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JPRS L/9669

16 April 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 17/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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BURMA

OPIUM, CHEMICALS SEIZED IN OPERATION MOE HEIN VI

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Text]

RANGOON, 23 March— Foreign Military Attachez in Rangoon, United Nations Burma Programme for Drug Abuse Control Liaison Officer Mr Phillip C Zealey and international and national Press representatives led by Deputy Minister for Information Col Aung Htay today went on an observation tour of Operation Moe Hein Phase VI being waged under Eastern Command in Loi Lam/Taku area at Burma-Thai border in Monghsat Township of the Shan State.

The foreign military attaches and Pressmen, together with Director-General of the People's Police Force U Thein Aung, Director of Defence Services Intelligence Col Kan Nyunt, Director of People's Militia and People's Relations of the Ministry of Defence C61 Sein Aung and responsible persons left Rangoon at 7 am today in two Tatmadaw (Air) Fokker aircraft for Monghsat. On arrival there they were welcomed by Chief of No 1 Bureau of Special Operations Maj-Gen Tun Yi, Commander of No 88 Light Infantry Division Col Than Shwe, Director

of Shan State People's Police Force U Tun Lin and officers at the airfield.

The observers led by Information Deputy Minister Col Aung Htay were then given a briefing on Operation Moe Hein Phase VI at the Bayinnaung Yeiktha of the No 49 Battalion Burma Regiment.

At the briefing, Director of Defence Services Intelligence Col Kan Nyunt said the military attaches and international and national Press representatives had been invited out there to show them the opium, opium refining paraphernalia and arms captured during Operation Moe Hein Phase VI.

He recalled that a resolution was passed by the fourth session of the First Pyithu Hluttaw on the matter of warding off the threat posed by narcotic drugs and in accordance with that resolution the Tatmadaw carried out operations, whenever there arose possibility, against the dangers of narcotic drugs with the co-operation of the Party, People's Councils and working people of the region.

He also recalled that at the recently concluded session of the Pyithu Hluttaw too the President spoke of the matter of combating the dangers of narcotic drugs. He explained that the Tatmadaw had carried out special operation phase after phase, against narcotic drugs and this Operation Moe Hein had now reached phase VI.

PPF Director-General U Thein Aung gave further explanations. He recalled that fourth session of the First Pyithu Hluttaw passed a resolution for endeavours to be made as a national concern for prevention and suppression of the narcotic drug menace and in accordance with that resolution not only service organizations such as the Tatmadaw and the People's Police Force but also the working people under Party and Council leadership endeavoured together, destroying poppy fields, combating drug-trafficking and making seizures of opium and heroin.

He went on: "During this opium season, we were able to destroy poppy crops on 6,417.83

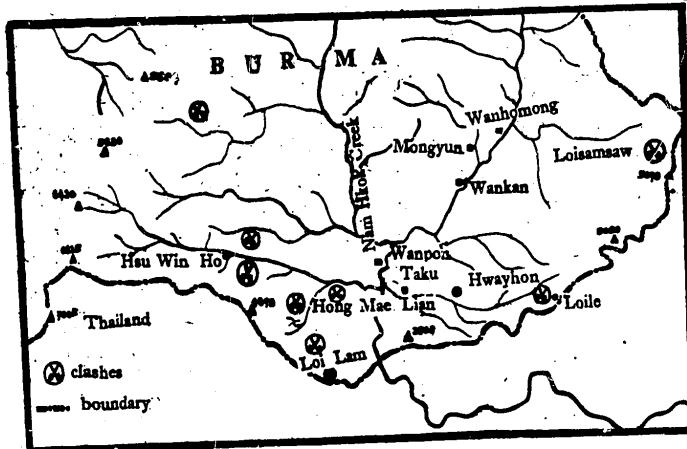
acres and seize 55-35 kilos of heroin and 725 kilos of opium. This list of heroin and opium seized is for 1980 and do not include the opium and heroin seized under Operation Moe Hein Phase VI."

"We will continue to strive under the leadership and supervision of the Party and Council and hand-in-hand with the masses of the people to get rid of the drug menace from the country."

Division Commander Col Than Shwe next explained the Operation Moe Hein Phase VI situation. He said that the operation was launched to wipe out heroin refining activities and drug refining camps. Another operation concerning opium; he said, was Operation Ngayepan (Operation Hell Flower) launched for destroying poppy cultivations.

He went on to explain that Operation Moe Hein had been waged in this region five times before and this was the sixth. He said that Operation Moe Hein Phase VI was launched to wipe out opium refining camps in Loi Lam/Taku area and the armed bands guarding them and also to crush insurgents in that area, known from intelligence gathered, as directed by the Office of the Chief of Staff and Eastern Command.

In accordance with the directive, Operation Moe Hein Phase VI was launched under close supervision of forward 88th Division, with mobilisation of a Tactical Operations Command and three battalions.



Map showing Operation Moe Hein Phase VI area.

He went on: According to information received, there were Hsu Win Ho and Hong Mae Lian drug refining camps in the Loi Lam area and a new drug refining camp being set up by the insurgent Loimaw group in Taku area with the strength of insurgents in the region estimated at about 100 from Lahur Kya U's group; about 120 Loimaw insurgents and about 150 insurgents from BCP lackey Lahur Eh Bwi's group.

He explained that the operation was launched with two different columns. Loi Lam area where the main drug refining camps were situated was stormed by a column made up of two battalions headed by the Tactical Operations Command and Taku area was stormed by a column comprising one battalion.

Since Operation Moe Hein was launched in this region every year, he said, extra care was taken to have the element of total surprise in this operation.

The tactic of fast movement/fast attack was used; the drug traffickers had some suspicions but they did not think the troops could move in with such swiftness and because of such underestimation they were caught by surprise when the troops stormed the camp with the result that they were unable to stop the advancing troops or destroy the drug refining camps or carry away their heroin and opium in advance. They knew only when Tatmadaw troops got to their camps.

Seven major clashes took place under this operation, he explained. As a result, 30 enemies were killed,

many wounded and one captured alive (wounded). The troops also seized 18 pieces of assorted arms, three communications sets, 2,000 baskets of paddy, four boats, large quantities of chemicals and drug refining paraphernalia, 23.2 kilos of heroin, six kilos of brown opium and 101.9 kilos of black opium.

He said that three of own troops sacrificed their lives for the country while 15 were wounded by enemy mines.

A review of the operation, he said, showed that success was achieved because the troops moved

fast and attacked with swiftness before the enemy could know, moving fast non-stop day and night towards their objective in enemy area with all taking part in the operation taking it as a national duty, with perseverance, tenacity and diligence, bearing all hardship.

The Division Commander then replied to points brought up by the military attaches.

Later, the military attaches and the Pressmen flew out by helicopter in two batches to Hsu Win Ho area, the scene of a clash, and viewed the

seized opium, drug refining paraphernalia and chemicals. They were welcomed and briefed by Commander of the No (887) Tactical Operations Command Lt-Col Shwe Kyu and Tatmadaw officers on the seizure of arms and ammunition, opium, drug refining paraphernalia and chemicals.

Afterwards, the military attaches and the newsmen returned to Mong Hsar by helicopter, and then from there by two Tatmadaw (Air) Fokker aircraft, arriving back in Rangoon in the evening.

NAB

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BURMA

BRIEFS

TWO OPIUM PROCESSING CENTERS SMASHED--Rangoon, 24 Mar (AP)--Burmese troops and police seized two opium processing centers near the Thai border last week after a series of clashes with drug-trafficking rebels who controlled the centers, officials said Monday. They said 30 rebels were killed in 7 clashes, while 1 was captured. More than 130 kilograms of drugs were seized along with an assortment of arms in the 3-day anti-drug crackdown between March 19021. Newsmen were taken to one of the two centers at Su-Won-Ho, 350 miles (560 kilometers) east of Rangoon, half a mile (1 kilometer) from the Thai border. Authorities also seized another opium trafficking center at Loi-Le on the bank of the Nam Hkok River after a clash with about 210 rebel Lahu tribesmen. They said 11 rebels were killed in the fighting, but their leader managed to escape by speedboat into Thailand. There are many dissident minority groups in the north and east of Burma, where they defy government attempts to tame them, and often process opium or heroin for their income. Authorities say the rebels who control the opium traffic along the Thai-Burmese border have been receiving support from the Burmese Communist Party. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 25 Mar 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

SEA CHASE NETS 94 KGS OF OPIUM

HK070218 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Customs officers seized HK\$12 million worth of dehydrated prepared opium in a dramatic sea chase in the harbor yesterday.

The officers swooped when 2 men took a consignment of 94 kilograms of opium from the freighter Lu Chiang to a Walla-Walla which sped off towards Yaumati.

Officers from the investigations bureau had been watching the Lu Chiang since it arrived from South Korea on Friday.

They chased the Walla-Walla in a speedboat.

As they were nearing the Walla-Walla, two men jumped overboard but were arrested by two customs officers, Mr Siu Tung-lam and Mr Lau Pak-yip, who dived into the water to make the arrest following a struggle.

The head of customs investigations bureau, senior superintendent K. S. Tong, said last night that the seizure was the biggest of dehydrated opium ever made by customs officers.

Senior Superintendent Tong said following yesterday's seizure, five crew members, including two Indonesians, and nine local residents were arrested and detained for inquiries.

The local residents, believed to be members of a Fukien and Cantonese syndicate, were arrested in follow-up raids in Mongkok and North Point.

Among those arrested were organisers and controllers of the drug consignment.

Sources said that all members of the syndicate have been arrested, except its mastermind, who slipped out of Hong Kong shortly after the drugs were seized.

The consignment of dehydrated opium was found in boxes, a suitcase and a canvas bag which had been off-loaded from the freighter.

From customs records, several smaller drug seizures were made on the Lu Chiang in past years.

GSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUG RING SMASHED--Customs officers have neutralised a Chiu Chow syndicate involved in the manufacture and distribution of heroin to East Kowloon addicts in swoops carried out over the weekend. Officers of the Customs Investigations Bureau, working under Assistant Superintendent K. L. Mak, raided a drug manufacturing plant in a flat in Tai Kok Tsui and a storage centre in Shamshuipo. Three men, one of whom is believed to be the syndicate's chemist, were arrested in the flat and two other men, a woman and a 13-year-old schoolgirl were arrested separately on the streets of Kowloon. A total of 2.4 kilograms of No 3 heroin worth \$1.1 million on the retail market was seized. However, the syndicate's "Mr Big" escaped the customs net. One of the arrested men is a recent arrival from China and a relative of the syndicate boss. The chemist had been on the wanted list since 1979. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Mar 81 p 1]

HEROIN POSSESSION SENTENCE--The owner of a stationery shop was sent to prison for 12 years yesterday for possessing heroin worth \$3 million for unlawful trafficking. Chan King-hoi (30) and his wife, Li Wai (30), both stood trial in the High Court, but Li was acquitted. During the trial evidence was given that on July 14, customs officers raided the Kwan Cheong Stationery Shop at 199 Fa Yuen Street, Mongkok, run by Chan and his wife. They found 6,352 grams of a mixture containing 14 lbs of heroin in a green travelling bag. Chan said that a friend of his had left it in the shop and he did not know what it was. Both Chan and his wife said that she knew nothing about it. Mr Justice Macdougall commented that the large amount of heroin involved made this an exceptionally serious offence and a deterrent sentence must be passed. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Mar 81 p 8]

PAKISTANI NATIONAL JAILED--A Pakistani film producer who brought \$600,000 worth of dangerous drugs to Hongkong was yesterday sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Khawaja Arif Javed (38) pleaded guilty before Mr Justice O'Connor in the High Court to possessing 495.61 grams of a mixture of esters of morphine for unlawful trafficking. His counsel, Mr Mohan Bharwaney, said in mitigation that because of a restriction on taking currency out of Pakistan, Javed took the drugs intending to sell them to finance his trip. He came to Hongkong only to look for locations for his new film, counsel said. Javed was arrested on July 29 when he arrived from Pakistan via Bangkok. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Mar 81 p 16]

TWO MEN SENTENCED--Two men who were arrested after a police raid on a flat in Mongkok were sent to prison for three years each for possessing heroin by Judge Evans in Victoria District Court yesterday. Choi Yuet-tak (34) and Wong So-chuen (26) denied the charge but were convicted by the judge after trial. The court was told that on December 9 a police party raided a flat in Sun Fat Building, Sai Yeung Choi Street, and found the two men. Choi was sitting on a sofa holding a folded \$10 note containing white powder. Altogether 32.28 grams of a mixture containing 4.81 grams of heroin was found in the flat. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Mar 81 p 12]

HEROIN POSSESSION CHARGE--Two nightclub waiters appeared at Western Court yesterday, charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. No pleas were taken from Chan Shing-chau (26) and Fung Siu-keung (23), and Mr E. S. Yanne adjourned the case for a week for further inquiries and for a Government chemist certificate. The two were remanded in jail custody. It is alleged that the two had 0.5 kg of dangerous drugs at Queen's Pier concourse on Monday. The court was told that the drugs were suspected to be No 3 heroin, the street value of which was \$200,000. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Mar 81 p 15]

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INDIA

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER GLUT IN INTERNATIONAL OPIUM MARKET

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 11 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] NEW DELHI, 9. March—India, one of the world's largest opium producers, today expressed concern at a glut in the international market.

Minister of State for Finance SS Sisodia told an international narcotics seminar here that several countries had raised their output of poppy straw and its concentrates to enter the world market.

This had affected exports by traditional opium-producing countries like India where stocks were accumulating, the Minister said. He gave no figures.

India and Turkey were traditionally the only legal suppliers of opium to the rest of the world. But now other countries especially Australia have started cultivating poppy to extract opium and morphine.

The United Nations Commission on Narcotics at a meeting in Vienna last month asked new opium-producing nations to restrict output for their domestic use so that exports from India and Turkey did not suffer.

The Indian Minister

warned that the present abundance of legal opium supplies could lead to its diversion into illicit channels and put strains on official production controls.

Sisodia said poppy cultivation was licensed in India and opium produced in the country seldom figured in the international illicit drug traffic in any significant way.

The *Statesman* newspaper said recently that India accounted for about 61 per cent of the total international opium consumption in the seventies.

But after other countries started producing their own opium, India was forced to cut the area under poppy cultivation.

Poppy cultivation

The newspaper said about 36,000 hectares (90,000 acres) had been licensed for poppy cultivation this calendar year and the yield was expected to be 900 tonnes—a 45-per-cent fall both in area and output since 1978.

The New Delhi seminar on narcotics control and enforcement is being attended by police officers from Iran, Mauritius, Maldives, India and other countries on the subcontinent.—*Reuter*

AFP adds: Participants from India, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan would discuss during the 12-day seminar modern techniques employed for investigation of narcotics offences, systems of control exercised by Indian Government over cultivation and collection of opium and training and instructional problems in the field of narcotics.

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

DRUG ABUSE SEMINAR HELD IN ACEH

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Jan 81 p 8

[Article: "Aceh Holds Seminar on Drug Abuse"]

[Text] A seminar on drug abuse by adolescents was held recently in Aceh. Furthermore, senior high school students reportedly are passing around "Dumolite" tablets (a type of sedative). Dr H. Yulidin Away, chief of the regional office of the Department of Health, Special District of Aceh, pointed this out to 25 participants in a seminar on the control of narcotics and dangerous drugs held on Monday, 12 January, in Banda Aceh.

Dr Yulidin warned doctors to use more care in prescribing drugs for their patients. Doctors sometimes are too busy or perhaps tend to be swayed by a patient who requests prescriptions for certain drugs. Such a patient can change the amount of the drug prescribed. The pharmacist thus can issue far more of the prescribed drug than was intended by the doctor, and the patient is given an opportunity to abuse it.

Yulidin Away said it is important to control the use and distribution of drugs. The government cannot ban the use of drugs because they are needed in the medical field. Therefore, doctors, apothecaries, and pharmaceutical salesmen play an important role. "If they are not careful, they can function as the first link in the chain of distribution of drugs," Dr Yulidin remarked.

Marihuana Producers

On that occasion Drs Sumarno, a pharmacist for the Directorate for Food and Drug Supervision, Department of Health, said the government continues to try to control drug abuse in Indonesia. One of its goals is to awaken the public to the dangers of drug abuse. So, the Food and Drug Supervision Directorate, Department of Health, is running seminars on the control of drug abuse throughout the homeland. Although the Aceh region is not considered a region where control of drug abuse is urgent, it must be kept in mind that Aceh is a drug producing region.

Drs Sumarno cited the recent example of the Aceh police seizing 500 kilograms of marihuana leaves intended for distribution. He expected the participants in the seminar to broadcast to the public the information obtained in the seminar on the dangers of drugs so that no one will be interested in planting marihuana any longer.

The seminar for civilian and Indonesian Armed Forces doctors, apothecaries, and pharmaceutical salesmen is planned to continue until 14 January.

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CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

LOCALLY DEVELOPED RADIOMETER DETECTS MARIHUANA CROPS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Mar 81 p 32

[Text] Police detection of large marijuana crops could be aided by a device developed at the DSIR physics and engineering laboratory in Lower Hutt.

The device, a radiometer, was designed and built during the last two years by Mr Ross Mason, a technical officer with the laboratory's remote sensing section-- which is involved with satellite work.

Mr Mason, who has taken part in aerial survey work, said he built the radiometer during the course of his work.

While its main use will be for crop surveys by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, it has potential to help the police.

The co-ordinator of the national drug intelligence bureau, Detective Inspector Paul Fitzharris, said police had talked about "that sort of thing" in the past. They had spoken to the DSIR about it.

"It is one of the techniques used overseas and one of the things we'd be interested in," Mr Fitzharris said.

The radiometer is used both on the ground and in the air to monitor crop development. Mr Mason explained it showed crops by colour and this could then be monitored by land satellite.

Colour

The radiometer identifies the particular colour a crop will show up as on satellite photographs.

It is a time-saving device because it will show the best time to survey a crop by its growth, Mr Mason said.

Mr Mason said if a marijuana plantation was big enough it could be monitored, but this depended on where the crop was planted. If it was growing in the middle of the bush, it would not be picked up because a satellite picture would show treetops.

The device would be most successful in picking up large marijuana crops if they were growing in the middle of another crop, he said.

The radiometer, which the DSIR will begin to use next month, is to be marketed overseas as well as in New Zealand. Mr Mason said several overseas companies had been approached.

The radiometer's cost?--"\$10,000 would be cheap, but I don't think it will cost any more."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS DRUG OFFENSES--Wellington (Press Assn)--Twenty-five New Zealanders in 14 different countries sought consular assistance on drug charges or arrests last year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Talboys, said yesterday. He had been asked in an interview if the Government would intervene to help 26-year-old Auckland Miss Andrea Resetar, who was this week sentenced to more than 30 years' imprisonment on drug trafficking charges. Mr Talboys said the New Zealand Embassy in Thailand had given Miss Resetar normal consular assistance available to New Zealanders in foreign countries. An official from the embassy in Bangkok had travelled more than 700 kilometres to attend her trial in Chiang Mai, he said. Mr Talboys said the New Zealand courts would take a dim view of a foreign government intervening in New Zealand if a similar case were to arise here. The Resetar case was "simply a tragic illustration of what can happen when people get involved in drug trafficking," he said. Miss Resetar had the right of appeal and presumably would exercise it. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Mar 81 p 5]

DRUG EDUCATION CAMPAIGN--The Auckland drug rehabilitation group Narconon has launched a public education programme and a \$100,000 funds drive to combat teenage drug abuse and the illicit use of drugs generally. The Narconon campaign co-ordinator, Mr David Sampson, said: "Research into the escalating drug problem facing young people has shown that they are taken in by drug popularisation peddled through magazines, movies and other media. Narconon has enlisted the help of the medical superintendent of Carrington Hospital, Dr Fraser McDonald, and other experts in the drug field for the campaign. Narconon will publish a free magazine which will be widely distributed through schools, shops and usual outlets. Educational talks for school children, based on pilot programmes successfully run by the group overseas would also be given, said Mr Sampson. With some of the money, Narconon hopes to provide an information booklet for parents to help them in handling children who are either experimenting with drugs or likely to do so. Tips on recognising the symptoms of drugtakers will be included. [Excerpts] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 4]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

RAID NETS 90 KILOS OF CONTRABAND CHARAS

Karachi DAWN in English 31 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

The Crime Investigating Agency (CIA) seized 90 kilograms of contraband charas in a surprise raid in Mahmoodabad area yesterday.

The police party caught Abdul Wahid while he was allegedly carrying a suitcase containing the charas.

The police then raided his hide-out in Umar Colony in the same locality and recovered crockery and other smuggled goods worth about Rs 100,000.

The police also seized a charas-packing machine from the hide-out.

One Mohammad Hanif was also arrested from the same place.

The accused are being interrogated by senior police officials.

FIREARMS SEIZED

Five persons were rounded up yesterday from different parts of the City with firearms and ammunition.

The Gulberg police arrested one Sultan Mahmood and recovered from him a loaded revolver with four live cartridges.

The Quaidabad police nabbed

one Mohammad Hanif and seized a pistol with a live cartridge from his custody.

The Garden police apprehended one Sabir Hussain alias Terra, and recovered a revolver with two cartridges from him.

A police patrol apprehended one Zar Khan during routine checking and seized a revolver and three cartridges from his possession.

Eldgah police arrested one Karam Khan alias Kanja, and recovered from him a pistol with six cartridges.

The police booked all these persons under various sections of Arms Ordinance. Further investigations are in progress.

Sukkur Bench judges

The Chief Justice of the Sind High Court has nominated Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian and Mr. Justice Ghulam Mohammad Kurejo to sit at Sukkur Bench of the Sind High Court for a period of one year, with effect from the date they commence working at the Sukkur bench, says an official hand-out.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

BIG CHARAS HAUL--Hyderabad--Excise Police arrested Mohammad Siddiq from Kali Road bus stop here on charge of possessing two maunds and five seers of charas valued at Rs 10 lakh. The accused wanted to take the charas from a charas den near the bus stop to village when an excise Police party conducted the raid. PPI [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 10 Mar 81 p 3]

HELD ON CHARAS POSSESSION--An up-country man was hauled up for possessing contraband charas of fine quality worth about Rs 25,000 from Federal 'B' Area by Jauharabad Police yesterday. The accused was identified as Fazlur Rahman of Darrakhel. He was spotted near KMC Hospital in Federal 'B' Area, while trying to sell the contraband. Police have obtained his remand from a court upto March 5. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 1 Mar 81 p 8]

TWO-KILO HEROIN ARREST--A resident of Burns Road identified as Mahmud Ahmad was arrested from Shaheed-i-Millat Road yesterday with two kilos of heroin powder worth about Rs 5 lakhs. The police said they had received information that the accused was to deliver the contraband, at a particular place, to his 'connection' believed to be a crew member of a foreign airline. Accordingly, the place was cordoned off by the FIA men. A car appeared on the scene and then speed away towards PECHS. [as published] The FIA men chased the car and arrested the accused from Shaheed-i-Millat Road when the car overturned. They seized the heroin and the car. Further investigations are continuing. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Mar 80 p 10]

NARCOTICS VENDORS' ARREST--A narcotic vendor who had been challenged in at least 154 cases was arrested by Excise and Police staff from Bhati Gate area on Friday. Charas worth thousands of rupees was recovered from his possession. The accused Ghulam Rasool alias Dandawala was released on bail in one of a recent case of narcotic vending. Another notorious narcotic vendor Amjad Rana was arrested from Napier Road. Eight bottles of illicit liquor and 600 grams of charas was recovered from his possession. His worker, Noor Mohammad was also arrested on the same charges. The accused was a hardened criminal in narcotic vending and kept an Alsatian to keep the police away from his hideout. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 28 Feb 81 p 3]

DRUG TRAFFIC INCREASE--Islamabad, March 9--A substantial increase in the drug trafficking in the country has been reported recently. According to Pakistan Narcotics Control Board sources, the relevant authorities have tightened up the anti-trafficking measures. Treatment: Meanwhile, the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board was providing free treatment to drug addicts in various parts of the country at its seven drug treatment and rehabilitation centres. Board sources said here today that centres were working in Lahore, Hyderabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Chamalabunir (Swat) Quetta and Gilgit. During the period of January 1980 to November 1980, as many as 1,929 addicts were provided free treatment in these centre, the sources said. According to details of the treated addicts, 1,041 were using opium, 169 charas, 17 bhang, 99, mandrex, three morphine, four pathadine. As many as 335 were multipurpose patients and were using other kinds of narcotics. Courses: As many as 183 officials from various law enforcing agencies have completed eight different courses, acquiring the latest techniques to curb the drug trafficking in the country. Advance Narcotics Enforcement School has already been established in Islamabad to provide latest training to law enforcing agencies officials. The officials who obtained the training through eight courses were from police, Federal Investigation Agency, Excise Department, Security Force.--PPI [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 10 Mar 81 p 3]

NARCOTICS TRADE--The illegal business of narcotic and drugs is going on unchecked in Moro and huge quantities of these drugs were being sold in the area. The law abiding citizens are greatly perplexed at this state of affairs and look to the Government to stop this illegal trade. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Mar 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

DRUG ABUSE DRIVE STRENGTHENED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Mar 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Manila Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing strengthened yesterday the drive against drug abuse by ordering barangay captains to conduct surveillance and list down names of suspected drug pushers and addicts in their localities.

Bagatsing gave these barangay officials one month to submit to him their initial reports.

The mayor, also set aside ₱100,000 reward money from his discretionary funds for the purpose.

Bagatsing was earlier informed by the City Hall's drug abuse committee about the resurgence of drug abuse in some parts of the city.

He instructed the panel to intensify its information drive in the barangay level, stressing the ill-effects of drugs among the youths.

Bagatsing said it was the responsibility of the government and barangay leaders to raise the youths toward productive and meaningful endeavors.

The mayor also instructed Col. Narciso Cabrera, superintendent of the western police district, to field undercover agents in beerhouses and similar establishments, where buyers and sellers of prohibited drugs congregate.

Bagatsing said the cash reward will be given to individuals who help policemen in apprehending drug pushers and confiscating prohibited and restricted drugs.

The mayor did not say, however, how much an informer would get.

Under existing rules, an informer can only claim the reward after the suspect has been arrested and convicted by the court.

"We are definitely going to simplify the procedure to encourage the development of a pool of informers," he said.

He said the mechanics for the speedy release of the reward money is now being worked out.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

STRONG ACTION URGED AGAINST DRUG PROBLEM

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 10 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Singapore, March 9
 The problem of drug addiction has become universal and can destroy the very fabric of society unless it is contained in time. Singapore's Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Chua Sian Chin said here today, reports AFP.

Opening an international drug conference organised by the Colombo Plan Bureau and Singapore anti-Narcotics Association, Mr. Chua noted that drug abuse had become a problem common to both developed and developing countries.

Mr. Chua told some 100 delegates from 14 countries that drug addiction was characterised by two fundamental attributes: It is highly infectious and it is extremely difficult to cure.

"This means that when the drug problem is upon us there must be swift and decisive action to check it. There is no time to debate whether it should be handled as an enforcement problem, a health problem or a social problem," he added.

He referred to Singapore's successful "Operation Ferret" launched in 1977 in which the central narcotics bureau, the police force, the Scientific Services Department and the Prisons Department were all involved under a co-ordinating committee.

Mr. Chua recalled that drastic action was taken on the enforcement side and death sentence was made mandatory for those convicted of trafficking more than 15 grammes of heroin or more than 30 grammes of morphine in pure content.

Since the introduction of the new law, seven drug traffickers have been executed, 10 convicted and given the death sentence and another 1 have been charged for trafficking and would attract the death sentence if convicted.

During the 1974-80 period, a total of 715 drug traffickers were convicted in courts and another 494 were detained under special legislation.

The Minister said "Operation Ferret" had smashed the drug distribution network in Singapore and it was extremely difficult for operators now to dispose of any sizeable quantity of drugs even if it could be smuggled into the Republic.

Mr. Chua also pointed out that while an average of 2,100 persons were being arrested during the first nine months of "Operation Ferret" in 1977, the average of persons arrested and confirmed to be addicts dropped to 210 per month last year.

With drug addiction problem under control, Singapore was now concentrating its efforts on rehabilitation, he said.

Colombo Plan Bureau drug adviser, Mr. Atty Pio Abarro said Singapore's experience provided the participants with the best sample of "a very effective and successful national response to a dangerous social

evil which generally affects the most valuable human resource—the youth”.

He hoped that the impact of the conference would bring to fore a sharing of the international responses to the problem of drug abuse.

During the five-day conference, drug experts from 14 countries including Australia, Hongkong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and the United States, and several international agencies will discuss the various aspects of drug problem. Topics include responses to the drug problem, legislation and enforcement, preventive education and community and mass media participation.

Delegates will also visit the local drug rehabilitation centre and other drug related institutions.

CSO: 5300

SRI LANKA

POLITICIAN, BUSINESSMEN REPORTED BEHIND MASSIVE GANJA OPERATION

Colombo SUN in English 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Arjuna Ranawana]

[Text]

A prominent southern province politician and three other businessmen in the area have been identified by the Police as the king-pins behind the massive ganja growing operations in that area.

This evidence was unearthed by Police yesterday in the investigations into the alleged attempt to maroon a Police party in the Butala-Wellawaya jungles earlier this month.

Police sources said yesterday that top level investigations would be now launched to establish that these prominent personalities were brought to book.

The probe is also said to have revealed the details of the entire ganja operation in the infamous ganja belt of the south.

In addition, Police said that king-pins in the game had apparently financed a group of persons in the business to ensure that the Wellawaya Police

party would be marooned in the jungles, in order to dissuade them from continuing the raids on the mass scale ganja plantations in that area.

Police said that according to the investigations, the ganja once harvested was transported a few miles to the Manik Ganga and stored there in the water for some weeks.

Then the plants are boiled in huge cauldrons to prepare an oily extract, which is believed to be exported through dubious channels.

These sources said that the ganja belt of southern Lanka had gained notoriety in the files of many narcotic control agencies in the world and that the breakthrough achieved yesterday was the biggest ever since the battle against the cannabis kings was launched.

Meanwhile the joint Air Force-Police operation against the ganja chenas in the impenetrable jungles of Wellawaya went into its fourth operational day yesterday. The combined operation has already decimated the ganja acreage in the wilderness, these sources said.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY SETS CONDITIONS FOR CROP SUBSTITUTION

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Feb 81 p 2

[Article: "Private Companies Will Be Allowed to Grow Coffee As a Substitute For Opium"]

[Text] The subcommittee for the planting of substitute crops in the mountains has agreed to allow private companies to grow coffee in the mountain areas. But it has been stipulated that these companies must not act like investors who oppress the hill tribes.

In his capacity as the chairman of the subcommittee for the planting of substitute crops in the mountains, Mr Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, revealed that, at a meeting, the subcommittee approved of the Disham Company Ltd. having filed a petition to grow coffee in the mountain areas and guarantee the price of coffee. The subcommittee feels that it is good that a private company will come and do this.

The undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives also stated that the only stipulation set by the subcommittee is that private companies that go into these areas must not act like investors who oppress the hill tribes. They must not take away the lands of the tribesmen, they must make use of the local labor and they must have ways to establish markets. The subcommittee is making preparations to submit its views to the Narcotics Control Board.

However, a news source in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives added that the growing of substitute crops in the mountains must be carried on on tens of thousands of rai of land so that the hill tribesmen receive full compensation. However, the Office of the Royal Agricultural Program has not approved the proposal to allow private companies to go in and carry on such activities. It feels that, in the end, the companies that carry on such activities will all become investors. And the hill tribesmen prefer not to become employees.

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CSO: 5300

THAILAND

EDUCATION MINISTRY REVEALS DRUG SUPPRESSION PLANS

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Feb 81 pp 3, 12

[Article: "Educators Join With ONCB In Suppressing Students Who Are Addicted to Narcotics"]

[Text] In his capacity as the head of the program to control drug addiction among students at the schools, Mr Somchai Wutipricha, the deputy undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, revealed that, at present, the Ministry of Education is compiling a list of students who are addicted to drugs and who have been sent to various hospitals throughout the country for treatment. This is being done in order to find a way to solve the drug problem among the students at the schools.

Mr Somchai also stated that when the ministry has finished compiling the list of names, it will divide the students who are addicts into two groups. The first group will be composed of the ringleaders who have persuaded fellow students to become addicts. Usually they force their friends to shoot drugs. The second group will be composed of those youths who unwittingly became addicts.

As for the first group, the Ministry of Education will take measures to resolutely suppress this group by joining with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB). As for the second group, the Ministry of Education will join with the Ministry of Public Health in providing rehabilitation and in seeking ways to keep these people from using drugs again by giving them other medications.

The deputy undersecretary of the Ministry of Education stated that to [help] solve this problem of drug addiction, the ministry will invite school administrators who have student addicts at their schools to come discuss things in order to find better ways to solve this problem.

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CS0: 5300

THAILAND

FOREIGNER JOINS THAI IN HEROIN TRADE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Article: "A Negro Joined With a Thai In Establishing a Narcotics Gang"]

[Text] An American negro who lived here for 5 years posing as an artist and who joined with a young Thai man in selling heroin was arrested. Also seized were 5 ounces of heroin valued at 2 million baht. He confessed that he was taking the heroin to sell it to an American friend.

At 1500 hours on 27 February, officials of the Narcotics Control Unit of the Commissioner's Office of the Metropolitan Police arrested Mr Louis Brown, an American negro, age 34, who was staying in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. He had resided in Thailand for 5 years and had worked as an artist. Also arrested was Mr Montri Rattanaahnan, age 27, who lived at 67 Sukhumvit Road, [Soi] 49 in Khlongtan Precinct, Prakhonong Ward. Both men were arrested at the Thai Rum Restaurant on Phat Phong 2 Street in Surawong Precinct, Bangrak Ward. Also seized were 5 ounces of No 4 heroin valued at 100,000 baht in Thailand or at approximately 2 million baht abroad.

Before arresting the Thai and foreign heroin traffickers, [undercover] officials from the Narcotics Control Unit of the Commissioner's Office of the Metropolitan Police made contact with the two men and told them that a man was going to go to the Thai Rum Restaurant to purchase heroin on the afternoon of 27 February. Thus, a time was set to bring the heroin and the men were then arrested. During the investigation, both men confessed that they wanted American friends to use the drugs. Police officials took the two suspects and turned them over to Police Lieutenant Somphop Thiwthanom, the officer on duty at the Bangrak Police Station for further handling of the case.



Photo shows a Thai, Mr Montri Rattanaahnan, arrested for selling heroin valued at 2 million baht.

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CSO: 5300

CANADA

TWO ARRESTED IN MONTREAL HEROIN SEIZURE

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 13 Feb 81 p A 9

[Article by Andre Cedilot: "131 Grams of Pure Heroin Seized"]

[Text] In a home on Park Avenue Wednesday evening following a transaction in east Montreal, the police of the CUM [expansion unknown] accosted two persons and seized 131 grams of pure heroin valued at \$250,000 on the black market.

The two suspects, Richard Demontigny, 25, and Andre Picard, 21, must appear in court today. The former, known to the police, will have to face charges of importing and possessing heroin with intent to sell illicitly, whereas the second will be charged with illicit selling only.

According to the information obtained, the drug came to Montreal from Thailand via Paris. The mini-network is reported to have been operating for at the most four months in the metropolitan area, supplying a rather limited group of clients obviously carefully chosen to avert police suspicions.

According to a spokesman for the CUM police, this case is typical of today's heroin traffickers. They believe the suspects are not members of any structured organization but have simply gotten into mischief in order to practice this lucrative business on a pseudo-craftsman basis because one of them had a contact to supply him with the notorious white powder from Southeast Asia.

By importing heroin in a very small quantity this way, these traffickers give the police many more problems, especially as the traffickers are not usually known by drug enforcement agencies. Furthermore, all this explains why this seizure of 131 grams (approximately 4.5 ounces) is one of the largest made in Montreal in the last two years.

This large seizure, the street value of which could have amounted to close to a quarter million dollars, is the result of three house searches on the island of Montreal, including one in apartment 2310 of a resident caretaker's quarters located at 3100 Park Avenue in the center of town.

Prior to this, the biggest haul for Montreal's detectives had been scored at Mirabel airport at the end of last August, when three people from Pakistan were caught with their shoes stuffed with 1250 grams of heroin worth about \$5 million once processed and resold to users.

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CSO: 5300/2190

YUGOSLAVIA

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS SEIZE DRUGS, COMMODITIES IN 1980

AU111210 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 81 p 6

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslav customs officials last year checked almost 80 million tons of goods on which customs and other duties of over 50 million dinars were paid. Last year, about 104 million travelers passed through the border checkpoints, including almost 21 million in local border traffic. Travelers paid just under 684 million dinars in customs and other import duties.

Among the travelers, 23,700 attempted to evade the regulations, and goods valued at about 195 million dinars were confiscated from them. "Our customs officials have become particularly known among drug smugglers, whose travels frequently end precisely at Yugoslav border checkpoints. Last year, 1,638 kilograms of cannabis, 301 kilograms of heroin and 3.7 kilograms of opium were discovered and confiscated. Particularly noteworthy is the success of customs officials in discovering smugglers of heroin, one of the strongest and most destructive narcotics which, unfortunately, is more and more frequently found in traffickers' luggage. Two years earlier, 31 kilograms of this drug were confiscated, a year later 91.5 kilograms, and last year 301 kilograms of heroin ended up in the hands of customs officials.

"Among the travelers, there were 53 persons who tried to illegally import firearms into our country. In 12 cases, propaganda materials of hostile content were discovered and about 100 magazines were confiscated."

There were 15 cases of travelers presenting false documents purporting to show that they inherited cars, trucks, building machines and similar goods they wanted to import. The value of these goods was 65 million dinars.

"Disturbances in our market supply favored 'black marketeers' who tried to illegally bring in large quantities of coffee, detergents and other goods. However, these goods most frequently stayed at the border checkpoints (about 130 tons of coffee were seized at one customs post alone) and the traders were left 'short changed,' having to pay the fine for the offense."

Last year, 11,830 violations of foreign exchange regulations were discovered in passenger traffic, and dinars and foreign currencies worth over 100 million dinars were confiscated.

CSO: 5300

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

BORDER HEROIN SEIZURE--Undated, 4 March--Yugoslav customs agents at the Italian border yesterday seized seven kilos (15 pounds) of heroin that a Turkish national was trying to smuggle into the country in the spare tyre of his car, the TANJUG news agency announced. The traveller, Bazkurt Hussein Turgut, was on his way from Bulgaria to his residence in Switzerland, the agency said. Turgut told police he had bought the heroin in Bulgaria for 10,000 dollars, according to the agency. In San Sebastian, Spain, meanwhile, police arrested four people and confiscated five and one half kilos (12 pounds) of hashish, police said.--NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Mar 81 p 4]

CAUGHT SMUGGLING TO ITALY--Sezana, 3 Mar--A few days ago, customs officers at the Fernetici border crossing caught Turkish citizen Bozgurt-Huseyin Turgut, 46, who tried to smuggle 7 kilograms of heroin out of Yugoslavia into Italy. The heroin was found in 14 500-gram plastic bags hidden in the spare tire of Turgut's Citroen ID 21 automobile. The customs officer who carried out a routine check remembered that in 1977 he found in the same automobile a secret compartment in the fender, which was then empty. Bozgurt-Huseyin Turgut, who lives temporarily in Switzerland, said that he bought the confiscated heroin in Sofia and paid DM 20,000 for it. This was the largest quantity of heroin ever detected in Slovenia. Last year, Yugoslav customs officers confiscated 301 kilograms of heroin, most of it on entry into Yugoslavia. [Boris Suligoj] [AU152039 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 4 Mar 81 p 12]

DRUGS SEIZED AT BORDER--Sezana, 11 Mar (TANJUG)--Yugoslav and Italian customs officials have over the past month seized over 22 kg of smuggled narcotics on the Fernetici border crossing to Trieste. Italian customs officials discovered 15.5 kg of morphine, valued at about 10 billion lire, in possession of two Jordanian nationals. Only a few days previously, Yugoslav customs officials found and impounded 7 kg of heroin. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 11 Mar 81 LD]

DRUG PEDDLERS SENTENCED--Following a trial which, with interruptions, lasted 2 months, the Zadar District Court has sentenced Zeljko Roje, age 33, from Split, to a 6-year prison term on charges of processing and selling opium in the country and abroad, breaking into pharmacies, forging documents, obstructing officials from performing their duties and traffic violations; Branko Predovan, age 30, from Zadar to a 14-month prison term on charges of breaking and entering and unauthorized sale of drugs; Predrag Diktor, age 27, from Split to a 1-year prison term on charges of unauthorized sale of drugs; and Doris Roje, age 25, from Split to a 5-month and conditionally to a 1-year prison term for having provided, together with her husband Zeljko Roje, rooms for use of drugs. [AU121824 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 81 p 16 AU]

BOLIVIA

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION CONCLUDES DRUG STUDY

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The International Commission for the Fight Against Drugs maintains that Peru and Bolivia produce 100 percent of the coca leaves from which cocaine is extracted and that, without government approval of that production effort, illicit drug traffic would disappear. It notes that coca leaves are grown legally in both countries.

In the report issued last night, the International Commission asserts that, in the particular case of Bolivia, the reason for the continuing open cultivation of that shrub is that the leaves are needed to supply the traditional market of the "coca leaf chewers." These people, who chew these leaves, account for a good portion of the Bolivian population. It was further explained that coca is used as a sedative, as an appetite controlling agent, as a stimulant, and as an antidote against the effects of high altitudes.

The document adds: "In support of that custom, the governments of both Peru and Bolivia always resisted international pressure to prevent the cultivation of coca." It points out that, up to a certain point, this statement is correct since Bolivia is the poorest nation in Latin America. Two-thirds of its population are poor and are deficiently fed. "For those people, chewing these coca leaves represents the difference between constant misery and some brief intervals of regularity."

It further maintains: "The excuse for permitting the legal cultivation of coca falls apart completely. Out of the 25,000 tons of coca leaves which are produced annually in Bolivia, less than 6,000 tons are available for the consumption of those who traditionally chew it. The rest is rapidly taken over by the growing mafia of narcotics traffickers for transformation into paste and then cocaine."

The report notes that the Association of Small Mining Operators asserts that the prices of coca leaves went up incredibly by 1,400 percent over the past 12 months. And it adds: "Dealers in this branch collect up to \$10 per kilogram of raw coca leaves. In January 1979, a drum full of coca leaves was worth 600 pesos. The current price is more than 3,000 Bolivian pesos."

The report adds that the only conclusion that one can draw from these figures is that Bolivia today produces coca on a very low scale for the real traditional consumers. "On the other hand," it indicates, "tons of fresh leaves go to the illicit laboratories of the traffickers whose illegal incomes from coca paste and cocaine should exceed \$1.6 billion in 1981."

The report repeats that most of the profits have gone to the coffers of the so-called "50 families," while thousands of poor peasants, who grow the shrub, get a miserable pittance for their product.

The report states that it will be necessary to impose severe penalties in Bolivia upon those who grow rich at the expense of the nation but that one must not think that the narcotics traffickers will give up without a bitter fight. "Fortunately," says the report, "Bolivia will not have to start from scratch. Other countries, which were profoundly affected by similar problems, have devised and implemented effective operations which have reduced narcotics traffic in their respective territories, in recent cases involving Thailand and Burma."

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

ARMED FORCES STEP UP ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

La Paz HOY in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Cochabamba, 6 March (HOY). The District Narcotics and Dangerous Substance Control Office confiscated 9,400 grams of cocaine, hidden in a truck tire, whose owner was trying to sell it in a remote part of the city.

Gregorio Escalera Maldonado was taken by surprise in Villa Moscu by detectives from that police detachment when "he was apparently looking for a person or persons who would buy the raw material."

Maj Luis Benitez, director of the Narcotics and Dangerous Substance Office, declared that the detachment was involved in an open drive against narcotics traffic and that the guilty persons and those who concealed or received stolen goods would be severely punished.

He also announced that around 150 drums of coca were confiscated during the past several days and that several cocaine factories were discovered in the city and rural communities.

Several days before, the prefect had reported that the manufacturers, the receivers of stolen goods, and the narcotics traffickers will be punished with the full force of the law.

He mentioned the fact that the Armed Forces are collaborating directly in the fight against narcotics traffic.

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

PAPER LAUDS ARMED FORCES EFFORTS AT COMBATING NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] In earlier comments, talking about the activities of narcotics traffickers in the country, we emphasized that they are helped and even encouraged because the raw material, coca, can be obtained without major difficulty and at a price that guarantees high profits to those who manufacture cocaine and deal in it.

This is a matter which should be of profound interest to those who love Bolivia and its good name which is now frequently linked to narcotics deals. Apart from the moral duty to preserve the country's good name, there is an obligation to prevent contributions to the damage to the health of inhabitants of other nations, especially their youth, including Bolivian youth, whose members are beginning to be harmed because domestic consumption goes up as it becomes easier to get the drug.

This evil can at least be attenuated very much, if not wiped out entirely--and that is difficult as we can see even in some rich countries that can devote considerable funds to the fight against narcotics traffic--if we implement the existing regulations and others that must be issued in order to control the cultivation and sale of coca.

As for the crop itself, the least that must be done next is definitely to prohibit new plantations or the renewal of existing ones. Those new crops, as well as those that are being grown surreptitiously must be destroyed, apart from the penalties for those who are guilty.

As for commerce, it must be permitted only in accordance with the needs of legal consumption which, together, probably require not even one-fifth of the current coca leaf output. Transportation must be restricted according to the needs of each region. For example, we must not permit considerable quantities to be moved to places where we know there are few consumers or where we know that people simply use the leaf for some kind of infusion for medicinal purposes.

This point is so important that we must praise what has been done recently by the Armed Forces which, in compliance with a function assigned to them, confiscated a considerable quantity of coca that was transported without the required permits. This is an effective measure which goes far beyond words and promises. This is especially true if we properly punish those who set the shipment up and those who transported it, in other words, the carriers who did not in advance require compliance with certain legal provisions.

In this way we must reduce the supply of raw material to the factories and we will thus be taking a strong step forward in the task of repressing narcotics traffic in Bolivia.

At the same time we will be opening up a fruitful road toward research. As a matter of fact, after determining the consumption requirements for each region, we can analyze the transportation permit applications. Then we can see whether or not there were any violations; we can find out who was careless in issuing permits; we can discover those who were the beneficiaries and the addressees of this trade; we can find out if any of the permits were forged as well as other things that will permit the Armed Forces to operate with growing effectiveness in carrying out the assignment they were given.

We must however add that, if the authorities are prevented from fully performing their duties, then what they can achieve will always be limited. The entire people must develop an interest in this campaign and contribute to its success.

What was achieved through the confiscation of coca points the way and we must continue on that road with the energy required in this case.

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING

New Organizations Created

PY021947 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Apr (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza has announced in Santa Cruz that the National Reconstruction Government will declare the entire country in a state of emergency so that all Bolivians may contribute to the struggle against drug trafficking.

General Garcia Meza attended the graduation ceremony of the new air force pilots accompanied by Gen Waldo Bernal, air force commander and aeronautics minister.

The president asserted that those persons under arrest who are charged with drug trafficking will be placed at the disposal of ordinary courts so that they may be punished in accordance with the law.

When questioned on a possible change in the Interior Ministry, General Garcia Meza stated: we are not going to replace current Interior Minister Gen Celso Torrelio, but we are going to implement a reconstruction program within the ministry.

Gen Waldo Bernal, on his part, asserted that the National Reconstruction Government is strongly united and that the armed forces control the country's development by imposing law and justice.

He added that the government is fulfilling its main duties in order to pull the country out of the situation inherited from politicians with abominable instincts.

He ended by stating that two very competent and well-equipped organizations have been created to exterminate drug trafficking and that Bolivia is only waiting for a similar measure to be taken abroad in order to coordinate this campaign.

General Bernal added that the government will continue to advocate the basic principle of state security and to guarantee the citizens' freedom within the limits established by the constitution.

Former Officials Accused

PY010036 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2103 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 31 Mar (LATIN)--The Bolivian Interior Ministry today accused high-ranking officials of the administration of former Presidents Walter Guevara Arce and Lidia Gueiler of having exercised pressure to intensify the coca trade aimed at processing cocaine.

The Interior Ministry, in a communique released today, states that in the last 3 years, high-ranking officials of the Presidency put pressure, through notes, on many people who operated in the purchasing and sale of coca leaves to send the coca to the cocaine processing plants.

The official communique was released after former ministers under the administration of Guevara Arce and Gueiler denied their alleged links with drug trafficking during their term in office.

The Interior Ministry communique also states that during 1979, 8,000 tons of coca leaves were shipped to several cities around the country with this type of complicity.

The communique states: The government of the armed forces that took over the government on 17 July 1980 inherited an organization that operated the marketing of the coca and the processing and transportation of the drug to the international market.

The communique was released a few hours after President Garcia Meza announced the replacement of Col Luis Arce Gomez, commander of the military school, so that he can defend himself on charges, in Bolivia and abroad, of drug trafficking.

According to reports from Caracas, Col Norberto Salomon has also been accused of drug trafficking.

President Garcia Meza yesterday announced that Salomon, who was military attache in the Bolivian Embassy in Venezuela, will also defend himself.

President Garcia Meza has also reaffirmed the armed forces' firm purpose of erradicating drug traffic from the country.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

CONTROL OF DRUG TRAFFICKING INTENSIFIED

More Resources Sought

PYO20105 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] Col David Fernandez, director of the National Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs, has stated that this organization will ask for more resources for its budget with the objective of increasing the number of personnel and means in order to intensify the struggle against cocaine manufacturing and drug trafficking. He said that the joint operation being carried out with the armed forces has allowed careful planning of that operation and that there have been some significant initial achievements, thus giving them some assurance that this illegal activity can be definitely eradicated from the country.

At a press conference held yesterday, Colonel Fernandez reported that Col Arturo Doria Medina, the armed forces coordinator, as director of the Council for Struggle Against Drug Trafficking, will be charged with the coordination of actions and with the joint planning of the antidrug campaign. He also said that prosecutor Anibal Miranda has been designated to work at the National Board for the Control of Dangerous Drugs and to file the appropriate charges in each case discovered.

The colonel reported that in the joint operations carried out during the past few days, several persons were captured who were apparently involved in manufacturing cocaine and in selling coca to other manufacturers. Two drug traffickers were also detained. For reasons of investigations, the names of these drug traffickers were not released.

Summing up the results of the latest operations, he also reported that on Monday, in Santa Cruz, the armed forces seized 15 kg of cocaine. In Sucre, the same day, 60 kg of cocaine were seized. He stated: "As you can see, the campaign carried out by the commission in its struggle against drug trafficking is yielding very positive results."

He added that 200 barrels of coca were burned in Yacuiba, and on Monday, 80,000 kg of coca were seized in Sacaba and that six persons were captured. This case, he added, is undergoing thorough investigation. Colonel Doria Medina also explained how the main coca distribution centers and their branches will deal with the so-called coca chewers.

This system, he said, will be established throughout the country and a given price will be set which will be directly related to the distance to the production centers. He added that this measure will avoid speculation in price, which in some parts of the country is more than 300 pesos per pound of coca. This price regulation will seek to favor the mine-workers who are the main consumers, he stated.

He also said that the commission for the struggle against drug trafficking will be composed within the next few days, and that the personnel are being selected for that purpose.

Prosecutor Miranda, in conclusion, explained that he will be responsible for filing legal charges on each case discovered so as to meet police demands regarding presentation of facts, the corpus delicti, and the detainees, if there are any. He indicated that, in this manner, we will avoid irregularities which have been committed and which have been cited by the accused persons to avoid prosecution.

Arce Gomez Denies Trafficking

PY011350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Col Luis Arce Gomez, former commander of the Army Military School, has categorically denied that he is involved in cocaine trafficking, and has asserted that the articles published in the United States show that there is a plot among extremists who try to discredit the National Reconstruction Government abroad.

Colonel Arce Gomez confirmed that the entire American press had been contacted and that he had even received a proposal from Wallace that he could produce a program on one of the American television channels at a cost of \$50,000. Arce Gomez refused to pay the price and asserted that the ultraleft paid it and that the campaign to discredit the armed forces government was then initiated, a campaign in which even Gen Luis Garcia Meza was attacked.

The former interior minister and former commander of the military school made these statements when answering questions by newsmen regarding rumors circulating throughout the country that he and other Bolivian officers are involved in drug trafficking.

In other remarks, Colonel Arce Gomez said he had asked for a leave of absence from the armed forces to be able to assume his defense against charges related to international drug trafficking leveled against him in foreign news media.

Financing of Red Brigades

PY011910 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1653 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 1 Apr (LATIN)--The chairman of an international anticommunist organization has stated that the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that funds from drug trafficking in Bolivia have been supplied to the Italian Red Brigade to finance their extremist activities.

South Korean Col (Bo Hui Pak), chairman of the so-called International Cause Organization, said last night during a press conference that the Bolivian Government has evidence and documents proving that money has been supplied to the Red Brigades, the largest Italian leftwing guerrilla group.

The South Korean military officer said that this information was relayed to him by Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya during meeting held yesterday.

The meeting took place shortly before the opening of a seminar sponsored by the anti-communist organization to further the struggle against international communism.

(Hui Pak), who is visiting Bolivia, has met with the highest-ranking government authorities, including Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, in whose honor he gave a reception.

When asked about the matter, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry made no comment.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

DNCSP DISCOVERS COCAINE FACTORY

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p_9

[Text] The National Directorate of Dangerous Substance Control on Sunday, in El Alto, discovered another factory set up for the production of cocaine, according to a report from that office. This time it is a laboratory where cocaine hydrochlorate was obtained with 97 percent purity; the factory was located in Villa Santiago in that area.

Pedro Zegarra Choque and Roberto Gutierrez Huarco were arrested in the course of that operation carried out by personnel from that National Directorate, with 400 grams of hydrochlorate in their possession. According to the report, both of them had been working on the production of cocaine for 2 years and the second of these individuals studied and improved procedures for crystallizing the hydrochlorate, a method earlier developed by some Peruvians with whom he was linked.

According to DNCSP (National Directorate of Dangerous Substance Control), the operation carried out in El Alto will be continued in the form of an investigation in the highlands region to capture other persons, apparently peasants, who are implicated in this case.

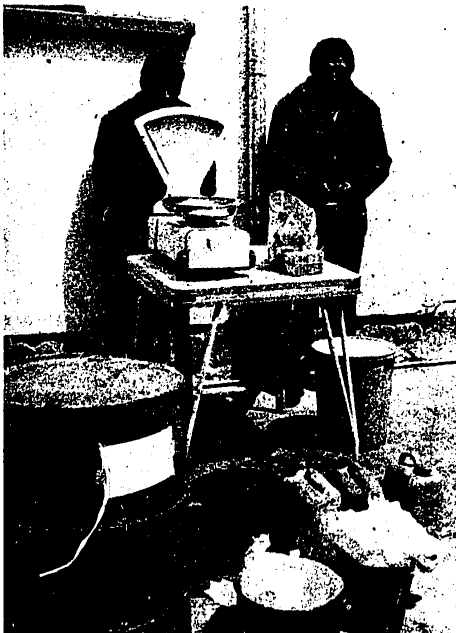
The first investigations resulted in evidence to the effect that small and simple laboratories mushroomed in the highlands region. The prisoners Zegarra and Gutierrez, who were handed over to the regular courts of justice, disclosed this information in their first statements.

Regular Justice Procedure

The same office announced also that another four prisoners, implicated in a traffic shipment involving 2,400 grams of cocaine sulfate, will be turned over to the regular courts.

Manuel Mamani, who brought that quantity of cocaine sulfate from Yunguyo and who had a "black market" clothing store in that city, in complicity with Aurelio Laura, was taken by surprise on 18 February while he was selling the drug to Federico Gonzales Menacho and William Reynolds Sossa in a house near Puente Negro, on Buenos Aires Avenue.

Both buyers however paid the price with what in police jargon is called a "phony stack," in other words the first bill was a 100-peso bill and the others were simply newspaper cut to the size of a bill.



Cocaine Factory. Tools used by cocaine manufacturers in the simple laboratory they had set up in a house in the urban development of Villa Santiago, in El Alto. The photo shows the two individuals implicated who are now being held by the DNCSP. A sample of the drug produced is also shown.

5058
CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

ALTERNATE CROP SOLUTION PROPOSED AS MAJOR STEP

La Paz ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] High-ranking members of the national government repeatedly expressed their firm determination to fight drug traffic in order to stop the adverse propaganda which is being circulated among certain media abroad. The authorities have been emphatic in giving assurances as to the intentions of the current regime to eliminate narcotics traffic and severely to punish those behind it, especially if they are found to be connected to the "international mafias."

Bolivia's image has deteriorated in international opinion circles as a result of two causes:

The first one springs from the fact that Bolivia is a traditional producer of coca leaves, in other words, the raw material from which cocaine sulfate is made.

The second one springs from articles in dailies and magazines which have also been disseminated via radio and television regarding a presumed involvement of some national officials in this abominable traffic. These officials emphatically deny that charge.

Apart from the fact that the dignity of those charged suffers in this way, the fatherland also suffers because this involves the fate of all Bolivians, those of us who are stuck with the taint of dishonor or at least a shadow of doubt.

The successive administrations which the country has had over the past years expressed special legislative and punitive interest in establishing severe penalties for those who manufacture or deal in dangerous hallucinogenic and narcotic substances, with the jails filled by the country's own citizens and foreigners who are suspected of guilt or who were caught with the goods on them. Above all, those who remain are peasants who, persuaded to do so by dealers without conscience, become the artisan and domestic producers of cocaine in the expectation of earning vast sums of money in order to get out of their current living conditions.

In spite of the strictness of the law, the confiscation of drugs, the destruction of laboratories, the confiscation of vehicles and other property of violators, plus stepped-up penalties including prison sentences, the one thing that is certain and obvious is that narcotics manufacture and narcotics traffic have not declined. On the contrary, this illicit business seems to have increased.

It has been said that the export of the new, non-traditional products, banned by law, earns the country more revenue in terms of "coca dollars" than foreign exchange from the international sale of tin. The northern part of Santa Cruz and especially the town of Montero is said to be the major cocaine trading center to the point where, in a manner similar to the Colombian regions where marihuana is bought and sold, the "coca dollars" are offered there at a lower exchange rate than official parity.

We believe that the problem must be tackled at the roots and the roots are nothing but the diversion of the harvests of the coca trees toward a purpose that is harmful to humanity. There were no coca leaves to sustain the hard work in the mines, in the fields, and during the harvest, while vast sums were spent to obtain the active agent that leads to addiction.

We will not be able to prevent the Yunguyo peasants of La Paz and Cochabamba from having coca trees which yield them as many as four harvests per year, nor will we be able to get the low-income classes to stop consuming leaves for chewing purposes, a practice which is designed to replace the shortage of sufficient food.

What we must control and prevent is the market, a presumably powerful market, because it is connected with the "international mafias" which the authorities have mentioned several times. The local arms of that "mafia" must be tackled without hesitation and for this purpose the renewal of specific foreign aid must be requested.

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BOLIVIA

PUBLIC WITNESSES BURNING OF COCA .

La Paz HOY in Spanish 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] According to an official report, 68 drums of coca were burned in the city of Trinidad in line with instructions issued by government authorities.

Before burning that product, Beni Prefect Air Force Capt Armando Suarez Lambert gathered the press to state that the government will be inflexible in its fight against narcotics traffic.

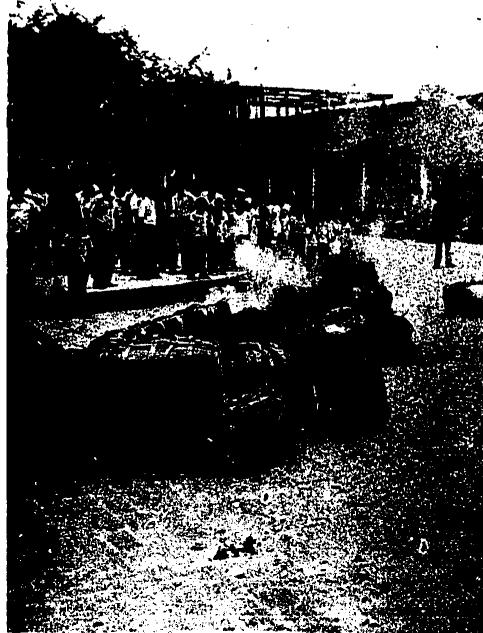
In the presence of military and civilian officials from the district, the official also recalled the presidential instructions prohibiting the delivery of coca to the northern part of Beni and to towns in the department of Santa Cruz.

According to the official report, the prefect of Beni maintained that the administration will strictly apply the full force of the law in defense of public morality, traditions, and civic decency.

He noted that, to achieve positive results in this campaign, it is urgently necessary to get the collaboration of the citizenry "since not infrequently government officials, ensconced in their offices, do not know what goes on in the city."

Colonel Villarroel, commander, 6th Army Division and Military Zone, announced the adoption of more energetic measures "to preserve our society from moral and material collapse which threatens the community as a whole."

He added that "burning those 68 drums of coca must serve as a warning to law violators who will be hit with the strictest penalties."



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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

COCA HIGH PRICES AFFECTING MINING SECTOR

La Paz HOY in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] High coca prices are causing problems in mining enterprises, according to sources in that sector.

It has been urged that the narcotics offices control the sale and prices on that product which is traditionally chewed by miners.

Prices

It was said by these sources that coca was regularly distributed in the medium and small nationalized mining enterprises.

The prices which are not subsidized, until November of last year fluctuated between 25 and 50 pesos per pound and each worker was issued about 3 pounds each week.

Right now, prices--according to the distance of the enterprises involved--fluctuate between 200 and 250 Bolivian pesos per pound.

Due to the inspections which are carried out to prevent the manufacture of cocaine, the product is now in short supply and this in turn has led to the secret sale of this item at totally prohibitive prices.

Quotas

In view of this situation, it was said that this control office should consider the need of providing this product for human consumption.

There is no reason to prevent normal supplies since no cocaine factories have been discovered in the mining centers.

The quantities are consumed completely during mining activities to mitigate fatigue and hunger.

In this connection it was said that it would be necessary to establish coca distribution quotas for the sales stores at the mines.

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BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

CALL TO CIVILIANS--The National Directorate of Dangerous Substance Control has issued a new call to the population and has announced repeatedly the dangers threatening society due to the drug problem. In this connection it asserted that the complete elimination of narcotics traffic, with all of its consequences, on national territory, is the directorate's basic objective. Dr Arcil Carvajal Aviles, national director of dangerous substance control, established the basic objective as being the complete elimination of narcotics traffic and its consequence throughout the entire territory, according to the bulletin issued by that government agency. He added that, right now, the agency's specialized branches are carrying out "an extensive drive aimed at the control and repression of cocaine and the sale of coca leaves, without overlooking the need for preventive and educational work and the rehabilitation of drug addicts. To do its job effectively, the agency is constantly revising its programs and projects, drafting up to date plans." [Text] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 3] 5058

COCHABAMBA BUST--Cochabamba, 8 March (PRESENCIA)--Continuing the narcotics traffic repression drive, officials from the narcotics office confiscated an other shipment of 2,600 grams of cocaine from persons whose names were kept confidential "for reasons of investigation," as was noted. The officials of that department took statements from the prisoners who, upon completion of processing by the judicial police, will be handed over to the regular courts. For these cases the Criminal Code calls for penalties of between 5 and 30 years in prison. Maj Luis Benavides, director of dangerous substance control, warned the population of Cochabamba, especially the working and peasant classes, not to allow themselves to be manipulated by the narcotics traffickers. He said: "You must seriously consider the very severe penal consequences which that type of crime will bring for those who collaborate knowingly or unknowingly in damaging the prestige of the country, causing the physical and moral ruin of Bolivian society and especially our youth." Major Benavides added that the fight against narcotics traffic will continue with every possible commitment and determination. [Text] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 5] 5058

80 TONS COCA LEAVES SEIZED--La Paz, 18 March--Bolivian police have seized a record 80 tons of coca leaves with a cocaine extract value of about 1.3 million dollars, officials said Tuesday. The leaves, seized at Sacaba in the central Bolivian province of Cochabamba, would have produced about 600 kilos (1,320 lbs) of cocaine, they said. Cocaine is one of several alkaloids contained in the dried leaves of coca shrubs.--NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Mar 81 p 7]

OFFICIALS ARRESTED--La Paz, 6 Apr (AFP)--The newspaper EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz reported today that Segundo Tejero, former Bolivian consul in Spain, and police Col Aurelio Tapia Cuellar, former chief of the Santa Cruz Drug Traffic Department have been arrested in Oruro on alleged links with cocaine traffic. Tejero, current president of the well-known Ferrari Guezzi industrial company, was arrested with his son in an extensive operation during which police Col Aurelio Cuellar, former chief of the Santa Cruz Traffic Department, was also arrested. It was reported that the operation was carried out by the 8th Army Division, since President Luis Garcia Meza has mobilized the entire armed forces to eradicate the illegal cocaine traffic from the country. [Text] [PY061731 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 6 Apr 81]

COCAINE DISAPPEARANCE--President Garcia Meza has warned that his government will be inflexible in its struggle against drug trafficking. On the same occasion, he charged that out of 150 kg of cocaine confiscated by personnel of the Santa Cruz drug office, only 20 kg have been found and the remaining 130 kg have disappeared. The government will mete out the punishments stipulated by law without any distinction to those who are found to have been involved in drug trafficking, whether they are members of the armed forces or civilians. [Excerpt] [PY311412 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 81]

COCAINE INVESTIGATION--Managua, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A Bolivian military plane which on 19 March landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua is being held for investigation under the suspicion that it was carrying cocaine, a source close to the Nicaraguan Government has reported. The Defense Ministry had previously reported that the Bolivian plane, of the Arava 201 type, had violated Nicaraguan airspace and that it was in an air force hangar. The three crewmembers of the Bolivian plane, including Lt Col David Velasquez Dehesa, were expelled from Nicaragua to Panama. The Bolivian Government has accused the Sandinist regime of arbitrarily intercepting the Arava 201. [Text] [PA010405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2157 GMT 31 Mar 81]

CUSTOMS PLAYS ACTIVE ROLE--The Directorate General of Customs turned over 1,900 grams of sulfate-base cocaine to members of the Directorate of Dangerous Substance Control as a result of a raid on a fleet heading for the city of Cochabamba. The delivery was made by Director General of Customs Ruben Dario Guzman in the course of an interview with Arcil Carvajal, national director of dangerous substance control. According to information supplied to the press, the substance was confiscated already in the city of Cochabamba, while Valle customs officials were going through a routine check of fleets and transport vehicles, inspecting both cargo and passengers. The report points out that the package confiscated had no labels which is why it was impossible to determine the name of the addressee or the sender. Finally it was noted that nobody has been arrested for the time being and that the investigation of the case will be handled by the National Directorate of Dangerous Substance Control, an agency which will be charged with clarifying the situation involving the "Cosmos" transport fleet. [Text] [La Paz HOY in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 4] 5058

CSO: 5300

CHILE

COCAINE WORTH MILLION DOLLARS SEIZED, SEVEN ARRESTED

Drug Ring Smashed

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p C-5

[Text] Cocaine chlorhydrate worth a million dollars in the United States was seized by officers of Carabineros Department S-7 when they smashed an international drug trafficking gang operating in Arica and Santiago.

The investigation also revealed a secret drug synthesizing laboratory which was to be installed in Naltahue, in the interior of Maipo Island.

OS-7 officers arrested seven people in Arica and Santiago, among them international trafficker and drug synthesizing specialist Filiberto Olmedo Rojas, who was on the police most-wanted list.

International Network

Information gathered by agents indicates that the gang had been operating for a year. The raw material, converted into sulfate, came from Peru and was then brought secretly into Arica. It was sent from that city to the central district, where it was synthesized into cocaine chlorhydrate. The drug traffickers were in the process of setting up a modern and sophisticated laboratory for that purpose, which was to be operated by Filiberto Olmedo. After processing, the drug was to be taken to Los Angeles, in the United States, by a businesswoman, where another Chilean criminal was to distribute it in that country.

According to what the prisoners told police, the group sent shipments of the drug to the United States four times. The inquiries made during the past few hours enabled police to halt another shipment that was to be made, for which one of those arrested had in his possession 2 kilograms of pure chlorhydrate of cocaine worth nearly a million dollars in the United States, since by mixing the drug with other additives, they can produce 10 to 15 kilograms at \$80,000 a kilogram.

Those arrested by Carabineros department OS-7 in Arica were identified as Veronica del Rosario Castillo, wife of international drug trafficker and gang leader Luis Alberto Salgado Salazar. The latter is reportedly still at large. Also arrested in the north was German Marchesse Rocco, who was involved in carrying 40 kilograms of cocaine sulfate to Santiago in a private vehicle on a previous occasion.

In Santiago

Meanwhile, in the capital, officers arrested businesswoman Irma Makuc Pouliquen, 57, who was to take the drug to Los Angeles, in the United States, or rather, arrange for others, known as "mules," to transport it. Also arrested was Victor Vars Orellana, 44, who obtained the drug for Irma Makuc in return for a large sum of money. The drug preferably was bought in the northern part of the country.

Photo caption: Million-dollar traffic: In the picture are the 2 kilograms of pure cocaine chlorhydrate, worth a million dollars, which the traffickers planned to sell in the U.S. Also in the picture are the passports used to leave the country and a large amount of money in dollar bills.

Former Soccer Star Arrested

Santiago EL NACION in Spanish 11 Mar 81 pp 1A, 16A

[Text] Noted former professional soccer player Sergio "Keko" Ramirez was arrested by Carabineros and turned over to the First Criminal Court because of his implication in large-scale drug traffic, after the seizure of 2 kilograms of pure cocaine belonging to Filiberto Olmedo Rohas, a hardened criminal.

Although Sergio Alberto Ramirez Maulen, 37 years old, was arrested together with five known traffickers early Sunday morning, news of his arrest came only yesterday.

According to reports from those in charge of the investigation, at the time of his arrest, "Keko" Ramirez was hiding the drug--a total of 2 kilograms--which drug traffickers Olmedo, Ricardo Rocco Perez, Victor Alamiro Varas Orellana, Jose Armijo Oyarzun, and Irma Makut Pouliken were going to sell.

After giving his statement to officers of Carabineros department OS-7, Ramirez Maulen was taken to court and charged with "violating Article 2 of Law 17,934 on control of drugs." which states, "traffickers are understood to be those who import, export, acquire, remove, transport, possess, or carry with them such substances or raw materials."

Background

According to the report, Filiberto Olmedo assigned Ricardo Rocco Perez to contact the drug traffickers in the northern part of the country and purchase the drugs, which were brought from Peru.

With the drugs in his possession, Rocco then came to the capital to give them to Olmedo, but because there was a warrant out from the First Criminal Court for his arrest on a drug trafficking conviction, he decided to go to the home of Sergio Ramirez at 5890 San Francisco street in La Cisterna.

After asking the help of the former Colo Colo, Palestino, Huachipato and Chilean Soccer team guard, who demanded part of the money in return, Rocco contacted Olmedo and Irma Makut. The latter was to take the cocaine to Los Angeles in the United States, where she lived.

However, investigations by officials of the OS-7 Department of Drug Control and Crime Prevention were far along, and the well-organized gang was thwarted.

The first arrested were Veronica del Rosario Castillo and Ricardo Marchesse Rojo, the main contacts in the city of Arica.

Several days later Irma Makut, Filiberto Olmedo, Victor Varas Orellana, Ricardo Rocco and Jose Armijo Oyarzun were arrested. They were all closely linked to secret laboratories discovered by investigations department personnel in Limache, in which five drug traffickers were arrested.

The confessions of those arrested confirmed the participation of "Keko" Ramirez, and after several days of making sure, the former soccer star was arrested. He confessed, and turned over the 2 kilograms of drugs, which he had been keeping hidden in a neighbor's house.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA LEGALIZATION DEBATE CONTINUES

Discussion Intensifies

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Mar 81 Sec A pp 1, 12

[Text] Bogota, 3 March--A proposal from congressmen and businessmen to legalize the marketing and consumption of marihuana has met with the staunch opposition of the government and groups objecting to drug consumption in this country where its illegal exporting is the main source of foreign exchange.

Business sources said that the proposal would be submitted to Congress on 20 July, and the announcement caused an extensive debate in public and private circles on the social and also economic repercussions that its approval would bring.

At the present time, large expanses of farmland are being used in Colombia for the profitable growing of marihuana which, with two crops per year, brings to the country an unimaginable flood of dollars, capable of both creating nouveaux riches overnight and corrupting the society and distorting the economy.

The antidrug campaigns undertaken by the government have clashed with a well armed, organized and financed criminal element which bribes or kills police and judges, builds ports and airports on the Caribbean coast and evades the controls imposed by the United States, the leading drug market.

Psychoactive Value

The Colombian marihuana, to which scientists attribute a "high value" owing to its large psychoactive content, produced an income in foreign exchange during 1980 estimated by private sources at \$2.5 billion, as compared with the \$2.374 billion accrued from coffee shipments, which are traditionally the leading source of income for the country.

The proposal to legalize its production, marketing and consumption is being prepared by the president of the Colombian Congress himself, Jose Ignacio Diaz Granados, with the backing of the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF), an entity that will promote a "popular consultation" before drafting the final text.

The chairman of the ANIF, Ernesto Samper Pizano, who has been a target of constant criticism because of his favorable position toward the legalization of marihuana,

told LATIN that, with that measure, "it will be possible to protect the Colombian economy without exposing the country to serious moral dangers, as its detractors claim."

Samper said that the proposal has the support of the Bogota Stock Exchange, the Farmers Association of Colombia, the departmental assemblies (legislative bodies) of seven provinces in which marihuana is grown secretly and the powerful National Industrialists Association (ANDI).

But the minister of justice, Felio Andrade Manrique, who also chairs the National Narcotics Council, said that the government would respond to the announced proposal with a "flat no," based on "ethical and genetic grounds."

As Serious As a War

He added: "We are involved in a battle in which the state requires the backing of the society. The future of the country is at stake, and that of thousands upon thousands of children and adolescents who are now being consumed in the world of drugs, in view of our indifferent or impotent attitude."

The minister warned that, while this is happening, "our fields are growing cannabis and coca leaves, in a situation that threatens a crisis as serious as a civil war."

The head of an educational center in northern Bogota told LATIN during a meeting held to analyze the repercussions of the phenomenon in the schools, "I observed with horror that children from my school who were not even 10 years old were addicted to the regular consumption of marihuana."

Mental Damage

A delegation from the United States Embassy in Colombia submitted at that meeting a scientific report showing the damage caused by marihuana consumption to the human brain and behavior.

The report concluded that "marihuana causes permanent upsets in the functions and structures of the brain," and that, although the young people are not totally incapacitated, "the replacement of their own development experiences with the pleasant sensation of a cigarette prevents them from becoming mature, independent and responsible adults."

Two Proposals

The legalization proposal authorizes the growing of cannabis sativa in areas of less than 5 hectares, eliminates the prison sentence for distributors and the limit on the seizure of the merchandise, and allows a "personal dose" of 28 grams.

Samper Pizano remarked: "If Colombia does not legalize marihuana, the national economy will be eroded and destabilized, the impunity of the trafficking rings will be consolidated and the police, judges and military forces will be totally corrupted with the temptation of easy money."

But Minister Andrade Manrique, persistently opposing the proposal, claimed: "The life of an individual and his ethical substance are worth more than the possible economic benefits that a decision of this kind might bring."

Andrade predicted that the government would also submit to Congress in July a bill aimed at investigating the origin of certain money that has caused the "sudden wealthiness" of many Colombians.

He added: "But, apart from this, we must attempt to bring parents closer to their children and the latter's problems."

Andrade remarked: "The educators and teachers must also be closely associated with the students, and concerned over their anxieties and problems, so as to prevent them from becoming depressed and seeking easy escapes, such as the use of marihuana."

Resistance

An "antidrug coalition" comprised of private citizens claimed that the legalization of marihuana would mean "the deterioration of the country's future," and demanded technical and financial assistance from the government for the farming areas which have replaced the traditional crops with drugs, in view of the prospect of "many dollars in a short time."

Reports

A report from the U.S. Embassy in Colombia stated that its Coast Guard had, between January 1977 and December 1980, seized nearly 4,000 kilograms of marihuana, captured 308 ships transporting the drug and arrested 2,226 persons involved in trafficking.

Reliable statistics note that there are in Colombia 150,000 small-scale marihuana growers, many of whom have replaced their coffee crops and other products with those of the alkaloid, owing to the latter's high degree of profitability.

The director of the Administrative Department of Security (secret police), Manuel Guillermo Silva, said that the authorities had also detected huge marihuana and coca leaf plantations, but lacked the means of eradicating them.

Senator Denies Championing

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Mar 81 Sec A p 12

[Text] "Mr Editor:

"In the 3 March issue of your newspaper, in a lead article from the LATIN news agency, it is stated that I have prepared a bill to legalize the production, marketing and consumption of marihuana. In connection with the same topic, comments are also made of the great interest in the plans, both national and international, for coping with the threat represented by a decision of this kind.

"The report is not true. I am neither preparing the bill nor shall I submit it for the Senate's consideration in the regular July sessions. This assertion by LATIN,

published by EL ESPECTADOR, allows me, taking advantage of your kindness, to reprint for you the main paragraphs of the letter that I sent on 19 November of last year to express appreciation for the copies of the two laws passed by the Congress of the United States on drugs that Mr T. Frank Crigler, the acting charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in this country, was kind enough to send me. On that date, I made the following statement:

"I do not believe that there has been emphasis, at least on the necessary scale, in the United States on the persevering campaign to educate the children and youth on the moral, mental and physiological damage caused by addiction to drugs and hallucinogenic substances of all kinds. The merely police-related treatment is effective, but not definitive. There is a very sizable economic advantage in supporting and creating addiction to stimulants, hallucinogenic substances, depressants, etc. Moreover, the modern pharmacopoeia has put on the market a broad range of new products capable of creating addiction which have a trade as extensive as it is difficult to curb. I would not be so bold as to accuse the laboratories of including, along with the natural sales of these products for use in medical treatment, those carried out by addicts; but one can assume that the commercial interests do not question why the sales volume is so great that it is impossible to control. The profits made by the laboratories through honest endeavor are compounded by those of the propagators of unhealthy addiction.

"Only recently have coca plantations to supply the tragic industry been located in Colombia. The same thing cannot be said of marihuana, wherein we hold an unfortunate first place. In the former category, the country seems more like a converter of the raw material and an international distribution center than a grower. In the latter, the task of the present government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is obvious, in the prosecution of growers and traffickers, as indicated by the police statistics, to the extent that phenomena heretofore unknown in national crime have appeared. They are the distortion of our economy by the appearance of clandestine wealth, the increasing corruption of many Colombians implicated in trafficking and the obvious risk that the agencies responsible for curbing this sinister trade will end up accepting bribes from the traffickers, as has occurred on many occasions. The strong action taken by the present administration in the battle against marihuana growers and dealers and against the cocaine middlemen and laboratory workers is praiseworthy.

"It would be worthwhile adding a certain socioeconomic consideration. While in the United States, a country which enjoys a great economic prosperity, a high rate of employment and social resources for the retired and unemployed, there are so many intermediaries in dealing with hallucinogenic substances, one would have to reflect, Mr Crigler, on the situation in a country such as ours, with little development, increasing unemployment and a complete lack of protection for the unemployed. Of the very regions wherein marihuana is grown and subject to trafficking, some consist of poor land and others represent large estates. Their inhabitants comprise communities with few resources, blinded by the easy, plentiful profits from drug planting, and lacking in sufficient education to understand the moral damage inflicted on distant addicts.

"But, despite these conditions, the fact is that the governments of our country, especially that of Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, as I have already noted, have conducted an intensive campaign against the production and trading of cocaine and marihuana.

At the present time, an attempt is being made to transform the typically agricultural orientation of the producing regions, seeking a change that will produce employment and make the criminal business less easy and less profitable. Obviously, this is no easy task, especially when one admits the efficacy of the traffickers in hallucinogenic substances in buying consciences. We cannot deny the government's concern with eradicating the scourge of the drug traffic with a series of measures of both a police-related and socioeconomic nature.'

"Mr Editor, please excuse me for having taken advantage of your patience and that of your readers. But you can now imagine, from my comments in November of last year, what my mental and moral position is toward drugs, sufficiently not to believe that I would propose the legalization of their production and marketing. Jose Ignacio Diaz Granados, president of the Honorable Senate of the Republic."



Jose Ignacio Diazgranados Alzamora, president of the Senate

2909
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BARRANQUILLA DRUG LABORATORY UNCOVERED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Mar 81 Sec A p 15

[Text] Barranquilla, 4 March--Behind the closet of a modern residence located in the northern part of the city, and after having been deceived by complex automatic mechanisms which concealed any suspicious sign, agents from the regional prosecutor's office discovered a sophisticated laboratory for processing hallucinogenic substances and contraband worth about 700 million pesos.

The investigators were forced to break walls and flooring to uncover an underground shop in which were concealed the facilities for the equipment used to convert narcotic substances that were apparently being shipped abroad.

The discovery was made after a week of pursuit and investigation, which made it possible to establish the presence of a secret door in the spacious mansion, located in one of the most exclusive sections of Barranquilla.

Behind the closet drawers, without any indication that would disclose the sought after mechanism, was the entrance to the room in which the pills were manufactured and liquor from Atlantico and Caldas was adulterated.

Among the raw materials seized were 300 kilograms of methaqualone, used in the manufacture of "jumbo" pills, and 200 kilograms of xylocaine, for processing cocaine.

For the adulteration and clandestine sale of liquor, there were several partitioned areas and stills, 20 bottles of anisette, 500,000 caps for brandy bottles, 2 million seals for brandy and a million bottles for the same product.

In addition to the hallucinogenic substances and liquor, the agents from the prosecutor's office found thousands of household electric appliances, dies, safety masks, and heavy and portable welding equipment.

As for the household electric appliances, it was noted that they were worth over 100 million pesos, and that the operation as a whole might be worth over 700 million.

Arrested in the raid were two individuals linked with the business: Angel Antonio Gomez, from Anserma, and Gustavo Gomez Salazar, from Risaralda. The two in custody are not directly responsible for the illegal dealings. They are only the two guards of the shop, who apparently were unaware of what was going on behind the closet.

2909

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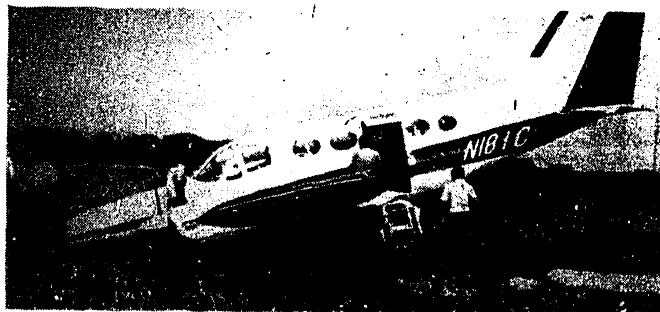
COLOMBIA

CRASHES, CREW MEMBERS ESCAPE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Mar 81 Sec A p 14

[Text] Abandoned Plane

This is the Cessna twin-engine plane which made an emergency landing on the El Paraiso farm in the jurisdiction of Ponedera, Atlantico. Its two crew members escaped. It is presumed that the aircraft was intended to transport marihuana to the United States.



2909

CSO: 5300

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON ILLEGAL AIRSTRIPS IS CRITICIZED

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by Vincent Tulloch]

[Text] Minister of National Security and Justice Winston Spaulding on Monday announced plans the government intends to implement to deal with the mushrooming of illegal airstrips in the country. As usual, the plans were only announced after a tragedy, that is the crash of a light aircraft at Mafoota in Saint James, in which two Americans died. This government, like its predecessor, seems only able to react to events and unable to initiate action. And that is where the danger lies. The presence of the Gun Court is a vivid example of such reaction to events by a government.

The presence of illegal airstrips in the country is nothing new. Minister Spaulding, well respected by the public, could have spared himself from being seen as just another politician panicking in office, if he had taken the time to look over his files. He would have discovered that the words used by him in the statement issued through the Agency of Public Information, were not very different from those of then Acting Minister of National Security, Carlyle Dunkley, who addressed the nation on September 30 in the House of Representatives.

The issue centres on the intention of the government toward the cultivating and exporting of ganja. The illegal airstrips sprang up from the trade. Until the government comes straight on that issue, all appeals for the public to assist with the trapping of people using the island's airspace illegally will be useless. In any event, the general population can hardly do anything about it. It is the responsibility of the government.

Last year September, the Police Information Centre put out a release about what it said was a pirate attack on some policemen in Bogue, Saint Elizabeth. According to the release, policemen guarding a ganja plane on an illegal airstrip operated by the Coptics were attacked from the air by another plane. Except for the people who wrote the story, not many others took it seriously.

In September, another airstrip was destroyed by the Jamaica Defence Force and equipment seized. The equipment was returned to the Coptics by the government of the Jamaica Labour Party without any explanation to the public. What must the man in the street think on seeing such action?

Mr. Spaulding as I mentioned earlier, is a man in whom the public has a lot of confidence but that confidence could easily go if he fails to impress the public that he is really serious in dealing with law and order. His bit on the airstrip issue is old hat and will not impress many.

There are adequate means of dealing with the dangers posed by the illegal use of the island's airspace. Mr. Spaulding should be aware of a grant of US\$41,000,000 proposed for Jamaica under the Defence allocation of the American government for the new financial year. So if the government wants to stop the ganja trade which is responsible for the many violations of the airspace, it could easily draw down money when it is available to put its house in order.

As a start, it should be obvious that two fast patrol boats for the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard and three helicopter gunships for the Jamaica Defence Force Airwing along with proper radar facilities at the airports will be the beginning of action to rid the country of illicit flights and reduce the danger to life and property by the drug-runners. The United States Drug Enforcement Department would only be too happy to help with training of men to use these equipment for national safety. [as published] Action to deal with these illegal airstrips and drug running will only be meaningful when action is also taken against dozens of policemen who are involved in the trade up to their necks.

It is no longer a matter of suspicion to say that some policemen are very much a part of the trade. People in rural parishes can give vivid examples of police officers of varying ranks who are involved in the trade. Most of them aid and abet the operation. Some highways are known to have been blocked off by policemen pretending to be mounting roadblocks for criminals but who were only assisting in the illegal landing and loading of ganja planes. Even the Tinson Pen airstrip is used for ganja trafficking.

So most of the suggestions made by Mr. Spaulding are useless and they have been made before. The headline for his statement has been carried in the press several times before. The business of illegal airstrips will be around it seems for some time. Until the government is prepared to deal with the exporters whom I would assume the Drug Intelligence Unit of the police force should have a list of (if only it was not a case of asking Caesar to spy on Caesar). A man riding a donkey to his farm in rural Jamaica will not be able to identify a ganja aircraft from a genuine private one on say the legally operated Mafoota airstrip. If he does, informing the police will not help. The reasons are too obvious.

The government has a responsibility for the national safety and defence of the people of this country. The people would like to know that their defence and safety will get special attention. Mr. Spaulding's statement is not very reassuring.

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

PJF STRIKES AT TRAFFICKERS IN SEVEN STATES

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 8D

[Text] In investigations pursued by the Federal Judicial Police in 7 states, a secret laboratory where heroin was processed was found, a landing strip was shut down, 16 drug traffickers were arrested, and drugs worth a little over 10 million pesos were seized.

The laboratory was discovered in Guadalajara, and Jose Luis Garcia Quinones, Jose Severiano Garcia Casillas, Araceli Concepcion Garcia Diaz and Nicolas Romero Perez were arrested.

At that site, federal agents seized 2 envelopes containing 500 grams of heroin and various other laboratory tools.

Also, Pablo Burgos Terrazas and Apolino Burgos Leon were arrested in Guadalajara in possession of 450 grams of opium gum which they purchased in Sinaloa and planned to resell in Tijuana, in Baja California Norte.

Federal agents also located a clandestine landing strip between the villages of Magdalena and San Pedro Analco in Jalisco, where they found seven cardboard boxes and three sacks containing marihuana.

Special surveillance, in the expectation of various light planes transporting marihuana and other drugs, was set up there.

Meanwhile, in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Miguel Angel Lizarraga Salazar, a known trafficker in drugs who distributes marihuana at night spots in that city, was arrested in the act of delivering 84 reefers.

The PGR [Office of the Regional Attorney General] in Tijuana, Baja California, reported the arrest of Antonio Chaidez Molina and Ramon Coronel Uzeta, who were seized as they attempted to cross the frontier carrying 114 grams of opium gum and 28 grams of cut heroin concealed in their shoes. They also had a flask containing 120 grams of opium gum concealed in their clothing.

Federal agents intercepted a vehicle on the highway between San Fernando and Villahermosa in Tamaulipas driven by Juan Roberto Aguirre Macias, who was carrying a kg of marihuana. On being questioned he revealed that his accomplice was Enrique Hernandez, who was arrested later in possession of 8 sacks containing 95 kg of marihuana.

In Paso de Arena, in the municipality of Coyuca de Catalan, Guerrero, Cirilo Pineda Mercado, Raul Alberto Torres Santibanez, Raul Salgado Flores, Eliseo Solis Valenzuela and Abundio Mendez Pineda were arrested in possession of 2.3 kg of opium gum they were taking to Chilpancingo for sale.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

INHALANTS USE AMONG CHILDREN INCREASES

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 25 Feb 81 p 9

[Article by Yolanda Garcia Montes]

[Text] The abuse of inhalants by Mexican children is a phenomenon on the increase, due to the ease of attaining them and their low cost, Marcela Sodi, head of the Communications Department of Youth Rehabilitation Centers, said yesterday.

This official said that 26 percent of the 100,000 cases dealt with by these centers in the first half of 1980 involved minors, in particular children from 6 to 8, suffering from liver and kidney disorders resulting from the inhalation of glue, paint thinner or gasoline.

This official said that the inhalants are legal compounds, the majority of them produced, distributed and sold for multiple uses, so that these substances can be obtained by children very easily.

The sight of children or young people inhaling these toxic substances in the streets is a more frequent occurrence with every passing day. Their motivation is escape from their problems and hunger. Disadvantaged adolescents, out of work, are becoming increasingly addicted to these substances.

Marcela Sodi said that society does not realize the enormity of the problem posed by the availability of these substances at every shop or stall, accessible to any child.

The risk of sudden death from the inhalation of sprays, she said, is very high. Inhalants affect the respiratory process directly, causing a sensation of strangulation, which results in irregular heartbeats and asphyxia, depriving the brain of oxygen.

The head of the Communications Department of the Youth Rehabilitation Centers said that the problems encountered in consumers of inhalants include bone marrow damage, loss of weight, impairment of vision and memory and loss of the ability to think clearly.

Also, poor coordination of movements develops and behavior becomes violent and disrespectful. She said that the Youth Rehabilitation Centers are working with the community on these problems with a view to obtaining community participation in them and educating the population about drugs, as well as providing drug addicts with proper treatment to deal with intoxication from inhalants and to rehabilitate them for productive reintegration in the community.

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MEXICO

PJF SEIZES COCAINE NEAR OAXACA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Feb 81 p 8D

[Article by Rafael Medina Cruz: "Cocaine Lot Worth 100 Million Confiscated"]

[Text] Pure cocaine exceeding 100 million pesos in value, en route from Guatemala to be sold to drug traffickers in the United States, was intercepted by the Federal Judicial Police (PJF) on the road linking the village of Palomares, in Tuxtepec, and the city of Oaxaca.

Three drug traffickers were also arrested and are undergoing intensive questioning.

Ruben Casillas Davalos, Elias Gonzalez Lopez and Antonio Nungaray Gil were stopped in a 1980 Dodge Dart, with Jalisco license plate HYT.

The drug was found concealed in special compartments in the rear doors of the vehicle.

The office of the prosecutor general revealed that the three men arrested were coming from Guatemala City, where Antonio Nungaray had purchased the cocaine at the ADI hotel.

The drug was contained in four polyethylene bags and, according to the government experts, the quality was excellent.

The criminal gang members confessed that they planned to cut each kg of cocaine by eight to one. This would have yielded 26 kg from the 3.75 kg seized.

The names of the purchasers in the United States are now known, and the prosecutor general's office has asked for the cooperation of the DEA in apprehending them.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

SICILIA FALCON WINS RIGHT TO PRISON TRANSFER

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 20 Feb 81 p 8-A

[Article by Jose Vilchis Guerrero: "Oriente Prison for Sicilia Falcon"]

[Text] Drug trafficker Alberto Sicilia Falcon was awarded a writ of relief by the director of prisons, Juan Mucino Labastida, giving him the immediate right to a transfer from the Santa Martha Acatitla Penitentiary to the Oriente Prison.

As EL SOL DE MEXICO reported, Sicilia Falcon had apparently been placed in Santa Martha in the belief that he might escape from some other prison, as he attempted to do from Palacio Negro de Lecumberri, but the fact is that there was no legal justification for his imprisonment there, since Santa Martha is a facility for convicted criminals, and Sicilia has not yet been sentenced.

Based on the above, the judge of the second administrative district, Daniel Delgadillo, awarded Sicilia Falcon his writ of relief, since the order transferring the prisoner to Santa Martha on 24 July 1980 is unconstitutional, since he has not yet been sentenced.

Sicilia's defense lawyer is Enrique Ostres, who said that this writ requires the director general of prisons and social rehabilitation centers, Juan Mucino Labastida, to issue an order transferring this drug trafficker to the Oriente Prison, the proper facility, according to law, until such time as he is sentenced.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY FOUND--San Luis Potosi, 28 February--The Federal Judicial Police have discovered a secret laboratory for the processing of heroin and cocaine at the La Pompa ranch and have arrested four drug traffickers. They are Cornelio Beltran Garcia, German Yanez, Francisco Benitez and Efren Perez Morin. The head of this body, Jose Olivo Mendez Rico, said that 400 lots of lactose, used in the process of cutting the drug, were found at the laboratory. He added that those arrested sold the drug at night spots, earning millions of pesos. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 34A] 5157

CSO: 5300

URUGUAY

FOUR TRAFFICKERS CHARGED WITH FORGING PRESCRIPTIONS JAILED

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] A recent operation carried out by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad revealed the modus operandi of a group of four narcotics traffickers who, by forging medical prescriptions, acquired a great quantity of drugs.

The successful investigation that was carried out made it possible to arrest four adults and to hospitalize a fifth person who was admitted to Vilardebo Hospital. The investigation determined that those charged obtained prescriptions by deceiving doctors, by asking for some medicine. They then erased the names of the medicines on the doctors' prescriptions and replaced them with the names of drugs, which they then obtained in pharmacies and prepared for injections.

Following is the official communique of the National Department of Information and Intelligence: "The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad of the National Department of Information and Intelligence announces that a few days ago, upon being informed that in several pharmacies in the Belvedere area medical prescriptions had been discovered that were falsified and/or forged for a known anorexiant of high amphetamine content, initiated a series of investigations which resulted in the arrest of various persons of both sexes.

They were brought before presiding trial court judge No 7. The judge indicted them as follows:

Raul Rene Hornos Dominguez, Uruguayan, married, 20 years old, unemployed, a resident at 389 Aurora Street, bearer of identity document No 1,746,893, for "Use of Personal Document."

Angel Luis Colina Fiori, Uruguayan, bachelor, 24 years old, employee of a metallurgical company, a resident at 5084 Jose Pratt Street, bearer of identity document No 1,462,597, for "Forgery and Repeated Use of Personal Document."

Danili Ivonne Aicardi Correa de Balart, Uruguayan, married, 22 years old, unemployed, a resident at 910 Waterloo Street, apartment 3, bearer of identity

document No 1,467,673, for "Forgery of Personal Document."

Jose Luis Sanchez Silva, Uruguayan, bachelor, 20 years old, unemployed, a resident at 4340 Jose Llupes Street, bearer of identity document No 1,376,663, as a "Accomplice in Forgery of Personal Document."

The magistrate also ordered the admission to Vilardebo Hospital, at the disposition of the National Antidrug Addiction Committee, of a 24-year-old, unemployed male.

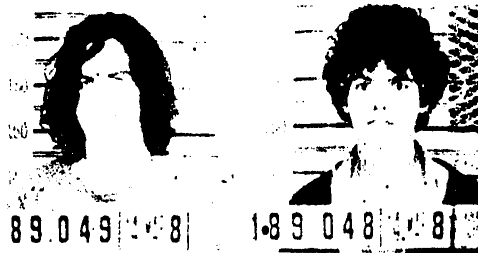
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CSO: 5300

URUGUAY

HALLUCINOGEN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Mar 81 p 10

[Text]



Antonio Mario Lago Trindade and Manuel Medardo Munos Revelez, both arrested as hallucinogen traffickers.

Two hallucinogen traffickers were jailed, according to an official communique issued yesterday by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad. This information, that was opportunely reported by EL PAIS, adds that another person who was involved in the case was hospitalized because of addiction. Following is the textual transcription of the official report of the National Department of Information and Intelligence.

The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad of the National Department of Information and Intelligence announces that in the past few days, with the cooperation of the police authorities of the Department of Rocha, a male person was arrested, concerning whom there was information that he was allegedly involved in the consumption and distribution of marihuana.

As a result of his statements several other persons, of both sexes, were arrested and brought before presiding trial court judge No 1, who indicted the following:

1. Antonio Mario Lago Trindade, Uruguayan, bachelor, 21 years old, mechanic, a resident at No 1 Bianchi Altuna Street (La Paz, Canelones), bearer of identity document No 1:782,727-1, for "Perpetration of the Crime of Distribution of Drugs" (Art 35 of law No 14,294).
2. Manuel Medardo Munoz Revelez, Uruguayan, bachelor, 22 years old, mechanic, a resident at No 1327 Canelones Street, apartment 001, bearer of identity document No 1:454,875-5, for "Positive and Repeated Distribution of Drugs" (Art 35 of law No 14,294).

Another male person, 22 years old, and also a mechanic, through the disposition of the above-mentioned magistrate, was placed at the disposition of the National Antidrug Addiction Committee, while the remaining persons were set free.

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CSO: 5300

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE COUPLE ARRESTED--An Argentine married couple, arrested at the Chuy Customs House for carrying approximately 2 kilos of marihuana, has no connection with our country. This was established by the personnel of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad of the Department of Information and Intelligence, who questioned the couple that was charged in Rocha. When the customs officials at the Chuy post checked the passengers of a bus, they noted that one person of a young couple was very nervous. This caused a very careful check of his suitcases, with the result that the above-mentioned quantity of hidden marihuana was found. The Rocha police and members of the narcotics squad immediately intervened and made a special trip. They positively established that the discovered substance was marihuana, in spite of initial denials by the couple. Mario Rene Scorguesche, a 23-year-old Argentine, and Graciela Beatriz Conde Torres, an 18-year-old Argentine, married, stated that they had bought the drug in Paraguay and that they were "couriers" for a gang of traffickers that operates in Buenos Aires. Both were brought before the departmental judge, who indicted them for "positive and repeated drug trafficking" (Art 31 of law 14,294). Both confessed that it was not the first time that they had acted as "couriers." [Text] [Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Mar 81 p 10] 8255

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

AIRCRAFT USED TO COMBAT NARCOTICS SMUGGLING

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Husayn Thabit: "Minister of Interior Announces: Use of Aircraft for First Time in Combatting Narcotics Smuggling and in Fighting Fires"]

[Text] Alexandria--Mr Mahmud Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister and minister of the Interior, announced that Egypt has decided to introduce aircraft into the fields of combatting narcotics smuggling and in fire-fighting. He said that the Ministry of the Interior is currently studying numerous propositions in this field and that the contract for the purchase of these aircraft will soon be concluded. He also said that Egypt is performing an effective role at the Arab and international level in the field of fighting crime, a role which has gained the appreciation and respect of various Arab and international governments and organizations.

In his address at the opening session of the Regional Conference for Combatting Narcotics which began yesterday in Alexandria, the deputy prime minister pointed out that the smuggling problem and the circulation of narcotics has serious social, economic and political ramifications, with its damage extending to the Egyptian citizen during a stage in which President Anwar al-Saddat is trying to summon the powers of our people to achieve peace, security, and prosperity.

Major General Sami As'ad, director of the Public Administration for Combatting Narcotics, delivered a speech in which he said that Egypt is using the most modern of technological methods with long-range planning and reconnaissance aircraft to search out land on which narcotics are raised, along with fighting the businessmen involved. There has been \$300,000 authorized to fund the project for fighting the offense of narcotics use in Egypt, in addition to \$350,000 for the care and treatment of addicts. He requested the establishment of a technical office to effect coordination between the competent authorities to treat the narcotics problem in Egypt.

Attending the opening of the conference, which will continue for 6 days to discuss 25 investigations into the psychological and legal aspects of the narcotics issues and the scientific methods used to combat their smuggling, was Doctor Na'im Abu Talib, governor of Alexandria, the governors of Matruh, al-Buhayrah and Kafr al-Shaykh, the security director for Alexandria and the police leaders from the four governorates.

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CSO: 5300

EGYPT

BRIEFS

OPIUM BUST AT CAIRO AIRPORT--An Indian passenger coming from Karachi attempted to smuggle 9 kilograms of raw opium at an estimated value of 100,000 Pounds, inside secret pockets in the bottom and sides of his suitcase. Upon the arrival of the Gulf company flight coming from Karachi, Samir 'Atallah, the customs commissioner, noticed that one of the Indian passengers was carrying a single suitcase and attempting to depart from the green line in a hurry. When asked about the contents of his suitcase he explained that it contained his personal clothing only. By picking up the suitcase, it became clear that its heavy weight was not commensurate with the amount of clothing in it. Ibrahim Mahmud Shamun and 'Abd al-'Aziz Shilbi, deputy chief of arrivals, were ordered to search the suitcase and it was discovered that there were three secret pockets fashioned meticulously in the sides and bottom of the suitcase--with each pocket containing three packets weighing a total of 9 kilograms of raw opium. When asked of the source of the opium the passenger explained that he met an Egyptian in Karachi who asked him to take the suitcase with him and deliver it to one of his friends in Cairo who would await him at the door of the arrivals terminal at the airport. He claimed that he did not remember the name of either of them, and denied any knowledge of the existence of the drugs in the suitcase. He was not able to explain why he was carrying only one suitcase when it was not his own, and also could not explain his not remembering the name of the person who was to receive the suitcase from him in Cairo. Ahmad Hilmi Jabar, chief of arrivals, ordered an official report be prepared, in which the passenger acknowledged his possession of the siezed opium weighing 9 kilograms. [Text] [Cairo Al-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Feb 81, p 13] 9785

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS, ARMS RECOVERED--The investigation squad of the Shiraz central police station recovered 1.2 kg of heroin, 700 grams of opium and burnt opium, 2 revolvers and 33 rounds of ammunition during the past few days. This squad has asked all citizens to report any observation of illicit activities to the squad's phone number: 22284. [GF051938 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 5 Apr 81]

CSO: 5300

LEBANON

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLING ARRESTS--Two persons, one a Venezuelan national and the other Lebanese, were arrested yesterday morning at Beirut International Airport on charges of smuggling heroin to Rome. Airport security sources said that the quantities of smuggled drugs involved were 45 kilograms of heroin and hashish. [Text] [Beirut AL-NIDA' in Arabid 5 Feb 81 p 7]

DRUG SMUGGLING SENTENCES--The criminal court in Jabal Lubnan, presided over by Judge Khalil al-Zayn, imposed a series of sentences: Sentenced Norma 'Adil Nasif, Marie Louise Joseph Khashujji, Amin 'Adil Nasif and Tawfiq Huna Amin al-Hilu to 5 years hard labor for their involvement in a 14 May 1980 attempt at Beirut Airport to smuggle 10 kilograms of hashish and 8 kilograms of oil of hashish in their luggage to Australia with intent to sell, and acquitted Butrus Jack 'Attar for lack of evidence; Sentenced Lutfi Khalil al-Zahgbi to 3 years in prison with hard labor for dealing in hashish in Jubayl; Sentenced Nazim Muhammad 'Uwayni, Zahir Murhij Talib and Ahmad 'Abd-al-Latif Wazanah to 3 years for dealing in heroin in Baraj al-Barajanah; Sentenced 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Ali Ahmad Hayk, Muhammad 'Azzam 'Ali al-Asmar and Ahmad 'Ali al-Asmar to 3 years with hard labor for their attempt to smuggle 1,665 grams of hashish through the airport in a Marlboro pack; Sentenced Khalid Muhammad 'Ali al-Hajjah to 1 year in prison for heroin addiction in al-'Amrusiyah. [Excerpt] [Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 4 Feb 81 p 5] 7587

CSO: 5300

MOROCCO

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN STUDENT ARRESTED --A Uruguayan student, surprised with possession of drugs, was sentenced to prison in Morocco. This information, which arrived yesterday at the Interpol Bureau, states that a few days ago Friederich Koser Hans-- born in Montevideo in the year 1958--was arrested and 145 grams of hashish oil that he was concealing in a shaving cream tube were confiscated. After his arrest in Tangiers, he was handed over to the Moroccan court of justice and was sentenced to 6 months in prison. [Text] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 8] 8255

CSO: 5300

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZURE--More than 400 pounds of marijuana, estimated at more than \$2 million was on Tuesday discovered in an abandoned motorboat behind the Warharb Yard opposite SATCO Garage in Vai town, near here. The discovery was made by residents of the area who immediately tipped the police after they suspected that the canoe contained the dangerous drug. The police has meanwhile said that no suspect had been identified. However, an eye witness told police on the scene, that about 9:00 p.m. Monday night, eight Ghanaian fishermen, reportedly from Marshall, allegedly landed the motorboat behind Warharb's yard "to go and buy gasoline for the motorboat's machine. The witness further told the police that to their amazement, the fishermen did not return to the motorboat until early this morning when residents found one of the eight-Ghanaians of the fishing canoe sweeping in front of their house. He said when they inquired from the man "why he was sweeping the yard, he said some medicine he was carrying had wasted" on the ground. The witness said when it was observed that the man was sweeping the illegal narcotic drug, he escaped before the police could be alerted. Meanwhile, police had confiscated the marijuana, the motorboat, a fishing net, one Ghanaian passport issued in favour of one R. Joseph Mensah and three paddles, while a massive search for the culprits continues.--LINA [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Mar 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

BRIEFS

SMUGGLED 100 GRAMS COCAINE--A Danish landowner who has settled abroad recently came to Denmark to arrange for the sale of his property. Yesterday he was remanded in custody before the judge in Copenhagen and charged with the sale of at least 100 grams of cocaine. The landowner was brought before the court together with a 30-year-old American and a 32-year-old Dane who lives in the USA. The landowner and American were jailed for 14 days. The other Dane received sustained custody. An anonymous tip led to the arrest Monday afternoon near Østerport Station. Three men arrived there in a car with border license plates, who were to make contact with a woman in order to sell cocaine, said the police's informant. The police found 77 grams of cocaine on an American from the car and in his suitcase, while 66 grams were in a barn on a Zealand estate which belongs to a young Dane. In court they all denied having dealt in the drug. The American testified that he kept it for the landowner, who stated that he was a heavy user. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Feb 81 p 3] 8985

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--Schwarzbach, 31 Mar (DPA)--German customs officials at the Austrian-German motorway crossing point at Schwarzbach seized almost 4.5 kg of heroin with a street value of DM1.5 million. It was sniffed out by a dog during a routine check of the car of a 56-year-old Turk. [LD010056 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 31 Mar 81 LD]

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SEIZURE--On Tuesday, 24 March, 1.5 tons of cannabis resin was found under the floor of a Kuwait-registered refrigerated truck on a parking lot along the A6 highway near Avallon [Yonne]. The value of this very large haul has been estimated at F22.5 million. [Unattributed report] [Excerpt] [LD301414 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 81 p 40]

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

NEW ANTINARCOTICS ORGANIZATION FAVORS MANDATORY TREATMENT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Feb 81 p 10

[Article by Elisabeth Engesland]

[Text] "The liberal line has completely failed in the care of drug addicts. Talk of voluntary treatment and hospitalization is an insult to the addicts. The so-called 'apostles of freedom' say that the person himself has to make the choice. But no real choice is involved. The need for the drug controls an addict's whole behavior," AFTENPOSTEN is told by Liv Jerven, ward nurse, and Jan Kåre Holter, instructor in child welfare, both of the State Center for Child and Youth Psychiatry. They are respectively chairman and secretary of the newly founded "National League for a Narcotics-Free Society," which is just beginning its activity.

The new league is a movement, crossing political, ideological, and religious lines, with the objective of mobilizing the entire Norwegian people to fight for a narcotic-free Norway. The model for the movement is borrowed from the Swedish "National League for a Narcotic-Free Society," and it is established to offer a clear and unambiguous alternative in combatting narcotics abuse and narcotics problems.

The league's program of principles emphasizes that the narcotics policy will be directed toward preventive work; society cannot content itself with the attempt to palliate the damage that abuse of narcotics entails, and where abuse occurs, the narcotics policy will as quickly as possible prevent its further spread and the damaging effects on individual and society.

The drug user himself is the foundation of the drug culture and also the only irreplaceable element in a broadly ramified business. It is self-evident that the narcotics addict that seriously tries to break his habit shall get help, but equally obviously society shall take the responsibility for all of those who will not or cannot break their habit or do not succeed in doing so, according to the program of principles.

"The new league is going in for a completely narcotic-free Norway. Is that not a pure Utopia?"

"No, by no means. If the police can throw all their efforts into stopping the importation of narcotic drugs, if we can succeed in creating a change of attitude, and if the users can be resocialized and rehabilitated--perhaps over a fairly long period of time--it is no Utopia."

Liv Jerven and Jan Kåre Holter are both employed in the acute department of the State Center for Child and Youth Psychiatry.

"Because we are right in the midst of it every day, we have also been compelled to take a stand on the question of compulsion or no compulsion. We have been through many experiences surrounding the volunteer offer, and we see what that can lead to. The more institutional care the narcotic addicts have behind them, the greater the chances that they will continue along the same path. And if they get a prison sentence, they will be subjected to force in any case."

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NORWAY

DEBATE ON FORCED TREATMENT OF DRUGS USERS CONTINUES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Elisabeth Engesland]

[Text] "We must by all means avoid starting up a powerful conflict over the question of whether or not to use force in the care of narcotics addicts," Kjetil Bentzen, department head at the Central Council on Narcotics Problems, tells AFTENPOSTEN. "It may look as though we were now in danger of finding ourselves in the same situation Sweden was in a few years ago, namely with capable people fighting each other instead of getting together in constructive cooperation. Force or no force--the resources must now be raised with the help of public opinion. The need is enormous."

The establishment of the new organization "National League for a Narcotics-Free Society," which it is hoped will become a popular movement, has revealed great disagreement between the different wings within the treatment apparatus. There are things that suggest that it can develop into a real ideological war within narcotics treatment. In the opinion of many, the lack of agreement can lead to complete paralysis of treatment within the care system.

The new national league, which began its activity with a big debate meeting at Blindern on narcotics questions, has come out strongly and demanded immediate measures of a very stern character. Among other things the league advocates obligatory treatment of narcotics abusers, consistent and much stricter control of narcotics, and new treatment and rehabilitation plans for addicts.

The Tyrili collective farm, which works on the basis of the Hassela pedagogy, is the first of its kind in Norway. Both the Hassela model and the Tyrili project have been the subject of widespread discussion in the newspapers, and it has been asserted that the Tyrili project has been subjected to outright "subversive activity."

The establishment of the project has also led to a new flare-up of the debate on force or no force among health personnel. There are many points of view, but such statements as "when the treatment apparatus is so poorly developed, and the streets are full of young people that would like to turn themselves in for treatment but cannot do so, it is a joke to talk about force" are frequently heard again.

"Purely personally I am an advocate of forced treatment *under certain conditions*," says Kjetil Bentzen. "The treatment offered must be good, it must have something in it, it must not be a mere matter of forced hospitalization for confinement. We are not in need of more institutions of the old type, but many more of the type of Hassela and Tyrili, along with a number of other measures.

"The problem is so many-sided and complex that there is no simple solution."

"What do you think of the new National League for a Narcotics-Free Society?"

"If they get results, it is both right and necessary to get the general public involved. The problem cannot be solved by the authorities if public opinion is not with them. The people's feeling of responsibility and of the brotherhood of man must be aroused," says Bentzen, who has not yet had an opportunity to study the league's platform thoroughly enough.

"But from what I understand," he says, "the whole activity focuses a great deal on force. It may be hard for such a league to organize widely without becoming a kind of cult.

"For drug users to get so much attention is no doubt necessary, but I should like for the attention to be focused to a greater extent on youths before they get so far, so that we could take the young in before they are ruined. The thought of all the children that are now dropping out of school--we know that about 10 percent of the pupils in an Oslo school do not reach the ninth grade--bothers me a great deal. Some of the attention must be directed there, too."

Narcotics problems were also one of the subjects in the seminar program at the Nor-Medex-81 exposition at Sjølyst. There was discussion there of information problems, control of prescription of habit-forming drugs, treatment alternatives, and sentencing practice in narcotics cases.

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NORWAY

POLICE OFFICIAL WARNS: NEW FORM OF HEROIN POSES THREAT

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by Mette Nergård]

Narcotics sellers in Amsterdam have begun mixing heroin with a new, unknown poison. Ten narcotics addicts have been admitted to hospitals with severe paralysis. Several of them will die. So far the doctors have not been able to say what kind of poison the heroin is mixed with.

The Health Directorate has broadcast sharp warnings on the Dutch television to narcotics to stay away from the new heroin.

"We have not seen anything of these new heroin mixtures in Norwegian narcotics circles," Police Inspector Arne Huuse in Oslo tells ARBEIDERBLADET.

"On the other hand, in recent months the strength of heroin has varied greatly, a thing that indicates that the suppliers are experimenting with new mixtures.

"Some new heroin tablets have also appeared on the illegal market," says Huuse, who is counting on it that the Norwegian narcotics police will be warned if there is danger of the new heroin mixtures from Amsterdam being put on sale in Norway.

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NORWAY

THREE ARRESTED IN BERGEN IN CONNECTION WITH DRUG DEATH

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Bergen (NTB)--Three persons are charged with negligent homicide following the death of an 18-year-old girl in Bergen from an overdose of heroin last winter. The drug was bought for morphine and dosed accordingly. Examinations later showed that the girl died of an overdose of heroin, which is 10 times as powerful as morphine.

Statements of two of those charged in the case led to the police recently broadening the charges to include a 26-year-old man. The police ~~also~~ charged him with having bought 100 morphine tablets for 20,000 kroner. Fifty of the tablets are said to have been resold to one of the other persons charged.

The 26-year-old is also said to have bought 5 grams of heroin for 10,000 kroner when he was a patient at Haukeland Hospital. The accused has denied any connection with sale and purchase of drugs and has appealed the magistrate's court's verdict to the Gulating court of appeals.

The drug probably comes from Denmark.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

BRIEFS

YOUNGER DRUG USERS--The market in Kristiansand is flooded with hash right now, and younger and younger persons are getting hold of the drug, Kjell. Landmark of the educational psychology service at Vågsbygd told the newspaper SØRLANDET. The research chief at the State Institute for Alcohol Research says that it is cheaper to get intoxicated on hash than on alcohol. He doubts, however, that drugs can replace alcohol among the young. On the market in Kristiansand a gram of hash costs about 40 to 50 kroner today, while half a liter of beer costs 20 kroner. It is said around town that more and more are getting high on hash instead of the expensive beer at the restaurants frequented by youths. There is no problem about getting hold of hash, and a hash high is thus cheaper than getting drunk on beer. "In Oslo we have annual studies of youth and drug use, and we have not found that there has been any increase in the number of young people that use drugs in the last few years," says research chief Hauge. He therefore does not believe that the price of drugs in comparison to beer plays any part. [Text] [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 Mar 81 p 3] 8815

DRUG SELLER SENTENCED--Haugesund (NTB)--A 25-year-old English citizen has been sentenced in the Haugesund magistrate's court to 5 years' imprisonment for having done an extensive sales business in narcotic drugs. The case was investigated by the Bergen police, but the Englishman has been kept in jail for 4 months at Haugesund so that he could not get in touch with witnesses and other accused persons in England. The Englishman made an unqualified confession. In sentencing the court attached weight to the fact that the case involved among other things a considerable amount of heroin, which is an extremely dangerous narcotic. [Text] [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 21 Feb 81 p 9] 8815

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN FROM IRAN--Acting on a tip, Istanbul police raided a coffee shop in Bakirkoy, arrested six persons and seized 3.37 kg of pure heroin. It is believed that the heroin, worth 10 million Turkish liras, was smuggled into Turkey from Iran. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 81 TA]

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END