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(FOUO 13/80)

1 OF 1

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JPRS L/9004

27 March 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 13/80)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
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CONTENTS

PAGE

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Briefs

Opium Seizure 1

BURMA

Foreign Attaches, Others Briefed on Narcotic Drugs  
Suppression

(Rangoon Domestic Service, 4 Mar 80)..... 2

NIB, Police Arrest Traffickers in Rangoon, Mandalay

(Rangoon Domestic Service, 5 Mar 80)..... 6

Briefs

Opium From Traveler 8

Opium Seized in Chatthin 8

Court Jails Smuggler 8

Heroin Seized in Taunggyi 9

HONG KONG

Narcotics Commissioner: Antidrug War Being Won

(SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 21 Jan 80)..... 10

Customs Official Reviews Drug Seizures in 1979

(SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 20 Jan 80)..... 14

Ex-Addicts Trained To Rehabilitate Drug Abusers

(SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 18 Feb 80)..... 15

Heroin Courier Gets 5-Year Jail Sentence

(SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 15 Feb 80)..... 16

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Four Acquitted of Drug Trafficking Conspiracy (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 12 Jan 80).....	17
Appeal Court Frees Girl Convicted on Drug Count (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 23 Jan 80).....	18
Woman Seeks Retrial on Heroin Possession Charge (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 15 Jan 80).....	19
Briefs	
Drugs Aboard Ship	20
Airport Heroin Seizure	20
Drug Possession Charge	20
INDONESIA	
Family of Narcotics Traffickers Sentenced (PELITA, 13 Dec 79).....	21
JAPAN	
Briefs	
Stimulant Drugs	22
Marihuana From Sri Lanka	22
ROK Amphetamine Smugglers	22
PAKISTAN	
Briefs	
Charas Possession Arrest	23
PHILIPPINES	
Briefs	
Dangerous Drugs Law Amended	24
Drug Syndicate Uncovered	24
Marcos Tightens Drug Control	24
SOUTH KOREA	
Briefs	
Stimulant Drug Users Arrested	26

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
THAILAND	
Research Discloses Attitudes on Narcotics Use (Various sources, various dates).....	27
Youth Experimentation Statistics Reported Teachers To Be Trained	
Siri Sirkun Gets Sentence for Escape (BAN MUANG, 28 Dec 79).....	30
District Police Inspector Wanted for Opium Theft (BANGKOK POST, 24 Jan 80).....	31
Marihuana Seized at Don Muang (DAO SIAM, 28 Dec 79).....	32
Australians, Thai Charged With Drug Trafficking (BANGKOK POST, 29 Jan 80).....	34
Australian Witness Testifies in Drug Case (BANGKOK POST, 31 Jan 80).....	35
Heroin Seized in Chaing Mai (BANGKOK POST, 13 Feb 80).....	36
Hong Kong Woman Arrested With Heroin (BANGKOK POST, 14 Feb 80).....	37
Drug Smuggling to Japan Investigated (NATION REVIEW; 8 Feb 80).....	38
Nakhon Phanom Marihuana Burned (NATION REVIEW, 23 Jan 80).....	39
Briefs	
Iranian Smuggler Sentenced	40
EAST EUROPE	
YUGOSLAVIA	
Briefs	
Increase in Drug Traffic	41

- c -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
LATIN AMERICA	
ARGENTINA	
Briefs	
Arrest for Drug Possession	42
Drug Traffickers Arrested	42
Coca Seized	42
BAHAMAS	
Briefs	
Drugs Act Amendment	43
BRAZIL	
Drug Prevention Program in Sao Paulo Schools Discussed (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 13 Feb 80).....	44
Briefs	
Drug Incineration in Minas	45
Stricter Drug Monitoring Measures	45
Trafficker Killed in Shootout	45
Army Regulations Against Drugs	46
Cocaine Traffickers' Arrest	46
COLOMBIA	
Cocaine Laboratory in Bogota Raided (EL ESPECTADOR, 23 Jan 80).....	47
'Sea of Cocaine' Found in Llanos Orientales (Humberto Diez; EL TIEMPO, 23 Jan 80).....	48
Briefs	
Drug Traffickers Arrested	52
Guajira Marihuana Ring Seized	52
MEXICO	
Social Cost of Addiction Discussed by Official (METROPOLI DE EL DIA, 3 Feb 80).....	53
More Humane Treatment Pledged for Addicts (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 2 Feb 80).....	55

- d -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Traffickers, Policeman Killed in Sinaloa Shootout (Francisco Arizmendi; EXCELSIOR, 7 Feb 80).....	57
Traffickers, Heroin Seized in Ciudad Juarez (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 7 Feb 80).....	58
Addict Seized With Coca Leaves at Airport (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 2 Feb 80).....	59
Briefs	
Traffickers, Marihuana Seized	60
Cocaine Seized at Airport	60
PJF Arrests 98 Traffickers	60
Toxic Pill Ingredients Seized	61
Traffickers Arrested	61
Chilean Arrested in Mexico	61
NICARAGUA	
Briefs	
Decreasing Marihuana Availability	62
PANAMA	
Briefs	
Cocaine Seized	63
Narcotics Confiscations	63
PERU	
State of Emergency Decreed to Combat Cocaine Traffic (AFP, 13 Mar 80).....	64
Government Starts Action To Eradicate Coca Growing (Emiliu Oliva, EFE, 14 Mar 80).....	66
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
ISRAEL	
Briefs	
Heroin Seized at Airport	67

- e -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
MOROCCO	
Unemployment, Neglect Are Real Cause of Drug Addiction (AL-MUHARRIR, 12 Jan 80).....	68
WEST EUROPE	
CANADA	
Investigations Lead to Drug Seizure in Montreal (Various sources, various dates).....	70
Hashish Valued at \$3 Million Drug Trafficker Denied Bail	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	
More International Cooperation Against Drugs Proposed (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 12 Feb 80).....	72
Briefs Heroin Arrests in Berlin	74
FRANCE	
Briefs Drugs, Weapons Confiscated	75
ICELAND	
Briefs Sentences Served at Home	76
PORTUGAL	
Drugs Continue To Be Problem in Nation (DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 27 Jan 80).....	77
Briefs Man Arrested, 'Preludin' Seized	79
SPAIN	
Briefs Traffickers Arrested	80

- f -

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE--Eleven bags of opium weighing 70 kgs was seized at Mahipar pass by anti-smuggling squad. The contraband was being transferred to Kabul from Nangarhar in a Toyota car driven by Ajab Khan son of Haider, a resident of Nangarhar. It was handed over to Kabul customs house and the case is under investigation. [Text] [Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 11 Feb 80 p 4]

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BURMA

FOREIGN ATTACHES, OTHERS BRIEFED ON NARCOTIC DRUGS SUPPRESSION

BK051309 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] "Foreign military attaches in Rangoon and foreign and local news-men accompanied by Deputy Minister of Information Col Aung Htay today visited Tachilek Township and studied operation 'Roaring Sky Phase V' launched by the eastern military command along the Burma-Thai border."

The guests, together with Director General of Police U Thein Aung, director of the Defense Services Intelligence Lt Col Kan Nyunt, director of People's Militia and Social Relations Col Sein Aung and other responsible officials, today flew to Mong Hsat and were received by Maj Gen Tun Yi, commander of Special Operations No 1 and Brig Gen Hla U, commander of the eastern military command.

Later, a briefing session was held at the "Bayintnaung" guest house of the 49th Infantry Regiment. Col Thein Han, commander of 1st Tactical Operations, first explained the operation. He said, "A total of five annual military operations, including the current one, have been launched against opium trafficking. The objective of the operations is to implement the resolution of the People's Assembly which calls for eradicating narcotic drugs as a national cause."

He went on to say, "The insurgents earning their living through the opium trade are the Shan United Army [SUA], Shan United Revolutionary Army [SURA], Shan State Army [SSA], the Lahu rebels and, for the last 2 to 3 years the members of the Burma Communist Party [BCP]. For this reason, the military operation was mainly directed against the (Mawhpa) region which is the base region of the BCP.

"Since we could attack and occupy the base camp areas of the BCP (Mawhpa) and northern Keng Tung regions, we were able to cut down their communications routes. At the same time, we sought out and destroyed poppy plantations and opium refinery plants.

"As of today we have destroyed over 3,000 acres of poppy through a military operation launched in Shan State this year. Now, we have launched

'Roaring Sky Phase VI' in the (Lawlo-Thai) region, along the border, where the opium refinery plants of the Loimaw [insurgents] are situated. The operation, comprising three regiments, and under my personal supervision was launched on 20 February.

"On the morning of 23 February, the objective sites were attacked and cleared. During the clearing operation, there were five engagements with the Loimaw enemy group. There were about 100 of the enemy at the place where the battles took place. After attacking the enemy security camps, the ravines inside the jungles were searched and 11 enemy opium refinery plants were uncovered. Three of the plants were in use while the refining process in eight other sites had been stopped about 1 year ago.

"We suffered 4 wounded while the enemy suffered 10 dead. We also seized 10 weapons, and a large quantity of opium refining paraphernalia we have now in our hands.

"When we first approached them, about 100 rounds were fired from the other country by either the enemy or the Thai police. The enemy fled to the other country, carrying with them their property because we failed to surprise them.

"When we attacked the second site, a helicopter flew away to the other side of the border at 1400. Moreover, we found a helicopter pad built right on the border."

He added, "The BCP and local insurgents are engaged in the opium trade to raise funds. Opium in the Shan State, which is endangering the entire nation will disappear if the BCP and insurgents are crushed and uprooted by the army, party, council and people through joint operation."

Police Director General U Thein Aung then explained the narcotic drugs prevention and suppression programs. He said, "Operations to destroy poppy plantations were launched in various states and division between 1974-75 and 1978-79 during the poppy seasons. As a result, a total of 32,893 acres of poppy plantations were destroyed by the end of April 1979.

"Between 18 December 1979 and 29 February 1980, 3,569 acres of poppy plantations were destroyed in the Shan States under Operation "Hell Flower." In Kachin State, 244.50 acres and in Chin State 20.13 acres were also destroyed. Hence, a total of 3,834 acres were destroyed."

U Thein Aung added, "Narcotic drugs are also being seized. Sixty kilograms of heroin were seized in 1974, 47 kilograms in 1975, 67 kilograms in 1976, 72 kilograms in 1977, 115 kilograms in 1978 and 64 kilograms in 1979. A total of 425 kilograms of heroin was thus seized between 1974 and 1979. Meanwhile, 27,341 kilograms of raw opium were also seized during the same period.

"On 29 February this year, under the direction of the National Intelligence Bureau, the crime division and the 2d intelligence unit seized 21 kilograms of heroin. The increase in the seizure of narcotic drugs was not due to a rise in poppy cultivation but to cooperation by local people in the narcotic drugs prevention and suppression campaign of the party, council and army launched on a national scale."

Director of the Defense Services Intelligence Lt Col Kan Nyunt said, "'Roaring Sky' operations were launched to prevent and suppress narcotic drugs. During the operation against opium in April 1974, army columns attacked near Wokhai and Ranglaw villages in Loilemk Township and about 400 Loimaw insurgents belonging to the (Khun Sa) group as they were smuggling opium using about 300 horses and mules. The army captured 800 visses of opium [1 viss equals 3.6 lbs], 7,824 visses of jade, 18 horses and mules, and 10 insurgents.

"The army launched special operations against opium factories of the insurgents in accordance with the resolution of the People's Assembly first meeting in 1975. During operation 'Victory Fame' launched in June 1975 in the northeast military command area, fighting broke out in the jungle near (Natmuse) Village and their opium factory was captured.

"The army seized from the factory 67 pounds of heroin, 19 visses of brown opium, 109 visses of raw opium, 12 tanks of opium oil and more than 80 pieces of opium refining paraphernalia. Four major battles were fought with the enemy at (Ngawan) and (Wangpon) villages during special operation 'Roaring Sky' between 14 and 26 September 1975 and the enemy's opium plant was destroyed. The army destroyed 300 gallons of heavy opium solution, 45,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, 56 mines and some explosives.

"On 21 April 1976, the army seized 130 visses of raw opium when it cleared (Pangon) Village. It was hidden by Loimaw insurgent groups in the village. Operating 'Roaring Sky Phase I' was launched near (Nangun) Village in Mong Hsat Township on the Burmese-Thai border from 24 to 30 April 1976 and the army captured 69 assorted weapons, including four 57-mm [as heard], over 15,000 rounds of ammunition, 30 pounds of heroin, 228 pounds of raw opium, 440 gallons of opium liquid, 52 bombs, 5 sets of communications equipment, and 32 horses and mules.

"Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase II' was launched from 18 to 25 January 1977 during which the army raided an opium factory in (Loi-o) area, Mong Hsat Township, where about 300 Loimaw insurgents led by (Khun Sar) were refining opium. Four opium refining factories, 10 huts used for storing goods, 60 barracks and various pieces of opium refining paraphernalia were captured.

"During operation 'Roaring Sky Phase III' launched between 17 and 25 June 1977, 55 packages of heroin, 1 viss of raw opium, 2 sets of communications equipment, 45 horses and mules, and all kinds of smuggled goods were seized and two opium refining plants, 80 huts and over 200 baskets of rice were destroyed by burning.

"Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase IV' was launched from 12 to 27 April 1978 in (Loi Lam) area, Mong Hsat Township, during which ten opium refining camps were occupied and destroyed. The army seized 157 kilograms of raw opium, 594 gallons of raw opium liquid and various types of chemicals used in opium refining, including 374 liters of ether, 500 gallons of sulphuric acid, 125 liters of acetic acid, 315 liters of enol.

"While the army was thus preventing and suppressing narcotic drugs through various operations, the National Intelligence Bureau launched Operation 'Victory Roaring Sky' in Tachilek from 19 to 28 August 1978, seizing 84 kilograms of heroin, 130 kilograms of (brown opium), 30 kilograms of '999' brand morphine cakes, and 34 kilograms of raw opium.

"Similarly, operations 'Gallant Victory' and 'Valorous Victory' were launched in the northeast in June 1978 and many clashes broke out with the insurgents between 1 and 28 June. The army captured 661 visses of raw opium, 134 kilograms of brown opium powder and 25 gallons of opium liquid.

"One hundred twenty-one opium traffickers were arrested during Operation 'Victory Roaring Sky' from 4 September to 1 October 1978, and 72 weapons of various types and a large quantity of ammunition were also seized. Moreover, 43 visses of raw opium, 1.08 visses of opium refuse, 1 viss of yellow opium powder and 668 ounces of heroin were also captured.

"From the promulgation of the 1974 narcotic drugs law to 1979, 22,906 cases involving drug traffickers, smugglers and consumers were filed and 30,255 kilograms of narcotic drugs were seized."

The military attaches and journalists then left in four helicopters for an observation tour of the Law Lo Chang area of Loik awkhan Village tract, Tachilek Township, on the Burmese-Thai border. They also saw the materials captured from the opium refineries and the helicopters pad built near the insurgents' opium refinery. Later, they flew to Mong Hsat in helicopters and then to Rangoon in military planes, arriving in Rangoon in the evening.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

NIB, POLICE ARREST TRAFFICKERS IN RANGOON, MANDALAY

Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Under the direction of the National Intelligence Bureau [NIB] the crime division of the people's police force and the 6th intelligence unit arrested and questioned 26 persons involved in transporting and trafficking heroin from Taunggyi to Rangoon and Mandalay. Charges were filed against them at the South Okkalapa and the Bahan Township courts.

The case was that on 24 October 1979, acting on information that business transaction of 2 kilograms of heroin would be carried out at (Yin Swe) restaurant, No 137 University Avenue Road, Rangoon, a combined force of the crime division and the 6th intelligence unit questioned suspects (Aung Win) alias (Law Par) of Taunggyi, (Kyaw Thein) alias (Kyan Haw Lin), (Maung Myint) and car driver (Ye Myint) alias (Ba Than), leading to the arrest of some people.

As a result, 2 kilograms of heroin were seized from the house of (Khin Maung Aye) at No 299, 7th Street, 11th Ward, South Okkalapa. A case was opened against him at the South Okkalapa police station under Sections 6 (B), 7 (B), 10 (B) and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

A can of Duya brand cigarette containing about a pound of heroin and some injecting paraphernalia were also seized from the house of U (Aung Mi) and Daw (Hyunt Hyunt). Charges were filed against them at the Bahan police station under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and Section 33 (A) of the Excise Act.

As directed by the NIB, a combined force of personnel from the defense services intelligence, the crime division of the people's police force, the Mandalay Division people's police force and ward council laid in wait at (Megagiri) ward at the intersection of the 80th and the 16th streets in Mandalay in the afternoon of 16 January and searched U (Hla Aung) of Bawdigon, Mandalay. As a result, a total of 2 kilograms and 5.5 ounces of heroin were seized. Mandalay police station No 5 has filed charges against defendant U (Hla Aung) and six others under Section 6 (B), 7 (B) and 10 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

In searching heroin trafficker U (Hla Aung), 6 packages of heroin weighing 5 grams each were found in his jacket. Acting on the testimony of U (Hla Aung), they searched Myatthitmun tailor shop at No 142 of block No 144 in (Megagiri) ward, Mandalay, and seized near the counter of the shop heroin in two 1-kilogram plastic containers, nine packages of heroin from a plastic basket, weighing 5 grams each, and five packages of heroin, weighing 150 grams each, hidden in the ground of the shop in a glass bottle--a total of 2 kilograms 5.5 ounces.

As a result of further investigation, (Sai Tun Myint) of Aungmyethazin ward, Mandalay, who (?distributed) heroin, was arrested at (Mawhan) village, Mohnyin Township, on 19 January. Acting on his testimony, heroin carrier U (Malan Haw) of No 2 ward, Loilem, was arrested at (?Zadipon) village in Hmabi on 6 February, and his wife, Ma (Yaw Thaik), was arrested in Shwenyaung.

Police station No 5 of Mandalay has filed charges against U (Hla Aung) of Bawdigon, Mandalay, under Pa 21/80 [name of law not given] and Sections 6 (B), 7 (B) and 10 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Charges were also filed against U (Malan Haw), Ma (Yaw Thaik) alias Ma (Kyi), (Sai Tun Myint), Ma (Myint Yin) alias (Yin Hon Shar), Ma (Chaw Mu), Ma (San Ngwe), Ma (Aye Win) alias (Tincha Mycin), (Tun Yin) alias (Sein Ta Yon), (Sin Pawn), (Pauk Sein), (Thein Maung) and Thaing Saing) under Pa 29/80 and Sections 6 (B), 7 (B) and 10 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law on 11 February.

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BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM FROM TRAVELER--Hsenwi, 9 Feb--Sub-Inspector of Police U Tin Thein and a team of policemen yesterday searched at the bus station in Hsipaw a car carrying license plate No A/1753, which was traveling from Lashio to Kyaukse, and seized 2.70 visses [1 viss equals 3.6 lbs] of raw opium hidden inside a pillow of a bedroll belonging to Ma Bauk Nu of Machinu village in Tangyan. Action was taken under Sections 6 (B) and 7 (B) [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese to Burma 22 Feb 80 p 6 BK]

OPIUM SEIZED IN CHATTHIN--Kanbalu, 17 Feb--The people's police stations in the Kanbalu Township have been successful in collection information, preventing crimes and seizing opium under the township people's council programs to prevent and suppress narcotic drugs and to reduce crimes. On the morning of 6 February, acting on information, police Sub-Inspector U Han Tin and Lance Corporal Maung Thein searched the house of U Tin Aung and Daw Pauk in the Myoma ward, Chatthin village, in the presence of witnesses and seized 14 small packages of opium prepared for sale, a scale and some cash. Daw Pauk was arrested and charges were filed under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 27 Feb 80 p 4 BK]

COURT JAILS SMUGGLER--Moulmein, 26 Feb--Moulmein Township Court No 1 with U Khin Kyi as chairman and U Sein Min and U Khin Gyi as members yesterday handed down jail terms to 23-year old Myo Win and 23-year old Ma Thin Thin of No 5/2 Pyidawtha compound, who have been sent up for trial under section 6 of the Narcotic Drugs Law, as they were found guilty. Myo Win was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment with labor while Ma Thin Thin drew a jail term of 7 years with labor under Section 7 (B) [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. The case was that at 1000 on 26 September 1977 when Ma Thin Thin brought foods for prisoners at the Myoma police station lockup, police found in her food containers four packages of heroin, a syringe and some needles. Sub-Inspector of Police U Ohn Kyaing had thus opened a case and filed charges against her. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 2 Mar 80 p 6 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED IN TAUNGGYI--Under the direction of the National Intelligence Bureau, a combined force of personnel from the crime division and the 2d intelligence unit has seized a total of 21 kilograms of heroin--18 kilograms on the morning of 29 February and 3 kilograms on 2 March. Acting on information, while the combined force laid in wait that morning in the creek near the bridge at milepost No 5 on Taunggyi-Shwenyaung highway, which is in the Banbwe village tract, Taunggyi Township, (Aik Chin) alias (Chauk Chin) alias (Yin Saw Chan) of Wungyi Dan, Zaykwin ward, Taunggyi, was seen walking together with (Yan Chao Li) Alias (Nauk Kyan), of the same street, (Yin Saw San) and (Aik Lu), each carrying a bag. They were stopped and searched and 18 kilograms of heroin were seized from them. Charges were filed against them at Taunggyi police station No 1 under section 124/80 [name of law not given] and Section 6 (B) and 7 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. As a result of further investigation into the case, 3 more kilograms of heroin were found hidden in the ground of the house of (Pauk Chan Run) at Banbwe village in Taunggyi Township on 2 March. A total of 21 kilograms were thus seized in connection with this case. [Text] [BK050346 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

NARCOTICS COMMISSIONER: ANTIDRUG WAR BEING WON

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Jan 80 p 13

[Text] Hong Kong has cleared its name in international drug trafficking. Through the concerted efforts of the Government and voluntary agencies, Hong Kong has also achieved great success in treating addicts.

At the turn of the last decade, Hong Kong was rated no less than a drug pusher's paradise and an addict's haven. Each year, \$500 million changed hands in the trade of death.

The Government's anti-narcotics measures were totally inadequate. It was spending a mere \$30 million a year to control drug abuse.

In an interview with Kenneth Ko, the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, reviews the drug scene over the past 10 years which--in his own words--has been "completely revolutionised."

Drug prices have skyrocketed to a record level due to scarcity as a result of strong enforcement, both in Hongkong and in Thailand, and the poor opium "crop" in the Golden Triangle.

Drought last year reduced the harvest to as low as 150 tons, well down from the previous average of 500 tons.

According to latest statistics, the wholesale price of No 3 heroin is close to \$23,000 per 100 grams — 46 times its value in 1970.

In the streets, addicts are paying between \$50 and \$90 for a packet, compared to \$40-\$50 a packet just over a year ago.

Not only are they paying more but they are also getting less: about one-quarter in the weight of the mixture and half in the purity of the heroin content.

The high price has driven many addicts away; and every day more than 7,000 addicts turn up at the Government's methadone clinics for either maintenance or detoxification.

An American Congressman, Mr Lester Wolff, who once criticised Hongkong as being a major drug exporter to the West, has since praised it for successful action against narcotics.

The annual meeting between the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Hongkong to co-ordinate enforcement action against the trade has been cancelled since last year.

The Western countries acknowledged that the problem of Hongkong being a major exporter had been removed.

The Government now spends about \$226 million a year in the war against narcotics — 67 per cent on law

enforcement and 31 per cent on treatment and rehabilitation.

But the drug scene — as well as Hongkong's international image — in 1970 was a far cry from what it is today.

"The situation was appalling," Commissioner for Narcotics Peter Lee recalled.

"Basically, the Government did not know how many addicts there were in Hongkong. It was a perennial game of guessing.

"Nor was very much known of the basic causes of addiction, the addicts' ages and their characteristics."

On the other hand, there was evidence that considerable quantities of narcotics were being imported from the Golden Triangle, and that young people were experimenting with drugs and becoming addicted.

Treatment facilities were limited in the extreme.

Seizures and sentences seemed to have little effect on the trade.

And only a limited number of Government departments had officers specialising in the problem.

Courts even appeared unwilling to impose deterrent sentences.

And laws to control synthetic drug abuse were inadequate.

The Government's actions and publicity failed to impress the public it was really determined to stamp out trafficking.

It was estimated that the Government was spending \$30 million a year to control drug abuse while drug users might be paying \$500 million.

"Despite the 1959 White Paper on Drugs which described drug addiction as one of the greatest social and economic problems, it was clear — even by 1970 — that a number of Government officers were reluctant to have anything to do with the problem, even indirectly," Mr Lee said.

The then Narcotics Advisory Committee — a policy-making body comprising all local members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils plus two of their expatriate colleagues — had not met for over four years by 1970.

The Action Committee Against Narcotics, which was charged with the day-to-day overseeing of implementation of policies, had too low a level of representation to get things done in many cases.

In consequence, and given the prevailing lack of basic knowledge about the size and characteristics of the problem, there was a strong feeling within the Government that very little progress was being made against the twin problems of drug trafficking and abuse.

Against this background, the then Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr D. R. Holmes, who was charged with the overall supervision of the war against narcotics, began an investigation into the situation in 1971.

In February the following year, he presented a paper to the Governor and his top aides.

The document had three aims: to summarise what the Government knew about drug abuse; to examine the effectiveness of its counter measures since the publication of the 1959 White Paper and to recommend what further measures were necessary to control drug abuse and trafficking.

From Mr Holmes's paper, the Governor and his top aides found that the Government's efforts in dealing with the problem had been generally ineffective and unconvincing to the public.

They recommended that the Narcotics Advisory Committee and the Action Committee Against Narcotics should be abolished and replaced by a new advisory committee with new terms of references.

They also recommended that a post should be created to co-ordinate the Government's policy which should be rephrased to stop the entry of narcotics into Hongkong and to eliminate abuse in the community.

"Out of these recommendations, four major steps were taken in 1972 and 1973 on which the whole of the subsequent success of narcotics policies were based," Mr Lee said.

First, there was the establishment of a new ACAN with new terms of references as the sole advisory body on all narcotics matters.

Also a Commissioner for Narcotics was appointed to formulate policies for ACAN after discussions with departments concerned, to be responsible for monitoring and assessing the implementation of the policies recommended by ACAN.

Third, the police Narcotics Bureau was augmented in staff and given new terms of references by the Commissioner of Police and was targeted towards major syndicates organising the import of drugs from the Golden Triangle via Bangkok.

Last, the Central Registry of Drug Addicts was set up based on reports by Government departments and voluntary agencies with which addicts came into contact.

This would give a better idea of the size and characteristics of the problem.

Mr Lee also said that the formation of the Independent Commission Against Corruption in 1972-73 had "a potent effect" on the narcotics situation.

"For the rest of the decade, these policies were in the process of implementation.

"The quantifiable progress is nothing less than phenomenal compared to the records of most other countries."

In 1970, he said, the only departmental head on ACAN was the Director of Education.

"The level of representation on ACAN and its six sub-committees was not high at all.

"They always had to refer matters back to their respective departments which was hardly the climate for getting things done."

When ACAN was re-constituted, its members included the heads of the customs, police, prisons, and social welfare.

"They were high level enough to take decisions and to comment on matters authoritatively.

"The results started to come through immediately," said Mr Lee.

In November 1974, the first major syndicate was smashed when drug kingpins Ng Sik-ho and Ng Chun-kwan and their lieutenants were arrested by the Narcotics Bureau.

They were convicted in April 1975 and the two syndicate heads were sentenced to 30 and 25 years' imprisonment respectively. Their followers were jailed for eight to 15 years.

"The 30-year sentence was the heaviest sentence ever passed for any offence apart from death," Mr Lee commented.

He also said that in the early 70s, Thai trawlers made regular monthly deliveries of one ton of opium and 100-200 lbs of morphine to a point about 150 miles south of Hongkong for pick-up by local smugglers.

There was also a well-established heroin manufacturing capacity manned by

Shanghai chemists catering to a growing number of addicts and for export to Europe and America.

Hongkong's heroin export capacity brought much adverse publicity and when the chairman of the United States Narcotics Committee, Mr Lester Wolff, visited here in 1973, he was exceedingly critical about efforts then being made to stamp out the export of heroin from Hongkong.

He also criticised the United Kingdom because Hongkong was its territory.

As a result, a yearly meeting between the US, the UK and Hongkong — which was later joined by Canada — was set up to discuss mainly enforcement issues.

The meeting was held regularly until last year.

After Ng Sik-ho was arrested, Thai trawlers stopped coming, and the whole pattern of trafficking into Hongkong "changed overnight," Mr Lee said.

Instead of bringing in high-bulk low-value opium, traffickers were importing high-value low-bulk morphine, and later No 3 heroin, and more recently heroin base.

The effect was fully reflected in seizure statistics: in 1974, 4,735 kilos of opium and 285 kilos of morphine were seized, compared to 422 and 143 kilos respectively in 1975.

The figures rose to 3,553 kilos of opium and 291 kilos of morphine in 1976 because the "Mr Littles" — as opposed to "Mr Bigs" — financed three trawlers to carry drugs from Thailand.

But the amount of heroin seized had been increasing, from 95 kilos in 1974, to 186 kilos in 1975, and further to 333 kilos in 1978.

However, in the first nine months of last year, 123 kilos of opium, one kilo of morphine and 117 kilos of heroin were seized.

The sharp decline was mainly attributed to the poor opium crop.

Mr Lee said another immediate effect of the measures in 1972-73 and after Ng Sik-ho's arrest in 1974, was that drug prices started to rise and had continued to rise ever since.

"These were indications of the success of the new policies and their implementation."

On treatment, Mr Lee recalled that the only available Government facilities in 1970 were the Prisons Department's drug addiction centres.

But, to be admitted, an addict had first to be arrested.

And the only voluntary facility available was provided by the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts at its in-patient clinic on Shek Kwu Chau for men and in Wanchai for women.

"In 1970-71, a number of doctors and concerned citizens discussed the weakness in treatment and proposed the use of methadone," he said.

An experiment was conducted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Medical and Health Department joined in shortly afterwards when it opened one methadone clinic on both sides of the harbour.

The number of the clinics was soon doubled to four and, in 1975-76, the success of methadone treatment convinced the Government to open 17 more clinics from June 1976.

Mr Lee said the methadone treatment scheme had made a major impact on addicts and on crimes as well.

Based on computer print-outs of the Central Registry of Drug Addicts, there are now an estimated 33,000 to 34,000 addicts and 64 per cent of them are aged over 30.

Only four per cent are under 20 and 32 per cent are between 20 and 29.

And over 70 per cent of the addicts are employed.

"These figures are remarkable when compared to those in the West where more young people are abusing drugs and 90 per cent of their addicts are unemployed," Mr Lee said.

Since 1976, he said, the number of new cases reported to the Central Registry had continued to decline.

"More and more of those reported are already known to us.

"In other countries, new cases are increasing by leaps and bounds."

He also said that out of the total of 9,000 addicts registered, 80 per cent or 7,500 of them attended methadone clinics every day.

Last year, there were 10,782 admissions to methadone treatment — 2½ times more than the total to both the Prisons Department's addiction centres and SAR-DA's clinics.

"It is solid proof that addicts have found the scheme acceptable and helpful," Mr Lee said.

The relapse rate of addicts on the scheme varies, ranging from 51 to 61 per cent over a 12-month period and from 65 to 77 per cent over a two-year period.

And for addicts under 35, they are more likely to slip back into old habits.

But Mr Lee said: "No form of treatment can produce a magical means to get an addict off drugs permanently.

"With methadone, we are helping them to help themselves so that they can work normally and live normally.

"Subsequently, there is a significant decrease in the criminal behaviour and unemployment of addicts."

Quoting police statistics, he said the number of minor drug offence cases prosecuted last year was 5,558 involving 4,189 people — an "amazing" drop compared to the 1970 figures of 14,560 and 12,638 respectively.

Mr Lee also attributed much of the success in the war against narcotics to publicity and preventive education campaigns.

He recalled that there were no community campaigns against drug abuse at the beginning of the last decade.

With the adoption of a new strategy of education and the allocation of bigger resources, three major campaigns were held last year.

"The budget for preventive education and publicity next year will be six times bigger than the \$200,000 for 1974-75," he added.



Drugs and equipment seized in a raid.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL REVIEWS DRUG SEIZURES IN 1979

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jan 80 p 9

/Text/

Smaller and fragmented drug syndicates have replaced the large-scale ones of past years, according to the Customs and Excise Service.

Last year the service seized more than \$61 million worth of dangerous drugs, said a spokesman.

With the preventive efforts of the service and the police, large-scale drug syndicates have disappeared from the scene, he continued.

"What we now have are much smaller and fragmented syndicates and the pattern of smuggling into Hongkong also has changed.

"We now have small-quantity, high-frequency imports of drugs carried by couriers and concealed on ocean-going vessels or in air-cargo and personal belongings."

Last year was a successful one in the service's war against trafficking, he said.

Officers seized about 205 kgs of drugs — including 78.7 kgs of heroin, 10.5 kgs of morphine and 105.6 kgs of opium.

Equipment and chemicals used to produce drugs also were confiscated.

Of the hauls of dangerous drugs made last year, 44.6 kgs were seized at the airport, 122.1 kgs from vessels and 38.1 kgs on land.

However, in terms of the total amount of drugs seized, last year saw a decrease of 13 per cent, compared with the 236 kgs seized in 1978.

The number of people arrested and charged also dropped 228 below the 1978 figure.

This mainly was due to the poor opium harvest in the Golden Triangle area of South-

east Asia, the spokesman said.

"The scarcity of supply, coupled with frequent raids by the anti-narcotics forces, made prices of heroin soar to an all-time high of some \$50 to \$100 per packet of 0.1 grams at one time between July and August.

"This turned thousands of addicts to drug treatment clinics."

The Customs and Excise Service considers its most successful seizure to be the \$24 million worth of heroin and morphine blocks — the biggest in recent years — on board the Panamanian-registered vessel Tai Fook Shan, which arrived from Bangkok on October 20.

Five people were arrested in connection with the case, of whom one was charged under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and four under the Import and Export Ordinance.

According to the service, other major successes included:

● A crackdown on a drug laboratory in Kei Lung Hill, New Territories, on March 8 netted a seizure of more than \$1.1 million worth of No 3 heroin and a large quantity of heroin-manufacturing paraphernalia and chemicals.

● A \$200,000 heroin haul from a factory in Ko Fai Road, Yau Tong, on May 19 and a series of raids in four different places in Kowloon following this action.

"These successes made life hard for the pushers," said the spokesman.

"Officers from the Customs and Excise Service will continue to infiltrate, harass and break up the trafficking operations, going all out to apprehend drug carriers attempting to bring supplies into Hongkong," he said.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

EX-ADDICTS TRAINED TO REHABILITATE DRUG ABUSERS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 80 p 8

Text

Former heroin addicts are getting an education in how to help those still addicted to break the drug habit.

The acting Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Bowen Leung, recently presented certificates to the first group of ex-addict staff members of drug rehabilitation agencies who have completed a Polytechnic School of Social Work course.

The course was designed to help the ex-addicts work with current addicts who are trying to become detoxified and remain drug free.

Ex-addict training has long been given in many countries, but the polytechnic course is the first of its kind to be offered in Asia.

In presenting the certificates, Mr Leung emphasised the unique contribution which ex-addict rehabilitation staff members can make to treatment programmes.

Because they have been through the difficult experi-

ences of addiction and have succeeded in remaining drug free, said Mr Leung, they are able to develop a special relationship with addict patients.

The polytechnic course was originally requested by the Drug Abuse Committee of the Hongkong Council of Social Service, acting on behalf of several drug treatment agencies whose ex-addict staff members needed training.

The students' expenses were subsidised by the Community Chest.

The head of the polytechnic's School of Social Work, Mr Lachlan MacQuarrie, said the course is expected to run on a regular basis.

"The role of treated drug abusers in rehabilitation is an important one," Mr MacQuarrie said, "and one that has been recognised in other countries through the presentation of formal training courses.

"This is the first course of its kind in Asia, and we are happy that the School of Social Work has played some part in meeting this training need."

CSO: 5320



HONG KONG

HEROIN COURIER GETS 5-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Feb 80 p 7

[Text]

A 33-year-old taxi driver who was said to have been promised \$500 and some drugs as reward for transporting heroin worth \$106,000 was yesterday sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Kwong Yat-kuen pleaded guilty before Mr Commissioner Davies in the High Court to a charge of possessing 1,119.5 grams of a mixture containing 164.57 grams of heroin for unlawful trafficking in Yau Tong on May 20 last year.

Another charge against him had been withdrawn by the Crown.

This concerned the manufacturing of heroin in Ko Fai Industrial Building, Yau Tong, together with Choi Chun-mo (29), a factory worker.

Choi failed to surrender to his bail last week and Mr Commissioner Davies issued a warrant for his arrest.

A watchman for a paper factory, Lau Yim-kwan (56), who had pleaded not guilty to possessing 296.63 grams of a mixture containing 31.62 grams of heroin, together with Kwong and Choi, for unlawful trafficking, was acquitted.

The jury unanimously found him not guilty after deliberating for three hours.

Miss C. Remedios, who appeared for Kwong, said he was a drug addict at the time of the offence and he was promised \$500 and some drugs as reward for taking the heroin from the factory building in Yau Tong to a teahouse.

Mr Commissioner Davies said it was clear from the evidence that Kwong also took some part in the processing of the heroin.

The judge described the offence as serious but he noted that Kwong had pleaded guilty and was remorseful.

Mr D. M. Goodbody, who defended Lau, submitted that Lau did not know that Kwong and Choi were manufacturing heroin inside the kitchen of the factory he was working in.

He pointed out that one of the four doors of the factory, which measured about 5,000 sq ft, could not be locked and outsiders could slip in.

Lau was sleeping in the factory that night and was far away from the kitchen, Mr Goodbody said.

Crown counsel R. P. Noble maintained that Lau actually knew and allowed Kwong and Choi to carry on the illegal activity in the kitchen.

The court had been told that about midnight on May 19 customs officers who had been keeping watch saw Kwong and Choi get out of a car and enter the Ko Fai Industrial Building.

The following morning Kwong and Choi were arrested as they were leaving.

Heroin was found in Kwong's pockets and in a bag he was carrying.

The customs officers together with the two then went up to the second floor of the building where they found Lau.

Heroin and equipment for the manufacture of the drug were found inside the kitchen.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

## FOUR ACQUITTED OF DRUG TRAFFICKING CONSPIRACY

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jan 80 p 9

Text

Four people — a customs inspector, an airline flight purser and his wife and a Thai national — were acquitted in the High Court last night of a charge of conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs.

Acquitted were Lau Hon-tung (33), customs inspector; Raymond Chan Kwok-hung (34), flight purser; Chan's wife, Kitty Lau Kit-ye (31), and Surasuk Yongwatananun (28), a Thai national.

A jury of five men and two women deliberated for 8½ hours before returning a not guilty verdict by a vote of 5-2 on Lau, Chan and his wife.

The not guilty verdict on Surasuk was unanimous.

On the application of Surasuk's counsel, Mr Anthony Sedgwick, Mr Justice Baber awarded cost of the action to Surasuk.

The prosecution's case was that the four were involved in a conspiracy to smuggle dangerous drugs to Hongkong in 1978.

Surasuk allegedly supplied the drugs in Bangkok and through Chan, who previously worked in the Customs and Excise Service, Lau was recruited to help give access to drugs being smuggled through the airport on dates when he was on duty.

It was alleged that three consignments of drugs were successfully imported into Hongkong between June and August 1978.

A customs officer, Lam Kwok-kay, and Cheng Shisang, who were allegedly co-conspirators in the drug smuggling operation, had testified against the defendants.

Lam testified that he had been asked by Lau to take part in the conspiracy and had twice been paid for allowing certain luggage to pass through the customs unchecked.

Cheng also testified about recruiting Chan into the plot and about carrying drugs into Hongkong with Kitty Lau.

Lau, who was defended by Mr A.M. Niamatullah, in his defence testimony denied the allegations of customs officer Lam that he arranged with him to allow drugs to be brought through the airport without search.

He also denied the allegations of Cheng that he had allowed the cargo to go through without search.

Mr Niamatullah in his submissions to the jury drew attention to the credibility of Cheng's evidence and to his character.

Counsel also noted that custom officer Lam had admitted in his evidence that he had named in addition to Inspector Lau, three other inspectors in the alleged conspiracy.

The other defendants had elected not to give their defence.

Mr A. Corrigan, counsel defending Raymond Chan and his wife, and Mr Sedgwick, defending Surasuk, also challenged the truth of Cheng's evidence which was the only evidence against their clients.

Counsel submitted that Cheng's evidence could not be relied upon as he had proved himself a liar in cross-examination.

Mr Corrigan also asked the jury to consider the possibility of Cheng tricking Kitty Lau into going to Bangkok to smuggle jewellery through the airport there and to sell them in Bangkok, then returning to Hongkong on the

same plane with her, making her an innocent decoy in going through the Hongkong airport, because she was known to customs officers as she was formerly an air hostess.

This suggestion had been denied by Cheng during cross-examination.

At the conclusion of the trial Mr Sedgwick told the trial judge, Mr Justice Baber, that this was a proper case to award cost to Surasuk saying that the jury's verdict had been unanimous and the prosecution had sought to prosecute him on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice.

Crown counsel P.K.M. Longley opposed the application.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

APPEAL COURT FREES GIRL CONVICTED ON DRUG COUNT

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Jan 80 p 10

Excerpt

A 17-year-old girl yesterday succeeded in having her conviction for a drug offence quashed by the Court of Appeal and the order sending her to a detention centre set aside.

Shum Yee-ling was among four people convicted by a District Court judge last January for possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

Another defendant, Chow Ka-suen (22), also appealed against conviction and sentence.

The court dismissed her appeal against conviction but reduced her sentence of 3½ years to 2½.

A third defendant in the case, Chan King-man (22), failed in both his appeals against conviction and a 3½-year sentence.

The fourth defendant, Wong Siu-fan (23), who got 4½ years, did not appeal.

They were arrested during a police raid on a flat in Fa Po Street on September 28, 1978.

Drugs manufacturing

equipment, a quantity of caffeine and two ounces of heroin were found on the premises.

Shum told the judge at her trial that the equipment found in her bedroom did not belong to her.

She said the principal tenant had asked her to store the things for two to three days.

Mr. Adrian Huggins, counsel for Shum, said it appeared that one of the reasons why the trial judge did not believe her evidence was her denial that she was having a relationship with a man and her denial that she had men's clothing in her room.

Counsel submitted that it was a bad reason for the judge to disbelieve her because as a 17-year-old, she had a perfectly innocent reason for denying her relationship with a man in that she did not want her parents to know.

The court allowed Shum's appeal against conviction and will give the reasons for its findings later.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

WOMAN SEEKS RETRIAL ON HEROIN POSSESSION CHARGE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jan 80 p 9

Text

A 23-year-old pregnant woman yesterday told Victoria District Court that the three packets of heroin which she had earlier said belonged to her were in fact her husband's.

Ma Yuk-ching said this in asking for a retrial when Judge Penlington was about to give sentence.

Ma and her husband, Lee Shek-kuen (29), manager of a finance company, were charged with possessing three polythene bags containing 36.36 grams of a mixture in which were 8.43 grams of heroin for the purpose of unlawful trafficking in Wanchai on November 19.

Both pleaded not guilty when pleas were taken on December 16.

Ma was granted bail of \$2,500 and Lee \$2,500 cash and a surety of the same amount.

But Lee did not turn up on December 31 for trial and has been absent since then.

During the trial Ma said that the drugs belonged to her and had nothing to do with her husband.

On December 31 Judge Penlington deferred sentencing until yesterday pending a probation officer's report.

When Ma asked for a retrial, Judge Penlington adjourned the case until February 25 pending the birth of Ma's baby.

Crown counsel R. A. Grifey prosecuted.

Mr Warwick Haldane who represented Ma was permitted to withdraw.

Ma is on bail of \$2,500.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUGS ABOARD SHIP--Customs officers on Monday seized about \$100,000 worth of cannabis resin during a routine search on board a Pakistan-registered freighter, Jhelum. The drugs, weighing two pounds, were found hidden underneath several sacks of rice in an unlocked deck store at the ship's stern. Officers said the cannabis was in compressed slab form. So far, no one has been arrested in connection with the seizure. The 8,282-ton Jhelum had earlier arrived from Karachi via Japan and South Korea. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Jan 80 p 8]

AIRPORT HEROIN SEIZURE--A couple will appear in court today after being arrested at Kai Tak airport on Saturday with \$400,000 worth of heroin in their possession. Customs officers found one pound 11 ounces of heroin during a routine check after the arrival of a flight from Bangkok. The two, both aged 27, will be charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking, in South Kowloon Magistracy today. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 80 p 8]

DRUG POSSESSION CHARGE--A couple were remanded in custody yesterday on charges of possessing about \$300,000 worth of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. The defendants, So Fu-kuen (27) and Chan Mui-ngo (27), were arrested at Kai Tak airport on Sunday. No pleas were taken when they appeared before Mr W. J. McClelland at South Kowloon Court. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Jan 80 p 6]

CSO: 5320

INDONESIA

FAMILY OF NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 13 Dec 79 p 2

[Excerpts] The family of Mrs Tan Set Nic, consisting of the mother, age 55, and her three sons and two daughters, was sentenced to prison yesterday by Judge Mrs Suyatmi SH, sitting at the West Java State Court.

Four of the children and the mother were sentenced because they were proven to have been involved in narcotics. The male children are Tan Hok Sui, alias Budiman Sabiri, 30; Tan Hok Aie, 26; and Tan Hok Djin, 21. Since 1976, they have distributed and sold morphine at their house at Gg Losufan-  
kel. They also admitted using the drug themselves. This was supported by testimony from three witnesses, also morphine addicts, who testified that they had bought morphine at that address. Tan Hok Sui admitted this testimony.

Mrs Tan Set Nio and her two daughters, Tan Tek Lie, 38, and Miss Tan Hui, alias Li, 20, reportedly conspired to provide the opportunity to Tan Hok Sui, Tan Hok Aie and Tan Hok Djin to distribute and sell morphine.

The judge sentenced Tan Hok Sui to 20 months; Tan Hok Aie to 18 months; and Tan Hok Djin to 6 months. Mrs Tan Set Nio and the other two women received 3 1/2 months each, suspended sentence. Since they had been held since August, Tan Hok Sui and Tan Hok Aie were returned to jail.

In addition, the judge gave a six month suspended sentence to Kho Siam, 55, who was convicted of smoking opium without a license.

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CSO: 5300

JAPAN

## BRIEFS

STIMULANT DRUGS--Mito, 28 Feb (KYODO)--Ibaraki prefectural police announced Thursday the arrest of 12 members of gangster organizations on suspicion of violation of the stimulant drugs control law. According to the police, one of them, Mitsuhide Isoyama, 33, purchased about one kilogram of stimulant drug, valued at yen 10 million, from Toru Yamamoto, 30, in the period from January to August last year, and sold it in Tokyo and in the prefectures of Chiba and Ibaraki at prices ranging from yen 20,000 to yen 25,000 per gram. The Tsuchiura police station in Ibaraki Prefecture said it had arrested 15 other persons in this case and seized 25 grams of stimulant drug from the start of this year until Thursday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 28 Feb 80 OW]

MARIHUANA FROM SRI LANKA--Tokyo, 3 Mar (KYODO)--Police announced Monday the arrest of a Yokohama jewelry broker for violation of the hemp control law in allegedly smuggling a large amount of marijuana from Sri Lanka. Three others were also arrested on similar charges. The four were identified as Sadao Shimura, 38, the broker in Naka Ward, Yokohama, and his acquaintances Takayuki Kimura, 32, a jobless in Shinagawa Ward, here, Taichiro Ono, 51, an executive of an architectural PLS in Setagaya Ward, and his common-law wife Mariko, 36. Shimura was suspected to have gone to Sri Lanka last month and obtained hemp from local buyers. He came home bringing the items as canned mangoes and distributed them to his group. Police also seized one kilogram of marijuana at Ono's home as well as some 10 grams at the broker's home, worth more than yen 5 million in street value in all. Police also suspected that Shimura purchased large quantities of the prohibited herbs on several occasions since last April and delivered them to his acquaintances. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 28 Feb 80 OW]

ROK AMPHETAMINE SMUGGLERS--Tokyo, 28 Feb (KYODO)--Police have arrested five men, including three South Koreans, for smuggling amphetamines from South Korea to Japan, bringing to 210 the number of persons held in a yen 30 billion drug case. Police said Pak Ro Sik, the central figure of the drug ring, was still at large in South Korea. They have requested authorities in the country to locate him for extradition. Among the latest arrested was Pak's brother, Kwang Yang. He and the elder Pak were suspected to have smuggled about 50 kilograms of amphetamines aboard a South Korean freighter, according to police. The total drug traffic reaches an estimated 100 kilograms with a street value of yen 30 billion, police added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 28 Feb 80 OW]  
CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS POSSESSION ARREST--The SITE police have arrested one Ahmed, son of Ismail under Section 4 of Hadood Ordinance and 13-D Arms Ordinance and recovered 932 kg charas and a dagger from his possession. A case has been registered against the accused and after necessary investigation the accused will be tried by a Summary Military Court. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 2 Mar 80 p 5]

CSO: 5300



PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

DANGEROUS DRUGS LAW AMENDED--Manila, 17 Feb (AFP)--Philippine President Ferninano Marcos today amended the dangerous drugs law by increasing the maximum penalty for drug pushing from life imprisonment to death. The presidential action also increased the fine imposed on violators from 20,000 to 30,000 pesos (2,667 to 4,000 U.S. dollars). The old law provided for only an imprisonment ranging from 12 to 20 years in addition to a fine of 12,000 to 20,000 pesos (1,600 to 2,667 U.S. dollars). In an official Philippine News Agency report from Baguio City, the mandatory penalty of death was specified under two circumstances namely: If the victim of the offense is a minor and if use of prohibited drugs becomes the proximate cause of a victim's death. In issuing the amendment, Mr Marcos said the campaign against the manufacture and distribution of dangerous drugs was part of the country's policy against crime and lawlessness. A military court meted life imprisonment to alleged Chinese drug manufacturer Lim Seng a few months after Mr Marcos clamped martial rule in September 1972, but the president decreed capital punishment. Lim was executed by the firing squad in January 1973. [Text] [OW171425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW]

DRUG SYNDICATE UNCOVERED--The National Bureau of Investigation, NBI, has uncovered a terrorist-controlled drug syndicate operating in Luzon. The NBI director said the ring supplies prohibited drugs in metro Manila and other big cities in Luzon and the U.S. military bases at Subic and Clark. He said two members of the group were arrested by NBI narcotics agents in a raid in Olongapo City last Wednesday. Seized from them were 18 plastic bags of the drug marijuana, with a street value of 15,000 pesos, and 50 and 6,350 pesos in cash representing the day's proceeds. [OW081555 Manila PNA in English 0830 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW]

MARCOS TIGHTENS DRUG CONTROL--Manila, 18 Mar--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today made illegal manufacture and importation of regulated drugs a capital offense to tighten control over the rising drugs case in the country. In amending the dangerous drugs act of 1972, the president said the measure would check the increasing use of regulated drugs. The amendment to the presidential decree increased punishment for illegal traffic on prohibited and regulated drugs from a 14-year prison term to life imprisonment or

death and the fine from 14,000 to 30,000 pesos (1,886 to 4,042 U.S. dollars) to 20,000 to 30,000 pesos (2,695 to 4,043 U.S. dollars). This was the second presidential amendment made by Mr Marcos on the country's dangerous drugs law this year. In February, he increased the punishment for unauthorized sale, administration, delivery, distribution of prohibited drugs from life imprisonment to death. [OW161401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

STIMULANT DRUG USERS ARRESTED--Pusan--The prosecution yesterday arrested four persons, including Kim Hunbu, 39, on charges of selling "hiroppon," a kind of stimulant drugs, to taxi drivers. Three taxi drivers, were arrested on suspicion of using the habit-forming medicines while driving, prosecutors said. According to prosecutor Chong Hong-won, Kim bought 700 grams of stimulants, also known as methamphetamine, for 2,500,000 won from Kim Saeng-su, now at large, last November. He was charged with selling the drugs to drivers for 6,000 won per gram. He was also suspected of having injected the habit-forming medicines into drivers, including the arrested three. Prosecutors confiscated six injection syringes and 300 grams of stimulant drugs from the arrested persons. They said the drivers told them that they took the drugs to prevent them from dozing while driving. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

RESEARCH DISCLOSES ATTITUDES ON NARCOTICS USE

Youth Experimentation

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] In its research the Volunteer Center Against Criminalization of Narcotics Use of the Social Welfare Council of Thailand conducted a survey involving 110 young narcotics addicts who were receiving help to break their addiction between 1977 and 1978. Their case histories were recorded, interviews were conducted with the addicts, their parents, and their friends, and visits were made to each addicts home.

The results of this research revealed that the majority of the narcotics addicts were between 16 and 20 years of age and that the reason they became addicted was their desire for experimentation and to show their superiority and their supreme belief in their own capabilities. This desire for experimentation and their firm belief in themselves not to become addicted plus the fact that their knowledge is not as great as their trust in their friends leads them to become bogged down in the quagmire of narcotics addiction and they are unable to withdraw from it by themselves.

The next most prevalent age group for drug addiction is the 21-25 year old group. The majority are males and students. Next are the unemployed. The majority are dependent on others for the purchase of drugs.

The education level from one to three years of secondary school had the highest percentage of addicts followed by four to five years of vocational school.

Regarding the status of the marriage of the mother and father it was discovered that lack of warmth in the family was the most significant problem causing young people to turn to narcotics as a device for solving the problems. Drugs used in order from most common to least were heroin, marihuana, Seconal, and opium.

Statistics Reported

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Research reveals that only 24 percent of Thai teenagers are in the school system while the remaining 76 percent are outside of it. The majority need to be taught sex education because they are encountering many problems in sexual relations. Researchers suggest that the Ministry of Education speed educational help to them via a system of non-school education.

Associate Professor Dr Thepphanom Muangmaen, Dean of the Public Health Faculty of Mahidon University disclosed the results of research involving 1,600 Thai teenagers including equal numbers of males and females as well as from within and outside of Bangkok, specifically Nakhon Ratchasima. They were split 800 in school and 800 working in factories.

The research was intended to learn about their knowledge, attitudes, and actions concerning family planning, sex, love, marriage and the selection of a mate, pregnancy, abortion, sex related physical changes, and finally venereal disease and narcotics.

Fifteen percent of males in school had had sexual intercourse and 4 percent had had venereal disease. Among factory workers 32 percent had had sexual intercourse and 12 percent had had venereal disease. Seventy percent of those interviewed needed more knowledge about prevention and treatment of venereal diseases.

Regarding narcotics 14 percent of those in school had friends who were addicts as did 13 percent of those in factories. Seventy-six percent of those sampled knew that the national problem drug is heroin and 97 percent of those interviewed needed more knowledge about narcotics.

Thirty percent of those in school were aware that narcotics were being sold in the schools. Ten percent of those in factories were aware that narcotics were being sold in the factories.

Dr Thepphanom concluded by saying that teenagers had problems concerning sexual relations, abortion, venereal disease, and narcotics and that the solution to these problems lies in improving knowledge. There would be severe problems in trying to provide this knowledge through the school system because only 24 percent of teenagers are in the school system and 76 percent are outside of it. Thus non-school education would help also and the Ministry of Education should be aware of this problem.

Teachers To Be Trained

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 5 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] At 0915 hours on 3 January 1980 Dr Yupha Udomsak, Deputy Minister of Education presided at opening ceremony of a training session for technical

and vocational college teachers on "Drug prevention in the schools" at the Uthen Thawai Technical and Vocational College.

This training session was scheduled for three days. On 3 and 4 January 1980 there were to be lectures by resource persons and exhibits on narcotics and on 5 January there was to be a trip to observe methods for curing drug addicts at the Tham Krabok Welfare Center in Saraburi Province. A total of 142 teachers from 12 technical and vocational education districts and 7 faculties attended the session.

The objectives of this training session are to acquaint teachers with knowledge about narcotics which are spreading into the schools including knowledge about methods of drug prevention in the schools and methods of treating drug addiction and to provide teachers with opportunities to exchange ideas and experiences.

8947  
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

SIRI SIRKUN GETS SENTENCE FOR ESCAPE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 28 Dec 79 pp 1, 16

[Text] The "heroin king" who escaped from detention using a forged court order while serving a life term and who was cornered in Malaysia and returned to the court confessed to forging the court order because the evidence was overwhelming. The court sentenced him to an additional 39 years in prison on this charge and then reduced the sentence to 21 years.

The Nonthaburi Province Prosecutor's Office prosecuted the case against Siri (or Leng) Sirikun (or Sirisakun), age 42, the defendant before the Nonthaburi provincial court on 7 December 1979 on charges of escaping from prison by hiring someone to forge the state seal and official documents and using the forged seal and documents and encouraged his jailors to perform wrong actions. The case may be summarized as follows:

The defendant was serving a life sentence imposed by the criminal court for violating the narcotics statutes with the sentence to run from 1 December 1977 to 30 June 2077. The defendant hired and encouraged the defendant in case number 1177/2522 (the Mr Han Phansombun case) of this court and others who have not yet been charged, officials with the responsibility for custody of the defendant, to forge a criminal court release order and other documents directing the release of Mr Siri Sirikun (the defendant) no later than 30 June 1979. The defendant thus escaped from the central prison in Bang Khwang. The incident occurred in Suan Yai Township, Nonthaburi District, Nonthaburi Province. It is requested that the defendant be punished in accordance with law.

The sentence which was handed down after the defendant confessed to all charges was based on a consideration of three counts: the first involved violation of criminal code articles 250 and 265; the second, articles 252, 268, 157 and 86; and the third, article 190. The first count carries a sentence of 18 years imprisonment per article 250, the harsher provision. The second count carries a sentence of 18 years per article 252, the harshest provision. The third count carries a sentence of 3 years. The sentences for all three counts total 39 years but the sentences for the first two counts were reduced by one-half to 9 years each because the defendant confessed. On the third count the defendant confessed because the evidence was overwhelming. This was of no advantage to the deliberation of the court so this sentence was not reduced. Thus, the defendant must serve a total of 21 years in prison.

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THAILAND

DISTRICT POLICE INSPECTOR WANTED FOR OPIUM THEFT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Text]

A WARRANT for the arrest of the Pua District police chief inspector, Major Samarn Promma, wanted on charge of indiscipline and misappropriating five kilogrammes of opium, was issued recently by Nan Governor Lt Col Udom Petchsiri, said Pol Lt Col Sak Petchthanom, Deputy Superintendent of Nan police.

An investigation into the alleged misappropriation was ordered by the governor after several complaints were forwarded to him by the citizens of Pua District.

Last May 2, a team of Pua District policemen, led by Pol Mst-Sgt Somsak Sorntham, raided a house in Ban Silalaeng, arresting a woman and seizing 14 kilogrammes of opium.

The suspect and the drug haul were later sent to the chief inspector, Maj Samarn, for investigation. Five kilogrammes of opium were later given to an informant as a reward

reportedly under a deal between the informant and the police raiding team.

Pol Lt-Col Sak said the rest of the opium was later given to Pol Captain Charoon Pakdeewong, who was assigned to take charge of the case.

It was discovered by the investigating committee that the case was not recorded in the police file for about two weeks after which the drug was eventually sent to the provincial excise office for safe keeping.

Lt-Col Sak claimed the investigators had sufficient evidence to press the misappropriation charge against the police chief inspector and recommended as much to the police superintendent and the governor.

Informed police sources said yesterday that the Pua District police had not arrested the chief inspector as there were reports that some of the towns people might protest the arrest.

CSO: 5300



THAILAND

MARIHUANA SEIZED AT DON MUANG

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Dec 79 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Don Muang customs station has seized 36 giant packages of marihuana worth 28 million baht which traffickers were preparing to smuggle to Canada. The chief of airfield security says, "The traffickers must have been in league with airline officials" who agreed to slip the marihuana out. Attempts are being made to eliminate this completely.

Police General Monchai Phankhongchoen, Director General of the Police Department, ordered Police Major General Sa-nguan Khlongchai, Commander of the Suppression Division, to take all of the packages of marihuana that had been seized by police officers of the Suppression Division, including the Narcotics Suppression Unit, in the seven months from 12 February to 18 September 1979 and for which investigation had been completed to be completely destroyed by burning. Police Major General Monchai delegated this responsibility to Police Colonel Kuson Naksichun, Deputy Commander of the Suppression Division, who at 1330 hours yesterday (the 27th) afternoon took a total of 4,895,600 kilograms of marihuana to the parking lot of the Disaster Relief Unit of the Fire Police Headquarters on Wiphawadi-Rangsit Road in Bangkhen District and burned it with Police Major General Phao Sarasin, Secretary General of the Narcotics Suppression Board, looking on as a witness.

If that amount of marihuana had been slipped abroad the narcotics traffickers, including both those arrested and those who have evaded capture, would have sold it for many millions of baht but the burning was completed by 1500 hours yesterday.

Yesterday morning at 1000 hours the director general of the Customs Department ordered M. R. Chiwotsawickakon Worawan, Chief of the Customs Station at Bangkok Airport, to conduct a raid and seize 36 more boxes of marihuana weighing a total of 720 kilograms worth 1,400,000 baht in Thailand and at least 28 million baht if sold abroad.

This seizure was made possible because Mr Anu Tularuk, an official of the customs station, received a tip from an informant that narcotics traffickers

were to send marihuana on an airline and that it had already been delivered and hidden in a warehouse at the airfield. He immediately informed Mr Chaloei Charuwat, chief of Goods Inspection and Control. Then along with Mr Rem Amatayakun, chief of Airfield Security, customs officials, suppression officers, and narcotics officers they spread out to conduct a search and found 36 large boxes of marihuana in a container in goods area No 2. They were well packed to deceive the authorities. Each package of marihuana was wrapped in plastic and then wrapped again in aluminum foil. All the packages had been disguised by the clever traffickers as goods being transshipped from one country to another. The authorities learned later that the traffickers were conspiring with several airline officials to prepare to ship all of this marihuana to Vancouver, Canada and were just waiting for the right moment to put it on a plane. Currently the authorities are tracking down the narcotics traffickers.

8947  
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AUSTRALIANS, THAI CHARGED WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jan 80 p 5 BK

[Text]

**CROSS-EXAMINATION** in the trial of three Australians charged with drug trafficking and their alleged Thai accomplice was postponed from yesterday to tomorrow due to the absence of a defence lawyer.

The court yesterday had scheduled tomorrow, Thursday, Friday and February 11 and 14 for the next hearing dates.

Due to testify in the trial was Australian Detective Sergeant, Barry Dunn, attached to the New South Wales Police Crime Intelligence Unit, who flew into Bangkok over the weekend for the

testimony. The four defendants, Australians William Charles Sinclair, Paul Cecil Hayward, Edward Warren Fellows together with the Thai, Kitt (Nol) Imsap, appeared in the court handcuffed and with their legs chained.

**APPEARED**

All of their defence lawyers, except Fellows' lawyer, Rojrith Perera, appeared yesterday for the cross-examination.

The three defence lawyers who did show up, led by Sinclair's lawyer, Chai Sua-wannaari, asked the court for postponement of the hearing. In the meantime, they gave confirmation to the court that the cross-examination of Detective Sergeant Dunn will be completed by the court's scheduled dates.

Defence lawyers had asked for a 73-day postponement of the hearing as of last November 19.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AUSTRALIAN WITNESS TESTIFIES IN DRUG CASE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jan 80 p 3 BK

[Text] AN Australian narcotics agent said yesterday he received information in July 1978 that an average of 50 pounds of heroin (about 22.7 kilogrammes) had entered Australia from Thailand every two months.

Australian Detective Sergeant Barry Dunn of New South Wales Police Crime Intelligence Unit spoke during cross-examination in the long-running trial of three Australians charged in October 1978 for heroin trafficking.

Dunn said the information he received in July 1978 also indicated that one of the three defendants, William Sinclair, was one of the major suppliers of heroin for carriers into Australia.

Sinclair was arrested in October 1978 after Thai police seized 8.4 kilogrammes of No. 4 heroin from the hotel room where two other Australians were staying.

**SUPPLIED**

Ladies hairdresser Warren Edward Fellows and Sydney rugby star player Paul Hayward told police after their arrest that the drugs were supplied by Sinclair — a long time resident of Thailand and part-owner of the "Texxan" bar in Bangkok.

Thai narcotics police also testified in court earlier that they have evidences that Sinclair was one of the master-

minds behind an extensive drug ring involving Thai and Australian smugglers.

Dunn also produced before the criminal court a photograph of Sinclair taken with Fellows at the Texxan bar.

Dunn said another Australian, Ted Smith, arrested last year in Australia on drugs trafficking charges, also told authorities that Sinclair was a major supplier of drugs for carriers into Australia.

Hayward and Fellows have admitted to charges of heroin possession but not trafficking. Sinclair has denied all charges against him.

Dunn said he was also one of the witnesses in the trial of Sinclair's son, Gregory, who was arrested in Australia on drug charges a few days after his father's arrest in Bangkok.

The trial of Gregory Sinclair is still pending in an Australian court and he was released on bail.

Thai officials estimated that the wholesale price of one kilogramme of No. 4 — highly refined — heroin is about US\$5,000 but when cut and sold on the streets of a major Australian city it can fetch about 100 times that amount.

The next hearing was scheduled for today.

THAILAND

HEROIN SEIZED IN CHIANG MAI

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 80 p 5 BK

[Text]

CHIANG MAI NARCOTICS policemen seized 2.1 kilogrammes of heroin and arrested four alleged couriers, one of them wounded by a gunshot in a bid to escape, in the provincial town yesterday afternoon.

Acting on a tipoff that an unspecified amount of heroin smuggled from Fang District was suspected to be hidden in a house on Thung Hotel Road, a team of narcotics policemen was immediately dispatched to the vicinity of the house to keep a close watch on suspicious movements.

At about 4 p.m. a red Hillman sedan with four occupants was seen moving out of the house and the police lookouts followed at a safe distance to avoid arousing suspicion of the men being pursued.

#### ARRESTED

When the car stopped at a gas station near the railway station, the police car banked alongside and the narcotics policemen scrambled out to make an arrest.

Somboon (surname unknown), one of the four men in the car, tried to escape, but was shot in the leg and apprehended. The three others identified as Sompong Amornrisatja, Vrat Chuavorasathit and Praphas Pitsuwan were arrested.

Six plastic packages of heroin were found lying on the front seat and the four were taken to the police station for interrogation on a charge of illegal possession of heroin for sale.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG WOMAN ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Feb 80 p 3 BK

[Text] A HONG KONG Chinese woman was allegedly caught with 900 grammes of No. 3 'brown heroin' as she was about to board a flight to Hong Kong yesterday morning.

Mrs Yung Sau-chun (23) was apprehended after Customs officials on duty, led by Don Muang Airport's Customs Chief M.R. Chivos Vichavichalorn Vorawan reportedly uncovered the heroin, neatly packed in three separate plastic bags in a cardboard box she was carrying.

The Hong Kong girl reportedly arrived as tourist in Bangkok last Friday.



*Yung Sau-chun with the heroin she is accused of trying to smuggle out of the country.*

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG SMUGGLING TO JAPAN INVESTIGATED

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 80 p 3 BK

[Text]

**TOKYO police and customs officials have sought the help of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in investigating suspected smuggling of hemp from Thailand to Japan by air mail.**

Police last August confiscated about 500 grammes of hemp addressed to a society of folkloric and culture studies at Yamagata University in Yamagata prefecture. The drug was worth about 3.5 million yen on the street.

The sender's name was "Taeko Fukazawa," written in Roman alphabets, and the corrugated cardboard box containing the hemp had the stamp cancellation mark of Chiang Mai.

The hemp was hidden in a stuffed tortoise toy in the box.

Police found that no such study society existed in the university. They also failed to find the sender "Taeko Fukazawa".

Police, therefore, have been moved to seek Interpol's cooperation for further investigation in

Thailand to trace the sender.

Deputy Secretary General of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Chavalit Yodmanee, meanwhile, said that smuggling of drugs - particularly heroin - by mail had long been a common practice of traffickers.

The drugs, he said, were either inserted in envelopes or contained in parcels. Heroin, because of the better price it can fetch overseas, is the most common drug to be smuggled out of the country this way.

Most of the drugs are destined for Europe or Canada, Chavalit said.

"We have mutual cooperation with Canadian police and postal authorities in this matter," he said.

Chavalit admitted dif-

ficulties in locating which of the mails might contain drugs.

"We depend mainly on random tries or check. Officials will only open up envelopes suspected of containing drugs," he said.

He said that he had no exact number of mails found to have contained drugs but hundreds of them had been confiscated during the recent years.

However, smuggling of drugs through the mail is only a matter of little concern for anti-narcotics officials because of their negligible amount and value," he said.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NAKHON PHANOM MARIHUANA BURNED

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Jan 80 p 3 BK

[Text] **NAKHON PHANOM** — About 113.6 tonnes of freshly cut marijuana were destroyed during a series of "slash and burn" operations launched last month in this northeastern province, Governor Somporn Klinpong-sa reported yesterday.

The operations, which were concentrated in Tha Uthane District resulted in the destruction of marijuana plantations covering an area of 313 rai, according to the governor.

Six persons were arrested and 175 kilogrammes of dry marijuana also confiscated during the campaigns last month, he added.

In this northeastern province, sometimes labelled a "marijuana belt," high quality marijuana is abundant, especially in the districts of Tha Uthane and Si Songkhram.

The provincial authorities, however, have apparently made an all-out effort to deal with this problem by going ahead with incessant crackdown campaigns.

About 500 tonnes of freshly cut marijuana were reportedly destroyed last of the "slash and burn" November also as a result operations.

CSO: 5300



THAILAND

BRIEFS

IRANIAN SMUGGLER SENTENCED--The Criminal Court yesterday sentenced an Iranian national to 25 years' jail after finding him guilty of attempting to smuggle 1.4 kilogrammes of No. 4 first grade heroin out of the country. The court first handed down a life sentence against Ali Azam Zangeneh (26) but commuted it to 25 years because he pleaded guilty to the charge. He was arrested at Don Muang Airport on December 22, 1978 after Customs officials uncovered the heroin stuffed in five plastic bags, three wrapped around his back and two tied to his legs. The Iranian was about to board a flight to Rome when he was arrested. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jan 80 p 5 BK]

CSO: 5300

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN DRUG TRAFFIC--Belgrade--Customs officials at the Dmitrovgrad railway station and Gradina border post have managed to seize more than 95 kg of heroin in the first 2 months of this year, which is more than was taken in the whole of last year. Traffic in drugs through Yugoslavia is said to have increased recently with higher demand on the West European and American markets. [Summary] [LD171512 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

ARREST FOR DRUG POSSESSION--Buenos Aires, 14 Mar (TELAM)--Mirta Isabel Horrach, an 18-year-old Argentine, has been arrested by railroad traffic superintendency personnel for her involvement in drug trafficking. One kilogram of marihuana, several packs of stimulant drugs, psychotropic drugs and morphine were found in her possession. She was a link in a drug supply line from Rosario and Santa Fe Province to Buenos Aires. [PY161934 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 14 Mar 80 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Salta, 19 Mar (NA)--The provincial police have broken up a ring of drug traffickers by arresting 14 people and seizing 1 kilogram of pure cocaine and several devices for distilling and packaging the drug. Ramon Alberto Lobos, 30 years of age; Gerardo Antonio Moncau, 48; and Enrique Cachisumba, 32, have been arrested as leaders of the gang. The other 11 persons were released after the investigation. [PY200159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1358 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY]

COCA SEIZED--Salta, 2 Mar (TELAM)--The Argentine National Police have arrested Nestor Francisco Gomez for trying to illegally bring into the country 85 kg of coca. [PY050034 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 2 Mar 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT--Fines ranging from \$200,000 or 10 years or both, \$100,000 or 10 years or both and \$10,000 or 5 years or both fine and imprisonment are included in a bill passed last evening in the senate. The bill is an amendment to the dangerous drugs act and it deals with what are called hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin for which the heavier penalties are designed and drugs referred to as soft such as marihuana. In presenting the bill to amend the dangerous drug act, the government's leader in the senate, the Honorable Kendal Nottage, said that the amendments were designed to enforce stiffer penalties on people associated with dangerous drugs in our country. The action to amend the dangerous drugs act, he said, insures and confirms the government's position that it will be relentless in its efforts to stamp out what appears to be dangerous drug use and its concern for the damage it has and will have in the future of our country. [Excerpt] [FL111823 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM IN SAO PAULO SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 14

[Text] The program of preventive action against drugs for pupils of the primary and secondary grades of the state teaching system, launched in August last year, will be publicized during the 1980 school year by the professors of science and biology. Representatives of the 18 regional teaching divisions have been trained to extend the program to the teachers, who will receive guidance in their own schools shortly after the school planning is completed.

The Secretariat of Education decided to launch a drug prevention campaign in 1975. However, due to a series of problems, it had to request the Institute of Social Medicine and Criminology (IMESC) of Sao Paulo to do some research to prove the importance of the program. Through this means, it was ascertained that of 100 students who took part in the research at least 10 had already tried or used drugs. That incidence was recorded among students who attend night school and was largely confined to the 14-to 18-year age group.

The program was launched on the basis of that research and it was established that, from the first grade to the sixth series, the teachers should only observe the behavior of the pupils. If they would note some problem, they were to seek the educational directors who, in turn, would take the necessary action.

In the seventh and eighth grades of primary school the science teachers are to orient the pupils during the science classes, that is, within the normal classroom work. The same is to occur in all the series of secondary school, but it will be the biology teachers who carry out the program.

In addition, the parent-teachers associations will also take part in the campaign in that, during the meetings of the educational directors, advice and recommendations will be given to the students' parents so that a joint effort may exerted by the school and the pupils.

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG INCINERATION IN MINAS--Belo Horizonte--About 40,000 to 50,000 Mandrax tablets, 200 grams of cocaine and 500 kilos of marihuana, seized within the last 6 months in Belo Horizonte and estimated to be worth 4 million cruzeiros, were incinerated yesterday in the furnaces of Industria de Molas Forjinha Ltda by the Drug Division of the Secretariat of Security. The confiscated material was taken to the factory site in the Barro Preto district in a patrol car under heavy police escort: a number of detectives armed with machine guns, revolvers and ammunition. The marihuana, compressed into tablets, each of which was valued at 50,000 cruzeiros, was packed together with the envelopes of cocaine in large burlap bags which also contained tens of boxes of Mandrax. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Feb 80 p 6] 8568

STRICTER DRUG MONITORING MEASURES--Yesterday, Deputy Olavo Rangel, director of the General Department of Civil Police, again warned police authorities of the need to make judicial police measures more uniform to suppress the use and traffic of drugs which result in physical or psychological addiction. In this connection, Administrative Directive No 41 of 21 September 1977 was again published in the Service Bulletin of the Secretariat of Public Security asking that, in the case of the registering of the seizure of automobiles belonging to addicts or traffickers caught redhanded, the chief officials or assistants of all police units send a copy of the papers to the Narcotics Bureau within 24 hours. This measure is aimed at providing the specialized department with greater control over the trafficking and use of drugs, since most of the precincts are not revealing the number of occurrences in their jurisdictions. The same directive warns that lack of observance of this measure will be considered a matter of gross negligence. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Feb 80 p 6] 8568

TRAFFICKER KILLED IN SHOOTOUT--In a shootout among bandits in a dispute over drug trafficking in the Morro do Quietos in Engenho Novo, trafficker Valdelino Castro da Silva, 23 years of age, bachelor, was killed and his uncle, Otavio de Castro, proprietor of the sales outlet for marihuana and cocaine, was wounded. Valdelino's lover, Valeria Lucia, said that he was operating alone and was employed in a metalworking shop. A witness, Hilda Demetrio de Souza, 35 years old, told police that it was traffickers Jose Paulo, alias Bigolao, Toninho Onca, Nilmar, alias Cristiano, and Gregorio who killed Valdelino when he was distracted welling marihuana. The outlaws operating in the hills of

Engenho Novo are headed by very dangerous individuals. Paulo da Matriz controls drug trafficking in Morro da Matriz; in Morro de Sao Joao, from where the bandits who killed Valdelino came, the head of drug sales is a minor named Culinho who had a cemetery, recently discovered, on top of a hill; and in Morro do Quietto trafficking was headed by Otavio de Castro, who is hovering between life and death in the Salgado Filho Hospital. After hearing witnesses, police of the 25th Police Precinct, headed by Inspector Elinto Pires, went up the hill and made thorough search but did not find the bandits. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Feb 80 p 22] 8568

ARMY REGULATIONS AGAINST DRUGS--Gen Ernani Ayrosa, chief of the army's general staff, approved and ordered the implementation, beginning this year, of regulations aimed at preventing and suppressing drug trafficking by members of various military organizations. The regulations also cover the improper use of drugs or other substances which lead to physical or psychological addiction. The main objective of the measure will be to preserve and strengthen the individual morale of the enlisted personnel and any other army personnel. In addition, the regulations are intended to predispose, motivate and stimulate the will of the public-at-large to help prevent and combat the illicit traffic and improper use of drugs, prevent the trafficking and use of those substances by military personnel, eliminate the harmful effects produced by drugs, standardize activities and procedures and strengthen existing practices in preventing and combating the use of drugs within military organizations. The regulations for the prevention and combating of drugs are to apply also in the selection of recruits and other candidates for positions in various army organizations and are to include instructions on toxic substances. Moreover, they deal with the exercise of military leadership, vigilance and communication. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Feb 80 p 4] 8568

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS' ARREST--An anonymous telephone call received by a detective of the Drug Division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department] resulted in the seizure of 800 grams of cocaine and the arrest of five traffickers, one a Bolivian. Veterinary student Mauro Fonseca de Oliveira, 30 years old, residing in Frutal and studying in La Paz on a Bolivian Government Scholarship, denounced his comrades, who were then caught red-handed trafficking. Mauro and Carlos Goncalves de Moraes, Minas Gerais from Frutal, were in an automobile at 720 Eca de Queiroz Street when the DEIC police arrived. Both were surprised by the detectives and knew they had been denounced through a telephone call. They identified the others involved: Bolivian Davi Felix Garret Bernao, 22 years old, of 242 German Buch Street, Monteiro, Bolivia; Ismael Ferreira de Araujo, 39 years old, residing in Pirituba; and Julia Carvalho, 30 years old, resident of Frutal. The detectives found 18 "contracts" of cocaine in Mauro's and Carlos' possession, each consisting of 1 gram and sold at 1,500 cruzeiros. The rest of the drug was confiscated in Ismael's house and in his office safe in the Zarzur Kogan building at 2807 Brigadeiro Tobias Street. Mauro and Davi paid 150,000 cruzeiros for the cocaine and were hoping to get more than 1 million cruzeiros. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Feb 80 p 16] 8568

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE LABORATORY IN BOGOTA RAIDED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 11-A

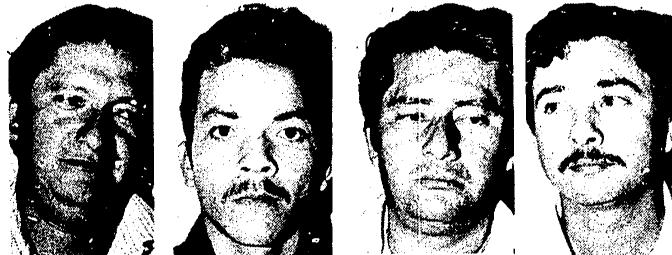
[Text] A modern laboratory for the processing of cocaine was discovered yesterday by agents of the antinarcotics squad of the F-2 General Staff after a raid during which they also captured six persons and confiscated 5 kg of drugs, one revolver, two automobiles and various passports.

Information received by the agents of F-2 led to the discovery of the residence at 80-22 39th St, where the processing center began operating a few months ago. Yesterday, at 0800, the operation was carried out, with the results we have already mentioned.

The antinarcotics squad arrested Abelardo Duran Joven, Avelino Mahecha Munoz, Runualdo Burbano Huaca, Benjamin Burbano, Jorge Hernandez Romero and Nacianceno Cortes Espinosa.

The vehicles seized were: a Toyota jeep with a blue top and bearing the registration PY-2977 and a white Renault 6, registration number PX-0871, which were used by the drug traffickers for the transportation of the drugs.

Those arrested were placed in the custody of an investigating magistrate, who will conduct the investigation.



*Benjamín  
Burbano*

*Aurelio  
Mahecha*

*Rumualdo  
Burbano*

*Abelardo  
Durán Joven*

8956  
GSC: 5300



COLOMBIA

'SEA OF COCAINE' FOUND IN LLANOS ORIENTALES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 6-A

[Article by Humberto Diez]

[Text] Villavicencio--Rafael Poveda Alfonso, the former national director of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], capped the largest operation against the mafias of drug traffickers which were operating in Colombia, by discovering in Llanos Orientales a veritable "sea of cocaine" --more than 3,000 hectares under cultivation--and destroying the most powerful criminal organization in the history of the fight against drugs.

"The drug traffickers left us without any jungle," said one of the men of the DAS, who participated in the operation, to the editor of EL TIEMPO.

The "sea of cocaine" spread over all Llanos Orientales, but the main concentrations cover the municipalities of Miraflores, Caruru and part of San Jose de Guaviare.

Initially, and without there having been time to draw up statistics, it is calculated that the number of plants sown runs to many millions.

More than 100 men of the DAS, recruited from the sectionals of Bogota, Caldas, Cauca and Guajira, under the command of the sectional chiefs of the Meta and of the aforementioned departments, coordinated by Dr Poveda Alfonso, made a surprise raid in the early morning of the day before yesterday on the village of Miraflores.

Motorcyclists of the DAS trained especially for the operation at the Rural Academy of the DAS in Aguazul, seized more than 20 "flying" launches which were anchored in the Vaupes River and which were utilized for the transportation of the coca leaves to the laboratories for the preparation of the paste base, located in many of the villages of the Llanos.

Many laboratories for paste base and cocaine were dismantled and an unknown number of persons were captured. Also, prepared cocaine was confiscated.

#### The Sea of Coca

The Vaupes River is covered with jungle on its two banks the length of its course through Llanos Orientales. The intelligence units assigned to the area for several months by Dr Raphael Poveda, discovered several hundred clearings on both sides of the river in the middle of the jungle.

Each of these clearings in the middle of the jungle means an enormous planting; the size of each varies between 50 and 100 hectares.

It is calculated that many of the plantings have been in production for approximately 2 years and that from this region there have come hundreds of arrobas [weight measure equal to 25 pounds] of prepared cocaine for shipment to the U.S. market. The estimate in money is impossible to reckon, but by logical deduction the cocaine taken from the Llanos has a value of several hundred million pesos. The Los Llanos coup is considered as the greatest blow to the mafias of drug traffickers in the entire world in the entire history of the antinarcotic struggle.

The drug traffickers utilized various clandestine strips on which DC-3 airplanes can land comfortably.

In addition to the launches and the airplanes, the gangs utilized initially the work of native women who traveled in veritable pilgrimages to Bogota carrying shipments camouflaged on their body. According to our information, they also utilized for the traffic toward the capital of the republic personnel of the National Police and some DAS members based in Villavicencio. This personnel is already identified and will be subjected to the sanctions which are required.

#### Supplies

"We Colombians who receive official subsidies for gasoline from the government are subsidizing without realizing it, the drug traffic structure in the Llanos Orientales," said a high official of the DAS.

He explained that, in effect, drug traffickers acquired at a subsidized price thousands of containers of gasoline utilized in the initial processing of the coca leaves.

The gasoline was carried in airplanes from companies based in Villavicencio and other cities to the official runway of Miraflores, where it was received by the drug traffickers. Also it was established that in Bogota there exist several laboratories which supplied with ether and acetone the owners of the laboratories for the refining of the cocaine in its final stage.

In the same manner, the Zipaquira soda plant prepared for shipment to Los Llanos large amounts of special salt for the treatment of the coca leaf.

This material was transported in bags and made to look like flour and other products.

The operation, which was initiated by Dr Poveda several months ago, was continued by the current chief of the DAS, Gabriel Gutierrez Tovar. However, when President Turbay was informed of the magnitude of the "sea of cocaine" and the extent of the drug traffickers' set up, he requested Dr Poveda, in coordination with the director in charge, to supervise the operation up to its final consequences.

#### The Destruction

Given the magnitude of the sown areas, up to now it has not been possible to adopt in a definitive form a system for the destruction of the plantings.

Dr Poveda Alfonso stated that he would request advice from scientific and professional personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture, so that those officials could determine the system for the destruction of the plantings and not cause permanent damage to the earth.

Several persons knowledgeable in agricultural techniques consulted by EL TIEMPO stated their opinion that the advisable system is to pull out the bushes one by one, and set them on fire.

However, it would represent the work of thousands of men during several months. The final determination on the system of destruction will be taken by the president of the republic with the advice of the technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The operation, which began with the intelligence work several months ago and which came out in the open 2 days ago, has not yet ended. From the interrogations to which those arrested in Miraflores and Caruru are being subjected, there will emerge other important actions oriented toward the capture of various "big fish" in the cocaine trade in Llanos Orientales, in the capital of the republic and in other important cities of the country.



Agents from the DAS in action during the operation carried out in Los Llanos Orientales and which ended with the discovery of more than 3,000 hectares sown with coca, the capture of many people and the seizure of laboratories.



Some of the persons captured by the DAS in Los Llanos Orientales suspected of planting and trading in cocaine in this region of the country.

8956  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The Colombian authorities today arrested Alex Emilio Oliva Chinchilla, alias Alejandro Hernandez, head of an international drug traffickers ring in Colombia. Oliva Chinchilla, born in San Marco de Acotepeque, Honduras, escaped last week from the police during a raid in which the authorities seized 100 kg of cocaine. [PA081919 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA]

GUAJIRA MARIHUANA RING SEIZED--A five-man gang of marihuana traffickers was captured by units of the National Army during the course of an operation which took place on the road between La Paz and Uribita in Guajira. The drug traffickers, using an F-800 truck, were transporting 4,120 kg of marihuana which, no doubt, they were planning to deliver to members of the international mafia for shipment to the United States. When they were caught, the five men offered their captors \$50,000 cash to let them go. The money was confiscated along with the marihuana, the truck which was transporting it and two Ranger vans in which they were traveling. The members of the gang, identified as Alvaro Gutierrez Garcia, Pedro Daza Barros, Luis Hernandez Mejia, Juan Cuello Mendoza and Jose Nungo Luque, remained in the custody of a judge of military criminal proceedings. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 11-A] 8956

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

SOCIAL COST OF ADDICTION DISCUSSED BY OFFICIAL

Mexico City METROPOLI DE EL DIA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 p 11

[Text] Dr Poucheu says it produces school dropouts, decrease in productivity, family crisis and delinquency.

Marihuana abuse creates in some youths severe psychological dependence and in others it is the first step toward use of more dangerous drugs.

These statements to METROPOLI came from Dr Carlos Pucheu Regis, SSA [Secretariat of Health and Welfare] assistant director general for mental health, who assured us that youths who psychologically depend on marihuana neglect other activities during a formative period of their lives and some deviate toward actions that lead them to idleness and, in the worst of cases, delinquency.

He pointed out that the social cost of drug addiction is reflected in school dropouts, delinquency, family crisis, drop in productivity and many other factors.

Responding to this phenomenon, and especially to the growing tendency toward drug abuse among adolescents and young adults, a program is being developed in Mexico to try to solve this problem: and the philosophy which guides this effort believes it is necessary, before anything else, to significantly reduce the social cost that drug addiction entails.

Therefore, he said, instead of providing a program of traditional care and treatment--directed to help the young addict to understand his problem and try to solve it--the program concentrates on developing his skills and special talents which lead him more rapidly toward social and economic self-sufficiency.

He pointed out that professionals who are involved in one way or another in the problem of studying and understanding drug addiction (physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists and lawyers) must fully know the problem, its causes and manifestations in order to effectively treat the affected persons.

He specified that lawyers and persons charged with maintaining order in society must remember that the drug addict is not a criminal but a sick person in need of help, a person that must be oriented toward the professionals that can help in his rehabilitation.

Dr Pucheu Regis, who is also assistant director of the SSA Mexican Mental Health Research Center [CEMESAM], said that the pharmacological effects produced by marihuana concentrate mostly on the central nervous system and are related to the personality of the individual, specific circumstances of the moment, and the quality, quantity and measure of its use.

Marihuana, he said, has the property of altering sensation, conscience and other psychological and behavioral functions. He stressed that its potency tends to change from one preparation to the next: This depends on conditions of climate, soil, methods of culture and extraction, species of the plant and the specific parts [of the plant] used.

On the other hand, he said there is no consensus as to the psychological effects of its use; however, the most typical [effects] identified thanks to different studies carried out by CEMESAM, are physical and psychical.

He explained that the physical effects produce a sensation of increased visual and auditory capacity, cardiac frequency and arterial pressure; chronic respiratory problems, lowering of body temperature, dehydration, drowsiness, bronchitis (after smoking it for a long time, much like tobacco).

As far as psychical effects, he listed the alteration of time and space perception, euphoria, relaxation, anxiety, panic, sensation of hunger and thirst, and personality disorders. In high doses, marihuana can produce hallucinations, loss of immediate memory and decrease in intellectual output.

With respect to treatment, he pointed out that a visit to the doctor is advisable in the case of intoxication and hospitalization in situations where panic or psychosis results. Psychiatric treatment of the user is recommended and he advises against assuming attitudes of repudiation and accusation.

Finally, he said for nonpsychotic drug users he would suggest suspension of the drug and prescription of minor oral tranquilizers to decrease anxiety.

9341  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

MORE HUMANE TREATMENT PLEDGED FOR ADDICTS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 8-A

[Text] Drug addicts arrested by the capital police will no longer be treated as delinquents but will receive more humane treatment and instead of being sent to local offices of the Public Ministry, will go to Youth Integration Centers, Gen Arturo Durazo Moreno, chief of the metropolitan police, said yesterday.

For her part, Federal Deputy Maria Eugenia Moreno, Kena, said: "To say that marihuana consumption is not harmful, is a crime." Accompanied by General Durazo Moreno, the deputy inaugurated the first training course which will be taken by 17,000 DGPT [General Directorate of Police and Transit] policemen.

The chief of police said they are trying to teach through these courses that drug addicts should be treated "with loving care and with the conviction that these are sick persons who need maximum help and care."

"It is well known that a struggle has been undertaken against drug traffickers, especially around schools where these enemies of youth settle and must be continuously and severely attacked," Durazo Moreno said in his speech during the brief ceremony which took place at the dependancy's Jose Lopez Portillo Hall.

Durazo Moreno said that "there is no question that the police must show interest in the work being carried out by the Youth Integration Centers, and coordination of the police with these centers was necessary due to the great concern of both these organizations about this grave human problem."

Legislator Kena Moreno said that during 1979 the Youth Integration Centers cared for 211,000 throughout the country and, according to studies by the Lower Chamber's Health Commission, marihuana is the drug that has become most popular among the addicts and is followed in importance by inhalants, which represent 18 percent of all drugs consumed by youths and children.



The federal deputy added that the most dangerous of all drugs are the inhalants, since it has been found that even 4- and 5-year-olds are consuming them, "without taking into account the harm it causes to industry workers."

Finally she said they are trying to add to the Penal Code the regulation of the sale of industrial inhalants to avoid or stop altogether their consumption by minors and adults.

9341  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS, POLICEMAN KILLED IN SINALOA SHOOTOUT

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 Feb 80 p 6-D

[Article by Francisco Arizmendi]

[Text] Culiacan, Sinaloa, 6 February--Two suspected drug traffickers and murderers of a Federal Judicial Police agent died today in a shootout with agents of that corps and of the state judicial police.

Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero reported that the events took place at 1130 hours at 1425 Veracruz, colonia Las Quintas. There were no agents injured.

Killed were Astolfo Salgueiro Nevares and Ramon Araujo Aceves, who, together with Leon Salgueiro Nevares, Mario Monraes and the brothers Rafael and Manuel Avendano Monraes, allegedly murdered federal agent Pedro Antonio Navarro Sanchez, riddled with bullets on 4 February at the crossing of Emiliano Zapata Blvd and Bravo St.

Mendiola Cerecero added that investigations indicated the authors of the crime were hiding in the above-mentioned house.

Federal and state agents surrounded the dwelling, knocked at the door and were received by Erasmo Medina Medina, whom they questioned about the alleged drug traffickers and murderers.

At that moment, from the upper part of the house, shots were fired against the police, who repelled the aggression.

9341  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS, HEROIN SEIZED IN CIUDAD JUAREZ

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 7 Feb 80 p 8-A

[Text] Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 6 Feb (OEM)--Heroin valued at more than 3 million pesos was seized by the Federal Judicial Police from three subjects in this city's airport.

David Garcia Canales, chief of the police detail at the airport, reported yesterday on the results of a national investigation culminating in the capture of 12 subjects from the Federal District, Durango and this border, "as well as the seizure of 0.5 kg of cocaine and 0.5 kg of heroin, with apparent final destination Chicago, Illinois."

The arrested ("more or less in order and degree of responsibility") are: Froylan Villanueva Miranda, Armando Quintero Medina, Pablo Garcia Castaneda, Jesus Castro Ruiz, Joaquin Munoz Lobillo, Martin Castro Ruiz, Manuel Navarro Aceves, Luis Mijares Sanchez, Roberto Moreno Mijares, Pino Manuel Sanchez Carranza, Jose Baltazar Torres and Reynaldo Quintero Medina.

Hearing that the Federal Judicial Police had found their hideout in a surrounding neighborhood, Joaquin Nunez Marin and Jesus Castro, from Durango, fled to the Abraham Gonzalez international airport intending to escape but were caught and arrested by agents led by Commander Garcia Canales.

9341  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

ADDICT SEIZED WITH COCA LEAVES AT AIRPORT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 8-A

[Text] An addict, openly carrying in his luggage 40 grams of high quality cocaine, was arrested at the Mexico City international airport.

Three investigating agents of the Federal Public Ministry are participating in the preliminary investigation and were trying yesterday to fully understand a drug uncommonly carried by the subject: coca leaves, which chewed with sweets, produce the same effect as powdered coca.

Alejandro Orozco Madrigal, Mexican resident of Los Angeles, California, was arrested on his arrival in Mexico from Lima, Peru, in transit to Los Angeles.

When questioned by the agents of Commander Armando Martinez Salgado, Orozco Madrigal confessed that he is addicted to cocaine and for this reason was carrying in his luggage, in addition to the coca leaves, a cocaine powder dosimeter and a primitive apparatus used to liquify and gasify cocaine from the already mentioned leaves and, according to the arrested man, is sold in Colombia with the authorization of that country's public health [officials].

Attorneys Enrique Gomez Esquivel, Ramon Herrera Esponda and Ricardo Tapia Salas, from the Federal Public Ministry for special affairs of the country's attorney general, explained that Orozco Madrigal arrived in this capital aboard Aeroperu Flight 622, from Lima, where the subject said he had bought the drug.

9341  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

## BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS, MARIHUANA SEIZED--Merida, Yucatan, 30 Jan--Some 2.5 tons of marihuana, valued at a little over 15 million pesos, were seized by the Federal Judicial Police who arrested seven drug traffickers, among them a treasury inspector of the Secretariat of Finance and a professor of the University of Yucatan. The arrested persons are: Alfonso Navarrete Rosell, treasury inspector; Gener Gonzalez Gamboa, professor of the University of Yucatan; Simon Chan Pena, Fernando Arregunaga Gutierrez, Luis Jorge Herrera Peniche, Hermilo Campos and Esteban Gongora Canul. The division chief of the southeastern region antidrug campaign of the Federal Judicial Police, Pablo Antonio Hernandez, said that the chief of the gang, Julio Patron Nocetti, is at large. He also reported that investigation is in progress of the possible connection of this case with the 501 bales of grass that 2 months ago were found floating in the sea near the ports of Progreso and Chixculub. [Report by Evilacio Pereyra] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 35-A] 11635

COCAINE SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Alejandro Orozco Madrigal, a South American naturalized U.S. citizen, was arrested yesterday at the airport of this capital with a contraband of coca leaves and powdered cocaine, valued at approximately 1 million pesos. Madrigal was arrested by the federal agents upon his arrival on Flight 622 of the Aeroperu line, from Lima, Peru. Four polyethylene bags with coca leaves and 40 grams of powdered cocaine were confiscated from him. He said that he bought the drug in the town of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. He said that he lives in San Gabriel, California, where he works as a sales agent. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 26-A] 11635

PJF ARRESTS 98 TRAFFICKERS--In the past 15 days the Federal Judicial Police, helped by the army, arrested 98 alleged drug traffickers from whom they seized drugs valued at several million pesos destined for southern cities of the United States. The arrests were made in 14 cities and 42 other localities of the national territory, where the persons now under arrest had their centers of operations. The federal agents and members of the army seized 2 tons, 761 kg and 496 grams of packaged marihuana and 300 grams of heroin. The agents also seized 200 grams of cocaine, 100 grams of peyote, 2,533 toxic pills and land and air vehicles, namely, 7 automobiles, 3 station wagons, 3 trucks and 1 small plane. In addition,

the alleged drug traffickers, when they were arrested, carried weapons which were taken from them by agents and soldiers. They had four pistols, four rifles and six shotguns. The agents also seized two syringes and 2.13 kg of marihuana seeds. They destroyed 553 poppy plantations and 191 marihuana plantations, with 2,873,000 plants and 1,016,050 plants respectively, as well as an area of 1,210 square meters of peyote plants. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Jan 80 p 10-A] 11635

TOXIC PILL INGREDIENTS SEIZED--One ton of powders for making amphetamines was found at the customs office of the international airport of this capital, shipped from Europe with false names of sender and addressee. According to the first investigations by the Federal Judicial Police the drug arrived in Mexico from Germany on a Lufthansa flight, but as of now the detectives have not said whether or not the addressees have been found. This report, which the federal detectives allowed to be leaked with some good intentions, alleges that laboratories of medicines and customs agencies are involved, and that the alleged persons responsible fled to the United States, and also that the Mexican Federal Police has asked the intervention of the DEA. [Text] [Mexico EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Jan 80 p 10-A] 11635

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Tijuana, Mexico, 9 Mar (EFE)--A Mexican banker and three Mexican businessmen were arrested here today while trying to smuggle 6 kilos of cocaine worth \$1.5 million into the United States. The police reported the banker is Enrique Solorzano Felix, manager of a bank branch in Mexicali, while the businessmen are Guadalupe Gutierrez Mercado, Elio Gutierrez Labra and Cruz Diaz Lopez. [PA171307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA]

CHILEAN ARRESTED IN MEXICO--Mexico City, 15 Mar (EFE)--Police have arrested Chilean citizen Maria Uribe Ramos, 24, at the local airport, for possession of 1 kg pure cocaine. Uribe, who was trying to enter Mexico, said she had bought the drug in Lima and was planning to sell it in Los Angeles, California. [PA171307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

DECREASING MARIHUANA AVAILABILITY--It is becoming increasingly difficult to get marihuana in Managua and this is an achievement of the police, said Sandinist Police Chief Rene Vivas. We are at war with the addicts and we are not going to permit narcotics to be consumed in this country, he added. Previously, the biggest traffickers and the most corrupt were the Somozist politicians like Luis Manuel Debayle, (?Jose Ivan Alegrett) and others. We are going to create a special section to fight narcotics traffickers and there will be no big or little ones left here, Vivas added.  
[Text] [PA151459 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED--Authorities at Panama's Tocumen International Airport yesterday seized 750 grams of cocaine from U.S. citizen Charles Everett Chambers, who had five plastic bags hidden in his cowboy boots. Chambers had arrived from Lima and was on his way to Nassau. [PA081919 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA]

NARCOTICS CONFISCATIONS--Narcotics agents discovered and confiscated between 6 and 7 kg of drugs during February. Traffickers Max Schoenhoff, a naturalized U.S. citizen of German origin, and Canadian Marilyn June Crook, 27, were arrested. [PA081919 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 1 PA]

CSO: 5300



PERU

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREED TO COMBAT COCAINE TRAFFIC

PA141659 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Mar (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today decreed a state of emergency over an area of almost 120,000 square km in the eastern part of the country to fight the increasing cocaine traffic.

This measure will facilitate the arrest of drug traffickers and their accomplices and authorizes the immediate destruction of illegal coca plantations and the expropriation of the lands used for these crops.

The state of emergency covers the Huanuco and San Martin departments and Coronel Portillo Province, in the Amazon jungle northeast of Lima.

Unauthorized coca crops were widely grown in this vast and rugged region during the past years and, according to certain estimates, the greater part of the 30,000 tons of coca leaves illegally produced each year are grown there.

Peruvian and foreign criminals transform this coca into a basic paste or impure cocaine which is then exported to refining centers established by powerful drug gangs in Colombia or Mexico and from there it goes to the consumer markets in the United States and Europe.

The new government measure includes severe sanctions for those involved in the illegal drug traffic. Not only may the police destroy the crops at once, but the farmers involved will lose their lands, which will be turned over to landless peasants by land reform authorities.

This measure does not include La Convencion Province in Cusco Department, southeastern Peru, where coca is also widely cultivated. In this region most of the producers are listed in the official registers. Nevertheless, the government warned that the state of emergency could be extended to other areas of the country.

Coca is a shrub which grows on the Andean slopes, in areas where other plants do not thrive. In addition to those mentioned there are other zones such as Cajamarca, in the north, and Ayacucho, in the southeast, where coca is also widely grown.

The legal provision published today authorizes the police to immediately destroy plantations, arrest transgressors and expropriate lands, tools, equipment and other properties used for the illegal production of cocaine.

This law also expands an earlier one against drug trafficking decreed in early 1978. It eliminates the (?limits on the fine) which can be imposed on drug traffickers and establishes that the ban restricting the individual from exercising his profession or commercial and industrial activities will last 5 years more than the sentence.

It also specifies that the properties and vehicles used by the drug traffickers or their accomplices will be confiscated. The sanction is also applicable to those who were aware of the offense but did not report it immediately.

CSO: 5300

PERU

GOVERNMENT STARTS ACTION TO ERADICATE COCA GROWING

PA140258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Article by Emiliu Oliva

[Excerpts] Lima, 13 Mar (EFE)--Geography, the mafia and tradition will be three of the main problems the Peruvian Military Government will face in eradicating the illegal growing of coca in the country.

The Council of Ministers issued a decree last night which entered into effect today, imposing a state of emergency in three departments of the country. The purpose of this is to launch a frontal attack on the coca plantations.

Two years ago, the government designed a plan to eliminate coca growing and find a substitute for this productive bush. According to the growers, the plan was only partially carried out.

Now the Peruvian authorities are trying to eliminate the large production surpluses, although the agrarian cooperatives are more than skeptical about the project of substituting other farm products for coca.

In starting the eradication campaign, the Peruvian Government abstained from revealing the means it will use in locating and destroying the plantations, which are generally found in hidden regions of the range and the jungle.

The Mexican example in the campaign against the production of poppies, the raw material of heroin, shows the need to use, aside from specialized manpower, other costly equipment such as helicopters, planes and even computers.

The opening of the anti-coca campaign in Peru today may mark the start of a struggle that may last years before showing firm results.

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Tel Aviv--Acting on a tip from Amsterdam, police on Tuesday evening swooped on two Tel Aviv men as they got off a KLM plane at Ben-Gurion Airport. The two were allegedly found in possession of 400 grams of heroin worth over 500,000 shekels concealed in a false-bottomed suitcase. The two, aged 21 and 25, have previous convictions, the older of them for drug trafficking. Brought for interrogation to Tel Aviv, the young man was found to be concealing a further 20 grams of heroin, wrapped in plastic, in his anus. A police source yesterday told the JERUSALEM POST that a special team headed by Chief Inspector Amnon Shemesh has been working on the case for several months. Police knew that the older man had made several trips to Europe recently to build connections with drug peddlars there. The decision to move in on the two came when word was received that they were coming back to Israel well-stocked with drugs. The country's drug addicts have apparently fallen victim to gang warfare between rival drug dealers. There is a shortage of hard drugs and prices have recently been driven up steeply. [By Yoran Bar] [Text] [TA200810 Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Mar 80 p 2 TA]

CSO: 5300

MOROCCO

UNEMPLOYMENT, NEGLECT ARE REAL CAUSE OF DRUG ADDICTION

Casablanca AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 12 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Roving Correspondent: This Is Not the Way to Remedy the Situation]

[Text] The police of Ksar El Kebir conducted recently a large-scale campaign in coffeeshops and alleys for the purpose of cleansing the city of drug addiction.

It is well known that this epidemic, which undermines society as a whole, is becoming increasingly serious and destructive as it finds fertile soil among unemployed, unsettled people with lots of spare time. Therefore, its elimination cannot be accomplished through the arrest and trial of persons who are victims of their condition to begin with, and subsequently become victims of this epidemic.

The cure does not lie in treating sickness with sickness. Superficial seasonal campaigns can only make the epidemic more deep-rooted and widespread after temporary periods of control. Uprooting the epidemic depends upon changing the reality of unemployment, unsettled life and idle time. It also depends upon providing decent living for those who, burdened with poverty and need, resort to cultivating and trafficking with Kif. Real purging campaigns should be directed against large suppliers and wholesalers; against those who are protected by bribes and gifts; and against bribe and gift seekers.

The youth of Ksar El Kabir, like Moroccan youths nationwide, do not find opportunities for fruitful work when they are expelled from school. Benefiting neither their community nor their country, they drift aimlessly into fights; sit in coffeeshops taking drugs and waiting for something to happen; or sit in theaters to watch movies of sex and immorality, of karate-style violence, or of imaginary criminal gangs.

The city's need for playgrounds and cultural centers is another basic factor which must be taken into consideration by the authorities, if they really want to put an end to drug abuse among youths and make drug traffic a losing

trade for those who want to get rich at the expense of the downtrodden classes.

Last but not least, we would like to ask some questions about the ministries concerned, such as the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of National Education and Cadre Training. What services have these ministries provided for the poor helpless youth? And what are their proper roles with regard to these dangerous social problems? Do they know, or are they in deep sleep, not to be awakened until the resources of citizens are wasted and nothing can be done about it?

For the sake of the truth and for the historic record, we say: let each bear his own responsibility.

9455  
CSO: 5300

CANADA

INVESTIGATIONS LEAD TO DRUG SEIZURE IN MONTREAL

Hashish Valued at \$3 Million

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 7 Feb 80 p A 3

[Text] Mounef Elzaine, a Montreal businessman, will have to remain in prison pending his trial for possession of and trafficking in hashish worth some \$3 million.

This decision was handed down by Judge Raymond Bernier yesterday afternoon at the end of a hearing during which new details were uncovered concerning the apparently profitable activities of this 40-year old businessman who headed three companies and a prosperous gift shop on Villera Street.

Before the court, agent Michel Picard, of the GRC described the surveillance activity begun in New York to follow the path of mysterious barrels which ostensibly were destined for a local company...a fictional company.

Although boxes of trinkets were left at the "Beau Cadeau," the barrels were sent to a warehouse on Beaubien Street where Elzaine helped the employees unload them.

Later, an examination was to reveal that they each contained 30 pounds of hashish.

Elzaine did not come to pick them up at the warehouse; however, in the days that followed, he was observed buying a suitcase, with three other individuals.

Then the suitcase containing \$706,000 was traced to an Air France plane departing from Lebanon. The suitcase and its contents were seized, evidently at the port of arrival; and the person who came to reclaim it left with empty hands.

On the subject of this large amount of money, however, Frank D. Shoofey, Elzaine's attorney, made the police officer admit that no connection had been made between the money and the drug. Investigations are still underway.

In the meantime, in Montreal another sum of money totaling \$116,000 was seized in Elzaine's home and \$40,000 at his shop on Villeray Street.

The witness finally revealed that in 1978 and 1979 40 barrels of the same kind had been seized by the GRC.

Marihuana

Still before Judge Bernier, two other alleged drug traffickers, Robert John Notargiovanni and Allen Spark were charged with having imported some 105 pounds of marihuana. They are also said to have had in their possession at the time of their arrest a small amount of cocaine and 77 grams of hashish, both solid and liquid.

All of these drugs would have had a street value of \$125,000.

In their case, the release on bail of the prisoners was deferred until 17 February. In the meantime, the police are said to be on the trail of a third suspect.

#### Drug Trafficker Denied Bail

Montreal LE DEVOIR in French 30 Jan 80 p 19

[Text] A 40-year old man was refused bail yesterday by Judge Albert Ouellette, of the Court of Sessions, after materials found recently by the police in his home on Panet Street had been submitted to the court.

As they were preparing to arrest three other persons, against whom summons had been issued, the police officers discovered no less than seven kinds of drugs at the home of the unemployed prisoner, ranging from marihuana to cocaine, without overlooking an industrial quantity of valium and a powerful tranquilizer normally given to horses.

Jacques Hachez, who is unemployed and who worked very little in 1979, during the last few months has received only small unemployment insurance benefits and gets no social aid.

Daniel A. Bellemarre, district attorney for Couronne, raised the question of how the accused could have accumulated some \$2,500 worth of drugs in his home where, incidentally, the police seized a scales.

In the face of this mystery, Judge Ouellette decided it would be wiser to confine the accused to his cell, pending his preliminary hearing next week.

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CSO: 5300



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MORE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST DRUGS PROPOSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Feb 80 p 8

[Article: "German Chemicals in Drug Kitchens"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 February. The chairman of the Bundestag interior committee, Wernitz (SPD), called for immediate measures in the cooperation between the FRG as a "demand country" of drugs and the "producer countries" in the Middle and Far East after returning to Bonn from an "anti-drugs trip" by numerous committee members to Turkey, Lebanon, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore. One of Wernitz' suggestions was that the government station regular "drug counsellors" at the German embassies in these countries as other nations have already done. He also called for an intensification in the exchange of experts between the countries, also involving the Federal Criminal Police Bureau, and for supplying the so-called transit countries, above all Turkey, with technical equipment--as well as with more dogs that sniff out drugs--to help cut off the illegal drug routes. Wernitz believes that systematic contacts and an exchange of personnel are lacking and something should be done soon instead of waiting for perfect concepts.

One surprising aspect emerged from the wishes the German lawmakers came to hear in Turkey. As Wernitz explained, there is an indispensable agent used in the production of heroin in the so-called drug kitchens, namely acid anhydrite. The Turkish authorities explained that in 1977 alone 20,000 liters of it were confiscated: bottles with the label of the German pharmaceutical firm Merck. The Turks asked the representatives to provide effective controls on this chemical. This agent, Wernitz explained, is also used in the Far East for the production of heroin; but over there it comes from Japan. Wernitz said that he was intending to follow up on this information. If necessary, the manufacturer will have to be asked to control the export of this chemical effectively, should government export regulation for exporting these chemicals not prove to be necessary.

A spokesman of the Merck firm in Darmstadt said that the chemical involved could only be "acetic acid anhydrite." This is a "widely used chemical" which is indispensable for many laboratory functions for example refining

hydrochloric acid. In response to the question as to whether this agent is also indispensable for producing heroin, the spokesman said that it indeed seems so. The Merck firm sells the chemical to many countries, including countries in the East bloc, but since 1978 they have not sold it to Turkey for reasons having nothing to do with the production of drugs. Because the chemical is always shipped in small quantities, the purported confiscation of 20,000 liters in Turkey could only have been "smuggled in together." Furthermore, this is nothing new. That is why the firm is in contact with the "federal opium office" in Berlin.

Concerning the use of drugs in the FRG, Wernitz drew the conclusion from his experiences on the trip that above all the need for drugs has to be dampened as a result of greater efforts between the federal government and the Laender. These would involve more severe punishment for dealers who, should they be doing business on a large scale, should "undoubtedly be classified in the same group as murderers." Wernitz, however, is convinced that drug addicts, who often become "small dealers" out of necessity, should be treated as sick people and not as criminals. He said that it gives one pause when one observes what smaller, materially much weaker countries, for example Malaysia and Singapore, are doing in the area of drug therapy, although we could not simply transfer the sometimes very hard withdrawal methods to our situation here without some modifications.

9527  
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

HEROIN ARRESTS IN BERLIN--Berlin, 9 March. Three police officers have been arrested in [West] Berlin on suspicion of involvement in the narcotics trade. One of them, a sergeant major, is so strongly addicted that a judge ordered him committed to a treatment institution. The officers--two sergeants major and a police officer [Polizeimeister], all 21 years old--are alleged to have been involved in the marketing of a total of 560 grams of heroin. Last year 81 persons died in Berlin as a result of abuse of narcotics. [Text] [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Mar 80 p 8]

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUGS, WEAPONS CONFISCATED--In 1979, customs officers at the three Paris airports of Roissy, Orly and Le Bourget seized nearly 3 tons of various drugs with a street value of 127 million francs. Compared to last year, this was a weight increase of 50 percent, and more than 200 percent for Roissy alone. As for the air police, they confiscated 20,451 weapons, including 1,012 rifles and 838 pistols. [Text] [Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 25 Feb 80 p 16]

CSO: 5300

75

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ICELAND

BRIEFS

SENTENCES SERVED AT HOME--It has been noteworthy recently that Icelanders who have been sentenced abroad for narcotics offenses, have been sent to Iceland to serve their sentences. Three of the six Icelanders, who were sentenced for taking part in the extensive narcotics case in Goteborg in Sweden have recently come to Iceland and now serve their sentences in Litla-Hraun and Kviabryggja. This week a young man was sent to Iceland who was sentenced in Norway for a narcotics offense. Two Norwegian law officers followed the man to Iceland but would not take custody since the man might have become very recalcitrant on the way. The man was ready to serve his sentence and was deported from Norway. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 6 Feb 80 p 2] 11,433

CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

DRUGS CONTINUE TO BE PROBLEM IN NATION

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 11

[Text] Hashish and marihuana continue to be the most used products by drug addicts in Portugal. However, according to the CIDC [Drug Control and Research Center], the consumption of drugs in our country did not significantly increase in 1979 as compared with the previous year.

According to the document, in the past year alone Portuguese authorities seized close to 120 kg of marihuana and 42 kg of hashish, mostly coming from Morocco, South Africa and Colombia.

The largest quantities were detected at the Lisbon international airport and on the Algarve coast.

The CIDC report adds that the alleged criminals are mostly unemployed young people.

In Spain and Morocco, 66 Portuguese nationals were arrested for trafficking in Moroccan cannabis distributing it on the borders of Algeciras, Cadiz, Ceuta and Melilla.

The number of pharmacies attacked with intent to steal medicines containing narcotics or even pure drugs, was 46, of which 17 were located in the city of Porto, 9 in Lisbon and 5 in Santarem.

The preferred drugs were opium, mataqualona, morphine, heroin and barbiturates.

Of the 642 traffickers, users and trafficker-users detected, 587 are Portuguese, 14 Spaniards, and 13 of undetermined nationality.

Lisbon continues to break the record in total district detection of users, followed by Porto, Setubal, Faro and Portalegre.

The socioeconomic situation of the lawbreakers is as follows: 49 percent of the cases are unemployed without children, and 23 percent are employed, also without children.

Most of them live in urban areas and 26 percent in suburbs. Many live with their parents.

Swaziland is at the head of the list of the countries of origin of the seized marihuana.

Also significant were the quantities coming from Morocco, South Africa and Colombia.

Heroin came to Portugal from southeast Asia, Thailand and Malaysia.

The CIDC was established 2 years ago and is under direct jurisdiction of the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

11634  
CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

BRIEFS

MAN ARRESTED, 'PRELUDIN' SEIZED--In the early afternoon on Sampaio Bruno St, a habitual gathering place for those who traffic and use drugs, the police saw an individual, 25, accompanied by a girl who, because of the way they were behaving, aroused suspicion of the police agents. When both were taken to the PSP [Public Security Police] First Station, it was found that the man had on him 17 Preludin pills and 2 syringes. He said that all this belonged to his companion but, because it was found on him he was arrested while his companion was released. According to the dossier of the arrested, he had already been imprisoned seven times for drug [use] and theft. At about 2000 hours, on the same street, police became suspicious of another individual, 22, who was taken to the First Station. When he was searched a package of hashish was found in his pockets. He said that he purchased the drug for 100 escudos. Both arrested individuals were sent to the JIC. [Text] [Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 30 Jan 80 p 12] 11634

CSO: 5300



SPAIN

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Eight persons connected with the trafficking and use of drugs have been arrested by the police during the last few days. Three of these persons are minors and their initials are F.J.A., F.J.M.G., and A.M.C. They are alleged robbers of pharmacies and three commercial establishments in Legares and Buenlabrada. They are between 12 and 15 years old. The policemen who made the arrest recovered 100,000 pesetas and a portion of hallucinogenic drugs. Two Spaniards, Juan Carlos Fernandez and Luis Alonso Jarrillo, 23 and 18 years old respectively, and two Argentines, Rodolfo Pascual Ladaga, 37 years old, and Alejandro Mezzadla, 30 years old, have also been arrested for trafficking and use of drugs. Another Spaniard, Pedro Jose Fernandez, 26 years old, had a warrant out for his arrest from the General Captaincy of the First Military Region and has also been arrested for the same reason. [Text] [Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 22]

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