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JPRS L/10482

27 April 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 19/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

COMMISSION ON DRUGS TOLD MORE NARCOTICS POLICE NEEDED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Feb 82 p 15

[Article by Aileen Berry]

[Text] Sydney--More Federal police narcotics officers should be posted to the world's main drug centres, the Royal Commission on drug trafficking was told yesterday.

Detective Station Sergeant Brian Bennett of the Federal Police Sydney drug unit said that drug liaison officers based in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok travelled frequently throughout South-East Asia to cope with the huge volume of work.

In his three-year term in Kuala Lumpur, he said he had visited Singapore about 30 times on various narcotics investigations. When he started there in January 1978, he was responsible for liaison throughout Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines. Indonesia was later dropped, but Brunei included. "I feel the net has got to be spread a little bit," he said. "It's just impossible."

Sergeant Bennett told the Royal Commissioner, Mr Justice Stewart, that the placements would need to be dealt with on a Government policy level, given present Public Service staff ceilings.

He said the optimum locations would be Hong Kong, India and the eastern Mediterranean. A strong Federal Police presence in Hong Kong would deal with other types of illegal activities as well, he said, while the officer based in India would cover Afghanistan and the recent upsurge of Pakistani opium on the world drug markets.

The eastern Mediterranean posting would take in Lebanon, Turkey and Iran--where hashish frequently originated.

Sergeant Bennett said that, while posted in Kuala Lumpur, he dealt with officers of the US Drug Enforcement Agency and Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau. He said he had become familiar with the names and activities of several members of the 'Mr Asia' international heroin syndicate, although he did not believe he had met any of them.

The joint Federal-State Royal Commission was set up last year to investigate the 'Mr Asia' syndicate, with particular reference to its head, Terrence John Clark, also known as Alexander James Sinclair. Clark is serving a life sentence in England for the murder of his drug partner, Christopher Martin Johnstone, known as 'Mr Asia', in October 1979. Clark is also wanted in Australia in connection with the murders of New Zealand drug couriers, Douglas and Isabel Wilson at Rye, on the Mornington Peninsula, in May 1979.

Sergeant Bennett said he had first heard of Douglas Wilson in 1972 when Wilson was suspected of trafficking in LSD in New Zealand. "It was not until the Press reported the finding of the Wilsons' bodies in Melbourne and said that he had served two years that I realised it was probably the same fellow," he said.

Yesterday's hearing later turned to the subject of "petty jealousies" between State and Federal law enforcement bodies--a recurring theme in its public hearings. Questioned by counsel assisting the Royal Commission, Mr Don Grieve, Sergeant Bennett admitted his comments could make him unpopular, but agreed that these jealousies hampered the flow of information between the various police forces.

He said the situation had improved considerably over the past few years and he was optimistic that the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, which was established recently, would help overcome the lack of co-operation between State and Federal bodies.

He agreed with Mr Justice Stewart that as well as jealousy there could be distrust between the forces, based on a lack of knowledge. He also agreed that this distrust detracted from the efficiency of the forces.

The Royal Commission, which adjourned into private session to hear more sensitive evidence on Sergeant Bennett's term in Kuala Lumpur, will resume in public this morning.

CSO: 5300/7540

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE ON AID TO THAI DRUG SUPPRESSION EFFORTS

BK291407 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Mar 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] This is "Australian Insight" and I am (Judith Hinckey). The Australian Government is looking at ways of providing further assistance to Thailand in the fight to stop the distribution of drugs, such as opium, from the so-called Golden Triangle region. This announcement follows a visit to Thailand by the Australian minister for administrative services, Mr Newman. As political correspondent (Bill Nicholl) reports from Canberra:

The Australian Government has for the past 10 years or more been providing help to Thai authorities aimed at preventing the growth and distribution of narcotics from within Thailand. Most help so far has been in the form of an Australian overseas aid program designed to get rural communities in Thailand's north to substitute cash crops, like coffee, for traditional crops, like opium. So far Australia has provided just under A\$2 million, that's around U.S.\$2.2 million, for work in developing substitute crops.

The earliest program was a university-based project which researched possible crop alternatives. But this has since given way to what is called an agricultural extension program designed to actually get alternative crops growing and then sold in the marketplace.

According to officials in Canberra, this work will take years to have any real impact on the farmers who rely on opium for their income. One official believes it could take 20 years or more before any tangible results are seen. In the meantime, more and more emphasis is being placed on improving the effectiveness of police narcotic agents in Thailand.

Some 10 nations are providing help to Thai police involved in this work. Australia is one of them. Since 1977, we have had, what officials in Canberra like to call, a drug liaison presence in Thailand. At present there are two full time Australian police officers stationed in Bangkok to liaise with Thai narcotic agents. In addition, Australia has, in the last year or so, contributed equipment worth \$250,000 to the Thai police to help in their anti-drug campaign. This includes some 18 motor vehicles, plus communications and surveillance equipment.

Thai police have also been brought to Australia for training, including two senior officers—one from the Bangkok metropolitan police and the other from the border patrol police—the group responsible for the recent paramilitary-style clash with opium warlord Khun Sa.

Judging by reports of the just completed visit to Thailand of the Australian minister for administrative services, Mr Newman, the Australian police effort in Thailand is to be further upgraded. There is talk of providing another full time liaison officer and also providing an Australian expert to help set up a computerized drug intelligence operation in Thailand.

Mr Newman is reported to have made these comments while in Hong Kong after his visit to Thailand. Details of such an offer from Australia to the Thai Government are, at this stage, still sketchy. Radio Australia has not as yet been able to confirm them through Mr Newman's office, and the Australian federal police say that they are unsure of exactly what their minister may have offered to the Thai authorities. About all a police spokesman was prepared to concede when I spoke to him a short time ago, was that Australian authorities are aware of the need for close cooperation with Thai officials since Thailand must, out of necessity, be in the forefront of drug prevention.

CSO: 5300/5718

AUSTRALIA

DRUG CONVICTION IN THAILAND RAISES LEGAL QUESTIONS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 20 Feb 82 p 15

[Article by Garry Sturgess]

[Text]

William Sinclair, 68, Thai drug offender, is far from a model character. The kindest description you can get from family and close friends is — "a diamond, but a rough one."

But seldom is the subject of a cause celebre, with deep consequences for civil liberties and human rights, without flaw.

Few, for example, claimed that Ronald Ryan (hanged in 1967 for the murder of a warder) was the nicest of men, merely that they had profound disquiet about his conviction and hanging.

In Sinclair's case there is also disquiet about his conviction — and 33 years in a Thai jail is perhaps comparable with the death sentence.

Other people say that Sinclair deserved what he got. Often their reaction is as much shaped by a powerful emotional symbol as the merits of the case. That symbol is heroin and the abhorrence felt for those who trade in it.

Sinclair was charged in October 1978 with being in possession of 8554 grammes of heroin. He was some miles from where the heroin was found in the actual possession of his co-accused Paul Hayward and Warren Fellows.

Nearly three years later he was found guilty of the charge. His lawyers' main argument in the present review of his case is that he was clearly not in possession. So there are problems with his conviction under Thai law.

But these problems are magnified several fold when the evi-

dence against Sinclair is put to the test in the setting of the Australian legal system. On this test, three legal experts who examined the Thai judgment for 'The Age' doubt that Sinclair would have been convicted here.

The relevance of comparing the operation of the two legal systems goes beyond cultural imperialism. A key issue in the Sinclair case is the responsibility of the Australian Government towards nationals who run foul of a foreign legal system.

The Government has a neat answer to this. It says that Australians abroad take the law as they find it. If they find it draconian or in other respects not up to expectations they have only themselves to blame. Clear warnings were issued in their passport literature and in the public statements of several Ministers.

In Sinclair's case, the Attorney-General, Senator Durack, has said that the Government will not interfere with a foreign legal system where the laws and procedures are applied without discrimination against Australians.

But there is another side to the Government's policy of non-interference. Sinclair and his co-accused found themselves ensnared in a foreign legal system because of the co-operation of Australian officials with the Thai authorities. Australian officials then also played a leading part in the presentation of evidence before the Thai court, much of which would not have been acceptable in an Australian court.

Hayward and Fellows could just as easily have stood trial in Australia (the Australian Embassy had their return flight numbers) and Sinclair, who made regular trips to Australia, could in time have been marched before a local court.

A Queen's Counsel contacted by 'The Age' put it crisply when he said the Government would interfere to convict, but not to help, one of its citizens. It is a double standard and a dangerous one. It means that Australian officials can choose the jurisdiction in which to launch a prosecution.

Of course, Australian officials are locked in co-operation with the Thais for the best of all possible motives — to stop the perfidious flow of heroin out of Thailand and more particularly on to the streets of Sydney and Melbourne.

The arrest of Sinclair, Hayward and Fellows was co-operative federalism and internationalism par excellence. The New South Wales police alerted the Federal police who alerted the Australian Embassy who alerted the Thais.

Then all four combined at the trial to secure the convictions.

But this burst of co-operation obscures both irony and principle. The irony comes from Mr Justice Woodward in his report of the Royal Commission on drug trafficking delivered on October 1979, a year after the arrests.

The judge criticised the Commonwealth — in particular the Federal Narcotics Bureau, now integrated with the Federal police — for its failure to co-operate. He was investigating the trafficking of heroin in New South Wales.

"Few better ways of avoiding giving assistance to an investigating Royal Commission than that offered could be devised. Nevertheless, attempts were made to obtain assistance by writing letters to the nominated Commonwealth Solicitor and framing questions, in writing, about persons and activities then under investigation," the report said.

"Some of these questions were briefly answered. Many were not answered. At no time was full information ever supplied as sought. Despite many requests, I was never shown a single file, nor did I interview a single Commonwealth officer.

"No effective information was ever received from the Narcotics Bureau and this gravely hampered and restricted this Commission's inquiries into heroin trafficking.

"But I did receive first hand experience of the unfortunate effects of a total failure of inter-agency co-operation," Mr Justice Woodward said.

So while Australian officials were engaged in a surfeit of co-operation with the Thais, vital information was being kept from an Australian Royal Commission leading that Commission by default to wrong conclusions.

CSO: 5300/7540

AUSTRALIA

SUPPORT FOR PHONE TAPPING BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN DRUG CASES

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Federal Government is studying a proposal to give State police forces powers to tap telephone conversations in moves to combat illegal drug trafficking.

Currently only the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the federal police are empowered to intercept telephone calls.

ASIO requires a warrant from the Attorney-General and federal police investigators have to get a warrant from a judge.

The Federal Attorney-General, Senator Durack, confirmed yesterday that the Government was carefully examining the proposal.

However, no decision is expected before the federal law reform commission reports on the issue late this year.

Welcomed

In PERTH yesterday the WA Minister for Police, Mr Hassell, welcomed the move.

He said he could not see why the public got so upset at the police intercepting telephone calls when the police had access to all other sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment.

Telephone interception would be used only under proper controls.

The WA police would like to be able to intercept calls in cases of drug trafficking, extortion, terrorism and kidnapping, he said.

The WA Government called last April for police powers to tap telephones.

CSO: 5300/7541

AUSTRALIA

ALLEGED INDIAN HEMP GROWER MAKES COURT APPEARANCE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

A 38-year-old man had Indian hemp with a street value of \$10 million on the property he owned near Inverell, police alleged in Central Court yesterday.

Erich Parker, a property owner, of Upper Whitelaw Road, via Bingara, surrendered himself to Drug Squad detectives on Tuesday afternoon.

Parker appeared before Mr C. Briese, GSM, charged with allowing Indian hemp to be cultivated on a property, and with cultivating, supply and possessing Indian hemp.

The police prosecutor, Sergeant Bennett, alleged that at 5 pm on Tuesday, police from Inverell and Tamworth went to a property at Bingara and found two acres of Indian hemp plants, ranging in height from 1.5 to 2 metres.

"Police also found approximately half a tonne of Indian hemp drying out in a wool shed," Sergeant Bennett said.

Sergeant Bennett estimated the street value of the Indian hemp on the property at \$10 million.

He said one man was arrested at the property and charged with cultivating and supplying the drug.

Sergeant Bennett said Parker surrendered himself to the Drug Squad, where he was interviewed and allegedly made a full admission and signed record of interview.

The court was told police went to a house where Parker occasionally lived and found remains of some Indian hemp in a teacheast.

Parker allegedly said it was the remains of \$2,000 worth of Indian

hemp he had bought to obtain seeds to plant his crop.

Mr Greg James, for Parker, said his client expected to make about \$300,000 from the drugs.

He said this client developed the property with a view to selling it later but, because of the market, he was tempted to grow Indian hemp.

He said his client denied supplying the drug, and did not admit he had marketed the drug.

Mr Briese granted Parker \$18,000 bail on the condition he surrender the title deeds of the property, report to police daily, and surrender his passport.

The matter was adjourned to March 25.

CSO: 5300/7541

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN IMPORT CHARGE--Sydney--Police yesterday arrested four people and seized an estimated \$300,000 worth of heroin following a raid on a house at Gosford on the central NSW coast. A man and his 18-year-old daughter from Warner Vale on the outskirts of Gosford were both charged with importing heroin. The man, 45, was also charged with possessing heroin and his daughter with using the drug. A 25-year-old man from The Entrance and a 23-year-old woman from Canton Beach were charged with administering heroin, possessing amphetamines and possessing Indian hemp. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Feb 82 p 5]

CSO: 5300/7540

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

OPIUM SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Huge quantities of smuggled liquor and narcotics, including opium and worth taka one lakh, were seized yesterday. Four persons were arrested from different areas of the city in this connection. The personnel of Dacca Commissioner's office of Narcotics and Liquor Department seized 41 bottles of liquor, 91 cans of beer, 12 seers of opium and 11 seers of ganja. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 20 Mar 82 p 8]

CSO: 5300/7026

INDIA

BRIEFS

PALAM HEROIN ARREST--About 170 grams of high-grade heroin valued at Rs 3.5 lakhs was seized by the Palam police when they arrested Judy Gaylefehn, a US national on Sunday. Police said that the suspect, was to board a Lufthansa flight for her journey to the US, was nabbed soon after she reported at the search and frisking counter at the airport. She had reportedly concealed the heroin in her bra. According to UNI, DPC T R Kakkar said the woman, herself a drug addict, was in possession of two passports with different names. She was also carrying 4000 US dollars. She had arrived in India on 6 March and had received the heroin from one Raj Kumar on payment of 3000 US dollars. The woman was contacted by three persons, including two Americans, outside the American Express Building soon after her arrival. They took her to an hotel at Paharganj when 168 grams of heroin was delivered to her three days later. It is suspected that the persons who had contacted her in Delhi had links with an international smuggling syndicate. Efforts are underway to track them down. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Mar 82 p 1]

'NOTORIOUS' NARCOTICS SMUGGLER--The most notorious narcotics smuggler of the Capital, Balram Kishan, twice detained under the National Security Act by the Delhi Police, was arrested by the special staff of the West District police on Sunday from Rajouri Garden following recovery of more than 5 kilos of charas from his possession. Earlier, Balram who, according to police was wanted in about 50 cases of charas and opium smuggling, had been released from NSA detention--once, after the order was quashed by the advisory board of the Delhi High Court, and on another occasion, sources say, because the Delhi Administration had ordered his release on the grounds that the detention order contained some 'loopholes'. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Mar 82 p 10]

MIZORAM DRUG CONNECTION--New Delhi, 9 Apr (AFP)--Police in Mizoram today spoke of the possibility of an international syndicate of narcotics smugglers operating in the tiny northeastern state on the border with Burma. Reports from Aizwal, capital of Mizoram, quoted police officials as saying that they suspected the possibility in the wake of the recovery of 200 kg of contraband drugs from a private house in that city last Tuesday. Deputy Chief of Mizoram Police Babar said a vigorous hunt was on to smash the racket. It was not known whether any one had been taken into custody in connection with the seizure of the drugs. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1709 GMT 9 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5713

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING SYNDICATES--Four international drug trafficking syndicates have been identified following joint investigations by drug enforcement agencies of Thailand and Malaysia. Twenty seven other big time traffickers have also been positively identified. The Malaysian criminal investigation department and Thailand's Office of Narcotics Control Board are taking action against them. The Malaysian CID director said this at a news conference in Penang today. He added, the ONCB had also disrupted the activities of poppy growers in the Golden Triangle area and eliminated many clandestine heroin laboratories. With these successes, the illegal flow of drugs into the country and Thailand had been reduced. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Apr 82 BK]

KEDAH DRUG SYNDICATES SMASHED--The police in Alor Setar in the northern state of Kedah in peninsular Malaysia have smashed five well-organized drug trafficking syndicates and arrested 13 persons. The Kedah chief police officer told a news conference today that apart from seizing a large quantity of assorted Dadah, about 640 people had also been detained on suspicion of being Dadah dependents and pushers since the beginning of this year. The police's success was due largely to public cooperation. The officer disclosed that various types of Dadah were smuggled into the country from across the border by the traffickers using fast cars, motorcycles and, on a few occasions, by boats and by rail. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5713

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER CHEATED BY SUPPLIER--One narcotic pedlar in Lyari area in Karachi was cheated of Rs 1,500 which he paid to a bogus supplier of the narcotics. He had refused to lodge the complaint with police. According to details in recent campaign against the narcotics dens in the area police almost sealed all the dens which created a "shortage" of the "stuff" and as a result a number of cheaters have entered the field who collect the money from pedlars on the false promise to supply them with the required goods. In its campaign the police have so far recovered 310 kilos of haras, one kilo heroin, eight kilo bhang, two kilo opium and 265 bottles of liquor, it also arrested 26 suppliers and pedlars of narcotics during the campaign. Meanwhile it is learnt that known smugglers of narcotics and suppliers of mandrix in Lyari area following the police campaign have promised to collect substantial sums for the rehabilitation of the addicts. But they have put a condition that police should stop its interference and allow them to carry out the rehabilitation work themselves. It is not known whether the police have accepted their offer.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 30 Mar 82 p 3]

CHARAS SMUGGLING BID FOILED--PESHAWAR, April 1--The Pakistan Customs and the Mardan police today foiled an attempt to smuggle 220 kilograms of charas and 50 kilograms of opium to Europe via Karachi. The narcotics would have fetched over Rs 50 lakh in the foreign market. The contraband goods were hauled out of a car on Sawabi Toapi Road. All the three occupants of the car, including its driver, were arrested. [Karachi DAWN in English 2 Apr 82 p 7]

CHARAS SEIZED--PESHAWAR, April 5--The Abbottabad Police seized 587 kilograms of charas from a Karachi-bound truck near Najibullah in Abbottabad district on Sunday. According to the district authorities, the charas which was being smuggled from Bara, for Karachi, was concealed in secret cavities of the truck. The value of the charas is estimated at Rs 1.12 crore. The contraband item and the truck were taken into custody by the police and the cleaner and driver of the truck were arrested. The SSP, Abbottabad, has announced cash award and one step promotion for the police officers who foiled the smuggling attempt. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Apr 82 p 12]

CSO: 5300/5706

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA FINANCES COMMUNIST ARMS PURCHASES--The government has uncovered several private houses being used as armories by terrorists operating in the South. The armories were discovered during a house-to-house search in two barangays in Zamboanga City. Government operatives seized assorted high-powered guns and bullets cleverly hidden in several houses. Also confiscated were munitions supplies, including bayonets with scabbards, modern transceivers, magazine pouches, boxes of assorted medicines, firearm belts and holsters. The searches were made in barangays Sta. Barbara and Baliwasan Grande last Wednesday, military field commanders said in a declassified report yesterday. Among the high-powered guns seized were M16 rifles or armalites, M562 baby armalites, carbines, caliber .45 revolvers, and M14 rifles, thompson submachineguns, all fully loaded with bullets. Government troopers have earlier discovered two gun factories in two remote barangays at the outskirts of Cebu City. Operatives captured two suspected rebels in that raid. The two broke down during investigation and admitted the factories have been producing guns to be sold to terrorists. According to reports, the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has resorted to marijuana farming to finance their buying of guns and other munitions supplies. [Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 28 Mar 82 p 1]

CAVITE NARCOTICS CAMPAIGN--A stepped-up drive against drug addiction has been launched by police authorities here in the wake of some reports that drug pushers have been operating with impunity in this city even in public places. Lt. Col. Jose V. Martin, newly-installed city police chief said the no non-sense drive against drug pushers and users will go on without letup until these menaces to the society are all locked up in jail. Earlier, police operatives arrested five drug users in a series of raids conducted in several parts of the city. In order to keep track of the activities of suspected drug pushers in the city, several police teams were organized by Colonel Martin who will also be assisted by the constabulary antinarcotics unit (CANU). [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Apr 82 p 18]

CSO: 5300/5714

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

GANJA PLANTATION DESTROYED--On a tip-off, Sub-Inspt. M. K. Wijedasa with seven other Police officers detected recently two acres of ganja in a chena at Bogahawewa, Tanamalwila, in the Wellawaya Police area. [Text]
[Columbu THE ISLAND in English 25 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 5300/5714

THAILAND

HEROIN TRAFFICKING PATTERNS DESCRIBED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by John Hail: "Into the Shadowy World of the Heroin Smuggler"]

[Text]

HONG KONG

THE battle for the Golden Triangle's bumper harvest has moved out of the jungle and into the shadowy world of international drug syndicates, Chinese secret societies and small-fry smugglers hoping to make one big score.

At stake is an estimated 30 tons of pure heroin now beginning to trickle down the illicit distribution network to Europe and America.

Drug experts say 30 tons of heroin is more than enough to supply all the world's addicts for a year.

Despite an unprecedented military campaign by Thailand to root out opium warlord Khun Sa from his jungle lair near the tri-border junction of Thailand, Burma and Laos, narcotics experts believe this year's opium crop in the Golden Triangle will prove even richer than last year's massive harvest.

To prevent the raw opium from being refined into deadly heroin, the Thai Government and the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) are going after the crooked chemists who operate in secret jungle laboratories in the Golden Triangle.

Thai enforcement officials say the chemicals necessary for the refining process are now strictly controlled. As a result, shortages of refined heroin have appeared in Bangkok and other trans-shipment points.

Ironically, while the price of raw opium in the Golden Triangle has plummeted due to the bumper harvest, police intelligence reports indicate the price of heroin is skyrocketing all over Southeast Asia.

Narcotics agents believe the big drug dealers are hoarding huge stocks

of heroin left over from last year in order to drive up prices. They worry about a possible flood in the heroin market when this year's crop hits the streets.

"The street price of heroin has gone up 100 per cent since March 1," said K.S. Tong, head of Hong Kong's Customs Investigation Bureau. "One sure sign that street supplies are down is the big increase in addicts coming to our methadone clinics. We have a daily attendance of about 8,500 addicts."

Tong attributes the shortage not so much to the Thai military campaign as the wave of fear that swept through Hong Kong's underworld after two spectacular "busts" in February resulting in the seizure of 91 kilogrammes of heroin base.

The successes were followed by the discovery of an illicit laboratory in Hong Kong converting heroin base — a highly concentrated heroin grade preferred by smugglers — into so-called number three or "brown sugar" heroin.

According to Tong, number three heroin formerly was inhaled by addicts in a ritual known as "chasing the dragon" or "playing the piano." But now it generally is injected because most users do not have the time or the privacy to smoke it in Hong Kong's teeming high-rise slums.

Tong said the recent trend of injecting number three is especially dangerous because the drug is adulterated to about 27 per cent purity with caffeine and other more toxic additives.

According to American drug police, the purity of heroin sold on the streets of New York and other American big cities averages about two per cent.

Although prices and purities fluctuate wildly, Hong Kong Customs agents report the current street price of a "fix" of number three heroin is HK\$35 (about 120 baht), with distribution handled by Hong Kong's triads, or secret societies.

Import and export is handled by syndicates ranging from multimillion dollar operations such as the so-called "Chinese Connection," believed to be funnelling Southeast Asian heroin to Amsterdam, to small-time and often short-lived associations of two or three couriers trying to strike it rich.

"Typically the small-time courier will make a successful trip and then he'll get greedy and try it again," Tong said. "If he makes it enough times he'll be able to afford to hire other couriers to do the dirty work — usually people who are deep in debt. That's how some of the drug syndicates get started."

The smugglers use a bewildering array of ruses to trans-ship the drug through Hong Kong and on to markets in the West.

Random Customs searches indicate that hollowed out machinery parts are now among the most popular means of shipping and air freighting large amounts of dope in and out of the colony.

Other hiding places familiar to Customs agents are canned foods, furniture and false-bottomed suitcases.

For smaller amounts, couriers are resorting to concealing heroin in body cavities.

An amendment introduced in early March to Hong Kong's Dangerous Drugs Bill permits government doctors to conduct body searches of airline passengers without fear of being sued if no drugs are found. — UPI

CSO: 5300/5711

THAILAND

AUSTRALIA MAY BASE MORE DRUG AGENTS IN BANGKOK

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] **AUSTRALIA may consider increasing the number of narcotics agents based at its Bangkok Embassy, the Australian Federal Government's Minister for Administrative Services, Mr Kevin Newman, said yesterday.**

Mr Newman, whose portfolio covers Federal narcotics affairs, told a Press conference at the embassy that the possibility of increasing the number of Australian drug agents in Thailand would be examined by his department after he returns to Australia.

Mr Newman said there were "about three" Australian Federal Police narcotics agents based in Bangkok.

This compares with the United States which has at least 30 Drug Enforcement Administration agents in Thailand, based in both Bangkok and Chiang Mai.

In a book on Australia's illicit drug problem, Charles McCoy (author of "The Politics of Heroin in South-East Asia"), claimed that Thai-based drug syndicates had switched to Australia as a market because of the success of the DEA's operation.

In a written statement handed out yesterday, Mr Newman said Thailand was regarded as one of the frontline areas in Australia's battle against drugs.

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"We are determined to make sure the front line is manned to the best of our ability," he said in the statement.

Since arriving in Bangkok on Monday for a six-day visit, Mr Newman has attended the ESCAP meet and held talks on issues involving both drugs and Australians serving sentences in Thai jails for drug offences.

Mr Newman goes to Chiang Mai today where he will have a helicopter tour of crop substitution projects and opium growing areas and will also visit the Thai-Australia World Bank Land Development Project.

In response to a question, Mr Newman ruled out any possibility of Australian involvement in drug suppression campaigns, such as the recent operation against Khun Sa's stronghold in Chiang Mai Province.

But he said that his department planned to further examine the aid which Australia provides to Thailand to help drug suppression efforts and said special attention would be given to training programmes offered to Thai police.

Thai police have already undergone anti-narcotics training in Australia and Mr Newman

raised the possibility of future courses being held in Thailand.

He said the equipment which Australia had given Thailand for narcotics suppression work had included vehicles and radios. Australia also helped Thailand fight the heroin problem by supporting crop substitution and upland rehabilitation projects.

Mr Newman said prisoner exchanges and repatriations had not been mentioned in talks he has held since his arrival.

But he said that the subject of remissions had arisen and he had been told that prisoners who maintain a record of good conduct could expect to have their sentences reduced by up to two-thirds.

Mr Newman said on this basis a prisoner sentenced to 25 years jail who had a record of good conduct might expect to serve between six to eight years.

He said an Australian who broke the law in Thailand had to be prepared to run the full gamut of the Thai legal system. "Australians were given a clear warning when they applied for passports that the penalties for drug offences in some foreign countries were harsh, he said.

CSO: 5300/5711

THAILAND

PRASONG WANTS MORE DEVELOPMENT, LESS SUPPRESSION OF HILL TRIBE POPPY GROWERS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Mar 82 p 5

[Article: "Increase Hill Tribe Development to Stop Poppy Cultivation Instead of Suppressing [the Growers]"]

[Text] Squadron Leader Prason Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, was interviewed by a reporter on the subject of implementing a suppression policy to keep the hill tribes from growing poppies in Thailand. He said that we must develop their villages and areas more because development will bring benefits in the long term and will bring greater results than using weapons to suppress them. We must provide jobs for them by having them abandon poppy cultivation and instead turn to growing substitute crops. Correct village order must be established and we must give them a feeling of love for the land that they are living in. When we have developed things in this way, they will be Thais and we will not have any conflicts.

The Secretary-general of the National Security Council also stated that, besides this, language and culture are being used to assimilate them. However, this will take a long time; it is not a simple matter to reach this goal. And the officials who work with the hill tribes will reach the goals too.

Squadron leader Prason said that, at present, the officials who have gone to work in the mountains have encountered many obstacles. For example, there is a duplication of operations. Concerning this, an attempt will be made to reduce the conflicts. At present, there is no work coordination. We must correct this by discussing things together in order to solve this problem.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri also said that we realize the necessity of having the hill tribes stop growing poppies. But when they stop growing poppies, what will they do to make a living? We must implement a crop substitution and animal husbandry program so that they will be able to make a living. Many of these villages earn an income from growing substitute crops but there are many others secretly growing [poppies]. Speaking honestly, they consume the opium that they produce and so even if they did not grow poppies, they would have to use part of their income to purchase opium for consumption. Their traditions have been preserved a long time among the elderly. We must

allow them to continue to do so. We must concentrate more on the younger generation. The way to get them to stop growing poppies is to give them the feeling that they can survive. As for the opium, they can use some of it as a medicine because they live far from medical facilities. When they are sick, they can use the opium to treat themselves. We must show some sympathy for them, said Squadron Leader Prasong in conclusion.

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CSO: 5300/5690

THAILAND

CROP SUBSTITUTION CHIEF COMMENTS ON PROGRAMS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Interview with Mr Narong Suwannapiem, the chief of the crop substitution program and the head of the Northern Narcotics Control Board Coordination Center, by a MATICHON reporter between 18-20 February in Chiang Mai Province]

[Text] On 18-20 february, the office of the Narocotics Control Board took a group of reporters to see the crop substitution program at the Royal Headquarters Development Project Center at Thung Cho in Chiang Mai Province. On this occasion, a MATICHON reporter interviewed Mr Narong Suwannapiem.

[Question] I would like to ask about the main tasks that the center is responsible for. What are its main tasks and is it involved in suppression operations too?

[Answer] As for my responsibilities at present, I now wear two hats. First, I am the chief of the United Nations Thai Crop Substitution and Highlands Market Program, that is, the opium crop substitution program. This program is concerned with development totally.

Second, I have been entrusted with the task of watching over things at the Northern Narcotics Control Board Coordination Center. The center is responsible for 17 provinces. The center is responsible for carrying out tasks in three spheres: First, we coordinate suppression activities. We do not make arrests or make inspections concerning narcotics. It is our duty to coordinate activities concerning information that has been given out. If it is asked who is directly responsible for suppression activities in the field of the Narcotics Control Board in the north, we have a special narcotics control unit but it is not subordinate to the center. It receives its orders directly from the central [board]. This unit is fully responsible for gathering information and carrying on suppression operations just as in Bangkok.

This second aspect concerns coordinating activities in the field of narcotics control, disseminating information to various groups concerning the dangers of drugs and taking part in giving lectures at the training seminars that the various units have arranged jointly with the central ONCB. Third, we

coordinate activities concerning the rehabilitation of drug addicts. We view this from the standpoint of a rehabilitation institute.

There is a northern rehabilitation center located at Kilometer 27 halfway between Chiang Mai and Fang. It is subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health. With 100 beds, it is able to receive up to 100 addicts.

[Question] Concerning the problems that we are presently experiencing in the three fields of activity that you mentioned, how are things?

[Answer] First, we are the coordinators in these three spheres and do not use people to carry out things. We have only five people while our area of responsibility covers 17 provinces. The work in each province is different depending on the narcotics problems that have arisen in each province, and the severity of the problems is different in each province. With our present strength of only five men, we cannot keep up with the problems that arise in all 17 provinces. Thus, from the standpoint of actual operations, we are trying to work in Chiang Mai Province more than in other provinces because the work is different everywhere here and Chiang Mai is a large province. Also, there is more work for us to do here.

[Question] Are you giving more attention to things here because this is a large production area?

[Answer] Oh! With the number of men that we have, we are doing as much as possible. If we had 20 or 100 people, we could do much more. We are not depressed by the fact that we have only this many men, which is one of our limitations.

[Question] Coordinating activities also refers to gathering information, doesn't it?

[Answer] Yes. We gather various types of data and information. Even though we cannot obtain all the information that we should at present, I am concentrating on the drug addiction problem in the 17 northern provinces. What is the problem like in Chiang Mai? As for the percentages concerning the addicts who are addicted to opium, heroin, amphetamines and so on in these provinces, if we do not understand and know about the people's addiction problems, the measures taken to solve the problems will be useless; we will not know what to correct. But we are trying to send our officials to all the provinces in order to learn about these problems. We want to know what percentage of the people in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao and Lamphun are addicted. If we can obtain such data first, we will be able to coordinate the tasks and make plans with each of the provinces.

[Question] Concerning the various data, does the control sector make it easy for you to collect the data?

[Answer] As for the control sector, I think it is very easy to collect the data because this does not pose any danger. There is no reason for them to conceal things from us. The things that they would want to conceal from us

because of a lack of trust have more to do with suppression operations. Concerning the information that they obtain, if they think that they can handle things themselves, they do not like to disseminate this information to us out of fear that we will go double check it or something. But from our standpoint, we do not need to do that; when we get information, we evaluate it. If we can collect much information, this center will become a narcotics information center.

[Question] As for what has been done up to now, do we have any data on the movements of the various groups engaged in the narcotics trade in Chiang Mai ?

[Answer] Concerning this, it is my understanding that both the police and the suppression sector of the ONCB have to date gathered much data on this. But our center does not have such data because it is not our duty to go into things that deeply. I cannot answer you if you ask how many cases there are in Chiang Mai or how many suspects there are. Such matters are secret, top secret. Normally, they do not disseminate such information to those who do not have a need to know since these are very important secrets.

[Question] Concerning the policy of controlling certain things such as halting the flow of chemicals [into the area], has this had any effect on our control plans and how have things been coordinated?

[Answer] We have to look at the matter of supply and demand. As for cutting supply, this can be done from the very beginning so that there is no opium. This means growing substitute crops, which cuts supply at the very beginning so that there is no supply. As for the existing supply, we will try to reduce it by growing substitute crops. This is cutting supply at the source. As for cutting supply in later stages, this refers to suppression activities to intercept the opium and keep it from coming down from the mountains or to intercepting the merchants and making it difficult for them to reach the mountains. The forms of such suppression activities are a matter of cutting supply.

As for the chemicals that we want to intercept, chemicals that are used to produce heroin and morphine, this is directly related to the matter of supply. If we can intercept these types of chemicals and keep them from reaching the narcotics producers, they will not be able to produce narcotics.

If opium stays in the mountains and is not brought down [into the plains] and if it is not refined into some other substance, it is of very little significance by itself and is of almost no value. The hill tribes may keep it and smoke it themselves or use it as a medicine. But it will stay in the mountains unless someone goes and gets it. Thus, announcing various chemical-free zones as we have done, setting up interception points and obtaining information in order to seize such chemicals has a very great and direct effect on cutting supply in the mountains and preventing the opium from being refined into other substances and reaching the users.

[Question] Of the 17 northern provinces, which province has the greatest problems?

[Answer] That is difficult to say. Let's say that at present, officials are facing the most serious problems in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces. However, the situation [in these provinces] is rather different. Chiang Rai borders both Laos and Burma. There is a serious problem of cross-border smuggling. Intercepting the chemicals and keeping them from entering the border area here and keeping the chemicals produced abroad from entering the country are very serious problems. This is because the border is very very long and people can cross at many places without our knowing. It is thought that this is the starting point for the transport [of narcotics]. But as for the situation after Khun Sa was suppressed, security problems have arisen. Besides the narcotics problem, security problems have arisen in Chiang Rai. Looking at this, things will probably get worse for Chiang Rai now because the Khun Sa affair was not just a matter of narcotics but was also a matter of security and sovereignty.

As for Chiang Mai, it can be thought of as a center or as a transit zone for shipping [narcotics] to other regions and even to foreign countries. Furthermore, it is a junction [for goods] coming from Chiang Rai and is like a trading center. As for the situation at present, officials have thrown most of their forces into Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai.

[Question] Concerning the cultivation of substitute crops, at present, how much has poppy cultivation declined among the hill tribes?

[Answer] Concerning this, things have evolved and it can be seen that in 1973 when the United Nations helped carry out a poppy survey in Thailand, it was learned that poppies were being cultivated here and the yield reached approximately 114 tons that year. Then in 1975-1976, the Public Welfare Department conducted a poppy cultivation survey and found that approximately 62,000 rai were cultivated in poppy. If we estimate roughly that 1 rai can produce about 1 kilogram [of opium], then the yield is approximately 60,000 kilograms or more than 60 tons. The latest survey conducted in 1979-1980 showed that the area planted in poppy has declined to about 37,000 rai. As for the 1980-1981 survey that is now being conducted, the results are not yet in. We do not know whether the area has decreased further or increased. I understand that we will know the results by May or June.

[Question] This matter also involves our neighbors since some [of the narcotics] come in from abroad. Will this bias our data? I am referring to heroin.

[Answer] No. Looking at the matter of self-consumption or of using [the opium] as a medicine, we estimate that these 37,000 rai do not produce more than 40 tons. There are approximately 300,000 hill tribesmen throughout the country. Based on the figures collected by the northern drug rehabilitation center, approximately 12 percent of the hill tribesmen are addicts, which amounts to tens of thousands of people. These tens of thousands of people consume

approximately 50 tons of the amount they have produced. Thus, as for the opium that is refined into the morphine and heroin that intoxicates people here and abroad, only a very small percent of this is produced in Thailand. Most of this opium comes from our neighbors.

Actually, our problem is much smaller than that of our neighbors. Here, because the domestic supply is small, if we can intercept the opium coming in from abroad, [the problem] will decline even more.

[Question] Concerning this problem, is this because Burma is not carrying on suppression operations like us, while at the same time, they do not think that we are carrying on suppression operations seriously? And aren't there high-ranking people involved?

[Answer] The reason that we mentioned Burma is that we have very little information on Laos under its present system of government. As for Burma, speaking frankly, they have carried on stronger and more resolute suppression operations than we have. They have taken much stronger action than we have in cutting down the poppy plants. They destroy tens of thousands of rai of poppy plants every year because they have a strong policy. They have implemented a crop substitution policy too. But their leading measures are suppression measures and they destroy whatever they can.

As for Burma's problems, we have to sympathize with them because most of the poppy growing area is located in minority group zones where the minority groups are fighting against them. The government is not able to enter these areas. If it sends people into these areas, it means that they must fight the minority groups. And so they cannot suppress the cultivation of poppies or the production of morphine in their area. After these narcotics are produced, they do not go anywhere else but all flow into Thailand. But actually, they have made a great effort.

[Question] What is their view of Thailand? Is a real effort being made?

[Answer] It is difficult to say how they view Thailand because if we ask them, they will not tell us. But I think that, at least, based on what we did with Khun Sa, concerning our seriousness and resoluteness, Burma now feels that we will not permit this. This was not simply a matter of narcotics. It was also a matter of the country's security. But we still dared to take action. I think that Burma will understand us better.

[Question] Now that Khun Sa has been suppressed, what do you think the possibilities are for solving the narcotics suppression problem in our country?

[Answer] I think that there will be a long slow down or halt in supply. But how long this will last I cannot say. At present, they have virtually ceased production and other activities. It is true that they may have raw materials but they cannot get chemicals and their equipment has probably been destroyed.

Thus, at present they probably cannot do what they had intended to do. It may be several years; I cannot say. I am sure that there will be a great slow down in production.

We don't know how long it will take them to recover. They may go and coordinate activities with someone else. We don't know.

[Question] Where is Lao Su now?

[Question] I do not have any information on this.

[Question] Concerning Police Colonel Niran Withayawuthikun, there have been reports that he has joined Khun Sa. Is this true?

[Answer] I do not know where he is. There is still a warrant out for his arrest. Whoever knows his whereabouts can go capture him.

[Question] There have been charges that certain MPs are involved in the drug trade.

[Answer] I don't know anything about this. This is a matter that is beyond my knowledge. Such a matter as this is a secret matter. I have no knowledge about such matters.

[Question] Concerning the cultivation of substitute crops, has the government provided a sufficient budget for this?

[Answer] We are responsible for carrying on activities in approximately 51 villages. Our primary budget from the U.N. is enough to carry out our tasks each year. But concerning the other areas and other units, their budgets are too small for them to be able to achieve results like our program, which receives help from the United Nations. This is because the other units are allocated a very small budget as compared with ours and they do not receive any support from abroad. Thus, few results can be achieved from these activities. Because if we plant only 10 or 20 rai while the hill tribes need hundreds and thousands of rai under cultivation, this cannot satisfy the demand or solve the problems.

[Question] One of the sectors that you are referring to is the Forestry Department, isn't it?

[Answer] The Forestry Department is one element. It does not have a budget for the cultivation of substitute crops. It receives money for afforestation work and the administrative budgets in its units are very small. The same thing is true for the Department of Public Welfare. It receives very little money for work concerning the cultivation of substitute crops, even less than the Forestry Department. What people expect to see happen in this area cannot happen quickly. If the hill tribes wanted 100 rai and we could give them all the necessary help, the results could be achieved quickly.

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THAILAND

SUA, ETHNIC MINORITY TRAFFICKERS RELATIONSHIPS NOTED

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 20 Mar 82 pp 23, 24

[Article: "Khun Sa, Cha-Erh and A Bi, a Mountain Top War"]

[Text] The imposing "Doi Lang" mountain range runs peacefully along the Thai-Burmese border, running from Mong Yawn in Burma to as far as Mae Chan District in Chiang Rai Province, Mae Ai District in Chiang Mai and some areas of Fang District, [Chiang Mai Province] in Thailand. These high peaks covered with dense green forests are an ideal hiding place for the heroin refineries of the various ethnic minority groups, refineries that bring such great profits that these groups have fought and died for them.

It is on Doi Lang that Lao Su, an international heroin kingpin who on 25 October 1977 fled and amazingly escaped execution by the Thai government, has built a strong heroin refinery.

Officials who have worked in this area have stated that, in addition to Lao Su, many other groups have built heroin refineries in these mountains too. The most prominent groups here are the LNLA (Lahu National Liberation Army) and Khun Sa's group.

From reports by officials, it has been learned that the important area of Doi Lang, which is the location of many refineries, is located mostly in Mae Ai District in Chiang Mai Province. The group with great influence in this area is the LNLA. This is the armed force of the Lahu hill tribe. It is led by Cha-erh, who is an international narcotics trafficker. Because he has forces that are armed with modern and powerful weapons, he has widespread influence. Even Lao Su has to pay protection money to the LNLA of Cha-erh regularly. It is the great profits, comparable in size to these mountains themselves, that have tempted various groups to come here and occupy the area.

Then at the beginning of last December, another armed Lahu group led by A Bi carried on activities quietly in this area. People were sent to contact Police Major General Phairot Putsayanawin, the commander of the Region 3 Border Patrol Police, Chiang Mai province. They offered to go capture Lao Su in exchange for the 300,000 baht reward that has been offered for the capture of Lao Su.

A few days later, the quiet of Doi Lang was shattered with the sounds of various types of weapons. The heroin refinery of Lao Su, which was under the protection of Cha-erh, or the LNLA, was heavily attacked by forces of A Bi. More than 10 of Lao Su's men were killed. Lao Su and some of his men barely managed to escape.

The forces of A Bi quickly seized the refinery. Much raw opium that was being readied to produce heroin and the supplies and equipment at the refinery were seized. As for the supplies and equipment, A Bi later left them near the camp of the Thai border patrol police in order to show that he had successfully attacked Lao Su's forces. But A Bi kept the raw opium. Thai officials found out about this later.

The news of this small war was reported to Supreme Command Headquarters in detail. A news source in the Region 3 Border Patrol Police division has revealed that this case has led to Police Major General Phairot Putsayanawin, the commander of the Region 3 border patrol police, being severely reprimanded by General Saiyut Koetphon since Supreme Command Headquarter's intelligence has confirmed that the forces of A Bi belong to the united front of the White Flag Burmese Communist Party, Chinese faction.

Supreme Command Headquarters does not want Thai officials to contact or get involved with this communist united front out of fear that it will grow larger and pose a danger to Thailand's security in the future. The border patrol police insist that it was A Bi who made contact; the Thai side did not get involved at all.

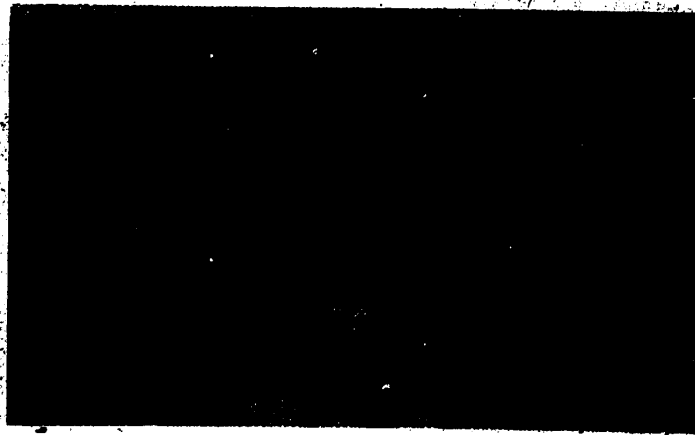
Concerning the background of A Bi's group, a high-level intelligence official said that "we learned about A Bi's forces only a few years ago. He has always carried on activities quietly. At present, we still know very little about him. We only know that he has relations with the Burmese communists. This group does not have a history of being involved with drugs. It does not have even one heroin refinery. As for weapons, it is understood that this group is being supported by the Burmese Communist Party." He also said that the Thai side, especially Supreme Command Headquarters, is watching the movements of A Bi closely.

After heavily attacking Lao Su, the forces of A Bi began to expand their influence greatly. Instead of paying protection money to the LNLA of Cha-erh, Lao Su had to switch and instead pay A Bi in exchange for being allowed to carry on his operations in safety. Thus, Lao Su built a new heroin refinery under the protection of A Bi. This made Cha-erh very unhappy since this had formerly been his area. At the beginning of March, Thai officials received a new report that said that Cha-erh's group has joined with Khun Sa's group in order to prepare for a new war against A Bi and completely eliminate A Bi's influence in the Doi Lang area.

"Cha-erh and Khun Sa have a common interest and a common enemy and so they have joined together. They both hope to return and have influence in the

Doi Lang area," said the same intelligence source. This means that there is a great possibility of a war for influence over the mountain area between Khun Sa and Cha-erh on one side and A Bi, whose forces are expanding, on the other. As for Khun Sa, after the Thais launched the attack against Ban Hin Taek, his forces were very weak but he was by no means "done for." Doi Lang is a new spot where Khun Sa is making preparations to restore [his influence].

However, all of this is being watched very closely by Thai officials. Finally, concerning who will have influence over Doi Lang in the end, particularly A Bi's group whose background is quickly being studied, we will probably have to wait and see how the government decides to handle this problem and what methods it uses. We must see whether it launches a military operation against Doi Lang as it did at Ban Hin Taek or whether it has learned the lesson that such a method does not bring any results at all.



Photocaption: Cha-erh (far right) at a meeting with KMT soldiers at Doi Lang, a meeting arranged by Mr Aram Yiemarun, the deputy governor of Chiang Mai province.

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CSO: 5300/5690

THAILAND

SUA FORCES FLEE BURMESE ATTACKS, RETURN TO THAILAND

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Mar 82 pp 1-12

[Article: "Khun Sa's Forces Flee Burmese Troops and Return to Thailand"]

[Text] The forces of Khun Sa are fleeing into Thailand after being heavily attacked by Burmese troops along the border.

A report from the Chiang Rai Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 3 states that approximately 120 soldiers of Khun Sa with 50 mules [ma tang] re-entered Thailand from Burma at the end of last month. They entered the country near Doi Putao Bansansaimai in Pongpha Commune, Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province.

This police report also stated that these forces have stopped and rested at an Akha hill tribe village at Doi Sango in Chiang Saen District. Their goal is to proceed on to Mong Wa in Burma, but they may not be able to proceed any farther.

The report said that the Burmese have established death squads in order to completely suppress the forces of Khun Sa. Approximately 200 men have been stationed along the Thai-Burmese border.

Mr Sakda Aphong, the governor of Chiang Rai Province, has confirmed a report from the province's operation center in Phan District. He said that terrorists have made preparations and are harassing Thai officials again and that a major operation will be launched in April. The plan is to burn down Wat Nong Phakchit in order to exert pressure on [government] soldiers to leave their bases. The province has made preparations to counter this.

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CSO: 5300/5690

THAILAND

POST-RAID LOCATIONS OF SUA DESCRIBED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 14 Mar 82 pp 4, 5

[Article: "The Smell of War Is Still In the Air; Khun Sa Is Still Active"]

[Text] Since the Sua, or Shan United Army, of international heroin kingpin Khun sa, which had a secure base at Ban Hin Taek, was heavily attacked and dispersed by ground forces in coordination with air forces in January, the remaining SUA forces have had to look for a "new secure base" along the Thai-Burmese border. These forces have not been smashed completely.

As for the losses suffered by the SUA in the "Ban Hin Taek" operation, only the soldiers guarding "Chang Si Chuan," or Chao Fa Lan, and the soldiers guarding the position were lost. As for the committee-level units, including Khun Sa, the leader of the SUA, and Chang Si Chuan, the secretary-general who has been in countless battles, these all escaped and gathered the forces together again. Also, most of the Haw Chinese bases are still in existence and were not affected by this operation.

The main headquarters in Burma is the Sieu Lasang camp, which is only 4 kilometers west of Ban Mae Moh. This has again become an assembly point for Khun Sa. Thus, Ban mae Moh, where Khun Sa is staying according to initial reports, has become a lively place once again since SUA forces of more than 3,000 men have come from their base in Tha Yang District in Rasieu Province, Burma, to provide support. The aim in gathering these forces together is to show their influence over the other minority groups by attacking [these groups], expanding their influence and [setting up] secure bases.

A news source has stated that Khun Sa's main base camps this time are at Doi Lang in Chiang Mai Province and at a base camp of the Wa National Army near Mon Yawn opposite Fang District in Chiang Mai Province, which is the route used to go from Chiang Rai Province to Mae Hong Son Province. If Khun Sa is able to establish new base camps at these two locations, it is believed that this will lead to closer coordination of activities between the SUA and the Shan States Army, which is led by Khun Saeng. Khun Saeng is the uncle of Khun Sa. He has about 3,000 armed soldiers.

These movements of Khun Sa have caused great worry for the Region 5 border patrol police and the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 3 because the smell of war has again arisen in the Golden Triangle area along the Thai-Burmese border, a place where the state power of Thailand does not yet reach, which has given rise to many free forces and narcotics trafficking. And the SUA has announced that it will definitely wipe out the Wa National Army.

The reason is that this group has worked for the Americans and for the narcotics suppression units by providing information for the attack on Ban Hin Taek. And it has refused to join the SUA in liberating the Shans. Thus, this is in retaliation for old debts.

The leader of the Wa National Army is Pha Pokang Su. He considers himself to be a Shan, and he established a Shan army. He fought against Burma until he was wounded. He then joined forces with Ang Sieng Chu and Sieng Su and the Maha Sang and Lo Wu Chu groups.

The thing that is worth noting is that the Maha Sang and Lahu groups at Doi Lang, which are the targets of attack by the SUA this time, are groups that have turned and joined the Burmese Communist Party. In particular, the Lahu group moved its forces and attacked Lao Su, who was living under the protection of Cha-erh. Lao Su's group was dispersed and two of his heroin refineries were burned down. This has led people to suspect that the SUA is considering joining the "united front" of the Burmese Communist Party after having already purchased narcotics. Because it is well known that the area that they will live in is a zone of influence where the Burmese Communist Party wants to expand its influence.

Pha Pokang Su is the leader of the Wa National Army. He is a person who firmly intends to liberate the Shan State from Burma. His army has fought fiercely against the Burmese government but he does not have adequate forces. He once seized Mong Tang Yan, the center of the narcotics trade, but he was later driven out by the Burmese. He is opposed to communism and to the Burmese Communist Party, which has 30,000 armed troops and which is the largest group. If the SUA can destroy Pha Pokang Su's forces, this will mean the elimination of another "enemy" of the communist party.

The Golden Triangle is an area where the power of the state cannot reach and administer things efficiently. This is because this is a border area where three countries, Thailand, Burma and Laos, converge. In addition, the terrain here is composed of jungles and mountains. Thus, it is difficult to send in forces to provide support or carry on suppression operations. Even aircraft cannot harm the free forces that live in this border area and use it as a hideout. Dropping bombs cannot succeed because the mountain ridges provide good shelter. The borders between the countries are not as clearly demarcated as they should be. The rivers change course depending on the season.

Even though it is not the policy of these minority groups to use weapons against the Thai government, there is clear evidence that the Chinese that

have entered and settled down in Thailand are involved in selling opium in order to obtain money with which to purchase weapons and establish forces to protect the shipment of raw opium to the heroin refineries located along the Thai-Burmese border, where there is no state power. Some hill tribes have been induced to take up arms against the government. The great profits from the narcotics trade have created loopholes and led to corruption. Government officials have been bribed, and they are an "element" of the narcotics trade that helps these minority groups smuggle narcotics out of the Golden Triangle to world markets.

Reports of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board state that the number of hill tribesmen who are involved in the opium trade in the golden Triangle area along the Thai border reaches 245,000 men. There are Hmong, Yao, Lahu, Lisu, Akha and Karen tribesmen and Haw Chinese. Of this number, the tribe with the largest number is the Karen tribe with 150,000. Next come the Hmongs with approximately 50,000. The Haw Chinese are the smallest group with approximately 1,500 men, but they are the ones who control the economy and who can generate profits of 30-100 percent of the price of the goods by trading with the hill tribes.

However, these figures are not completely reliable because the hill tribes live dispersed here and there. Villages have not been established and there are no administrative regulations. The National Security Council has stated that this figure represents only about 30 percent of the total number of hill tribesmen who live here. As for the other 70 percent, officials have not been able to go and conduct a complete survey. Thus, it is thought that there are about 1 million hill tribesmen in the Thai-Burmese border area.

For all of these minority groups, poppy is the primary crop in earning a living. The lack of state power and the implementation of unclear policies have ensured that the disorder in the struggle for opium profits will continue. The golden Triangle is threatened by a war between forces that are vying for influence. And the sound of guns and explosives from suppression operations will continue unabated.

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THAILAND

CONTROVERSY CONTINUES OVER RTA RELATIONS WITH KMT 93RD DIVISION

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Mar 82 pp 5, 6

[Article: "The Collapse of Headquarters 04 Because of Opium"]

[Text] "Recently, General Saiyut Koetphon, the Supreme Commander, established a headquarters for the security of and the improvement of the living conditions of the people living along the Thai-Burmese border in the three provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son. This new headquarters is responsible for 12 border villages. Among these villages are Santikhiri Village (Doi Mae Salong) and Ban Thoet Thai (Ban Hin Taek)," said Colonel Somsak Sisuphandit to MATICHON.

The name of this new headquarters is the Northern Border Development and Defense Center. It is directly subordinate to Supreme Command Headquarters and the Ministry of interior. It has been divided into two sections in accord with the responsibilities: The Border Development Center, which is engaged in development activities, and the Border Defense Center, which coordinates suppression activities.

This amounts to the Northern Border Development and Defense Center replacing Headquarters 04.

Colonel Somsak also stated that Headquarters 04 was established in accord with a cabinet resolution in 1970 in order to control the 93rd Division, disarm the Haw Chinese soldiers and conduct surveys and compile biographical records. When the military tasks were completed, matters were to be turned over to the Ministry of Interior. At present, things are in the stage outlined by the 1970 resolution. Thus, the name of Headquarters 04 will be changed in accord with the responsibilities.

The 93rd KMT Division was a force of the nationalist Chinese who opposed the expansion of communist influence. Its headquarters was located in Yunnan Province [in China]. When Mao Tse-tung seized control of China, the nationalist Chinese soldiers had to withdraw to Taiwan, where they built a country. The 93rd Division was the only force that did not get away in time. The larger part of this force withdrew and fled south, seizing control of Burmese territory at Ban Tha Khi Lek. The Burmese government appealed to the United Nations

and in the end the United States and Thailand provided help by having the 93rd Division settle down along the border from Chiang Rai to Mae Hong Son. The aim was to have this force serve as a buffer against the expansion of communist power. It was also to gather information and cause disturbances in China.

In one period, the Thai government arranged to send soldiers of the 93rd Division to Taiwan if they wanted to go. But most are still living in the border area. There are two main headquarters. The one at Tham Ngop in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province, is the headquarters of the 3rd Army under the command of General Li. The one at Doi Mae Salong, which has now changed its name to Santikhiri Village, in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, is the home of the 5th Army of General Li Ui Thien, who took over from General Tuan Si Won, who died in 1980.

A high-level military news source has told MATICHON SUTSAPDA that the 93rd Division was given both money and weapons by the CIA in order to harass the Chinese communist government. But the financial support gradually declined and so the 93rd Division turned to earning money by selling opium and illegal goods in order to support the army. It governed itself and the state power of Thailand had no meaning in the zone of influence of the 93rd Division. And so the Thai government had to pass a resolution establishing forward Headquarters 04.

The same news source said that the relations of the 93rd Division with high-ranking Thai military officials went very deep. The high-ranking military officers of the 93rd Division had comfortable houses in the plains and were given Thai citizenship in accord with the law. And the 93rd Division trusted General Kriangsak Chamanan so much that [it built] a guest house called "Chamanan House" at Doi Mae Salong.

"Before you enter the village, you will see a sign that clearly expresses [the group's] loyalty to General Kriangsak," said this news source.

During the time General Kriangsak was chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, he was in charge of forward Supreme Command Headquarters. It was to look after the 93rd Division. Several occupational development plans were made. But both domestic and foreign news reports have made serious attacks, saying that General Kriangsak is one general who is known to be involved in the narcotics trade of the 93rd Division.

Another military news source stated that the 93rd Division serves as a narcotics distributor. It purchases narcotics from international narcotics traffickers. Even Lo Sing Han and Lao Su are regular customers of the 93rd Division. And this division is still involved in the narcotics trade today. Then in the middle of last year, General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, announced at a cabinet meeting that government officials were forbidden from helping the 93rd Division and Khun Sa because they were engaged in the narcotics trade. In addition, a resolution was passed entrusting the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense with the task of solving the problem quickly.

Besides this, some military officials of forward Headquarters 04 have been involved in the narcotics trade too. This has stimulated General Prem to find a way to solve this problem. Also, there have been reports that part of the income of one opposition political party comes from the 93rd Division, said this military news source to MATICHON SUTSAPDA.

At present, the Haw Chinese at Santikhiri Village are openly earning a living by growing cold-weather fruits, and the item that has made the village well known is tea, which is first sent to Chiang Mai Province before being sent on to Hong Kong and Taiwan. The tea from Santikhiri is not sold in Thailand. At most, [a person] can buy a small quantity when he visits Santikhiri.

Colonel Somsak talked about the plans of the Northern Border Development and Defense Center. After the government suppressed Khun Sa at Ban Hin Taek, that entire remote border area became unsafe and foreign forces may enter again. Thus, there must be forces to defend the border. Military forces, local border patrol police and thahan phran irregulars are being used to provide protection. As for the development plans, the Ministry of Interior will establish special Self-Defense and Development Volunteers villages. At present, the details are being worked out.

This is the second step in the struggle by General Prem's government to defeat the drug trade in the Golden Triangle using clever stratagems. The problem is whether the people who carry out the operations are strong enough to withstand the temptations of the "black-hearted lords." Even a police colonel who was a superintendent with the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 3 became a slave.

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THAILAND

CHINESE HAW VILLAGES GROWING POPPY IN CHIANG RAI

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Two Chinese Haw Villages Discovered Following In the Footsteps of 'Khun Sa'"]

[Text] Two Chinese Haw villages in the Thai-Burmese border area in Mae Suai and Wiang Chai districts, Chiang Rai Province, with a population of over 1,000 people have been discovered to be carrying on activities that probably violate Thai laws. It is suspected that they are growing poppies and producing heroin. They have set up a zone of influence and have resolutely prohibited outsiders from interfering. This may be another serious problem for the government just like Khun Sa.

A MATICHON reporter has reported from Chiang Rai that, at present, in Tha Ko Commune in Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province, which borders Phrao District in Chiang Mai Province to the north of Khun Nam Kham, about 1,000 Haw Chinese have seized the area and built houses. This village does not even have an official name.

The reporter reported that, from following the reports, it has been learned that these Haw Chinese entered and settled down in this area in 1978. More have been arriving all the time. At this village, extraordinary safety measures have been implemented in the village and surrounding area. For example, there are large village rice granaries similar to the rice banks of the government development villages. This village is trying to keep other villagers not concerned out of the area.

The report stated that this Haw Chinese village is engaged in several suspicious activities. For example, they may be trying to establish an expanded zone of influence just like Ban Hin Taek in the past. And besides the fact that they are felling trees nearby, they may also be growing poppy and producing heroin. Neighboring villagers have confirmed that behind this village next to Ban Mae Tam, at least 100 rai are planted in poppies.

At the same time, in Wiang Chai District in Chiang Rai Province, there is another village of the same type at Ban Mae Bong in Pasang Commune, Wiang Chai District. As at the other village, over 1,000 Haw Chinese have built houses there.

- "It is possible that these Haw Chinese are part of the same young military forces that came to live in Thailand during the period when the government's policy helped this group to come in and settle down and establish villages and zones of influence. This will be another problem for the government in the future when it becomes necessary to expel this group," stated the same news source.
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THAILAND

KMT DIVISION TRAFFICKING, MILITARY ACTIVITIES NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 21 Feb 82 pp 18-22

[Article: "The 93rd Division, an Independent State In Thailand"]

[Excerpts] After General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, sent border patrol forces to attack Ban Hin Taek in Mae Kham Commune, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, which was a narcotics production center and a place where the armed forces of Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, an international narcotics trafficker, were gathered, he announced that he would resolutely suppress and eliminate the other narcotics production centers and the armed forces of the other groups that have entered and carried on operations in Thailand just as was done [in the case of Khun Sa]. He said that there would be no exceptions. This is to be done because it is believed that this poses a danger to the nation's security and it is a violation of the country's sovereignty.

Because of this, people in general have become interested and wonder who is to be the target of the government's next suppression campaign since there are other minority groups with their own armed forces that have settled down in Thailand and make a living in the narcotics trade. Khun Sa's was certainly not the only such group. There are several other such groups and some of them are larger than Khun Sa's group.

One such group is the 93 KMT Division that is now living in several localities in the northern provinces of Thailand. But their most important position, or the location of their main force, is at Doi Mae Salong in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, which is only about 13 kilometers from Ban Hin Taek. Almost 3,000 people live here. Almost 2,500 people live in Ban Nonguk in Chinag Dao District and in Ban Thangop in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province. When other members of this group are added in, the total number is about 10,000. And this does not include those living here and there in small groups.

The Actions of the 93rd KMT Division That Challenge the Law

The actions of the KMT forces that have been summarized can be divided as follows:

1. They have engaged in the narcotics trade. That is, they have transported opium from the Shan State in Burma into Thailand or Laos in order to sell it to the dealers who come to the border area in order to purchase it. And they hire themselves out as guards to escort the opium caravans for the dealers. Concerning this, the dealers have great trust in them because the KMT forces have greater forces and more weapons than the other minority groups.

Later on, when the government made a greater effort to suppress the opium trade, the KMT forces found a new way to make money by building refineries to produce heroin or morphine. They built these refineries in the Thai-Burmese border area. They did this because they felt that such activities would be easier to defend against government suppression drives than the opium trade. This can be seen from the fact that border patrol police carried on a suppression operation against a heroin refinery at Doi Huai Mak in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, near the Burmese border in August 1981. During this operation, there was a clash with KMT soldiers of the 93rd Division who were guarding the refinery. But there have been reports that this was an opium refinery of Khun Sa since it was located far away near Ban Hin Taek. Concerning this refinery, it is said that there were many more KMT soldiers there than forces of Khun Sa. But government officials showed little interest in this and, for this reason, some people have suspected that the KMT soldiers of the 93rd Division have played a part in suppressing Khun Sa, who is a competitor in narcotics trading and production.

2. Concerning the smuggling of weapons and ammunition into Thailand, with the trading point located at Ban Houei Say in Laos, which is opposite Chiang Khong District in Chiang Rai Province, besides engaging in this constantly in order to increase their own strength, [the KMT forces] have sold weapons to the minority groups in Burma. It is said that the number of weapons that the border patrol police seized at Ban Hin Taek is very small as compared with the number of weapons in the possession of the KMT forces at Doi Mae Salong or Ban Tham Ngop.

3. They have aided the minority groups in Burma in carrying out hostile acts against the Burmese government. That is, they have sold weapons, or exchanged weapons, for opium because some Burmese states are important poppy cultivation areas. The KMT forces have thus relied on these minority groups, who are enemies of Burma, to produce opium and supply it to their narcotics refineries.

It is believed that Burma is well aware of this. When Thailand suppressed Khun Sa, who is the leader of the SUA or national liberation forces of the Shans, Burma was probably very pleased by this because this Shan national liberation group does not have any great power to protect it. But concerning the KMT forces, if they did not have a strong ally, they would certainly not have been able to survive to the present.

4. They have smuggled foreigners into the country. Most of these foreigners are Chinese from the southern part of China who are dissatisfied with the communist system of government or Chinese from Burma, which includes those

known as Haw Chinese. Concerning this, it is understood that they have engaged in this because these people are relatives or they have wanted these Chinese to serve in their military forces or wanted to make a profit from their labor. But in practice, after bringing these people in, the first thing done is that the KMT forces select the young men to serve as soldiers. As for the elderly, the women and the children, they allow them to stay in safe areas such as in the headquarters area or in the jungle nearby for 6 months to a year or even longer depending on the situation. After that they send them to live in nearby Haw Chinese refugee villages, having them live with Haw Chinese families that came before them. They then try to contact the Thai officials concerned with overseeing [the refugees] in order to obtain documents showing that they are refugees. Concerning this illegal smuggling of people into the country, they smuggle in groups ranging in size from 10 to more than 1,000 people. For example, Supreme Command Headquarters received a report in 1964 that stated that KMT soldiers had smuggled approximately 1,800 Haw Chinese and their families into Thailand in the area of Ban Bang Nun in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. This group came from Mong Kwan in Burma.

As for the routes regularly used by the KMT forces to smuggle people into the country, actually, they use the same routes used to transport opium. For example, there is the route from Yunnan Province [in China] which runs through the northern part of the Shan State in Burma and then into Thailand in the area of Napiengluang, Tham Ngok and Tha Ton in Fang district, Chiang Mai Province, or in the area of Doi Tung in Mae Sai District and Doi Mae Salong in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. Otherwise, they leave the Shan State, travel through the Lao province of Hua Khong and enter Thailand near Ban Hat Pai in Wieng Commune, Chiang Khong District.

More Dangerous Than Khun Sa

Concerning the violation of Thai laws by the KMT forces, besides what has been mentioned already, there are many other things too. For example, they have set up schools to provide military training and primary and secondary schools to teach Chinese. These schools accept hill tribe children and the children of the Chinese in Thailand. There are such schools in the area of the 3rd Army Headquarters at Ban Tham Ngok in Pongtam Commune, Fang District, Chiang Mai Province, and at the Doi Mae Salong headquarters in Pasang Commune, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. As for the school at Doi Mae Salong, besides teaching Chinese, it also provides funds for [students] to study in Taiwan. Thus, this school is so popular that people go out of their way to send their children to study at Doi Mae Salong.

Concerning the schools of the KMT forces, later on after the KMT forces were given the status of refugees and allowed to build homes here, two schools were built: the Santikhiri school at Doi Mae Salong, which took its name from the name of the village, and the Santiwana school at Ban Tham Ngok in Chiang Mai Province. As for those schools that had been teaching Chinese, they were allowed to register as private schools.

Another matter concerns the establishment of tax collection points, such as that at Ban Nonguk in Chiang Dao District, which is the refugee village of the 3rd KMT Army. It seems that KMT soldiers set up an illegal tax collection point at Kingphawok about 1 kilometer inside the border with Burma. At this tax collection point, there were two storehouses. When merchants from Burma came to buy goods in Thailand, the KMT soldiers forced them to purchase goods only from them. And they collected a tax of 4 percent on the goods sold. If a merchant went and purchased goods in Muang District, Chiang Mai province, and returned with these goods past this checkpoint, he had to pay a tax of 10 percent and there was no guarantee of his safety.

The matter of KMT soldiers setting up a tax collection point in Chiang Dao District is well known among the villagers because, along this route, another illegal tax collection point has been set up by the Free Mussuh. There have been reports that the disputes between the KMT soldiers and the Free Mussuh over collecting these taxes in Thailand have led to violent disputes to the point where weapons have been used to settle the matter. But the important thing is that there have been reports that Burmese troops from the Pong Pakhaem camp once travelled, in uniform and with weapons, to the illegal tax collection point of the KMT soldiers, held discussions and then left.

The establishment of an illegal tax collection point by KMT soldiers, or the refugee KMT soldiers' cooperative store as it is called, at Ban Nonguk has caused trouble for the local people and for the buses. This is because the vehicles have had to stop picking up passengers and they have lost income. And people who made a living bringing in and selling goods have been affected because the KMT soldiers have resolutely prohibited them from bringing in goods. They have complained about this and appealed to high-ranking officials of Supreme Command Headquarters, asking that it provide help and solve this problem. They have complained that the government has treated the legal residents of the country unjustly, making them pay taxes to the government, which uses the taxes of the people to help the KMT soldiers and Haw Chinese by providing houses and jobs for them and even increasing their well-being by improving sanitation. For example, water pipes several kilometers in length have been laid for the KMT soldiers at Ban Nonguk so they will have water for consumption. But the Thai people who live near Ban Nonguk lack water and live a marginal existence. They must struggle to support themselves while the government does not give any attention to them at all.

Some people have charged that some government officials such as border patrol policemen and officials from Headquarters 04 have benefited from the establishment of this illegal tax collection point of the KMT soldiers. It is said that this tax collection point makes an income of 30,000 to 40,000 baht per month.

Supreme Command Headquarters Requested That They Be Given Refugee Status

Even though the KMT forces entered Thailand in 1961 and have been living here ever since, action, or stipulating a policy of action, on the matter of these KMT soldiers was taken only in 1970 after long negotiations between

the then chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Air Chief Marshal Thawee Chunlasap, and the Chinese ambassador to Thailand, negotiations that began in 1967. And the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff had to travel to Taiwan to negotiate with officials of the Republic of China in 1970.

But the result of these negotiations was that some elements of the KMT forces were not willing to return to Taiwan, particularly General Li Won Fan, the commanding general of the 3rd Army, and General Tuan Si Won, the commanding general of the 5th Army.

The reason that neither of these two Chinese generals wanted to return to Taiwan was that, first, neither one had any interests or relations in Taiwan. Second, they could not abandon the soldiers whom they had been with for so long, many of whom were relatives. And third, returning to Taiwan might have been dangerous since during the war with the Chinese communists, they had killed many communists and many of the relatives of these people were living in Taiwan. They might have carried a grudge and tried to harm them.

Thus, they proposed to Air Chief Marshal Thawee Chunlasap, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, that they be allowed to stay in Thailand as refugees. It was up to the government to grant them alien status or some other status in the future. As for the men in their command and their families, it depended on whether the government felt that it was proper to let all of them or some elements stay or whether they would not be allowed to enter as refugees. All of them would have to obey all orders and all Thai laws and not do anything contrary to Thai customs.

After that, Supreme Command Headquarters proposed to the cabinet, through the National Security Council, that:

The KMT forces of the 3rd and 5th armies and their families should be given permission to live in Thailand with the status of "refugees," with most of them being allowed to remain in the areas where they had been living. One force was to go live in the Doi Luang and Doi Phamon area in Chiang Rai Province. These people were to be allowed to live and work in areas stipulated by the government and projects that would enable these people to become ordinary citizens were to be implemented step by step.

After this had been done, the position was to be that there were no longer any armed KMT soldiers in Thailand.

The cabinet at that time issued a resolution approving this proposal on 6 October 1970. Supreme Command Headquarters acted in accord with this resolution by establishing the Headquarters for the Movement of Refugee KMT Forces, or Headquarters 04.

As for General Li Won Fan and General Tuan Si Won, they were given alien cards and were allowed to enter the country legally. They later changed their

citizenship and became Thai citizens. But unfortunately, General Tuan died. General Lui E Thien took over and became the leader of the refugee KMT forces at Doi Mae Salong. His Thai name is Mr Arun Charoenthangchanya.

Is There Really an Armed Force?

As for the present situation of the KMT forces at Doi Mae Salong and Ban Tham Ngok, a tourist who goes there will be allowed to see only what resembles an ordinary village. That is, he will see fields planted in tea or cold-weather fruits. But in fact, this is only one aspect because, in reality, on one side of Doi Mae Salong and Tham Ngok, there is still a headquarters, or military forces. Because if they were really engaged only in growing tea and cold-weather fruits, they would certainly not have enough to live on. Thus, trading in Opium, or producing narcotics, and trading in smuggled goods such as jade is still the main occupation of the KMT soldiers, an occupation that they certainly cannot give up. This can be seen from the fact that when the border patrol police attacked and destroyed the heroin refinery at Doi Huai Mak, which was said to belong to Khun Sa, there were KMT soldiers guarding the refinery and they opposed the operation of the officials. Besides this, some KMT soldiers have been employed to guard road construction and some even fought against the communist terrorists at Khao Kho. Even at some of the places where the KMT forces live, there are bunkers and armed soldiers on guard.

A reporter for the newspaper THE NATION who recently went to cover the suppression of Khun Sa at BAN Hin Taek and who by chance went to Doi Mae Salong in order to see the "Kriangsak House" that the KMT soldiers had built as a memorial and guest house related that when he raised his camera to take a picture of this house, an armed man in uniform signaled him not to take the picture. But when the man saw that the reporter was going to go ahead and take the picture, he took his rifle and acted as if he was going to aim it at the reporter. But what is certain is that he was a Chinese soldier since he could not speak Thai and his facial features were Chinese.

Concerning the matter of the "Kriangsak House" at Doi Mae Salong, General Kriangsak Chamanan, the former prime minister and presently an MP from Roi Et Province, told a reporter that this is not his house. Rather, the KMT soldiers of the 93rd Division built it as a memorial or in memory of the work that he had done that concerned the 93rd Division and that had given them a chance to live in Thailand as refugees, with almost all of them now having become Thai citizens. He stayed at this house only once. But by chance, this house was built while General Kriangsak was prime minister and so some people have made various criticisms. Besides this, it seems that both the KMT forces and Headquarters 04 are still trying to keep people from visiting this house and this makes people even more suspicious since the KMT soldiers of the 93rd Division have long been known for their involvement in the opium and narcotics trade and it seems that they are even more well known than Khun Sa since the KMT forces were once an army. Concerning the narcotics trade, it is well known that this trade can generate huge incomes much faster

than other professions, with the exception of politics for some politicians. In particular, if a politician or powerful person can protect and support the narcotics trade and keep it from being suppressed, he will have a chance to become very wealthy.

General Prem Tinsulanon stated that he would resolutely suppress the narcotics trade and the foreign armed forces that have entered Thailand.

Khun Sa was not suppressed because of pressure from any great power. This was his [Prem's] own decision after everything had been prepared. And this was not done just to "scare" them, or something else of this nature.

The thing that everyone is now watching and wondering about is: When will the government be ready to suppress and eliminate the other narcotics traders or other armed forces that are living in Thailand?

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

FRENCH NARCOTICS OFFICIAL VISITS--Bangkok, 2 Apr (AFP)--The chief of the French central narcotics bureau, Jacques Franquet, today completed a week-long visit to Thailand, which was part of an international campaign against drug trafficking. France is the only European country which is supplied mostly with heroin from the "golden triangle" of Burma, Laos and Thailand. Mr Franquet said he was impressed at the efforts being made in northern Thailand to encourage the hilltribes to cultivate coffee, vegetables and fruit instead of opium--a multi-million dollar campaign financed with help from the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands and Australia. During his visit, Mr Franquet met the head of the Thai narcotics control board, General Phao Sarasin, and Thai police chiefs. He also traveled to the north of the country where he saw the effects of a Thai drive in January on the principal heroin producer of the golden triangle, Khun Sa. French narcotics officials said that in the last few months there had been a reduction in the seizures of drugs from Thailand and no arrests of French drug addicts in Thailand. Mr Franquet emphasized that whole sectors of the drug trade totally escaped the police. About 60 tons of heroin reach the world markets each year and only around one ton is seized. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 2 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5710

CANADA

PROSECUTOR CITES VARIOUS MEANS USED TO SMUGGLE HASHISH

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 10 Mar 82 p A14

[Text]

VICTORIA (CP) — Crown prosecutor Gordon Macdonald told a B.C. Supreme Court jury Tuesday that 10 persons used washing machines, champagne bottles and television sets to smuggle hashish into Canada.

Macdonald outlined the procedures during his opening remarks in the trial of the 10 charged with conspiring to import the drug into B.C., between Feb. 1, 1979, and Oct. 16, 1980.

The 10, including a former Saskatoon policeman, his wife and son, all are from Canada.

Macdonald said that in one case, liquid hashish was hidden in a champagne bottle which was carried in a basket of fruit on an airplane from Austria to Seattle. It was then brought to Victoria and \$10,000 was sent to persons in Austria.

Hashish was also hidden in a television set, in hot water bottles inside

washing machines that were shipped to Toronto, and in a Jeep shipped to London.

Macdonald said he also expected evidence to show that a large quantity of hashish was hidden in backgammon boards which were seized in North Dakota.

The jury was excused until at least Friday after Macdonald told Mr. Justice John Bouck the prosecution wanted to try to clear up a number of legal arguments.

Charged in the conspiracy are: Peter Cameron Newall, 51, his wife Frances Newall, 50, and son Peter Newall, 28, all formerly of Saskatoon and Austria; Bruce Erven, 29, Dennis Ebner, 26, Marie Peppy, 29, and Martin Winstanley, 28, all of Victoria; Victor Khoury, 30, of Montreal; Douglas Baker, 28, of Timmins, Ont.; and Herbert Schneider, 31, of Toronto.

CSO: 5320/25

CANADA

RCMP TO PURSUE DRUG PROFITS IN NEW TACK AGAINST ILLEGAL TRADE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

EDMONTON (CP) — Specially trained teams of RCMP financial sleuths will soon be tracking down the high-rollers in Canada's illegal drug trade, in what Supt. Rod Stamler calls "a new line of attack on drug traffickers."

"We're going after the money," Supt. Stamler, the senior officer in the force's drug enforcement branch, said in an interview from Ottawa. In a strategy that has already proved successful in the United States, investigators will concentrate not on seizing the drugs themselves but on the flow of money from their illegal sale.

"They will be specially trained in accounting, finance and business matters to enable them to trace laundered funds through various institutions."

The program will attack the drug kingpins where it hurts most — their pocketbooks, he said, and "I feel that's the key. That's what motivates these individuals. If you take away the profits it will have a tremendous effect.

"Historically we've looked at the drugs and the couriers and the people who handle it. We're now trying to get the very highest level of the drug syndicates — the people who are actually controlling it."

The new two-man units will be established first in seven centres: Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. Units may later be set up in Regina

and the Maritimes. Some units, by drawing on investigators from the force's commercial crime section with backgrounds in drug enforcement, could be in operation within a month.

He said U.S. enforcement agencies, backed by tougher financial laws, have been successful at seizing funds directly connected with the illegal sale of drugs. "They've proven this approach works. But with the U.S. moving heavily in this direction we have to do the same in order to ensure we don't get the criminals heading this way."

Canadian chiefs of police decided last summer to back legislation that would give police the power to freeze and seize the assets of people involved in organized crime. They said stronger legislation is necessary because the illegal sale of drugs is the single most lucrative criminal activity today.

Supt. Stamler said drug use is on the rise in Canada and the United States as a result of back-to-back bumper crops in the world's drug-producing areas. As larger quantities of illegal drugs hit the street, he said, the crime rate will rise.

CSO: 5320/25

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED WITH HEROIN FROM GUERRERO

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 26 Mar 82 Sec C p 5

[Text] Federal Judicial Police agents seized 150 grams of pure heroin worth several thousand pesos, and also succeeded in capturing the members of the trafficking ring.

The federal agents under the command of group chief Jose Manuel Fernandez Castaneda learned from investigations which had been conducted that several individuals were engaged in a large-scale heroin sale operation.

The investigations led to the arrest of two presumed suspects, who gave their names as Roman Perez Jara and Cleotilde Roman Salgado; and upon being questioned closely they turned over the 150 grams of pure heroin to the authorities.

During the interrogation, Cleotilde Roman Salgado claimed that the drug had been brought to this border port from Iguala, Guerrero, and that they intended to put it on the black market among addicts with money.

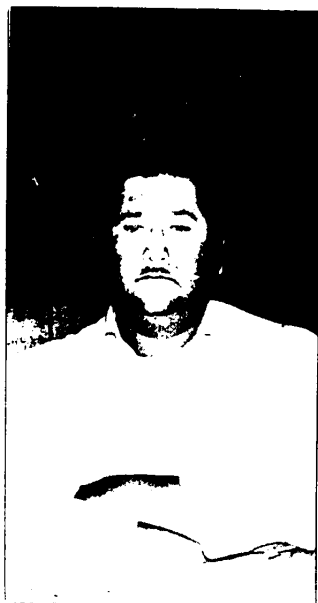
She gave the name of another subject who, upon being arrested, claimed that his name was Candido Salgado Diaz. He admitted to being the owner of the heroin, and said that it had been procured in the settlement of Tlacotepec, Guerrero.

Candido Salgado said that the drug had been provided to him by Roman Perez Jara and another individual named Rodrigo Guzman Barragan; and the latter was arrested in the aforementioned Guerrero settlement.

It was also learned that a group of federal agents from this town left for Chilpancingo, where the subjects in custody claimed there were two laboratory workers responsible for processing the drug.

To date, it is not known whether the two chemists have been captured, and whether they have more heroin which has already been processed in their possession.

This has been a tremendous blow to the drug traffic dealt by the Federal Judicial Police, and it is anticipated that this ring will supply information on other individuals who are engaged in poisoning the youth.



Roman Perez Jara was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents with over 150 grams of pure heroin worth several thousand pesos in his possession.

Cleotilde Roman Salgado was also caught by federal agents and placed at the disposal of the acting Federal Public Ministry Agency for her presumed guilt of committing crimes against health.

Candido Salgado Diaz, when questioned by the federal police, claimed to be the owner of the 150 grams of pure heroin seized from Roman Perez and Cleotilde Roman, at the same time identifying two laboratory workers in Chilpancingo who are currently being sought by the federal jurisdiction's authorities.

2909

CSO: 5330/75

IRAN

BRIEFS

SHIRAZ SMUGGLER'S EXECUTION--The Shiraz Islamic Court has convicted one person for possessing 2,134 kg of opium which he had concealed in an oil tanker. He was denounced for "corruption on earth" and was sentenced to be executed. His tanker was also confiscated. [GF171759 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 17 Apr 82]

HASHISH, OPIUM SEIZED--According to a central news unit report the public relations department of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran fighting against narcotics announced: The hardworking and vigilant brothers from the central headquarters of the antidrug squad succeeded in seizing 1,231 kilograms of hashish from a smuggling band in Gilan. The officials of the antidrug squads in Bandar 'Abbas, Fasa, Yazd, Estahbanat and (Bakhtaran) seized 169 kilograms of opium from a number of smugglers. The smugglers were arrested and were sent together with the seized material to the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran. [Text] [LD190216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 82]

CSO: 5300/5390

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

HASHISH FROM PAKISTAN--A man has been sentenced by Abu Dhabi Court to three years' imprisonment followed by deportation for trying to smuggle hashish into the country. According to the prosecution, the accused, Mohammad Asghar Rahmattallah, was found carrying 12 kilograms of hashish hidden in vegetables which he had brought with him on a flight from Lahore. He is alleged to have confessed his crime. He said he had paid Rs 3,000 for buying the hashish.
[Text] [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 31 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 5300/4714

CONGO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Drugs are gaining ground and illicit production is increasing. The market seems to be flourishing. Recently the public security services seized Sita Basile, seller and consumer of Indian hemp and two of his associates, Mandat Kamouanga and Kapeya Bantoukoudjika, both of Zairian nationality. According to Lt Ngouele Massala Dieudonne, in charge of social protection at the CUSP [expansion unknown], the three defendants were surprised and caught in the act of taking drugs at home. During a search the police discovered a large quantity of Indian hemp wrapped in small packets, commonly called "bunches." Sita (55 years old) who is a smoker and seller of Indian hemp, gets supplies from businessmen from M'Bamou Island and Pool Region. When interrogated, Sita acknowledged the facts. "I have smoked hemp, he confessed, since an early age and I supply fishermen and traffickers who need it." It should be borne in mind that Sita had been previously arrested for the same reason, and gave the excuse that he was selling hemp to feed his family. To put an end to this shameful traffic and to help him to meet the needs of his family, the municipality had hired him at the highways department. But for personal reasons, Sita deserted the department to resume his hemp trade. The three defendants are waiting only to be sent to prison. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 544, 2 Mar 82 p 4]

CSO: 5300/5716

DENMARK

PAPER SAYS LAW AGAINST HEMP RAISING WOULD BE FUTILE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Apr 82 p 8

[Editorial: Hemp and Hashish"]

[Text] The provisions of the Danish narcotics legislation are unmistakable. The problems are associated with the interpretation put on them by the authorities and the practice which gives ample possibilities for making mistakes. Christiania is still the best example of how the highest legal authorities, through misinterpretations of clear rules, create uncertainty throughout the system. This is being underlined, once more, through Minister of Justice Ole Espersen's doubts regarding the right position on the issue of hemp cultivation in this country.

There have, through several years, been rumors that there was a considerable production of hashish in Denmark on the basis of home-grown hemp. Already in 1978, four persons were fined and sentenced to imprisonment by the court at Nakskov for cultivation of hemp in that the court established that the claim on the part of the persons charged that the crop was to be used as fodder for goats, for rug weaving or as binder in paints, had not been substantiated. Last summer, Ole Espersen started an investigation in all of the police districts of the country to collect material which would either strengthen or weaken the claims regarding widespread hemp cultivation presented to the minister of justice by, among others, Inge Krogh (Christian People's Party). Nothing has come out of that yet. However, in concert with the Judicial Committee of the Folketing, the minister decided, last Thursday, that he would let the size of the crop of the summer form the basis for an evaluation whether an outright ban on hemp growing ought to be imposed. So far, he has not found such intervention necessary.

This decision fits naturally into the chain of vacillating positions which have been characteristic of the treatment of the drug problem. It ought to be clear that intervention in respect of hemp cultivation cannot be justified by the size of the crop. If it is possible to establish that hemp grown in this country is being misused for production of hashish, the prohibition under the present legislation against production, traffic in, and possession of euphoriant must, of course, apply. However, the issue is more complicated than that.

A ban on the cultivation of hemp is illusory because it is impossible to check whether such a ban is being complied with. Hemp is used widely both as an

ornamental plant and for fodder. Seeds are sold in large quantities, not least to hunters who sow these seeds in game fields as fodder and cover especially for pheasants, and there does not seem much sense in preventing this practice. Methylated spirits may be purchased freely, but it is illegal to remove the denaturants. People are allowed to make fruit wines for their own consumption but not to distill them. Many other examples of a similar nature may be mentioned, and they indicate that it ought to be possible to introduce similar provisions, as far as the use and misuse of hemp are concerned. As hashish is already included in the legislation, intervention must be regarded as superfluous, whether the crop becomes big or small.

7262
CSO: 5300/2255

DENMARK

BRIEFS

POLICE WARNING ON KILLER HEROIN--"We must assume that some amateurs put the drug on the market in the course of the past month," says Kaj Foged, police inspector of the Trouble Spotters, who, again yesterday, struck the alarm in respect of the killer heroin in Copenhagen. The Trouble Spotters have found heroin of a concentration of 52 percent. This is five times the concentration usually found in the drug used by drug addicts who take drugs by injection. Kaj Foged: "Quite accidentally we last week seized a hypodermic needle case containing 0.5 grams of heroin, on a drug addict at Vesterbo. As a link in the tests which we have the Medico-Legal Institute carry out on drugs seized, we sent the 0.5 gram in for analysis. Yesterday, in the early afternoon, we got the result: 52 percent heroin. This may be fatal to a drug addict taking such a strong drug if he has not been warned. We have again questioned the drug addict from Vesterbro, but he is only able to tell us that he bought the drug from an unknown pusher for 1,000 kroner." This is the second time in the course of a couple of weeks that the Trouble Spotters strike the alarm, through the news broadcasts on the radio and the TV as well as through the daily newspapers, on the killer heroin. Recently, a drug addict at Frederiksberg died during the very days when heroin containing 44 percent heroin was found. Last summer, at least three drug addicts died from an overdose, containing 56 percent heroin. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Mar 82 p 2] 7262

CSO: 5300/2255

GREECE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Two kilos of hashish of excellent quality, valued at 500,000 drachmas, were confiscated by the police antinarcotics squad of the Piraeus police directorate. The hashish was in the possession of Portuguese seaman (Konsega Manuel Antonion), aged 31. He was arrested in Piraeus by a security police member to whom he was trying to sell the hashish, which he had brought from Bombay, where the ship on which he was working has sailed from a few days ago. [Text] [NC152126 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Apr 82]

CSO: 5300/5389

SWEDEN

POLL ON ATTITUDES OF YOUTH TOWARD DRUGS REPORTED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 31 Mar 82 p 28

[Article by Pia Estmer]

[Excerpts] The number of students who drink alcohol has declined. The group of heavy drinkers has also shrunk markedly.

That is confirmed by a nationwide study of student use of alcohol, narcotics, and tobacco that was carried out by the Board of Education (SO). In all, about 18,000 students nationwide took part in the anonymous poll.

A similar nationwide study last year also showed that students were drinking less than before, but the SO did not dare publish those results.

School adviser Lars Nyren explains: "We were afraid that the decline was only a chance occurrence. But this year's figures give us reason to believe that the trend is continuing."

The SO report confirms that narcotics use by schoolchildren has not changed. About 9 percent of the boys and girls in the ninth grade say that they have taken drugs at some time, and 2 percent say that they still do.

On the other hand, the report shows that the attitude of the students toward narcotics has changed.

Smoking More

Lars Nyren says: "A few years ago, 4 or 5 percent reported that they wanted to start taking drugs. Today, according to the survey, only 3 or 4 percent want to."

Tobacco use by schoolchildren has not declined--quite the contrary. In the sixth and ninth grades, smokers number from 2 to 3 percent more than before, and the girls top the list.

The shift in student attitudes toward alcohol and narcotics is attributed primarily to the schools by Lars Nyren. Much more attention is paid to those matters now than was the case in the early 1970's.

But according to the SO report, parents should not take the credit for the new positive figures.

Lars Nyren says: "If anything, the report shows that parents have increased their 'bootlegging' for their children by a few percentage points."

On Friday evenings, Ulli and Per, who are both 15 years old, take a turn around the small city of Orrefors in Smaland. They are looking for a place that is "PF" (parent free). If they are successful, there will be a party--with beer and chatter as its main ingredients. It sometimes happens that the community's quiet neighborhoods do not remain quiet after 2000 hours.

Ulli and Per protest: "Some drink more. They get loud and may stagger a little and bump into a piece of crystal. But they don't destroy things on purpose. They don't get mad and use knives, the way they do in Stockholm."

Never Narcotics

At Ulli's and Per's school in Madesjo in the municipality of Nybro, a great deal of instruction time has been devoted to "ANT" (alcohol, narcotics, and tobacco) matters.

"The biology teacher has told us about all the junk that gets caught in your lungs when you smoke. We also found out that the brain's nerve cells are damaged when people--especially young people--drink liquor."

During a recent special-subject week at the school that was devoted to drugs, a former drug addict was invited to speak. He described his former dope hell so graphically that the cheeks of his young listeners still flush with agitation.

Ulli and Per promise: "Dope? Never!"

The current SO report indicates that there are still more girls than boys who drink and smoke. The scene outside the Madesjo school does not contradict the survey's findings.

In the smokers' circle, three girls but only one boy are sitting and smoking. Why?

Ulli hazards a guess: "Probably because the guys are less grownup than we girls at this age. We go out and have fun and meet older friends, and we take after them."

11798
CSO: 5300/2257

SWEDEN

SECOND POLL CONFIRMS DECLINE OF YOUTH INTEREST IN DRUGS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Only 1 day after the Board of Education announced the results of its survey of young people's drinking habits (showing that consumption is decreasing), SIFO [Swedish Institute for Public Opinion Polls] is able to report on a public opinion poll that shows the same trend.

The attitude toward drugs is becoming increasingly negative among both young people and parents.

The poll was conducted at the request of Action Against Drugs--a campaigning organization in which several government agencies participate. The questions asked were the same as those asked in a similar poll 2 years ago.

Of the young people between 12 and 15 years of age, 51 percent say they have drunk alcohol. Two years ago, the figure was 68 percent.

The same young people were also asked how they thought their parents would react if the son or daughter drank alcohol, and 83 percent answered that their parents would "strongly disapprove." In the previous poll, the corresponding figure was 68 percent.

In all, just over 1,400 young people between the ages of 12 and 24 were interviewed on their attitudes toward alcohol and cannabis. The trend is completely obvious in all age groups: more and more are becoming increasingly negative in their attitude toward drugs. The clearest change, however, is occurring in the lower age groups.

11798
CSO: 5300/2257

SWEDEN

POLICE CONDUCTING OFFENSIVE AGAINST DALARNA PROVINCE DRUGS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Matts Dahlstrom]

[Text] Mora, Saturday--Widespread concealed drug abuse in southern and northern Dalarna Province was uncovered during the 1980-1981 police offensive against dope.

Drug abusers in Borlange and Mora are at least three times as numerous as was previously recognized on the basis of surveys by the National Council for Crime Prevention (BRA). This is shown by an investigation by the narcotics squad that was completed on Saturday.

"White-collar abusers" is the name given by police to the solid citizens between 30 and 40 years of age who abuse cannabis and have managed to conceal that abuse until now.

Physicians who uncritically prescribe habit-forming drugs for drug abusers by telephone have also been discovered.

Reports to the narcotics squad about the disappearance of narcotic preparations from the hospitals are being investigated.

All of this is shown in the recent survey of narcotics abuse in Borlange and Mora that was conducted by detective inspectors Stanley Akerlind of Borlange and Leif Naas of Mora.

Investigation

They claim that it was the stepped-up police drive against drug offenses in Dalarna that uncovered the widespread concealed drug abuse.

Detective Superintendent Sune Bodeby, head of the Dalarna Narcotics Squad, says: "That account is correct."

In 1980 and 1981, the narcotics squad engaged in a major offensive against drug offenses in Borlange and Mora.

Its efforts led to the assumption that the BRA's figures were totally misleading, and this has been confirmed by the new survey.

According to the BRA report, there were a total of 197 known drug abusers among Borlange's 66,000 inhabitants in 1979. The investigation file now lists 635.

Akerlind and Naas estimated the actual number of abusers in Borlange at 1,025, consisting of 25 addicts, 300 who use drugs extensively, and about 700 who abuse cannabis with some regularity.

That is six times more than the BRA figure for Borlange.

Seven Hectograms

During 1981, just over 79 people were prosecuted for drug offenses in Borlange. According to the survey, they handled nearly 7 hectograms of cannabis a week.

During 1981, 55 people were arrested and 27 held for trial, while 13 kilograms of cannabis and 4 hectograms of amphetamines were confiscated. The turnover was estimated at 845,275 kronor.

Now a big new narcotics tangle has come to light with the seizure of 1.7 kilograms of amphetamines having a sales value of 1.5 million kronor. The dope was found in an apartment in Borlange.

The authors of the report note that Borlange has a large transient population and, relatively speaking, little informal social control.

Mora is the district in Dalarna where drug abuse is best charted. It has 35,000 inhabitants and is the provincial center for northern Dalarna. The population is stable, and there is a high degree of informal social control.

Commitment

A big police effort went into combating drug abuse in Mora during 1980. The authors of the report point out that other community organizations and the public in general committed themselves to the campaign.

The BRA report indicated a total of 70 narcotics abusers--all hashish users--in Mora in 1979. During the 1980-1981 police offensive, the police registered 219 abusers, and it was discovered that a full 196 of them had been abusing drugs as early as 1979--in other words, when the BRA was making its survey.

This means, according to the Akerling-Naas report, that the BRA missed two-thirds of those making up the true total.

According to the new study, this is how dope arrived in what had been a generally dope-free Mora-Orsa area.

Ten young abusers made up the first homogeneous group. They had started by sniffing glue. One of them had contacts in Stockholm and learned to smoke hashish there.

He took his knowledge back to Mora. Cannabis very quickly became the most common drug of abuse among the young people. As soon as cannabis was introduced into the gang, the latter's homogeneous core split up, and abuse spread into wider and wider circles.

Study Grant

The cannabis was bought with study grant money, and some of it was resold to other young people, in most cases to finance the seller's own habit.

Narcotics abuse brought the new abusers into contact with dope addicts who were already known to the police and who also abused stimulants of the central nervous system, opiates, and hallucinogens.

The young people were offered amphetamines, but did not accept them. In the summer of 1980, they were offered LSD. That drug was then accepted by 12 young people: 8 boys and 4 girls. One developed a severe psychosis and received treatment at a mental hospital.

The abuse of LSD continued as long as the drug was obtainable, even though none of the young people had a positive experience with it.

During that time, the previously unknown drug Psylocybin also existed in Mora and was used within a very limited circle of abusers grouped around a person who had previously been convicted of serious narcotics offenses.

About 30 drug abusers in Mora were prosecuted during that first police drive.

City Children

The second police offensive began at the start of 1981. About 35 young people were prosecuted. The abuse originated with young people from big cities who had been placed in Mora-Orsa by the social welfare authorities--for the precise purpose of weaning them away from drugs. Akerling and Naas write that those young people from the city had a decisive influence in spreading narcotics abuse in that small locality in the police district.

The young people were able to produce the drug mescaline by growing cactus. Five of them had also abused amphetamines.

Of the 219 known drug abusers in Mora, 41 are women--that is, about 19 percent.

There is reason to assume that the number of unknown drug abusers is higher among the girls than among the boys, according to Akerling and Naas. The boys try to protect their girl friends during the drug investigations.

Boy Friends

Several cases have been discovered where girls who previously had not used drugs very quickly established a drug habit at the same level--from the standpoint of the drug used and the method of use--as their older boy friends who were drug abusers.

The authors of the report write that such behavior does not follow the traditional pattern of progress by drug abusers in more ordinary gang circles.

During the first police drive, only four of the young people were unemployed. Most of them were students or had jobs. Six have relapsed into drug abuse, and four told the police that they had continued their drug abuse in the institutions.

Most of the young people who were sent to prison have been hired in relief work, found some other job, or managed to return to their studies after serving their sentence.

The authors of the report go on to say that in both Mora and Borlange, the investigation has turned up tips indicating that cannabis abuse is occurring among people who are well established in the community.

The age of those "white-collar abusers" can be estimated at between 30 and 40.

Akerlind and Naas write that from the standpoint of their position as opinion molders and standard setters, those people are probably a factor to be reckoned with.

Widespread abuse of habit-forming sleeping pills and tranquillizers has also been uncovered. From conversations with abusers and as a result of tips received, it is well known which physicians prescribe sleeping pills and tranquillizers in an uncritical manner.

Physicians

According to the abusers themselves, prescriptions are often issued over the telephone by physicians in another locality.

The police investigation also reveals that according to information received, it appears that the preparations in question are also disappearing from our hospitals.

From several places in northern Dalarna, including Sarna, Alvdalen, and even places farther north, citizens have reported seeing low-flying private planes. The Mora detective force's narcotics officers have received several such reports over a long period of time.

People suspect that drugs are being dropped from the planes and picked up by couriers. But police investigations have not turned up anything.

Detective Inspector Leif Naas points out that reports of "ghost flights" in northern Dalarna are an indication of the people's thorough commitment to the drive against drugs.

11798
CSO: 5300/2258

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

CANNABIS-SMUGGLING GANG BROKEN--Helsingborg (TT)--Police in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden have jointly broken up a cannabis-smuggling gang. Two Norwegian women were arrested in Helsingborg for trying to smuggle in 4 kilograms of cannabis. And a man is sitting in jail in Norway as the one behind the smuggling operation. He is also suspected of having persuaded others to smuggle narcotics in through Helsingborg. In all, about 10 kilograms are involved. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Apr 82 no page number given] 11798

CSO: 5300/2257

TURKEY

BRIEFS

MORPHINE BASE SEIZED--Ankara, 21 Apr (AFP)--Morphine base with a market value of 30 million dollars was seized by police in Midyat, in Turkey's eastern Mardin Province, official sources said here today. Three men and one woman were arrested when they tried to sell the narcotic to a policeman. Narcotics officials said the four had brought the morphine base from Syria and were planning to forward it to Marseilles, France. They said the drug base had originated in Asia's "Golden Triangle"--Laos, Burma and Thailand. [Text] [NC212251 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 21 Apr 82]

CSO: 5300/5391

UNITED KINGDOM

SEIZURE OF CONVICTED TRAFFICKERS' ASSETS URGED

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Stanley Goldsmith]

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL measures to halt the illicit drugs trade by seizing the assets of convicted traffickers are being urged by senior police and Customs officers.

The proceeds of drugs trafficking should be taken from such previously safe havens as numbered Swiss bank accounts, it was agreed at a three-day conference in Lancashire which ended yesterday.

Specific pledges of co-operation were made by Interpol and law enforcement representatives from Britain, Europe and America, who will report back to their Governments.

The move, to be raised at the Home Office and Ministerial level in Britain within three weeks, is aimed at preventing the handing-on of funds to new gangs once a drugs syndicate is "busted," said Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, who chaired the conference at Hutton, near Preston.

£25m boast

International interest in the measure was sparked off by last year's "handless corpse" trial at Lancaster when a drugs gang was broken up, but its funds are believed to have remained largely intact.

Det. Supt. Ray Rimmer, deputy head of Lancashire CID, who cracked the gang and solved the murder of one of its leaders, Christopher Martin Johnson, said that Alexander James Sinclair, 35, said to be the ruthless mastermind behind the syndicate, has failed to comply with an order to pay £1 million towards prosecution costs, although he has boasted of possessing £25 million. He is serving a life sentence for murder.

Mr Oxford said: "It is now for the politicians to frame the appropriate legislation. It would be a crucial step forward if such evil people can be deprived of their ill-gotten gains, which run into millions of pounds in cash, real estate, yachts, motor cars and race-horses."

Eastern responsibility

Mr Peter Cutting, chief investigations officer for the Customs and Excise, said the abundance of international will to deal with the problem extended even to the Eastern bloc, who now recognised their responsibilities as transit countries for shipments of deadly drugs.

Last year, for the first time, the Swiss government had acted on representations from Britain by seizing cash assets of convicted drugs criminals.

"The money went to the Swiss government and not to us, but previously Swiss accounts used to be jealously guarded" said Mr Cutting.

Heroin seizures last year in Britain totalled 88 kilogrammes, more than double that in 1980, he said.

There was also evidence that instead of being a "transit camp" for drugs, Britain was now becoming a user-market.

Last year 70 per cent. of the heroin seized here would have been used in this country, whereas in 1980 90 per cent. of the amount seized was for onward transmission to other countries.

CSO: 5320/26

UNITED KINGDOM

UNIVERSITY LABORATORY USED AS STUDENT'S DRUG FACTORY

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Colin Randall]

[Text]

A RESEARCH STUDENT who used his university laboratory to produce thousands of doses of a rare hallucinatory drug, was jailed for four years yesterday.

Judge MARK DYER described PETER BARKER, 25, as an "arrogant, self-centred man," who saw himself as a leader.

He recruited lieutenants to help him and tried to "dazzle the jury with a bogus scientific defence."

Barker was convicted at Bristol Crown court of producing up to 24 grammes of Bromo STP, known by users as "serenity, tranquility and peace," in his laboratory at Sussex University.

He was also found guilty of unlawfully supplying 11,000 tablets.

'Nearly died'

Barker's "marketing manager," JAMES SUMMERFIELD, 25, who obtained a law and English degree at Sussex, was jailed for three years after being convicted of supplying 10,300 Bromo STP tablets.

Two men from Chelmsford, Essex, said to have been involved in distributing the drug, also received custodial sentences.

KENNETH GREENAWAY, 20, said by his counsel to have come "within a hair's breadth" of killing himself unintentionally with a drugs overdose in his cell, was sent to Borstal. IAN MILES, 21, was jailed for 18 months.

Police check

Barker used a computer to produce spaceship designs printed on sheets of blotting paper, divided into tiny squares and impregnated with the drug.

He was caught when police searched his van during a routine check.

He claimed he stumbled on the formula for the drug while conducting research into vitamins.

A university spokeswoman said later: "We are satisfied this was an entirely isolated incident so far as the campus is concerned and that this is recognised by those in the scientific community responsible for making research grants."

Prof. AUBREY JENKINS, professor of chemistry at Sussex, said all possible precautions were taken to prevent abuse of university equipment and materials.

CSO: 5320/26

UNITED KINGDOM

DRUGS SQUAD DETECTIVES CLEARED OF DRUGS-RELATED OFFENSES

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Stanley Goldsmith]

[Text]

FIVE drugs squad detectives who have been on suspension for 28 months were acquitted of drugs-related offences yesterday after a five-week trial at York Crown Court.

They all hope to resume their careers with Humberside police after internal disciplinary hearings next week. They had been charged with supplying drugs and aiding and abetting the possession of drugs.

It was alleged that they supplied an informer with heroin, LSD and cocaine from police stores so that they could arrest and convict anyone who bought the drugs from him.

But after 2½ hours of deliberations the jury of nine women and three men rejected the evidence of the informer and chief prosecution witness, Thomas Dunsmore, 30, a Glaswegian heroin addict.

Dunsmore has been convicted 60 times on a wide range of offences, the first when he was 12, and was dubbed a "liar and scrounger" by defence counsel.

The jury was told by Judge HARRY BENNETT, Q.C., that if they disbelieved Dunsmore's story, the Crown case was lost.

Bond of fellowship

Outside the court, the officers hugged and kissed their wives, most of whom wept with relief. Some of the defendants drank Champagne from a bottle on the lawns flanking the court.

It is believed to be one of the longest periods of suspension undergone by a group of officers who were then acquitted.

A "common bond of fellowship and belief in the end result" helped sustain them since their suspensions in November 1979, said Det Insp MICHAEL LORD, 44, the senior accused officer.

All have been on basic pay while suspended, and they are now to appear before Mr David Hall, Chief Constable of Humberside, next week.

Some of the defendants said they felt bitter about the length of their suspensions, and had reservations about returning to the drugs squad, but all wished to resume police work.

The other four accused, all Detective Constables, were IAN DAVIDSON and PHILIP RIBY, both 31, ANDREW ABLETT, 33, and MICHAEL ATKINS, 26. None would comment on the allegations made by Dunsmore, who now lives in Germany.

Discharging them, the judge ordered that their costs be met from central funds.

Mr Ablett said: "I fully intend to begin my police career again, but I would think seriously before going back in the drugs squad."

Mr Riby said: "I would go back in the drugs squad tomorrow given the chance. The suspension has been very tough but this kind of allegation is what police work is all about. We will all be celebrating together tonight."

CSO: 5320/26

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR CANNABIS SMUGGLERS--Three men who organised a drug-smuggling operation involving one-and-a-half tons of cannabis, worth more than 2 million pounds, were each jailed for six years yesterday and each fined 15,000 pounds at Nottingham Crown Court. Michael Quinlan, 47, of Mansfield Road, Redhill, Nottingham, was said to have been the group's banker; Charles Wright, 36, of Woodchurch Road, Bestwood, Nottingham, was the contact man in the Middle East, and Graham Searle, 40, of Church Crescent, Daybrook, Nottingham, organised the purchase of tractors which were taken to the Middle East in lorries. The vehicles returned with cannabis hidden in spare fuel tanks. Mr Ian Alexander, prosecuting, said that Wright was able to pay cash for his 59,000-pound home. Drugs squad officers swooped when cannabis worth more than 500,000 pounds was found concealed in a lorry at Dover Docks in March last year. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Mar 82 p 9]

HEROIN SUPPLIER JAILED--An international drugs ring was uncovered following the London arrest of Ismet Adem, a car mechanic, Wood Green Crown Court heard yesterday. Adem, 40, of Harold Road, South Tottenham, was jailed for nine years for possessing heroin worth more than 1,300,000 pounds with intent to supply others. Mr Andrew Yell, a Customs officer, told Judge Alan Coulthard that after the discovery of the drug in Adem's car outside a West London hotel last June, seizures of heroin worth 14 million pounds had taken place in Italy, Austria, Holland, Denmark and Greece. The international operations had so far resulted in 12 arrests. Mr Tim Davies, prosecuting, referred to heroin as the drug the Chinese called "grey death" which killed by "emaciation, madness or poisoning." Adem's younger brother, Kemal Baradan, 20, of Newbury Avenue, Enfield, was convicted of possessing half a kilo of heroin and jailed for six months. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Mar 82 p 9]

CUSTOMS DRUG SEIZURES--Customs officers found drugs valued at 57 million pounds in 2,574 seizures, according to the annual report of the Commissioners of Customs & Excise for the year ended March 31, 1981. Customs continued their policy of striking at organisers and financiers of drugs as well as couriers resulting in the smashing of several large smuggling groups and jail terms of three years or more for 145 people. [By John Weeks] [Excerpt] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Mar 82 p 13]

HEROIN SEIZED--Five men were helping Customs inquiries after heroin, valued at about 250,000 pounds, was seized at Birmingham airport yesterday. The heroin was found on a passenger arriving from Frankfurt. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Mar 82 p 1]

CANNABIS SEIZED--Detectives were questioning 17 suspects last night concerning a multi-million pound drug ring after cannabis worth 30,000 pounds was seized at Heathrow. The ring was centred on Burnley, Lancs, where police believe the arrival of about 3 million pounds' worth of cannabis and cocaine was masterminded since 1979. Yesterday's sweep, code-named Operation Butcher, was directed by Det. Supt Anthony Hill, deputy co-ordinator of No. 5 Regional Crime Squad. The arrests were made by officers from No. 5 Regional Crime Squad, based at Hatfield, Herts, regional crime squad officers from other areas, customs investigators and local police. Some 220 lb of herbal cannabis, worth about 30,000 pounds, was seized from two men when they arrived at Heathrow on Flight BA054 from Johannesburg. The cannabis was in suitcases and the aircraft had stopped at Nairobi en route. The arrests were made in Kent, Lancashire and London. During the inquiries, which started in October, the investigating team has also come across armed robberies thought to be linked with their operation. Regional crime squad officers from Hatfield and Reading, Berks., Swanley and Aylesham, Kent, as well as Newcastle upon Tyne joined forces for the operation. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Mar 82 p 10]

ARABS JAILED FOR DRUG SMUGGLING--London, 22 Apr (AFP)--Three Arabs, including a man who claimed to belong to Kuwait's ruling family and a police captain, were jailed here Wednesday after being found guilty of smuggling cannabis worth 300,000 sterling (\$550,000) into Britain. The gang's alleged ringleader, Anwar Fahas al-Sabah, 29, who told police he was related to Kuwait's ruling family, was sentenced to six years imprisonment. The police captain, Muhammad al-Khazzam, 53, was given three years. The third man, Riyadh Husayn 'Ali, 21, was jailed for two years. The court was told that the men had smuggled the drug into Britain from Kuwait hidden in luxury cars. [Text] [NC220904 Paris AFP in English 0648 GMT 22 Apr 82]

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