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JPRS L/9445

15 December 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 52/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA IMPOSES STIFF NEW PENALTIES FOR DRUG ABUSE

Prescription Drugs Affected

Melbourne THE AGE in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Gerry Carman and Aileen Berry]

[Text]

The Premier, Mr Hamer, last night announced tough new penalties for drug traffickers and a series of measures aimed at curbing the abuse of prescription drugs.

People trafficking in hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine will face jail terms of up to 25 years or a fine up to \$200,000, or both.

The existing maximum penalty is 15 years' jail or a fine of \$100,000, or both.

Legislation which will increase penalties, introduce new offences and give police wide powers of arrest without a warrant is expected to be put before the present session of Parliament.

The Government will ban newspaper and magazine advertising of a number of non-prescription drugs which include preparations to help people sleep and cough-mixtures containing anti-histamines.

It will seek the co-operation of the Federal Government, which controls the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, to introduce a similar ban on such television and radio advertisements.

The legislation will follow closely the main recommendations of the interdepartmental working party report on the "Drug Problem in Victoria." Mr Hamer tabled the report in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Hamer said he hoped to introduce the new laws as soon as possible.

The Government will tighten regulations covering the prescription of drugs listed in Schedule 8 of the Poisons Act--hard drugs.

Special Pads

Doctors will have to issue prescriptions for such drugs on distinctively colored and numbered pads issued by the State Health Commission. Similarly, chemists will have to check all prescriptions for such drugs and send a copy of each cancelled prescription to the commission.

The working party report recommended that these provisions operate from 1 March next year.

"The Government accepts that in the long term there is a need for computerisation of all prescriptions for addictive drugs," Mr Hamer said. As a first step, a feasibility study will start soon, he said.

The legislation will provide for confiscation of all drugs, and goods and money gained from the sale of drugs, even if no drug conviction is recorded, as long as an offence is proved.

The new penalty for trafficking in hard drugs means that the existing jail penalty has been increased by 10 years and the fine doubled to \$200,000. This brings Victoria into line with New South Wales.

There will be a significant change to penalties covering marijuana. A single penalty will replace the present maximum penalty of 15 years' jail or \$100,000 fine, or both, for dealing in Indian hemp and hashish and the separate penalty of 10 years' jail or \$4000 fine or both for dealing in cannabis.

The single penalty will provide for a 10-year jail sentence and fines of up to \$50,000.

People who sell barbiturates on the streets will no longer face only a \$100 maximum fine for a conviction. They will be prosecuted under the Poisons Act and will face 10 years' jail or a \$50,000 fine, or both.

People who sell barbiturates and/or uttering prescriptions will no longer be dealt with under common law statutes that have no prescribed penalty for forging, but will come under the Poisons Act, facing a penalty of two years' jail.

A senior Government adviser said that when the new legislation took effect, many offences now under the umbrella of Health Act regulations would come under the Poisons Act.

Police who could prove that a person was likely to persist in dealing in drugs would be able to make arrests without warrants.

Mr Hamer said the Government would follow recommendations by the working party designed to reduce delays at the Forensic Science Laboratories. In many cases, the heavy backlog of samples for analysis has seriously delayed court proceedings.

The working party suggested the use of both Government and private laboratories to lighten the load of the Forensic Science Laboratories, at least until their proposed new premises were operating.

On drug treatment, the report says: "By comparison with the amount of resources expended in the treatment of drug-dependent

persons, the working party's impression was that fewer efforts are made in the areas of early intervention.

"For instance, when people present for medical treatment where drug misuse may be a relevant factor, attention is usually focused on their presenting problem without the necessary treatment or referral for their drug problem."

Among the working party's recommendations is a network of Government and non-Government agencies to work on early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation. And it suggests special facilities near casualty departments of public hospitals, where a drug-affected person could overcome the immediate effects of the drugs.

<p><b>The new laws</b></p> <p><b>Illegal drugs</b></p>
<p><b>Heroin and cocaine:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The penalty for preparation, cultivation, sale, dealing or trafficking in heroin or cocaine will rise to 25 years' imprisonment and/or a \$200,000 fine. (The present penalty is 15 years in jail and/or a fine of \$100,000).</li> <li>• The penalty for possession of those drugs to be increased to two years imprisonment and/or a \$5000 fine. (Present penalties are 12 months and/or a \$500 fine).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Marijuana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The penalty for preparing, manufacturing, dealing or trafficking in cannabis and/or products derived from cannabis plants will be changed to 10 years imprisonment and/or a \$50,000 fine.</li> </ul>



Present penalties range from 10 year's jail and \$4000, to 15 year's jail and \$10,000, depending on the strength of the product.)

- The penalty for cultivating a cannabis plant will be the same as for trafficking — 10 years' jail and/or a \$50,000 fine.
- Penalty for possession of a drug of addiction increased by two years jail and/or a \$5000 fine.

### Legal drugs

- Forging a prescription for a restricted substance or using a forged prescription — penalty two years' jail.
- False representation for the purpose of obtaining a prescription for a restricted drug — two years and/or a \$5000 fine.

(These two offences now come under the Prisons Act.)

- Trafficking in a restricted substance — penalty 10 years and/or \$50,000 fine.
- Possession of a restricted substance — two years and/or a \$5000 fine.

All prescriptions written by doctors for dangerous addictive drugs will have to be written on colored, serially numbered pads issued by the Health Commission.

All pharmacists will have to check the authenticity of all prescriptions for these drugs and send a copy of each cancelled prescription to the Health Commission.

#### Survey on Drug Use

Melbourne THE AGE in English 22 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Aileen Berry and Gerry Carman]

[Text] The parents of many post-primary students introduced their children to alcohol and other drugs according to a survey by the Victorian Government working party on drugs.

More than 60 per cent of the students in the survey used alcohol or analgesics or both. More than 43 per cent smoked.

The survey, involving 2014 boys and 1853 girls, aged between 11 and 18, also found that 5.7 per cent used marijuana, 4.4 per cent used sedatives and 3.7 per cent used inhalants.

Almost 1 per cent of the students, all from Government schools, said they used heroin, but the working party was sceptical about some replies. Of the 0.4 per cent who said that they used heroin daily, 0.2 per cent or six students claimed they used heroin more than twice a day.

Another 2.7 per cent said they used pep pills, 2.3 per cent used tranquillisers and 1.2 per cent used hallucinogens.

A large proportion, 79.3 per cent of the respondents, claimed they used between one and three of the 10 drugs listed in the survey while 12.8 per cent said they did not use any drugs. Of the alcohol users, 44.9 per cent drank an average of less than five glasses of beer or wine a week, while 16 per cent drank an average of one or more glasses a day.

Nearly 30 per cent said they were introduced to alcohol by their parents, and 12.8 per cent

said they took it up themselves and another 11.7 per cent blamed peers. Painkillers were the most commonly-used drug; 66.2 per cent of the respondents said they used them and 59.4 per cent said their parents introduced them to the drugs. Similarly, while only 2.3 per cent used tranquillisers, 56.2 per cent were introduced to them by someone in the family.

The survey showed that 5.7 per cent or 221 students claimed to

have used marijuana in the preceding 12 months. More boys than girls used the drug, although both groups were mostly occas-

ional users, smoking less than five cigarettes a month. In the older age groups, there was a pronounced increase in the proportions of marijuana users,

trebling between year eight and year nine and almost doubling between year 10 and year 11. Most were introduced to marijuana by peers or people over 20.

A slightly higher proportion of male students than female students used pep pills with a trend to higher usage as they got older. A higher proportion of students in year levels seven, eight and nine use inhalants than at higher year levels, although a few said that their use was for medical reasons.

The survey also found that of the 1.2 per cent who claimed they used hallucinogens, 16 used them up to four times a month and 19 used them up to four times a week. "The survey reports indicate that the extent of alcohol and tobacco use are similar for both male and female students although males are more likely to be heavier users," the report said.

"Females are more likely to be users of painkillers and sedatives but males are more likely to be users of marijuana."

CONSUMPTION OF DRUGS BY STATE POST-PRIMARY STUDENTS									
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION IN 1979 (percentage of 3872 students)									
	Not used	1-11 a year	1-4 a mth	1-4 a week	1-2 a day	3-5 a day	6-10 a day	11-20 a day	More than 20 a day
Alcohol	39.1	14.0	13.0	17.9	11.6	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.1
Tobacco	56.7	6.4	4.7	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	4.3	0.1
Pain Killers	33.8	22.0	28.1	12.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Sedatives	95.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquillisers	97.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pep Pills	97.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Inhalants	96.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	98.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	98.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Marijuana	94.3	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

EXAMPLES OF DRUGS PRESENTED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE	
This is a list of substances and examples of different types of substances in these categories.	
TOBACCO: cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco	ALCOHOL: beer, wine, spirits
PAIN KILLERS: aspirin, diprin, panadol	SEDATIVES: mandrax, sleeping pills
TRANQUILLISERS: valium, librium	PEP PILLS: speed, amphetamines, no-dex
INHALENTS: "glue sniffing", rust, carboys, petrol	LSD: acid, mescaline, magic mushrooms
HEROIN: smack, morphine, opium	MARIJUANA: grass, pot, herbist, cannabis

Source: Survey commissioned by the working party.

DRUG OFFENCES DETECTED INCLUDING TRAFFICKING					
Type of Drug	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cannabis	2011	3026	3316	2918	3294
Heroin	83	335	341	803	778
Morphine	148	38	23	25	18
Cocaine	18	23	18	17	8
LSD*	57	46	22	37	36
Miscellaneous**	52	33	52	232	318
TOTAL	2387	3501	3772	4032	4452

Source: Victoria Police

\* Lysergic acid diethylamide

\*\* Miscellaneous includes offences relating to synthetic drugs of addiction and restricted substances.

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AUSTRALIA

PENANG DEALER TESTIFIES AT ZAMPAGLIONE TRIAL

Deal in 1978

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Oct 80 p 16

[Excerpt] A former Penang heroin dealer yesterday identified four people on trial for drug charges as people involved in heroin deals in 1978.

Davin Tan of Penang told the Criminal Court that he was a heroin addict and that he was now under methadone treatment. He said he had sold heroin as a commission agent, and had pushed it on the streets.

He identified Antonio Zampaglione, Helen Margaret Barnacle, David Quentin Jewell and John Alan Strike as people he had met in Penang in 1978 to arrange heroin deals.

The four he identified, and Salvatore Zampaglione, have all pleaded not guilty to charges relating to having conspired to import prohibited goods, and having possessed prohibited goods.

Mr Tan said that in early 1978 he met a man called Fred Gordon, who introduced him to his wife, Helen, whom he identified

as Helen Barnacle. He said she was present when he sold Gordon heroin. He gave Mr Gordon his address and telephone number.

About six months later he sold Gordon about one pound (half a kilo of heroin) for \$A4000.

He said that towards the end of 1978 he met a man in Penang called Tony, who was with Helen. He identified the Mr Antonio Zampaglione as Tony. He said Tony telephoned him and said he was a friend of Fred Gordon, and that he was in the market.

The Crown prosecutor, Mr E. D. Lloyd, QC, asked him: What did that indicate to you?

Mr Tan: That I would understand he was looking for buying heroin.

"I said that can be arranged." Mr Tan said.

Mr Tan said that when he met Tony at a Penang hotel, Helen was with him, and Tony wanted to know the price per pound of heroin.

Mr. Lloyd: Did he say the quantity he wanted?

Mr Tan: He said three pounds. "He did say if I treated him, that is Tony, treated him right, he would treat me right also."

He said Tony was not happy about the price, but agreed, and a drop was arranged. When a boy handed over the heroin in a plastic bag, Tony and Helen were walking hand-in-hand, Mr Tan said.

"After that I received a telephone call that everything was going according to expectation."

Mr Tan said he received a letter from Tony, saying someone would be calling to arrange a substantial drop.

He identified Mr Jewell and Mr Strike as two men he dealt with in Penang. He said he had sold them about three ounces which, he believed, was to be sent to an Oak Park address in a parcel of photographic equipment.

The two men had told him that they wanted a trial run before committing themselves.

Activities in Penang

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 21 Oct 80 p 30

[Excerpts]

MELBOURNE. — A former Malaysian drug dealer told the Melbourne Criminal Court yesterday that he had arranged a heroin purchase for a man facing drug-related charges.

Tan Toh Eng, also known as David Tan, 42, of Penang, told the court he arranged the sale of about a kilogram of heroin to a man he knew as Tony.

He said the heroin cost the man about \$10,000 in 1978.

Tan identified the man as Antonio Zampaglione.

Tan told the court he was a heroin addict for about four years when living in Penang and was now in Melbourne undergoing treatment for heroin addiction.

He said he had also sold heroin as a commissioned agent and "pushed" it on the streets while working through a Penang supplier known to him as Yeap, but also known under the alias Alla Din.

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--Sydney--Ten kilograms of hashish, worth more than \$100,000 were seized by customs officers at Sydney Airport yesterday. Police said the drug was concealed in a suitcase being carried by a passenger from a Qantas flight from Athens. Two women will appear in court today. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 20 Oct 80 p 4]

WOMEN CANNABIS COURIERS--Two women appeared in St James Court of Petty Sessions yesterday after being arrested in what was described as a typical drug-courier situation. Gale Patricia Higbid, 25, of Sackville Street, Fairfield, and Pierian Lupic, 23, of Amelia Crescent, Canley Heights, were charged with illegally being in possession of cannabis resin with a wholesale value of about \$100,000. They were charged under the Customs Act. Mr Keith Chaple, for the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor, said both women arrived at Sydney Airport from Cyprus on Sunday. They were each in possession of one suitcase. Each suitcase had a false compartment in its base, in which five kilograms of cannabis resin was found. M. Chaple said that as far as the police were concerned it was a typical courier situation. Mr G. Smyth, SM, adjourned the matter to November 14, and granted each woman \$10,000 bail. The women's passports are held by Federal police. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 10]

DENIAL OF APPEAL--A former Sydney barrister twice convicted of conspiring to import drugs lost an appeal yesterday against his second conviction. Frank Christopher Lawrence, 38, of Glenview Street, Paddington, was convicted in the District Criminal Court on March 6, of conspiring with others to import cannabis into Australia in 1975. Judge Thorley sentenced Lawrence to six years' jail. In September, 1978, Lawrence had been convicted on the same charge and sentenced to eight years' jail by Judge Hicks. He appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal and was granted a new trial. Yesterday the Court of Criminal Appeal--Mr Justice Moffitt, Mr Justice Hope and Mr Justice Nagle--unanimously dismissed his appeal against his second conviction. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 12]

HEROIN FOR DYING PATIENTS--Heroin is to be legalized in the Northern Territory to relieve the suffering of people who are dying. The territory Health Minister (Mr Thatchworth) said that the National Health and Medical Research Council had recommended that heroin be reintroduced into medical use in Australia. The drug has been outlawed in Australia since 1953. (Mr Thatchworth) said legislation allowing the medical use of heroin was expected to be passed by the Northern Territory Legislative Assembly next year. A number of state governments are also reported to be considering similar legislation. The minister emphasized that heroin would only be kept by the health department and would only be administered to ease the suffering of patients near death. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80 OW]

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MALAYSIA

ASEAN COUNTRIES URGED TO DRAFT UNIFORM DRUG ABUSE LAWS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The Federal Association Against Drug Abuse hopes that the Prime Minister will grant it an audience so that, with his assistance, it can expand its antidrug movement through the country.

The chairman of the association, Radin Rubadan, said today that it would ask Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn's help so that all government agencies, corporate bodies, private enterprises, volunteer groups, and state authorities would popularize this movement.

He firmly believed that only through the cooperation of one and all can the difficult problem of narcotics be successfully solved.

This antinarcotics movement was launched on 16 August and would continue until 4 October.

Radin Rubadan thanked Datuk Hussein Onn for the latter's high-spirited speech on the narcotics problem delivered before Asian and Pacific British Commonwealth Countries Conference held in New Delhi recently.

In the meantime, the deputy secretary general of the Action Party, Lee Lim Thye, MP, has appealed to the ASEAN countries to adopt a set of uniform laws to cope with and prevent drug abuse, in order to safeguard the peace and security of this region.

As a member of the Malaysian delegation, Assemblyman Lee recently attended the 6-day Third ASEAN Conference, from 2 through 7 September, in Djakarta and delivered a speech before an economic and social affairs committee meeting. The main agenda of the meeting was to discuss and draft a set of uniform laws by incorporating the respective laws of the ASEAN member nations for controlling the production, distribution and application of narcotics and their derivatives.

In his speech, Lee Lim Thye urged the conference to implement the recommendations adopted during the previous meeting, held in Manila last year, concerning the redoubling of efforts and expansion of cooperation among member nations to overcome drug abuse rampant within the region, or else the problem would worsen.

Narcotics abuse has become the most serious economic problem facing ASEAN countries today, and it directly threatens the peace and order of the member nations. Mr Lee urged all members of parliament taking part in the conference to pay due attention to this urgent problem and study joint programs and measures on how to wipe out narcotics and prevent its abuses. He said that all agreed to the fact that the problem of narcotics has endangered our social structure.

"I notice that the ASEAN countries are taking steps to study and strengthen the laws against the narcotics problem and are proposing to adopt a set of uniform laws or regulations for each member nation to cope with the drug abuse problem. In this way we can achieve better results and coordination.

"As a member of the Malaysian delegation, I support the abovementioned move, because the narcotics problem has become a common problem among the member nations. I would like to take this opportunity to stress the importance of drafting common laws to deal with and eradicate narcotics.

"I am glad to note that narcotics specialists of ASEAN countries, who met in Kuala Lumpur in November 1979 concerning this problem, were in agreement with us.

"The opinions drafted by the ASEAN experts covered problems of legislation, execution, treatment, and reform, as well as prevention, education, source material, research and manpower development.

"The conclusion of their proposals also appealed to all member countries to study the possibility of confiscating the property of drug traffickers, through due process of law, in order to effectively control the peddling and supply of narcotics. The proposals also made mention of the setting up of a training center in Thailand for antidrug enforcers and to find houses and buildings for drug quitters. In the spirit of the ASEAN-U.S. dialogue, we should solicit the assistance of the U.S. Government to train the enforcers on how to reform drug addicts. We should also popularize the education plan on how to guard against narcotics, and for this purpose the proposals of the experts suggested that an ASEAN training center be set up in Manila."

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MALAYSIA

DRUG TRAFFICKER SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] A middle-aged Malaysian, found guilty of smuggling more than 13 grams of heroin into this country by hiding it in his underwear, was severely punished to undergo 15 floggings and 20 years' imprisonment.

The defendant, Tay Hock Hua, 30, is a foreman working for a local construction firm. He denied the charges of having been involved in drug trafficking through his defense lawyer, Amajit Singh. After the trial, however, the judge found him guilty as charged.

According to the prosecution, the defendant allegedly peddled 13.03 grams of heroin at the Ulan customs station at 2320 hours on 13 May this year.

An officer of the Drug Eradication Bureau, Asoka by name, testified that he was tipped off by a colleague on 13 May to the effect that some narcotics might possibly be hidden in a certain vehicle.

On the night of the fateful date, while on duty at the Ulan customs station, he indeed saw a vehicle as described by his colleague passing by. (It was a green minivan.) Immediately he took along a detective dog and approached the van, but this did not elicit any reaction. Undaunted, the customs officer searched the defendant's body and possessions. During the stripping, he noticed a bulge at the front part of the inner pants. After scrutiny, he uncovered five packets of narcotics from inside the seams, which turned out after a chemical test to contain 13.03 grams of heroin. So he arrested the suspect.

Another witness for the prosecution, See Eng Kuei, who works at the Drug Eradication Bureau, said that on that particular day he saw the defendant board a minivan accompanied by a woman at Yunus Bay and that their behavior was suspicious. So, taking along two colleagues, he trailed the vehicle from Yunus Bay to Toa Payoh, thence to the Ulan customs station, and finally to New Mountain.

9300  
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MALAYSIA

HUGE NARCOTICS HAUL SEIZED FROM INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Three officers of the Central Drug Eradication Bureau, infiltrating an international narcotics syndicate, have succeeded in uncovering about M\$1 million worth of raw opium and arresting three suspects.

This was one of the biggest narcotics hauls of the Central Drug Eradication Bureau in recent years.

The three arrested suspects are a Pakistani, age 28, and two Sri Lanka nationals, 34 and 21 years of age, respectively. They will be arraigned before the court for trial soon.

As the drug-trafficking syndicate encompasses a huge organization, officers of the Central Drug Eradication Bureau believe that a number of Singaporeans are involved in it as members. A tight investigation is unfolding at present.

Poh Geok Eck, deputy chief of the bureau, held a press conference this morning in which he gave a detailed account of the narcotics require.

He said that 2 months ago the bureau received an intelligence report saying that a Pakistan-based, foreign-operated, international narcotics syndicate planned to smuggle raw opium from Karachi (a Pakistani port city) into Singapore.

After receiving the information, the Central Drug Eradication Bureau immediately launched a deployment action to round up the drug traffickers.

Not long afterward, the bureau got the news that an important accomplice of the narcotics syndicate would make an advance visit to Singapore for preliminary contacts.

Indeed, on the 25th of last month, a 28-year-old Pakistani, traveling on a Pakistani passport, arrived in Singapore by plane and stayed in a third-rate hotel on Steer Road.

After arriving in Singapore, the Pakistani made contact with a 34-year-old Sri Lanka national who was a purser on the oceangoing freighter M.S. Maldives Loyalty.

It is generally believed that before the important accomplice of the drug syndicate flew into Singapore, the freighter had earlier sailed from Karachi, and the two persons were to meet in Singapore.

About the same time, three officers of the Central Drug Eradication Bureau, disguising themselves as members of the syndicate, boarded the freighter, which was berthed at a westside buoy. Through the purser's introduction, they met with a cook aboard the vessel, a 21-year-old Sri Lanka national.

After some discussion, the cook handed over to the visitors three bags containing raw opium. The drug was wrapped in 22 packages, each weighing 2 kg (or 44 kilograms in total), and would bring about 1 million Malayan dollars on the black market.

The three officers took the narcotics to the bureau, where a test was immediately made to categorize the type and quality of the haul. A blitzkrieg action was launched to arrest the Pakistani and the two Sri Lanka nationals.

Deputy Chief Poh of the antinarcotics bureau said that the uncovered raw opium is high-quality Karachi opium which would bring a good price on the market.

He added that this category of opium had rarely been seen by the Central Drug Eradication Bureau in the past 12 or 13 years.

He hastened to add, however, that similar opium has been uncovered successively in certain European countries and Hong Kong in recent years, and that he believed this opium is produced in western Asian countries.

Following the arrest of the three suspects, the bureau took along detective dogs to sniff out the entire freighter, which took 4 hours.

He pointed out that not all of the seized drug was meant to be peddled in Malaysia but to be sold elsewhere via Singapore.

9300  
CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

HEROIN DESTINED FOR MALAYSIA SEIZED BY THAI POLICE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 23 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] A packet of heroin valued at 150,000 baht was seized in Hapai, southern Thailand, before it was smuggled into Malaysia, and its trafficker was arrested by police, according to a news report.

Police Captain Nai San Liang of the Songkar Narcotics Eradication Section in southern Thailand had learned that some heroin would change hands at Hapai railway station to be marketed in Malaysia. He relayed this information to Police Major Mano Kaiwong, chief detective attached to the Hapai Police Department and, together with Lieutenant Colonel Sukun, director of the VII Narcotics Eradication Section, proceeded to a point near the station platform at 1530 hours on 19 September to ambush the drug trafficker.

Indeed, at about the appointed time the police officers saw a suspicious-looking man carrying a briefcase, whereupon they accosted and examined him. In his possession was found what is known as No 4 heroin weighing half a kilogram and worth 150,000 baht in the Thai market. The suspect was taken to the police station for interrogation and detention while awaiting charges.

The suspect was identified as Nai Kosong Warapan, 25, living at 132 Third Street, Hapai. He works as an insurance company sales agent. He admitted that the drug was to be handed over to a Malaysian for sale in Malaysia.

9300  
CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NUMBER OF MALAYSIAN ADDICTS REPORTEDLY REACHES 400,000

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 1 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] According to a WHO survey, the number of drug addicts in our country has reached 400,000, only 10 percent of whom are registered at the Federal Association Against Drug Abuse. Among the registered addicts, 6,000 are women.

At a news conference held in Kuala Lumpur on 30 September, Haji Latun, chairman of the association, pointed out that Kampong Baru, Kampong Datuk Kramat, South Central District, Kampong Payoh, and Katong area--all located in Kuala Lumpur--are places where the largest number of drug addicts throughout Malaysia congregate.

He appealed to various organizations, such as churches, volunteer groups, youth groups, and political bodies, to render generous aid so that the movement against drug abuse can be promoted more effectively.

He also announced that a 2-day symposium to counter drug abuse will be held next Saturday, and that a number of government officials and representatives of private organizations will be invited to attend the meeting.

Seven persons, representing various government departments and private bodies, will explain matters concerning drug abuse prevention at the symposium.

9300  
CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL RING ESCAPE POLICE

Seven Arrested

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Ahmed Bashir]

[Text]

LAHORE, Nov. 17: With the arrest of seven persons, the first phase of the inquiry into the international heroin smuggling racket has ended.

According to reports, those arrested include Mohammad Aslam of Shah Ajmi, Chaudhry Mohammad Anwar of Kharian, Mohammad Aslam of Naqi Market and Abdul Wahid of Peshawar. But this is not the full haul. While the extent and nature of the actual involvement of the pharmaceutical scientist and the Income Tax gentleman-kid brothers of the general manager—remains unconfirmed, further arrests are not unlikely.

But some VIP gangsters have given a slip to the police, apparently in connivance with police. One among them is stated to be Rana Sattar, son-in-law of a Sheikhpura dignitary. An experienced and well-connected racketeer, he has been earlier twice hauled up, but he could always buy time, a saleable commodity in our times. Once he was involved with a Danish young woman smuggler called Miryana. The two were caught red-handed at the Islamabad Airport. Sattar has a Karachi Airport police record also to his credit.

But the brotherhood could use another son-in-law of another dignitary. He was Suleman, loving

husband of the daughter of a former Ambassador of Pakistan, famous for his administrative expertise in Ayub Khan's time. He served Pakistan in London, while his family were already naturalised Americans. The son-in-law was not so bright, or was he too bright to have retained his Pakistani nationality? He was a very successful operator, until evil days befell him and he let his briefcase full of heroin fall in the hands of police at London's Heathrow Airport. Inconsiderate as they were, they handed him over to Interpol.

Heroin has been smuggled in all sorts of ways in coffins, in onyx lamps, in briefcases and in specially made containers of super-sensitive chemicals that cannot let a secret out. But, some secrets have a way for leaking out on their own. One container got damaged during transit and told the whole story in a foreign country. Our compatriots in local police could not do anything about it.

According to one report heroin travels to Islamabad from the North, but this may not be the whole truth. Journeys of the magic powder are not always confined to traditional routes. They are resorted to only when proper contact men for the safe passage of goods are available.

Background of Group

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ahmad Bashir]

[Text]

LAHORE, Nov. 13: A senior officer of the Federal Investigation Agency is scheduled to leave for Hong Kong on Nov. 13, where Interpol experts are waiting for him in connection with the activities of a Pakistan based international gang of heroin smugglers.

Smaller fries like carriers and contact men have already been taken into custody, but the big fish, the businessmen behind the racket, the pharmaceutical scientist who invented the formula, and their friends, retired, reinstated, and serving officers, who have been covering the culprits, have escaped the net.

Heroin of Pakistani origin is a new development in the international underground, because while it is cheaper and more difficult to detect, it is far more powerful, both in hypnosis and hilarity. This brand of heroin has upset international markets.

The game started many years ago, when a kid brother of a general manager of a Lahore publication became a licensed opium contractor for the Mochi Gate area. With his natural ingenuity, he soon established profitable contacts with private opium trade operators. He soon became prosperous, because he believed in the distribution of wealth while it increased. His policy also widened his influence in the local law and order apparatus. He was soon licensed for the Langa Mandi area, which the previous owners, in big business already, had converted into a disposal and pushing depot of their own product, in partnership.

This opened new vistas for the enterprising kid brother. The general manager could protect him from certain authorities. And some senior police officers shared the kick-back, and gave the entrepreneur, the necessary freedom of movement.

The boss came from a specially bright family. One kid brother was in the Income Tax Department and he could look after the income of the family. Another brother was a pharmacist and scientist working in a public hospital. He was a genius, an inventor of greater originality, and it was he who invented the new heroin formula. It was a very closely-knit brotherhood too, with all of them in place and in command. Newsmen knew something about the racket, but not really, because reports were either suppressed by collaborating police officers or by the general manager, a gifted apologist with a soft speech.

This general manager has been absconding now for three years, after it was discovered that objectionable material was printed at his workshop. (He had been dismissed from the publication already.) He was tipped off in time by his sources within the raiding party, and he did not want to be interrogated and thereby, found out. He has been reportedly living in Thailand ever since, and running a heroin transit centre as his kid brothers' link-up between Karachi and Hong Kong.

Hong Kong introduced the gang to the markets of Europe, Paris and London to be specific, and the gang now started exporting the magic white powder, directly, cutting out intermediaries and middlemen of Hong Kong. It tried to cut out some local

partners too, and here made their ultimate miscalculation.

Earlier, the gang had exported heroin in weight equal to that of a man. A foreign national had unfortunately died in Pakistan and his coffin had to be sent home. They had all the documents - all of them forged. The big box in mournful draperies, carrying heroin reportedly, went home by air, early this year.

Encouraged and emboldened by their success and their network the gang decided to smuggle heroin-L, an officially chartered plane. The stuff was packed in 10 onyx table lamps, apparently meant as gifts for international friends of Pakistan. These onyx lamps were part of the effects of a young officer aboard the aircraft. The plan was flawless. But then the unexpected happened.

The gang boss had, while he expanded his circle of friends, also created his own antithesis, as was natural. His rivals in the gang had already tipped off the police, on the gift proposition. He knew that the goods were sure to be caught. He therefore decided to act in time to save himself. He informed the police too, and attributed the goods to his rivals. The rivals did not remain unaware of the development, and when the onyx lamps got caught at the Islamabad Airport, moments, before the plane's take-off, they had already escaped.

In custody are now a shopkeeper of Anarkali - a major and full partner until recently, a pusher of Dhani Ram Street, and a contact man of Shah Almi Market, among others. Some officials have also been suspended.

The inquiry is being conducted by three DIGs. No more Pakistani heroin for Europe for the while.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

PROBE COMPLETED ON HEROIN SMUGGLING

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

LAHORE, Nov 17: A special investigation team comprising three DIGs of the FIA has completed its probe into smuggling of Pakistani heroin at international level.

The police has hauled up seven accused while the ring leader, Rana Sattar, a resident of Sheikhpura and son-in-law of an influential personality of that district has fled to US where he is stated to be already wanted for the same crime.

Rana Sattar had been arrested twice before in connection with the smuggling of heroin. Once he was arrested red-handed at the Rawalpindi Airport along with a Dutch girl, Haryana, and for the second time at the Karachi Airport for the same reason.

The present inquiry was stated following the directive of the President of Pakistan after the arrest of one Suleman, son-in-

law of a former Pakistan Ambassador, at London Airport told Interpol during interrogation that Rana Sattar was providing him the heroin from Pakistan for smuggling.

Rana Sattar had been wanted by Dutch London Police for smuggling heroin.

The special inquiry team consist of Mr Mukhtar Gondal, DIG Narcotics, NWFP Mian Rafiquddin, Director, FIA; Mr. Aslam Batwa, DIG, FIA Lahore.

The probing police officials have confirmed that Bara and Landikotal were the main centres of preparation of heroin and it is sent to various cities of Punjab and Sind for smuggling abroad.

Those arrested include Mohammad Aslam, resident of Shah Alam Market, Chaudhry Mohammad Anwar of Kharian, Mohammad Aslam of Naqi Market and Waheed of Peshawar.—PTI.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS SEIZED--Islamabad, Nov. 23: PIA vigilance staff seized 62 kilograms of charas worth Rs. 17 lakh from two suitcases at Islamabad Airport today. Discovering that the two suitcases, which had arrived on a flight from Lahore on Nov. 14 were lying unclaimed, the staff opened them and found the drug inside. The unknown shippers are now being sought.--PPI. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 24 Nov 80 p 1]

CHARAS SEIZED: THREE HELD--Nawankot Police seized 6000 grams of charas from Chowk Yatimkhana, Multan Road and arrested three persons on Saturday. The charas amounting to Rs. 25,000 in local market was smuggled from Swabi, Mardan for its disposal in the City. The accused Anwar Sher and Mohammad Nazir of Manderipala Swabi, who transported and handed over the charas to Syed Kamas, a Chowkidar at Nawabsons Laboratories near Chowk Yatimkhana were arrested on an information. The charas packed in six packets was brought as a sample for a possible large scale smuggling of narcotic in the City. The Police are investigating and expect more recovery and arrest of other culprits involved in the illicit trade of narcotic smuggling. [Excerpt] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 23 Nov 80 p 3]

OPIUM SEIZURE AT BAGHBANPURA--Six thousand grams of opium worth Rs. 1 lakh was seized by police and Excise Staff at Baghbanpura on Thursday. The opium, it smuggled, would cost Rs. 10 lakh in foreign market. The joint raid was conducted on information at Daroghawala Bus Stop where a suspect Tajuddin of Burki, who had just dropped from a bus with a suitcase, was cordoned off and arrested by the police. The suitcase containing the contraband opium was taken into custody. The opium concealed in the fake bottom of the suit case was recovered. The accused is stated to be a notorious narcotic smuggler. He had procured the opium from a Safoon Khan of Peshawar for smuggling to foreign countries. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Nov 80 p 7]

CHARAS HAUL--Five kilos of charas and one kilo of opium was recovered from two persons, Mukhtar and Siraj of Mustafa Abad, when they were hauled up and searched by Raja Jang Police, on bridge. They have been booked under Islamic laws. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 11 Nov 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300



THAILAND

ONCB OFFICIAL REPORTS ON DRUG TRAFFIC

BK280425 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Report by Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Nov (AFP)--Thailand, at the geographic base of the "Golden Triangle," remains the narcotics trading center of the world, a senior lawman has conceded. Chawalit Yotmani, deputy chief of the Narcotics Control Board, said drug trafficking routes fanned out by land, sea and air to Asia, Europe, the United States and Australia.

Despite increased surveillance and the high risk involved, air trafficking remained the most popular route while high-grade heroin No 4 and "brown sugar" (No 3), were the most popular drugs.

General Chawalit made his remarks to a three-day conference of narcotics officials that wound up on Wednesday in Chiang Mai, Thailand's second city to the north. The text, marked "confidential," was obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. It portrays Thailand as the unwilling "gate to the world" for drugs from the tri-border region, where Thailand, Burma and Laos meet. This is because of the country's extensive road network, long seacoasts and location as a center of international transit, Gen Chawalit said.

He paid tribute to efforts by Burma to crack down, but said the major problem remained supply sources which are in rebel-held territory, by implication in Burma's insurgent-packed northeast.

Thailand is expected to produce about 40 tons of raw opium next year, most of it consumed by the local hilltribe farmers themselves. Burma could hit 400 tons and Laos about 100 tons, U.S. narcotics officials predict. Although the combined output may triple from the previous two years of severe drought, about twice as much opium is expected to come from politically turbulent Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan through a complex maze of routes.

Gen Chawalit said cooperation from Burma along their common border had helped reduce the number of jungle heroin refineries to 13 in 1980 from 25 in 1978. A three-man Burmese delegation was present at the Asian-European Narcotics Conference for the first time, but disappointed delegates by declining to address the session.

Gen Chawalit said opium, morphine base and heroin entered Thailand from Burma both overland and through the Andaman Sea where they were ferried down its west coast to offshore island rendezvous points.

Narcotics from communist-ruled, landlocked Laos entered Thailand across the Mekong River by refugees and traders. No mention was made of persistent reports that the Laotian government, or at least some low-level officials, appear to be deeply involved in the trade.

The Vientiane government theoretically buys up all production for sale to the licit, pharmaceutical market in the Eastern bloc.

Gen Chawalit said Chiang Mai remained the main point of departure for drug trafficking by air to Hong Kong, while Bangkok's Don Muang Airport was important for smuggling to Paris, Lisbon, Rome, Frankfurt and Copenhagen.

He identified the most active producing group as that of Chang Chi-fu, alias Kun Sa, who heads the so-called Shan United Army from a base that diplomats say is just inside Thailand. Thailand issued a warrant for his arrest last July, but remains unable to lay a glove on him because of his well-equipped mercenary army, of perhaps 3,000 men, and because he melts into Burma when under pressure here. Border watchers say Chang Chai-fu [name as received] is the world's biggest trafficker, controlling or taxing [as received] about two-thirds of the opium entering Thailand from Burma.

Gen Chawalit said other influential groups were remnants of the Third and Fifth Chinese Nationalist Army, part of the Kuomintang force that fled south from China's Yunnan Province in 1949.

Many minority groups, he added, were "widely involved" in the narcotics trade to earn their livings and "promote their activities," an apparent reference to the tribal and communist fight against Rangoon since independence from Britain in 1948.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

TRAFFICKERS SEIZED ENROUTE TO PHUKET

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

**OFFICIALS of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Sunday night arrested a father and a son and seized 88 kilogrammes of raw opium and 26 kilogrammes of morphine blocks believed to be on their way to Malaysia via southern Thailand.**

Secretary-General of ONCB, Pol Maj-Gen Pow Sarasin described the two suspects. Chalerm Bunyarith (41) and his 18 years old son, Kamol, as two of the most wanted drug traffickers in the country.

ONCB officials, after months of investigation, intercepted the pair travelling in a Toyota van on Aroon Amarin Road near Siriraj Hospital in Thon Buri at about 8 p.m. Sunday. The pair were believed to be heading for southern Thailand.

The drugs were neatly hidden in specially-made compartment under a 200-litre oil barrel. Opening the secret compartment, the officials found 44 packages of raw opium weighing 88 kilogrammes and 17 blocks of

morphine bearing well-known 999 brand weighing about 26 kilogrammes.

Pol Maj-Gen Pow said the drugs were worth about three million baht on the local market.

The father and the son were initially charged with drug possession with intent to sell. Chalerm reportedly claimed that he was hired to deliver the heroin to a rendezvous in Phuket for 250,000 baht but denied being a major drug trafficker.

He reportedly said he collected the drugs from Chiang Mai's Fang District and had taken them down to Bangkok before transporting it to the South.



● Arrested alleged drug trafficker Chalerm Bunyarith and his son Kamol (left) and packages of the drugs discovered in their vehicle on a Thon Buri road.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG TRAFFICKER SENTENCED TO LIFE

Bangkok POST in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Criminal Court yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment a Hong Kong Chinese charged with having possessed with intent to sell more than 15 kilogrammes of No. 3 "brown sugar" heroin.

A death sentence against Pak Yok Lin, alias Kwan Wen Pen, the alleged kingpin of an international drug ring, was commuted to life imprisonment after he pleaded guilty to all charges.

Another four men, a Chinese Haw from northern Thailand and three Taiwanese sailors, received jail sentences ranging from 44 years and five months to 33 years and four months.

They are Vichai sae Koo, alias Jin Ping, and the three Chuen Chung Tzow, Ngo Yong Heng and Tsai Fu Tung, all from Taiwan.

They each received a life jail sentence which was commuted to 33 years and four months

because their testimony was regarded as beneficial to the case.

However Vichai, who has served a five-year term for having violated the Opium Act, had his sentence extended by a third to 44 years, five months and ten days.

Another six people, including Hong Kong Chinese and Taiwanese were all acquitted because of lack of evidence. However two of the Hong Kong Chinese, Chüeng Ah Kai and Hang Hieng Yong were ordered to be held in custody pending an appeal on their sentence. Both are reportedly wanted in Hong Kong on drugs charges.

The eleven were arrested during a series of raids in Bangkok on May 21 and 22 last year staged jointly by Thai narcotics police and US Drug Enforcement Administration agents. The raids lead to the discovery of 15,500 grammes of No. 3 heroin about to



**Pak Yok Lin**

smuggled to Hong Kong aboard a Panamanian freighter.

Pak Yok Lin was arrested in Bangkok in May 1976 after 4.45 kilogrammes of No. 3 heroin was found hidden in a golf bag at Don Muang Airport. The case against him was dropped after two months but the two drug couriers involved later received 20-year jail sentences.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ONCB CHIEF ON CHIANG MAI DRUG CONFERENCE

BK290832 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Report on press briefing given by Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, secretary general of the Narcotics Control Board, after the closing session of the 24-26 November Asian-European Narcotics Conference held in Chiang Mai Province--date not given; portions in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "For quite some time the source of drugs such as heroin supplied to European countries has shifted from our country to Arab or Middle East countries such as Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. This might be because of the drastic drop in opium production in our country over the past 2 years due to the drought situation. It was also the result of our suppression efforts. Thus, drug supplies to Europe from the golden triangle have fallen off drastically over this period. We told the conference this. Foreign delegates expressed interest in this new development. We also exchanged views with them on various other problems."

Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin also noted that foreign delegates expressed satisfaction over the success of the crop substitution program launched by the Narcotics Control Board. He said:

"Foreign delegates attending the conference observed the projects under implementation and expressed satisfaction with the results. They saw the mountainous terrain and have come to realize the difficulty in controlling opium routes. They were satisfied with their findings. We also discussed with them the difficulty in suppressing production and explained why we had to declare some areas off limits to chemicals used in heroin refining. They understand the problem now. We also told them about our efforts to reduce the number of drug addicts, through treatment as well as through prevention."

CSO: 5300

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

DRUG LABORATORY DISCOVERED--Premysl P., who had two previous convictions, has been arrested for operating a drug production laboratory at his Prague apartment. (Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Nov 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300

YUGOSLAVIA

DRUG ADDICTION DISCUSSED

Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by B. Likar: "The Dangerous Pathways of Drugs"]

[Text] Whereas at an earlier period, the drug distribution routes in our country were only "transit," currently, more and more frequently, the drugs have a final destination in Yugoslav urban centers, and more and more are becoming a vice that inevitably haunts all the developed countries of the world. The opinion on the extent of drug proliferation in our country is considerably divided. Certainly, some specialists dealing with this problem assert that this has become a "great evil," whereas, others go so far as to state that there is no drug addiction on the whole in Yugoslavia.

Where does the truth lie?

In the desire to find this out, we talked with some of our physicians, who had spoken on drug addiction at a congress of neurologists and psychiatrists of Yugoslavia recently held in Sarajevo.

Narcotic "Flowers"

"We are 'quite successfully' keeping pace with Europe in extent of drug addiction. We have already seen heroin use in Belgrade. Drug-related crimes are also spreading, and the number of people dying from the effects of drug use is ever increasing," we were told in this regard by docent Dr Jovan Bukalic, Chief of the Belgrade Institute for Mental Health, the only Yugoslav physician to defend a doctoral thesis in the field of drug addiction.

According to his observations, Yugoslav drug addicts mostly use opiates [hashish, marijuana) and cannabis. Addicts, for example, try to raise marijuana in gardens and flower beds near their houses (examples are known from Istra, Porec and even Vagosce kod Sarajevo).

"Drug prices are soaring," continues Dr Jovan Bukalic. "One vital of heptanone (in America, this is 'methadone') costs 2,000 dinars, and because drug addicts most frequently do not have enough money, they have to resort to crime. Also, because of fraud (sometimes Vitamin B is found in the bottles instead of drug), fights are occurring between them more and more frequently.

"What is the time of life when most people are attracted to drugs?"



### "Pathological Indicators"

According to docent Bukelic, "the first stage of curiosity, i.e., the phase of developing a liking for drugs, is at the start of puberty, between the ages of 13 and 16. Later on, one goes to the so-called 'heroic drugs' [hard drugs], between the ages of 17 and 22. However, even in our country, we have severely afflicted drug addicts, who manifest 'pathological indicators,' but draw young people into their groups. Sometimes, even elementary school children are drawn into the softer drugs, so that later on, they can be blackmailed to distribute drugs or steal, etc."

In response to the question as to how the social environment affects Yugoslave drug addicts, Dr Jovan Bukelic said:

"Formerly, it was a so-called 'intellectual elite,' but now, there are no class differences any longer. There are drug addicts even among workers, but in the large urban centers exclusively.

"The problems of 'domestic drug addiction,' therefore, are becoming more and more like the same problems in the economically developed countries of the world. However, there also exists a speciality of our own: Yugoslavia holds first place in Europe for so-called 'hippie hepatitis,' which is infectious jaundice caused by crude and unsanitary use of opium, by dirty needles, etc.

"The health consequences of drug use are more or less known to everyone, but let us repeat that the most frequent organic damage is done to the liver and to the brain (intoxication of the brain and mental disturbance) and quite a few suicides have occurred also. At autopsies of persons who died from glue sniffing, for example, hemorrhaging has been detected in the brain, the kidneys and the adrenal glands."

### Death in Dreams

When we bring glue up again, we state that in actuality, this is what the Sarajevo drug addicts use most often to "reach Cloud Nine." As we were told by Dr Ismet Ceric, member of the Federal Executive Council Commission for Combatting Drug Addiction, they have also "discovered" still another narcotic--a medicine that is used for treating certain neurological disorders and can be obtained in apothecary shops without a prescription. This drug can bring about a "state of hallucinatory delirium," but it is also very harmful to physical and mental health, even more harmful than some classic drugs. The formula has been propagated from Sarajevo throughout the entire country.

The same holds true also with glue, which is often fatal. For example, in getting high on sniffing glue and some dyes and fluids that are most often placed in a nylon pouch, in quite a few cases, the drug addicts are unable to control themselves (because they are intoxicated), and therefore, even death results.

"Until recently, in Sarajevo, we were pretty well isolated from any of the more widespread occurrences of drug addiction," says Dr Ismet Ceric, "however, during the last few years, we have attained second place among the cities of Yugoslavia. In truth, even now, the proportions involved are not all that great--from a clinical standpoint, we have processed a total of 53 cases in Sarajevo. However, drug addicts, irrespective of how few in number they might be, present a constant social-medical danger and a danger to society. As we have already mentioned, this is a 'dependence sickness,' which causes severe damage to the physical and mental health and causes personality disturbances."

Preventive Measures

Dr Ismet Ceric, with respect to experience in Bosnia-Herzegovina, considers that in this republic, the drug addicts mainly come from families in which a so-called sterile atmosphere predominates, meaning, that there is no closeness among family members. Children from completely broken-up families and, conversely, children from families that give them everything possible, who are spoiled and are looking for something "special" are also drawn to drugs.

The most dangerous age, according to our specialist, is between 12 and 16. The danger diminishes considerably later on. Basically, in our society, drugs are most frequently taken in private homes. The treatment of drug addiction is quite difficult, and the only possible way it can be controlled is through prevention. For this purpose, a drug addiction consultation center was opened recently at the "Dr Nedo Zec" Psychiatric Clinic, where a psychiatrist, a teacher, a psychologist, social workers, nurses, etc. work. There is also a "day hospital" there, where particularly severe types of drug addiction are treated with the use of all methods known as of now. Therefore, the opening of the Drug Addiction Consultation Center is an exceptionally important beginning for the organized campaign against this scourge.

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

ILO CONCERNED REGIME IN HANDS OF DRUG RUNNERS

Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] Geneva--The United Nations' International Labour Organisation (ILO) has announced plans to send a high official to Bolivia to investigate the brief and violent record of the military dictatorship there which is said to be in the hands of drug runners.

Concerned officials of the UN's Fund for Drug Abuse Control and its other specialized agencies are likely to follow his footsteps. Behind the impartial facade of the UN, co-ordinated pressure is mounting in Western Europe and North America against the regime. Under international law, the dictatorship and attendant repression are Bolivia's internal affair alone. But direct involvement in the illicit cocaine trade could be the Generals' undoing.

General Luis Garcia Meza and his fellow officers seized power in Bolivia on July 17, thwarting the democratic process after the national elections. They imposed a regime of mass arrests, torture and summary executions, and silenced dissident trade unionists, churchmen and the press. Western Europe and North America responded by suspending aid to the country--partly to express their disapproval of the ultra-rightwing dictatorship and partly because of their deep concern over the Generals' personal role in the illicit cocaine trade spreading on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Bolivia is becoming the nightmare state in which the underworld takes over the government," comments one influential American observer.

"If a clique of Generals can seize a government, run up the skull and crossbones and turn their land into a pirate kingdom, they become an active danger to every other government struggling to enforce international law and, in this case, stamp out the drug trade."

Drug Involvement

Apart from the larger issue of democratic rights dividing the whole of Latin America, the Generals have provoked the anger of the North Atlantic countries by their apparent personal involvement in the drug trade. Sources close to the Western governments believe that the coup was directly organized and financed by the international drug syndicates and that several members of the present Bolivian Cabinet have been in their pay for some time.

Britain was the first in the European Community to express concern to Bolivia over the coup; and it has cancelled a \$50m mining project in the country, its most ambitious aid scheme in Latin America. Belgium has suspended plans for a low-interest development aid loan to Bolivia. The United States has withdrawn its support to the Bolivian anti-narcotics programme "because we have no reason to expect co-operation from the authorities there", and advised its citizens to leave the country without delay.

Most foreign correspondents have been already withdrawn from, or expelled by, Bolivia and many Western diplomats have been recalled.

Bolivia's illicit cocaine exports are worth about \$1b a year, comprising the country's most lucrative single source of export revenue.

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

HOSPITAL FOR DRUG ADDICTS TO BE BUILT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Meeting for the first time since its creation at the beginning of this month by Governor Chagas Freitas, the task force studying ways to combat narcotics decided yesterday to begin immediately construction of a hospital to treat drug addicts.

According to Justice Secretary Erasmo Martins Pedro, who is chairman of the group, the governor has asserted he will give full support to constructing the hospital. Next Thursday 9,600 square meters of land on the Engenho Highway in Bangu, where the building may be erected, will be inspected.

A ground plan was made during the first Chagas Freitas administration and the members of the group believe only small changes will have to be made to adapt it to the tract of land.

DESIPE [expansion unknown] Director Antonio Vicente da Costa Junior announced that the hospital will provide guidance for the other hospitals in the department's network:

"For the first time, we will have a hospital that will also care for drug users who are not under criminal charges."

The hospital, with capacity for about 200 beds, will be able to provide preventive treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, as well as examinations and research in the sector.

The members of the task force--which also include Judge Joao de Deus Mena Barreto, psychiatrist Oswaldo Moraes Andrade and social worker Maria Helena Siqueira Drummond--believe that conducting examinations of addiction will ease the work of the Judiciary Insane Asylum and the Afranio Peixoto Institute.

They also asserted it will permit technical guidance for treatment of addicts who are serving prison terms and being treated by the penal system. Those convicted under suspended sentence and those who have been released from prison but are still addicted will also be treated.

Council

During yesterday's meeting another matter was decided: creation of the state system for prevention, surveillance and suppression of narcotics use in the form of a council, along the same lines as the recently-created national system. Erasmo Martins Pedro hopes to have, within 15 days, "the general outline and perhaps the names of those who will be on the council."

Judge Mena Barreto explained the way in which the council will be set up and operated:

"It will be made up of representatives from the Justice, Security, Health and Education secretariats and from other agencies operating in the sector; it will establish permanent contact with the flow of information coming from state agencies that work in prevention, surveillance and suppression of narcotics use. The state council may guide these agencies, taking into consideration the directives established by the federal council."

8834  
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE OTHER CROPS FOR COCA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Manaus--The First Regional Delegation of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), with jurisdiction in the state of Amazonas, will invest about 40 million cruzeiros to install 18 agricultural projects for the Indians to quit selling coca --the "ipadu," as the plant is known--which exists chiefly among the Macu and Tucano groups that live on the Upper Negro River.

Regional delegate Kazuto Kawamoto said that the Indians themselves complained about the constant attempts at negotiation by traffickers in the region, responsible for distorting the culture of these tribes, who cultivate the plant for use in religious ceremonies, rites and recitations of long myths, gathering the leaves on their land, in out-of-the-way places.

"The 'ipadu' powder is not negotiated among the Indians and much less offered or traded among civilized people," Kawamoto added, "however, production of 'ipadu' for commercial purposes, in this case for sale to traffickers, is not a tribal custom, thus representing new behavior for the Indians that is in no way characteristic of their tradition."

Commercialization of cocaine involving the Macu and Tucano Indians, on the border with Colombia in the region of the Papuri and Valtes rivers, has been mobilizing the Federal Police, who, after breaking up a network of 29 foreign traffickers and a few Brazilians, reconstituted the Bolivia-Manaus-United States connection, finding vast plantations worked by the Indians.

The regional deputy said that FUNAI intends to discipline or prohibit excessive production of "ipadu" and begin stronger suppression of marihuana, offering crop and livestock incentives so that in a short while the indigenous communities can have better living conditions and "not need to become involved in illicit and dangerous commercial activities."

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

COCAINE USE ON RISE, PARTICULARLY AMONG WEALTHY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Consumption of cocaine in Brazil is increasing, especially among the rich, it was reported in Rio yesterday by the director of the UN Fund for Surveillance of Improper Use of Drugs, physician Bror Rexed, who arrived in the country Thursday. He was at the Osvaldo Cruz Foundation discussing with scientists Brazil's need for a research program on improper use of drugs. In regard to the increased use of drugs in Brazil, he said that "he received information" to that effect and that there are five large clandestine laboratories in the Amazon region that refine cocaine.

Bror Rexed wanted to clarify yesterday the reason for his coming to Brazil: it is part of a series of visits to South American countries, having already been to Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. He will be here until 29 October, after which he goes to Argentina.

Bror Rexed intends to find a way to establish a program for combating narcotics in Latin America, with the aid of the United Nations. Two years ago, he reported, agreements were signed with Bolivia to give special emphasis to curing drug addicts. Similar agreements were signed during his trip to Ecuador and Colombia. He complained, however, about the lack of statistics in Brazil, asserting: "Without statistics, one cannot evaluate how serious the problem is in Brazil. There are a few studies, but only in regional terms."

Monday he will go to Brasilia to attend the inaugural meeting of the Federal Narcotics Council.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS HAVE SMALL BOMB--A homemade bomb with great destructive power was found yesterday by police of the Narcotics Squad in possession of marihuana traffickers Washington Luiz dos Santos, 23, and Francisco dos Santos, 25, at a narcotics sales point on Alto Parnaiba Street in the Santa Rita section of Campo Grande. Besides this narcotics sales point, police discovered two others, one in Realengo and the other at the entrance to Mascarenhas de Moraes State School in the Santa Eugenia district of Nova Iguacu. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 10] 8834

MAJOR PETROPOLIS TRAFFICKER KILLED--Paulo Henrique Goncalves, considered by police the most important narcotics trafficker in Petropolis, was shot to death night before last, along with his bodyguard, Geraldo Custodio Teixeira, on Quissama Street. Kleber Jose Lopes da Silva--a youth who was passing by--was hit in the right leg during the exchange of gunfire. Kleber--the only witness--said the killers were two men: one young, tall, dark and bearded, the other a short mulatto. Geraldo died immediately but Paulo Henrique was picked up by relatives and put in a car, dying on the way to the hospital. Before the shooting--which occurred about 1930 hours--police were informed by an anonymous telephone call that Paulo Henrique and other traffickers were selling drugs openly in Bosque do Imperador. Later, the same voice said that the culprits had driven off in a white Volkswagen toward Quissama. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 13] 8834

ARREST OF TRAFFICKER--Police of the 15th BPM [Military Police Battalion] arrested at dawn yesterday narcotics trafficker Ubiraci de Sousa Silva, "Bira," 23, who was armed with a .38-caliber revolver, in Jardim Marilandia, Campos Eliseos, Caxias. The 60th DP [Police Precinct] booked him for carrying a weapon. Ubiraci is the brother of Iara Paulina de Sousa Silva, one of the major cocaine traffickers of Lower Rio de Janeiro State. Through him, police hope to find the trail of Iara. Bira is also accused of having killed the criminal "Delegado" 8 months ago, creating retaliation by the gang of "Nei Baleia" and "Quincas." The latter was lynched in Jardim Primavera by almost 200 persons in April after an assault. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 14] 8834

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER--The Chilean Supreme Court has rejected an Argentine request for the extradition of the Argentine (Roberto Antonio Buscar), charged with drug trafficking in Argentina and located in Chile by Interpol. The extradition request was rejected for formal errors and will be returned to Argentina through the Foreign Ministry. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80 PY]

COCAINE LABORATORY--Santiago police have dismantled a cocaine laboratory located at 2370 Providencia Avenue. They arrested (Arnaldo Morales Fernandez), 47 years old, and (Jore Britos Gallegillos). Police found 50 grams of cocaine. [PY252047 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE LABORATORY SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 23-A

[Text] Two organizations of drug traffickers which operated as many laboratories for processing cocaine, one of which was also involved in the sale of compressed marihuana, were broken up by the F-2 of the Police Staff in simultaneous raids that took place in the southern part of the city this past Saturday.

One of the successful operations took place at the house at 37-28 South, occupied by Luis Eduardo Lopez Forero. In the house was a complete laboratory for the processing of the alkaloid.

Three Captured

The raid was made by specialized units of the F-2 Antinarcotics Group, of the Police Services Department. As a result, the above-mentioned Lopez Forero, as well as Benjamin Rodriguez Contreras (of Honda) and Jose Francisco Marulanda (of Bogota), were captured.

Cocaine and Equipment

In the home were found 3 pounds of highly purified cocaine, and the following laboratory equipment: two plastic containers, each with 15 gallons of ether; six plastic buckets; 1,000 sheets of filter paper, indispensable in the processing of the alkaloid; a plastic container with 25 gallons of acetone; a demijohn full of ether; glass stirring rods; drying lamps with the corresponding facilities; a Hema brand scale with the capacity to weigh 1,000 grams; two knives with cocaine residues on them, and a pewter spoon in the same condition.

Secret agents also seized a Renault 4 automobile, license number A1-4279, a covered Nissan Patrol with free transit number D-12026, and an international tank truck with license number AA-3512. The vehicles had been specially outfitted to hide and transport cocaine.

'Loaves' of Marihuana

The second laboratory was located at Transversal 62A, number 43-A-85 South, in a building owned by Efrain Leon of Cajamarca, Tolima. He was the only one present when the search took place.

During the investigation, three arrobas of compressed marihuana were confiscated. The substance was pressed into blocks resembling loaves, appropriate for export.

#### Chemicals

The laboratory on the premises contained four plastic containers with various chemicals inside, two jars of hydrochloric acid, three of sulphuric acid, a test tube with a 1,500 cubic centimeter capacity, a scale to weigh up to 2 kilos and 25 grams, and a suitcase full of plastic bags for wrapping cocaine.

The four individuals who were captured in the two cases described were turned over to the judges who are in charge of the corresponding investigations, and during the week they will begin to give their unsworn statements.



Benjamin Rodriguez Contreras, Luis Eduardo Lopez Forero and Jose Francisco Marulanda, captured.

8926  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE HIDDEN IN ARTIFACTS SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 4-B

[Text] A shipment of cocaine hidden in handicrafts was discovered by units of the Judicial Police Group of the Eldorado Airport. The goods were being transported by a man and a woman from Manaus, Brazil.

The agents of the antinarcotics group were surprised at the ingenuity shown by the traffickers in trying to get the alkaloid through without being caught.

The two "runners" had objects such as jars, trays and even an executive attache case in their hands, all made of cocaine paste. They were about to escape the notice of the authorities.

The woman, Rocio de Jesus Rua, of Jamundi, Valle, and Nelson Peralta Landiver, of Manaus, Brazil, arrived in Bogota on board a commercial airliner with the cargo in full view.

The agents became suspicious when they saw that the woman, who was about to pass through Customs, was calling her companion nervously. He was a little behind her.

The detectives immediately approached her and asked that she show them the "handicrafts" that she had in her hands. They noticed that the material, painted a dark brown to simulate wood, was a little soft.

When they examined the articles closer, they realized that the "handicrafts" were none other than a 20-kilo shipment of coca paste, some of high purity.

The shipment was made up of several jars, trays, the executive attache case and a toiletry bag.

The suspects, along with the alkaloid, were turned over to the appropriate authorities yesterday afternoon.

Other Operations

The Ministry of Defense reported yesterday the results of the operations carried out in the nation in the battle against drugs, between 17 and 24 October.

The communique indicates that 47 Colombians were arrested with weapons and other items in the departments of Guajira, Magdalena, Atlantico and Antioquia. They had in their possession 538 bundles of marihuana and 1,500,154 hallucinogenic pills.



The ingenuity of the drug traffickers was evident yesterday when units of the Eldorado Judicial Police arrested a man and a woman who were trying to camouflage a cocaine shipment as "handicrafts" made with cocaine paste. The inset is a picture of Nelson Peralta Landivar, of Brazil, who was arrested with Rocio de Jesus Rua.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

'IMPROPER' FUNDS RECEIVED BY NATIONAL BANK DISCUSSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 14-A

[Article by Fernando Barrero]

[Text] During the first 10 months of 1980, the Bank of the Republic received US \$420 million (about 21 billion Colombian pesos) through the famous "black window."

The figure is 14.2 percent greater than the US \$367.6 million that was received in the same illicit manner in all of 1979.

A report by the board of directors of the Bank of the Republic, obtained by EL TIEMPO, indicated that the "black window," which received that name from the veteran coffee industry leader Leonidas Londono Londono, is the conduit for an average of US \$1.3 million a day (that is, 65 million Colombian pesos per day).

It is assumed that through that window dollars from the illicit sale of marihuana and cocaine are brought into the country and laundered. According to the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF), those sales amount to US \$2.5 billion a year.

Of this amount, only part is legalized; the rest becomes "working capital," according to that association's experts.

The Bank of the Republic established that as of 10 October 1980, current income in the country amounted to US \$4.28 billion, which is 30.5 percent higher than the US \$3.281 billion recorded at the same date last year.

The income is broken down as follows (with the percentage increase in parentheses): Exports, US \$2.6 billion (22.3 percent); gold, US \$183.3 million (482 percent); petroleum capital, US \$14.2 million (33.2 percent); services, US \$1.273 billion (27.6 percent).

In turn, here is a break-down of the various components of the service sector: Interest, US \$365 million (a 116.4 percent increase). Of that figure, the yield from international reserves invested abroad was US \$344.3 million.

Tourism: US \$471.2 million as of 10 October, with a 3.6 percent decrease from the same period of 1979.

Official services (diplomatic): US \$38.2 million, with a 7.6 percent increase.

Royalties: US \$8.6 million, with a 30.6 percent drop.

The category labeled "others," without further details, shows US \$390 million until 10 October 1980, which represents a growth of 33.4 percent over the same period of 1979.

The figure for the first 280 days of the year is higher than the US \$367.6 million that was recorded for the entire 360 days of 1979.

According to the same report by the Bank of the Republic, as of 10 October current expenditures amounted to US \$3.7013 billion, which is 46.2 percent higher than the same figure for 1979, and is already higher than the amount for that entire year (US \$3.488 billion).

Of that amount, US \$2.627 billion corresponds to imports, which accounts for 40 percent of the increase; US \$98.3 million corresponds to purchases of oil for refining (a 67.5 percent increase); and US \$975.2 million represents services, with a 63.5 percent rise.

The expenditures in the services category represent interest, transportation, remittances of profits and dividends, travels and passengers, official services and "others," which includes transfers, commissions, fees and advertising.

Contrary to what is generally believed about the remittances by the multinationals in Colombia, they reached US \$43.6 million as of 10 October 1980, which is 0.5 percent less than the figure for that date in 1979. Last year's total was US \$54.7 million.

The report also pointed out that by 15 October, the volume of foreign reserves had reached US \$5.221 million, an increase of US \$1.114 million during the course of this year.

On 27 October, the certificate of exchange was selling for \$49.31, an increase of \$0.10 during this week, \$5.31 so far this year, and \$6.14 for the whole year. This means an annual devaluation of 14.2 percent.

Finally, the report indicates that on 11 October, a total of \$179.654 billion was in circulation, an increase of 18.7 percent over last year's figure.

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CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

DEFENSE MINISTER: NO MILITARY TIES TO TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 15-A

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 31 Oct--The Colombian minister of defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, asserted today here that it is not true that the Colombian military has any ties with drug trafficking.

Camacho Leyva, talking with journalists in this Caribbean city, rejected the possibility of links between Colombian military personnel and certain drug trafficking matters, particularly with regard to marihuana. He stressed the professional virtues of the National Armed Forces.

Furthermore, Gen Camacho Leyva indicated that the best thing for a nation to do is to seek a balance among the civilian, military and religious branches of society in order to avoid the so-called "isms," that is, civilianism, militarism or religionism.

Minister Camacho Leyva gave that answer in response to a question about the role of the military in Latin American nations, with a view to preventing obstacles to the democratic process, as happened in Bolivia.

Gen Camacho also mentioned the supposed Soviet presence in military maneuvers in the Caribbean: "Those military maneuvers that have taken place are routine operations, involving the navies of the Caribbean countries. Colombia, naturally, participated in them, because it is a Caribbean nation. I refuse to believe that the Soviet Union is engaged in similar operations in the area, because in the first place it is not in the Soviet area for maneuvers, and in the second place it would be very costly."

In his talk with reporters who had come to cover President Turbay Ayala's visit to this Caribbean nation, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva recalled that the Colombian president had said that once the necessary juridical conditions were present, the government would proceed to lift the state of siege.

He observed that in the process of establishing a new juridical plan for overcoming the exceptional situation, last year the Colombian constitutional reform was approved. Now there are various bills in Congress designed to implement the new legal framework. "Once that framework has been established, the government will proceed to lift the state of siege," announced the minister of national defense.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

JUDGE KILLED BY TRAFFICKER FUGITIVE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 8-A

[Article by Hector Rodriguez Villa]

[Text] Medellin--An escapee from the Bellavista jail, convicted of drug trafficking, was the murderer of the 14th circuit penal judge, Jairo Marin Jaramillo, according to security authorities.

The gunman later fled to the United States, a country that has become a refuge for Medellin murderers.

It was reported that this year the judge convicted a band of drug traffickers, among them the leader of the organization, who escaped from the jail in June.

Afterwards, the deviant planned the crime and enlisted the help of a friend, who lent him his motorcycle and accompanied him to the judge's residence.

Marin Jaramillo was shot by the motorcycle-riding gunmen on Friday 10 October. They shot from close range, as the judge was leaving his residence in the morning accompanied by a girl.

The attack took place as the judge was getting ready to enter his private automobile, which was left at the scene.

The initial investigation of the case was led by the 28th criminal trial judge, Oscar Carvajal, who later named a special judge to carry out the necessary investigation along with Judicial Police agents.

It was reported that the murderer, whose name is known to the authorities, fled from jail after paying off employees of the institution in an undetermined amount.

With regard to the murder of the 50th criminal trial judge, Ana Cecilia Cartagena Hernandez, it was learned that the victim was about to marry Dr Luis Carlos Londono in November. Dr Londono practices legal medicine.

Several months ago she had investigated the murder of a man who left several million pesos in his estate, and was involved in drug trafficking.

That investigation has now been taken over by a superior court, and after the death of the judge, a relative of one of that office's officials was wounded in an attack.

8926

CSO: 5300

CUBA

MILITARY JUDGES ATTEND WORKER SAFETY, LAW MEETING

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 56

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "Positive Review from First National Working Conference of the Inspectorate-General, Prevention and Legal Education"]

[Text] The official closing of the First National Working Conference of the Inspectorate-General, Prevention and Legal Education was held recently at the National School of Civil Defense.

This important event, which took place between 6 and 8 October, was attended by officials from the Section of General Inspection, Prevention, and Legal Education of the principal JAG, as well as the assistant JAGs, and the territorial and garrison JAGs.

The head table among others included Col Juan Escalon Reguera, Deputy Minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] for Civil Defense, as well as Cols Mario Albarello Garcia and Pedro Enrique Salazar Miro, Vice-JAG, Chief of the Military JAG Department, and Deputy of the Vice-JAG, Chief of Military JAG, respectively.

In presenting the conclusions of the meeting, Col Escalona Reguera reviewed and analyzed the results achieved over the past 3 days of this important meeting.

"The privilege of getting together for 3 days with the assistant JAGs who take care of the area of general inspection and prevention in the garrison and territorial JAG departments," he said, "introduces the obligation of coming up with a program which, by virtue of its content and precision, will guarantee the adequate presentation of necessary indications and which will also generalize the positive lessons learned in this field--aspects which were accomplished with adequate quality."

In another part of his speech, Colonel Escalona talked about the work done by this First Conference which critically reviewed the mistakes and generalized the positive lessons learned during the accomplishment of the important tasks of prevention and legal education.

"There is no doubt that we have made progress in this field," he emphasized, "progress which is the result of the understanding of its importance for the sake of improving the combat and mobilization capacity and readiness of the troops. In this respect, the law and discipline exert decisive influence, along with the dedication and hard work of the military JAG officers in all of our units." And he concluded with these words:

"In view of the difficulties, the lack of understanding, and the mistakes, we must improve the communist attitude of our JAG officers who, with intelligence, initiative, and a demanding attitude, must contribute to the important task of preventing crimes and violations and turn socialist legality into an inviolable principle of the military system."

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CSO: 3010

MEXICO

SMUGGLER OF REPROCESSED DRUGS CAPTURED

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Following exhaustive investigations carried out by Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from Emilio Lopez Parra, the drug trafficker Jose Luis Solataide was captured, and 112 bottles of a medicine used as a drug in the United States were seized from him.

This individual's arrest took place about 1000 hours yesterday morning, on the highway to Victoria, about 20 kilometers north of San Fernando, where Jose Luis Solataide was intercepted by federal agents who, when they made a careful search of the car he was driving, found the 112 bottles of toxic medicine concealed.

The individual in custody was driving a white 1979 Chevrolet Camaro with black, blue and red stripes, in which special compartments had been made to conceal the drugs which he was taking to the city of Brownsville.

The 112 bottles of toxic medicine would have brought the drug traffickers about half a million pesos on the United States drug market.

Upon being severely questioned, Jose Luis Solataide said that he had been engaged for some time in purchasing that medicine, called Dimethane EK-DC in the interior section of the country, and sent all of it to the American side. In the city of Brownsville, Texas, he turned the shipments over to a person named Valentin Ayala, who paid him the sum of \$45 for each bottle.

He said that, for the 112 bottles that he was taking to him on this occasion, he would have obtained \$5,040, and made a profit of nearly 100,000 pesos.

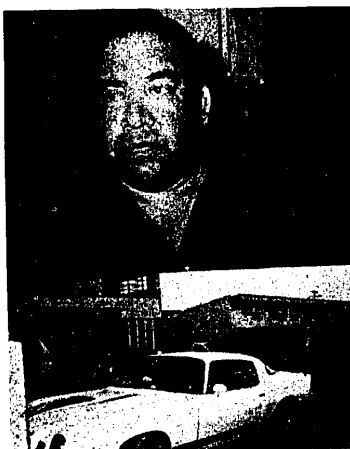
Jose Luis Solataide remarked that this made five trips that he had taken, adding that he purchased this toxic medicine mainly in the cities of Monterrey, San Luis Potosi, Victoria and others, where he gathered large numbers of bottles, buying them gradually in different drug stores in each city or town.

According to the individual under arrest, the medicine in which he was trafficking is mixed with other chemical substances, forming a drug which is highly accepted on the American side, bringing large dividends to the traffickers operating on the black market.

The car which the arrested drug trafficker was driving had special compartments in both doors, on the mudguards and in the glove compartment; and the 112 bottles of toxic medicine were hidden in all those places.

He said that the first shipment which he brought from the interior part of the country consisted of 50 bottles, followed by 80 or even 100; and, on this occasion, they exceeded the latter figure.

The medicine and the individual under arrest, as well as the vehicle, were placed at the disposal of the agency of the Federal Public Ministry yesterday afternoon; and today the latter agency will initiate the preliminary penal investigation of this case.



Jose Luis Solataide, who claimed to be a resident of the city of Brownsville, was arrested yesterday morning by Federal Judicial Police agents after they had seized from him 112 bottles of a toxic medicine used as a drug and in great demand on the American side. Below is the car which Solataide was driving.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

EX-POLICEMAN INVOLVED IN MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING RING

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 Sec B p 7

[Text] The former State Judicial Police agent, Simon Mariscal Gonzalez, and eight other individuals, most of whom are well known in this town, were members of the drug trafficking ring that was broken up by Federal Judicial Police forces who seized from them 2,620 kilograms of packaged and baled marihuana, as well as three vehicles of different types.

Up until yesterday afternoon, the federal agents commanded by Jose Siordia Jimenez and Jorge Nunez Mora, under the supervision of Carlos Aguilar Garza, were assiduously continuing the search for the ringleader of the group, who managed to escape, apparently minutes before the Federal Judicial Police intervention, because he had been guarding the truck in which the drugs were being shipped at a distance, in another vehicle.

It was announced that the other individuals, in addition to Simon Mariscal, are Ramiro Pena Ayala, Tomas Degollado Ramos, Marino Florentino Diaz, Jose Martinez Macias, Enrique Sanmiguel Macias, Francisco Barona Ramirez, Jaime Galarza Gonzalez and Jose Luis Lopez de Leon.

Comdr Jose Siordia Jimenez reported that at about 2200 hours on Tuesday night, at the main gap of the La Esperanza communal farm, they intercepted the 1971 Dina truck, without license plates, driven by Simon Mariscal Gonzalez, which was preceded by a van and a Pontiac Bonneville in which eight persons were riding.

They proceeded to search the vehicle and, under the corn burlap they discovered 2 tons and 620 kilograms of marihuana, part of which was baled and the rest in packages.

Simon Mariscal stated that he had been hired by another individual to go to Veracruz because on the Oaxaca border he would obtain a Torton truck that he was to drive to this town, in exchange for which he would be paid a large sum of money.

The one who hired him told him not to play any dirty tricks, because they would follow him in another car at a distance, to learn the results of the operation, but on the journey to this town they never made contact with him.

He added that, at about kilometer 18, the van truck caught up with him, and its occupants told him to turn around at the gap on the La Esperanza communal farm, and head for the Rio Bravo.

They were just reaching the vicinity of the river when the Federal Judicial Police intervened. It was explained that Simon Mariscal and Ramiro Pena Ayala were heading the operation, and the others were to be responsible for unloading the grass and taking it over to the American side.



Enrique Sanmiguel Macias, Francisco Barona Ramirez, Jaime Galarza Gonzalez, Jose Luis Lopez de Leon, Marino Florentino Diaz and Tomas Degollado Ramos were the other members of the trafficking ring headed by Ramiro Pena Ayala. Some of them served as contacts for distributing the drugs in the United States; others would unload them and take them to the American side; and still others would ship them through the United States to where the customers requested them.

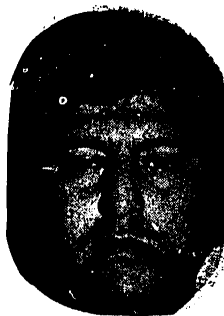




Ramiro Pena Ayala is apparently the owner of the marihuana shipment seized by the Federal Judicial Police, as inferred from his bad record associated with the drug traffic.



Simon Mariscal Gonzalez, former State Judicial Police agent, was driving the truck when he was stopped by the Federal Police. He was carrying 2,620 kilograms of cannabis indica from Veracruz.



Ex-convict Jose Martinez Macias was a member of the ring headed by Ramiro Pena. He was jailed for several years in La Loma when captured with drugs in his possession.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

DRUG DESTRUCTION INTENSIFIED--"The activities in which we are engaged in Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against the drug traffic have been increasing considerably the amount of marihuana destroyed, inasmuch as we are also cutting the plantations which we discover, seizing the grass and depositing it in the 9th Military Zone." The foregoing statement was made to this morning paper by Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator of the aforementioned campaign, who explained that the activity of the forces from the Office of the Attorney General of Justice has been quite well backed by Army troops which are rendering the necessary assistance at all times. He explained that, during the first 9 months of the year, 439 persons were arrested, all of whom were implicated in one way or another in the drug trafficking business, in some of its aspects. Aviles Castillo said: "Thanks to the constant effort to exercise surveillance over the entire sector, we have managed to confiscate 33 vehicles and three aircraft, and to destroy a laboratory, all of which had been used to process and ship drugs. Also, in the area of use and bearing of arms, satisfactory collections were made, with the seizure of 67 long-barreled weapons, 46 pistols and 1,959 useful rounds of ammunition." [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 6] 2909

CSO: 5330

IRAN

DANGERS OF ASIAN DRUG TRAFFIC POINTED OUT

Tehran JAVANAN-E EMRUZ in Persian 20 Oct 80 pp 22-23

[Text] As anti-addiction hospitals started work across the country, and the Ministry of Health put its 6-month 'strike' plan for the cure of all the nation's addicts into effect, we prepared various reports concerning addiction and printed them. In these reports we made various references to the methods of establishing and operating these clinics and hospitals; we also held interviews with addicts concerning the various reasons for their addictive tendencies and ways of struggling against them. These reports have appeared in past weeks.

As these treatment centers commenced work, each day a large number of people would contact them for hospitalization and cure so that they might be freed from the clutches of this ruinous demon and once again return to the embraces of life and their own family. This welcoming of cure and liberation from addiction's clutches continued, and every day gained more attention. Nevertheless, during the past 2 weeks we have witnessed that addicts are suddenly no longer contacting these centers; clinics which had daily seen dozens of applicants suddenly emptied. Following this, several clinics also closed, and thus there was a sudden halt in the field of addict treatment.

An examination of the cause of this sudden halt is the subject of this week's article, which you read below.

Iran in a Geographical Ring of Narcotics

Perhaps there are few countries like Iran that are similarly surrounded by narcotic-producing countries. Our eastern neighbors are Afghanistan and Pakistan, which are two of the world's largest opium producers. At their sides are India and the countries of eastern Asia like Thailand and Hong Kong, which are among the world's largest exporters of narcotics. As we pass from our eastern borders to the northwest of Iran, we come to Turkey, which is the most important station for export of East Asian heroin to Europe and the United States.

Many years ago Turkey turned into an exporting station due to its proximity to Europe and the USSR, and the general poverty of its people. In summary, if we draw a line of the land route of Asian narcotics and connect it to Europe, we find Iran located on this chain. As we move from this issue

to the natural domestic conditions inside our country, we come to the opium poppy. This primary narcotic element has come into use and is cultivated in most areas of Iran.

For years opium has been recognized as a valuable substance due to the severe backwardness of Iran's rural areas, and it has been consumed for various purposes, among them phony medicine. In recent years, due to the increase in the price of opium on the consuming market and the material poverty of peasants due to the destruction of agriculture, farmers displayed strong interest in cultivating the opium poppy, and in this way increasing their income several times over.

In recent years the government has also supplied domestic requirements by carrying out opium poppy cultivation in designated regions. These requirements had various aspects; among them we can mention medicinal use, preparation of a primary substance for drug manufacture, and preparation of the domestic dole for more than 200,000 lawful addicts which the government was compelled to prepare each month and place at their disposal.

Due to these two factors, namely Iran's location on the belt-line from Asia to Europe and America, and the impolitic cultivation of the poppy, narcotics were supplied easily and in great quantities in Iran, and were easily available to the people. As a consequence, a phenomenon called 'addiction' attacked the nation's lifeblood, and the possibility for its expansion became greater and greater. At this point we make mention of the domestic anti-addiction crusade which began years ago, and in which there were long-evident contradictions. That is to say that on the one hand the police forces were mobilized to struggle against addiction and smugglers, and the Majles enacted various laws and put them into effect as well; while on the other hand, far from everyone's eyes, the monarchy's filthy family brought thousands of kilograms of heroin across the borders in airplanes without any difficulty. They, too, had well comprehended that drugs and the spread of addiction among people, particularly among the nation's pure youth, could make the regime more successful in attaining its political objectives of controlling the people and the country.

This process continued through the years until the Iranian Islamic revolution came into being. In the first months of its establishment, it found addiction to be one of the phenomena of the Idol, along with hundreds of fundamental problems. It saw that addiction was spreading even more than in the past because during the revolutionary period more opium than before was being supplied due to the absence of police control. In this period there were even some so shameless as to re-plow farm land, destroy the newly sprouted wheat that was the nation's hope, and go about planting opium poppy. Another group set up scales, razor and tray in plain view, and set to selling opium and hashish. However, due to the efforts of the revolutionary organs and the people, these stands were soon removed, at least from public view. Nevertheless, the buying and selling and supply of drugs continued as before in secrecy, and because of the income gained in this way, more persons became attracted to it every day.

#### Start of a Fundamental Crusade and Mr Khalkhali's Arrival

The first step in a serious anti-addiction campaign had to be police control of the drug supply; by reducing the supply of these substances to the bazaars, and by gathering up addicts from the streets and alleys, further growth of the addiction phenomenon could be prevented. At the same time the campaign against domestic producers and suppliers permitted medical and social organizations to come forward and perform their roles. After this it was requisite that the president put Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali in charge of the anti-drug campaign. Upon his arrival, a ray of hope shone forth, because there were few who did not know Khalkhali and the method of his campaign. First he went about organizing a special court and strike forces for the strict campaign against smugglers. Along with that he gathered up addicts from various locations, including their major centers, such as Jamshid, Qavam-Daftar and Gomrok streets, and sent them on to the Ministry of Health and treatment. Then he began his strict campaign against the basic drug producers and importers, and in this way the drug supply decreased appreciably. Due to the supply shortage in the bazaar, the price went up several times, and most addicts were not able to purchase drugs. Here the Ministry of Health and its treatment section began work, presenting a 6-month plan, and creating a nationwide network of treatment hospitals. The Health Ministry set 19 Azar [1 December] as the last chance for addicts to break their habit. They began treatment with their own method, and addicts welcomed it, for two major reasons.

The first was that families in which there were addicts became mobilized, and because of the treatment facilities easily available to them, took action towards breaking the habit of their own kin. The second reason was that with the start of the anti-drug campaign, the price of drugs increased several times over, and most addicts were no longer able to purchase their requirements, and in this respect were in the direst straits.

Treatment continued in this fashion, while criticism was also made of the Ministry of Health's treatment method, which we will also point out. At this time the Iran-Iraq war brought a halt to the issue.

#### The War and Addiction

With the start of the war and the dispatch of police forces and Revolutionary Guards to confront the military aggression of Iraq's Ba'thists, police control in relation to the production and distribution of drugs suddenly decreased. Mr Khalkhali and most of his Revolutionary Guards set out for Khuzestan in order to fight at the side of other army brothers, because at this point faith and homeland were in danger and it was necessary to fight till the last breath for them. For the same reason the mobilization of military forces to protect the revolution took precedence over all other affairs, and in truth it had to be so. However, at this point corrupt profiteers took advantage of the situation, and due to the lack of strict police control and Mr Khalkhali's presence on the battlefield, and once again increased the drug supply.

View of the Chief of Staff of the Health Ministry's Anti-Addiction Campaign

In this connection we asked the view of Dr Fakhr, chief of staff of the Ministry of Health's Anti-Addiction Campaign. He said:

"The most important thing is that the anti-drug campaign continue so that the anti-addiction campaign may be possible. As long as drugs are available in the bazaar, any possibility of cure is taken from us, and our activities in this regard are fruitless.

"For the same reason, first of all the supply of drugs must be prevented so that the addict is pressured and drawn toward treatment. At the moment we have a 6-month, nationwide program in operation which will continue until 19 Azar [1 December], after which time every addict will be identified as a criminal."

(We must explain that this interview's complete text can be read in future issues.) In conclusion, we remind you that at a time when Iranian warriors are fighting for the preservation and survival of this country, a number of profiteers and opportunists have set to work; in order to obtain more money, they once again throw naive persons into the clutches of the demon of addiction.

JAVANAN magazine here warns all revolutionary organs and people to be aware that naive youths and persons who had broken the habit are once again put in danger of addiction, and that the several month-long effort of Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali, his colleagues, and the Ministry of Health are endangered.

You, oh sister - You, oh revolutionary brother, beware, because in each situation it is you alone who can through your vigilance continue this campaign. We remind you that those involved with the anti-addiction crusade await your unsparing help.

Identify the mercenaries who are active in the drug traffic in the area. Point them out to the police and revolutionary institutions, and settle your debts with your fellow men.

9597  
CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

POPPY CULTIVATION BANS--Hojjat Ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, head of the Narcotics Control Board, has warned poppy growers to stop their operations at once; otherwise, they will face serious consequences. Khalkhali has told the gendarmerie, revolution guards and responsible personnel on revolution committees to destroy poppies in the fields, identify individuals defying the ban and take them to the special courts. It may be recalled that 90 kg of heroin, 140 kg of opium, 31 kg of burned opium and 53 kg of hashish were recovered from smugglers last week. [Text] [GF211920 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Nov 80]

HEROIN FACTORY DISCOVERED--Hojjat Ol-Eslam Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, head of the antidrug squad, has reported that the squad has discovered a heroin factory and has arrested 10 smugglers in possession of sizeable quantities of heroin and morphine. [GF021708 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Dec 80 GF]

ADDICTS, PUSHERS SENTENCED--Ayatollah Khalkhali has sentenced 21 addicts and drug pushers to various prison terms in Kohkiluyah va Boyerahmad. They had 413 grams of opium, 110 grams of hashish, 1.5 grams of heroin and 69 grams of burned opium in their possession. [GF021641 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80]

GUARDS NET OPIUM--One smuggler was killed and 110 kilos of opium seized during a struggle between smugglers and the Revolutionary Guards Corps of Khash region, announced the Zahedan Revolutionary Guards Corps' Public Relations Office. Pars reported that the smugglers were transporting opium in Dareh Sazgaz when they were caught by the Guardsmen. One Revolutionary Guard was injured during the incident and three smugglers escaped on motorcycles. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 10 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 5300

KUWAIT

SEVERAL TYPES OF DRUGS SEIZED IN NARCOTICS ARREST

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 Oct 80 p 4

[Article: "Suspects Arrested in Drug Case"]

[Text] Capital governorate investigation department inspector Lt Col 'Abdal-Ghafur Muhammad al-'Awadi has succeeded in closing a drug case in which two men named 'Abdal-Nuri and 'Abd-al-Rahman have been charged as suspects. The inspector discovered narcotic substances including opium, heroin, hashish and cocaine.

Preliminary information obtained by investigation department personnel indicated that the first of the suspects used and trafficked in drugs.

After investigation and inquiry, it became clear that the second suspect took part in selling drugs with the first suspect.

While passing by the first suspect's house, investigation department officer al-Fiha' saw the suspect smoking a cigarette and talking with other individuals. It was confirmed that the two suspects were conducting illegal activities of this nature, and a well-contrived trap was prepared to catch them in the act. A secret informant was then charged with carrying out this plan, and he was able to make the first suspect believe that he wished to purchase 100-dinars-worth of drugs.

The informant was able to purchase four portions for the 100 dinars. The suspect also gave him a package of hashish as a sample of what he had for sale in case the informant might wish to buy some.

After obtaining an arrest and search warrant from the public prosecutor, investigation department personnel were able to arrest the second suspect. The suspect was found in possession of a sum of money equal to the value of the opium sold to the informant. He was also found in possession of four matchboxes, one containing a quantity of heroin wrapped in paper and the other four containing ground-up hashish divided into portions for sale.

Also discovered was a pipe used for the consumption of heroin and a glass vial containing cocaine to be taken by injection.



Following this, investigation department personnel set a trap to arrest the first suspect, who appeared at his house at 0130 and was arrested. However, no drugs were found in his possession when he was searched.

Interrogation of the two suspects revealed that they had both been living in a house belonging to the first suspect. A search of the house uncovered three large portions of opium, a hashish cigarette ready for use, a pipe used for heroin consumption, cigarette papers, and a medium-sized portion of ready-to-use hashish in a nylon pouch.

The first suspect stated that he knew nothing about the drugs except that the second suspect had told him when instructing him to sell the four portions of opium to the informant.

The second suspect confessed that he had sold and distributed drugs and stated that he had brought the narcotics from India. This was substantiated by the suspect's passport. The two suspects were handed over to the public prosecutor's office, which ordered that they be jailed pending a judicial inquiry.

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CSO: 4802

KUWAIT

## BRIEFS

HASHISH BUST--Misdemeanor court has sentenced two men named Nayif and 'Uthman to 6 months imprisonment with labor and no reprieve for possession of 140 grams of hashish. Information obtained by investigation department officer al-'Fiha' indicated that the two accused had obtained hashish for personal use. He obtained a warrant for the arrest and search of the two accused and any individuals found with them. He then proceeded to their room where he saw them taking hashish. A package of hashish was found in the room. The two accused admitted to the officer that they had been taking hashish. The first suspect stated that he had purchased the confiscated hashish from another individual by the name of Mutlaq for 170 dinars. He said that he and the second suspect had gone in together to buy the hashish. Upon being cross-examined in court, the first suspect admitted that he used narcotics and said that the second suspect was his friend and also used drugs. The second suspect confessed that he had used drugs once before. He said that he had asked his friend, the other suspect, to buy drugs for him and had given him the money to make the purchase, and he stated that his friend had brought him the confiscated quantity of drugs. Examination of the first suspect's criminal record showed that he had been convicted several times before on charges of drunkenness, selling alcoholic beverages and assault. The criminal record of the second suspect revealed that he had previously been convicted for forcible rape. In rendering its verdict on this case, the court found that the charges against the suspects were substantiated and pronounced the sentence mentioned earlier. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 22 Oct 80 p 4] 8591

FOUR-MAN DRUG RING--Capital governorate investigation department personnel, under the supervision of Lt Col 'Abd al-Ghafur Muhammad al-'Awadi, have succeeded in arresting two members of a four-man drug ring. The ring consists of individuals whose names are 'Ayd, Muz'il, 'Ammash and 'Ayidh. The latter two members are still at large. A quantity of hashish was found in the possession of the two arrested suspects. Investigations by investigation department personnel had indicated that the first of the two suspects was planning to enter the country with a quantity of hashish in his possession. After verification of the information, a plan was prepared to catch the accused and anyone cooperating with him. A search and arrest warrant was obtained from the public prosecutor and the informant was directed to the suspect's dwelling place in the al-Sabahiyah area. The informant was able to make the first suspect believe that he wished to purchase a portion of hashish. They agreed on the sale of half a package of hashish for 100 dinars. The accused was then apprehended in the act of handing over the hashish. A

search of the suspect's house produced a small portion of hashish estimated at half a package and a knife used by the suspect to cut the hashish upon selling it. Under interrogation, the suspect confessed that he had come from Syria some time before accompanied by the second suspect. He said that they had brought six packages of hashish with them, which he distributed in the following manner: one-half package to the second suspect, an entire packet to the third suspect, and one and one-half packages to the fourth suspect. He led investigation department personnel to the house of the second suspect, who resides in al-Raqqah. Here the first suspect asked the second for a hashish cigarette, and the second suspect brought him a small portion. In a search of the second suspect's house, about one-half a package was discovered. When asked the source of the drugs, he said that he had gotten them from the first suspect. The department personnel proceeded to the house of the third suspect, but he was not found and the search for him is continuing. A search of the fourth suspect's house produced an empty half of a bag in which ground-up hashish was found. The suspect was able to flee when observed by the investigation personnel. He is also being sought at this time for arrest and the carrying out of the necessary measures against him. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Oct 80 p 4] 8591

HASHISH CASE--Misdemeanor court has sentenced an individual by the name of Ahmad to 2-months imprisonment with labor, no reprieve, and deportation for possession of hashish for personal use. The investigations of an officer in the narcotics division confirmed that the suspect possessed and was using drugs. The officer obtained a warrant authorizing him to arrest the suspect and search his dwelling and automobile and anyone found with him. In the afternoon, the officer went to apprehend the suspect who was found in a vehicle in the al-Naqrah area. When the vehicle was searched, two prepared cigarettes were found under the seat in which the suspect had been sitting. The suspect admitted to possession of the cigarettes. The criminal evidence and forensic medicine report revealed that the cigarettes contained hashish. When the accused was questioned, he confessed that he used drugs and stated that he had bought the confiscated hashish for 10 dinars from a person named 'Abd al-Aziz. He said that he had used part of it and the remainder was in the two cigarettes. Before the court, the accused denied any connection with the cigarettes. However, the court determined that he was connected with them based on the following facts: the evidence produced by the investigations of the antinarcotics administration; the fact that the officer found two cigarette papers containing hashish underneath the car seat in which the suspect had been sitting; and the suspect's confession under interrogation to possession of hashish for personal use. Thus, the suspect was found guilty of possessing the cigarettes for personal use and the court pronounced the aforementioned sentence. Presiding over the court was Judge Ahmad Fu'ad Kamil. Present at the trial were Mr Sahil al-'Alami representing the public prosecutor and Mr Ghassan al-Khayri, session recorder. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Oct 80 p 4] 8591

LEBANESE SMUGGLERS--A report from Kuwait states that investigation personnel there have succeeded in uncovering a big drug smuggling operation. The operation involved 250 kilograms of hashish with an estimated value of 300,000 dinars (approximately 3.5 million liras). The Kuwaiti Interior Ministry said that there were three smugglers involved, including one Jordanian and two Lebanese. The drugs were placed in secret compartments along the deck of a freighter. The secret compartments were made in Lebanon. The ministry said that the two Lebanese are named Muhammad 'A. and Ahmad H. [Text] [Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic 21 Oct 80 p 5] 8591

CSO: 4802

ITALY

HEROIN DEALER ARRESTED NEAR CAGLIARI

Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Traffickers Blitzed"]

[Text] A Quartu dealer was hiding a half etto [1 etto = 3.527 ounces] of heroin in his dwelling.

The dealer is a young man who was arrested during an operation conducted by the carabinieri. The drug would probably have been enough for almost 3,000 doses for the market.

(Our service)

Quartu, 15 October--In a surprise attack, the Quartu carabinieri arrested a heroin dealer and recovered almost 50 grams of a heavy drug in his residence--48 grams of "brown sugar," a heroin that is not one of the best (it is full of toxic substances), but because of its low price on the city squares of Holland and of Milan, is certainly the most importable. It probably would have been enough to make almost 3,000 doses. The young man who was arrested this morning in his residence in Quartu is Salvatore Cocco, a 19-year-old carpenter, known in police circles as a common criminal. However, it would seem that for some time he had also been involved in the trafficking of heavy drugs--very greatly circulated in 90 percent of the towns around Cagliari.

The stuff in his house is evidence of this. The carabinieri acted on the basis of definite information and when they arrived in his apartment in Quartu, Salvatore Cocco did not have enough time to hide anything. Thus, from a drawer came a small package full of dirty white particles (heroin) and another small package that will be analyzed by the military. It seems that the latter is hashish.

There appears to be no doubt that Salvatore Cocco had all of the instruments in his residence that a drug dealer needs. The carabinieri recovered a pistol (6.35; the serial number had been carefully filed off), 80 shells, a small precision scale (used to weigh hashish and heroin), some narghiles (pipes for opium and hashish) and 2 and 1/2 million in cash.

In short, complete paraphernalia. The young man therefore did not even try to defend himself. When the carabinieri arrived at 0700 hours this morning in his apartment, he witnessed the search, was handcuffed without resistance, and went along with them in the "gazelle." According to the soldiers, Salvatore Cocco is "No 1, they say, among the wholesalers who supply heavy drugs to the entire Cagliari hinterland (as far as Serramanna and Sanluri)."

It is possible that the young man is a big dealer, but the quantity and quality of the drugs found in his residence would rather indicate that Salvatore Cocco is one of the intermediate links that control the distribution of heroin in the Cagliari area. He is not a chance criminal. He has been involved in cases of thefts, robberies, and exploitation of prostitution.

The affair is destined to have additional and more sensational developments, perhaps even within a very short time. The Quartu carabinieri may in fact be on the trail of a huge organization that supplied drugs to the dealer. Its base is probably in Holland. Two officials of the operative nucleus left this morning on the first flight for the peninsula. It appears that they will stop in Rome where evidently an attempt will be made to fit together the various parts of a vast "mosaic" of suspects and of proof that could definitely lead to additional arrests.

The operation was developed in the middle of the night. Yesterday at about 1900 hours, some patrols of carabinieri left the Garibaldi Street barracks. Shortly thereafter, they initiated a series of searches. The "stuff" that they were seeking was found at No 48 Pais Street, in the district that extends to "Quattro Novembre" square. Under a stone in Salvatore Cocco's residence, a pistol and shells were found; then, even though the young man said there was none, the drug was found. It was in a small package, hidden inside a hollowed out brick; also, a little scale, the "narghile" pipe, other pipes for opium and 2 and 1/2 million in cash (in bank notes of 100, 50,000, and 10,000)--money that could have been received by the young man during the recent weeks of activity.

Caught by the evidence, the carpenter did not offer any resistance. Handcuffed, he shortly afterward arrived at the Garibaldi Street offices of the operative nucleus, where he was formally accused of the distribution and possession of heroin and of illegal possession of a firearm. The investigation, as mentioned, has only just begun. It appears certain that the young man was accused as a result of disclosures made by some Selargius drug addicts. It has not been possible to find out anything else. In fact, the strictest discretion surrounds the entire affair, which has caused considerable talk, in spite of Quartu being an environment where both light and heavy drugs at present circulate freely.

Salvatore Cocco, who in the past was also accused of trying to hold up a post office, was considered more as "a common criminal than a drug dealer." Evidently he has succeeded in becoming a part of a huge organization in which he perhaps has become an important pawn. The weapon, heroin, the pipes, and the small, high precision scale that were found in his residence seem to be the most evident proof of this.



Salvatore Cocco, the young man in Quartu who was arrested because 50 grams of heroin were found in his residence.

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

MUMCU EXAMINES NARCOTICS WEB

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Editorial by Ugur Mumcu]

[Text] It has been disclosed that 19 tons of narcotics have been seized over the last 6 years. Just think what has been seized--and what has not!

Everyone knows that the commerce in narcotics is a very profitable line. It is known that many individuals who have founded empires on "illicit wealth" have made millions in the narcotics trade. There is no one who is not aware of the ways in which former parliamentarians, who expended great efforts in this pursuit and who hoped to sell narcotics in Germany and France, dirtied their hands as well as their reputations in this trade.

Moreover, the facts that Turkey is a hashish-producing country, that Turks are involved in the narcotics trade on the European market, and that it is apparent narcotics trafficking is conducted hand in glove with arms smuggling necessitate a careful examination of such goings on.

Let us today simply address these matters with an overview.

Experts in this field call opium the "Mother of Narcotics" since morphine is derived from opium. Morphine base is derived from morphine. A chemical substance called "acid anhydrite" is required for converting morphine base into heroin.

This chemical substance is not produced in Turkey. The countries that produce it are the U.S., Japan, West Germany, and France.

Opium produced in Turkey cannot be converted into heroin without acid anhydrite. Consequently, heroin production is a multi-national branch of trade abounding with accomplices. Within this framework one discovers the multilateral and powerful connections--domestically and abroad--of narcotics smugglers who carry on their commerce hand in glove with arms smugglers.

There is no possibility of getting to the source, to the root of these matters without exposing these connections.

If such an investigation were conducted: By what means does acid anhydrite enter Turkey? Acid anhydrite is being used in the paint and food industry. This raises the matter of how much acid anhydrite is being brought into the country legally. After this, the job is determining whether this substance is being used for the intended purposes of its importation.



Of course, acid anhydrite is being introduced illegally into the country to produce heroin. Smugglers say that this type of smuggling does not exist but that various types of smuggling are conducted in conjunction with one another. For example, cigarette smuggling and electronic equipment smuggling are at times conducted simultaneously by the same individuals, likewise narcotics and arms smuggling.

We are not the only opium-producing country in the Middle East region. Besides us, opium is being produced in Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Thailand, Laos, and Kampuchea also grow opium.

In order to understand how multidimensional this smuggling business is, let us consider the following: Acid anhydrite is produced in NATO countries and shipped to this country. And the heroin made with this substance is transported to Europe via Bulgaria, a Warsaw Pact member. It is just like the introduction into our country by way of Bulgaria of various makes and types of weapons manufactured in NATO countries!

How will we come to grips with this thing?

Is it right that we ignore such dangerous matters, satisfied with asking the most pressing and important question of our day: Why was J.R. shot by his sister-in-law?

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

FORMER SMUGGLER ARRESTED FOR HASHISH

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] It has been determined that 160 kilos of hashish worth 50 million lira seized during a search for stolen property at the shack of a fisherman in the vicinity of Kurbaclidere belongs to the famous former morphine base smuggler Nuri Bostan. Bostan, who was taken into custody, said that he tried to get the hashish out of the country but was unable to locate a ship.

It was reported that the hashish, placed in nylon bags inside a special sack made from a seaman's hammock, was Pakistani and of the highest quality. In the statement of one Hasan Okuer, who, upon seeing police, panicked and fled by jumping into a stream only to be wounded by police gunfire and later hospitalized, said that the hashish belonged to Bostan.

Among those taken into custody for smuggling this large amount of narcotics uncovered by chance during the search by Theft Desk teams, Hasan Fehmi accused Bostan in his statement.

In his own statement, Bostan, who was apprehended in Turkey following Kudret Bayhan's arrest in France, said, "I did not purchase this hashish wholesale. It came to me in installments. I would have gotten it out of the country but I could not find a ship." It was disclosed that the investigation is being intensified with regard to Bostan, who until now had dealt only in morphine base and had chosen to deal in hashish for the first time. It was reported that after the initial investigation Bostan would be transferred to the Narcotics Bureau but that the work of intensifying the investigation would be left to the Theft Desk.

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END