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JPRS L/9565

23 February 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 9/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

MAJOR MARIHUANA BUST--Police now put the street value of marihuana seized in a raid on a farm in central Victoria at more than U.S.\$8 million and say it could top \$10 million by the end of the week. The marihuana, both dried and matured plants, is the largest crop seizure in Australia, and the police expect it will take them another 2 days to finish harvesting it. Seven people, who appeared in court on charges relating to the drug haul, have been remanded to appear again on Monday. [OW041403 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Feb 81 OW]

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BURMA

BRIEFS

RANGOON HEROIN SEIZURE--Rangoon, 19 Jan--A police party led by Station Commander U Kan Myint of the Crime Prevention Department of the Rangoon Division People's Police Force seized a one-gramme packet of heroin and a hypodermic syringe from one Myo Nyunt (23) of the Railways Compound, Mingala Taung-nyunt, in front of the Railways Corporation head office on Bogyoke Street yesterday. Maung Myo Nyunt was handed over to Pabedan police. Acting on Maung Myo Nyunt's information the police searched the house of Maung Ohn Thwin at No 157, 101st Street and found a two-gramme packet of heroin and hypodermic syringe hidden in the bathroom. Maung Ohn Thwin was handed over to Mingala Taung-nyunt police.--(300) [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 21 Jan 81 p 4]

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HONG KONG RING SMASHED--Hong Kong, 21 Jan--The arrest of a 72-year-old Thai woman has led to the smashing of a narcotics ring here. The woman, not yet publicly identified, was arrested on her arrival by air from Bangkok Monday with 500 grammes (1.09 lbs) of opium which were found inside five trousers she had brought with her. Several police raids after the arrest resulted in seven persons being arrested and the seizure of 1.6 kilogrammes (3.52 lbs) of dehydrated opium which would have a retail value of 40,000 US dollars if converted into prepared opium. One of the places raided was that of a travel agent, police said Tuesday. The names of the people detained were not given as police investigations were continuing. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 22 Jan 81 p 5]

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS, OPIUM RECOVERED--Contraband charas and opium worth Rs. six lakh was seized near Jahangira on main Pindi Peshawar Road during the 'Nakabandi' from a motor car on Wednesday. According to police about 344 kilograms of charas and 79 kilograms of opium was kept in the secret cavities of the car going from Peshawar towards Rawalpindi, the number plate of the car was, however, fake. The two occupants of the car were succeeded to escape. The contraband charas, opium and the car were taken into custody. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 15 Jan 81 p 3]

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SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

WOMAN CARRIES HASHISH--Katunayake--A young Sri Lankan woman yesterday brought in her baggage from Pakistan ten ripe pomegranates, smelling good. In fact they smelled so good that Assistant Charges Officer Vipula Senanayake kept his nose to one of them and smelled hashish. The pomegranate was opened and hashish dropped out. That set the ball rolling. Her bags were opened and 13 kilograms of hashish were found in a false bottom in her suit case. She was fined Rs.390,000 by the Customs for attempting to smuggle in hashish. Inquiries revealed she had been a regular visitor to Pakistan. [Text] [Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 81 p 1]

FEMALE COURIER DETECTED--A Sri Lankan woman returning from Pakistan was found to be carrying five kilos of hashish concealed in the false bottom of a trunk. The woman described by Customs as the first local female courier to be detected smuggling hashish, was fined 130,000 rupees. The Narcotics Bureau who took over the investigations, have identified the woman as the wife of a Pakistani arrested for a similar offence last year. Sentenced to a period of imprisonment, her Pakistani husband was subsequently released under the National Day amnesty granted by President J. R. Jayewardene. Investigations are now underway to ascertain whether the marriage between these two couriers is one of convenience. [Text] [Colombo SUN in English 26 Jan 81 p 1]

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THAILAND

BACKGROUND, OUTLOOK FOR CROP SUBSTITUTION DISCUSSED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 31 Dec 80 p 6

[Article: "Hill Tribes Induced to Give Up Growing Poppy"]

[Text] Officials of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board made introductory remarks concerning narcotics while travelling to Chiang Mai. They stated that even though it is well known that poppy is an illegal plant, poppy is still grown all the time by one group, that is, the hill tribes who live in the high areas of northern Thailand. They often grow poppy in places that are difficult for officials to observe and inspect.

All governments have attempted to determine the size of the [poppy-growing] area and the size of the opium yields. But the surveys that can be cited as evidence and whose results can serve as evidence are the 1961 survey by Mr Young and the 1962 survey by the Public Welfare Department. After that, the Narcotics Control Board conducted a survey in 1965/1966. This was the last survey in Thailand. Since then, which is 14 years ago, no sector has surveyed the opium producing areas and opium yields in Thailand.

Because of the fact that much time had passed, the various conditions had changed. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board thus felt that it was time to conduct another opium survey and, therefore, it conducted a survey with the financial support of the United States N.C.U. and with the results of the land survey conducted by the Commissioner's Office of the Border Patrol Police, Region 3.

Based on anthropological evidence, it has been learned that Mesopotamia was the first country in the world to use opium 5,000 years B.C. The sap that came from the poppy was called "ambrosia." Later the Greeks and Romans began to use this substance and gave it the name "opium," which referred to the sap from the flower. Later on, opium was used by the Babylonians and Jews as a pain killer and as a drug that produced a feeling of euphoria.

Later on, German pharmacologists succeeded in producing morphine, which is an important alkaloid that can be refined from opium, and this pure alkaloid can be used instead.

Opium from the Middle East spread to India and China, passing through Europe. Arabs brought opium to China in the 7th Century. The Chinese used opium to cure diarrhea. And in 1620 A.D., people brought tobacco to China from the Philippines for the first time. Shortly thereafter, China became the first country in the world to use a mixture of tobacco and opium. They believed that this helped protect people from malaria. The use of opium spread quickly throughout China and it was used more to bring feelings of euphoria than to treat or prevent diseases.

In the 17th Century, England monopolized the opium trade with the East India Company. It used opium to barter for the tea, silk and silver of China. The Chinese government could not endure the great danger posed by opium and the Opium War of 1839-1842 broke out. China lost the war and the opium trade expanded even more. It has been estimated that more than 8 million Chinese were addicted to opium.

As for Thailand, opium has been known here since the Sukhothai period. Around the year 1282 when there was trade with China by ship, Thailand used opium only as a medicinal drug. By the beginning of the early Ayuthaya period, many Thais were addicted to opium. Finally, in 1360, King Uthong promulgated a law with provisions for punishing those who took opium, who had opium in their possession or who sold opium.

Opium is an important ingredient in at least 25 types of drugs. It is used to relieve pain, suppress coughing and relax the intestinal muscles. Thus, it is secretly produced and sold.

Having discussed opium, we must now talk about the producers, that is, the hill tribes. The hill tribes that migrated into northern Thailand can be divided into two groups:

1. [The first group includes] those tribes that entered and settled down in Southeast Asia before the Thai tribes. Before the Thai Noi, Thai Yai and Lao groups migrated to this area, this area was inhabited by the Mons and Khmers.

Later on, some of the original inhabitants here were absorbed while others migrated to the southeast. Some groups, including the Lawa, Khamutin, Phi Tong Luang and Kha Ho, fled into the mountains. These hill tribes of East Asian ancestry lived in Southeast Asia approximately 2,000 years before the coming of the Thai groups.

2. [The second group includes] those tribes that migrated to Thailand from Burma, China and Laos approximately 100 years ago and who settled down in the north. These include those tribes of Tibetan, Burman and Chinese ancestry.

The Tibeto-Burman groups are descended from the Lolo and Nosu. They are of the same stock as the Iko, Liso, Musso and Karen tribes. The Musso and Karen tribes can be further subdivided.

For example, there are the Black Musso, Red Musso, Si Musso and Sele Musso. The Karens can be divided into the Pwo Karens, the Sgaw Karens, the Ngobwe Karens and the Tongsu.

The original Chinese groups are closely related to the Chinese. These include the Meao, Yao and Ho Chinese groups.

The Meaos can be divided into three subgroups: the Black, White and Kwamba Meaos.

At present, the hill tribes are spread over 22 provinces. The exact number of hill tribesmen is unclear. The latest statistics -- 1979 -- of the Public Welfare Department, show that in 18 provinces there are 2,243 [hill tribe] villages, 54,872 houses and 313,173 people.

In the 19th Century, the planting of poppy increased greatly in southern China and, later on, several hill tribes from China migrated south. They brought poppy plants with them and planted them in the mountains of Burma, Thailand and Laos.

What Benefits Do the Hill Tribes Derive From Opium?

1. They sell the opium for money or exchange it for goods. The hill tribesmen use the money they obtain from selling opium, or use the opium to purchase consumer goods such as food, clothes, radios, flashlights, watches and even various types of weapons.

2. They use the money obtained from selling opium to purchase bars of silver and use the silver to make ornaments such as earrings, bracelets and rings. If there is a drought one year and they cannot grow enough rice, the hill tribes sell this silver to purchase rice for the entire year. They also use it as the bride price during weddings.

Besides this, they use the opium as reserve funds and as funds for carrying on work. They also use the opium to hire laborers to clear the jungle and cut down trees to make fields. And those tribesmen who are addicted to opium keep opium for themselves.

The hill tribesmen use three methods of ingesting the opium. They smoke it, they eat it and they drink hot water mixed with opium.

The tribesmen also use other substances. It has been learned that the hill tribesmen alternate smoking cigarettes and opium. But they do not drink liquor or take other drugs while smoking opium. If there are ceremonies at which there are many guests, some tribesmen chew betel.

Poppy is an annual plant. It is grown at elevations of approximately 1,000 meters or higher. Officials of the Public Welfare Department and anthropologists from the United Nations selected 18 Maeo, Yao, Liso, Musso and Iko villages as a sample in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces and found that each hill tribe family plants 3 to 4 rai in poppy. The average family income is 3,200 to 3,600 baht. The price of opium at that time was 800 to 900 baht per kilogram.

In summary, opium yields are 4 kilograms per family. It has been estimated that the number of tribesmen in these five tribes is 133,550 people and that there are 18,925 families. If the opium yield was 4 kilograms per family in 1962, the hill tribes produced 75,800 kilograms of opium.

The survey committee recommended that the Thai government take more serious action in controlling narcotics in the hill tribe areas by educating the tribesmen, spreading propaganda against poppy growing, arranging demonstrations at the development centers, posting propaganda posters at the schools, showing movies and treating the addicts in the north. The government should also consider formulating a policy setting a time limit by which the hill tribes must gradually give up growing poppy in each area.

Major Chawalit Yotmani, the deputy head of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, said that the Narcotics Control Board has implemented a crop substitution and market program in the high areas. Thailand and the United Nations have promoted the growing of substitute crops and the development of the communities in the high areas. At present, the hill tribesmen living in the project villages have a better standard of living and the growing of poppy has declined.

The substitute crops that the hill tribes have been encouraged to grow include cold-weather fruits such as plums and apples, nuts, flowers, vegetables, Chinese flower, black mushrooms, coffee and potatoes.

The stipulated policy for growing substitute crops and the way that things have been carried on are as follows:

1. It has been stipulated that the northern river basins where opium is grown are to serve as areas for growing substitute crops and for developing the hill tribe communities. The six [sic] areas are the Ping River basin, 26,400 square kilometers; the Kok River basin, 6,000 square kilometers; the Chaem River basin, 4,600 square kilometers; and the Nan River basin, 17,000 square kilometers. Methods have been stipulated for promoting agriculture and the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and for promoting and conserving the resources in the localities, supporting research in the high areas and making arrangements to provide basic state services such as education, communications, river basin development and public health services.

2. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board and the units responsible in the high areas must cooperate with each other in formulating crop substitution and Thai hill tribe community development plans and programs for each river basin area. These must then be submitted to the Narcotics Control Board for consideration, after which they will be submitted to the National Economic and Social Development Board and the cabinet.

3. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board will be the unit to request money in accord with the crop substitution and Thai hill tribes community development plans and programs but the government units that carry on the work in the areas will actually be the ones to receive the money.

4. The Office of the Narcotics Control Board will coordinate the work, evaluate the results of the work in the localities in accord with Paragraph 1 and report the results to the Narcotics Control Board each period.

Based on this policy, the crop substitution and Thai hill tribes development subcommittees can make plans for growing substitute crops. The area in the Chaem River basin in Chiang Mai Province, which is the area where the most poppy is grown, is where the plan will be implemented. The plan is called the "Chaem River Basin, Chiang Mai Province, Crop Substitution and Community Development Plan."

If you have an opportunity to go visit the hill tribes in the mountains of the northern provinces, you will see that their living conditions have improved greatly. They are gladly cooperating with the agricultural promotion units. Even though some poppy is still being grown, only very small areas are planted in poppy. These areas can be used to grow economic crops for them during the period when the income from growing substitute crops is still much less than the income from growing poppy. However, you will also see them happily transporting truckloads of carrots, potatoes and vegetables to the markets. Next time, I will take you to meet some interesting hill tribe families.

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THAILAND

DRUG ABUSE AMONG STUDENTS CALLED ALARMING

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 29 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Heart of the Nation Is Encountering an Alarming Epidemic"]

[Text] Dr Arun Chaonasai, the head of the Narcotics Ward of the Phra Monkut Klao Hospital, issued a statement concerning the greatly increased use among students of various types of drugs such as sedatives, sleeping pills, marihuana and so on that have a great effect on the mind and nerves. This is considered to pose as great a danger to the country as the dangers posed by corrupt government officials. We feel that this is another matter that should be solved in addition to giving attention to improving the behavior of the government officials.

The doctor in charge of the Narcotics Ward at the Phra Monkut Klao Hospital stated that, based on interviews with the students who have come to the hospital for treatment, it has been estimated that 10 percent of the students at some schools use such drugs. Drug use is greatest among students at vocational schools followed by students at private and public schools. The statistics show that more males than females use drugs. When such drugs are used often and continuously, they can become habit-forming and the person is not aware that he is becoming addicted until after he is already addicted.

Besides disclosing the statistics of the hospital, the doctor also disclosed that, after such drugs have been taken for a period, it becomes necessary to increase the dosage and, after students have taken such drugs for about 6 months, students will begin to have trouble studying and their studies will suffer greatly. One symptom is drowsiness. Concerning some types of sedatives, if more than six tablets a day are taken, the person's walk and speech will be affected. As for why such drugs are being used, it has been learned that this stems from students following their friends. Also, students who become addicts often come from broken homes, which creates a gap between parents and children. To preserve the family, the children must be given love and affection.

All of this is information provided, along with suggestions, by the doctor. We feel that it is the duty of all elements, especially parents, to study and give attention to this. But because of occupational needs and social discontent, it is feared that this will not have any results. This is because such drugs are advertised widespreadly and they are easily purchased everywhere. And at some schools, various things have happened that lead us to believe that outsiders have entered the schools to advertise such drugs, especially among very young students so that they become familiar with these drugs. Such people are people with bad intentions toward Thai youth.

Someone once said that the children of Thailand are the country's heart. This is an immortal statement that must be memorized just like the national motto. Since it appears that the heart of the country is being seriously affected by drug abuse, we see another disaster facing the country. The children are being destroyed and, it is believed that, in some schools, outsiders are going in and inducing the students to try such drugs. Thus, it is the duty of the schools to be strict about people entering and leaving and about allowing the students to join together in groups out of sight. Please do not think that the things revealed by the doctor are trivial matters. These should be considered to be major matters of national importance.

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THAILAND

GUARD CHARGED IN ESCAPE OF LAO SU SENTENCED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 30 Dec 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Court Sentences [Guard] to 10 Years In Prison; Charges Dropped Against the Two Doctors"]

[Text] Yesterday (29 December), the criminal court read the verdict in the case made by the prosecutor's office against defendant No 1, Mr Amnuai Phakcharoen, defendant No 2, Dr Uthai Tirawanit and defendant No 3, Dr Nonglak Chunsiri, who were the defendants charged with being officials who carried out their duties improperly, who were derelict in their duties and who engaged in corrupt activities that resulted in losses.

The charges can be summarized as follows: Defendant No 1 was an official of the Penitentiary Department; defendant No 2 was a doctor at the Bangkok Municipal Special Prison Hospital; defendant No 3 was a doctor at the Central Hospital. Mr Lao Su, alias Sawang Saesu and Waenkho Saewaen, who was a major heroin trafficker, was arrested by the police on 20 August 1977. He was charged with having heroin in his possession with intent to sell it. The head of the Revolutionary Council ordered that he be executed.

But between 20 August and 25 October 1977 -- the exact date is not known -- the three defendants, together with several other people, cooperated with each other in illegal activities. That is, when Mr Lao Su was imprisoned in the Bangkok Municipal Special Prison, he pretended to be sick and he was taken to defendant No 2 for treatment. But defendant No 2 falsely reported that Mr Lao Su had a ringing in the ears and could not hear anything and that he felt that Mr Lao Su should be sent to the Central Hospital for examination and treatment on 14 October 1979 [sic]. Mr Lao Su was, therefore, sent to the Central Hospital. Defendant No 3 examined him and falsely reported that Mr Lao Su was suffering from an earache and headache. She ordered that he be treated at the Central Hospital. Defendant No 1 had been ordered by his superior officer to guard Mr Lao Su but he allowed Mr Lao Su to escape.

These events took place in Pomprap precinct and ward and in Samranrat Precinct, Phra Nakhon Ward, Bangkok Municipality. All three defendants denied the charges. After deliberating, the court found that defendant No 1 was responsible for being strict with and looking after Mr Lao Su and for binding him to his bed at the hospital mentioned above. But he failed to carry out his duties and, in addition, he went to sleep in a corner outside [Mr Lao Su's] room. Thus, defendant No 1 did not guard Mr Mao Su closely as he should have in accord with his duties. The evidence showed that defendant No 1 was guilty of intentional dereliction of duty and that this was the reason that Mr Lao Su had been able to escape. As for defendants 2 and 3, the evidence was insufficient to find them guilty. Thus, the court found defendant No 1 guilty in accord with Article 157 and decided that he should be given the maximum penalty allowed by law for this serious crime. The court thus sentenced defendant No 1 to 10 years in prison. As for defendants 2 and 3, the charges against them were dropped.

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THAILAND

SOLDIER, ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 24 Dec 80 p 16

[Late News, News Summary column: "Heroin Valued At 50 Million Abroad Seized"]

[Text] From an investigation by Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the deputy commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau and the secretary-general of the Narcotics Control Center, it was learned that there was to be a heroin transaction in the Pak Thang area at the Wang Yok Restaurant on Silom Road. He thus ordered officials from the Narcotics Control Center and police to go make arrests. At 1630 hours yesterday (23 December), the Narcotics Control Center officials who were on the lookout, saw a red Datsun 160J, license No 2K 5418, with four men in it acting suspiciously. They thus searched the car and found six bags of heroin weighing 2,105 grams hidden in a brown suitcase. The heroin was valued at approximately 500,000 baht here or at 50 million baht abroad.

The heroin and the four suspects were turned over to the investigation bureau, Section 2, Precinct 7, for further handling of the case. The four suspects are Mr Thammarat Kaeomanorom, age 31, who lives at 244 Village 8, Soi Kanchannakunchon, Bang Prakop Precinct, Ratburana Ward, and who is the owner of the Kaeo Rat Foundry; Police Sergeant Aphichat Mahawong, age 28, a former paratrooper at the Pawai Special Warfare Center, who lives at 83 Village 4 in Huai Yap Commune, Muang District, Lamphun Province; Mr Somnuk Lidaeng, age 29, who lives at 900 Latya Street, Khlong San Precinct, Khlong San Ward; and Mr Somwang Salakrom, age 31, who lives at 39 Village 4 in Khlong Khoen Commune, Muang District, Samut Prakan Province.

Photo Caption: Mr Somwang Salakrom, Mr Somnuk Lidaeng and Police Sergeant Aphichat Mahawong, three of the four people suspected of transporting heroin (in the bags) valued at 50 million baht.

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THAILAND

FOREIGNER ARRESTED WITH HEROIN AT DON MUANG

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Foreigner Arrested With Heroin Valued at 10 Million Baht"]

[Text] A young American man was arrested with heroin valued at 10 million baht while he was leaving for Hong Kong from Don Muang airport. Smart customs officials saw that he looked suspicious and asked to check his "James Bond" briefcase. They found one plastic "Sin Thai" bag and two ordinary bags containing heroin hidden in the briefcase. He claimed that he was carrying the briefcase for a friend.

At 0930 hours yesterday (12 December) at Don Muang Airport, Mr Chirotwichakon Warawan, a customs officer at Don Muang Airport, and Mr Pricha Chawalitthamrong, the head of the investigation and control section, saw a male foreigner in the departure lounge acting suspicious as he was about to board a Cathay Pacific airplane. They asked to examine his "James Bond" briefcase. It turned out that the briefcase had two compartments. Inside the briefcase was hidden one plastic "Sin Thai" bag and two ordinary bags with No 4 heroin. The heroin weighed a total of 300 grams. Its value in Thailand is 100,000 baht but in the United States it would have been worth 10 million baht. He was taken into custody as a suspect. His name is Mr Jerry Fostamberry. He is an American, age 28. He is a painter from the state of Alabama in the United States. He arrived in Thailand on 5 December and stayed at the Impala Hotel until he left and was arrested.

Mr Fostamberry stated that he was unaware that contraband was hidden inside the briefcase because an American friend of his named Mr Mike Osbond, age 32, had asked him to carry the bag for him and give it to him in San Francisco. He was thus unaware that the briefcase contained heroin. After the initial interrogation was completed, the customs officials turned the suspect over to the Suppression Division for further handling of the case.

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THAILAND

NORTHERNERS ARRESTED WITH NARCOTICS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 15 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Narcotics Valued At 100 Million Baht Seized While Being Transported to a [Heroin] Refinery"]

[Text] The Narcotics Control Board has made known the results in seizing opium and morphine valued at 100 million baht while it was being transported to a heroin refinery for future sale throughout the world. The refinery was located in the jungle near the Thai-Malaysian border. The two suspects confessed that they had received 30,000 baht to transport the drugs.

This resulted from an investigation by Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the secretary-general of the Narcotics Control Board. He had learned that narcotics were going to be secretly transported from the north to the south. Thus, he ordered Police Lieutenant Colonel Chakrathep Emsabut, the head of the Narcotics Control Division, and a group of detectives to follow the narcotics smugglers for several days. And then at approximately 1630 hours on 13 December, the narcotics control officials, who were hiding along the side of the Bangkok-Nonthaburi highway near the Bang Son Fire Station in Bang Son Precinct, Dusit Ward, Bangkok Municipality, saw a brown Subaru, license No 2Ng 6811, with two men in it who fit the description in the report. They [stopped the car and] asked to make a search. They found 30 bags of raw opium weighing approximately 63 kilograms and five bars of No 999 morphine weighing approximately 6,543 grams hidden in the rear seat, where a storage compartment like a car trunk had been made. The value of the drugs in Bangkok is 20 million baht; the value abroad is 100 million baht. The suspects were arrested and the evidence was seized.

From the investigation, it was learned that the names of the two suspects are Mr Dam Panyadi, age 40 who lives at 222/9 Chiang Mai-Lam Phun Street in Nong Hoi Commune, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, who is the owner of the Chok Nimit car repair shop in Chiang Mai and who is the owner of the car mentioned above. The other person is Mr Chit Bunsompan, age 26, who lives at 317/1 village 2, Mae Sai Commune, Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province.

Both stated that they had been hired for 30,000 baht to transport the narcotics from Chiang Mai to an area in the south near the Thai-Malaysian border. They were to transport the drugs to a place in the jungle in Sadao District in Songkhla Province in order to refine the drugs into heroin. The narcotics were then to be smuggled out by sea to Malaysia and from there they were to be distributed throughout the world.

As for the two suspects and the evidence, at present the officials have turned them over to the Narcotics Control Division, Section 2, Precinct 7P, for further handling of the case.

11943
CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG ARRESTS--Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (NA)--The Buenos Aires police have broken up a dangerous ring of international drug traffickers, seizing more than 20 kilograms of cocaine brought from Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The police arrested Medrano Uriano Cespedes, 33 years of age, and his wife Dora Bress, 20 years of age, both of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and seized 1.5 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride. The drug was to be sent to the United States. During another operation, the police arrested the well-known drug trafficker Hugo Hurtado Candia, 45 years of age, along with Gladys Reyes de Guzman, 33 years of age; Aico Teresa Peruya Terrace, 45 years of age; and Maria Elena Sagle Suarez, all residents of Santa Cruz. During this operation police seized 6.8 kilograms of cocaine. Finally, on 28 January, during another operation, the police arrested Miguel Orihuela, Bolivian, 50 years of age, and Maria Orihuela de Aourdene, Bolivian, 40 years of age, and seized 7.5 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride. [PY092049 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 7 Feb 81]

CSO: 5300

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

JAMAICAN FINED--Jamaican, Airton Samuel Smith, was yesterday fined BDs\$2 500 in the District "B" Criminal Court for illegal possession of cannabis. Smith was arrested at the Grantly Adams International Airport December 21, when he was found in possession of the drug in an ornament. He was remanded in custody until yesterday when he reappeared before Magistrate Dudley Johnson. He was ordered to pay the fine forthwith, with an alternative of 12 months in prison. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Dec 80 p 2]

CSO: 5300

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

DOPE IN TOMBSTONES--Hamilton, Bermuda, Sunday. (CANA)--Bermuda police say they foiled a bizarre attempt to dope smugglers to bring marijuana into the island from Jamaica when they seized two concrete tombstones at the airport. When the tombstones which had arrived aboard a British Airways flight from Kingston were smashed open they were found to contain 19-1/2 pounds of the drug, worth US\$40,000 on the black market here, police said Friday. The tombstones were addressed to a Hamilton funeral home but police said the home was not implicated in the venture. Six people are helping police with their enquiries. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE NEWS in English 22 Dec 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE PROFITS--La Paz, 9 Feb (AFP)--According to a report by the International Commission to Fight Drugs published here today, the cocaine traffic has created 50 new millionaires in Bolivia. [PY111732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 9 Feb 81]

COCA LEAVES PRICE--Cochabamba, 4 Feb (TELAM)--Due to the prohibition on selling coca leaves in the Santa Cruz Department, the price of the leaves have been drastically reduced in the production areas from \$600 or \$700 for a load of 250 kilograms to \$200. [PY111732 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 4 Feb 81]

ARREST OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS--Five Colombian citizens, named (Emilio Rafael Villegas Marquez), (Fernando Garracia), (Zacarras Arrieta), (Laurero Segundo) and (Alfredo Acosta), were arrested at the Santa Cruz international airport El Trompillo last Sunday, when they tried to board a plane with 5.5 kg of cocaine base strapped to their bodies. [PY110153 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 81]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

MOTORCYCLE SMUGGLER ENGAGED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Dec 80 p 15

[Text] Automobile driver Milton Augusto do Amaral was arrested in flagrante by officers of the Automobile Robbery and Theft Division [DRFA] with 4 contraband motorcycles and 12 boxes of dental equipment, in addition to a small quantity of cocaine.

Amaral, who operates a mechanic's shop in Praca Gardenia Azul, in Jacarepagua, assembled the motorcycles, which were smuggled through the Free Zone in Manaus by a man known as Luis Eduardo, white, of good appearance, probably about 33 years old. Eduardo, who operates an iron and steel firm at Km2 on the Dutra Highway, is being sought by the police.

No estimate has yet been made of the value of the contraband seized from Amaral by DRFA. The police have no idea of the value of the dental material in his possession, but the cost of a single 1980 Kawasaki 1,300-cc motorcycle is estimated at 1.3 million cruzeiros.

An anonymous tip led the police to Amaral's garage at 1510 Rua Tenente Colonel Moniz Aragao, Praca Gardenia Azul, in Jacarepagua. According to their informant, the stolen, smuggled motorcycles were stored, assembled, modified and sold.

Day before yesterday the DRFA made an afternoon raid on the garage and found a 1980 Kawasaki 1,300-cc motorcycle, with no plates and no papers. There was also a 750-cc Suzuki motorcycle. It bore Petropolis plates, but the chassis number had been filed off.

Cocaine

The Police seized the two motorcycles. In the office of the garage they found cocaine valued at 20,000 cruzeiros.

Amaral said he did not know how the cocaine got into his office, where "people are coming in all day long." He said he picked up the Kawasaki for repairs in Ladeira do Sacopa, but he could not supply the address or the name of the owner. He also said the Suzuki with the obliterated chassis number belonged to him.

From the garage on Prace Gardenia Azul, the police went to Amaral's farm at 1425 Estrada dos Tres Rios. There, in a shed behind the main house, they found 12 boxes of smuggled dental material. The shipping label was stamped Santiago, Chile.

Amaral said the dental material was received by his wife, Alis Nercessian do Amaral, on 25 November, from a man known as Doctor Ivan. Amaral did not know the doctor's last name, his address or any other identifying information.

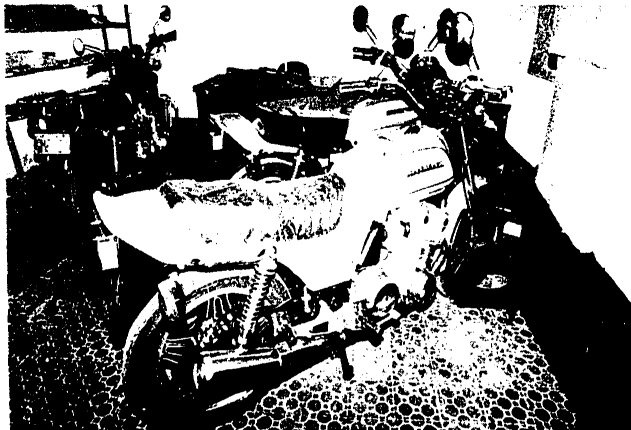
In another building in front of the main farm house, there were two 1980 silver Honda motorcycles, 750-cc, recently assembled, since the packing crates were still there.

Crated

Amaral said the crated motorcycles had been brought to his farm by truck, by a man known as Luis Eduardo, the operator of an iron and steel company at Km 2 on the Dutra Highway.

The driver added that Luis Eduardo paid him 12,000 cruzeiros to assemble the two Hondas. Contradicting his previous statement, he finally admitted that he had received 40,000 cruzeiros from this same man to assemble the 1,300-cc Kawasaki found at his garage.

Amaral then telephoned Luis Eduardo, who promised to appear to the police by midnight of day before yesterday, but he did not keep his promise. Now DRFA police are searching for him. Luis Eduardo is thought to be the most important member of the smuggling ring.



Motorcycles found in Amaral's house in Jacarepagua.



Milton Amaral, who assembled the motorcycles.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

POLICEMAN ARRESTED WITH PERVENTIN--Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--Inspector Aldo Kaminski, who works in the Porto Alegre DETRAN [Traffic Department], was arrested yesterday afternoon with 6,000 ampules of Perventin. Information provided by four traffickers arrested at the beginning of the week led the Special Operations Group to Kaminski, who was part of a drug ring with connections in Santa Catarina and Paraguay. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 p 8] 6362

ARMS SEIZED IN DRUG OPERATION--Salvador--By the end of an operation conducted on the major highways of Bahia, aimed at controlling traffic in drugs and contraband, 40 Federal Police agents established that Brazilians are arming themselves, either to defend themselves against violence or to take part in it. In only 72 hours, checking about 1,000 vehicles, the police seized 1,200 weapons. The police found revolvers and automatic weapons, particularly Mausers, in 8 out of every 10 cars searched. The other vehicles invariably had at least a knife, an iron bar, a metal chain or a club. In a Corcel, for example, the agents found no less than three weapons, one in the glove compartment, one under the carpeting and one beside the spare tire. All the confiscated weapons were taken to the 6th Military Region. The owners will have up to 6 months to prove the weapons were acquired legally. One of the revolvers attracted the particular attention of the officers. It was a gold-plated, short-barreled .32-caliber Rossi, serial number C424920. The operation was also fruitful with respect to contraband, netting merchandise valued at 3 million cruzeiros in all, including imported whiskey, 500 watches, various jewelry, perfume, fountain pens and lengths of tropical worsteds. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Dec 80 p 7] 6362

TOTAL DRUG SEIZURES IN MATO GROSSO DO SUL--In all, about 4 tons of marihuana, 42.5 kg of cocaine and 298 grams of hashish were seized by the Federal Police Narcotics Division in Mato Grosso do Sul during the past year, resulting in 300 inquests and 435 indictments. Almost all the material seized was incinerated. Also seized in the same period were 72 trucks carrying 12,000 sacks of coffee and 47 trucks transporting 110,000 sacks of sugar to Paraguay. The list of apprehended material, valued at 270 million cruzeiros, included 14 foreign motorcycles, 6 pleasure vehicles and an undetermined but very large quantity of foreign liquor and electronic equipment and components, including color-television tubes. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Dec 80 p 11] 6362

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG ARRESTS--The Santiago police have arrested four drug traffickers trying to sell 25 grams of cocaine. They are: (Fernando Fontena), 21 years of age; (Rolando Pinceira Ballabares), 45 years of age; (Juan Parra Rios); and (Romulo Ayala Valenzuela). [PY101902 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 81]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

UN CONVENTION ON DRUG CONTROL SIGNED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jan 81 p 12-A

[Text] The consumption of addictive substances is very common in this country, and is on the rise, according to the text of a convention for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts that was signed recently between the Colombian Government and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

Information compiled by the agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and abuse indicates a considerable increase in the number of arrests and seizures in the decade between 1970 and 1980. But it also reveals the results of epidemiological studies, indicating that 54 percent of secondary students of Medellin, Bogota, Barranquilla and Bucaramanga have used drugs at least once, and a high percentage of them are habitual users.

The prevalence of drugs was 433 percent [as published] in Medellin, 498 percent in Bogota, 383 percent in Barranquilla and 682 percent in Bucaramanga, according to studies conducted in 1974, which formed the basis of the program now being implemented.

Dr Lelio B. Calheiros, Colombian representative to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (the program's executive agency), explained to reporters of the U.S. International Communication Agency that the program came about as a result of a request by the Colombian Government to UNFDAC through the Ministry of Public Health. It was begun with a contribution of 25 million pesos, and will continue to receive support from the United Nations to the tune of \$140 million (7 million pesos).

This is not a program for police actions or repression, but a preventive program that involves training abroad for those who deal with drug addicts. The training includes techniques for family counseling within an educational context, according to Calheiros.

Under the agreement signed last 17 October, treatment centers for drug addicts were established in Bogota, Manizales, Bucaramanga, Medellin and Armero, under the public sector. All the centers will serve as models for the subsequent establishment of centers in other parts of Colombia.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the program, according to Jairo Luna Acosta, chief of the Mental Health Division of the Ministry of Public Health, are:

--The development of sufficient human resources to operate prevention, assistance and rehabilitation services.

--Epidemiological and operational research to gain a better understanding of the problem and of the use of present and future services.

--The establishment of prevention, assistance and rehabilitation services in five regions of the country, to serve as a model for the creation of similar services in other areas where drug abuse is common.

--The establishment of support laboratories to carry out services and research on drug addiction. Initially a pilot laboratory will be set up for training, and later the rest will be built.

The funds provided by the UNFDAC, will be used to set up eight scholarships for observation visits abroad at the coordination and operative administration levels. The Antioquia Mental Hospital in Bello will be the main technical training center where short courses will be given, since this hospital has gained ample experience in the field of drug addiction.

In addition, auxiliary personnel will be trained, and key community groups will be educated in each of the cities included in the project, with the technical support of the Antioquia Center.

Marihuana

According to prior studies, the substance most often used in Colombia is marihuana. It has a tendency to replace the heavy consumption of lesser tranquilizers.

There are special groups, such as the "gamines" or abandoned children, who live in the large cities of the country and are exposed to a high risk of consumption of dependency-producing substances, according to the document.

8926
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS FUNDS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jan 81 pp 1-A, 2-A

[Article by Roman Medina B.]

[Text] The bank and tax accounts of members of drug production and trafficking syndicates will be monitored for investigative purposes, under a drastic bill that is being promulgated to repress the drug market. The government will submit the bill to Congress.

At the same time, the government will define a new "personal consumption quantity," and will establish an abbreviated procedure for prosecuting people who engage in such behavior. The government will also determine who has jurisdiction over these cases.

The measures to combat the illegal drug trade are being taken under a law granting special powers to the president. Congress will begin studying the legislation in special sessions beginning next 20 January.

This effort to step up the battle against drug trafficking goes hand in hand with the government's program to clean up public administration. It is well known that in another bill seeking to impose penalties for illicit gains, Executive Branch employees would be required to submit income and bank account statements when they enter and leave office.

A major feature of the new measures against drug trafficking is the surveillance of these monies through taxation, and the monitoring of bank accounts to prevent the funneling of money into what has been called the "underground economy."

Another significant point is the regulation that will prevent tax evasion by those who earn money through drug trafficking.

According to Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique, the bill seeks to create a National Drug Statute that is up-to-date, efficient and technical. It will cover all drug-related felonies or misdemeanors, while setting forth the judicial, administrative and punitive measures that will be taken against persons and property in order to combat these serious crimes.

He stressed that in view of the increasing threat to the economic, social and moral fabric of Colombian society posed by drug-related crimes, "it is necessary

and imperative that a new National Drug Statute be passed as soon as possible."

He recalled that the current statute, Decree-Law number 1188 of 1974, based on the special powers granted to the president by Law 17 of 1973, "is insufficient, not only because of the expansion of drug-related activities, but also because of the appearance of new types and qualities of drugs whose consumption, production, distribution and marketing should be curtailed by the Colombian Government."

Minister Andrade emphasized that Article 2 of the bill sets forth the guidelines of the new statute. "Our purpose above all is to systematize the various drug-related crimes, varying the penalties according to the quality, type and quantity of drug involved. The degree of social damage or danger presented by the various criminal activities will be taken into consideration."

The bill will establish new definitions of felonies and misdemeanors, taking into consideration the different forms drug trafficking has taken in recent years.

It will also clearly define the quantity considered reasonable for "personal consumption," according to the type of drug or substance involved. An abbreviated procedure will be created for the investigation and prosecution of such cases.

In the same manner, to monitor bank deposits and the capital market in general to determine what becomes of drug trafficking profits, and to control the tax evasion practiced by these criminals, the statute allows for the surveillance of bank and tax accounts so that violators can be fully investigated.

Basic Features

Here are the basic features of the new National Drug Statute to be promulgated by the Executive in accordance with the special powers granted by Congress:

--The statute will take into consideration the degree of social damage or danger presented by this criminal activity in order to correctly systematize and classify the actions governed by Decree number 1188 of 1974 and the new violations covered by the special powers act.

--It will establish a system whereby penalties vary according to the nature of the drug, the quantity and quality, the destination, and the personal circumstances of those who engage in such activities.

--It will define the various illegal activities as felonies or misdemeanors to provide for adequate prevention or repression of the actions involved in the cultivation, processing, preservation, consumption or marketing of drugs, or any other related activity.

--The statute will define the quantity considered reasonable for personal consumption, setting up an abbreviated procedure for the prosecution of such cases, and will determine who has jurisdiction over these cases.

--It will adopt the necessary measures for government confiscation of the property involved in the commission of such crimes. It will also dictate what is to be done with the drugs that are seized.

--It will determine the value as evidence to be accorded the preliminary steps taken by the Judicial Police in the investigation of these crimes.

--It will make provisions for the destruction of drug-related crops as well as the drugs, substances, ingredients or equipment used in the cultivation, processing, consumption, trade or other handling of these materials.

--The statute will contribute to and initiate publicity campaigns and educational programs designed to discourage the production, trafficking or consumption of drugs or substances that produce a physical or psychological dependency, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other toxic substances.

--It will regulate the manufacture, treatment, transportation and destination of substances which produce a physical or psychological dependency.

--Measures will be adopted for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

--The National Drug Council will be restructured.

--The statute will regulate the traffic of aircraft, ships and vehicles, and the authorization of the construction, dismantling or destruction of landing strips and docks.

--It will establish the penalties for felonies or misdemeanors defined by the National Drug Statute.

--It will establish presumptions of dolus, illegal consideration and illicit objectives in civil and commercial contracts undertaken by people prosecuted for any of the activities covered by the statute.

--It will provide for the monitoring of bank and tax accounts for investigations of the activities covered by the statute.

8926
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLS BEGUN

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 22 Jan 81 Sec A pp 13, 26

[Text] Susana arrived hastily at the corner of the park, afraid that he would not be there. She waited a few minutes until he appeared. Raising and lowering the arch of his eyebrows, as if in a signal arranged in advance, the man in the striped shirt nodded his head.

When he approached, after looking in both directions, he offered the girl a small newsprint envelope which was exchanged, in turn, for several bills which Susana held in her left hand.

The man in the striped shirt left, counting a large sum of money, while Susana, unconcerned, only had time to put a small colored pill into her mouth before taking off from planet earth.

Freedom of Action

Camouflaged under the slogan "love and peace" which the idealists of the 1960's and 1970's once wanted, the drug traffickers have reached the doors of schools, neighborhood parks and discotheque establishments.

They have taken advantage of the understandable waywardness of the adolescent years, and have very quietly infiltrated the youth's gathering places. But these shady individuals have also taken advantage of the fact that no one notices them. The news media usually point their antennas at the large drug shipments and exporting areas, and have forgotten our young, defenseless consumers. The same thing holds true for the authorities: The surveillance has been intensified at La Guajira, and neglected in the towns. In Bogota, for example, it is very easy for the uninitiated to fall victim to the cleverly spun webs of the speedy anonymous traffickers.

A Campaign for Everyone

This year, however, the situation will be different for Bogota. Aware of the foregoing, the assistant prosecutor for the Judicial Police of the Office of Attorney General of the Nation is starting a great campaign this month to eradicate the sale and consumption of narcotics on the district level, by means of an intensive operation that will cover neighborhoods, schools, eating establishments, parks, discotheques and other locations in which the hallucinogenic substances are distributed.

But the promoters of this campaign, the name of which must be kept confidential for obvious reasons, need the citizens' cooperation most of all. One of them remarks: "The only assistance that is asked is to make a telephone call to either of these two numbers: 285-54-02 or 285-23-62, whenever one observes these drug trafficking maneuvers."

With this information, which will be anonymous if desired, the members of that institution will take the pertinent steps to combat the narcotics sale.

The Danger Is Hovering

According to the comments made by those in charge of the operation, "We realized that we had always been concerned about the exported drug trafficking, and overlook what remains, which is precisely what our youth consumes. The latest reports on drug sales indicate that the 'small distributors' have not only reached the neighborhoods and schools, but no longer sell merely marihuana, but far more dangerous drugs, such as 'jumbos', 'bazookas' and all types of amphetamines..."

They add: "These peddlers could be very easily identified by housewives, parents, etc., and so with a mere phone call to the aforementioned numbers, we could prevent more adolescents from purchasing the dreadful commodity, ignorant of its terrible consequences."

They are consequences still unknown to Susana, because she has now spent 2 and 1/2 years confined to a drab bed, held in a distant asylum, recovering from the devastating effects of a sudden overdose....

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

NAVY TAKES OVER SIX 'MAFIA' SHIPS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jan 81 Sec A p 12

[Text] The National Navy announced that it has incorporated into its units six ships on which marihuana and cocaine were formerly transported.

The decision was made on the basis of legal regulations, and those smaller units are ARC "Turbo," ARC "Tolu," ARC "Serranilla," ARC "Teniente de Navio Jose Maria Palas," ARC "Teniente de Navio Alejandro Baldomero Salgado," and ARC "Teniente Primero Alcala."

The Navy previously incorporated the tugboats ARC "Pedro Heredia" ARC "Rodrigo de Bastidas" and ARC "Sebastian de Balalcazar" which will be used for surveillance, training, sovereignty and public order on the two seas.

The National Navy, with its units and in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the Red Cross, Civil Defense and certain decentralized institutions, carried out a naval civil action plan in the areas of the Caribbean and Pacific coasts, the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia, the island of Gorgona, and the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, San Jorge, Orteguzaza, Caqueta, Putumayo, Amazonas, Meta and Orinoco Rivers.

There were 28,718 medical office visits, 10,644 dental office visits, 978 cases of minor surgery, 2,578 prescriptions filled and 282 settlements visited, all in the space of 1 year.

An agreement was also signed with SENA [National Apprenticeship Service] that permits the National Navy to endow the personnel rendering military service with technical qualifications.

In cooperation with INDERENA [Institute for Development of Renewable Natural Resources], the reforestation plan has been continued, contributing to the preservation of the renewable natural resources.

The project to provide electronic equipment and instruction to the ARC "Barranquilla" training base, through the purchase of digital technical equipment and instruction, was implemented.

Operations

The following operations were carried out over a period of a year:

Patrols, using units of the special forces, in the harbors of Cartagena and Buenaventura, in order to curb illegal fishing and prevent piracy.

Participation in the drug traffic control operations carried out by ground units of the Atlantic Naval Force, using members of the amphibian commands, with satisfactory results.

Patrols in the land areas under the National Navy's jurisdiction, in order to check the smuggling of coffee, with excellent results.

Operations to back up the civilian population in the Pacific area which was struck by the sea and earthquake of 1979, specifically in Tumaco, San Juan, Nuevo San Juan and San Sebastian.

Operations to oversee public order, especially in the area of Cartagena and Sincelejo.

Operations to oversee the elections of 9 March, in order to guarantee public order and free voting.

Sovereignty operations on the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia.

Patrol operations with the river commands on the Magdalena, Cauca and Putumayo Rivers, especially to back up the operations against the armed groups.

Finally, it was learned that the Navy concluded a contract between the government of Colombia and the German firm Ferrostaal, for the construction of two research ships with an approximate price of 29 million marks of the Federal Republic of Germany. One will be for fishing and oceanographic research, and the other for oceanographic and geophysical research; and they will be provided with the necessary laboratories. These units will have the appropriate facilities for underwater exploration and exploration of the marine subsoil, related to minerals and hydrocarbons.

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CESAR OFFICIAL REJECTS ACCUSED JUDGE'S ALLEGATIONS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jan 81 Sec D p 1

[Text] Valledupar, 19 January--The Cesar government's legal adviser, Gustavo Casado Amaris, told EL TIEMPO: "The one who failed to obey the legal requirements is the fourth municipal penal judge, Jose Joaquin Cariaciolo Carrillo, who handled the legal expedient of habeas corpus, releasing seven drug traffickers, on 31 December."

He added: "He is falsifying facts, because he did not send the official memorandum of petition, as cited in Article 419 of the Code of Penal Procedure, which stipulates:

"If it appears from the petition that the appeal is in order, the judge will immediately request of the respective authorities, within a period of 24 hours, a report in writing on the date of the capture, and the reasons which prompted it."

Evidence of the foregoing is the fact that, on the same date, the third municipal penal court sent official memorandum 1158, pursuant to the terms of the aforementioned article, to carry out another similar process wherein the same type of appeal had been filed, giving the response that a decision calling for a penalty had been issued against the individual.

The government's legal adviser claimed that, if this was the way in which the government official received the request from the other court, he would have done the same thing in that instance.

Attorney Casado Amaris flatly rejected the claims of the fourth municipal penal judge to the effect that the Cesar government had failed to meet the requirements, and maintained that there were provisions for special cases.

"The legalization of detention in the case of drug traffickers begins in the administrative process, when the governor exchanges the penalty of imprisonment for a fine, in accordance with the terms of Decree 2144/78, and its amendment, 402/79.

"Neither the legal office nor the governor may send a certificate of detention to the prison administration until 20 work days have elapsed since the decision was handed down, a period wherein the governor will exchange imprisonment for a fine, at the rate of 500 pesos per day, based on paragraph 2, Article 5, of Decree 2144/78, and its amendment, 402/79."

If an appeal from the judgment is filed within the legal period, the writ of execution for the decision on the penalty goes into effect 3 days after the appeal has been decided upon, against which there can be no other appeal, except for annulment with the consent of the Ministry of Government.

Casado Amaris was emphatic in stating: "We are not obliged to send an official memorandum to give notification on penalties, because the jail's legal office is apprised of its contents and the certificate of detention is issued once the period that the offenders have to pay the fine has expired."

The official also claimed that the court did not send the government an official memorandum, and it did not arrive in the government even on 7 January; because, if it had, it would have been found to be just like official memorandum 006, of 5 January of this year, in which no information was requested, but which briefly stated that, by virtue of a decision of 31 December, seven individuals penalized with a fine of 1 million pesos by the Cesar government, had been released.

The government's legal adviser also ascribed to the judicial jails' administration and legal adviser's office the responsibility for legalizing the detention of the drug traffickers, and referred to Article 438 of the Code of Penal Procedure.

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

F-2 BREAKS UP HUILA COCAINE RING

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 17 Jan 81 Sec A p 20

[Text] F-2 forces of the National Police, after an intensive investigation conducted from Bogota, succeeded in breaking up a well organized ring of drug traffickers whose center of operations was located on a farm in the municipality of Tello, in the department of Huila.

It was also learned that a small airplane which was about to land on the site, and the features of which are being kept confidential for subsequent investigation, took off quickly upon noting the presence of the secret agency's units; and its whereabouts are unknown thus far.

Criminal Killed

In the action a dangerous criminal was killed, and four other individuals were captured. In addition, 30 kilograms of cocaine hydrochlorate, weapons and two automobiles were confiscated.

The criminal who was killed answered to the name of Rafael Orjuela Triana, alias "Lalay", and served as head of the ring. The other antisocial individuals were identified as Luis Alberto Echeverry Bedoya, a native of Florencia, Caqueta; Rodrigo Echeverry Alarcon, from Doncello, Caqueta; Luis Hernando Matiz Bernal, from Bogota; and Uriel Serrato Montero, also from Bogota.

The blow was dealt at the La Manguita farm, in the Palmichal rural section in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Tello.

On the aforementioned premises, the cocaine traffickers had set up a modern laboratory for processing coca, which was later sent to other liaison locations in the nation's leading cities to be subsequently shipped abroad.

Shooting

When the members of F-2 threatened the drug traffickers, the subject Orjuela Triana opened fire at the authorities, and an intense battle took place, ending with the death of the criminal and the capture of his accomplices.

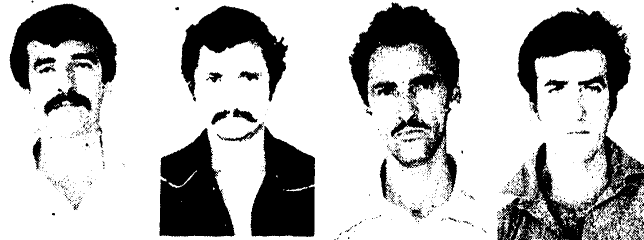
The ringleader, Orjuela Triana, had a lengthy criminal record, inasmuch as he was wanted by the first superior customs court of Bogota for drug trafficking in a warrant which had been in effect since 17 February 1972. He had also served a

sentence for having killed police Maj Alfonso Sanchez Barazarte, a former presidential aide-de-camp, in an incident which occurred in Bogota about 3 years ago.

Supplies Seized

A large amount of supplies used to prepare and dry the substance, as well as a Colt Magnum 357 revolver with five chambers and one cartridge, a green and ivory Ford car with license plates AF-6465 and a white 1980 model Daihatsu jeep were placed at the disposal of the authorities.

The Ford car had been used to block the road leading to the farm, and when it was carefully searched by the F-2 forces it was found to be equipped to conceal drugs in its interior.



*Luis Alberto Echeverry
Bedoya*

*Uriel Serrato
Montero*

*Luis Hernando Matiz
Bernal*

*Rodrigo Echeverry
Alarcón*

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Jan 81 Sec A p 12

[Text] Yesterday, members of the Antinarcotics Group attached to the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation captured two women and seized 500 bags of marihuana in the middle of downtown Bogota, when the hallucinogenic grass was being sold on a public thoroughfare.

The grass was sold in the crowded section at the corner of 22d Street and Highway 7, and at the entrance to the adjacent theaters.

Those arrested were identified as Carmen Hernandez Escobar, a native of Ibague, and Trinidad del Carmen Dominguez.

The authorities reported that the blow dealt to the drug traffickers marked the beginning of an operation aimed at curbing the "free" sale of hallucinogenic substances.

In Medellin

Also, in the Guayabal district of Medellin, the officials from the Attorney General's Office seized 10 kilograms of cocaine with a high degree of purity, together with 20 kilograms of marihuana, and managed to capture three individuals as they were attempting to conceal the alkaloid in a car.

Arrested in this criminal incident were Carlos Tom... Duran, a Medellin merchant; Oliverio Cartagena Jaramillo, a native of Caldas; and a woman, Gloria Amparo Restrepo.

In the operation a Break type Renault station wagon was seized, a vehicle in which they tried to conceal the drugs, so as to transport them later to the capital of the republic.

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

THREE FREED TRAFFICKERS RESURRENDER

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jan 81 Sec A p 6

[Text] Valledupar, 14 January--In an incident unprecedented in the history of drug trafficking, three individuals who had obtained their release through the legal expedient of habeas corpus handled by a municipal penal court in this town, appeared voluntarily before the government authorities to have their status resolved in the administrative process that the Cesar government has been conducting against them for violation of the Security Statute.

The competent authorities began investigating the release, which evoked a legal scandal and a forceful statement from Governor Jose Guillermo Castro, and was applied to the fourth penal judge, Jose Joaquin Cariaciollo Carrillo, and to the jail director, Rodrigo Aaron Medina.

Luis Ernesto Becerra Bonilla, Luis Alberto Rojas and Angel Chacon were the three persons who appeared to have their status determined. They were members of a group of seven being investigated.

Released together with the aforementioned individuals on 31 December were Alirio Rojas Molano who, at the time of his arrest, was an official of the Prosecutor's Office Antinarcotics Group, Arcesio Sanchez Cotes, Sixto Quesada Pujana and Juan Emilio Redondo, all of whom were penalized with a fine of 1 million pesos by the government, when 360 quintales of marijuana were found in their possession in the vicinity of El Copey.

Still being held in the same case are Libardo Antonio Duran, Fidel Antonio Clavijo Moreno, Walberto Madrid Gonzalez, Heraclito Almozo Fontalvo and Jose Trinidad Olivera Arcila, the latter under orders of the military penal court, because he holds the position of technical petty officer at the Atlantico Naval Base.

The jail establishment director had been notified of the drug traffickers' release by an official memorandum from the fourth municipal penal court, which had handled the aforementioned petition for habeas corpus.

The government's legal office, for its part, stated that the court in question did not ask nor inquire whether the accused were at its disposal, nor report on the release of those in custody.

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

PRICE OF MARIHUANA DROPS SHARPLY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jan 81 Sec A pp 1, 12

[Text] Marihuana prices have dropped 70 percent and, according to highly reliable sources, the cost of an arroba in the northern section of the country has declined from 130,000 to 40,000 pesos.

The same sources noted that, although it may appear to be untrue, this fact has caused a depression in that part of the country.

The drop was attributed to several factors: the withdrawal of the public forces which reduced the risks, the increase in production, which has spread to other parts of the country, particularly the eastern plains, the national territories and even the coffee-growing areas, and the fact that more marihuana is being grown increasingly in the United States.

From the standpoint of income, two distinguished personages whose names we shall obviously not disclose said that the "services" sector, which in 1980 showed income of nearly \$600 million, may encounter a serious decline in 1981.

The drop in price has directly affected nearly 2,000 families estimated to be engaged in growing marihuana in the northern part of the country.

Economists Hernando Ruiz and Jose Fernando Lopez had calculated that the illegal transactions involving foreign trade contributed in an effective and implicit manner to the strengthening of the Colombian economy's external sector during the final years of the 1970's.

They claimed that, even in 1979, those transactions contributed some \$850 million to the positive balance of the official foreign exchange balance.

Ruiz and Lopez, who are affiliated with the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF), showed that the external sector "will necessarily have to be supported in the years to come by the funds from that 'other economy' (now in a state of crisis), regardless of what option is chosen for its future management.

"Owing largely to the difficulties that will confront the country's balance of payments because of the considerable fuel imports that must be made, as well as the fact that there is not much optimism about the immediate performance of exports, the dependence will continue during the 1980's," declared the researchers.

They suggested that the relations between the legal sector and the underground economy be rationalized, through mechanisms such as the legalization of marihuana (70 percent of the clandestine funds) and amnesty for the capital from the "other economy."

Lopez and Ruiz devised and gave figures on a "black foreign exchange balance," comparing the illegal entry of foreign exchange (clandestine exports of drugs and "traditional products," and direct capital flow) with the unrecorded outlays (imports of contraband, capital flow and underbilling of imports); and they reached the following conclusion:

"The illegal foreign trade transactions have reached a disturbing level in recent years, to the point where, by 1979, the 'black balance' showed a gross total of \$2.4 billion."

According to the economists, a large portion of those dollars (some \$550 million) was associated, in 1979, with the pileup of the country's international reserves, through ostensible exports of services and tourism, through the Bank of the Republic and from the overbilling of commodity exports.

Trade Balance

The ANIF study projected the country's trade balance to 1985, finding that, even under conditions of real devaluation, "there will be appreciable deficits which, in the event of a nominal devaluation of 13 percent, will reach a total of \$2.155 billion. In other words, there is an obvious tendency toward a progressive loss of the favorable position that the external sector of the economy evinces at present."

The economists examined the role that the underground economy will play in the near future, without anticipating the current crisis, and studied several options, for example: continuing to recognize the function of that economy implicitly, and not doing anything; legalizing marihuana, or granting amnesty to the clandestine capital, yet without such legalization. They made no explicit recommendations.

They did make this statement: "A first conclusion that might be drawn from a three-fold comparison is that, in a situation of legalization or amnesty, not only would there be very small deficits in comparison with those that would result from a situation of 'not doing anything,' but also the devaluation could take place at a slower rate, and it, in turn, would reduce the inflation rate."

The major conclusion of Ruiz and Lopez was: "The external sector will necessarily have to depend on the underground economy during the years to come. Therefore, we must progress with a careful study of this point without losing sight of the fact that the underground economy is a fundamental pivot on which the foundation of the external sector of the economy rests."

The Price Cut

When the head of ANIF, Ernesto Samper Pizano, was asked about the possible causes that exerted pressure for a cut in prices, he said that the first one might lie in the phenomenon of abundance.

Samper Pizano began by saying: "In the United States, there are several states already producing, such as Oregon, Alaska, California and Hawaii, and it would appear that about \$300 million worth was exported last year.

"California is 6 percent self-sufficient, with a tendency toward an increase, owing to the household crops; and minimal production is allowed in Oregon and Alaska."

Samper noted: "Generally speaking, the United States is producing 20 percent of its consumption."

He remarked that, in the case of Colombia, there may be a phenomenon of over-production, because not only is there production in Guajira, Atlantico, Magdalena and Cesar, but also in Meta, the National Territories, Magdalena Medio and Uraba, and some in the coffee-growing areas.

He said that, in Magdalena, there are estimates indicating that marihuana may be planted over an area of between 1,500 and 2,000 hectares; and that in this region there are less expenditures for tips and bribes.

He said that the suppression on the coast served to extend the crops to other sections of the country, and when the phenomenon reached Meta, for example, the Departmental Assembly requested the legalization of marihuana.

He commented: "Many settlers are selling their land, and we are observing the planting at lower levels, in Meta."

He added that the drop in prices may also be explained by a greater control over the volumes entering the United States, which is why there are surpluses that cannot be sold. Another explanation may lie in the withdrawal of troops, because the price was directly related to the risk.

The fact is that prices have dropped. Will that be good or bad?

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORY--Cali--A modern, well-equipped cocaine processing laboratory was found by the F-2 national police in a downtown home in Anserma, Valle Del Cauca Department. Official spokesmen told Radio Sutatenza that basic paste, thinner, and other chemicals used in the processing of alkaloids were found in the house. Rafael and Antonio Ospina, leaders of the drug operation, were arrested. [PA081255 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81]

TOLIMA MARIHUANA PLANTATION RAIDED--Girardot--Marihuana crops worth a million pesos were seized by the police in Ortega, in southern Tolima. This was announced by Capt Julio Cesar Lozada, commander of the No 3 District, with headquarters in Espinal. The plantation, which measured 6 hectares, was discovered in the Mesones rural section. On the farm known as Los Bosques, the uniformed officers succeeded in arresting Gonzalo Reyes Moreno, aged 60; the brothers Gonzalo and Raul Yate; Eusebio Capera; and Jose Lugo, aged 40, as the presumed "owners" of the crops. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jan 81 Sec D p 4] 2909

COCAINE RAIDS NEAR PASTO--Pasto, 8 January--The F-2 dealt two severe blows to the drug-trafficking bands operating in the southern part of the nation today when police seized 32 kilos of cocaine. The substance was valued at a little more than 100 million pesos. Nine Ecuadoreans and six Colombians were arrested. In the first of the raids, authorities said that 5 kilos of marihuana, 9 tubes of cocaine and a bag of coca leaves were seized at a residence in the Miraflores neighborhood of this capital city, bearing the number 7-10. Also seized was a Col-Parker pistol with a relay and five cartridges. Arrested were Ecuadoreans Samuel Francisco Ludeno Rodriguez, Maximo Florentino Castillo, Mercedes Cecilia Abrahan, Celin Augusto Castillo, Camilo Aguirre, and Jorge Efren Aguirre Castillo; and Colombians Maria Mercedes Pabon Acosta, Lidia Maria Pabon, Maria Isabel Pabon, Enelia Chavez Pupiales, Francisca Arcelia Pabon and Zacarias Pabon Acosta. All were placed in the custody of the appropriate authorities. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jan 81 p 10-A] 8926

COCAINE IN META--A total of 230 kilos of cocaine was seized by detectives of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) during an operation that took place in the department of Meta. The action was carried out when a group of DAS officials intercepted a 1980 twin-engine plane, Bolivian registration number CP-1639, which contained a valuable cargo of cocaine. According to official reports, the plane was located in the region of Carimagua at the El Porvenir inspection station, municipality of Puerto Gaitan, in the jurisdiction of the department of Meta. More precisely, the plane was found on the Yopare Ranch. Because the operation took place during the night Monday, several drug traffickers managed to escape, taking advantage of the darkness. DAS rural patrols in Meta have the plane in their custody, while other groups of the same agency are attempting to capture the crew and occupants of the plane. This is one of the most important moves by the DAS against drug traffickers in recent months. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 14 Jan 81 p 10-A] 8926

CSO: 5300

DOMINICA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA WARNING--Roseau, Dominica, Friday (CANA)--An Iranian psychiatrist attached to the Princess Margaret Hospital here has warned about damage to society unless the level of marijuana smoking in Dominica is checked. The warning was made by Dr H. Ta'Eed in a letter to the Minister of Health, Charles Maynard. The psychiatrist expressed grave concern about the damage which the use of marijuana is causing to young people in this country. He said that after some 30 years of medical work in various parts of the world he has found here in Dominica a level of marijuana smoking which if not checked can seriously damage the society. Dr Ta'Eed expressed concern about the damage which the drug caused to the nervous system and its permanent effect on the brain. The doctor said "The most important damage is that the poison penetrates into the inheritance cells, contaminating sperms, placenta and mothers milk, thus affecting the unborn child." The psychiatrist said that in the short time he had been in Dominica people had been regularly brought to the Psychiatric Unit suffering from the effects of marijuana. Behavior ranged from abnormal to openly hostile, he said. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Jan 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300

JAMAICA

SEAGA POLICIES QUESTIONED AS AID TO GANJA TRADE

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 4 Jan 81 pp 7, 22

[Article by Margaret Morris: "Spotlight on the Ganja Trade"]

[Text] You have to be blind and deaf to be unaware of the extent of our ganja trade. And very dumb if you do not worry about its consequences. Before the election, when the security forces were occupied in keeping us from each other's throats, the ganja trade boomed. Now the directive that foreign exchange can be lodged and no questions asked has been interpreted by some as a new green light and it continues to boom. Mr Seaga's acknowledgement of ganja as an economic lifeline was honest and realistic, but was it wise? Where will this end.

It is said that the Coptic Church, a multi-million Miami based organization which combines ganja smuggling with religion, is the largest land owner, after the government in Jamaica.

Our annual export crop is estimated at \$500 million (U.S.). The Washington based National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws has estimated our export potential as \$5 billion annually. I don't know where they get their figures. I only know that around here it seems as if everybody and his dog is in the ganja business. There are two airstrips nearby cumbered with crashed and captured ganja planes. I had friends dwelling in an erstwhile tourist villa who had a terrifying experience one dark night when a plane attempted to land on the patio. Another friend was kept awake by the noise of a motor boat, and peeking out saw the file of man heading carions down to the sea. Another friend was offered one million dollars if he would allow some entrepreneurs to build an airstrip on his property.

Evidence Everywhere

Then there was the "inexplicable" murder of a nice young man; explained by an associate as the result of an altercation with suppliers. And the sad little group of captured ganja farmers, their boots still damp and caked with good red earth, sitting disconsolately in a police station, while their small fortune went up in smoke outside. Everywhere you go, you encounter evidence of the ganja

trade. And should you, facetiously, express a desire to get a piece of the action, the next thing you know a man is ringing you up and offering you a crop that is ready for sale.

Researching the other day, I met a man with a fine crop of Cali, price \$40.00 per pound. He was interesting because he confirmed information included in an article in the November issue of "War Against Drugs," i.e. that The Coptics buy from small farmers help with fines and legal aid, and loan equipment to clear land. ("They are very nice people" said he).

"War Against Drugs" is one of the many special interest magazines that proliferate in the U.S. Judging from its radical anti-IMF bias it may be bank-rolled by international Communists. More likely it is run by fuzzy liberals with no financial backing at all. Which is a pity. Because in the November issue there are enough potential libel suits to earn a lot of foreign exchange for numerous prominent Jamaicans.

"Rasta a Cover"

In an article, the theme of which is that the IMF consciously manoeuvred Jamaica into the Ganja Alternative, the authors hurl allegations and innuendoes about with wild abandon, and accuse, by name, international and local big shots of dope trafficking, and worse. The article is peppered with numerous obvious inaccuracies and most of it is hysterical hogwash. But it does occasionally hit pay dirt. It does stumble on some truths. And the truths hurt.

For instance its assessment of Rasta as "ideological cover for the drug trade," seems fair comment, and if you disagree get a copy of COPTIC TIME and read it. And it characterizes Negril as a freeport for drugs and quotes a pro-ganja lobbyist as saying "Drugs are so available in that hedonist haven...that it is almost a nuisance factor." If you doubt that visit Negril.

Ominously, the article predicts the establishment of a Hong Kong West in Jamaica (international drug centre, gangling etc controlled by international criminals) and says "If the JLP wins, their programme will be to implement the Hong Kong West plan piece by piece beginning with legalizing the parallel money market and opening the country for the return of drug tourists."

With characteristic candour, Mr Seaga has admitted that our security forces cannot control the ganja trade, and with characteristic pragmatism he has declined to give a moral judgement on ganja, and in my view has made it easy for ganja growers and traders to lodge their foreign exchange and "launder it." What are the implications of this policy? Are we heading towards legalization of ganja? Not in the foreseeable future.

Face it: That is not our decision. The U.S. will have to legalize first. To legalize will deflate prices and there are some very big boys who have a vested interest in keeping the cost of marijuana sky high. Not to mention all those "squares" who actually oppose legalization on moral grounds.

Think on These

Or are we going to be trapped, locked in to an international dope smuggling network? Because that is what ganja export is. Dope smuggling. And the hypothesis that ganja smugglers are not hobbyists and hairy mystics, but powerful, ruthless, and organized criminals, is, to say the least, worthy of consideration.

Since views on the morality of ganja smoking and ganja trade are bound to be subjective, ignore that aspect and consider only the practical hazards of retaining as one of our major industries, a criminal activity. (And a criminal activity that enjoys widespread acceptance and a measure of recognition from the government). Consider the facilities for illegal entry of potential guerrillas, contraband and arms. Consider the opportunities for corrupting security forces and politicians. Consider that 10,000 acres of our best agricultural land is owned by a foreign company of dubious repute. And consider the difficulty of getting the economy organized on a rational basis while one of its major pillars is illegal. For instance how do you persuade a man to plant an acre of food crops when a few roots of "Sensimilla" will net him far more money? People who have been making good money out of ganja are not going to give it up without some very rough compulsion.

The new government's ganja "policy" therefore, is only a stop-gap. Mr Seaga has a tiger by the tail, and he knows it. The trouble is that the longer action is deferred, the bigger the trade, and the problem of controlling it will become.

If you are among those who object to ganja on moral or medical grounds the situation is even more ominous. The latest research confirms that ganja smoking especially in young people can have serious physical and mental consequences (actual brain damage is one of them). We have heard so much baloney about ganja being an integral part of religion, and an integral part of our "culture" that to criticize it is not just unfashionable but downright un-Jamaican. You notice that none of our public figures, let alone the Jamaica Council of Churches or the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica dare mention anything of the sort? But isn't it time we called a spade a spade? If ganja is a dangerous drug then ganja export is dangerous drug smuggling.

We expect a lot of moral and financial support from the United States, but what are we offering them in return? Brain damage?

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CONGRESSMEN GIVEN ERADICATION DEMONSTRATION

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 30 Nov 80 pp 1-E, 4-E

[Article by Felipe Fierro]

[Text] Pista El Zorrillo, Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua (OEM)--The planting, cultivation, harvesting, traffic and export of narcotics has been reduced by 97 percent in the state of Chihuahua.

Ten local deputies became acquainted with the mechanics of the permanent campaign against narcotics at the invitation of Antonio Quezada Fornelli, an agent of the Federal Public Ministry.

The support of the Mexican Army is of decisive importance in the battle against drug-producing crops and those who promote them.

The permanent campaign against narcotics is divided into 13 areas of coordination in the country, and its activity is centered on the Western Sierra Madre mountain range.

The campaign began in 1976 and is based on the development of infrastructure programs designed to enable the peasants to engage in lawful work.

The destruction of crops was initially accomplished by cutting down the plants but at the present time the system of aerial spraying is used with the most advanced techniques and authorized herbicides whose ecological impact is minimal.

The Best Nonmilitary Equipment in Latin America

The technical support of the campaign, principally in communications and aircraft, gives the Attorney General's Office the best nonmilitary equipment in Latin America.

Working on the destruction of the drug traffic are 90 airplanes at 16 bases, with 3000 flight hours per month, 130 pilots and 340 technicians who maintain the equipment.

The detection of the fields is accomplished by means of an electro-optical system which is computerized and makes it possible to determine the exact location of the fields and ascertain the results after the spraying.

The network of communications includes 63 radio stations on a computerized circuit and uses frequencies which permit communication with the Secretariats of National Defense and of the Navy.

Fields Are Sprayed

Helicopters belonging to the Attorney General's Office sprayed several fields in San Jose, municipality of Guadalupe y Calvo, and the operations were observed by the state legislators.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

POPPY FIELDS DESTROYED IN DURANGO BY PJF

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

[Text] Last Friday the Federal Judicial Police [PJF], using 10 helicopters, burned off 72 hectares of poppy fields in the highest part of the Durango sierra. The drug is worth approximately 144 million pesos, making this state the principal grower of the drug, displacing Sinaloa.

Samuel Alva Leyva, second deputy attorney general of the republic, announced the above yesterday at noon during a conference which took place in his office.

The official specified that the fields are located in an area known as Las Canadas. He explained that each hectare destroyed would have produced 10 kg of opium gum which after laboratory processing would be converted into 1 kg of pure heroin. Mr Alva Leyva, who is also the permanent general coordinator of antidrug trafficking operations, said that the greatest danger for Mexicans is the large number of persons who use volatile inhalants which are easily acquired in factories and industries.

"Corroborating proof of what I am now saying," he emphasized, "will come in the next generation; that is, in another 30 years when the offspring of drug addicts who use industrial cement, thinner, Carbona, gasoline and other inhalants, are born totally defective because this drug destroys completely the neuron cells in the brain which are not replaceable," he warned.

Talking about the new plans for the systematic campaign against drug trafficking Mr Alva Leyva said that the PGR [National Attorney General's Office] has just completed two hangars for the repair of helicopters in Merida and Tuxla Gutierrez. He concluded by saying that to date pilot plans for incineration have been carried out in Oaxaca, Veracruz, Durango, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas. Michoacan, Jalisco, Guerrero and Chiapas will follow shortly.

9204

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

PGR AIR ERADICATION CAMPAIGN IN DURANGO DESCRIBED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Dec 80 pp 1-F, 4-F

[Article from EL SOL DE DURANGO]

[Text] Durango, Durango (OEM)--Risking their lives every second, flying at a very low altitude, but always with 2 or 3 support helicopters, pilots from the Attorney General's Office (PGR) are waging a stubborn and constant fight in north-eastern Durango against the international drug traffic.

EL SOL DE DURANGO had the opportunity to become acquainted with and observe the operations which have been carried out daily since 25 November 1980 in the municipalities of Santiago Papatziaro, Tepehuanes, Guanacevi, Topis and the area of Quebradas and in which elements of the PGR really do place themselves in danger of being shot at from the ground by the caretakers of the large poppy fields when they descend to an altitude of about 20 meters to spray the herbicide with which the plant is virtually "killed" and the soil is left unharmed.

Up until last Friday, that is, 4 days after the "Pilot Plan" had been put into effect, 100 fields had been detected. About 175 hectares have been sprayed destroying millions of plants which were going to put millions and millions of dollars--huge fortunes--into the hands of powerful gangsters; but one should bear in mind that the fight has just begun and that through additional reconnaissance and verification flights which are being made daily, more crops are being detected, perfectly concealed among corn plants and located in the roughest part of the Western Sierra Madre.

The Sierra Is Full of Poppy Fields

This is the first time in the history of Durango that such an intense battle has been waged against the drug traffic in the crop stage and Samuel Alba Leyva, second deputy national attorney general and general coordinator of the campaign against drugs in the nation, was here in Durango to get it started. He said that the sierra of Durango is full of poppy fields which have already been detected and with nine helicopters and two planes as well as personnel from the Federal Judicial Police [PJF], the army, engineers, pilots, navigators, technicians, radio operators and plans coordinators, poppy crops will be completely exterminated. As a result some few will fail to earn a fortune but millions of youths and adults will be saved from this vice.

And so, daily, Pablo F. Morales Santalices, coordinator for Durango; Arturo Pretelin Nova, commander of the PJF; Capt Morelos Perez Villalobos, base commander for Durango; Mario Tirso Maldonado, chief of the metropolitan unit of the PGR; and deputy chief Antonio Barrales A., coordinate the operational plans to be carried out during the following 24 hours.

Dangerous Work With Much Action

The personnel of the PJF, the army navigators, pilots and sprayers leave the Durango airport every day aboard the bimotor plane La Guajolota and Bell 212 and 206 helicopters to fight the drug traffic regardless of the winter cold, which has prematurely made itself felt, or the bad weather in the mountains; they have an order and it has to be carried out. They make a landing in Santiago Papaquiario where, at the 10 de Abril headquarters, they are joined by the rest of the helicopters. The personnel who will carry out the spraying are assigned and protection is provided for them.

Thus with a plan that is carefully worked out as to the responsibility of each one of them, they fly out over the magnificent sierra in the heart of which are fields, large and small, of poppies (green gold, as it is called).

There indeed the pilot risks his life, not only with the anguishing expectation that a sniper might hit the plane and send it down, but also when he maneuvers in and out of the gigantic pines and deep ravines, flying the plane so as barely to avoid danger. These are seconds which become an eternity, but nevertheless up to now the results have all been positive for a sprayed field has been left behind. The operation is repeated once or twice more in order to assure its success and then they fly once more up to the heights to detect with eagle eyes the next field.

The 206 helicopter drops down almost to the ground and almost to zero speed while 2 others give him protection from the air against the possibility that one of the caretakers might come out of a grove of trees or a field and shoot. This has not happened during this first week, since the sierra has been "combed" and most of them have fled. As Major Pretelin says: They have checked us out and they know what we are going to do and so by the time the planes arrive they have already taken refuge in some cave or have gone back home.

Every spraying operation lasts 3 or 4 hours and at the one at which EL SOL DE DURANGO was present they located 17 fields--mostly small--which within seconds were treated with herbicide and were practically eradicated. Our experience was unforgettable. Of course it had its risks, but we were witnesses of how the National Attorney General's Office is carrying on this battle, which as we said earlier is an intense one because Durango is considered to be the state which is most heavily planted with poppies.

So this is the battle to eradicate poppies which starts every day at 0700 hours and ends 11 or 12 hours later; tiring but exciting for every one who takes part in it.

Then lengthy reports must be submitted to the National Attorney General's Office on what has been accomplished. It is necessary to exchange ideas and become

acquainted with the plans which earlier, while the flights were in progress, were being worked out here in the city, on the basis of photogrammetric maps, and were carefully revised time and time again by Morales Santalices, general coordinator; Major Pretelin Nova; C. P. Perez Villalobos; and engineer Tirso Maldonado. There must be no mistake, since a mistake could be fatal, and that is why up to now the operation has been completely successful.



Pilots of the National Attorney General's Office are waging a stubborn and constant battle against the international drug traffic. They risk their lives since their enemies shoot at them from below.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

THAI HEROIN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED BY PJF AGENTS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 8-A

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday agents of the PJF arrested two Thai who had brought to Mexico 1.5 kg of 96 percent pure heroin whose approximate value is 130 million pesos.

Arphichai Long Kul and Thavan Komayandola brought the drug from the "Golden Triangle"--a guerrilla area bordering on Laos, Thailand and Burma--on a trip through which the worldwide drug trafficking ring was attempting to establish a new route to the United States following this route: Thailand, France, Mexico and Brownsville.

Javier Coello Trejo, an official of the Federal Public Ministry for Special Affairs, explained at the PGR [Regional Attorney General] office located at 81 Soto Street, Colonia Guerrero, that this investigation started when the central agency of Interpol (International Police) advised its agent in this country, Maj Florentino Ventura Gutierrez, who also commands the PJF Special Group, that two Thais would arrive in this country with a large shipment of heroin.

Major Ventura Gutierrez, who was present, stated that after he received that notification, he detected a Thai who had arrived in this country on 26 November and had immediately taken lodging at the Hotel Versailles. The next day the other arrived and installed himself in the Hotel Prince.

Both started to move around our country so as to make anyone in doubt believe that the reason for their visit was really tourism but they already had been identified in advance as traffickers.

Mr Coello and Major Ventura agreed in pointing out that heroin processed illegally in our country is about 2 percent pure, and that is why the Thai drug is much more expensive than the Mexican.

Ventura Gutierrez explained that heroin sold in the United States is 1 percent pure so if the seized heroin is 96 percent pure it follows that the traffickers in the United States would cut it with other powders 95 times.



These two Thai made a long trip with a shipment of 130 million pesos worth of heroin which they had hidden in the false bottom of this briefcase. Unfortunately for them, Interpol contacts in Mexico were forewarned and arrested them in a luxury hotel in Mexico City.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED IN TAPACHULA--Pure cocaine valued at more than 100 million pesos and coming from Bolivia was seized yesterday by agents of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] at the international airport at Tapachula, Chiapas, where, in addition, Medardo Cuellar Chavez, who was attempting to bring the drug into the Federal District in plastic bags attached to his body, was arrested. The arrest of Medardo Cuellar took place when he was about to board a plane for Mexico City where he was to turn over the drug to someone who was to meet him at the airport. The cocaine, 98 percent pure, was acquired by Medardo Cuellar in his own country, Bolivia, from a person who, we were assured, has been fully identified and is being sought by the Bolivian authorities to answer the charges made against him. The PJF is also continuing its investigations so as to arrest the person who was to pick up the drug at the international airport in Mexico City. The judicial authorities presume that the drug trafficker took a plane from Bolivia to Guatemala, and then proceeded to Chiapas by highway and from there was to fly to Mexico City. The PJF placed Medardo Cuellar and the cocaine at the disposal of the Public Ministry. He is charged with drug transportation, possession and trafficking. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 36-A] 9204

VERACRUZ MARIHUANA--Mexico, 3 Feb (AFP)--Following a tip-off, police found a marihuana plantation with 2.16 million plants at Rancho Viejo, Veracruz, 400 km southeast of Mexico City. There was an armed clash and two drug traffickers were killed. According to press releases, the Mexican Army will destroy the plantation today. [PA081255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 3 Feb 81]

CSO: 5300

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

SOVIET HASHISH USE--The Red Army staff is concerned by the rising use of hashish by units stationed in Afghanistan. The Soviet soldiers garrisoned in Kabul are buying drugs at low prices on the black market in Kabul. The Soviet generals fear the same results as afflicted the U.S. Army during the war in Vietnam. [Text] [Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 2 Feb 81 p 15]

CSO: 5300

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IRAN

RECENT ANTI-NARCOTICS MEASURES NOTED

Fourteen Heroin Smugglers Sentenced

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Tabriz--PARS NEWS SERVICE--By order of the anti-narcotics courts, 14 heroin and opium smugglers were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 14 others were sentenced to 2 to 12 years in prison.

Through the efforts of officials of the anti-narcotics campaign staff in the Khoy city region [Shahrestan], 28 opium and heroin smugglers were arrested and moved to Tehran's Qasr prison.

A spokesman for the Khoy city region revolutionary guards, while affirming this piece of news, announced: After trial in the special court under the supervision of Ayatollah Khalkhali, these people were sentenced to prison terms and to life imprisonment.

The names of those sentenced to life imprisonment are as follows:

Mohammed Ali Nayebi, Roqiyeh 'Alilu, Allah Verdi Pakdaman, Seyfollah Iranpur, Ali Akbar Eftekhari, Mohammad Delbari, Qardash 'ali Mostafazadeh, Hosseyn Qorbani, Haydar 'Ali Hassani, Ne'mat Shirinzadeh, Iavaz 'Alilu, Habib Dizchi Asal, Esmat 'il Tala'i, and Mahbub 'Alilu.

Mohammad Taqi Hosseynzadeh, Dara Ba'iri, Banu Pirvani Moradkhani and Moradkhani were given 8-year prison terms. Ebrahim Ebrahimpur Asal, Mirhashem Seyyed Hosseyni, and Hassan Na'imi Habibi were given 6-year prison terms. Soleyman Khosrovi received a 2-year prison sentence. Eshq'ali Hosseynlu, Jalal Sadr, 'Abbas'ali Vosuqi and Hassan Eskandari received 12-year prison terms. Hashem Rasi received a 4-year prison term. Nosrat Baqeri received a 5-year prison term.

The spokesman added: After sentencing, the convicts were transferred to prisons in Tabriz, Urmia, and Khoy.

Seventy Kilos of Opium Seized

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] KEYHAN Municipal Service--In an extensive campaign, the revolutionary guards of staff 3 area 11 seized 50 kilograms of opium and opium residue from 9 people of the Khomeyn city region [Shahrestan].

The revolutionary guards of staff 3 area 11 were successful in arresting nine suspects: Reza Mirza'i, Baqer Mirza'i, 'Azizi, Manuchehr, Haji Gholam, Taqi Alvandi, Avranghi, Amir Hosseyn Reza'i and Salimi. Twenty kilograms of opium, an additional 30 kilograms of opium and 20 kilograms of opium residue which were stashed in three earthenware crocks, along with 9 opium pipes and a balance scale were discovered.

The guards of staff 3 also arrested the members of a gang of car thieves. So far they have also recovered two of the stolen automobiles.

Several of the arrested smugglers had previous records. The relevant files and the captured smugglers were turned over to Qasr prison today.

The municipal correspondent wrote in his report: The guards of staff 3 area 11, while submitting a petition to KEYHAN, announced their support of Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali, and asked for his return and that of the anti-narcotics smuggling and the anti-addiction campaign.

Tons of Narcotics Burned

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] KEYHAN Municipal Service--Yesterday at the headquarters of the Islamic Fedayeen, and the presence of Hojjatoleslam Sadeq Khalkhali, a representative of the Revolutionary Courts, and foreign and domestic reporters, more than 3,170 kilograms of heroin and hashish were burned and 20,280 kilograms of opium and its burnt residue were delivered to the representative of the Revolutionary Courts.

These substances were a part of the materials seized during the tenure of Hojjatoleslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali as chief of the special narcotics courts.

KEYHAN's correspondent, concerning the substances burned and destroyed yesterday, wrote:

The burned narcotics included 2840.9 kilograms of hashish and 435 kilograms of heroin.

During the burning of these narcotics, the smoke rising from them into the air caused a number of people to become dizzy, somewhat intoxicated, and nauseated as a result of accidental inhalation of the fumes. One reporter became so ill that he went to a hospital on his way back to the newspaper office.

Among the smuggled narcotics turned over to the courts were 264 kilograms of burnt opium residue and 20,116 kilograms of opium.

9310
CSO: 5500

IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SEIZED--The Shiraz antidrug squad has seized 400 grams of heroin, 540 grams of hashish, 1 sidearm and 96 cartridges from 7 Afghans during the past week. [GF121820 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 12 Feb 81]

CSO: 5300

LEBANON

MARIHUANA GROWING IN BA'LABAK REGION

Beirut AL-NIDA' in Arabic 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Article: "State Encouraged Tribal-Feudal Relationships By Establishment of 'An Official Agency; ' Dealing and Smuggling Monopolized by the Big Men and the Small Businessman is the Victim"]

[Excerpts] The growing of marijuana is an important sign of the aggravating crisis of the structure of the financial clique in Lebanon and a study of its takes on major importance to eliminate some of the misconceptions about it and to demonstrate the extent to which the capitalist investment approach enters into it, accompanying the state's actions and "superficial" reforms and benefiting from the declining economic and social conditions of the areas where it is grown, bringing the worst repercussions to the small farmers.

We will compile some information about this evil plant, in the endeavor to shed some light and clarification in the form of observations, and close with an exposition of radical solutions for solving this problem in the broader interests of the downtrodden classes of people (workers, farm workers, farmers and those of low income).

In any event, this exposition is nothing more than a reconnaissance which can be expanded in scope and altered to arrive at a sufficient and full understanding of the issue.

A Historical View

It is believed that Cannabis Indica entered the area via Damascus merchants in the 20's and used to be smuggled to Egypt through Syria, Amman, the Negev and Sinai. Most of the dealers were Syrians or men from Zahle. However, it witnessed a major expansion in the 50's and big capitalists took over growing, processing and smuggling it. For this purpose, they set up a complex network of middlemen, dealers and smugglers, all tied in with them. The smuggling route by sea also flourished after the establishment of the Zionist entity in 1948.

marijuana: Information About It

The seeds are called "Qunbuz." The best soil for raising it is red (dakilah) soil and the climate of Ba'labak suits it. There are the Ba'liyah and Marwiyah types and we set forth the differences between them in the following table:

Type of Planting	al-Ba'liyah	al-Marwiyah
Date of Planting	March	June
Yield per dunum	50-100 kilos, green	300 kilos, green
Seeding	1,000 grams	500-1,000 grams
Cutting	After 'Ayd al-Salib	After 'Ayd al-Salib
Length of the Plant	30 centimeters	100-150 centimeters

Despite this, al-Ba'liyah marijuana is the best type.

Marijuana is male (weeded out before cutting and after pollination) and female (the plant that carries the seeds and "the merchandise").

Green marijuana is cut, dried and moved to storerooms. Then, a month later the job begins of processing it between: Zahrah, Kabshah, Thalithah, Ra-bl'ah, Taban, Qadban and Qunbuz.

Dealing-Smuggling

The small farmers are forced to sell mari-uana for fear of retribution and because of their heavy accumulated debts; some middlesized and large farmers process it.

Then comes the role of the dealers who resort to various methods to fleece the farmers and to impose their price on them.

During the smuggling operation there is cooperation with the security and customs forces in return for "pay-offs."

The smuggling is accomplished by very modern methods and taking part in it are many high-ranking personages, particularly from the big political fiefdoms represented in the Chamber of Deputies as part of the benefits it receives in participating in assuming power on behalf of the bourgeois class.

The big smugglers intentionally engage in collusion with the security men to hand over the small smuggler who "hasn't made the payoff" in order to maintain face and to facilitate bigger smuggling operations.

Despite the difficulties of delivering it, marijuana is sold at unheard of prices in the European countries and the United States and these countries are an important market in addition to Egypt, particularly since given the widespread crisis of capitalism, "the bourgeoisie resorts to nourishing the spirit of individual rebellion and folly and encouraging addiction to drugs and alcohol, dealing in sex and everything that will divert the attention of people from the issues of their daily life" (report of the central committee to the fourth congress of the Lebanese Communist Party).

The State's Policy in the Field of Combatting Marijuana

An anti-marijuana law was passed in June 1946 but has not been effectively enforced in prosecuting Lebanese addicts. Official statistics show that from 3,000 to 10,000 kilograms of marijuana have been seized per year. The state's policy has been marked by disregard of the real reason for the problem (the bad social situation) and by concern for the interests of the big merchants and landlords.

To confirm our statement, we would cite what goes on in the operation of destroying the crop since the big landlords and merchants, in agreement with the gendarmerie, turn to destroying the marijuana of poor farmers and organizing official reports on that for two reasons:

To destroy a portion of the crop which will raise the price of the rest and increase the profits of the capitalists.

To save face and to feign that the state's actions are in earnest.

Then the big landlords pay the gendarmerie to destroy their crops during the time for cutting marijuana and the state thereby "punishes" them by cutting their marijuana for free, saving the wages of workers.

This example confirms that the actions of the financial clique are not in earnest and are in harmony with the interests of those whom they represent. A committee was formed in 1966 to replace the growing of marijuana with useful crops (particularly sunflowers) and this step could have been a start for reforming the situation had it had encouragement from the state (seeds, fertilizer, harvesters and disposal) and an interest in improving irrigation projects, particularly since this at one fell swoop would relieve the small farmers from fear and a possible deterioration of their conditions.

However, after about 2 years, the state began to dawdle and delay in accepting the crops (as was the case with the tobacco farmers in the south) and this caused the project to proceed hesitantly before it had gotten a good foothold.

With regard to tobacco, planting of it remained on the fringes of the areas planted to marijuana.

The Segments of Population Employed in Growing Marijuana and Their Status

In the first category are:

1. The small farmer. His difficult circumstances have forced him to take the risk since he faces two choices: either he contents himself with a life in which he just gets along, or he faces constant and total desolation.

It is in his interest to avoid such plantings if he only had the necessary help and suitable agriculture.

2. The big farmer. Following the collapse of the feudal relationships that were immersed in reaction, he turns to exploiting his land in various ways and cooperating with the gendarmes and employees of the establishment in return for paying an insignificant portion of his profits. It is in his interest to continue the existing situation. He may have "share-croppers" whom he forces to sell him the crop at low prices and whom he rules.

3. The small dealer. Most small dealers are engaged in most of the forbidden trades, arms (individually), marijuana, smuggling foreign tobacco. Most groups are subject to persecution, danger and prison and to the collusion between the state and the big dealers.

4. The Big dealers. They have "companies" that at times control the means of processing and marketing and the sea routes. They rely on modern methods and quick profit. "Their heads are safe." They have their own press and imprints for "their goods."

They have their own approaches to fleece people and play games with prices.

5. The processor. He buys the crop green and then processes, presses and sells it. The big dealer may at the same time be a processor. The processors are an intermediate class that at times may get wealthy or go completely under because of bad merchandise or the plots of the big dealers or financiers.

Observations and Clarifications

1. Many methods are used in smuggling: Trucks with double bottoms, ships which are met by small boats from the shore after they leave the port of Beirut, suitcases, automobile frames, tires, trunks and lights, special vests and shoes, women's vests and corsets, souvenirs, postal parcels, diplomatic bags and automobiles of deputies and security commanders and some clerics and politicians and even airplanes al-Tayyibah airport.

2. Smuggling to Egypt declined after the 1952 revolution but flourished following the al-Sadat "opendoor" policy.

3. During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a deputy from Ba'abak said, "You have been discussing for 2 years how to improve the Beirut airport and we established an airport in 1 day."

4. Marijuana is an internationally banned crop but interest in it is increasing in the capitalist societies which are experiencing a strangling crisis and ideological and social fragmentation.

5. Marijuana is smoked with tobacco (rocket) and in Egypt is put on the narghile.

6. Oil of Hashish is extracted from marijuana and is extremely expensive.

7. Within a very limited scope, opium (imported from Turkey) is grown in some villages of Ba'labak-Mount Lebanon.

8. The people of the area are not addicted to marijuana for social, economic and moral reasons except in exceptional circumstances and in a few villages. The areas of the ghetto have become a market "for disposal of the production" after the worsening of the fascist cancer there.
9. The farmers feel that growing marijuana is their way of making a living given the neglect by the state, particularly since it has offered no alternatives.
10. One sign that the pattern of capitalist exploitation has entered the growing of marijuana is the modern methods of exploitation and trade. The big dealer toys with the nerves and fate of the small farmers and processors; he sends out dealers to precede him who assert that the merchandise is poor and he indirectly makes threats about the state and exploits the poor situation of the small farmers and their need for money in imposing low prices.
11. The 60's saw some relative slackening in the growing of marijuana but it is still going on.
12. There are no official figures about the growing of marijuana.
13. The state's policy has been deeply involved in this area, has been in line with the interests of the monopolies and has generated additional conflicts.
14. It should be noted that Lebanon's representative at the anti-narcotics office of the Arab League signed one recommendation "with a reservation."
15. One way in which the dealers cooperate with Customs is for Customs to set up checkpoints at places where the smugglers are not moving and for the goods to be replaced with lower quality goods in the event of seizure.
16. Pierre al-Jumayyil can boast of the ability of Lebanese dealers in smuggling despite the efforts of Interpol and some of them cooperate with Mafias. It should be noted that three smugglers were arrested in a foreign country and they said that they were Phalangist "fighters" and were working "for the war effort."
17. The post-war period witnessed specific changes in this field which require independent treatment and we will get back to them.

Appropriate Solutions

The appropriate radical solution to eliminate the growing of marijuans requires a change in the existing structure of production relationships and in the policy of the state as a complement to this in order to eliminate the cause of the problem, not playing at "eliminating the symptoms." Based on our exposition and the broader interests of the laboring segments of the population, and in the light of the agricultural program of the Lebanese Communist Party, "the vanguard force in the struggle to realize the demands and objectives of the toilers of the rural areas," (in addition to the nationalist and progressive forces), we propose the following bases for a genuine, logical and scientific solution of the problem:

1. Prosecuting the big landlords and dealers who are investing their property and money in growing marijuana (not merely playing around with prosecuting the small smuggler and adventurer) since their investment constitutes the bases for aggravation of the problem.
2. Helping the small farmers, whose declining economic circumstances have forced them to turn to growing marijuana, in various ways to improve their material and economic status in order to eliminate the real cause of the problem and to prompt them to grow useful crops.
3. Employing the media to raise awareness and give agricultural guidance and education and altering the new generation to the dangers of drugs by various means (radio, television, the press, publications, etc.).
4. Replacing the growing of marijuana with useful crops (sunflowers, corn, etc.) through institutions liberated from the influence of landowners and capitalists and fundamentally directed toward small and medium size farmers and through implanting agricultural guidance offices in the villages that would take an interest in studying the soil, seeds and proper planting, provide fertilizer and plants, buy crops at encouraging prices and provide various types of material and model assistance.
5. Radical agrarian reform in issues of ownership and land and prevailing laws to improve the conditions of small and medium size farmers and put a stop to spontaneous and chaotic development in agriculture.
6. Working to expand areas of use of modern agricultural methods, machinery, etc.
7. Implementing irrigation projects to use the resources of the al-Ba'liyah land (the al-'Asi-Wadi Ra'yan-al-Yamunah project) and drilling artesian wells in villages lacking springs.
8. Making social security and health insurance for farmers general.
9. Establishing a national fund for insuring agricultural crops and an agricultural loan fund.
10. Providing the necessary conditions for launching the cooperative movement in the rural areas.
11. Imposing graduated taxes on property, exempting small and medium size farmers from it.
12. Improving health, living, social, educational, etc. conditions in the rural areas and providing a genuine democratic climate.
13. Reclaiming extensively available land in the great plain, the hills, and the mountains; employing fertilizers and agricultural drugs and reinforcing scientific research.

14. Encouraging animal resources.
15. Improving means to dispose of products.

It may appear that we have strayed from the matter at hand but our insistence on studying the real roots of the problem prompts us to propose this solution which deals with root causes, not just an ineffectual superficial look from the perspective of the interests of capitalism and monopoly.

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8389
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUGS HEAD MARSEILLES' CRIME--Marseilles, 20 Jan--City police chief Jean-Pierre Sangui said today that his main major crime problem was still the drug traffic, mainly heroin smuggled in from the Far East by "human ants." He said that smugglers, with the patience and stamina of ants, illegally brought in refined heroin in tiny amounts of a few grammes up to packets of one kilo (2.2 pounds). He said the smashing of the "French connection" in the early '70s had led to a marked lessening of the heroin trade in Europe until 1977, when it started soaring upwards again. He said, in his annual report, that in 1980, 314 dealers had been arrested in this Mediterranean city, the hub of drug trafficking since the '30s, and its environs, compared to 278 in 1979. None of the dealers were themselves addicts. He said that the number of deaths from drug overdose, a sure barometer of their general usage, had fallen from 18 in 1979 to 14 last year. He admitted that laboratories illegally making heroin were always operated by Marseilles technicians, as they were the only ones capable of turning out the pure white powder vital for the huge American market. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 22 Jan 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

OFFICIAL: NORWAY MAGNET FOR INTERNATIONAL DRUG GANGS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jan 81 p 56

[Article by Elisabeth Engesland: "Norway Attractive Narcotics Market; Increasing Number of Narcotics Users"]

[Text] The narcotics problem is without doubt the most serious health problem we are faced with at the beginning of 1981. We do not only have an increasing number of heavily impaired abusers and a frightening number of deaths as the result of abuse, but we are also faced with a steadily growing number of younger drug abusers. Norway has now become a very attractive market for the international narcotics gangs, said Health Director Torbjørn Mork at his press conference yesterday.

Although there is an increased use of harder drugs such as heroin, it is the use of hashish and marijuana which is today's biggest problem. The development gives grounds for serious concern, not least by reason of signs of recent times that drugs are on the point of becoming more socially accepted in the lower class of the population, said the health director.

The increase in the circulation of hashish has been significant in recent years and, according to studies the State Institute for Alcohol Research has made of the use of such substances by the youth of Oslo, about 20 percent of youths between 15 and 21 have used hashish one or more times. In 1968 this figure was about five percent.

In a memorandum submitted by the Central Council for Narcotics Problems it was emphasized that clinical experiences from many parts of the world indicate that extensive abuse can lead to lung cancer, can have a destructive effect on reproductive ability, can affect the functioning of the brain and can reduce resistance to infection.

The central council is strictly opposed to any liberalization when it is a question of such substances. The council believes that it can have a positive preventive effect to emphasize that society regards the use of these substances so seriously that the criminal justice system will be used to prevent it. Any loosening of enforcement practices against importers and other disseminators must therefore not take place.

"Efforts against the growing social acceptance and the increasing abuse of hashish must take place over a broad spectrum and it is important that the police and

customs service constantly make their work more efficient and that this produces results," said Mork. But at the same time a strong effort must be made to reduce the demand and to thwart further social acceptance, primarily by improving the social milieus where narcotics problems often arise.

Mork regrets the growing tendency toward the disclaiming of responsibility by various government departments. Drug abusers are often kicked from one department to the other. Therefore to the very highest degree there is need for the mobilization of responsibility on the part of the entire population at all levels of the local milieu. The consumption of habit-forming sedatives during 1980 showed a reduction of a good 17 percent, said the health director. The tightened control of prescription practices by physicians has also shown positive results. The figure has certainly increased insofar as the number of physicians who are voluntarily signing away their right to prescribe habit-forming medicines is concerned. The figure in 1980 was 10, versus six in 1979 and two in 1978. This does not mean that physicians have become more generous, but rather signifies the tightened control and tightened practices of the Health Directorate, the health director said.

8985
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

COMMUNE MEMBERS ARRESTED; TRAFFICKED IN DRUGS 2 YEARS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jan 81 p 20

[Article by Helge Sørensen: "Nineteen Arrested to Date; Seven Grams of Hashish Led Police to Large Confiscation"]

[Text] The confiscation of seven grams of hashish was the direct reason that the narcotics police in Oslo in cooperation with police in Asker and Baerum were able Friday night to strike at a commune in an old wooden villa on Gamle Drammensvei in Baerum. In the villa the police found about 20 kg of hashish and about 1.3 million kroner in cash.

For the time being 19 people have been arrested and 14 of them have been taken into custody and charged according to the so-called professionals paragraph in the criminal code. All of those arrested are in their 20's, including several girls and a West German citizen.

The chief of the narcotics police in Oslo, Police Inspector Arne Huuse, tells AFTENPOSTEN that it was a unit from the narcotics police's so-called disturbance patrol which received the first information regarding the gang and which essentially contributed to the uncovering.

A tip that the open sale of hashish was taking place at a place outside of downtown Oslo led to the arrest and search of a 24-year-old young man. The police found seven grams of hashish on him. Information on the seller of this batch put the police on the trail to an apartment in Baerum not far from the villa on Gamle Drammensvei. About three kilograms of hashish were found here.

"Information on this confiscation together with information we already had made it possible for action against the commune in the villa to begin relatively quickly after the disturbance patrol detectives gave us the first tip," said Huuse. Disturbance patrols are units within the narcotics section which seek out places and milieu where narcotics are used and sold.

Police Inspector Huuse says that a number of designated people are still being searched for by the police. Under question are both Norwegian and foreign citizens, who have taken part in trafficking in and selling drugs. In the meantime Huuse does not want to say whether the police are now planning on having the head men in the gang arrested, but says that the police have a good deal of data to work with,

and he is counting on a rapid development in connection with the uncovering of this gang, which is probably only one of many in operation in the Norwegian illegal narcotics market.

According to Huuse the sale of narcotics from the commune has been organized for almost two years, and in just the two days that police stayed at the villa several people were arrested. They came to buy hashish. The police suppose that the confiscated batch makes up only a small part of the total amount of narcotics which the gang has consumed and sold on the Norwegian market.

It is also certain that members of the commune have grown hashish plants at the several-thousand-meter-square site in Baerum, and they probably have sold about a kilogram of marijuana from their own garden.

One reason that to begin with some doubt prevailed regarding the size of the confiscated batch of hashish was that a large plastic bag which the police believed contained over six kilograms of hashish proved to be over a half million kroner in cash. The bills, which consisted of 100-kroner and 1000-kroner bills, were wrapped together with black tape and placed in the plastic bag.

The majority of the confiscated batch of hashish and money was found in a separate building on the grounds, but was in addition spread around in the large villa, including in cookie jars, boxes, plastic bags and rucksacks.

Pigsty

There is nothing to indicate that it was only the selling of and dealing in hash which took place at the old wooden villa. When AFTENPOSTEN visited the commune it looked almost like a pigsty, with garbage, empty bottles, dirt and dust spread over everything in the villa. The entire environment bore the mark of the fact that it was narcotics users who lived there.

To the question of how such a hashish gang can operate right in the middle of Baerum for over two years without anyone having suspected that something illegal was going on, Asker and Baerum Police Station Police Inspector Arnstein Øverkil answered, "I suppose the reason that this has been able to take place for so long a time is that hashish and other cannabis substances have gradually become accepted among youth and the use of these substances is no longer interpreted as anything criminal."

According to what AFTENPOSTEN has learned, heroin or other stronger narcotics were not to be found in the villa.

With this 20-kilogram confiscation in Baerum the police on other days of the year have taken only 16 kilograms of hashish less than all last year. In the last few months the narcotics police have had a staggering catch of narcotics. This fall 2.6 kilograms of heroin were confiscated in two separate instances, as one example.

Almost Always Broke

"We were always amused at the fact that the commune's members were so badly off. They often counted out 10-øre pieces in order to have enough for the daily paper and they always behaved nicely," says Robert Herbert, the manager of a gas station right near the commune.

He relates that the employees of the gas station last summer suspected that members of the commune dealt in narcotics when they heard that one of them, a foreigner, had been stopped by customs at Svinesund with 150,000 kroner. This man, who is to have received a 20,000-kroner fine for currency smuggling, is among those involved whom the police are now hunting for.

The police inspector confirms that a search was undertaken in the villa in Baerum in connection with a specific case last summer without narcotics having been found.

8985

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

POLICE CHIEF'S BOOK DISCUSSES BATTLE AGAINST DRUGS.

Urges New Methods, Equipment

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Jan 81 p 7

[Text] The right to use hidden microphones--Increased international cooperation
--Better information regarding the harmful effects--Less stringent bank laws.

These are some of the proposals as to how the chief of police in Stockholm, Hans Holmer, would combat narcotics crimes. He makes these proposals, which have been suggested for several years by different people, in a recently published book, "The Narcotics Problem--A Different Police Report" (Tidens Publishers)

Narcotics are really one of the big curses of our time. My intention with the book is to widen the debate, says Hans Holmer, who has been on leave from his position as chief of police to study the narcotics problem in The Netherlands and West Germany among other places.

We cannot wait and see any longer. There is no ideal solution around the corner. A number of unpleasant decisions must be made now.

Desire Still There

According to Holmer, there are only 3,000 "heavy" narcotics abusers in Stockholm, primarily of heroin which has obtained in recent years a real foothold in Sweden. The entry of heroin is a result, in large part, of the poor availability of amphetamines as a result of several Dutch and German laboratories being put out of business. But the desire for amphetamines remains in the market. The number of heavy abusers is, consequently, expected to increase greatly when the new "amphetamine factories" in the countries around the Mediterranean, especially France, begin to get access to the market.

"The narcotics problem is not only a police matter. Our efforts can solve only a little portion. But to do that, we must have more resources," Hans Holmer says. Certain things which are regarded as normal in a society of law should be put aside.

"Just as we today have the right to tap telephones, we must have the right to use, with judicial approval, hidden microphones.

"The police should not be running on the streets nabbing abusers. We have to get to the dealers and the gangs behind the narcotics smuggling, and we can only do that through increased European cooperation--a central police organization somewhere in Europe which in an effective nonbureaucratic, would collect and analyze all information and keep the authorities in the different countries up-to-date on developments.

"But as long as the western countries involved do not have the same attitude towards narcotics, the people who are involved in supplying have a big advantage."

A very important step in international cooperation would be, according to Hans Holmer, a change in the banking laws so banks would have to contact the police in regard to different kinds of large monetary transactions.

International Gangs Largely Responsible

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] The misuse of narcotics in Sweden is, to a large degree, being pushed by international gangs which deliberately and without scruples are forcing narcotics on Sweden. Hans Holmer, the chief of police in Stockholm, maintains this in a book on narcotics, entitled, "Another Kind of Police Report."

"Here at home one sometimes gets the impression that the narcotics problem involves only bad social conditions, access to and lack of care, compulsion and noncompulsion, and Hassela or not Hassela." (The successful collective for young narcotic addicts, SVENSKA DAGBLADET note).

But police chief Holmer maintains that the fate of many Swedish addicts is decided by people with interests which bear no relation to the Swedish narcotics debate. To cope with the international narcotics trade is practically completely a matter of police work, particularly international cooperation among different countries.

Interpol Sluggish

The police chief suggests the establishment of a western European narcotics center which could gather, evaluate and disseminate information, and in part lead the work. Interpol is too big--too sluggish. Interpol is not a practical functioning field organization,--and also for the cooperating countries to provide policemen for the common important tasks.

"Foreigners and foreign interests are pushing narcotics on Sweden. Previously it was Dutchmen, Hungarians, Chinese and Greeks. Now it is Turks. To be sure, Swedes are involved, but they are further down the line," Hans Holmer says. After having been a country with its own illegal opium cultivation, Turkey has now become to play a leading role in the production and smuggling of heroin into Western Europe and the United States, based on opium from "the Golden Crescent" Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The volume also contains a frightening survey on the extent of the heroin industry in Turkey and western Europe. Dozens of heroin laboratories have been found by the Turkish police. One confiscation involved 8 kilograms of heroin and 600 kilograms of chemical substances for making heroin. In two other situations 14 kilograms heroin were confiscated in each.

The police have also found laboratories in northern Italy, Sicily and southern France. One old castle proved to be a veritable heroin factory: a large confiscation was made and 20 people arrested. In the first half of 1980, 95 percent of the heroin seized by western European police was produced in "the Golden Crescent," 85 percent of the heroin coming in western Europe is brought in by Turks.

Sweden a Pawn

Hans Holmer has been on leave this fall from his job as police chief in Stockholm and has studied the narcotics problem from the big western Europe perspective. He acknowledges the motive for this indirectly--the whole book creates a picture of Sweden as a pawn but a profitable one in the Continental narcotics game.

His controversial book, which is No 1,1981, in Tidens' debate series, contains a very serious warning: the struggle between the heroin producers in the Far East, "the Golden Triangle" and "the Golden Crescent" has not seriously started. There could be approaching a contest in which the narcotics pressure could increase greatly, and gangs would compete to increase their markets by sharply cutting prices.

Kills More Than Traffic

Holmer is strongly critical of the current debate concerning voluntariness vs compulsion. He shows that the number of narcotics victims is greater than traffic victims, but does not question the necessity for narcotics abusers voluntarily cooperating in the necessary, long-range process of being rehabilitated back into society. But he contends there are not resources for that.

The failure of criminal treatment is also noted, by means of shocking and sometimes frightening scenes, among other things. It does not meet the minimum requirements in fighting narcotics. Social workers, who can enter into the picture when the police have arrested a disrumped abuser are not on duty 24 hours of the day, and the police's method consists in calming down the obstreperous individual at the station and then releasing him.

The Hassela collective gets high marks but he questions how adequate it is. Today we need hundreds of Hassela collectives.

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SWEDEN

POLICE, SOCIAL WORKERS REPORT MORE HASHISH IN SCHOOLS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The use of hashish among Stockholm's youth is on the rise, so say the police and social workers. However, school nurses have not noticed any changes recently. They claim that hash is neither used nor sold in the school itself. This happens outside of school during off-school hours. School officials have questioned all of the nurses in a new study.

Ten of the 78 school nurses claim that hash is smoked in the school vicinity; 66 of the 78 school nurses claim abuse of the drug has neither increased nor decreased during the last 2 months. Five of them feel misuse has increased, seven feel it has decreased.

According to police reports and social workers, the use of hash increased in 1980 after having decreased towards the end of the 1970's. A school inquiry in 1978 showed that about 20 percent of all 15-year-olds had tried hash once; 6 percent has smoked it regularly.

"It is quite clear that the use of hash has increased during 1980," says school doctor Lars Cenerud. "It is very serious. But the kids are not smoking hash in school, but rather outside of school in their spare time." Many schools have been singled out as "hash centers," which is completely wrong, says Cenerud. Cenerud has two explanations for the increase in the use of hashish: One, the intensive campaign against alcohol has been exploited in such a way as to tempt some into accepting hash as a better and safer alternative, "but hash is dangerous," Cenerud maintains. Two, the liberal attitudes towards hash have been brought to Sweden. "Marijuana, which is smoked in the United States, consists basically of the same substance as hashish, but is four to five times weaker," Cenerud continues. "For this reason smuggling marijuana is "bulkier", and therefore it is not brought into the Swedish market."

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SWEDEN

SUPREME COURT ORDERS LIFETIME EXPULSION FOR DRUG SMUGGLER

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] "This decision is very, very noteworthy," comments counselor-at-law Sven Vikbladh after the Supreme Court on Thursday ordered lifetime expulsion for a man who has lived in Sweden for ten years and has had permanent employment for 6 years. The man who was sentenced Thursday is one of the minor figures in a large dope ring. The district court had only sentenced the man to a 1 year and 3 month's prison term for serious drug violations and not expulsion as the prosecutor had demanded.

The Supreme Court changed the decision to a 1 year prison term and lifetime expulsion. The same decision was handed down to another man who was also indicted; he had lived in Sweden for 8 years. Both had been sentenced on separate occasions to about 1 year prison terms for drug violations.

Freedom Abused

"Immigrants who get involved in drug handling seriously abuse the freedom shown to them in our country, the court writes, and furthermore since there is the possibility of further criminal activity there is a special reason for expelling them even though they have been a long time in Sweden." The decision of the court was, however, not unanimous.

Counselor Sven Vikbladh, Malmo, who defended one of the men, explained on Thursday that he will appeal the decision. This client explained that he faces a military tribunal if he is sent home to Morocco, which he left in 1969 in order to avoid military service.

The drug ring in question has dealt in more than 100 kilo cannabis, 200 kilo marijuana, 0.5 kilo cocaine and 60 grams of heroine. The leaders of the drug ring, Robert Walton and Milton Bullock, were sentenced to eight and seven years' prison terms respectively plus lifetime expulsion,

as determined by the Supreme Court. Moreover, four men were sentenced to 4 months to 4 years in prison.

Reduced Sentence

On the other hand, the Supreme Court reduced the sentences for four women who were involved. One of the women had her sentence reduced from 2 years to 3 months even though she was found guilty of having smuggled money out of the country to Denmark for drug purchases in Denmark, and for having sold 2 kilos of cannabis.

The other three women, who were couriers for the drug ring, had their sentences reduced to between 1 and 1 1/2 years prison terms. One of the women, a prostitute cosmetologist, was so ruthlessly used by ringleader Milton Bullock, that the court decided there was an overriding reason not to sentence her. The Supreme Court's intention was, however, to show that her offense was serious enough to keep the court from avoiding a prison sentence. Nevertheless, she got off with a 1 year minimum prison term.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

ARRESTED FOR COCAINE SMUGGLING--A 20 year old youth from Stockholm has been arrested in Helsingborg. On 10 October he tried to smuggle a shipment of cocaine into the country at Helsingborg. He was travelling by train and customs found a number of bags containing a total of 110 grams of cocaine, the value of which rises to not less than 110,000 Kronor. The young man under arrest, who will be indicted soon, claims he was recruited by an unknown person in Copenhagen to smuggle the shipment in for later delivery in Stockholm. He was to receive 10,000 Kronor compensation. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Oct 80 p 4] 9396

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SWITZERLAND

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF HARD DRUGS

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 7 Jan 81 p 19

[Article by U.M.: "Significant Increase in Tendency Toward 'Hard' Drugs"]

[Text] Bern, 5 January--The report by the Coordination and Information Agency for Drugs of the Federal Office for Health Affairs, which was concluded at the end of November 1980 and published on Monday, is showing a significant increase in the tendency toward drug consumption when it comes to marihuana, heroin and LSD; the use of hashish oil, morphine and amphetamines, however, is on the decline. Hashish is at the top of the list, showing the largest quantity of consumed drugs, followed by heroin, marihuana, LSD, hashish oil, morphine, cocaine and amphetamines. Narcotics traffic increased also with respect to marihuana, LSD and particularly heroin.

7,045 Citations

The Narcotics Law is placing an extremely strict control on opiates (opium, morphine, heroin), cocaine, cannabis products (hashish and marihuana), hallucinogens (LSD, mescaline, psilocybine) and amphetamines (stimulants). Whoever produces, processes, trades or markets these drugs in any way, commits a criminal offence. Even mere consumption is punishable by law, although minor cases are not prosecuted.

The statistics that were published on Monday refer to the year of 1979. They indicate that altogether 7,045 persons were cited in Switzerland for violations of the Narcotics Law. It represents an increase of 11.8 percent over 1978 or 21 percent more than the 1977 figure.

Four Times as Many Men as Women

Of those 7,045 persons who became police statistics, 353 or 5 percent were cited for dealing, 4,365 or 62 percent for consumption and 2,277 or 33 percent for dealing and consumption. Altogether, the number of men who were cited was four times as high as for women. At 45.4 percent, the proportion of backsliders remained approximately the same. The ratio between the Swiss and foreigners (around 5 to 1) is showing a significant rate of increase, particularly with regard to dealing.

The largest rate of increase, considering all citations, is evident in the age group of 26- to 40-year-olds (from 880 to 1,132). Nevertheless, the largest number of registered citations, 5,805, is still in the age group of 15- to 25-year-olds.

20 Percent Increase in Deaths

When men and women are compared with respect to the consumption and dealing of drugs, it becomes apparent that citations for the consumption of marihuana, LSD and heroin has increased faster among men than among women. Particularly noticeable among men of all ages is the sharp increase of those who are smoking marihuana. Furthermore, there has been a significant rise in the consumption of heroin among men and women in the 26- to 40-year age group (the increase for men is 65 percent, for women 51 percent). The number of drug-related deaths reached 102, an increase of 20 percent. On the other hand, burglaries of doctors' offices and pharmacies declined.

Earlier Use of Drugs

The statistics that are contained in the report of the Coordination Agency are certainly not representative of the total behavior of consumption on the drug scene, because they only list those acts that led to police citations but omit unreported figures, which according to estimates are very high. Nevertheless, they permit certain conclusions concerning the most important focal points and tendencies. The increase in the abuse of various drugs, including alcohol and medication, continued among young people. A general trend toward earlier drug use is noticeable. Especially worrisome is the big increase in heroin trade and consumption and the criminality connected with it. More than 100 deaths, most of them the result of an overdose, are only pointing to the tip of the iceberg.

Measures by Federation

The Federation sees its foremost task in the fight against drug abuse in the area of coordination, information and documentation as well as in research promotion. Educational, preventative and therapeutic measures, on the other hand, are the responsibilities of the cantons. By adopting a corresponding parliamentary initiative, the Federation also obligated itself to participate in the general and advanced training of experts in drug assistance within the framework of a specialized school for drug abuse. In the process, theoretical and practical training opportunities will be activated all over Switzerland; they will be coordinated and prepared in concept. A drug concept for all of Switzerland and a drug report in the hands of the Bundesrat--both are being prepared by a work group of the Federal Narcotics Commission--are to present further information about possible preventative and therapeutic measures as well.

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END