

Before the arrests were made, Peking authorities had denied reports that China was being used by drug racketeers.

CSO: 5320/9119

HONG KONG

SINGAPORE VESSEL CREW ON CHARGES OF SMUGGLING OPIUM

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Feb 82 p 14

[Text]

The master and eight members of the crew of a Singapore vessel appeared in the High Court yesterday charged with conspiracy to smuggle prepared opium worth \$10 million into Hongkong.

They were Fung Siu-sun, Yik Tsz-wai, Chan Keong, Or Chun-fai, Chong Keng-seng, Hui Man-wai (master of the ship), Wong Ping-kwong, Lee Kai-ming and Lam Tung-kong.

They were charged with conspiracy to traffic in a dangerous drug between February 1 and April 5 last year.

Fung, Yik, Chong and Lam pleaded guilty.

The first two were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each by Mr Justice Addison while Chong received four years.

Lam will be sentenced at the end of the trial.

Fung, Yik and Chong will give evidence for the prosecution.

Senior Crown counsel Colin White said the conspiracy began on board the motor vessel Lu Chiang at the beginning of February last year when the captain and his officers were discussing ways of increasing their income.

The Crown alleged that while the ship was in Singapore, the conspirators obtained a quantity of prepared opium and put most of it in the spare piston in the engine room.

Some of the opium that was left over was stored in the top of the pantry cupboard in the galley.

The Lu Chiang called at Thailand, then sailed on to Hongkong, arriving on February 17, and was immediately boarded by customs officers.

They remained on board the whole time the vessel was in the harbour and the opium could not be unloaded.

Meanwhile, some of the crew had gone ashore in Hongkong and were attempting to negotiate a price and a purchaser for the opium.

But as it could not be unloaded, the Lu Chiang carried it on to Korea.

The ship returned to Hongkong on the evening of April 3 and moored in the Western Anchorage.

The opium was removed from its hiding place the following night.

Fung Siu-sun and Yik Tsz-wai took 82.67 kilos on board a motorboat to take it ashore.

They were not aware that customs and excise officers had the ship under surveillance and that crew members were being followed.

The motorboat with the drugs on board headed towards the Yaumati typhoon shelter, but was intercepted by a customs launch.

Fung and Yik jumped into the sea, but customs officers immediately jumped in after them and arrested them.

They were brought back to customs headquarters and the opium was seized.

A team of customs investigators then boarded the Lu Chiang and the other accused were arrested.

The trial continues today.

CSO: 5320/9119

HONG KONG

CAMPAIGN TO CURB DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH INAUGURATED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Feb 82 p 8

[Excerpts]

There was a 32 per cent increase in the number of young people dealing with drugs last year compared with 1980.

The factors leading to the increase include the influx of immigrants and the rootlessness of young people when moving into new areas.

And to help local addicts, a two-stage experimental treatment with a new drug — buprenorphine — will start in April in Shek Kwu Chau.

The chairman of the Preventive Education and Publicity Sub-committee of Action Committee Against Narcotics, Mr Karl Stumpf, said yesterday that the number of young people involved with drugs has not increased so much in number but in percentage.

Speaking at a press conference on the three-week anti-narcotics campaign to be held at Shatin, Mr Stumpf said last year saw an increase of 32 per cent in the number of young people under 25 years of age involved in drug abuse over 1980.

The number of newly reported cases of young people involved with drugs was 463 in the second half of 1980 and the number had risen to 613 in the first half of last year, a spokesman for the Narcotics Division said.

And the influx of immigrants had a bearing on drug abuse.

When these immigrants cannot get a job, they are easily pushed into drug addic-

tion, Mr Stumpf said.

He said, however, that with the controls over the influx of immigrants into Hongkong, he is optimistic that the number of young people dealing with drugs will level-off again.

The district officer (Shatin), Dr Patrick Hase, who also attended the press conference, said the rootlessness of young people when moving into new areas such as the new towns has also caused more youngsters to turn to drugs.

"Young people who move into the new towns and are unacquainted with the environment will feel rootless and will easily be attracted to drug abuse," he said.

And such problems could arise in the future, Dr Hase said.

"Shatin is a fast-developing new town attracting a large migration of urban dwellers to the district," he said.

Among these newcomers, there are those unfortunate ones who find the pace of life and problems too much so that some of them may turn to drugs, he said.

He pointed out that the present 150,000 young residents, aged between 10 and 25, in Shatin will rise to 230,000 by the end of this year.

"It is important to keep the young people aware of the problem and to keep Shatin as drug-free as possible," he said.

"The objective of this

campaign is to dissuade our residents, especially the younger ones, from ever experimenting with drugs and to encourage them to take part in healthy and meaningful activities."

A sum of \$180,000 has been budgetted for the anti-narcotics campaign to be held in Shatin from Sunday to February 28.

The budget was described as a "record" figure for this sort of campaign by the acting Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr C.M. Leung.

He added that the ACAN had provided \$150,000 towards campaign expenses while the Shatin district board and local residents had donated a further \$30,000.

More than 100,000 residents in the district are expected to take part in the campaign, the fourth in the New Territories.

Meanwhile, an experimental treatment of local addicts with a new drug — buprenorphine — will start in April for six months, Mr Leung said.

Two groups of 40 drug addicts each will take part in the experiment, he said.

One group will be treated with buprenorphine and the other with methadone to see which is more effective.

A medical specialist has recommended the use of buprenorphine because it can be discontinued abruptly with few, if any, withdrawal pains whereas the sudden stoppage of methadone treatment means severe discomfort.

CSO: 5320/9117

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

OPIUM SMUGGLER SENTENCED--A former cook alleged to be the No 3 man in a massive drugs syndicate responsible for smuggling enormous quantities of raw opium into Hongkong in the 1960s and 1970s was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Hooper in the High Court. Cheng Ah-kai (53) was convicted by a jury on Monday of conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs and to deal in dangerous drugs. Cheng was due to stand trial for drug trafficking with Hongkong businessmen, Ma Sik-yu and Ma Sik-chun, but in July 1978 he jumped bail and absconded to Thailand. In June 1979 he was arrested in Bangkok and charged with smuggling heroin worth \$1.5 million into Hongkong. He was kept in custody in Thailand until last month when the Thai authorities deported him. He was put on a plane bound for Taiwan, which touched down for refuelling in Hongkong. Officers of the Hongkong Narcotics Bureau, who had been tipped-off, boarded the plane at Kai Tak and arrested him. During his trial a number of elderly fishermen testified that Cheng had been responsible for organising a fleet of Hongkong and Macau fishing junks to pick up enormous loads of raw opium from Thai trawlers. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Jan 82 p 13]

TWO PAKISTANIS JAILED--Two Pakistanis were sent to prison by Mr Justice Barnes in the High Court yesterday for dangerous drugs offences. Mohammed Tufail (55) was sentenced to two years while Mohammed Hanif (30) received 2-1/2 years. Tufail was found guilty by a jury of possessing 3.661 kilos of opium for the purpose of unlawful trafficking, while Hanif was convicted of conspiracy to traffic in opium. The prosecution's case was that Tufail and another Pakistani, Malik Abdul Guyyam, arrived from Pakistan on November 8 last year. At the airport, they were searched by customs officers and a quantity of opium was found in a suitcase. Inquiries revealed that Hanif, who was living in Hongkong, was to introduce them to someone who would help dispose of the drug. Guyyam (32) had pleaded guilty before another judge last October to possessing the opium for unlawful trafficking and conspiracy to traffic in opium, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Jan 82 p 6]

HEROIN RING SMASHED--Police believe they have smashed a heroin distribution centre after seizing 1.2 kilograms of number 3 heroin in a Tsimshatsui flat. The heroin is worth about \$250,000 at street prices. A green-card holder, aged 27, was arrested in the raid and will appear in South Kowloon Court today charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. The drugs were seized after a week-long investigation into a retailing and distribution centre in Wanchai by members of the Wanchai division of the drugs squad. The raid, led by Inspector

Andrew Palmer, began shortly after 9.30 am at 41A Granville Road, 11th floor. Two packets of suspected heroin, weighing 0.9 kg, and 17 small packets of suspected heroin, weighing 0.3 kg, were seized. Equipment associated with heroin packaging was also seized. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 5320/9117

INDONESIA

MAJORITY OF NARCOTICS OFFENSES CONNECTED WITH MARIHUANA

Marihuana Growing Increases

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The commander of the Main Unit for Narcotics Investigation at Police Headquarters, Police Brigadier General Soeharjono, revealed Saturday that from 1980 to 1981 the number of narcotics cases had declined by 35.66 percent, but that evidence seized in the form of dried marihuana leaves had increased by almost 70 percent.

Accompanied by the district head of information, Brigadier General Darmawan Soedarsono, M.A., Soeharjono said in a press conference at Police Headquarters that marihuana has now become a serious problem requiring special public attention. He stated that the plant was spread all over the country, and that in fact Indonesia was known abroad as a producer of marihuana. He added that many packages of marihuana were sent out of the country.

In Soeharjono's opinion, marihuana offenses will continue to be a problem in years to come. Marihuana, which has always grown wild on mountain sides and in the woods in Aceh and North Sumatra, is very difficult to control.

Since 1979 many residents of those areas have been growing marihuana and cultivation has now reached eight police jurisdictions: Region I Aceh--Blangkejeren, Blangjeunip and Kotacane; Region II North Sumatra--Tanah Karo and Simalungun.

Region III West Sumatra--Payakumbuh; Region IV Riau--Bengkalis; Region VI South Sumatra--Rejanglebong and North Lampung; Region VIII West Java--Garut, Cianjur, Sukabumi, Majalengka and Tasikmalaya; Region IX Central Java--Banyumas and Region X East Java--Banyuwangi and Malang.

All the marihuana in those areas is illegally transported to and sold in Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and even as far away as Denpasar.

Two Factors

Two factors are believed to be involved in the increase in the planting and distribution of marihuana. The first is the large profit which tempts people who don't think about the dangerous consequences to the younger generation.

Prices which in the place of origin are thousands of rupiahs per kilogram become hundreds of thousands at the place of sale. In fact, some suspects in the Bagan Siapi-api area of Riau said that dried marihuana leaves bring in Rp. 800,000 per Kg when sold abroad.

The second factor is the scarcity of opium derivatives such as morphine and heroin, which now all come from abroad. For the time being marihuana is being sold as a substitute.

Arrests of suspects in narcotics cases have decreased. 814 suspects were booked in 1980 and only 489 in 1981. The number of cases handled, the number of suspects arrested and the amount of evidence seized or destroyed can be seen from the figures in the following table:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Suspects</u> | <u>Evidence</u> |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--|
| 1979 | 300 | 501 | 795.963 Kg of marihuana leaves and 7,883 plants |
| 1980 | 461 | 814 | 1,328.872 Kg of leaves, 8,050 plants and 528.15 grams of seeds |
| 1981 | 260 | 489 | 2,243.424 Kg of leaves, 2,621 plants and 12.3 grams of seeds |

Soeharjono said that some but not many of the suspects were foreigners, 46 foreign suspects were booked in 1980 and 30 in 1981, usually tourists who took the opportunity to smoke marihuana in Indonesia. Most were arrested in tourist areas such as Yogyakarta and Bali. They were not members of a marihuana-smuggling organization.

According to the Commander of the Main Unit for Narcotics Investigation, the international narcotics syndicate no longer routes traffic through Indonesia but instead through Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia and then to Europe and America.

Marihuana Confiscated

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Commander of the Main Unit for Narcotics Investigation at Police Headquarters, Brigadier General Soehardjono, M.A., explained to the press last Saturday that between 1980 and 1981 the number of narcotics cases in Indonesia had decreased while the amount of marihuana seized in evidence had increased by 168.82 percent.

In 1980 there were 645 narcotics cases and in 1981 409 cases. Marihuana seized in 1980 amounted to 1,328.872 kg and in 1981 to 2,243.424 kg.

In 1980 113.34 grams of opium, 127.730 grams of morphine, 6.025 grams of heroin and 3.5 grams of hashish were seized. In 1981 56.004 grams of opium, 116.518 grams of morphine, 11.55 grams of heroin and 520.25 grams of hashish were seized. There were 8,050 marihuana plants destroyed in 1980 and 2,621 plants destroyed in 1981.

Soehardjono said that in 1981 fewer people were arrested in Indonesia for narcotics offenses than the previous year, with 679 Indonesians and 30 foreigners arrested in 1981 and 1,031 Indonesians and 46 foreigners arrested in 1980. In 1981 282 users and in 1980 380 users were detained.

Three Australians, two Japanese, 15 Chinese, two Englishmen, four Americans, one German, two Frenchmen and one Canadian involved in narcotics offenses were arrested in 1981.

In answer to a question, Soehardjono admitted that the police still face many obstacles in their attempts to respond to these narcotics offenses--the lack of facilities and staff to handle the narcotics problem, and the failure of the public at large to report such cases.

Formerly marihuana was only found in Aceh and in North Sumatra, but recently people in West and East Java have been planting it. In these new areas the planters generally do not know that it is forbidden, Soehardjono explained; they are the victims of businessmen who tell them to plant it.

In answer to another question, Soehardjono said that up to now the police had not found any evidence of subversive elements in the narcotics trade in Indonesia. The purpose of the narcotics business is purely to make a huge profit. It also cannot be said these activities take the form of an international syndicate; nevertheless, they are quite well organized.

9846
CSO: 5300/8318

NEW ZEALAND

SCATTERED CANNABIS PLOTS ELUDING POLICE DETECTION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Weeding Out Cannabis Plots"]

[Text]

A scarcity of "hard" drugs, ideal growing conditions and a tendency for some users to grow-it-alone spell an upsurge this year in the use of marijuana. For the police, the task of detecting the sources of this so-called "soft" drug is becoming increasingly difficult.

Plots of cannabis sativa plants are becoming smaller, more scattered and more remote as growers seek to outwit police who, only a year ago, were finding plantations containing more than 1000 plants. By growing perhaps 20 plants in each plot and using nets to prevent aerial spotting, the suppliers believe they can limit the risk of detection — while continuing to

harvest as much as \$500 in street sales from each plant.

In this pitting of wits, the police acknowledge that they rely very much on information from the public — from people who might stumble upon a marijuana patch or overhear a loose word about its location. There should be no need for community-funded helicopter swoops like the air search which uncovered 10 plantations in 1980. Such operations should be financed from taxes.

Nonetheless, public willingness to report illicit plots is vital if mounting use of cannabis is to be checked. Reports from around the country show that cultivation is too widespread for the police force to tackle the job alone.

CSO: 5320/9118

PAKISTAN

NEED TO CONTROL 'DEADLY TRADE' UNDERLINED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 4 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by "Linesman": "The Deadly Trade"]

[Text] Parallel with the increased production of opium and heroin in parts of Pakistan, and a phenomenal rise in the deadly trade, drug abuse within the country is spreading at a frightening pace.

According to reliably-investigated reports, the Golden Triangle, wedged in the borderlands of Thailand and Burma, has gradually been replaced by the Golden Crescent, lying along the Pak-Afghan frontiers, as the main supplier of hard drugs to the world. A number of heroin-manufacturing plants, some of them mobile, are said to have been set up in or near Pakistan's tribal belt; and despite efforts by the authorities to cut down on poppy cultivation, these units flourish and seem to have no difficulty in getting all the raw material they need. This grim estimate is substantiated by the fact that the seizure of drugs sought to be smuggled from Pakistan has risen steadily in recent years, and the traffic, once limited to opium and hashish now includes large quantities of heroin. There are good reasons to believe that this multi-million-dollar business has grown as a result of local collaboration with Western drug syndicates who are said to provide the incentive, finance and technical know how to expand the heinous trade.

Addiction Grows

Inevitably, the flourishing business in the production and export of all varieties of such drugs has encouraged drug addiction among large sections of our peoples. According to a panel of doctors assembled in Swat recently, not only has addiction of traditional drugs spread, but the deadliest of all habit-forming drugs, heroin, is now becoming readily available and increasingly popular. It is said that at least 150 cases of heroin-addiction were registered during 1981 in the ten rehabilitation and detoxification centres functioning in the country. In the bigger towns, the dangerous addiction is spreading among students, and a report from Sind indicates that it is not unknown in the rural areas. A report presented to the Swat symposium gives the alarming estimate that victims of various types of drugs in Pakistan range between 4.5 and 8 lakhs. It is also admitted by the experts and these estimates are incomplete because a large number of drug addicts, particularly in the remote areas, have not been brought under any count. A more comprehensive nation-wide survey is to be undertaken with West German assistance, and when

completed it will underline the grave threat to national health presented by the menace of drug-addiction.

Main Tasks

The first task obviously is to check the cultivation of poppy and the production of opium and heroin. Here, some effort has been made, but the claim that it has been successful is belied by other evidence. The narcotics seized during 1980 and 1981 equal the quantity seized between 1973 and 1979. If it is correctly believed that only one-tenth of the quantity smuggled is seized, production is clearly booming. Apart from the variety of indigenous drugs, imported drugs available at any chemist, and sold often without a prescription, add to the damage.

A new Ordinance is said to be under preparation to allow for more effective steps against the illegal sale and smuggling of hard drugs, such as heroin, opium, hashish, etc. It must be kept in mind that the simple bureaucratic remedy of merely enhancing sentences for violation of the relevant laws will not suffice to curb the menace. The profits available in this trade are so high that the operators' agents are willing to take the risk of paying large fines and even undergoing imprisonment. Apart from imposing truly deterrent punishment, it is essential that the machinery for dealing with the trade is made more efficient, so that the law-enforcers can keep ahead of the methods used by the traffickers in drugs. So far, these agencies seem to be vigilant only at certain known points, such as the main airports for foreign flights and the points of entry into the Punjab from the NWFP which remains the main area for supplies. This is plainly not enough. The Narcotics Board must be persuaded to establish a wider net so that the sale and export of drugs does not remain such an easy operation. It is also necessary that proper efforts should be made to detect and apprehend the big bosses, who are responsible for the planning which has expanded the drug business to such an extent with such frightening speed.

Along with preventive and penal measures that are said to be in offing, doctors and students of psychology should investigate why the demand for opiates has received such a spurt in recent years, and suggest remedies that can save our people from the deleterious effect of destructive drugs.

CSO: 5300/5654

PAKISTAN

INTERPOL MEN COMPLETE HEROIN SMUGGLING INVESTIGATION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

Investigations have been completed by a high level team of West German Interpol to collect evidence and links of heroin smuggling case foiled by Pakistan Customs staff at Karachi airport in October last year involving a German girl and a number of Iranians living in West Germany.

The officials of Interpol who left here yesterday for Frankfurt told PPI in an interview before leaving that during their six-day stay they recorded statements of Miss Josele Erica, the German girl, and three Iranians—Mohammad Raza Raza Taqavi, Mohammad Raza Mobasharfard and Ghulam Hussain Abidzada.

"We have now enough evidence of those involved in the international gang of heroin smugglers from Pakistan to West Germany and we hope to arrest the remaining accused in our country soon", they said.

It may be recalled that on Oct. 27, 1981 Miss Erica and Mobasharfard were arrested from Karachi airport shortly before they were to leave on an Air France flight by the Customs staff and 4.50 kilos of heroin was recovered from their suitcases.

The two had arrived in Ka-

rachi three days ago. Taqavi who masterminded the operation disappeared from the airport when Miss Erica and Mobasharfard were arrested. He was arrested from Lahore airport four days later when he tried to fly out to New Delhi. His accomplice in Karachi Abidzada was also arrested.

During interrogation, Taqavi confessed he earlier sent one Hasan Aqa with heroin to West Germany. This information was conveyed to West German Interpol who arrested Hasan Aqa from his flat in Berlin, along with one Sabir Shahidi.

Miss Erica who earlier denied any involvement in the case, later confessed in court to her crime and was fined Rs. one lakh which was paid by her father who flew in here from West Germany. Mobasharfard also pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. one lakh and one year in jail. Taqavi was however released on bail.

The Interpol officials thanked the Pakistan Customs staff including Mr Mushtaq Kazmi and Mr Abdul Waheed Khan, Deputy Collector Customs, Karachi airport, for helping them in their investigations and also for foiling the attempt of heroin smuggling to their country.—

CSO: 5300/5651

PAKISTAN

ACCUSED GIVES DETAILS OF SMUGGLING OPERATION

Karachi JANG in Urdu 28 Dec 81 pp 2, 15

[Article: "I Used To Supply Tons of Charas in Karachi; Confession of Aman Allah Accused of Smuggling and Murder of a Police Officer; Police Looking for Aman Allah and His Five Companions"]

[Text] Karachi, 27 December--Aman Allah, accused of killing a police officer in Site area, told the police during an investigation that he was the leading supplier of drugs in the country, particularly in Karachi. Site police had arrested Aman Allah and his three companions after a struggle. The police learned about his activities in that area and arrested him when he went to sell drugs in Site. The superintendent of Nazimabad police and assistant superintendent of Site police arranged for a plain-clothes officer to buy drugs from Aman Allah. Aman Allah arrived in a car with license number 16452 accompanied by his three companions in Valeeka Chowrungee at the appointed time. He was surrounded by the police under the leadership of deputy inspector Ayaz Khan. When Aman Allah tried to escape, police constable Zabur Khan tried to hold him. Aman Allah shot Zabur Khan in the head, killing him instantly. Aman Allah hid in a godown nearby while his companions tried to escape. The police arrested his three companions, Kashmir, Kadir and Abdul Waheed, as well as Aman Allah. The police recovered about 5 and 1/2 maunds [approximately 450 pounds] of charas from the car. Aman Allah admitted that he had been making charas in the tribal area for the last 10 years and selling it to dealers in Karachi area. He added that he brought 160 to 1,600 pounds of charas to Karachi every 2 months. He said that he paid 2,000 rupees to the truck drivers for each maund of charas. He further said that he did not check the identity of his customers. Anyone who was willing to pay the right amount got as much as he desired. He further said that the persons he supplied to have become millionaires and are living in fancy houses. He used to stay with a friend in P.I.B. colony in Karachi and stored his charas in Bara situated on the superhighway. He would stay there and sell charas until the supplies lasted. Then he would return to the tribal areas for additional supply of charas. According to the police, Aman Allah used to kidnap people from Karachi and take them to the tribal areas. Various groups used Aman Allah's services to have their opponents kidnapped and later released on payment of ransom. Aman Allah's companions, Kashmir and Abdul Qadir, were also involved in drug traffic. His other assistant, Abdul Waheed, acted as a driver for a known criminal until Aman Allah employed him fulltime. The police are looking for five other members of his gang.

7997

CSO: 5300/4589

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED IN PESHAWAR--Peshawar, 24 Feb--In the third consecutive raid in 6 days, the Peshawar customs seized 433 kilograms of opium and 315 kilograms of charas from a truck near Naushera on the grand trunk road today. The narcotics were bound for Karachi en route Europe. The value of the contraband items was said to be about rs 3 crore in foreign market. [GF271314 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/5656

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MOSCOW CLAIMS PRC SUPPORTS DRUG TRAFFIC IN BURMA

BK311215 Moscow Radio in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] There have been reports on military operations being waged by companies of Burmese and Thai armed forces against the armed gangs engaged in the illicit opium trade in the golden triangle area. The name of the opium king, Khun Sa, alias Chang Si-fu -- a Chinese national -- is well known. He has been engaging in this highly profitable venture for 20 years. He set up opium refineries in forested and mountainous areas and devised a smooth system of transporting narcotics through jungle routes. He owns a private army with a force of 3,000 men. Khun Sa has not been arrested despite a cash award announced for his arrest.

An Italian weekly magazine, (PANORAMA), once suggested that to get away with notoriety in such a blatant manner, Khun Sa must have more capital than the government organizations in charge of anti-narcotics operations. Other than this factor, the failure to arrest him and his expanding underground operation can be attributed to Beijing's encouragement. It has been proven that Beijing has contacts with the Mafia gang which controls production and trafficking in narcotics. It is known that Beijing's agents established contacts with (Santos Trofigante), leader of an underground gang which controls the illicit drug traffic in the United States.

The opium trade in the golden triangle grows with each passing day. According to figures released by the United Nations, 800,000 kgs of opium or 60,000 kgs of heroin are produced in the region every year. Laboratories set up clandestinely in caves and tunnels in inaccessible mountainous areas refine opium into heroin. When opium is refined into heroin, the volume is less but the value multiplies many times over. Calculating on the basis of \$500,000 per kilogram of heroin on the illegal market in the United States, we can guess at the extent of huge profits made by drug traffickers and dealers. The following figures released by the United States also reveal the profits of those in this illicit trade: In 1980 drug sales totaled \$6.4 billion in the United States, and sales jumped to \$10 billion last year.

Beijing's interference in the internal affairs of Burma is usually mentioned in relation to the extent of its involvement in the opium trade in Burma. Beijing, which is using rebels of all stripes as its followers, offers arms and ammunition in exchange for opium. Consequently, insurgency and drug trafficking have become inseparable because opium serves the cause of war. With the upsurge in insurgency, the prospects for trafficking in the deadly white powder becomes greater.

The Burmese Army has constantly fought insurgency as well as drug trafficking by insurgents. Poppy plantations are destroyed by planes. Aircraft of the Burmese Air Force have frequently bombed rebel camps, routes along which the rebels move, as well as areas believed to be the sites of the laboratories and drug storage dumps. Despite this, insurgents continue to survive. This is because, if necessary, they can take refuge in Chinese territory. There are bases and training camps for the rebels in Chinese territory.

Routes leading into Burma from the north form an intricate network through which Chinese goods and arms are delivered to the rebels by mules. This was mentioned in (U Thein Pe Myint's) travelogue of the northeastern region. The Chinese returning from Burma take back teak, all sorts of timber, ivory and precious gems from Burma. Opium is also transported illegally through these mountainous routes. These routes are also the source of the black market in Burma, Thakin Chit Maung, a well-known Burmese leader, wrote in his book: The blow to the Burmese economy comes from the fact that the circulation of goods and money take place on the black market and not where it should. He said: This must be considered as an attempt not only to sabotage the economic system of the revolution in Burma, but also as an attempt to topple the state and destroy existing social relations.

In addition to their blackmarketeering, Chinese nationals are infiltrating Burma. They mingle with Burmese-born Chinese nationals and disappear. On orders from Beijing, they try to establish themselves in Kokang, Mong Hsat and in other areas of Burma which China claims to be its territories even to this day. The extent of Chinese infiltration was revealed in a series of military campaigns launched by the Burmese Army. The gradual infiltration into Burma is aimed at setting up liberated areas. In other words, the scheme is to slice up a piece of Burmese territory. China's gradually increasing opium trade is to implement these aims. This scheme is inseparable from the general strategy of the Chinese leaders to bring Southeast Asia under their influence.

CSO: 5300/2195

THAILAND

MORE QUESTIONS RAISED ON MOTIVES FOR BAN HIN TAEK RAID

Editorial Comment

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 31 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Foreign Armed Forces In Thailand"]

[Text] Last week, border patrol police sent forces to wipe out the armed forces of Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, who has been called the narcotics kingpin of the world, at Ban Hin Taek in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. This operation commenced on 21 January.

General Prachuap Suntharangkun, the deputy prime minister, and Police General Suraphon Chunlaphram, the director-general of the Police Department, together with several other high-ranking police officers, together told reporters about why the government had to carry out this operation to wipe out the forces of Khun Sa at Ban Hin Taek. They said that this was necessary because these forces threaten Thailand's sovereignty and they are engaged in producing and selling narcotics, which is destroying the stability and security of the nation. In addition, they affirmed that this suppression drive was not related to the visit to Thailand by members of the United States House of Representatives or that they had been pressured or encouraged by the United States.

Concerning the foreign armed forces that have entered Thailand, particularly in the area bordering Burma, in reality there are several groups because the border between Thailand and Burma is approximately 2,000 kilometers long and there are more than 70 crossing points. In addition, the complex jungle and mountain terrain has made it easier for the minority groups in Burma to secretly enter the country and form armed forces. However, of these various foreign armed forces, it can be said that only two have great influence or forces and weapons. These are the Shan national liberation group of Khun Sa and the KMT forces of the 93rd Division.

Both of these groups, or armed forces, are engaged in the same business, that is, producing, selling and transporting opium. Thus, the members of both groups have claimed the northern area of Thailand as their home since it is near a major opium producing area of the world in the Shan and Kokan states in the Golden Triangle. And since they are both engaged in the same business, sometimes they clash. The only thing is that the status of the

two groups is not the same. That is, the Chinese KMT soldiers have been granted the status of refugees by the government and some became Thai citizens during the time when General Kriangsak Chamanan headed the government. They have established homes at Doi Mae Salong and Doi Pha Tang. As for the Shan group of Khun Sa, they have settled down at Ban Hin Taek, which has the status of a village. This village has a village headman who was elected by the villagers and appointed by the government officials who monitor their affairs. Since the real forces of Khun Sa do not live at Ban Hin Taek, it is probably just the home of the Shan families or a temporary rest point for the Shan armed forces. There is a small force of border patrol police stationed there and administrative officials make periodic visits to inspect things.

Concerning this attack on Ban Hin Taek, it is worth noting that Khun Sa was not captured, or good information was not gathered ahead of time. The only things found were weapons and war materials. No opium or other narcotics were found. Thus, the expectation that this suppression drive would reduce opium production was wrong.

We feel that suppression drives to wipe out foreign armed forces that have established homes in Thailand are legal operations that should be supported, regardless of whether these forces pose a direct or indirect threat to the security of the country. But at the same time, similar action should be taken against all the foreign armed forces. Otherwise, some people may mistakenly think that the government, or some powerful people, are involved with some of the armed groups and do not want to suppress them.

Further Comment

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 31 Jan 82 p 48

[Last Page column]

[Text] "I don't know why a suppression drive was not carried on before. We want them to leave the country," answered General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, when a reporter asked him "why have we tried to suppress Khun Sa just now when he has lived here for a long time?" "He knows what we want. If he wants to liberate a country, let him do so outside our country... let him do so somewhere else," added the prime minister when a reporter asked whether or not we would "ask for cooperation from Burma."

The question of why we have carried on a suppression drive at this particular time is a question that is in the minds of the people too. There were reports that the government was trying to suppress Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, and there was a clash. Sixteen border patrol police officials were killed and 45 wounded in the clash. As for Khun Sa's side, at least 32 are known to have been killed. Khun Sa himself managed to escape, which is normal for the "big shots."

Yes. Why was the suppression drive carried on just now? Why wasn't this done before? Is there something behind this? These are the questions of the people,

including myself, who do not have detailed knowledge about this.

But it is not right to blame the government for not knowing what is happening because it would be terrible if [the government] was not aware of the fact that large forces equipped with large numbers of modern weapons are in our country. The evidence that shows that the government is aware of this is that the Narcotics Control Board has stated that Khun Sa is an important figure in the production of heroin and that he is an international trafficker, in addition to his other crimes.

As stated, their main occupation is heroin trafficking. The claim that they are engaged in [a war of] national liberation is not reasonable. Even if they were engaged in national liberation, why do they have to station forces in our country? If they want to liberate something, let them do it elsewhere, as the prime minister correctly pointed out.

This is probably not just a matter of (Shan) national liberation or narcotics trafficking alone. There was unquestionably a matter of politics involved also and it is the government that knows about this. Otherwise, suppression would have been completed a long time ago. "Khun Sa had great foresight. He adapted himself to the situation and joined the Shans in order to rely on these forces to make profits for himself. At Ban Hin Taek, if our officials want to go there, they must first hand over their weapons. This is a great violation of our sovereignty. Thus, it is fitting that the government has a resolute suppression policy this time," stated Police Colonel Thongun Charoensom, the commander of the Region 6 Border Patrol Police.

Another question is why previous governments did not have a suppression policy and why they ignored matters to the point where Khun Sa's forces were able to grow very large and form an intricate network. They have boldly announced that they will immediately oppose the present government when suppression drives are mounted. And they attacked the Mae Sai police station at the Mae Sai District market in Chiang Rai Province. One policeman and five innocent bystanders were killed. Since his forces fled in the wake of the suppression campaign, how bold will Khun Sa be now?

If he was just an ordinary heroin trafficker and did not have such a broad network, one that reaches throughout the world, his boldness would not have reached the point of becoming news like this. Ordinary heroin traffickers do not want to clash with suppression forces, or the government's forces. The only thing they try to do is escape so that they can continue to carry on their illegal activities.

As for whether there was anything evil about this matter, it must be admitted that this was not an ordinary matter and that there must have been something in back of this for a long time. There must have been national or international interests in back of this. That is, politics was certainly involved in this.

As for the reward for the capture of Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, a Haw Chinese of Burmese origin, the Thai government has set the reward at 500,000 baht. But to raise forces to carry on this resolute suppression drive, the government had to spend millions of baht and sacrifice the lives of police officials and the wealth of the nation. It does not seem like it was worth the cost to send so many forces and weapons to carry on this suppression drive. It was like riding an elephant to suppress a grasshopper.

In reality, if complex political matters were not involved and it was desired to settle things with Khun Sa, there is a sure way to dispose of him alone. Everything would then be fine. I do not know how the suppression officials think. It is probably possible to use a method like in the movies, that is, by sending in an expert to dispose of him quietly.

Well-informed persons have confirmed that this is possible because Khun Sa does not live just at the border or at Ban Hin Taek. He travels to many places and there have been news reports that he has a house in Chiang Mai and even one in Bangkok. It should be within our government's capabilities to dispose of him by infiltrating an agent or establishing an investigative network.

As said, this is a very complex matter, and I feel that it is a national matter, a national political matter. The important people in the country certainly know the facts and what is behind this. The only thing is whether or not they will tell us.

It is difficult to suppress the heroin traffickers. Lao Su, for example, was once captured and put in prison but he still managed to escape. What more can be done?

The best thing at present would be for the government to answer the people's question of "why has a suppression drive been mounted just now." The villagers would like to know.

Because, everything in this country is mysterious and complex. It is sad and strange that the government has had to spend so much money and sacrifice so many lives to suppress these people.

11943
CSO: 5300/5641

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG ADDICTION IN VOJVODINA--Increased drug addiction has not bypassed Vojvodina, where over 250 young drug addicts have sought medical help up to now. Although the exact number of drug addicts is not known, there are at least 150 to 200. The number of addicts in the Province of Vojvodina has increased abruptly, especially in Novi Sad and Subotica; 8 young people have died in the last few years in Novi Sad from drug use. In a survey of 14,000 young people in the province, it was found that 122 are regular drug users and that users are younger in age now (between 14 and 15 years old) than before. Dr Damjan Savic, who has been dealing with this problem for a number of years at the Novi Sad neuro-psychiatric clinic, said that addicts in Vojvodina used Macedonian opium up to a year ago, but now marijuana and heptanon are being used increasingly. /Excerpt/ /Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 82 p 4/

CSO: 5300/3007

BAHAMAS

POLICE AT NORMAN'S CAY IN NEW EFFORT TO HALT DRUG TRADE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 Jan 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] POLICE and Defence Force officers are now stationed round the clock at Norman's Cay and Cay Sal in an effort to curb drug running through the Bahamas, Prime Minister Lynden Pindling has disclosed.

The Government, Mr Pindling said, took a conscious decision to apply more funds "to this very vexing problem."

"We had to expend much more than we had planned to by keeping constant patrol of sea in the northwestern Bahamas and the western Bahamas," Mr Pindling said. "Those were the main traffic lanes."

The western Bahamas would be that passage leading up on the east of Cay Sal. The northwestern Bahamas is that area between Bimini and north Andros.

"We have had to maintain a contingent of men living round the clock on Cay Sal," he said. "We have had to post men full time at Norman's Cay. We had to beef up men on the ground at north Andros. We had to do regular shifts of men in Bimini."

"We have had to increase our aerial patrols every day several times a day in order to detect what traffic may be

coming through on the outside of the Bahamas, east of the Bahamas chain, or coming up the channel between Ragged Island and Cuba and then going up on the west side and so on."

Also, there has been an improvement in the liaison with the United States Coast Guard, he said. There has been a greater and freer flow of information, which has enabled the Bahamas Defence Force to get some advance information on movements from South America or wherever the point of origin is. The Bahamas Defence Force, he said, has been able to make some interesting arrests at sea.

Overall, Mr Pindling said that 1981 was perhaps the most successful year for the Bahamas in terms of combating drug running.

"By and large," he said, "it meant a virtual I wouldn't say shut down completely but it has meant a great reduction in the traffic through Bimini, through north Andros, through Inagua. They were the main points of concern."

"We hardly now find boats coming up through the Bahamas. If they are coming through now, more often than

not, they would be coming on the west side near Cay Sal bank. If they go out on the east side, then they would be outside the Bahamian territorial waters and there is nothing we could do about that anyway. And if they go around us in order to get to Florida, well there is nothing we could do about that."

Another means of drug running is by air. Aircraft ranged from single engine aircraft to four engine DC7s, and in Inagua, Cat Island Eleuthera, Andros, Abaco and Grand Bahama planes carrying drugs have been confiscated and the persons responsible arrested.

"The end result of all this, the agencies tell me, is that there has been a considerable reduction in the flow of drugs through the Bahamas," Mr Pindling said. The Defence Force maintains a party at Cay Sal; the police force maintains a party at Norman's Cay."

Mr Pindling said that discussions have led him to believe that material assistance -- equipment, advance training -- will in all probability be forthcoming from the United States authorities.

CSO: 5300/7527

BERMUDA

NO NEW PATIENTS FOR DRUG CLINIC; STUDY TO BE LAUNCHED

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

Government's methadone programme for heroin addicts is not likely to accept any new patients until the summer. The promised expansion of the often-criticised programme has been held up as St. Brendan's Hospital is still trying to bring its medical staff up to strength.

A new doctor is set to arrive from Canada in April but that will still leave hospital one short of its full complement of four psychiatrists. Applications for the fourth post will be considered next month but it may be another six months before the new doctor is brought in.

Meanwhile, St. Brendan's medical director Dr. Michael Radford is reluctant to extend the methadone clinic without a psychiatrist in long term control. He said: "In the past we have just handed out methadone without offering much else in the way of support. That is the worst way to hand out methadone and may actually do more harm than good."

The clinic stopped taking new admissions last July and is now treating only four ad-

dicts. Former Health Minister Dr. Clarence James promised to strengthen the programme and next financial year's budget will include funds for a full-time nurse to assist.

The hospital has temporarily switched a male nurse to full-time duties with the drug programme. But while one nurse is thought to be capable of handling eight addicts the shortage of doctors still remains the stumbling block.

In addition, Government has commissioned a study of the scope of Bermuda's drug problem and an expansion of the methadone clinic may well depend on its findings. Despite the delays Dr. Radford believes that services for drug addicts are being gradually improved. "The addition of the extra nurse will be a great help," he said.

As well as administering methadone the nurse will assist Mr. Bryant Richards who is co-ordinator of the over-all drug programme. The new psychiatrist who is expected to start work at St. Brendan's in April is Dr. James Haig, from Alberta. He joins Dr. Radford and Dr. Roland Robinson who was recruited from Scotland in October.

CSO: 5300/7527

BOLIVIA

NEW NARCOTICS LAW TO CONTROL COCA PURCHASES

Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 18 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] In accordance with the Narcotics Law, mining, agroindustrial and other firms whose workers chew coca must acquire the coca leaves directly from the Office of Supervision and Sales Control in their respective districts by submitting lists of the workers with their identification card number, signature or fingerprint.

Until recently the mining, agricultural, cooperative and other firms purchased coca through intermediaries and delivered it to the workers without any type of control.

In the future they will have to supervise delivery and justify the purchase, according to Article 31 of Decree Law No 18714, which states: "State or private mining firms, as well as agroindustrial, agricultural and livestock and forestry businesses which employ workers who chew coca, must distribute it through general stores according to their needs. For this purpose they will purchase the quantities required directly from collection and sales centers operated by the National Council for the Campaign against the Narcotics Traffic, paying in cash.

"The firms must keep a register of users, with their identification card number and/or fingerprint."

The aforementioned law also states that the firms must make their requirements known at least 3 months in advance.

New Identification Cards

Regarding retail sales, the law provides that within the next 30 days, retailers' identification cards will be given to proprietors of shops, stores and other places which pay their taxes.

Article 32 of the decree-law in question states that all identification cards previously issued are null and void for the sale of the coca leaves, and that others will be issued shortly which will permit the retail sale of coca to peasants and users.

8735

CSO: 5300/2152

COUNTRY SECTION

BOLIVIA

PEASANTS TO HELP IN COCA LEAF CONTROL

PY261740 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The National Council for the Struggle Against Drug Traffic has decided to include peasants in running the storage centers for coca leaves and in the council's mobil units for the production control and sale of this product.

This decision was made to prevent hostile actions in the future against the council officials in charge of the control and sale of coca leaves. This information was given during a press conference held yesterday. The decision to include peasants is aimed at stopping the actions unleashed by drug traffickers against officials.

The council officials reported during the press conference that the spreading of rumors and comments contrary to the struggle against drug traffic created a confrontation between officials and peasants a few days ago. The peasants urged by the drug traffickers tried to stop the legal actions of the council. As a result of the confrontation two peasants were killed and four were wounded.

[Words indistinct] with peasants took place in the Ivirganzama Valley in Chapare, a site where agricultural producers from Ivirza and (Siruata) got together. Council officials said that the participation of peasants will prevent the production of coca leaves from being diverted to the production of cocaine.

During the press conference, council officials also presented four of six criminals who were converting gas bottles into containers for transporting coca. Those arrested by the police are: (Raul Ugarte Mamani); (Moises Piste Guarite); (Justo Antonio Quise); (Delfin Choque Gabriel); (Osvaldo Callata Maricoyo); (Gregorio Goya Ramos); and (Joaquin Piste Cuarica). They have all confessed, therefore they will be put at the disposal of regular courts after the police conclude their investigation.

Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica said that there is complete tranquility in the peasant sector of Cochabamba, where a confrontation between narcotics officials and some peasants took place. He indicated that this situation has been overcome due to the timely intervention of the minister of agriculture and campesino affairs and the Cochabamba prefect. He also said that the situation in the country is normal and that the carnival celebrations were held without any incidents which could have obstructed the peace and tranquility of the population.

CSO: 5300/2206

BOLIVIA

ANTIDRUG EFFORT LACKING NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

La Paz HOY in Spanish 14 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Cochabamba, 13 Jan----By order of court officials, 56.72 kgs of cocaine sulfate were burned yesterday after the conclusion of the trials of several narcotics traffickers.

The order from the third criminal court came after the usual narcotics analysis which was done in the presence of the president of the Superior Justice Court, the district attorney, a representative of the University of San Simon and other authorities.

The 56.72 kgs were part of several operations carried out during the recent campaign, in which the direct and indirect perpetrators, whose cases were tried, were captured as they hid in the wooded area of San Sebastian.

It was reported that last year a similar procedure was followed, in the presence of officials and newsmen, with a like quantity which had been seized in operations carried out by agents of the regional office of control of dangerous substances.

According to the international press, it is believed that 1 kg of cocaine sulfate is worth \$1 million in Miami, United States, so the value of the drugs burned here yesterday in Sucre Square was \$56 million.

The aforementioned quantity of the drug was placed in safes in the Central Bank, in the court and in the district attorney's office.

The interim departmental director of the office of control of dangerous substances said that in order to confront the task of suppression [of the drug trade] with greater responsibility and efficiency, he has asked for more personnel and vehicles, a request which so far has not been given the attention it merits.

Luis Avalos said that there is a shortage of vehicles to get to the villages in El Chapare, where the illegal activity of cocaine manufacture and coca sales abounds.

He expressed his optimism that the higher authorities of the National Narcotics Directorate would comply with Cochabamba's requests and send the items needed to do the task properly.

8735

CSO: 5300/2152

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCA CROP REPLACEMENT COST--Villa Tunari, 16 Jan--The plan to replace coca cultivation in the Chapare-Chimore region will involve the treatment of 150,000 hectares of land, according to the Executive Directorate of the National Council of the Campaign against the Narcotics Traffic. The amount needed for the various programs has been estimated at \$15 million. Colonel Rene Ocampo said in La Paz that "at first glance and by simple calculation that figure might appear unattainable, and even more so when we consider that during the 10-year period it will have to be increased." He emphasized that the plan calls for the incorporation of modern agroindustrial techniques and the sale of what will be produced by approximately 30,000 settlers in El Chapare and Los Yungas. Leaders of the Chapare Special Federation of Farm Workers said that those plans have not yet entered their initial phase. According to that information it is estimated that the surplus coca production in El Chapare and Los Yungas will be 10,000 tons annually at a cost of 575 million Bolivian pesos, or about \$30 million per year. He explained that "while the results of a systematic policy of coca-replacement are being consolidated, we will have to purchase and burn coca leaves at that price." These and other problems affecting the settlers will be analyzed by delegates to the Seventh Farm Workers Congress, which will be attended by representatives of CORDECO [Development Corporation of Cochabamba], MACA [expansion unknown] and PRODES [Chapare-Yungas Development Program]. They will report on the progress of plans to replace the coca plantations. [Text] [Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 18 Jan 82 p 4] 8735

CHAPARE TRAFFICKERS CONTINUE UNDETERRED--In spite of repeated announcements about control of the coca trade, peasants from the Chapare area continue to bring coca on foot to the Santa Cruz district, using paths and rivers which lead to the Yapacani area, according to persons who have visited the tropical region recently. They said that in view of vigilance by narcotics agents at the Villa Tunari, Paracti, Colomi and Sacaba stations, some Chapare producers have decided to take the coca to Santa Cruz by a route which takes 3 days one way, carrying on their backs large shipments of coca consisting of two drums, which they later sell for 30,000 Bolivian pesos. It was learned that the peasants who make this journey return here by bus from Santa Cruz and then go by truck to El Chapare. Officials of the Office of Supervision and Control of Coca Sales indicated to the press on an earlier occasion that "they do not dare to enter that region for fear of the narcotics traffickers," who have automatic weapons and other items. They also said there are many routes which lead to Santa Cruz and that it is difficult to supervise them all with the small number of people the division has. Meanwhile, supervision of coca coming into this city is strict, peasants have told their leaders, and the combined Military-Peasant Pact and the agents concern themselves with seizing coca by the pound and are afraid to enter the Sajta area which leads to Santa Cruz to take it from the traffickers who are transporting large volumes of coca. [Text] [Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 16 Jan 82 p 7] 8735

CSO: 5300/2152

EL SALVADOR

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZED--The National Police seized yesterday 500 pounds of marihuana and 17 pounds of seed, totalling more than 130 thousand colons, capturing those responsible for the cultivation and sale of the drug. Those arrested in this case are the following: Simeon Antonio Martinez, Tomasa Deleon Baires, Pedro de Jesus Baires, Juan Deleon Baires, Julio Cesar Cuella Reyes. The plants were discovered in the Mizata region, on the highway between La Libertad and Acayutla, on land belonging to Emilio Deleon Baires, who is being held in the city of Sonsonate. The capture of the five people mentioned took place in the Amaya area on the outskirts of the Guatemala area of the capital in the Santa Emilia apartments. They were selling the marihuana at 250 colons a pound, and a pound of marihuana seed for 300 colons, according to police authorities, after having received declarations from the accused. The capture is one of the most sensational made by the National Police in 1981 in which drug trafficking is involved, according to that body. [Text] [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Dec 81 pp 2, 17] 9678

CSO: 5300/2165

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

WOMAN ON COCAINE CHARGE--Gail Griffiths a 25-year-old Englishwoman who is charged with possession of 3lb 3ozs. of cocaine valued at over U.S.\$3 million appeared in the Home Circuit Court on Thursday and was remanded in custody by Mr. Justice Theobalds to return on February 3 for trial date to be settled. Griffiths was arrested on November 20 last year at the Norman Manley International Airport after he she came in on a flight from South America. [as published] The case should have been tried yesterday but an adjournment was granted after attorney Mrs. Kay Sherman informed the court that Mr. Frank Phipps, Q.C., who represents Griffiths was engaged in the St. Catherine Circuit Court. She said Miss Narcisse Hamilton who also represents Griffiths was ill and said that Mr. Phipps had received the certificate from the Government Analyst only on Wednesday. Mr. Lennox Campbell, Crown Counsel, represented the Crown. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jan 82 p 16]

COCAINE, CURRENCY SEIZURE--GLENER Western Bureau--Louis King, operator of King Aquarius Club, Church Street, Montego Bay, has been arrested by the Montego Bay CIB and charged with possession of ganja and cocaine and hoarding foreign currency. Three women were arrested and charged jointly with King with possession of the drugs but police have withheld their names pending further investigations. The charges were laid after police raided King's residence at Coral Gardens early Thursday morning. Ganja and cocaine said to be valued at thousands of dollars and about US\$2,500 were seized, police said. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 5300/7527

MEXICO

JANUARY ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS REPORTED FOR ZONE 06

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 8 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] The action taken against the drug traffic by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, through the Zone 06 coordinating unit established in this state, has been relentless, and during January 64 individuals were remanded for various crimes against health.

A total of 30 kilograms and 571 grams of marihuana were seized from those persons, as were 2 kilograms of seed of the injurious grass, and 1 kilogram and 380 grams of heroin. Hence this action on the part of the Federal Judicial Police, in addition to having precluded the distribution of those drugs, has also made it possible to prevent the health of many people from being damaged.

After making the foregoing statement, Hector Aviles Castillo, the Zone 06 coordinator, said that, furthermore, 90 grams of opium gum had been seized, and that three long-barreled and seven short-barreled weapons, as well as 1,027 cartridges, were confiscated from those under suspicion.

In discussing the fumigation activities, Aviles Castillo stated that 1,466 poppy plantations were destroyed over an area of 465,040 square meters, while 22 marihuana plantations were razed on an area of 4,870 square meters; and only one mixed plantation was found covering an area of 100 square meters.

Aviles Castillo said that the action taken by the Mexican Army which is combatting the drug traffic was also in evidence manually, because 637 poppy plantations were destroyed in that manner, over an area of 223,986 square meters, as were only 13 marihuana plantations situated on 19,710 square meters; while six mixed plantations were found on an area of 1,100 square meters.

Also, the members of the Operation Condor task force destroyed a poppy seedbed over an area of 125 square meters, thus culminating the activities for January in the battle against the drug traffic in the state, as described by Aviles Castillo.

2909
CSO: 5330/66

PERU

DRUG ADDICTION LEVEL, DRUG SEIZURE REPORTED

Drug Addiction Level

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Jan 82 p A-12

[Text] Peru is mainly a cocaine base producer rather than a market for direct consumption of the drug. The drug addiction rates in the official statistics do not show levels that could be called alarming.

According to the International Drug Control Council based in Vienna, drug production has increased notoriously. The organization mentioned Peru as one of the countries which contribute the most to the world flow of cocaine and cannabis (marihuana).

The specialists reported that drug consumption in the country is relative, because of our incipient development and industrialization. Drug addiction and drug traffic occur most in highly industrialized countries, according to council statistics.

The Peruvian market does not have much attraction for drug traffickers, because of the small quantity consumed as well as because of the lack of buying power of potential users. On the other hand it is an attractive production market, and therefore, according to police statistics, many foreigners are always coming to the country to make contact with the centers of production and take away drugs.

It is believed that only 10 to 20 percent of the drug traffickers are detected by the police, and of them, only a small number are arrested and sentenced.

Centers of Production

The whole Huallaga valley as well as other parts of the departments of San Martin, Amazonas, and Huanuco, are production centers for raw materials for drugs.

In addition, large production centers were discovered in the La Convencion (Cuzco) valley and in Sandia (Puno). Naturally all these production centers are secret and their boundaries are closely guarded against anyone approaching. Many crimes have been committed in those places among drug traffickers, and moreover the police have found it impossible to penetrate the centers.

As is known, the police recently conducted a stubborn campaign against the coca and poppy crops in the Tingo Maria District.

In spite of that assault, only a small part of the production centers were affected, and besides they are once again planting and producing there today, according to reports from our correspondents.

The police do not have the resources or the tools (weapons, vehicles, and so forth) necessary to wage a decisive fight against that degrading tide.

While the police go about in cars or trucks, the drug traffickers use private planes and have informants scattered everywhere to keep track of police movements.

Relative Consumption

Marihuana is the drug which has become most entrenched among the nation's youth, whereas heroin, a derivative of cocaine, is consumed on a smaller scale among the more well-to-do sectors in the capital. Drug prices are generally high, which eliminates consumption among the poorer classes.

Nevertheless, drug traffickers are always on the alert. They infest high schools and universities, feeling that young people are much easier to initiate into drug use than adults.

The police forces need modern equipment and more troops to carry out an extensive campaign against drug addiction and drug traffickers in the schools. At the present time little is done in that area.

Drug Seizure

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Jan 82 p A-14

[Text] The Huanuco Department Headquarters of the Peruvian Investigative Police arrested three [sic] drug traffickers, identified as Roger Reyna Grandez, 27 years old; Roberto Rengifo Nunez, 26; Eliseo Ayala Cabrera, 24; and Lucinda Cabrera Leon, 24. In their house in the hamlet of Angashoco, buried under the floor, police found 34 kg of cocaine base worth about 100 million sols.

8587

CSO: 5300/2186

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

LARGEST OPIUM HAUL EVER--Islamabad, 20 Jan--Afghan police seized more than two tonnes (2,122 kilogrammes) of opium in Kabul last Sunday, Radio Kabul, monitored here, said Tuesday. The police had arrested eight people in connection with what the radio described as the biggest opium haul in Afghanistan. The opium, in 46 bags, was found in the Afghan capital's Saadat Market, the radio said. [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 21 Jan 82 p 5]

CSO: 5300/4922

EGYPT

BRIEFS

DRUG CONVICTION SENTENCES--Cairo, 14 Feb (AFP)--A member of parliament was sentenced to 15 years in prison yesterday for smuggling 5.5 tons of hashish into Egypt last April, newspapers reported here this morning. He is Mahmud Sulayman 'Uthman, of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP). A brother was also sentenced to 15 years. The MP's father and another brother were sentenced to 10 years. The prosecutor had asked that all four be executed. [Text] [NC142317 Paris AFP in English 2303 GMT 14 Feb 82]

CSO: 5300/2195

IRAN

ANTI-SMUGGLING PLANS TIGHTER BORDER CONTROLS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jan 82 p 5

[Interview with governor-general of Sistan-Baluchestan]

[Excerpts] On the whole the point must be made that the Province of Sistan-Baluchestan has consistently been one of the major bases of trafficking and dealing in smuggled goods in Iran. Hence, a major portion of anti-smuggling activities can be centered in this province. Dr Mohammadi, the governor-general of Sistan-Baluchestan, said about the problem of smuggling in this province: "The British colonialist policies followed by the U.S. imperialist policies of Mohammad Reza and his son [as published] in the region of Sistan-Baluchestan were the essential factors contributing to the growth of smuggling. The basis of the policies of the previous regime in the Province of Sistan-Baluchestan was always that which would deprive the brave, combative people of this province of education and the ability to engage in honest and honorable professions. Therefore, until the revolution, not only was smuggling not fought in the province, but influential smugglers were even encouraged. It must be pointed out that the head of the influential smugglers, especially in the area of narcotics, was the Pahlavi family itself, the main factor contributing to the expansion of smuggling in Iran. The special geographic situation of this province, which has long land and sea borders, also helped the implementation of this sinister and treacherous plan. One of the greatest problems of the government after the revolution was that of smuggling. In the Province of Sistan-Baluchestan, on the one hand, we faced people who know no other trade but smuggling, and on the other, the government was determined to fight this illegal and wrong action. In the beginning, the government implemented a plan to redirect the smuggling issue in a way that they (small dealers) could import goods needed by the society, such as foodstuff and agricultural machinery, through border exchanges during the economic embargo. In the meantime, with the implementation of developmental plans, proper employment would gradually have been provided for them. Presently, this plan has been suspended as of eight months ago and the serious fight against smuggling continues."

The Stratification of the Smugglers

In the opinion of the governor-general of Sistan-Baluchestan: The smugglers are divided into two different groups, one consisting of large capitalists who do not personally enter the smuggling business but make large profits through their agents. Obviously, neither can they gain such profits through legitimate means nor are they prepared to simply accept the fight against smuggling. The second group consists of smugglers who are the agents and small dealers endangering their lives to make money for large smugglers. This group makes up a large portion of the deprived class. Once we are able to provide useful and legitimate employment for the second group, our fight will be serious. In any case, we are presently fighting smuggling and you can see for yourselves that not even one percent of the smuggled goods which could be seen on the streets previously exist now. The self-sacrifice and efforts of the gendarmerie officials and the self-sacrificing brothers in the Guards Corps have stopped the import of any kind of smuggled goods. Of course, our big problem in this regard is the lack of cooperation on the part of neighboring countries who, unfortunately, allow the passage of goods through their territories. After the serious fight against the smuggling of luxury items, the dealers have begun to smuggle narcotics, especially the deadly powder, heroine. Since there are long borders in this region and also because of the ease with which this item can be transported, fighting against it is more complicated. Presently, new plans have been prepared for the control of the borders, which will be implemented soon. With the implementation of these plans, we can hope that the entry of these deadly items (narcotics) to the country is prevented. But, it is certain that until neighboring countries cooperate in putting an end to the smuggling of narcotics, we will have these problems. We hope that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will contact neighboring countries and make mutual arrangements to ensure the success of this battle. I must say that until some time ago, most luxury items, such as video and television sets and other items used by the comfortable classes of the society, were smuggled into the country.

Narcotics Smuggling in Sistan-Baluchestan

The political deputy of the governor-general of Sistan-Baluchestan added in continuing his statements on narcotics: "The smuggling of narcotics is widespread in the Province of Sistan-Baluchestan. About 2 months ago, 300 kg of pure heroine was discovered by officials, which proves that narcotics enter this province in significant amounts. Most of these items pass through Sistan and Baluchestan and reach different centers in other provinces. In any case, I must add that this province is situated on the path of narcotics smuggling. We can see its effects on this province itself as well. Concerning the fight against narcotics, I must say that with the present border controls, and noting the efforts of the brothers in

in the Guards Corps, gendarmerie, and police on the borders and in the cities, the numbers of narcotics discoveries is rising every day and the distributors of these items are being identified. We hope that with the plans we have for the control of the borders, we will be able to prevent narcotics smuggling. It is reported to us that the counterrevolutionaries intend to spread narcotics throughout the country in order to fight the revolution and Islamic culture. The counterrevolutionaries have even equipped factories to produce narcotics across the borders and send the products of these factories into the country as soon as possible. The counterrevolutionaries intend to dampen the enthusiasm and activity of the young generation by bringing more of this Satanic product into the country to make them miserable.

"In my opinion, more serious steps must be taken in this regard throughout the country and in those countries which allow conspiracies on their land to take place against Iran should be given warning. To fight the smuggling of narcotics and addiction, we need an essential military, security, and political movement. In this regard, we can spread propaganda through the media and religious propagators to stop the smuggling of and addiction to narcotics. We hope that the government, after the war ends, will begin a more serious fight against smuggling."

The political deputy of the Governor-General's Office of Sistan-Baluchestan said, concerning the relationship between smuggling and the conspiracies of world oppressors: "World oppressors use smuggling as a means to destroy the spirit of dynamism and activity in the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. That is, when the world devourers see that the country needs savings, they begin to take currency out of the country through their agents and when the world oppressors realize that credit reserves are very important to us, under such conditions, gold smuggling across the borders increases tremendously. In any case, considering the long borders of this region, the shortage of forces and sufficient military personnel to prevent smuggling, and the war, the borders of the country cannot be controlled 100 percent. Therefore, we have had many examples of gold and currency being taken out of the country or even of counterrevolutionaries escaping."

9593
CSO: 5300/5367

KENYA

BRIEFS

SEARCH ON FOR PUSHERS--Two illegal sellers of an addictive drug, "Lupin," were arrested by police at Moyale township with dozens of the tablets yesterday. The alleged drug pushers included an elderly man and a young man whose names police did not disclose. However, police confirmed that an intensive search has been mounted to net more drug pedlars and their clients. Contacted by K.N.A., the Moyale District Hospital Medical Officer of Health, Dr L. Ingotsi, said the drugs could not be identified as there were no such types in the hospital's pharmacy. He added that samples of the drugs had been sent to the government chemist for analysis. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Feb 82 p 5]

CSO: 5659

DENMARK

DEBATE OVER NATIONWIDE DRUG CRIMES REGISTER AIRED

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The statements made by leading politicians on the proposed registration of drug addicts indicate that this question will remain unanswered this time around too or that at best it will have a very difficult passage through the system.

In the lively debate that has been conducted in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE forceful terms have been used to characterize the ability of politicians to understand the scope of a no vote on registration. Ignorance is one of the words used. The former head of the Cancer Register, Dr Johannes Clemmesen, has read "with feelings of great alarm" the arguments of politicians against registration.

Dr Clemmesen says in response to Radical Liberal Bernhard Baunsgaard's speech on "the gaps found in the existing public registers" that no mistakes or drawbacks have been demonstrated in medical registers and that "no disadvantages have been cited that in any way offset the great benefits society gains from such registration." He asks if the politicians are aware that in the long run the only way to prove the harmful effects is through accurate registration. He would assign the responsibility for the continued development of drug addiction as the social misfortune it is to the politicians.

Hagen Hagensen (K [Conservative]) opposes registration with reference to the uncertainty involved in setting the dividing line between abuse and dependency "and what will be the next group in society to be registered--alcoholics, perhaps?"

This involves a central argument that has led to a great deal of confusion in attitudes toward the issue of registration of drug addicts. It is quite legal in this country to buy, enjoy or abuse wine and other alcoholic beverages. No matter how tragic dependency on alcohol may be for an individual no person or state body has the right to interfere with the abuse. Drug addiction, on the other hand, is inextricably tied to criminality. It is based on substances that are illegal to import, possess or sell. Hagen Hagensen must be well aware that one cannot equate drug addicts and alcoholics. As a jurist he can be in

no doubt whatever that the legal prosecution of narcotics dealers loses its full weight as long as there is no supervision of the customers of these criminals and as long as their problems are not dealt with firmly.

For both individual and social reasons it is justifiable to take precautions concerning drug addicts who constitute an enclave within society. It is now necessary to demonstrate this need in a factual and undramatic way. Ideologically-based ideas about registration as a sign of loss of freedom are a result of faulty thinking. The apprehensions about using the means that might help have a high price tag--among other things the deaths of perhaps 400 young people this year.

6578
CSO: 5300/2162

DENMARK

NORDIC CONFERENCE ON HASHISH DEMANDS ACTION ON CHRISTIANIA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Jeton]

[Text] According to a resolution adopted yesterday by the first Nordic anti-hashish conference held at Malmø, there is a turnover of approximately 1 million Danish kroner worth of hashish in Christiania every 24 hours. The conference was arranged by anti-hashish nation-wide movements in Sweden and Norway.

In the resolution, the Danish people and the Danish government are requested to put a stop to all drug traffic at Christiania, and, at the same time, the governments of Finland, Norway, Iceland and Sweden are requested to influence the Danish government to pursue a new anti-narcotics policy.

Denmark is a transit country for a large part of the drug traffic in all of the Nordic countries, and the policy pursued by the Danish government with regard to hashish constitutes a perfectly clear breach of a number of conventions on drugs, and the conference at Malmø finds that hashish traffic has become practically legalized in many places in Denmark, the resolution states.

The consultant on alcohol and drugs of the Danish Ministry of Education, Peter Schiøler, was invited to attend the conference but declined to attend the conference, which he describes as private and biased.

"I do not want to participate in the meetings of a private organization at which Denmark is being showered with abuse for sabotaging international agreements on drugs. Nor do I find that the Swedes are justified in claiming that hashish purchased at Christiania is the cause of Swedish drug abuse," Peter Schiøler says.

The resolution adopted at Malmø, moreover, finds it strange that Finn Jørgensen, Danish physician--the only physician wanting to legalize hashish--appears in information films for schools of the Ministry of Education.

7262
CSO: 5300/2169

DENMARK

FOLKETING BACKS MINISTER IN DRIVE AGAINST NARCOTICS ACCOMPLICES

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Justice Minister Ole Espersen will have full or very widespread support in Folketing for his proposed law on penalties for "those profiting from narcotics crimes." The object is to get at some people behind the scenes who may not import and sell hard drugs themselves but who make cash profits in connection with violations of the narcotics laws. The proposal also includes people who store or transport drugs or who help to transfer profits from narcotics transactions.

All party spokesmen supported the proposal in principle during its first discussion in Folketing yesterday. Several members regretted that such a law had to be passed but they did not doubt that it is needed. "It is quite shocking that there are people behind the scenes who earn money off the misfortunes of others," said Hagen Hagensen (K [Conservative]).

According to the proposed law those guilty of profiting from narcotics violations could be sentenced to up to 6 years in jail. Some speakers thought the maximum penalty should be increased to 10 years, as it is for importers of narcotics, for example. To this the justice minister replied that if one can get hold of the real backers and prove that this is what they are it is possible under existing law to sentence them to as much as 10 years but if there is insufficient proof for that all they can be charged with is profiting from a crime. With the new law it would be possible to get at some people it might be impossible to prove are the real backers.

Some skepticism was expressed by Ebba Strange (SF [Socialist People's Party]) who would support the proposed law if it led to the seizure of the real backers-- and by Preben Wilhjelm (VS [Socialist Left]) who felt some questions needed clarification and said the proposal was perhaps more suited to scooping up some of the "small fish" who helped out with transport and the like.

The proposal will be discussed further by the Folketing Justice Committee.

6578
CSO: 5300/2162

DENMARK

BRIEFS

ASYLUM DENIED DRUGS SMUGGLER--The Human Rights Commission has refused to take up an appeal from the imprisoned Pakistani, Atlaf Hussain. He is serving his fourth year in jail for a large sale of morphine pills. And yesterday the Justice Ministry rejected an application for asylum. Hussain will now be expelled from the country when he is released on 25 February. Barrister Jorgen Jacobsen, the Pakistani's lawyer, had appealed to the Human Rights Commission because it was alleged that in Hussain's trial methods were used to obtain proof against him that violate the law on the administration of justice. Among other things it was charged that the police had promised special treatment for the main witness with a similar sentence. The witness was promised work and residence permits if he would speak out on the case. [Excerpt] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Feb 82 p 5] 6578

MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR HASHISH SMUGGLING--The judge and lay assessor of Copenhagen Municipal Court's Fourteenth Division yesterday issued the toughest sentence permitted under the law for smuggling and trafficking of hashish--six years imprisonment. The person sentenced is the 31-year old Niels-Jorgen Jensen, illegal earnings of 1.4 million Danish kroner, found in Swiss currency in a summer cottage in north Sjaelland, were confiscated at the same time. Niels-Jorgen Jensen was sentenced for having smuggled in all from 700 to 800 kilograms of hashish, of which 500 kilograms figured in an earlier sentence. In issuing the sentence, the court took into consideration partly the large quantity and partly the fact that the person convicted lived entirely off the trafficking of hashish. Until his arrest, he drove around in a Mercedes, which the court also found justification for seizing, since it was purchased with funds from the illegal activity. /Text/ [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Feb 82 p 5/

CSO: 5300/2210

FINLAND

AUTHORITIES ASK FOR NEW MEASURES TO COMBAT DRUGS CRIMES

Phone-Tapping Permission Requested

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Article: "Phone-Tapping Should be Allowed"]

[Text] According to Assistant Chief Matti Tenhunen as well as Narcotics Section Chief Inspector Olli Weckman of the Central Criminal Police drug-related crime in Finland is pretty much under control by the officials.

However, in order to keep the problem under control in the future new procedures as well as additional investigative power are needed. According to Tenhunen the adoption of a clause to permit phone-tapping in the narcotics and alcohol abuse law, a clause to permit observation, and strict regulations regarding communication between prisoners and outsiders are needed as necessary measures to prevent drug-related crimes.

According to Inspector Olli Weckman, chief of the Narcotics Section of the Central Criminal Police, there can no longer be just a discussion of the drug problem in central Helsinki at this time. Drug-related crimes have spread throughout the whole country. The most recent examples of this are the more than 30 cases of drug smuggling and selling as well as nearly 100 incidents of drug use that were disclosed during a drug investigation conducted in Northern Finland.

"Five years ago 85--90 percent of drug-related crimes were committed in Helsinki. Now less than 50 percent is committed in Helsinki, the remainder throughout the rest of the country," states Weckman.

He states that if the statistics from Finland and other Nordic countries are compared, we do not have a drug problem.

Statute on Foreigners Has Helped a Lot

"However, the drug problem is becoming worse everywhere and it has also come to stay with us. There are indications that hard drugs are also available on the market," points out Weckman and adds that sooner or later hard drugs will also make their way to Finland.

Assistant Chief Tenhunen states that the drug traffic in Europe is largely in the hands of foreigners. Finland has been helped greatly by the statute on foreigners, which provides officials with an opportunity to observe the movements of foreigners.

"In the government's proposal crime preventive measures are not given sufficient attention in the statute on foreigners," emphasizes Tenhunen.

According to him we should allow phone-tapping as in other Nordic countries and several European countries in the investigation of flagrant drug-related crimes in order to facilitate and make the work of officials more effective.

Tenhunen points out that the Central Criminal Police has proposed to the Interior Ministry that the drug and alcohol abuse law include a security-confiscation clause in order to seize illegally obtained substances and prevent the continuation of criminal activities.

Communication Is Too Easy

Tenhunen also sees strict regulations of the kind they have in other Nordic countries for controlling communication between prisoners and outsiders as a positive measure for promoting the struggle against drugs.

"Communication from within prison to the outside and vice versa is nearly without any restrictions in Finland," he states and points out an incident in which an individual called the Nordic drug king directed the operations of two drug laboratories from within the prison and even went out on inspection tours of the laboratories while serving a sentence.

"We have a serious problem with pills in prisons. For example, in Sweden it is very clear that those visiting prisoners can, if required, be inspected. We do not have this kind of authority since there is no mention of it in prison regulations," he notes.

Prison Officials Want Blood Checks

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 29 Jan 82 p 32

[Article: "Blood Tests for Those Suspected of Using Drugs"]

[Text] In investigating disturbances caused by prisoners breathalyzer tests should be administered in all penal institutions. Blood- and urine samples could also be taken from prisoners if they are suspected of being under the influence of drugs.

Undressing a prisoner, anal douching, and X-rays, the purpose of which would be to find illicit objects and drugs, would involve coercive measures.

This is the opinion of the Justice Ministry's prison division work group, whose task was to consider methods for improving the investigation of disturbances in prisons.

The fact is that the work group's proposed measures do not contain anything essentially new since they are already generally in use. Rather, the purpose of the

report was to compile present norms and standards so that prisons could make their procedures uniform. Also the purpose is to compile a standard handbook on the basis of the guidelines presented in the report.

In the report it is emphasized that blood or urine samples can only be taken with the written permission of the prisoner. Only a trained nurse can take blood samples or give enemas. The work group states that X-rays are permissible under the condition that it is prescribed a doctor.

One method that has been tried for preventing the smuggling of drugs is to isolate a prisoner returning from the outside into a special cell until any possible illicit objects are eliminated from the body by natural means. However, the work group warns that this procedure should not be applied to all prisoners returning from the outside, but only to those suspected of smuggling.

The work group is not completely satisfied with investigative procedures which exclusively emphasize the seeking out of guilty parties. In order that the investigation serve as a measure to prevent disturbances, the causes and consequences of a disturbance should be thoroughly clarified, thinks the work group.

Even though an investigation of serious disturbances belongs to the police, the prison should also conduct its own investigation. There should be no delays in the hearings and the transfer of information from guards to officials should be made more efficient.

The chief of the guards should also conduct an investigation of a disturbance, but the conduct and supervision of an investigation should be turned over to an assistant director or director.

10576
CSO: 5300/2155

ICELAND

BRIEFS

TOTAL 1981 DRUG SEIZURES--Last year, slightly over 8 kgs of cannabis was seized; almost 5.3 kgs of hashish and almost 2.8 kgs of marijuana. The estimated sale value of these drugs is slightly over 1.3 million kroner. The estimated sale value of hashish in the Reykjavik market is then 200 kroner per gram and 70 kroner per gram of marijuana. Some cocaine was seized and slightly over 50 grams of amphetamines. The Reykjavik Narcotics Squad dealt with 338 individuals last year and a total of 710 investigations. The Narcotics Squad had dealt with 187 of these individuals before, but 151 were new cases. "This is a considerably greater amount than during the last 2 years. In 1980, 822 grams of marijuana were seized and 2.8 kilograms last year. The biggest difference is the 2 kgs that the Keflavik police seized at one time. Then the amount of hashish that was seized increased from slightly over 2.8 kgs in 1980 to 5.2 kgs last year, and of this slightly over 730 grams were seized in Keflavik. It is clear that it can be assumed that the drug abusers in Iceland are in the thousands," said Gisli Bjornsson, police representative, in an interview with MORGUNBLADID. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 27 Jan 82 p 32] 9583

CSO: 5300/2149

ITALY

PCI CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY ACTION ON ANTIDRUG LAW REFORM

Rome RINASCITA in Italian 15 Jan 82 p 14

[Article by Gianfranco Tagliabue: "Law Also Must Be Changed"]

[Text] IL CONTEMPORANEO dedicated itself entirely to "how to organize the response against the use of drugs, the scourge of our time." The collection of articles and evidence constitutes a significant conformation of the need to inspire a severe and rigorous public willingness to "attack" the "drug phenomenon," and social conditions that create a fertile territory for its spread. This fact of a political, social, cultural and ideological order, that goes to the heart of the drug problem, is not always understood by certain members of the press and by certain movements. This is also true of a large part of the democratic political forces themselves.

The fight against drugs and a supportive attitude toward those with a drug dependency is effective. It can play a role in developing a broad united movement if it is placed "within" the working plans of each of our organizations, small and large, with adequate room for development and not relegated or delegated to "specialists," so that it is not sectorialized, or worse, "sanitized." On the other hand, this was the spirit that guided the development of draft legislation presented by the PCI in August 1980.

How far has it gone on the parliamentary road? The process of debate and confrontation is too slow. It was started by the Chamber Health Committee last spring on proposals presented by all parliamentary groups, except for the MSI [Italian Social Movement] and the PSDI [Italian Social Democratic Party], to change Law 685 regarding psychotropic substances. The slowdown followed an initial phase of tension and commitment in that committee. As communists, we often urge the conclusion of the committee's work and "bring" into the Chamber either a unified text or a text representative of the various positions. It is urgent to escape the limbo of good intentions and formal declarations that many majority parliamentary groups do not fail to advance every time the dramatic drug plague is referred to. Obviously, we do not believe the new law would work miracles. However, it is important to overcome certain present regulations and make the means adequate to the quality of the fight against drugs and substances that are harmful to health. That is the exact opposite of trying to codify once and for all a law governing the "miracle prescriptions." Rather, in order that society may direct its work and commitment

against drugs, the law must express three directives, none of which can be separated from the other:

- (a) Contain and destroy the drug market, strike at the organizers, the large traffickers, and the shippers, clean out situations where there is connivance and camouflaging of interests--which are not only economic--that the mafia has in the field of production and traffic;
- (b) Develop an active, concrete solidarity of the people, of institutions, of volunteer associations and develop experience in care, assistance, and recovery of drug victims through a human, personalized and trained human relationship;
- (c) To make necessary prevention, information and knowledge effective in order to bring more forcefully to light the recondite objectives that the dominating classes hide behind drugs.

There is no doubt that the delays in changes to Law 685 constitute an inadmissible "obstructionism" against the urging that comes from many quarters. It also contributes to feeding and shifting the debate, study and confrontation onto a terrain that is not useful. It is neither exaggerated, nor propagandistic, nor contrived, to affirm that the inertia was for the purpose of leading people to think in terms of a "void" in legislative reference, while the government had and has the duty to implement the fundamental points of existing law. It has been operational, not in terms of commitment and experimentation, of the search for trained assistants, but in terms of the emergence of orientations that could not be shared in regard to the complex relationship with drug users.

Therefore, it is obvious that the boom must be lowered also on the legislative plane. This objective is possible today if all political forces function with an open and lay spirit, anchored to factual information. The restricted committee, named at one time to examine draft legislation, concluded its work several months ago "approving" for the Public Health Committee a text that improves and changes Law 685, bringing it into line with health reform.

The text of the draft legislation, approved by the restricted committee of the Chamber Health Committee, contains improvements of considerable importance beginning with Article 1 in which it is affirmed that "the state promotes awareness and initiatives to counterbalance the damage to physical and mental health deriving from the abuse of psychotropic drugs, from the use of opium derivatives, and other toxic drugs, as well as alcoholism and addiction to tobacco products." Additional points are:

- (a) The task of the public health minister, upon the advice of the National Health Council, to establish procedures to permit local and regional health units to establish, according to homogeneous criteria, the progress of drug addiction, of alcoholism, and of tobacco addiction; establishment by the regions of annual operational plans for prevention, cure and rehabilitation, and for the training of specialists in the field;

- (b) Prohibition of any kind of publicity for beverages with a high alcoholic content and of cigarettes, with the obligation to indicate the degree of harm for each substance and fixing new and heavier fines for violations of these regulations;
- (c) The extension of punishment also for those who drive in a state of intoxication by the drugs referred to in the new lists;
- (d) New and faster regulations to help and care for imprisoned drug users and to establish suitable measures to combat the spread of drugs in prisons;
- (e) Regulations concerning socio-sanitary education and information in the schools and in barracks should be carried out through annual programs established by regional administrations and by health units;
- (f) Specification of tasks carried out by health units for prevention and care and rehabilitation of habitual drug users with the absolute prohibition of any form of record for drug users, or coercive treatment; maintenance of voluntary groups and associations;
- (g) A broader and more precise commitment to provide aid and information for drug users abroad;
- (h) Annual appropriation of adequate funds in their respective budgets by various ministries involved in direct aid and aid to the regions.

These are only some of the points that improve Law 685. Other matters remain open: (a) A different reformulation of schedules and then removing cannabis and its derivatives from the list of substances for which there is a penalty; (b) Better specification of the concept of "moderate quantity;" (c) Increase of penalties for organizers, large distributors and traffickers compared with the small distributor and small seller-consumer; (d) Increased penalties for those who distribute mixed substances, including homicide in the first degree for anyone distributing "cut" substances thereby causing the death of the receiver; (e) Alternative punishment for small seller-users; (f) Possible reduction of penalties for those who collaborate with the police for the purposes of identifying and bringing large traffickers to justice; (g) Possible experimentation with the controlled administration in public institutions of opium-like substances, or their substitutes, for a period of 1 year and, in some actual cases, as a means of establishing a rapport and beginning a personalized project of emergence from the drug habit by drug users who appeal to public institutions, this being done without any kind of "record."

This is a matter of questions that are not secondary, but upon which--if all the political parliamentary forces show the necessary effort and will--it is possible to achieve positive results and the work of the communist deputies will continue in this spirit.

6034
CSO: 5300/2151

NORWAY

CUSTOMS SERVICE GETTING NEW PATROL BOATS TO STOP DRUGS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Thorleif Andreassen]

[Text] Two new rapid patrol boats for inner Oslo Fjord. Nordic mobile telephones in patrol cars along the Swedish border and in the train from Sweden to Norway. These are some of the measures aimed at improving the efficiency of the customs service's efforts to combat narcotics smuggling. "The equipment is a welcome addition to the limited resources of the customs service," Vidar Vestreng, deputy assistant with the Customs and Tax Directorate, told AFTENPOSTEN. The new equipment will cost 2 million kroner, appropriated last year by Storting.

The patrol boats are 25 feet long and have a top speed of 30 knots. They will be stationed in the Fredrikstad and Drobak/Tonsberg areas.

"Aren't the boats too small and slow to operate effectively? For instance, can they catch rapid, fleeing vessels in a high sea, deputy assistant Vestreng?"

"Such pursuits of smugglers are rare. For special assignments in poor weather and far out at sea we can use pilot boats or navy vessels. But obviously we do not have the resources to carry out an effective surveillance along the entire coast as they do in Sweden. That would be too expensive."

Vidar Vestreng did not hide the fact that the customs service faces enormous problems. A great deal of narcotics smuggling goes on in the entire Oslo Fjord area. With their limited resources they are unable to provide the desirable supervision of the pleasure boat armada invading our coasts in the summertime.

"We must continue to base our efforts on spot checks," Vestreng pointed out, "and we depend on good communications with other countries to tell us when boats are arriving that should be investigated. This report service is very important in our work."

Vidar Vestreng said Nordic cooperation between police forces and customs people functions very well. "And that," he said, "is quite vital for our ability to make the maximum use of our resources."

And communication is a key word in the increased efforts of the authorities to combat narcotics smuggling more effectively. Nordic mobile telephones in cars, boats and trains are important aids in this work. For instance, such telephones will be used on the train from Goteborg to Oslo, a known smuggling route. It would be an obvious advantage and necessity for customs people on the train to be able to get in touch with colleagues in Oslo when something is going on. Today this kind of communication does not exist on the trains.

6578
CSO: 5300/2192

NORWAY

OFFICIAL REPORTS REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG DEATHS

Oslo DAGBLADET in Norwegian 15 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Tormod Haugstad: "Drug Deaths 1982; 17 Drug Deaths and More Confiscations"]

[Text] Last year 17 drug-related deaths were registered in Oslo; 8 fewer than in 1980. At the same time, confiscation of narcotics increased, especially of cannabis drugs such as hashish and marijuana. Most disturbing is the increased confiscation of amphetamines. On the other hand, there was a reduction in confiscation of heroin and morphine.

The worsening situation in the narcotics sector is particularly worrisome in Oslo. The number of addicts is increasing. "This applies in particular to younger people. Drug use has become much more common among 12 and 13-year-olds; this seems to be connected with it becoming more socially acceptable to use cannabis drugs in certain circles, especially outside the more common drug locales in downtown Oslo," said police inspector Arne Huuse at a press conference at the police station on Thursday.

More Foreigners

A total of 1,285 confiscations were made last year. While in 1980 about 36 kilograms of cannabis were confiscated, close to 81 kilograms were seized last year. The increase was greatest in amphetamines, from 284 grams to 1,076 grams, an increase of 279 percent.

On the other hand, only 250 grams of heroin were seized last year as compared to 3.5 kilograms in 1980. In addition to drugs, the section confiscated close to 2.3 million kroner in cash. It should also be noted that the number of foreigners involved in drug crimes according to the so-called "paragraph" (162) of the criminal code, has increased from 3 to 13. In total, 43 foreigners were jailed in connection with narcotics cases.

Better Contacts

Today the narcotics section has 80 employees. An important part of their task is that of aiding other police departments in solving drug crimes. The main

reason why the section made more confiscations last year was that the international contact network has been strengthened.

Rogaland: Two Deaths

Stavanger: There were two drug deaths in Rogaland last year. The Stavanger Police and the Rogaland Police, Sandnes, each had one case.

"It is only by chance that drug deaths have been found in postmortems included in the statistics. There may have been other deaths, with another cause of death given," says Police Officer Adolf Endreplass of the Stavanger Police to DAGBLADET.

Bergen: 30 Drug Deaths

Bergen: Bergen health authorities estimate that a total of 30 deaths resulted from drug addiction in 1981. The official list of drug deaths counts three youths as dead last year, but this figure includes only those who died as a direct result of overdoses.

Health authorities in Bergen have included on their lists youths who after long periods of drug addiction have worn down their health and who, for example, die of pneumonia or other diseases. It is estimated that at the present time about 50 youths are in the danger zone in Bergen.

Gro Lie, leader of the Vagrancy Section in Bergen, says she is not surprised at the high death figures. At the same time, she stresses that all statistics on drug deaths are based on unreliable data. At the present time the Vagrancy Section is working with its own statistics.

Northern Norway: Four Deaths

Tromso: Last year drug addiction claimed four lives in Northern Norway: one in Finnmark and three in Nordland, but in Troms no deaths were registered despite the fact that here, with Tromso as the center, the greatest drug abuse in the north is found. However, the statistics of the police are somewhat diffused in this area, and hardly give a complete picture of the situation in northern Norway, where drug addiction is increasing.

Sorlandet: Nine Drug Deaths

Kristiansand: Nine deaths connected with drugs were registered in the Agder provinces last year: three in Mandal, two in Arendal, two in Kristiansand, and two in Flekkefjord. Hard drugs are increasingly used in Sorlandet. Hashish is dominant, but the police have also had a number of heroin cases.

The number of drug cases is increasing considerably in all police departments. In Mandal, which only a few years ago was free of drugs, the police last year solved close to 60 cases.

Central Norway: No Drug Deaths

Trondheim: Central Norway did not show up in statistics on drug deaths last year. Police authorities from Molde to Mandal encountered no such cases last year. In 1980, one death from drugs was registered in Outer Trondelag.

Deaths with drugs as a contributing cause of death have occurred. But none of these cases are of such nature that they were included in criminal police statistics of drug deaths.

Chief Constable Per Christiansen of the Trondheim police states, however, that there has been a dangerous increase in the use of amphetamines and LSD in Trondheim.

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SWEDEN

HASHISH USE IN GREATER STOCKHOLM 'INCREASING DRAMATICALLY'

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Feb 82 p 30

[Article by Gert Tryman: "Situation Soon Untenable: Hashish Use Increasing Dramatically"]

[Text] The abuse of hashish is growing into the largest drug problem in Stockholm. Last year the number of hashish abusers who came in contact with Maria Youth Unit increased dramatically. Compared with the year before the increase was 120 percent.

Several days ago the Schools Administration released the results of interviews which showed that school children between 12 and 15 are using drugs less.

But the picture is much darker for youths over 15 and adults.

This is contained in a report which the Social Services Administration released yesterday.

"The report shows that hashish abuse is much greater than we suspected," said Mats Hulth, social services commissioner.

The report was supported by investigations made by such organizations as Maria Youth Unit, Contact Central, and the social services centers.

It also shows that it can be more difficult to treat hashish abuse than heroin abuse--contrary to what was previously believed.

"The reason is that hashish is relatively easy to obtain, and it has a lingering effect which takes time to detect," said Lennart Alm, social inspector at Maria Youth Unit.

Hashish Smokers Have Psychoses

"Hashish abusers are now the largest group at Maria, and when they come here they often have serious psychoses which are difficult to treat."

Mats Hulth said that perhaps it is time to start a "Maria 2" because of the drastic increase in the number of patients.

"If the present Youth Unit load can not be reduced by starting a second unit, the situation is going to be untenable," said Lennart Alm.

The Social Services Administration and the county council are now discussing the question of starting a "Maria 2."

"The most serious aspect of increasing hashish abuse is that it obviously can be connected with youth unemployment," said Mats Hulth, and he quoted an employment officer who said that it is more often the exception than the rule when unemployed youths do not use drugs.

Spread Through All Greater Stockholm

Hashish abuse is now spread through all of greater Stockholm, even though it is still most common in the southern and western suburbs.

Due to the efforts of the police during recent years, the sale of narcotics has changed character. Street sales have almost entirely disappeared, and instead the users have contacts with sellers who sit in apartments out in the suburbs.

"Something which is also of concern is that more and more socially well-established adults are beginning to smoke hashish instead of drinking spirits. That shows that the misconception that hashish is not dangerous is still prevalent," said Mats Hulth.

"That also shows that our information is not getting out, and we must do something about that.

"But mainly what we can do is learn from our successful efforts, and that we are doing," said Mats Hulth.

"Take for example the area around Maria Square where different authorities have worked together and have almost entirely eliminated drugs. We must have more of such actions."

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SWEDEN

OFFICIAL FIGURES ON PRISON DRUGS QUESTIONED BY EXPERT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Feb 82 p 5

[Article from Swedish Central News Agency, Norrkoping: "Researcher Claims Statistics on Narcotics in Prisons Are False"]

[Text] It is wrong to allege that the number of drug abusers in prison has grown. More accurately it has remained rather constant over the years.

This was said by Norman Bishop, chief of research and development of the National Correctional Service. He has critically scrutinized the statistics on narcotics abusers in the country's prisons.

According to those statistics the number of drug abusers since 1969 has remained at about 1,000-1,200 yearly.

The numbers for the last 5 years are 1,188, 1,166, 1,084, 962 and 1,168.

But these figures have always been seen in relation to the total number of inmates. This has easily led to misinterpretation and faulty conclusions.

"If tomorrow we suddenly had half as many inmates in prison, seen that way it would mean that we would then have twice as many abusers."

Information

Norman Bishop denies, however, that drug abuse in the prisons is not a serious problem. On the contrary, he believes that the problem is so serious that it requires better collection of information about the social backgrounds of the abusers and what can be done for them during the time they are incarcerated.

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END