

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9651

8 April 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 16/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9651

8 April 1981

WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 16/81)

CONTENTS

ASIA

BURMA

Drug Suppression Operation in Mong Hsat Described  
(Rangoon Domestic Service, 23 Mar 81) ..... 1

HONG KONG

Briefs

Heroin Possession Sentence 3  
Thai National Arrested 3  
Heroin Syndicate Cracked 3  
Drug Seizure Statistics 3  
Drug Possession Charge 4  
Policemen on Drug Charges 4

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Opium, Deadly Harvest Expected To Stock World's Illicit Markets  
(Dennis Gray; THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 15 Mar 81) ..... 5

SINGAPORE

Briefs

Fight Against Drug Menace 7

LATIN AMERICA

BERMUDA

Briefs

Fourth on Heroin Charge 8

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CHILE

Authorities Concerned Over Resumption of Drug Traffic (ERCILLA, 18-24 Mar 81) .....	9
Briefs	
Drug Traffickers Arrested	11
Cocaine Factory Discovered	11

COLOMBIA

Antidrug Activity for 1980 Summarized by F-2 Official (Leonardo Gallego Hernandez Interview; EL ESPECTADOR, 29 Jan 81) .....	12
Cocaine Seizure Investigation To Be Reopened (EL ESPECTADOR, 30 Jan 81) .....	15
Coca Plantations Found in Cauca, Putumayo (EL ESPECTADOR, 3 Feb 81) .....	16
Group of Traffickers, Cocaine Seized (EL ESPECTADOR, 6 Feb 81) .....	17

JAMAICA

Government To Eradicate Illegal Airstrips (CANA, 17 Mar 81) .....	19
--	----

MEXICO

Heroin Laboratories Dismantled in Sinaloa, Chihuahua (LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA, 19 Feb 81) .....	20
Three Marihuana Traffickers Given Jail Sentences (EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO, 26 Feb 81) .....	21
Federal Judicial Police Report Marihuana Seizure (EL SOL DE SINALOA, 2 Mar 81) .....	22
Traffickers of Opium Gum From Guerrero Arrested (EL SOL DE SINALOA, 1 Mar 81) .....	23
Confiscated Drugs Burned in Tijuana (LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA, 14 Feb 81) .....	24
Milk Dealer Arrested for Marihuana Trafficking (EL BRAVO, 26 Feb 81) .....	25

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Briefs	
Drug Sentence Data	26
Traffickers Escape	26
Marihuana Trafficker Sentenced	26
Heroin Traffickers Caught	27
Cocaine, Laboratory Seized	27
'Operation Condor' Agent Promoted	27
Pill Trafficking Guard	28
PERU	
Government Launches New Offensive Against Drug Traffickers (EL COMERCIO, various dates) .....	29
Cocaine Plantations Destroyed	
Tons of Drugs Incinerated	
PIP Seizes Cocaine Paste	
TURKS AND CAICOS	
Briefs	
40-Ton Marihuana Arrest	31
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
IRAN	
Punitive Measures Devised To Eradicate Smuggling (Mohammad 'Abadzadeh Kermani; JAVANAN-E EMRUZ, 26 Jan 81) .....	32
Iran Major Transit Route for Drug Traffic (THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, 14 Mar 81) .....	41
Vehicles Carrying Narcotics To Be Confiscated (KEYHAN, 24 Feb 81) .....	42
Briefs	
Opium Discovered in Khorasan	43
Narcotics Recovered	43
LEBANON	
Briefs	
Heroin Smugglers Arrested	44
Heroin Seized	44
Lebanese Smugglers, 1980	44

- c -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

State's Efforts To Levy Qat Consumption Tax Detailed  
(Hammud Qasim Barquq; AL-THAWRAH, 11 Feb 81) ..... 45

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

LIBERIA

Briefs  
Court for Traffickers Established 49

WEST EUROPE

AUSTRIA

Briefs  
Heroin Dealers Arrested 50

FRANCE

Narcotics Unit Police See Statistics as 'Disturbing'  
(Jean Paillardin; LE FIGARO, 20 Feb 81) ..... 51

UNITED KINGDOM

Briefs  
34 Arrested on Drug Charges 53

- d -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

BURMA

DRUG SUPPRESSION OPERATION IN MONG HSAT DESCRIBED

BK231552 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Summary] "Deputy Minister of Information Col Aung Htay, military attaches in Rangoon, the liaison officer of the UN-Burma Program for Drug Abuse Control Phillip Zealey and foreign and local journalists today visited Mong Hsat township and studied Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase Six' conducted in (Loi Lang-Taku) Region, Shan state's Mong Hsat township near the Thai-Burma border by the eastern military command "

The guests, accompanied by Burmese officials and Director of People's Militia and Social Relations Col Sein Aung, flew into Mong Hsat from Rangoon today. They were received at Mong Hsat Airport by Special Operation No 1 Commander Maj Gen Tun Yi, Commander of the 88th Light Infantry Division Col Than Shwe and other officials.

"The guests led by Deputy Minister Col Aung Htay were briefed about Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase Six' at the Bayintnaung guesthouse of the 49th Infantry Regiment by Director of the Defense Services Intelligence Col Kan Nyunt. He said military attaches and foreign and local journalists were invited to this region so that they could view the opium, opium refinery equipment and weapons seized during Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase Six' which was recently completed." He said Burma was endeavoring to eradicate the narcotics threat with the cooperation of the people and in accordance with a resolution passed at a People's Assembly meeting.

Later, Director General of Police U Thein Aung explained Burma's endeavors to combat the drug threat and said that "in the current opium growing season, we have destroyed 6,477.83 acres of poppy plantations and seized 55.35 kilograms of heroin and 725 kilograms of opium. This quantity, he said, does not include the heroin and opium seized during Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase Six.'"

"Next, Col Than Shwe said the current operation was aimed at destroying opium refining camps and heroin and opium refining processes. Another operation connected with opium was 'The Bloom of Hell' and that this operation was directed at destroying poppy plantations. Six 'Roaring Sky' operations, including the current one, have been launched in this region. The current 'Roaring Sky' operation was conceived through intelligence gathering by the eastern military command and the Chief of Staff's Office. Instructions were issued to destroy opium refinery camps in the (Loi Lang-Taku) region and their armed gangs as well as insurgents in the region. In accordance with the instructions, Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase Six' comprising one tactical operations command and three regiments under the close supervision of the 88th Light Infantry Division, was launched.

"There were 7 clashes during the operation in which 30 enemy troops were killed, many others wounded and 1 wounded enemy soldier was taken prisoner. A total of 18 assorted weapons, 3 communications sets, 2,000 baskets of paddy, 4 boats, a large quantity of chemicals and opium refining paraphernalia, 23.2 kilograms of heroin, 6 kilograms of brown opium powder and 101.9 kilograms of black opium were seized.

"Our army lost three men who gave up their lives for the country. Fifteen men were wounded as a result of mines planted by the enemy."

The guests were later taken to the site of the battle in Bktu Winko area where opium, opium refining paraphernalia and chemicals seized were displayed.

Later, the guests returned to Rangoon via Mong Hsat.

In addition to the heroin, brown opium powder and black opium seized during Operation 'Roaring Sky Phase Six,' the following seizures were also made: "120 bottles of ethyl alcohol, 24 bottles of chloroform, 4 viss [14.4 pounds] of limestone, 4 bags of bleaching powder, 14 packages of soda ash, 4 packets of wax, 17 packages of unidentified powder and 6 cans of unidentified chemical solutions. Opium refining paraphernalia seized were 6 big drums, 2 medium-size drums, 3 small drums, 22 other drums, 40 cans each with a capacity of 10 viss, 20 plastic square cans 16 (?flat cans), 6 plastic bowls, 3 aluminum buckets, 45 enamel basins, 3 enamel funnels, 1 (?lantern), 6 metal pails, 3 air pumps and 3 weighing machines."

CSO: 5300



HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HEROIN POSSESSION SENTENCE--A 36-year-old man was yesterday sentenced to 4-1/2 years' imprisonment for possessing 17.32 grams of heroin for unlawful trafficking. Wong Yui-wing pleaded not guilty but was convicted after trial by Judge Leathlean at Kowloon District Court. Wong had three previous convictions. The court was told that a police party, acting on information, searched Wong's flat in Fook On Building, Matauwei Road, on April 13 and found 69.84 grams of a mixture containing 17.32 grams of heroin. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 81 p 14]

THAI NATIONAL ARRESTED--A Thai national who had been shadowed by Narcotics Bureau officers since his arrival from Thailand on Monday, was arrested in an ambush in Kowloon yesterday and 1.5 kilograms of heroin base found in his possession. According to Superintendent Peter Man, the seized drugs, when converted into No 3 heroin, would be worth \$2 million on the retail market. Supt Man believed that the 42-year-old Thai was on his way to deliver the drugs when detectives pounced on him. Detectives later escorted the man to his room in a hotel in Pak Hoi Street, Yaumati, where they seized two false-bottom suitcases which still carried traces of drugs. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Feb 81 p 1]

HEROIN SYNDICATE CRACKED--Customs officers seized two kilograms of heroin base and 10 kg of No 3 heroin worth \$7.2 million on the retail market after a month-long investigation into a drug importing and distribution syndicate. The seizures were made during raids carried out yesterday and on Thursday. A 35-year-old man and a 28-year-old woman were arrested on Thursday night in connection with the seizures. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Feb 81 p 1]

DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--Police made 3,301 raids on illegal gambling establishments and vice dens last month, a spokesman said yesterday. Anti-drug operations led to the round-up of 462 people during 1,033 raids on premises and street searches. Drug seizure included 2.31 kilograms of opium, 617.4 grams of heroin, 158.7 grams of cannabis and 5.4 grams of morphine. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Feb 81 p 11]

DRUG POSSESSION CHARGE--A 32-year-old man charged with possessing 461 grams of dangerous drugs was yesterday refused bail and ordered to be held in jail custody until March 12 when he will make his plea at Victoria District Court. Mr E. S. Yanne said at Western Court that he could not grant Ng Yuen-tung bail because of the large amount of drugs involved. Ng is accused of possessing 461.24 grams of dangerous drugs containing 139.6 grams of salts of esters of morphine at the Hongkong-Macau ferry wharf on February 14. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Feb 81 p 14]

POLICEMEN ON DRUG CHARGES--Two police sergeants and a constable were yesterday charged at South Kowloon Court with trafficking in dangerous drugs. No pleas were taken from Sergeants Lau Chun-wah (28) and Sit Hoi-yuen (30) and Pc Chow Pak-lin (20). Mr Paul Corfe remanded them in the custody of the Independent Commission Against Corruption until Monday for further inquiries. Lau is alleged to have trafficked in 0.18 gram of a mixture containing 0.04 gram of salts of esters of morphine on January 5 in a car near Tung Tau estate, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon. Sit and Chow are accused of having unlawfully trafficked in 11.17 grams of a mixture containing 2.66 grams of salts of esters of morphine on January 7 in Lion Rock Road, Kowloon City. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Feb 81 p 16]

CSO: 5320

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OPIUM, DEADLY HARVEST EXPECTED TO STOCK WORLD'S ILLICIT MARKETS

Hong Kong THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Dennis Gray]

[Text] HEROIN from Southeast Asia's "Golden Triangle" is expected to stock the world's illicit markets over the next few months following several lean years when West Asian traffickers reaped the big profits.

Narcotics agents say opium is now being carried by porters from Burma's rugged Shan states to the Thai-Burmese borders where clandestine jungle refineries — largely controlled by a ruthless warlord called Chang Chi-fu — are prepared to refine it into heroin.

From there the deadly drug will spread out by lorry, aircraft and seagoing vessels to other Asian countries, the United States and Europe.

Chinese syndicates will handle the multi-million dollar exchanges. Smalltimers will attempt to outwit the authorities in get-rich-quick carries (heroin-stuffed condoms inserted in the rectum is the latest smuggling trick, agents say).

Last year, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan produced the world's biggest opium crop.

US drug officials estimate that 1,000 to 1,200 tons of raw opium came from those countries as compared to a drought-damaged harvest of between 100 to 150 tons in a tri-border area of Burma, Laos and Thailand known as the "Golden Triangle."

But this year, Thai and western officials in Chiang Mai — Thailand's gateway to the Triangle — say that Burma may come up with 300 to 400 tons of opium, Thailand with 30 to 50 tons and communist Laos with a not insignificant, but still unknown, quantity.

This opium might yield more than 45 tons of heroin roughly valued at US\$27 billion when sold on the streets in the United States or Western Europe.

"The Chinese from Southeast Asia have been losing out over the past few years," says a senior western drugs expert. "It will be interesting to see if the Chinese and the West Asians start having shoot-outs in the streets of Amsterdam in the coming months."

In the Triangle itself, the chief beneficiary of the opium bonanza will be Chang Chi-fu, also known as Khun Sa, who began operating in the mid-1960s and nearly got wiped out in the big battles over the narcotics trade in that decade. But today, Chang Chi-fu has emerged as the opium king of the Triangle.

His organisation, the Shan United Army (SUA), controls an estimated 70 per cent of the border narcotics trade, including at least seven of the largest refineries.

Tall and charismatic, Chang Chi-fu describes himself as a liberation fighter trying to bring autonomy from the Central Burmese Government to his Shan ethnic group. But one western narcotics official, echoing the opinion of most lawmen, labels him "a lousy crook, totally ruthless. He'll kill you just as easily as shake hands with you if it suits his purpose."

The Thai Government issued a warrant for his arrest on July 17, 1980, but he still reportedly flits in and out of his stronghold in the Thai village of Hin Tack in what to some outsiders seems a travesty of justice.

Despite improvements in recent years, some western nations remain sharply critical of what they view as a half-hearted effort by the Thai Government to crack down on traffickers like Chang Chi-fu and to lay down an effective blocking force to stop the heroin deluge out of the Triangle.

"The Prime Minister (Gen Prem Tinsulanonda) is very serious about arresting Chang Chi-fu but he's got 2,000 armed men up there. You can't send two policemen with an arrest warrant," said the senior western expert.

This source, like other agents who work closely with the Thai anti-narcotics programme, note that eliminating the opium

warlords and syndicates simply takes a low priority in Thailand, which is faced with an internal communist insurgency, a hostile Vietnamese army in neighbouring Cambodia and other ills that beset developing countries.

By contrast, the border with Burma is relatively peaceful and the Thais are reluctant to stir up a hornet's nest and take inevitable casualties if they moved against the SUA, which can field between 2,500 and 4,000 well-armed soldiers.

Corrupt officials also discourage serious anti-trafficking action.

In a hard-hitting recent speech, Thailand's National Security Council chief, Prasong Soonsiri, said:

"Too often in the past our record has been marred by corruption. Given the vast profits in the narcotics business, narcotics traffickers are in a position to offer police and other Government officials vast sums of money for their cooperation, protection, or simply to look the other way."

With an estimated half a million addicts of its own, Thailand should not consider narcotics just a "foreign problem," Prasong warned.

When criticised, the Thais point out that hitting the traffickers where it would hurt most — "at the refineries" — is virtually

impossible. These are located just inside the Burmese border in areas controlled by various rebel groups.

The Thais and Burmese have failed so far to cooperate and the drug expert notes, "when the Burmese army tries to move in, the jungle tom-toms warn of their coming three days in advance. The traffickers just pack up their pots and pans and vanish."

Another major worry for the drug fighters is the involvement of communists.

Diplomats and Burmese sources in Rangoon say there is indisputable evidence that the Burmese Communist Party has over the past few years financed part of its fight against the Central Government by allowing the growing, harvesting and selling of opium in areas under its control.

Communist Laos has continued to allow the growing of opium. Some of it is sold to legitimate pharmaceutical firms in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union but quantities of heroin are smuggled into Thailand across the Mekong River boundary.

There is controversy within drug enforcement circles whether the smuggling is done purely by individuals or whether the Government is getting a cut of the operation to help stimulate the impoverished Laotian economy.

— AP

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

FIGHT AGAINST DRUG MENACE--Singapore, 14 March--World governments have been urged to step up national efforts to combat the mounting global drug menace. The appeal came yesterday at the end of a five-day international drug conference here attended by some 100 delegates from 14 countries, the United Nations and the Colombo Plan Bureau. Delegates felt that it was urgent for their governments to intensify the fight against drug abuse, particularly with the emergence of another lethal type of drug--the synthetics of "psychotropic" drugs. Developed countries were especially urged to make efforts to check the flow of these psychotropic drugs to developing countries. The delegates felt special emphasis should be placed on setting up and implementing policies to reduce the demand for and supply of illicit drugs. Penalties for drug offences should also have sufficient deterrent effects. Delegates said that there were instances in some countries where sentences handed down by the courts did not reflect the gravity of the offence. NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 15 Mar 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

FOURTH ON HEROIN CHARGE--A fourth man appeared in magistrates court yesterday in connection with an alleged conspiracy to import heroin into the Island. Keith Burrows, of Verdmont Estate, Smith's is charged with exporting \$35,000 U.S. currency from Bermuda without permission. He is also accused of conspiring to import heroin into Bermuda with Ali Killi, Alexander Seriki and Kurk Kennedy, who have already appeared in court. Burrows is further charged with Kennedy and Seriki of conspiring to import heroin into the Island. Burrows was remanded in custody for a week by acting Senior Magistrate the Wor. K. C. Nadarajah. [Text] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 17 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300

CHILE

AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OVER RESUMPTION OF DRUG TRAFFIC

PY261509 Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 18-24 Mar 81 p 10

[Excerpts] The breaking up of three important rings of drug traffickers during the past week is important evidence of police efficiency, but at the same time it is a worrisome sign of the return of the ancient cocaine mafia to resume the profitable business which made Chile shamefully famous in the world a few years ago.

The Chilean authorities acknowledge a current increase of drug trafficking.

Officer Raul Chenevier, chief of the Narcotics Investigation Department, pointed out: "We are aware that drug trafficking has increased. There is no doubt that there is greater activity in this sector."

This concern is shared by the state's defense council which, according to law, is an accusing party in any trial for drug trafficking within the country. Guillermo Ruiz Pulido, lawyer of the organization, pointed out:

The objective fact is that between 80 and 100 kg of drugs have been seized during the past 4 months, which proves a noticeable increase in drug traffic.

According to experts this phenomenon is due to the great demand in countries with a large market and high purchasing power, such as the United States and European countries.

Lawyer Michel Diban points out that the high prices paid in those areas make it worth the risk of having to serve sentences of up to 15 years imprisonment which drug traffickers run.

The most important case of drug trafficking in past months involved a shipment of locally made ceramics to Colombia. In November the Colombian police seized 5 kg of cocaine which had been placed in the false bottom of one of the trunks containing the ceramics. In Chile the investigations department carried out a lengthy and thorough investigation which led to the arrest of Mateo Guinart, a well-known big shot who headed the group. The authorities managed to recover 46 kg of 85-percent pure cocaine.

This last figure is of great importance for the investigators of the countries for which the drug is destined since with it they can figure the final quantities of the drug that will reach the consumers according to the decree of purity. To each gram of pure hydrochloride 15 gr of other ingredients are added.

Carabineros and civil police forces arrested the members of three drug traffic rings during operations carried out last week in Santiago and Valparaiso. These operations were the happy conclusion of an investigation which in February resulted in the dismantling of four laboratories installed in various towns of the fifth and metropolitan region.

The press found very interesting the arrest of former football player Sergio Ramirez, who was a member of one of the rings. However, it is even more important that Filiberto Olmedo Rojas, alias "the king of cocaine," is back in jail. He is internationally known for his "skill" in manufacturing cocaine. To describe him it is enough to mention one item on his police record. In 1969 he was arrested for operating a laboratory where, according to his own statements, he produced half a ton of cocaine. The amount of money he made selling his product was so enormous that he lost count of how much it amounted to.

CSO: 5300



CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Santiago, Chile, 9 Mar (AFP)--The police have reported breaking up a ring of drug traffickers and seizing cocaine hydrochloride worth \$1 million. The traffickers brought the cocaine base from Peru through Arica, Chile. The arrested persons are: Irma Victoria Makuc Pouliquen, Victor Alamiro Vargas Orellana, Filiberto Olmedo Rojas, Ricardo Arnold Rocco Perez and Jose Luciano Armijo Oyarzun, all Chileans. The police have also arrested Luis Alberto Salgado Salazar and Ricardo Marchesserocco in Arica. [PY251539 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 10 Mar 81 PY]

COCAINE FACTORY DISCOVERED--Santiago, Chile, 19 Mar (AFP)--The police have discovered a cocaine factory and seized 2 kilograms of cocaine in the Santiago area. The factory was run by Octavio Retamal Valenzuela, who got the cocaine base from Bolivia. [PY251539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 19 Mar 81 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ANTIDRUG ACTIVITY FOR 1980 SUMMARIZED BY F-2 OFFICIAL

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 29 Jan 81 Sec A p 11

[Report on interview with Capt Leonardo Gallego Hernandez, chief of the National Police F-2 Narcotics Control Unit; date and place not given]

[Text] Capt Leonardo Gallego Hernandez, chief of the National Police F-2 Narcotics Control Unit, disclosed that, although the efforts expended by the institution in the battle against the drug trafficking underworld have not sufficed to eradicate its criminal activities, they have indeed caused it tremendous devastation, not only because of the hundreds of captures made, but also because of the enormous and numerous seizures made both of drugs and vehicles used to transport them by these organizations, for their clandestine shipments.

Confiscations

In an interview with EL ESPECTADOR, Capt Gallego Hernandez announced that, during the year that has just ended, the units under his orders carried out 75 operations against cocaine trafficking rings, seized 1,149 kilograms of the alkaloid, and located and destroyed 14 coca crops in areas belonging to the departments of Cundinamarca, Cauca, Valle and Narino, and others located in the eastern plains.

As for the battle against marihuana traffickers during the same interval, Captain Gallego reported that it was carried out through 103 operations, in the course of which 381,513 kilograms of the grass were seized, and a total of 74 plantations were discovered and destroyed.

594 Captured

According to the F-2 official, the aforementioned police action served to bring about the capture of a total of 594 drug traffickers, 246 in cases involving cocaine, and 384 for marihuana trafficking. Added to these individuals are those apprehended by other state entities, a considerable number of whom have been tried and sentenced.

Aircraft and Ships

Capt Gallego Hernandez commented: "As I said before, although our effort has not been sufficient to completely check the serious socioeconomic problem of drug trafficking, it has served to markedly reduce the activities of those engaged in this criminal activity; because, in addition to the large number of captures, during the same year of 1980 we managed to seize from the criminals 87 land vehicles, including campers, trucks, pickup trucks, automobiles and motorcycles, 12 aircraft of various types, 13 vessels and a total of 150 firearms.

"These vehicles were placed in the service of the various entities that take part in curbing the drug traffic in the country, in accordance with official rulings which so permit."

#### Obstacles to Investigation

Upon being questioned about the results of the investigations being carried out by the judges at whose disposal the accused are placed, the official remarked that, unfortunately, in many instances they are not satisfactory, because, as a result of a series of measures adopted by the criminal organizations, the liability of those who are caught is lessened, and as a result very difficult to define.

He said: "These organizations usually devise various plans beforehand, so that when any of their members fall into the hands of the authorities, they are perfectly prepared to face the judges and offer alibis aimed at benefiting the ringleaders. Thus, in the majority of cases the 'capos' of the underworld rings remain free from any charges, and the only ones to be jailed are the subordinates, who confess to being the only ones responsible for the drug trafficking, convinced that this position will serve to have their chiefs help them from outside, by hiring lawyers and giving them money to meet the needs of their families, while the trials are under way, and a means is sought to obtain their release."

He added: "The foregoing situation causes a considerable percentage of those captured to be exempt from charges, since it is impossible for the investigators to submit evidence against them, precisely because one or more of those individuals admit to being the only ones to blame, exonerating their comrades."

#### Honest Judges

Capt Gallego Hernandez said that there have been a few instances wherein the criminals have obtained a release thanks to the venality of the judges, but, fortunately, such cases are very few, and do not besmirch the effort that the other honest officials are expending.

The official added that the battle against the drug trafficking organizations has become more difficult because of the increasing numbers of individuals who, lured by the big profits that they can accrue, try to join these rings, despite the danger that this criminal activity represents for them.

#### Attempts at Bribery

The tremendous power of money is another factor which, according to Captain Gallego, is used to advantage by the criminals to scoff the law, using all kinds of offers and plots. He remarked: "Fortunately, we have in our ranks men of great moral training, which makes them impervious to the attempts at bribery."

"To prove this assertion, we should recall that, after the discovery of a large laboratory in Natagaima, where nearly 600 kilograms of cocaine worth 540 million pesos were found, the drug traffickers offered the F-2 agents that vast amount of drugs, in exchange for their release; an offer that was rejected, and that did not prevent those accused individuals from being captured and tried."

First Blow of the Year

In conclusion, he declared that vast operations have been planned for this year against the specialized rings, and that these plans have already brought the first satisfactory results, with the discovery, on 15 January, of a laboratory on the La Manguita farm, located in the rural section of Palmichal, in the jurisdiction of the Huila municipality of Tello, on the premises of which were found 30 kilograms of cocaine, four drug traffickers were captured, and another was eliminated in the confrontation with the secret agents who made the raid.

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZURE INVESTIGATION TO BE REOPENED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Jan 81 Sec A p 27

[Text] The Superior Court of Bogota, with Magistrate Joselin Gomez Medina officiating and in the court of findings comprised of Drs Augusto Lozano Delgado and Pantaleon Mejia, confirmed the indictment ordered by the 37th penal circuit judge against Fabio Garcia Villada, for the crime of drug trafficking, and also changed the prosecution ordered in the same decision for Oscar de Jesus Arcila Osses to a temporary stay, for the purpose of reopening the investigation.

Large Shipment

The aforementioned individuals were captured on the night of 17 December 1979, when Ardila Osses was driving a van in the vicinity of the El Campin covered arena and nearly 500 kilograms of cocaine were found in the vehicle. Garcia Villada was driving behind the latter vehicle in a car in which the authorities also discovered a certain amount of the alkaloid.

When the investigation began, Arcila Osses claimed that he was driving the van because Garcia Villada had offered it to him for sale, and he was testing it. The second accused, for his part, admitted to having received the vehicle with the cocaine in the town of Florencia, from a third party whom he could not identify, and with whom, according to his story, he went to Bogota with the alkaloid.

Reopening

Although Garcia Villada's statement apparently exonerated Arcila Osses, the presiding judge called both to trial for drug trafficking. It was then that Dr Hector Castillo Corredor, the attorney of the latter named individual, appealed the decision; and the court, while confirming the prosecution of Garcia, ordered a temporary stay for Arcila, calling for his release, and ordered the investigation reopened.

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCA PLANTATIONS FOUND IN CAUCA, PUTUMAYO

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 3 Feb 81 Sec A p 25

[Text] Four individuals were captured by the authorities after the discovery of coca plantations in areas belonging to the department of Cauca and the governorship of Putumayo.

The most important of these operations was carried out jointly by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], F-2 and members of the Assistant Prosecutor's Office for the Judicial Police in the La Marcela rural section, magistracy of Guachicono, in the Cauca municipality of Bolivar, where a plantation containing 50,000 coca plants was located.

The raid on the plantation was made in the early hours of last Friday morning, when no fewer than 30 persons were engaged in collecting and packing the leaves of the plant which, as everyone knows, are the raw material for preparing cocaine.

During the operation, those responsible for the cultivation, Emiro Zuniga, Reinaldo Muñoz and Nectario Zuniga (owner of the property) were taken into custody; while another individual identified as Nelson Zuniga managed to escape.

Various items used for processing cocaine were sized, as were several firearms. As for the plantation, which had a capacity for producing raw material to prepare an enormous amount of the alkaloid, it was destroyed.

The second blow at the drug traffic took place in a rural section of the municipality of Orito, in Putumayo, where a plantation containing 2,280 coca plants was discovered. Bernardo Ortega Erazo was captured there, while the owner of the property, Florindo Ortega, also succeeded in escaping.

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

GROUP OF TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 6 Feb 81 Sec A p 16

[Text] During the course of an operation which took place on Wednesday afternoon this week, members of the Attorney General's Office Antinarcotics Group discovered a powerful drug trafficking ring in Bogota, capturing five of its members and seizing over 3.5 kilograms of cocaine.

The First Phase

The new blow at the criminals specializing in this type of unlawful activity occurred after a pursuit of the taxi with license plates SB-3935 made by officials from the Attorney General's Office.

This vehicle was intercepted in front of house No 56-36 on 70-B Street, when three individuals were about to enter that building. When the taxi was searched, the investigators found approximately 2,600 grams of the alkaloid cleverly concealed in some compartments of the vehicle.

When the occupants of the vehicle, identified as Jairo Vallejo, an economist by profession; Enrique Vega Cuesta, a biologist and civil engineer; and Jose David Rozo Rozo, driver of the taxi, had been captured, the officials from the Attorney General's Office searched the building in which the ring had its center of operations, according to reports.

More Cocaine

In the house in question, Eloina Torres de Nino, owner of the property and identified as the main distributor of the drugs, and Iedda Soibelman, a model of Brazilian nationality, who was found to have been in the country illegally for about 7 months, apparently acting as "mule" for the criminal organization, were captured.

In the course of a detailed judicial inspection, the investigators from the Attorney General's Office discovered 900 paper containers, each with a gram of the alkaloid, hidden in the upholstery of a sofa and in the binding of the draperies of the room.

Also found were several "dum-dum" type bullets and feminine hygiene items which had apparently been used to conceal the cocaine by the women responsible for taking it abroad. A scale was also seized, as well as other items which are evidence of the activities that were being carried out in the residence.

Dealing Among the Youth

As the agents from the Attorney General's Office succeeded in establishing, each gram of cocaine was being sold by Eloina Torres de Nino for the sum of 1,300 pesos, and the dealing was being conducted primarily with young students residing in the northern part of the city.

The five captured individuals will be placed at the disposal of a judge of criminal proceedings, for purposes of investigation.

It should be added that Jose David Rozo Rozo, the driver of the taxi in which the first batch of cocaine was discovered, had been identified as an F-2 agent; but, when the identification papers that he showed were examined, it was found that they had expired. This individual had apparently been dismissed from the aforementioned police institution for bad conduct.



Tedda Soibelman, captured for drug trafficking



Eloina Torres de Nino, Jairo Vallejo and Enrique Vega Cuesta, three of those who were capture for drug trafficking

2909  
CSO: 5300



JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT TO ERADICATE ILLEGAL AIRSTRIPS

FL172304 Bridgetown CANA in English 2258 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 17 Mar (CANA)--Two Americans were killed here Sunday when a light aircraft, believed to have been loaded with marijuana, crashed shortly after take-off from an illegal airstrip in the western parish of St James, the police said.

There are numerous illegal landing strips in Jamaica which are used by aircraft, coming mainly out of Florida, to smuggle ganja into the United States.

And in the wake of Sunday's crash, National Security Minister Winston Spaulding has announced that the government was now embarking on a major drive to eradicate the illegal landing strips.

In a statement the minister said that the airstrips posed serious threats to Jamaica's internal security and defense.

They had, he said, "facilitated various kinds of criminal activities, involving firearms, ammunition, drugs, currency and the illegal transportation of persons into and out of the island."

The work of the security forces to curb the inflow of weapons could not be successful if the airstrips continued to flourish, he said,

Said the minister: "The difficulties faced in the fight against terrorism, subversion and gunmanship would continue to increase to even greater levels. The extent to which saboteurs can come in and out of the island or wanted persons taken out is limitless while these illegal activities flourish".

While "every legitimate power and authority" would be used to curb the illegal air traffic, the minister said, new legislation was being formulated to deal with the problem.

He did not indicate what powers the new laws would give to the security forces.

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

HEROIN LABORATORIES DISMANTLED IN SINALOA, CHIHUAHUA

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 19 Feb 81 Sec B p 8

[Text] Los Pinos, D.F., 18 February (CGCS)--Yesterday, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic announced that it had dismantled two mobile clandestine laboratories for processing heroin, located in the states of Sinaloa and Chihuahua, as a result of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking in the country.

From the first of these laboratories (which was discovered in Culiacan, Sinaloa, by Federal Judicial Police agents), they seized bottles containing various acids, packages of salts and 953 grams of pure heroin, as well as laboratory equipment per se, and arrested Rosalio Lopez Lozada, Guadalupe Najera y Najera and Edmundo Lozada Perez, in the midst of their work.

The second one was discovered on the La Porrena communal farm in the municipality of Valle de Allende, Chihuahua, where they arrested Rodrigo Lopez Chavez, and seized 1 kilograms and 574 grams of heroin, 8.5 kilograms of opium gum and laboratory implements. Mrs Eufemia Blanco de Lopez, wife of the laboratory proprietor, was also placed at the disposal of the authorities.

Upon continuing the investigation in that area, the Federal Judicial Police captured Jesus Melendez Tarin, purchaser of the heroin that was being produced there. Melendez Tarin is manager of the San Pedro Inn, in Ciudad Hidalgo, Chihuahua. Finally, it was reported that the laboratories were very well equipped, judging from the good quality of the heroin that was being manufactured in them.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

THREE MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 26 Feb 81 Sec B p 3

[Text] Yesterday, the third district judge, Ricardo Rodriguez Villareal, handed down three prison sentences in the same number of actions brought against individuals who are being held in the Social Rehabilitation Center.

In trial 3/980, involving Jose Camacho Cazares and Juan Constante Cazares, the two were found guilty of a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession and trafficking, and received a sentence of 7 years in jail, and a fine of 10,000 pesos or, in default thereof, 15 additional days in jail.

These two individuals were arrested on 3 January 1980, at No 924 Pedro Arguelles Street, in the Military housing complex, after the Federal Judicial Police learned that they had been engaged in marihuana trafficking. At the time of his arrest, Jose Camacho had four containers of marihuana in his possession; and he confessed to having purchased them from an individual in order to sell the drugs later. His accomplice, Juan Constante Cazares, was helping him to distribute the drugs among addicts.

The third district judge also handed down a jail sentence in trial 185/979, against Guadalupe Andres Bermudez Gamboa, for marihuana possession and trafficking, imposing on him a 7-year jail term and a fine of 10,000 pesos, or 2 more months in jail.

The latter individual was arrested on 5 July 1979, after Federal Judicial Police agents learned that a person named Juan Delgado Sanchez, alias "La Zorra," was trafficking in drugs. He admitted that he had been given the drugs by Bermudez Gamboa, for sale.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE REPORT MARIHUANA SEIZURE

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police seized 32 bags containing marihuana and two containing seed of the same grass, in a ravine located near the Ojo de Agua farm in the municipality of Badiraguato. They were owned by Pablo Sandoval Serrano, who made a confession in the police entity's lockup.

In making the foregoing announcement, Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, explained that agents under the orders of the Federal Judicial Police regional second commander in this state, Manuel Espindola Martinez, during an inspection of a passenger bus of a foreign company, noticed the suspicious behavior of the presumed drug trafficker, whereupon they proceeded to question him.

In the detailed report submitted to the superiors, it was established that Sandoval Serrano was carrying a 38-caliber pistol on his belt, which he claimed to use as protection in his business; therefore, the Federal Judicial Police members were more interested in learning the details of the arrested individual's activity.

Sandoval Serrano told them that he had planted the marihuana in Cerro Blanco, on the La Lapara communal farm in the municipality of Badiraguato, and was attempting to sell it. This was the reason for his arriving in Culiacan at the time when he was apprehended. He explained that, when he considered it feasible, he cut the plants and took them on muleback to the site where he concealed them, already bagged and dried.

He also stated that, last November, he had planted poppies over an area of 140 square meters in the same location, as well as another area with a mixed (marihuana and poppy) plantation, covering 225 square meters. Hence, the authorities went to the site in question, guided by the individual now in custody, and found the plantations there, with a density of 15 plants per square meter, averaging about 15 centimeters in height.

With the evidence that the Federal Judicial Police will provide, Sandoval Serrano will be placed at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, so that the preliminary investigation may be started and the pertinent action taken for the respective crime against health, according to Aviles Castillo.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS OF OPIUM GUM FROM GUERRERO ARRESTED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] When the Federal Judicial Police learned that Gilberto Araujo Guzman was offering 540 grams of opium gum brought from the state of Guerrero for sale, they proceeded to conduct the pertinent investigations, and succeeded in arresting the presumed drug trafficker and seizing the drugs, as well as capturing Pablo Burgos Terrazas and Apolonio Burgos Leon, the accomplices of the accused.

Members of the police entity, headed by the Federal Judicial Police second regional commander, Manuel Espindola Martinez, first conducted the necessary probe in order to arrest the individual who was attempting to sell the aforementioned drugs for 350,000 pesos, and subsequently made the arrest of the accomplices and the seizure of the same product in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco.

From the interrogation to which the accused were subjected, it was learned that Araujo Guzman purchased the opium gum from a person who brought it from Guerrero, and that the drugs were later received at Burgos Terrazas' residence, located at No 386 Puerto Escondido, in the Monumental housing complex in Guadalajara. This "merchandise" was kept in a container used for powdered milk, in the custody of the property owner.

In making the foregoing report, the coordinator for zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, Hector Aviles Castillo, remarked that the police had also confiscated a Datsun vehicle, a rented car with registration number 32, owned by Burgos Terraza and his father, Burgos Leon, which is being held in the yards of the department.

The federal official added that the battle against the drug traffic is continuing, and that the precise instructions from the attorney general of the nation, Oscar Flores Sanchez, are to relentlessly combat these activities, so as to protect the citizens and to prevent the proliferation of such activities.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

CONFISCATED DRUGS BURNED IN TIJUANA

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 14 Feb 81 Sec B p 12

[Text] Tijuana--Yesterday, over 350 kilograms of marihuana were incinerated by the third district court, while the second court burned 18 kilograms in an incinerator of the court itself. Also burned were various amounts of such drugs as cocaine, heroin and morphine, worth hundreds of thousands of pesos.

Upon being interviewed, Jose Angel Morales Ibarra, third district judge, said that the volumes of drugs burned are the result of 63 different court cases, in most of which arrests were made, and warrants for arrest were issued in the others.

The third district judge remarked that this amount of drugs seized during the course of this year is very small in comparison with the quantity burned previously, which shows that the drug trafficking problem in this state has declined considerably, because seizures of tons of drugs were made in only a few instances.

In attendance at the burning, which took place at 1430 hours on the grounds of the Fifth Battalion, was Dr Clemente Hermosillo Luevano, chief of the No 1 Health Center, who explained that, a few hours earlier, 18 kilograms of marihuana and several grams of cocaine had been burned in the second district court incinerator.

Also present were Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking in the northwestern part of the country, the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Fifth Battalion Col Eduardo Castillo, and the first secretary of the third district court.

A soldier of the Fifth Infantry Battalion was almost burned owing to his lack of precaution, because when he poured gasoline on the drugs, he took out his matches and lit them to burn the drugs, thereby causing an explosion which hurled him a few meters from the incinerator. Fortunately, he suffered only slight burns.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MILK DEALER ARRESTED FOR MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 13

[Text] Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas--Enrique Rodriguez Hernandez, manager of the milk processing company with the firm name Nestle, was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police on charges of marihuana trafficking.

The arrest took place a few days ago, but the entire incident was kept strictly confidential, because it was claimed that the investigations might be interrupted and it was expected that at any time well-known individuals in the locality involved in drug trafficking might be arrested; and for this reason nothing was said.

Enrique Rodriguez was arrested, and a tank truck apparently owned by the business firm was confiscated. The latter was supposedly used to transport milk and other products derived therefrom, but it was put to improper use, because it was being employed to ship large amounts of marihuana, thus deceiving the federal authorities who thought that it was carrying milk.

This was all the result of the arrest of another person who was caught with a sample and, when carefully questioned, informed on his accomplices, suppliers and purchasers simultaneously. Hence the arrest of the milk company manager, who had apparently been engaged in that illegal activity for some time.

The arrest of Enrique Rodriguez caused surprise everywhere, because he showed no signs of being implicated in that unlawful activity, and therefore, he was not under suspicion until now, when he is being held in one of the Reynosa jails, since it was the Federal Judicial Police in that town who made the aforementioned arrest.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

## BRIEFS

DRUG SENTENCE DATA--Nogales, Sonora, 25 February--A total of 405 sentences were handed down by the second district court of penal proceedings during 1980, with emphasis on those issued for crimes against health, violation of the federal law on explosives and firearms, smuggling and violations of the general population law. The figures were given by Miguel Cesar Magallon, based on the statistics that the federal office keeps in this part of the state. He noted that 198 sentences were issued for crimes against health, 40 for violation of the federal law on explosives and firearms, 36 for smuggling offenses, 36 for violation of Article 119 of the general population law, and 95 for crimes in violation of the general law on securities and credit operations, and attacks on the general communications systems, among others. He expressed the view that the figure reached in penal type crimes was very high, but he did not specify how many of the offenders received jail sentences and how many were acquitted. He also noted that, thus far this year, a total of 89 sentences have been handed down, also in penal proceedings, with 34 for crimes against health, 13 for violation of the federal law on explosives and firearms, 10 for smuggling offenses, 7 for violation of the general population law, and 25 for violations of the general law on securities and credit operations, as well as for attacks on the general communications systems. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 26 Feb 81 Sec D p 1] 2909

TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE--Mexico City, 3 February (NOTIMEX)--It was reported here today that an escape of inmates took place from the municipal jail in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in which 24 individuals convicted of drug trafficking fled. A committee of inmates who had obtained an interview with the director of the prison, Antonio Gonzalez Ochoa, took him hostage, and thus were able to reach the arms room, seize some of the weapons and leave "firing," taking Gonzalez Ochoa along for protection. The convicts found Gabriel Martinez Vega, a guard, in his truck, and beat him, taking his 22 caliber pistol, together with the keys to the court doors, through which they left the jail. When they reached the street, some fled on foot, while others commandeered a small truck to make their escape. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 4 Feb 81 p 1] 2909

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--The drug trafficker Armando Martin Vidriales was sentenced to serve a 7-year jail term, and must pay a fine of 10,000 pesos. The second district judge found him penally guilty of committing a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession, transportation and trafficking. The Federal Judicial Police arrested this individual on 29 July of the year before last, when he was returning to Monterrey from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, in a 1973 Volkswagen with license plates WYV-685. Under the back seat, they found a suitcase containing six



plastic bags of marihuana, of the type known as "lamb's tail." He claimed that he had purchased that grass in Mexico City, and made eight packages, two of which he succeeded in selling for 8,000 pesos, in a Reynosa discotheque. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 Sec B p 5] 2909

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Guadalajara, Jalisco, 2 March (INFORMEX)--Today, in this Jalisco capital, the Federal Judicial Police discovered two clandestine laboratories on the San Luis de la Paz farm in Guanajuato in which heroin was being processed. In coordination with forces from the 15th military zone, the Federal Judicial Police captured nine individuals who were running both laboratories, and seized 200 grams of heroin worth several million pesos. Among the persons arrested were the chemists Mario Beltran Garcia and Jose Luis, who headed a ring trafficking in drugs which they were processing in the laboratories. All the gum was being grown in the state of Durango. The commander of the judicial security forces, Rodolfo Moises Cano, stated that the capture of the criminals was made possible as a result of the arrest of Benjamin Gonzalez Terrazas, who was found guilty of smuggling up to 200 kilograms of heroin every time he traveled to the United States. Commander Cano also reported that five heavy caliber 245, 238 and 257 Magnum pistols were seized from the criminals in the two laboratories, as well as a large supply of ammunition. No incident occurred during the raid on the clandestine establishments, and the drug traffickers did not put up any resistance. The operation took place on 28 February, and it is believed that it will lead to more arrests. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 3 Mar 81 Sec A p 2] 2909

COCAINE, LABORATORY SEIZED--Mexico City, 19 February (NOTIMEX)--Today, federal agents confiscated over 3 kilograms of pure cocaine worth about 60 million pesos in Oaxaca, and discovered a clandestine laboratory for manufacturing drugs in the state of Jalisco. Three Mexicans had succeeded in crossing the Guatemalan border, reaching the town of Palomares in the state of Oaxaca. They were carrying the cocaine attached to the rear doors of their late-model car. Ruben Carrillo Davalls, Elias Gonzalez Lopez and Antonio Nugaray Gil were transporting 3 kilograms and 700 grams of the drug. They claimed to have taken it first to Sinaloa, of which the first two are natives, then adulterated it and later attempted to take it to the United States. Moreover, in Etzatlan, Jalisco, Federal Judicial Police Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico and his men discovered a clandestine processing center for hard drugs. Also captured there were Ramon Lopez Valenzuela, Jose Manuel Ron Orozco, Manuel Rios Villa and Manuel Lopez Navarrete, who had been engaged for nearly a year in making the cocaine that would be shipped later to the neighboring country to the north. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 20 Feb 81 p 1] 2909

'OPERATION CONDOR' AGENT PROMOTED--Yesterday, the newly appointed Federal Judicial Police group chief in this town, Jorge Nunez Mora, was promoted to second commander of that entity at the decision of the attorney general of the republic, Oscar Flores Sanchez. The foregoing announcement was made by Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the campaign against drug trafficking in the 11th zone, which covers the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. Aguilar Garza explained that Nunez Mora's well-deserved promotion was due essentially to the splendid work that he performed

as federal agent during "Operation Condor" in the states of Sinaloa, Durango and Chihuahua. Three years ago, he was transferred from those states to Tijuana, where he was named Federal Judicial Police group chief within a week. He was subsequently transferred to this post where, as a result of his meritorious work, he was promoted to second commander of the Federal Judicial Police. The director of the latter, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, issued instructions to Nunez Mora to concentrate on the nation's capital starting next Friday. In a special session, he will be assigned the jurisdiction to which he will be transferred. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 4 Mar 81 Sec B p 5] 2909

PILL TRAFFICKING GUARD--The agency of the common jurisdiction turned over to the penal court the municipal jail guard Juan Inocencio Vidal, aged 28, after he had brought in countless amounts of psychotropic pills that he was selling to the inmates at prices ranging from 50 to 200 pesos. The State Judicial Police reported that the presumably guilty individual was distributing Valium and Benadril pills to the inmates Jose Hidalgo Monroy, alias "El Negro," aged 24, Abel Fregozo Dominguez, alias "El Abelillo," aged 21 and Margarito Islas Martinez, who, in turn, were reselling them among their own companions. "El Negro," who is charged with homicides, Fregozo, who is also accused of the latter, and Margarito, accused of robbery, stated that the guard had been selling the psychotropic pills to them for some time. Inocencio Vidal told the police entity that he obtained pills with doctors' prescriptions in little known drug stores in the town, and that he sold the pills requested of him by the inmates. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 Sec B p 12] 2909

CSO: 5330

PERU

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS

Cocaine Plantations Destroyed

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] An unexpected offensive against drug trafficking was launched by the government yesterday with the systematic destruction of illegal coca plantations.

The operation was announced by the senior director of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police], Gen Eduardo Ipinze, who went to Huanuco and Tingo Maria yesterday to initiate the second phase of the so-called "Green Sea Operation."

Another action was carried out last year with the participation of the military and the police, but its results were counterproductive because instead of discouraging drug traffickers and their accomplices, the operation stimulated them, inasmuch as the cost of the basic cocaine paste went up substantially.

The director of the PIP recognized that drug trafficking is increasing daily and that his men are at a disadvantage compared with the dealers, who have planes, helicopters, boats and other equipment.

In addition, Ipinze said that farmers cannot disregard the high prices which narcotics traffickers offer for coca leaves which they grow secretly.

Tons of Drugs Incinerated

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Over 4 tons of drugs were burned yesterday, nearly all of the amount coming from the police sweep carried out throughout the country.

The operation was carried out in the furnaces of the Arbadillo Foundry, 6 km from Lima, and was heavily guarded by police.

The bags containing the different types of drugs were carried to the foundry in several properly guarded trucks.

The burning operation began at 0900 hours with the preliminary weighing of the bags. The following figures were released: cocaine base, 2,744 kg; marihuana, 506 kg 800 g; poppy, 5 kg 485 g; cocaine hydrochloride, 6 kg 761 g; opium, 630 g; hilocaine [translation unknown], 4 kg 105 g; and miscellaneous, 750 g.

The drugs were then burned under the supervision of Minister of Interior Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta and the director of the PIP, Gen Eduardo Ipinze Rebatta.

The entire operation lasted 6 hours, following which De la Jara made statements to newsmen who had been kept from the scene.

#### PIP Seizes Cocaine Paste

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 49

[Text] In lightning raids carried out by the PIP in the Tingo Maria areas, four drug rings were broken up and a total of 65 kg of cocaine paste and 3,650 kg of coca leaves were seized. In addition, six maceration vessels were found.

The drug raids were planned by PIP Gen Berly Baca Valdivia, national director of the Illegal Narcotics Division, as a result of the proliferation of trafficking in cocaine paste detected in Lima and the transport of such paste abroad.

In surprise raids carried out by detectives in Marona, El Porvenir, Bolayna and Aucayacu, areas near Tingo Maria, 25 kg of cocaine paste were seized and maceration vessels and cocaine hydrochloride laboratories were destroyed.

Those arrested were Mauro Espinoza Cortez (40), Salvador Marcelo Garcia (41), Juan Marcelo Garcia (25), Abel Panduro Rios (25), Octavio Vega Romero (34), and Marciano Villanueva Pulido (26).

Outstanding action was taken by PIP Agent Rosario Zena Llance, who has had special training in this type of investigations.

At the Huacamayo Foundry, near Hamlet 51 and some 20 km from Tingo Maria, personnel from the National Trafficking Division, led by PIP Lt Col Cesar Anco Zegarra, captured Felimon Serna Matias (25), who was in possession of 40 kg of cocaine paste in plastic cylinders.

On the banks of the Huallaga River, a truck bearing license plates XM-1355 and traveling in a rugged area was stopped. The truck was carrying 2,204 kg of coca leaves without proper authorization. Arrested were Alfonso Valverde Chepe, Donato Lino Ventura and other accomplices.

Finally, Vicente Castro Viviano (46) was detained. Castro was involved in the processing of cocaine paste and its marketing on the national black market.

11,464  
CSO: 5300

TURKS AND CAICOS

BRIEFS

40-TON MARIHUANA ARREST--Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos, Sunday (CANA)--Two Colombians and seven Turks and Caicos islanders have been arrested after a multi-million dollar drug haul, the police reported yesterday. The nine will appear in court on Tuesday on marijuana possession charges following police confiscation of 40 tonnes of the drug, valued at over US\$20 million according to the police. They were not identified. The police said one of the Colombians was injured in a shoot-out with the security forces and had been taken to the Bahamas for treatment. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

PUNITIVE MEASURES DEvised TO ERADICATE SMUGGLING

Tehran JAVANAN-E EMRUZ in Persian 26 Jan 81 pp 22-23, p 50

[Article by Mohammad 'Abadzadeh Kermani: "How Smugglers Transported Heroin in the Bellies of Corpses; The CIA Distributes Heroin Almost Everywhere in the World"]

[Text] Revolutionary Plans for Uprooting Smuggling and Addiction

We have said that prior to the revolution not only was there no basic campaign to stop narcotics addiction, but through abuses and incompetence smuggling increased and more people became addicted. When the revolution was victorious and prison doors were opened for prisoners who had mostly been professional smugglers and were serving long prison terms and weapons became available to the people, the greedy elephant of smuggling remembered his long-forgotten past and experiences he had had in this line of work. He took up narcotics smuggling anew. The smuggling market became so hot that hundreds of kilos of opium were brazenly brought into the country through open borders and made abundantly available to eager consumers.

The revolutionary government, which had many things to do and countless problems to solve, gave the smugglers a hot market. This situation reached a point that the commotion raised by addicts and pushers escalated and addicts were scattered in the streets using opiates. When this intensified, the people in charge of affairs, with all their involvements with domestic and foreign concerns, decided to fully mobilize against this unwholesome situation which was battering the genuine revolution. A committee to uproot addiction was formed. It destroyed and burned hundreds of kilos of narcotics in order to establish the importance of the antiaddiction campaign and showed the world a veritable festival of opium burning, and the counsel of the Imam, who stressed that "deviation cannot be eliminated with deviation." We need independent minds.

Strong support was raised for public mobilization in this important matters. Last year the minister of health of the time launched the activities of the Joint Anti-addiction Campaign Staff in a wide range of areas. This idea will produce extensive plans which will be decisively implemented one after the other: The Ministry of Health suggested that addiction could be uprooted by attacking the opium itself. The National Antiaddiction Campaign Association brought forth a plan for designating an island for addicts, which it presented to the people through the mass media. Expressions such as this adorned the newspapers: The government has mobilized to uproot addiction (expressions like 'let's build a life for addicts over the grave of addiction').

The strike force in the ruthless antinarcotics campaign began its activities, and a great many professional smugglers were caught and punished by execution. Hundreds of kilograms of heroin and opium were discovered and along with that the issuance of coupons was reviewed and as of 15 Tir [6 July] the practice was stopped completely. The borders were controlled and surveillance was undertaken to prevent poppy cultivation. The government established a 500-million tuman budget to fight narcotics and to help farmers to grow other crops besides poppies. Three thousand hospital beds for use by addicts were prepared in the country. This campaign still continues vigorously on all sides, and it is hoped that it will produce decisive results and Iran will be forever saved from this formidable danger. In addition to the factors discussed, the Revolutionary Council has enacted a new law which has been turned over to the government for enforcement. In this law basic and comprehensive policies and measures have been specified for the campaign against smuggling, smugglers, and users, and for the treatment of users. Because of its importance, we will quote the articles and briefly explain this law.

#### Legal Stipulations

A bill of law stepping up penalties for perpetrators of narcotics crimes and providing measures securing treatment for addicts and putting them to work, containing 25 articles, was enacted by the Revolutionary Council on 14 Tir 1359 [5 July 1980].

The bill of law stepping up punishments for perpetrators of narcotics crimes has the following characteristics:

Stepping up penalties for poppy cultivation: According to Article 2 of this law, whoever cultivates poppies, in addition to having his crop destroyed, for a first offense will be imprisoned in a first-degree criminal prison for a period of 3 to 15 years. In the event of a repeat offense, the offender will be sentenced to death. The difference between the laws concerning poppy cultivation enacted in Tir of 1359 and those of 1338 [21 March 1959-20 February 1960] and former laws is in the severity of the penalties, because under the 1338 law the penalty for poppy cultivators was 3 to 15 years in prison and a fine, and life imprisonment in the event of a repeat offense, whereas a repeat offender under the most recent law is condemned to death. The lawmakers' intent was to put a complete stop to poppy cultivation, so that a scarcity of opium and the nonavailability of opiates would serve to assist in the antismuggling campaign at the borders, and also in the uprooting of addiction. According to Article 3 of this law, whenever poppy cultivation is discovered in an area, the village head man must report the particulars immediately to the nearest gendarmerie post, after which the poppy field must be destroyed in the presence of the head man, a clergyman, two reliable persons and the accused, and the accused sent to court. Under the new law, the punishment for a farmer who cultivates poppies at the order of the owner of the farm has been increased from 3 to 5 years.

#### Increases in Penalties for Importers, Manufacturers, and Sellers of Opiates

Article 4 of this law states that whoever imports, manufactures, sells, or possesses, conceals or transports more than 1 kilogram of opium or burnt opium dross, in the event it is proven that he knowingly and willingly did so, shall be punished by death.

In comparing the penalties in the 1348 [21 March 1969-20 March 1970] law with the above provisions concerning the manufacture, sale, concealment, transporting or possession of opiates, the severity of the lawmakers' work is evident, and the aim is to eliminate narcotics smuggling. In the 1348 law, whenever the quantity of opium discovered was more than 2 kilograms the guilty party was sentenced to death, whereas in the latest law anything more than 1 kilogram is enough to send the possessor to the gallows, and the punishment for the importer, transporter, possessor, or manufacturer of less than 50 grams of opiates is 1 to 3 years' imprisonment in the latest law. At the same time, what distinguishes the above law is that the court may impose a fine or corporal punishment instead of a prison sentence, on the condition that it be effective in causing the accused to abandon his crime. The meaning of this is that a person who has a small quantity of opiates (50 grams or less) cannot be a major smuggler. According to the defendant's circumstances, the judge may sentence him to be flogged or levy a fine. For example, he may find that flogging a defendant is needed to prevent a repeat of the offense, or the payment of a fine.

According to Article 7 of this law, anyone who imports, manufactures, sells, offers for sale morphine, heroin, cocaine, manufactured and chemical narcotics, acetic anhydride, or chloride, or who possesses, conceals, or transports more than 5 grams of the above materials without authorization, if it be proven that this was done willingly and knowingly, shall be sentenced to death. In the event that the narcotics found amount to less than 1 gram, the offender shall be sentenced to a prison term of from 2 to 5 years. In the latter case, the court also has the option of substituting a fine or a flogging for the prison term, depending on the effects and results of it in terms of warning the convicted party. The point of this apparent reduction of penalties is that, first of all, the quantity of narcotics found is small, and secondly, that a well-off defendant, in receiving a substantial fine would both not be a financial burden to the court and make a contribution, however small, to the government's coffers. The chastising effect of the defendant's payment of a large fine might be greater than if he were flogged or sentenced to prison. As was stated, in the two articles above there are individual and social distinctions that were not taken into consideration in the former law, one being the adoption of the best way to cause a defendant to abandon his activities permanently, whether through imprisonment, flogging, or imposition of a fine, with consideration of the defendant's circumstances, another being the demonstration of the social importance of punishment in order to stop illegal activity, and another the imposition of fines for the public treasuries with better results in terms of guidance.

#### The Use of Opiates Without Medical Authorization

The use of opiates without medical authorization is forbidden. Anyone who uses narcotics without medical authorization, is arrested by the authorities as a vagrant addict, is turned in by his relatives or neighbors, or is proven to be an addict by a legal physician, shall be sentenced to 6 months to 3 years in a misdemeanor prison. Here again the drafters of the law gave the court discretion with the punishments and their limits, so that if a fine would be more effective in causing an offender to quit his addiction from the standpoint of his situation and social standing, it could be imposed instead of a prison sentence.



#### Penalties for Narcotics Injection

The law has provided that anyone who injects narcotics into someone else without medical authorization and unnecessarily shall be sentenced to 3 to 5 years in second-degree criminal prison. These heavy criminal penalties are to prevent injectors from corrupting and threatening someone without medical authorization and helping him to continue with his habit.

#### Setting Penalties for the Manufacturer and Importer of Tools and Implements Used for Drug Consumption

In Article 10 of the law increasing penalties to prevent the cultivation of poppies and opiates, it says that whenever a person manufactures, imports, possesses, conceals, buys or sells tools and implements associated with the use of opiates such as opium pipes and the like, he will be sentenced to a maximum of 3 years in a misdemeanor prison after said implements are discovered and destroyed by the police.

#### Operating an Establishment for Narcotics Use

The law increasing penalties of the law forbidding poppy cultivation and narcotics use has dramatically stepped up measures concerning those who operate opium dens or establish places for the use of opiates and narcotics and take in addicts, with the aim of completely eliminating these dens of corruption. For this purpose, Article 11 provides that a first offender of this crime shall be imprisoned in criminal prison for 3 to 15 years. In the event of a repeat offense, the penalty is death. A noteworthy point in this article is the stipulation of penalties for anyone who profits in any way from such an establishment, or who works with the main offender, and any person who helps or assists in any way with this, meaning through offering encouragement or by providing someone else with the means to commit the crime shall be punished severely, be he the doorman, the errand boy, or the wine steward.

#### Confiscation of the Property and Premises of the Opium Den for Government Use

Establishments for the consumption of narcotics shall be closed after discovery by order of the municipal prosecutor or the justice of the peace. If the establishment is part of a residential home, only the establishment itself shall be closed. In the event that the operator is the owner of the establishment, the aforementioned property shall be confiscated by the government. If the establishment is rented, the rental contract shall be canceled and property returned to the landlord in the presence of a representative of the court. In the event it be proven that the landlord subsequently knowingly rents or allows the establishment to be used for narcotics consumption, he shall be punished.

#### Narcotics Outlets

In the event it is established that a store or shop sells narcotics, its financial records and the place of business itself shall be immediately confiscated, and if the accused is convicted of the crime of selling narcotics, the store and its assets will be confiscated for government use. The efforts and the severity of the law-makers were for the purpose of eliminating narcotics use in Iran. Also, whoever makes a public facility such as a hotel or a cafe available for the consumption of opiates shall be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison, and in the event of a repeat offense shall receive the death penalty.

#### Confiscation of Funds From Smugglers of Narcotics and Opiates

The lawmakers provided in Article 4 [as published-14?] that all portable and non-portable properties of the following persons shall be seized, and, after issuance of a final verdict, confiscated by the government: 1) those who cultivate poppies; 2) those who import, manufacture, or sell opium or other opiates; 3) those who import, manufacture, sell, or offer for sale morphine, heroin, cocaine, or any other narcotics; 4) those who operate establishments for the consumption of narcotics; 5) owners of public facilities who make said premises available for the consumption of opiates. The means of transporting narcotics in which narcotics are discovered shall be placed at the disposal of the organization that discovered the crime for use in the campaign against narcotics smuggling.

#### Exceptions in the Confiscation of the Property of Offenders

Securing a livelihood for the defendant's family: Along with the same stiffened penalties for the offender and the corporal and financial penalties, the lawmakers were mindful of the living situation of the offender's dependent family, in cases where the wife, children, father and mother of the offender have done nothing wrong. After determining the defendant's responsibilities, a livelihood and living expenses must be set aside for those who were dependent on the aforesaid party. The stipulation is made that the court issuing the verdict, after setting aside a part of the convict's property, including residential quarters and other things needed to secure a home and a livelihood for the offender's dependents, shall order the confiscation of the rest of his property for the government's use.

#### Addicts in Possession of Narcotics in Consumer Quantities

Persons found in possession of no more than 50 grams of opium or 1 gram of heroin or similar drug shall be exempt from having their property confiscated.

#### Those Who Possess and Conceal Poppy Seeds or Bulbs

Those who possess or conceal poppy seeds or bulbs, since their crime is a light misdemeanor and not a great danger to society, are exempt from seizure and confiscation of their property.

#### Prevention of Private Motivation in Accusations

Article 15 of the law approved by the Revolutionary Council intensifying the prohibition of poppy cultivation, in order to prevent personal motivation in accusations or the evasion of one's own punishment, stipulates that anyone who by any means plants the narcotics mentioned in this law in a place so that it results in the prosecution of another for the purpose of accusing someone else or evading his own punishment shall receive the maximum penalty for conspiracy if the other party is shown to be innocent in the course of investigation and research.

#### Penalties for One Who Falsely Accuses Another

If someone falsely and with bad intentions accuses a person of the crimes listed in this law, he shall be sentenced to 3 months to 3 years in a misdemeanor prison.

#### Duties of Agents

If crime investigation agents do not fulfill their legal obligations, they shall receive the same penalties prescribed for the perpetrators in all cases.

#### Leniency in the Law

Although the lawmakers were very hard on professional smugglers, they were lenient with addicts and persons with no more than 50 grams of opiates or 1 gram of heroin. The law states that after sentencing, instead of to prison, they shall be sent to centers created by the government and kept there for treatment, complete elimination of addiction, employment during the time of treatment, and when necessary, the discovery of a professional specialty. The time of treatment shall be counted as a part of their sentence. They shall be kept in the above centers so long as they do not conquer their addiction. In order to fulfill this intention the government is required to make centers with facilities available for detention, treatment, and employment of addicts.

#### Addicts Obligations

Since cards rationing opiates to addicts were nullified on the date of this law's enactment (Tir 1359 [22 June-22 July 1980]), the Ministry of Health is required to make sufficient means and facilities available for quitting addiction and treatment. All persons addicted to the use of narcotics are warned that they must report to treatment centers and hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health within 6 months of the date of this law's enactment for treatment. If they do not do so, after the expiration of the stated period they shall be punished.

#### Necessity for Certification of Nonaddiction

In previous issues, we have explained to some extent the plans for treatment and the plans for the antismuggling campaign. We hope our readers found this worth studying and that it was profitable for individuals and society. Concerning the plan for teaching and prevention, it must be noted that this is an important matter for making young people and ordinary people aware of the effects and reactions of opiates, the ruinous influence of addicts and their loss of life through cursed materials that are the legacy of colonialist governments and deleterious individual, social, economic, and social effects which have been explained in brief articles. Society can be truly delivered from the fearsome net of addiction. Training through radio, television, newspapers, magazines, bulletins, speeches, and even high school textbooks has been instituted and will produce the desired results. With the necessary prevention combined with training and an antinarcotics campaign conducted properly so that the borders are entirely controlled and closed to smugglers, opiates and their cultivation will disappear completely, and the ruthless campaign to uproot addiction along with the principal smugglers will continue.

#### Strange Smuggling Practices

At the Swiss-Italian border, customs officials were astonished by some smugglers they had arrested. One day a customs agent at the Swiss border was totally astonished to see a fish swimming on top of the water along the borderline in Lake

Lugano. The fish was bigger than a dolphin. It was the size of a whale. He duly reported this to his superiors, but the officials involved paid no attention to the report. When this scene was repeated, numerous reports on it were prepared and customs agents hunted the fish in a motorboat. They were astonished to see that this fish was a small submarine powered by foot pedals. When they stopped it they saw that this little submarine was carrying smuggled goods, and that it had regularly engaged in transporting smuggled goods across the Italian and Swiss border. The border between Italy and Switzerland in the years after the war was a meeting ground for international smugglers.

Intelligent and clever smugglers have always had special customs and practices.

The Lugano border was favorable for smuggling and this kind of activity, for if they were attacked suddenly from the Swiss side they were able to flee the border quickly. These smugglers had sufficient technical information concerning pickup points for contraband. They would shoot from border to border, and if a customs launch suddenly appeared, they would return the vessel to its origin by remote control or change course in order to evade the pursuit of the customs agents.

Various Transport Devices Used by Smugglers:

Specialized clothing, hollow heels, shoes, hollowed-out books, and canteens with false bottoms are among the devices used for concealing narcotics which allow them to be transported with ease and away from the curious eyes of agents.

Automobiles with false floors and false-bottomed fuel tanks or seat cushions hollowed out to contain narcotics, or fenders with pockets underneath for carrying a load, and other things are the masterful devices smugglers have devised for the purpose of smuggling opiates and filling their pockets with money.

A number of these smugglers who take narcotics to Europe by way of Afghanistan and Pakistan are so skilled at what they do, and so well equipped with vehicles and fiendishly clever concealment devices that it boggles the mind, but practiced and experienced border agents are gradually becoming aware of their clever and artful ways, and through careful investigation they usually find large amounts of narcotics and turn the smugglers over to justice authorities.

Narcotics Ships

The juice from poppies used in the manufacture of opium and heroin usually comes in by way of the sea. Transport vessels routinely drop anchor in international waters and are thus entirely above suspicion from the viewpoint of the authorities.

A transport ship has more than 20 million places to hide opiates. It is impractical for the police to fully search for these. In Hong Kong harbor there are always a great many ships coming and going. If one of the 10,000 Chinese boats moving about on the water transfers narcotics to one of the ships, it will not attract the slightest notice from the police.

For complete assurance, the heroin, which is packed in watertight containers, is trailed along in the sea behind the boat on a rope attached to a float. By prior arrangement, far from the harbor, someone picks it up in a small boat and takes it to a nearby island.

In order for the boatman to be 100 percent secure from police pursuit, he does not pull his cargo out of the water. He pulls this valuable substance along behind him on a long rope until he reaches a safe place. If the police become suspicious of the boat operator and go after him, he cuts the rope, and, in a sensitive and dangerous situation, abandons the cargo to its fate in the sea, and escapes the net of the law and a severe punishment with his special cleverness.

#### The Hardhearted and Mercilessness of Smugglers

In order to obtain money through the shipment and sale of narcotics, smugglers sometimes commit crimes and show their extreme hardheartedness and mercilessness.

The simplest thing they do is to persuade coolies in Afghanistan to be smugglers. They hire them and keep them in bondage with whips, exploiting them. If a smuggler's caravan falls into police hands at the Iranian border, the coolies know that members of their families will be killed.

Last year one of the most painful things happened inside the Iranian border near Afghanistan. Several Iranian farmers in one of the valleys along the Afghani border found the bodies of 10 poor children in a cave, most a year old or younger. Smugglers had villainously ripped open their stomachs and pulled out their internal organs. They had stashed packets of heroin inside them and brought these narcotics into Iran far from the eyes of the police, adroitly made their way out of that place and gone to the European markets to sell their goods at an exorbitant price. Obviously, these children were either stolen or taken from their poor parents by coercion and a bit of bribery, then cruelly killed. These people committed the worse crimes in order to gain untold wealth. They are prime examples of corruption on the earth.

#### CIA Procures Heroin

The American secret service (CIA) was recently criticized in the Washington Congress for cooperating and engaging illegally in narcotics smuggling.

Rosario, assistant in the pilot's administration of Continental Airlines, said that the company had transported load after load of heroin by order of and under the protection of the CIA.

For example, heroin was found in a box in a Vietnamese store, and the box and its packing slip were both labeled "aircraft parts," and under this sort of cover an indeterminate amount of narcotics was smuggled into America.

#### Transporting Narcotics to Europe by Way of Moscow

Narcotics routes from Asia to Europe go by way of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey. By air they go from Moscow to Frankfurt, Paris, and Copenhagen.

Planes change at Moscow airport, and smugglers are able to easily convey narcotics to Europe without a great deal of control, by means of air transport. European customs agents, believing that passengers and their luggage are tightly controlled in Moscow, do not inspect cargo very carefully.

#### Transporting Narcotics to America Using New Technology

The irresponsibility and frivolousness of Americans has drawn young people of this country into the net of addiction and cleared the way for the profiteering activities of the major smugglers. Smuggling gangs, with massive amounts of capital, are able to acquire every means in order to consume more heroin and increase their income.

Smugglers also have aircraft within their purview. Every night 150 aircraft carrying heroin and other narcotics cross into America over the Mexican border alone. Business is so good for them that they can sink a plane that has been used to transport narcotics in a swamp in order to cover up the evidence. Later they buy a bomber at the airport for transporting hashish. One pilot smuggling marijuana in a Cessna from Mexico to America was seen as suspicious by a police surveillance plane. The marijuana-carrying plane diverged from its path and went down, intentionally or through error, burning pilot and cargo before the police could apprehend them.

In such cases, they prepare the aircraft for flying long distances. They attach plastic tanks to the wings which are filled with narcotics, and they fly at low altitudes in order to evade detection by the police or the powerful radar at airports.

#### Falling Out of the Sky

Several months ago in the American state of Georgia a B-52 bomber left over from World War II disintegrated in the sky with 1 ton of marijuana, killing pilot and crew.

#### Using New Technology to Stop Narcotics-Bearing Aircraft

American customs officials have mobilized specially outfitted aircraft against the aircraft of narcotics smugglers, but they have not made much headway against the smuggler's corresponding equipment. The entire nose assembly of an American customs plane is fitted with a kind of radar for tracking the aircraft of smugglers. With the help of this radar, one may track and follow an aircraft carrying narcotics. For every aircraft the police capture, a marijuana leaf is painted on the outside of the customs hangar. Radar traps on the ground and in the air are searching for aircraft carrying narcotics.

9310  
CSO: 5300

IRAN

IRAN MAJOR TRANSIT ROUTE FOR DRUG TRAFFIC

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

**NEW DELHI, 12 March—Iran has become a major transit route for heroin smuggled into Western Europe and the United States from Afghanistan and Pakistan, an Iranian official said here today.**

Ghodratullah Assadi, a member of Iran's Drug Abuse Coordinating Council, said the illegal traffic in opium and heroin was also increasing through the Gulf to escape tough vigilance in Iran.

Interpol reports said most future drug trafficking was expected to take place from the ports in the Gulf, Assadi told *Reuters* in an interview.

Assadi, who is attending an international conference on narcotics here, said Iran remained a good market for opium and heroin because of its borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan, two major illegal opium producers.

Iran has outlawed poppy cultivation and last year destroyed 30,000 hectares (74,100 acres) of the illegal crop, Assadi said.

The Iranian official rejected US estimates that opium production in Iran might be 600 metric tons this year. "We now produce nothing and Revolutionary Guards and courts are there to watch," he said.

Assadi said more than 400 narcotic smugglers were executed in Iran last year. "We are determined to end this problem."

He said his country's major problem was to halt the flow of opium from Afghanistan which shares with Iran a long mountainous border impossible to police.

Assadi estimated opium production in Afghanistan this year to be about 300 tonnes and slightly less in Pakistan.

Assadi said techniques of turning opium into heroin were now available in Afghanistan.

Opium produced in the so-called Golden Crescent countries of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan was mainly turned into high-grade heroin in laboratories in Italy and then funnelled into major US cities.

Colonel Ali Khashaiar, an Iranian police officer, said the wholesale price of heroin in Iran was 30,000 dollars a kilogramme.

In Iran two years ago there were an estimated 800,000 drug addicts and the Government spent nearly 62 million dollars on their treatment last year, Assadi said.

*NAB/Reuter*

CSO: 5300

IRAN

VEHICLES CARRYING NARCOTICS TO BE CONFISCATED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] City Service. In a statement that the Public Relations Office of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Antinarcotics Campaign made available to KEYHAN newspaper as a warning to all those distributing narcotics, it was announced that the vehicles they were using to distribute narcotics would be confiscated.

During a short conversation with a KEYHAN city reporter, an official of the Public Relations Office of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Antinarcotics Campaign stated, regarding an announcement published by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Antinarcotics Campaign, the following: "Unfortunately, despite all the warnings that have been given to narcotics distributors throughout Iran, a handful of these godless devils have not ceased committing these devilish actions and are still engaging in distributing narcotics." This official added: "All devoted and responsible Moslems all over Iran can give any kind of information they have about the distribution of narcotics by smugglers throughout the country 24 hours a day by calling telephone #273030 of the Strike Force of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Antinarcotics Campaign--so that Allah willing, with God's help, and the assistance of the Iranian nation, the narcotics and addiction problem may be eradicated forever."

This official also added: "All owners of vehicles--including autobuses, mini-buses, passenger cars, and motorcycles--are hereby warned that if narcotics are found in their vehicles or if they let others use them for this satanic purpose, then--in addition to the narcotics--the vehicle also will be confiscated by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Antinarcotics Campaign."

In his conversation with the KEYHAN reporter at the new location of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Antinarcotics Campaign on Dr 'Ali Shari'ati Avenue at Pol-e Rumi, this official added: "An average of 80 cases of accusations are investigated every day, and in the last half of the month of Bahman [21 January-19 February], 600 cases were investigated and the required sentences were issues."

CSO: 5300



IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM DISCOVERED IN KHORASAN--A search of an individual's house in Sabzevar has resulted in the discovery of 2.8 kg of opium. The Zabzevar gendarmerie has arrested him in connection with this offense. [GF191543 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Mar 81 GF]

NARCOTICS RECOVERED--Members of the operations unit of the Marvdasht Islamic Revolution Guards have discovered an indigenous brewery, a brothel and a narcotics den in the district. They recovered 3 grams of heroin, 37 grams of opium residue and 4.7 kg of opium from the four persons arrested. [GF301855 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 30 Mar 81 GF]

CSO: 5300

LEBANON

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--In Mahallah Al-Sur, on Argentina Street near the Sidon Garage, Security Forces arrested Khadar Muhammad Khalil al-Hafi and Omar al-Shayib for possession of "heroin" type narcotics wrapped inside various special papers for sale to addicts. The Security Forces also arrested Michael Sajerian, 34, a Lebanese, at Beirut International Airport, after finding 3900 grams of heroin on him. This was in addition to one-half kilogram of hashish, valued at one-quarter of a million Lebanese pounds, which he was trying to smuggle to Europe. [Text] [Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 1 Feb 81 p 4] 9605

HEROIN SEIZED--Customs agents at Beirut Airport arrested Raymond Michel [Manuver] 28, and seized a nylon bag from the heel of his shoe containing 120 grams of heroin. During the interrogation he said that he bought the narcotic from Ja'far Ja'far, who lives in Mahallah Al-Sabtayah, for 6000 pounds, and that he intended to smuggle it to France to the credit of a private prostitute who asked him to buy the heroin for her in return for Fr 50,000. He claimed that he badly needed the money to buy an artificial hand as a substitute for his hand, which was amputated in 1976 during the war. The security men took Raymond to Mahallah Al-Sabtayah to show them Ja'far's house, and he led them to it. Patrolmen went to the house while Raymond Manuver remained in handcuffs with First Sergeant Rukaz Habiqah. After a while, the security men returned from the suspects house and found the first sergeant alone. He told them that Raymond had been able to escape! This was reported to the District Attorney's office in Jebel Lubnan. [Text] [Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 28 Jan 81 p 5] 9605

LEBANESE SMUGGLERS, 1980--The office of the District Attorney released a report from the commander of the Narcotics Bureau, Major 'Adnan Ghalmiyah. It mentioned that the number of Lebanese persons arrested during 1980 in Europe and Canada had reached 29. Various amounts of narcotic substances were confiscated from them, such as cocaine, heroin, hashish oil, hashish and opium. The INTERPOL organization, in letters directed to the security organization in Beirut, mentioned that the narcotics seized from the 29 Lebanese, which were smuggled originally from Lebanon, were valued at about U.S. \$5,755,000. [Text] [Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 27 Jan 81 p 6] 9605

CSO: 5300

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

STATE'S EFFORTS TO LEVY QAT CONSUMPTION TAX DETAILED

San'a' AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 11 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Hammud Qasim Barquq: "What About the Qat Consumption Tax?"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the obligation to pay the tax is a patriotic duty dictated by the public well-being and the desire to develop and strengthen the national economy. In addition, it will help expedite the provision of various kinds of services to the citizens, since the taxes will go to the state treasury. This of necessity requires that the scope of the tax be extended and expanded.

The Role Required of the Supply and Commerce Ministry

With reference to the Supply and Common Ministry's role in contributing to and assisting the implementation of Law No 14 of 1980, we might point out that with the issuance of the law, which amended the qat consumption tax, the laws pertaining to it and its levying, and the measures for controlling its pricing and limiting tax evasion, the Supply Ministry's participatory role in assisting the tax administration in levying and collecting the tax in accordance with the law's provisions was clearly outlined, in the rulings of Articles 3, 24, 7b, 8 and 11. The Supply and Commerce Ministry's role and responsibility vis-a-vis the Qat consumption tax can be summarized as follows.

1. It will approve the officials appointed by the Municipalities Ministry and assigned to the Qat markets.
2. It will assign deputies from the Municipalities and Commerce Ministries to the central Qat markets.
3. The Supply and Commerce Ministry delegates will work with the market officials in supervising the prepared Qat being sold in the markets.
4. It will provide the tax administration deputies with separate detailed statements on the amount of tax paid on each quantity of Qat sold.

[Section missing]

2. It will issue licenses to qat agents and dealers, without which they will not be allowed to sell Qat.

3. It will notify the governorate tax office of the names and addresses of those acquiring licenses.
4. Officials will be appointed to the central Qat markets by the provincial municipal affairs office.
5. It will follow up the receipt of notification from the market officials and the qat agents and dealers about whatever is sold in these markets.
6. In accordance with the provisions of the implementary statute, it will impose monetary fines on whoever violates the provisions of the above-mentioned law.
7. It will cooperate with tax administration deputies in combatting evasion of the Qat consumption tax and confiscating any Qat sold outside the established markets.

We have great hopes for cooperation and coordination so that the administration can discharge its duty of collecting the tax and financing the state budget for the sake of our country's development.

#### Guidelines for the Qat Agents and Dealers

The guidelines for the Qat agents and dealers in the markets can be summarized as follows.

First of all, the Qat agents and dealers must recognize that this law will regulate their profession and guarantee their job and its stability.

1. They must obtain from the municipality office licenses to deal in or be agents for the wholesale sale of Qat in the central markets, and they must register these licenses with the tax office of their locality.
2. The deputies of the tax offices involved must be notified of the names of the retail Qat merchants, how much they sell each day, the source of the Qat, and the sale price to the public, including costs, transportation expenses, and a reasonable profit, in addition to the 10 percent tax.

[Section missing] from July to December 1980 the allocations were distributed.

For this reason, the tax administration has run into major difficulties in providing tax collection resources such as personnel, salaries, incentives, and means of transportation. However, enough of these resources are available so as to ensure the progress of work, with the cooperation of higher state authorities and the finance minister in overcoming all difficulties.

Furthermore, forms and registers have been prepared so as to standardize the documentation between the administration and its provincial offices. In the absence of central markets in some towns and provinces, the tax administration has been able to do a good job of managing the tax collection, by setting up temporary collection posts at the entrances to the towns, until central markets are constructed

and readied. Taxes collected since the issuance of the law, and up til November, amounted to about seven times what was collected by the tax administration during 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1979-80, in spite of the circumstances under which the law was issued and the lack of prior preparations for its application. The tax administration is dissatisfied with what it has collected so far, and we are hoping that the agencies involved will cooperate in apprehending tax evaders and assisting in controlling the operation.

We are confident that cooperation and coordination will continue and that the administration will be able to meet the assessment for the coming fiscal year 1981, so that this tax can be contributed to the financing of the general state budget.

#### The Tax Administration's Role in Implementing the Law

As for the tax administration's role in implementing the law, the administration actually has a major role in implementing the rulings of Law No 14 of 1980 pertaining to the Qat consumption tax, which can be summarized as follows.

1. It computes how much Qat is entering the province through the principal entry points, listing this on a Qat traffic list, Form No 1. This form is equivalent to an entry permit to the market where the agent or supplier wants to sell the Qat.

The form includes controls which will assure the tax administration and its deputies that the Qat has reached the market, since it will give a consignment number to the vehicle and the Qat it is carrying.

After that, the tax deputy will use Form No 2, for computing and assessing the tax, and the collection post will use Form No 50, the accounts form, when collecting the tax and sending it to the Yemeni Central Bank each day.

2. In cooperation with the Municipalities Ministry, the tax administration will list the names of Qat agents and dealers. The ministry will notify the administration of the licenses granted to Qat agents for dealing in Qat.

3. The tax on the prepared Qat will be assessed on the basis of its approximate value as determined by the Supply and Commerce Ministry deputy.

4. The tax will be collected daily and sent to the treasury of the local tax office. After that, a consignment number will be given to the amounts collected, and they will be deposited in the Central Bank, in the account of the Qat consumption tax.

5. All Qat which is ready or about to be sold in places other than the specified markets shall be confiscated, and the Municipality and Housing Ministry or the central markets shall be notified.

This Qat will be confiscated because in the eye of the law it is being smuggled. It will be sold by public auction in the market. In this case, the form prepared by the administration shall be used, to ensure that the correct legal steps are taken.

Advice to Qat smugglers.

We wish to tell Qat smugglers and dealers that they have a patriotic duty to cooperate with complete willingness in paying the taxes levied on the prepared Qat, and to cooperate with the tax administration deputies at the markets or the entry points in paying the tax.

They must make sure that Form No 50--accounts--is stamped by the provincial tax office, and that the document shows the full amount paid to the tax deputy on the Qat. Each dealer must have an authorization to operate in the market, which will bear his picture and which will be stamped by the provincial tax office. All of us, including the suppliers, are concerned that the state gets its full dues, for this money will come back to us through projects, achievements and economic prosperity. We must all cooperate and not avoid paying the Qat consumption tax due to the state.

As for the final part of the question: are there tax collectors who are not serious about their jobs? There must be application in every job, and there must be serious persons who are conscientious and who have a high spirit of responsibility and patriotism, and who carry out their duties reliably and devotedly. There are also the opposite. If there are weak-spirited personnel, the state has many eyes elsewhere. The administration will show no mercy in adopting the severest punishments to protect the rights of the state.

Finally, I would like to thank the military police and the state security forces for the assistance they have given the administration's deputies, whether at the entry points into the towns or in the markets, in apprehending tax evaders and impounding vehicles which were evading the Qat consumption tax. We hope for more cooperation in the service of our country's well-being. God is behind us.

8559  
CSO: 5300

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

COURT FOR TRAFFICKERS ESTABLISHED--The People's Redemption Council, PRC, yesterday issued a new decree, No 38, establishing a people's special court on theft, related offenses and traffic of drugs. According to the decree, announced by the justice minister, Chea Cheapoo, the court will be composed of three judges to be appointed by the head of state. One of them will serve as chief judge. The decree further states that the court will have a legal administration over illegal trafficking of drugs and cases involving thefts and other related offenses. The decree stated that persons convicted by the special court will not have the opportunity to take an appeal to any higher court in the country. It also said people found guilty of thefts and other related crimes will be imprisoned for not less than 5 to 7 years and the restitution of stolen property while those found guilty of illegal drug trafficking will be imprisoned for 7 years. [Text] [AB240927 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 CMT 24 Mar 81]

CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN DEALERS ARRESTED--On Thursday and Friday, Austrian drug investigators broke up heroin rings in Oberwart, Vienna and Puch near Hallein, seizing heroin valued at more than 1 million schillings. Thirty-one-year-old Stefan Amtmann was caught selling heroin and was put in jail, as was 28-year-old unskilled worker Stefan List. Thirty-five grams of heroin diluted with milk sugar were seized in Amtmann's apartment and additional heroin was found hidden in a forest near Oberwart. The drug came from Italy. In the meantime, Hallein gendarmes exposed three more dealers: 20-year-old Harald R., 24-year-old Herbert N., and 20-year-old Roland B., all from Hallein. [AU240943 Vienna KURIER in German 21 Feb 81 p 17 AU]

CSO: 5300



FRANCE

NARCOTICS UNIT POLICE SEE STATISTICS AS 'DISTURBING'

Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Feb 81 p 32

[Article by Jean Paillardin]

[Text] The figures speak for themselves. In 1980, police in the Paris region alone\* questioned 1,320 persons trafficking in heroin. In 1978, the number was 600. A more than twofold increase in 2 years. The seizures: 21,500 kilograms of heroin, as compared with 3,800 kilograms in 1978. A fivefold increase this time. The number of deaths due to overdoses: 64 last year, 24 in 1978--almost a threefold increase.

The conclusions arrived at by a member of the narcotics squad: "Despite all our efforts, which are reflected in the ever-larger number of cases we deal with, and despite the vigilance of customs officials, the heroin market in the Paris region is amply supplied by shipments from Thailand, Iran, Lebanon, and Turkey. This is no longer the time of the great hauls, mainly from Marseilles. The supply is insidious: from 150 grams to a maximum of 1 kilogram, and what makes interception of the traffickers still more difficult is that the pipelines are no longer structured as they were. In their place, there is a multitude of personal initiatives, an incessant coming and going of ants."

Pharmacy burglaries, which are a "barometer" for the police, confirm this shocking upsurge: 210 cabinets containing Table B products (drugs) broken into, as compared with 230 in 1979. A drop, yes, and the only one in these statistics. But this does not augur well. It means only that drug addicts are now finding enough narcotics at Belleville, at Republique, and at the Faubourg Montmartre, so that they do not have to take risks in always-hazardous burglaries.

But who are these drug addicts? The great majority are young: to be more precise, between 21 and 25 years old. But the police and the doctors state with concern that for the past 2 years the proportion of those under 20 addicted to hard drugs, basically heroin, has been increasing steadily. For several months now, the scourge scourge has been affecting 16 and 17 year olds.

\*Departments of Paris, Val-de-Marne, Seine-Saint-Denis and Hauts-de-Seine.

Another observation: these young drug addicts are no longer only the children of intellectuals, artists, or the solid middle class, but more and more often are the children of working men. Drugs are becoming proletarian.

#### Leniency

Few regions are escaping the phenomenon. And here is an observation: Starting with the addicts questioned, the policemen of the regional services of the criminal investigation department follow the pipeline of retail dealers, and the latter almost always leads them to the capital. Paris has become the turntable for drugs in France, with the exception of the Marseilles islet which is supplied by other routes.

It is no longer a question of insidious propagation of drugs in all social strata but almost of an explosion.

Besides the social problems, it seems that one of the reasons for this explosion lies in the way in which the law against addicts and their suppliers is applied.

This law of 30 December 1970 provides 2 to 10 years in prison for those trafficking in narcotics and a fine of 5,000 to 50 million francs; when the crime is illegal import (production, etc.) of narcotics, the prison term is 10 to 20 years. But in this case, which is the one that interests us most, the current judicial practice in Paris shows an astounding degree of leniency. The sentences imposed generally vary from 3 to 5 years in prison (when heroin is involved; for those trafficking in hashish, sentences never exceed a few months).

"We sometimes meet on the street traffickers whom we turned over to the public prosecutor's department the night before," the policemen of the narcotics squad also told us.

5586  
CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

34 ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES--London, 13 March--British police yesterday arrested 34 persons and seized large quantities of drugs and weapons in a wide-scale operation in southern England, a police spokesman announced. More than 100 policemen from Cornwall, Kent and Sussex joined several inspectors from Scotland Yard for the roundup, the end of a long investigation aimed at dismantling a network of drug dealers. Cocaine, heroin and marijuana were confiscated in the operation. NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 15 Mar 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300

END