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JPRS L/9743

19 May 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 22/81)

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AUSTRALIA

SECRET SOCIETY FORCING MIGRANTS TO GROW MARIHUANA IN SOUTH

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 7 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Melbourne--Victorian police believe an Italian secret society is using slave labor to grow marihuana for an Australia-wide drug syndicate.

They believe market gardeners in the Murray and Goulburn River irrigation belts may be forced to grow marihuana on a "round robin" basis.

Police say Italian migrants are ordered to cultivate the marihuana by the leaders of the southern Italian society known as L'Onorata Societa--"The Honorable Society."

The head of Victoria's Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Det. Supt. Fred Silvester, said yesterday the society had infiltrated and corrupted "every spoke of the wheel of criminal justice."

Supt Silvester said: "The society is a very real danger to a civilised society such as ours." He said it had strong influence in the legal profession, law enforcement agencies and immigration authorities.

On the slave labor claims, one senior Victorian policeman said yesterday, "Some of them live in absolute squalor on the plantations. No one would do it voluntarily."

Police have compiled a secret dossier known as the "Z file" on the activities and personnel of the Calabrian society.

They began to compile the 2000-page file in 1964 after a spate of shotgun murders and woundings involving the society at the Victoria markets.

"Name any drug spot in Australia and you will find the same names--the same people--its all related," an undercover policeman said.

Dr Alfred McCoy, the author of two books on drug trafficking in Australia and South-east Asia and its links with organised crime, yesterday agreed with police allegations of forced labor.

"It seems the guys at the top make a bundle but those at the bottom don't do very well," he said.

Detectives say the Honored Society originally was involved in extortion and protection rackets, but has since moved into organised crime.

The Victorian Government asked a top United States mob investigator, Mr John Cusack, to investigate the society after the Victorian market murders.

Mr Cusack spent about 18 weeks in Australia and warned the Victorian Government that the group eventually would branch out into drug growing and trafficking.

Det Supt Silvester said there was little doubt the society was affiliated with Mafia-type bodies overseas.

"These people don't care about state or national boundaries," he said. Closed societies such as these were almost impossible to infiltrate.

"It will take years to get to the bottom of it," he said.

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AUSTRALIA

MAJOR RING SMUGGLING HEROIN FROM MIDDLE EAST BROKEN

Weekend Raid

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Sydney.--Federal police are confident they have uncovered a major drug smuggling ring using heroin from the Middle East.

On Saturday, they raided houses in the Sydney suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Sydenham and seized heroin conservatively estimated to be worth \$200,000.

They arrested a taxi driver, 38, and his wife, 21, at the Dulwich Hill House, and a cleaner 38, and his wife, 28, at Sydenham.

The raids followed the arrival on Saturday of a man on a British Airways flight from Abu Dhabi, and a woman on a Qantas flight from Singapore.

Federal police have been concerned for some time about the illegal importation of heroin from the Middle East.

Detectives from a special drugs unit have been working for six weeks to crack the drug ring, which they believed had been operating out of Sydney, using Singapore as a base to bring heroin into Australia.

The raids involved almost half the drugs unit force, as well as a number of operatives from overseas.

Police also found 15 grams of cocaine in one of the houses. They said the heroin was a grey, powdery type normally produced in the Middle East in the so-called Golden Crescent, which stretches through Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

It was different from the white "rock" type of heroin which comes from South-East Asia, they said. The heroin was chemically analysed yesterday to determine its purity.

The Federal Police Assistant Commissioner (Crime) Mr John Johnson, said the arrests could not have been made without the cooperation of the Singapore Central Narcotics Bureau.

Four people, all Australian citizens, will appear in Sydney's St James Court this morning.

Court Details

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 Apr 81 p 10

[Text]

A mysterious woman drug courier codenamed "Carmalita" was offered \$5,000 plus expenses to bring heroin worth \$200,000 into Australia, St James Court of Petty Sessions was told yesterday.

"Carmalita" allegedly brought 430 grams of heroin into Sydney from Singapore, and police later substituted brown sugar for the heroin, the court was told.

Appearing before Mr G. Smyth, SM, were Samir Nasri, 33, and Ib-tissam Masri, 21 of Ewatt Street, Dulwich Hill, and Harry Kobeissi, 57, and Elaine Kobeissi, 28, of Rowe Street, Sydenham.

They were each charged with conspiring with one another and other people to import heroin into Australia between February 20 and April 4, 1981.

Mr J. Lichtenberger, for the Crown, told the court of a series of events which culminated in Australian Federal Police raids on two houses at Dulwich Hill and Sydenham last weekend.

He said that during the raids, police found brown sugar which had been substituted for the 430 grams of heroin, which had a street value of \$200,000.

Mr Lichtenberger said on February 28 Semir Masri told "Carmalita" he would pick up approximately 400 grams of heroin in Singapore and she would return to Australia and give it to Harry Kobeissi in Sydney.

On March 25, "Carmalita" had flown to Singapore and stayed at the Sea View Hotel. Elaine Kobeissi had flown from Sydney to Lebanon and had later met "Carmalita" in Singapore on March 30.

On March 31, Elaine had given the heroin to "Carmalita", who flew to Australia and arrived in Sydney on April 3.

Mr F. Newnham, for the Masris, said his clients were only found with some brown sugar in their possession and some cocaine.

He said that somewhere along the line Samir Masri's case could have been interfered with and somebody could have put something into his bag.

Mr T. Barrett, for the Kobeissis, said the Crown case depended on a woman called "Carmalita" who had smuggled heroin into Australia and had not yet been charged.

Mr Smyth, refused bail and remanded all four to appear in the St was the same one the media were talking about.

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AUSTRALIA

CANNABIS-GROWING SITES RAIDED IN MARGARET RIVER AREA

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Norman Aisbett]

[Text] The police say that they have completed a successful five-month crackdown on cannabis cultivation and use in the Margaret River area--a district noted for its alternative lifestyle population.

Several small plantations have been raided and six people have received gaol terms on cultivation charges.

Houses over a wide area have been searched by policemen operating under warrant.

Sgt Ric Holdsworth, who is in charge of the Margaret River police station, said yesterday: "Information from our sources, which are reliable, is that trafficking has come to a standstill.

"Since making the bulk of the arrests we have located plots of up to 75 cannabis plants which had been left untended and were dying...presumably because of the pressure we have applied."

The crackdown started last November, he said.

It had been implemented by the four uniformed officers attached to the police station, two of them RTA patrolmen.

Vehicles had been searched as a part of the campaign against drug use in the area.

According to Sgt Holdsworth, the five-month effort had resulted in 31 seizures of cannabis leaf material in houses and vehicles.

More than 600 cannabis plants had been seized--the biggest single haul being 90, he said. Plants had ranged in height from small seedlings to specimens up to 3.5 metres tall.

Most plants had been seized in areas of State forest between Margaret River and Nannup, at Scott River and in the Karridale and Bramley districts.

About 60 per cent of the offenders were described as alternative life-style types. Others were "surfies" and "hippy types" who lived in and around the Margaret River townsite.

#### Bush Plots

"Some people lived in the town and had their cultivated plants growing up to 15km away in the bush," Sgt Holdsworth said.

Scott River about 60km south of Margaret River, was the most distant.

Sgt Holdsworth said that most charges were laid during February and March. They included allegations of possession of cannabis, cultivation (six people on a total of 10 charges) and using cannabis.

Offenders had been dealt with in the local court and gaol terms up to three months had been imposed.

Fines had ranged between \$100 and \$500, which was generally for second offenders.

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AUSTRALIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA STEPPING UP FIGHT ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Apr 81 p 40

[Text] Port Moresby, Sun: Papua New Guinea's fight against drug-trafficking could be given a dramatic boost soon.

A submission being prepared for the PNG Government by police, customs and health officials calls for a major revamp of the country's anti-drug operations.

This stems from anxiety that an increasing number of drug-traffickers are passing through PNG on their way to the lucrative Australian, New Zealand and American markets.

The submission advocates the establishment of a national narcotics control board and tighter surveillance of PNG ports where drug control is considered loose.

It also calls for increased staffing and the purchase of more patrol boats to aid surveillance work.

The submission is virtually completed and is expected to be presented to the Government soon.

The PNG Foreign affairs Minister, Mr Noel Levi, said that the submission would mean a boost in police and customs operations if it was adopted.

Transit Point

He said he was disturbed that PNG was becoming a transit point for drug-traffickers.

"It is time we looked into upgrading police and customs facilities to protect this country," he said.

"If PNG authorities can move decisively now they can change the drug trafficker's aim of using PNG as a transit point."

Last week, PNG police and customs agents seized four suitcases containing drugs worth more than \$4 million.

The drugs--about 40 kg of hashish and hashish oil--were seized in two raids in Port Moresby.

Three men have since appeared in court on drug charges.

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AUSTRALIA

PERTH ADDICT ADMITS 1980 DEALING IN HEROIN

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] A detoxified drug addict lapsed back on to heroin soon after his release from prison, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Ian Mack (26), unemployed, of Doris Street, North Perth, who came off drugs during a 1978 gaol term, was back on heroin after 16 months, Mr Justice Wallace heard.

Mack pleaded guilty to selling a quantity of heroin on or about November 22 last year and possessing heroin at North Perth with intent to sell or supply it.

He was remanded in custody for sentence.

Mr R. J. Davies, for the crown, said that Mack had bought 10 grams of heroin from a man at the Charles Hotel for \$1500 and had made a profit of \$200 by splitting it into one-gram lots and selling it for a total of \$1700.

Three days later he obtained another 10 grams and had six of them left when arrested.

Mr G. A. Milner, for Mack, said that he bought the heroin for \$150 a gram and added \$20 a gram to the price to get a profit.

However, it was not really a monetary profit because he was not getting cash but only the value of heroin for his own use.

By October last year he was working in a good job but was then retrenched. He had been using heroin again for one month in June 1979.

Mr Milner said that Mack was not selling the heroin to novices but to friends, who were heroin users.

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AUSTRALIA

CAIRNS MARIHUANA GROWERS THREATEN SUGAR CANE CROP

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 28-29 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Jacky Archer]

[Text] Threats to burn valuable Queensland sugar crops have been made by a syndicate of drug dealers, a leading Cairns sugar grower claimed yesterday.

North Queensland sugar mills have received anonymous notes demanding the withdrawal of all toxic sprays, including the chemical 2,4,5-T.

They have been told the sugar crop will be burned if they do not comply by the end of the month.

The secretary of the Cairns District Cane Growers Executive, Mr Don Forbes, said the threat stemmed from marijuana growers who feared the sprays could destroy valuable drug plots and jeopardise their operations.

Mr Forbes said that during the term of the previous Queensland Government, the former Minister for Health, Sir William Knox, sent a health department team to Cairns to investigate claims toxic sprays were affecting resident's health.

In its official report, the team had hinted at a link between marijuana users and growers and the opposition to 2,4,5-T.

The latest threats are believed to have been sparked by allegations reported exclusively in THE AUSTRALIAN this week that toxic chemicals including 2,4,5-T had been imported into Queensland.

The claims, made by leading scientists, were based on irregularities in import records, and suggested a link between the alleged chemical imports and the running down of the US toxic chemical stockpile amassed during the Vietnam war.

The threat--purportedly from "concerned parents"--was received by sugar mills at Innisfail, south of Cairns. The notice read: "If all aerial spraying is not permanently terminated by April we will indiscriminately burn cane and pasture crops during windy, dry conditions in all offending areas."

CIB detectives are investigating the threat and cane growers have tightened security.

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AUSTRALIA

GRIFFITH MEETING CALLS FOR PROBE OF ORGANIZED DRUG TRADE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Tim Vaughan]

[Text] About 1,500 Griffith residents decided at an emotional meeting yesterday to seek a national crimes commission to probe the organised drug trade.

The meeting also called for an inquest into the 1977 disappearance and presumed murder of the anti-drug campaigner, Griffith furniture store owner, Mr Donald Mackay.

Mrs Barbara Mackay told the meeting: "This is the Griffith I have known since 1957 and that I have decided to stay in since 1977.

"We cannot stand if we are divided. We must stop the slide. We should be calling on the Government, lawyers and the police to put their houses in order."

Mrs Mackay said many looked on Griffith as a centre of evil. "We hoped it would go away and now it has festered," she said.

Mr Tom Marriott, who intends to stand as an independent at this year's State election, organised the meeting.

Many businessmen closed their shops at noon so they could attend the meeting at Griffith showground.

About one in nine of Griffith's 13,500 residents attended.

Mr Marriott told the gathering that "insufficiencies" of law enforcement and local apathy had allowed drug-related crime to worsen.

He said Griffith residents should not knowingly patronise anyone involved in the drug trade or anyone who profited from it. At the same time they should not conduct "witch hunts" within the community.

Although Mr Marriott claims to have the support of the Italian community in Griffith, few residents of Italian birth or descent attended the meeting.

A meeting planned for yesterday by Griffith Chamber of Commerce to discuss Mr Mackay's disappearance and drug-related crime was cancelled because the Wade Shire Council would not back the chamber's plan.

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AUSTRALIA

HEROIN CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST 3 MEN, 4 WOMEN

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Three men and four women arrested late on Wednesday appeared in the Central Court of Petty Sessions yesterday charged with conspiring to import heroin.

Before the court were William Andrew Conino, 44, storeman, and Patricia Louisa Smith, 41, invalid pensioner, both of William Street, Granville; Mary Blanch Copland, 27, home duties, of Jacaranda Drive, Georges Hall; Suzanne May Hall, 22, domestic duties, of Durham Street, Carlton; Terrance William Whatley, 29, labourer, of Pymont Bridge Road, Camperdown; Paul Michael O'Connor, 35, storeman, of Rawson Road, Guildford; Jeanette O'Keefe, 25, home duties, of Anglo Road, Campsie.

They were each charged with conspiring with each other and other persons to import heroin at Sydney and elsewhere between November 1, 1980, and April 9 this year.

Copland was charged with having \$800 in her custody which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained. She was also charged with being knowingly concerned in the importation in to Australia of heroin between January 31 and April 8 at Sydney.

O'Connor was charged with supplying heroin on January 31 and April 9 at Sydney and O'Keefe with importing heroin at Sydney on April 8.

No pleas were entered.

Mr P. J. Deakin, for the Crown, alleged Copland's husband, who is in Hong Kong, was the principal in the conspiracy.

He said the conspiracy involved the posting of packages of heroin from Penang to the address of Smith and Conino and hiding heroin on O'Keefe's person.

He said O'Keefe had travelled to Hong Kong with Copland's husband and was arrested at Sydney Airport on Wednesday with O'Connor, who was there to meet her. He alleged about 119 grams of high-grade heroin had been found in O'Keefe's possession.

Mr Deakin alleged Mary Copland had received \$800 from the sale of heroin.

Mr J. Flynn, SM, allowed Copland \$10,000 cash bail on the conditions she report daily to Bankstown police, keep away from points of departure from Australia and that her passport remain in the custody of police.

O'Keefe, O'Connor and Whatley were allowed \$5,000 cash bail on the same conditions and Conino, Hall and Smith \$1,000 bail.

The matters were adjourned to April 23 for mention.

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AUSTRALIA

TWO SENTENCED FOR SELLING HEROIN THEY SMUGGLED IN

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Apr 81 p 13

[Text] Two young men were sentenced yesterday, in the Supreme Court to six years for possession of heroin with intent to sell or supply it and for selling heroin.

Mr Justice Wallace set a two-year minimum before parole for Michael James Drew (22), labourer of Harbourne Street, Wembley, and David Johnson Mole (23) electrician, of Blencowe Street, Leederville.

Mr Justice Wallace said that it was a difficult task to send two young men such as Drew and Mole to gaol.

Neither of them had bad records, but the crime in which they had become involved was very serious and carried a maximum penalty of 25 years' imprisonment and a \$100,000 fine.

They had imported 50 grams of "deadly heroin" and had sold it to others.

It was difficult to arrive at a proper term of imprisonment, but the term must reflect the abhorrence of society to the crime and be a deterrent to others.

Mr Justice Wallace sentenced Drew to two concurrent six-year terms after Drew pleaded guilty to possessing heroin with intent to sell or supply it and to selling heroin at Wembley in January this year.

He gaoled Mole for six years concurrently on each of three counts of selling heroin at Leederville in December last year and January this year. Mole had also pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr R. J. Davies, for the crown, said that, while overseas together, Drew and Mole had bought 50 grams of heroin for \$750 and had intended selling it for a total of \$1500.

They had sold some of the heroin but were still in possession of 33.97 grams of the drug when arrested. It was about 40 per cent pure heroin.

Mr J. Eller, for both men, said that they had become involved in a crazy situation and had indulged in wholesale foolishness.

He said that they went to Bali together, but someone stole their travellers' cheques. After getting some more money sent from home they went to Penang, where heroin appeared to be readily available.

They began using the drug and within a short time were heavily addicted. They were offered five 10-gram packets of heroin at \$150 each and brought it back into Australia hidden internally, he said.

They were living in a drug-induced haze at the time and made no secret among their friends of their selling the heroin to get money to spend on the entirely useless life they were leading, Mr Eiler said.

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AUSTRALIA

## BRIEFS

ALP DRUG POLICY--Melbourne--The Victorian ALP has adopted a policy of decriminalising drug addiction. The move was made today at the ALP's State conference at the Collingwood town hall. The conference also voted to reduce the level of consumption of alcohol and tobacco and the misuse of pharmaceutical products. It adopted a policy of upgrading police drug squads and providing for preventive, educational community-based programmes rather than big institutions. Labor's health spokesman, Mr Tom Roper, told the conference that a State Labor government would make major reforms to existing drug legislation and services. His party believed that a government must bear the responsibility for the prevention and management of a alcohol and drug abuse he said. A Labor government would set up an alcohol and drug consultative council with wide powers and an assured budget. The conference also decided that the criminal offence of being drunk in public should be repealed. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 30 Mar 81 p 9]

WAR ON COCAINE--Canberra--The Administrative Services Minister, Mr Newman, yesterday announced new measures to counter an expected increase in the cocaine traffic in Australia. He said an Australian Federal Police drug liaison officer would make regular visits to the Pacific Island area following major seizures of cocaine in Tahiti and Fiji. A drug liaison officer would also go to South America to meet officials there involved in the fight against drug trafficking. Another officer had been posted to Bangkok. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 3 Apr 81 p 9]

ANNUAL DRUG STATISTICS--Police recovered 15,376 cannabis plants and 52.75kg of seed in WA last financial year. The Minister for Police and Traffic, Mr Hassell, said yesterday that 225 people had been arrested and 258 charges of cultivation had been laid. In addition, 59 people had been arrested and charged on 77 counts of dealing in cannabis. Mr Hassell was replying in the Legislative Assembly to Mr M. J. Bryce (Lab., Ascot). The Minister for Education, Mr Grayden, earlier told Mr Bryce, that no cases of drug-taking, trafficking or pill-popping in WA schools were reported to the Education Department during 1979 and 1980. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Apr 81 p 10]

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE--A 31-year-old woman has been charged with conspiring with four police officers to obtain a quantity of drugs. A CIB spokesman said that Aloma La Donna Pelham, domestic, of Stirling Street, Perth, was charged yesterday and released on bail. On Monday, three members of the drug squad and one former member were charged with conspiracy to defeat the course of justice

and conspiracy to obtain drugs. They are Det Sgt. Kerry John Tangney (36), Det.-Sgt Laurence Edward Butler (31), Det. Senior Const. Robert John Stephenson (32) and Det. Const. Dean James Lewitzka (34). [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Apr 81 p 1]

HEROIN FROM PENANG--It was, as the lawyers said, a sad account of a young man in the grip of heroin addiction. David Utting (23), of Broome Street, Cottesloe, had been telling the Supreme Court of a lost fortnight in Penang, Malaysia, last November. In that time he had bought about 45 g of heroin and used about one gram a day. He gave the surplus, slightly more than 30g, to someone else to bring back to Perth on the understanding that he would get back about a quarter of that for his own use. The heroin was discovered after the courier, a girl who had been carrying it internally in condoms, put it down the lavatory in the aircraft. Utting pleaded guilty to conspiring to import between 30g and 40g of heroin. He went into the witness box yesterday in an effort to prove that he had intended the heroin for his own use (maximum penalty, two years' gaol) rather than for commercial gain (maximum, 25 years). The judge said it was often necessary to send young people to gaol for such offences as Uttings, but in his case there were special circumstances. He released Utting on a \$1000 bond on condition that he go on probation for two years, warning him that if he broke the law during that time he would be brought back to be dealt with by the court. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Apr 81 p 14]

SIX IN HEROIN ARREST--Police seized which they say has a street value of about \$200,000 and raided six houses in a major drugs haul in Sydney yesterday. Six people were arrested in the operation, the culmination of several months' investigation in Australia and South-East Asia. The operation, by more than 20 detectives from the joint drugs task force, began when a woman arrived at Sydney Airport yesterday aboard a flight from Hong Kong at 9.55 a.m. Police said the woman was met by a man after she cleared Customs, and they left the airport. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 2]

PNG DRUG HAUL--Port Moresby (AAP)--A drug haul with a street value of more than \$4 million, which was probably destined for Australia, was netted in a raid yesterday by the Papua New Guinean drug squad. Police said yesterday the haul, of about 40 kg of hashish resin and oil, was picked up following months of surveillance by police and customs officers. They said that late on Wednesday afternoon police stopped a car in a Port Moresby street. A search revealed two suit cases containing about 20 kg of hashish resin and oil. Soon after, in a raid on a Port Moresby hotel room, two more suit cases were found, filled with about 20 kg of hashish oil. Three men were arrested in the raids. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 10 Apr 81 p 12]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

SEA CHASE NETS LARGE OPIUM HAUL FROM FREIGHTER

Record Seizure

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

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

The officers swooped when two 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.

The last big opium seizure was in 1969 when 100 kilos of raw opium were seized from the passenger-cargo liner Chitral.

Sen Supt 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.

Sen Supt Tong said: "We have kept watch on the vessel since its arrival on Friday and it was only this morning that our efforts bore fruits. My officers had no sleep during the past three days."

He said the bureau was told of a consignment of drugs bound for Hong Kong when it arrived from India via Singapore and Bangkok on February 17.

On the Lu Chiang's arrival, customs officers made checks but failed to find drugs, and guarded the vessel until it sailed for North Korea four days later.

When the freighter returned from South Korea the officers did not search it but kept it under observation.

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

"We will be making more thorough searches on the vessel in the next few days to ensure that it is drug-free," Sen Supt Tong said.

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

#### Crewmen Arrested

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Customs officers yesterday arrested the captain and five senior officers of the Panamanian-registered freighter Lu Chiang in connection with the seizure of \$12 million worth of dehydrated opium on Sunday.

The Fukienese captain was arrested yesterday when he returned to the vessel, which was still being searched for more suspected drugs.

The 36-year-old captain, his chief, second, third and fifth engineers and the chief steward were last night being detained at Customs headquarters.

They are expected to be charged today at South Kowloon Court with conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs.

They will be charged with three other local residents arrested in connection with Sunday's drug seizure--the biggest haul of dehydrated opium in Hongkong's history.

Customs officers had earlier arrested 19 people, including crew members of the vessel and local residents, in various swoops following the seizure of 94 kilograms of dehydrated opium.

Customs men seized the drug while it was being taken off the vessel to a walla-walla.



Seven of those arrested were released after questioning, while another three people were last night being placed on \$2,000 police bail pending further investigations.

Yesterday, Customs officers continued the search on the vessel with the assistance of their drug-sniffing dog Dewar.

Up to late last night, no further drugs were found, but three secret compartments, believed to have been used to conceal drugs, were discovered.

The secret compartments were found in an engine room, a cupboard in a bar and inside the VIP cabin after a bed had been removed.

Customs officers believe the secret compartments could have been used to conceal drugs when the vessel called at North and South Korea before coming here, and on previous trips to Hongkong.

Customs records show that on two previous occasions, drugs had been seized on the vessel when it arrived here.

#### Defendants Charged

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Apr 81 p 16

[Text]

The captain and five crew members of the Panamanian registered ship, Lu Chiang, were among nine people charged yesterday with conspiracy to traffic in opium valued at about \$12 million.

The defendants are Captain Hui Man-wa (36), chief engineer Wong Ping-kwong (41), second engineer Lee Kai-ming (50), two seamen — Lam Tung-kong (27) and Chong Keng-seng (29) — chief steward Or Chun-fai (42), two hawkers — Fung Siu-sun (25) and Chan Kwong (28) — and

Yip Tsz-wai (23), unemployed.

They were jointly charged with conspiring with other people to traffic in 93.5 kilos of opium on Sunday.

Fung and Yip were additionally charged with possessing dangerous drugs on board a motorboat for unlawful trafficking.

No pleas were taken.

Mr Paul Corfe at South Kowloon Court refused to grant bail and remanded the nine defendants in jail custody for one week.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

INCREASED DRUG SMUGGLING FROM CHINA FORESEEN

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by Olivia Sin]

[Excerpt] The Government is worried that China could be used as a transit base to smuggle drugs into Hongkong.

Government sources said a hot-line between Hongkong and China will be set up to ease the exchange of information on narcotics.

They said drugs will inevitably flow into China as more ports open to foreign countries.

They cited the opening of an air route between China and Bangkok which is a drug suspect port.

The sources said there have been 47 drugs prosecutions in Canton alone in recent months.

The cases involved mainly Hongkong people smuggling drugs into China.

Although these cases are small, they signal danger, the sources said.

The Government will discuss details of the hotline with a trade delegation from China due to arrive next month.

It is expected that the hot-line will help speed action against drug traffickers.

And it will mark a further step towards direct communication between the two authorities.

At present, the Government normally has to go through the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY if it wants to communicate with the Chinese authorities.

It is believed that China's drug problem could become very serious in view of its less advanced detection techniques and the ingenious drug trafficking tactics.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN ARRESTED--Officers of the Joint Police and Customs and Excise Intelligence Unit yesterday arrested a Malaysian at the airport and seized 1.1 kgs of suspected heroin base. The man, who arrived on a flight from Singapore, will appear in San Po Kong court today. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Apr 81 p 10]

HEROIN BASE SEIZURE--Officers of the Customs Investigations Bureau seized 12 kilos of heroin base and arrested four men, two of them Thai, yesterday. The heroin base is capable of being converted into 36 kilos of No 3 heroin with a retail value of \$7.2 million. The other two men, from Hongkong, belong to a Chiu Chow drug syndicate. Superintendent K.L. Mak of the Investigations Bureau said last night they were still hunting for "the other masterminds of the local drug syndicate who are at large in Hongkong and Thailand." A Thai woman staying at a hotel in Yaumati is assisting in the investigations. A tip-off about a big drug deal was received by the bureau four days ago. The Thais arrived on Thursday and Friday from Thailand. At 2 pm, one of the Thais took the two Hongkong men to a building in Hysan Avenue where the drugs changed hands, investigators said. One of the locals then boarded a taxi while the other kept watch nearby. Customs officers stopped the taxi after following it for a short distance. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 81 p 1] Two Thai merchants and a Chinese appeared at Causeway Bay Court yesterday charged with conspiracy to traffic about 12 kg of esters of morphine which would be worth \$7.2 million in the retail market if converted into No 3 heroin. No pleas were taken from Chong Ming-sing (39), Suman Tosompak (53) and Surachat Tampisangaroon (47). Mr Alex Lau adjourned the case for seven days for further inquiries. Saman was remanded into jail custody and the other two in police custody. A fourth accused, Wong Ho-him (55), a merchant, was in hospital [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Apr 81 p 1]

AIRPORT DRUG HAUL--Officers of the joint customs-police intelligence unit yesterday arrested two men at Kai Tak airport and seized 600 grams of heroin base and opium worth \$190,000. The arrested men were last night charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking and are expected to appear in San Po Kong Court today. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Apr 81 p 13]

POLICEMEN CHARGED--A police sergeant and four police constables appeared before Mr Paul Corfe at South Kowloon Court yesterday on charges of trafficking in dangerous drugs, deception, conspiracy and attempting to pervert the course of public justice. They are Sit Hoi-yuen (30), police sergeant, and Constables Chow Pak-lin (20), Yeung Pak-kuen (24), Chan Wing (25) and Wong Chak-lok (23). They are all members of the special duty squad (team 2) of the Wong Tai Sin Division. Sit and Chow faced two joint charges of unlawfully trafficking in dangerous drugs on two occasions on January 7 and 14 and Sit faced five further charges of unlawfully trafficking in dangerous drugs on five separate occasions in December and January. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 81 p 13]

HOTEL DRUG RAID--Police arrested four men in connection with dangerous drug offences in Yaumati yesterday afternoon. At about 4.40 pm, police tactical unit officers arrested the men and seized about 56 grams of suspected heroin inside a room on the 10th floor of the Mayfair Hotel in Nathan Road. The men, aged between 21 and 29, have been charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. They will appear in South Kowloon Court today. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 81 p 15]

TEN-YEAR SENTENCE--A 38-year-old man was yesterday sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Mayo in the High Court for possessing \$1 million worth of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. Fung Chung-yip pleaded not guilty, but a jury convicted him after deliberating for 2-1/2 hours. He was arrested on August 5 following the discovery of 1,535.5 grams of esters morphine at his home in Hoi Kwong Street, Kun Tong, during a police raid. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Apr 81 p 14]

DRUG SELLER JAILED--A water who [on March 2] sold \$32,000 worth of dangerous drugs to a police inspector posing as a customer was yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Chan Shing-chau (26) pleaded guilty before Judge Cruden at Victoria District Court to trafficking in 436.73 grams of a mixture of salts of esters of morphine. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 81 p 23]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

PREVENTIVE DRUG PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 1 May 81 p 7

[Text] Islamabad, April 30: The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board is poised to launch a comprehensive programme of preventive education to control and eradicate drug abuse in the country.

The project, to be executed under the auspices of UNESCO, was discussed yesterday at a meeting at the PNCB office here. Presided over by the Board Chairman, Mr. Mairaj Hussain, it was attended by, among others, Miss E. Montandon, the UNESCO Consultant on preventive education, Dr. Ahmed Mohiuddin, Vice-Chancellor of Allama Iqbal University, Maj-Gen. M. Sahin Advisor to PNCB and experts in the field of education, social welfare, ILO specialists in vocational rehabilitation and United Nations Coordinator for Drug Abuse Control Programme in Pakistan.

In her address to the meeting, Miss E. Montandon emphasised the need to educate all sections of the population pressing into service selectively all manner of media and techniques of mass communication.

She said such educative programmes were being implemented in several countries and Pakistan should also take systematic initiative in this vital field of drug abuse eradication.

Active and constructive co-operation of properly orientated workers in the spheres of education, medicine, rehabilitation and social work was essential, she pointed out.

PNCB had earlier this year presented its plans for preventive education to International Narcotics Control Board and later to UNESCO.

The initiative evoked instant response from both international organisations. Acting promptly, UNESCO first sent out Mr. Nicole Friedrich, its head of the department of drug abuse control. To study the situation in Pakistan, Miss Montandon's visit is a follow up. She has travelled widely in Pakistan to assess the nature and extent of Pakistan's requirements for launching its preventive education plans.

Zafar's Call

Meanwhile Raja Zafarul Haq, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, has called for motivating public opinion against the menace of drug abuse because like other social vice, drug addiction cannot be controlled by legislation alone.

In a message on the inauguration of book "Manshiat: Aisi Bulundi Aisi Pasti" by Alauddin Masood, the Minister lauding efforts of the author, recommended wide distribution of the book throughout Pakistan.

Hakim Mohammad Said, Adviser for Tibb to the President, in his message to the author, said that the high crime rate in the country indicated that the menace of drug abuse was becoming endemic.

Remarking that drug dependence played havoc with the physical, spiritual and mental faculties of the addicts he said we should concentrate our efforts on character-building, besides legislative work, in order to control this menace and solve other related issues.

Emphasising the need to start a national campaign for character and preservation of culture and moral values, he termed the book "Aisi Bulundi Aisi Pasti" as a good omen.

Describing drug misuse and trafficking as one of the major issues of Pakistan, he said that if erosion of ethical values was gauged with drug addiction then this problem required greater attention--even more than the political activities.

Suggesting translation of the book into other languages, former Federal Minister Maj-Gen (retd) S. Shahid Hamid urged the need to launch a sustained campaign to check the use and smuggling of narcotic drugs.--PPI

CSO: 5300/4593

PAKISTAN

## BRIEFS

OPIUM (1200 GM) SEIZED--Shikarpur, April 24: In a raid conducted by DSP Shikarpur, Mr. Nadir Khan, here at Stuart Ganj the police recovered from Iddo Pathan one unlicensed revolver, three gallons of liquor from Abdul Jabbar, one hatchet and one maund of Bhang from Nabi Bux, 1200 grams of opium from Khair Mohammad and one knife with 1 1/2 maund of Bhang from accused Naboo Pathan.--APP. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Apr 81 p 4]

MANDRIX SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Customs have reported arrest of a city businessman for being in possession of "smuggled Mandrix tablets" worth several crores in foreign market yesterday. The businessman was identified as Mohammad Hanif Polani whose premises yielded four large crates full of contraband Mandrix tablets. The accused was produced before a local court and remanded to judicial custody. In another case, the Customs arrested one Abdul Lateef for having brought in his refrigerator from Hong Kong 2,124 smuggled wrist watches and 1,134 watch straps worth over Rs two lakh. He was produced before ADC (South), Iqbal Ahmed Zubedi who remanded him to Customs custody upto May 2. Further investigations are continuing. [Text] Karachi DAWN in English 30 Apr 81 p 8]

CHARAS (20 MAUNDS) SEIZED--A posse of policemen yesterday raided a hutment, off Super Highway, in search of "rifles" but what they recovered was marijuana of fine quality weighing 20 maunds. The value of the contraband was estimated at over Rs. 20 million in the 'under-world' international market of narcotic smugglers. A chowkidar of the hut, Mohammad Afzal of Dir, was arrested by the Anti-Buglary Staff of the Liaquatabad Division. Spotting the police party, one Nazar Mohammad Afghani, said to be the owner of the contraband marijuana, escaped under the cover of darkness. The police said that the marijuana was dumped in the hut located at a desolate place near a stone-crushing plant. The contraband was cleverly concealed in polythene bags and wrapped in 41 other bags. It was, apparently, smuggled into the city for its onward delivery to some international smugglers. Liaquatabad Division Police in January last had seized 52 maunds of charas worth about Rs. 60 million from North Nazimabad. Three men Zahir Shah, owner, Khayal Badshah and Sakhi Jan were later sent to court for trial. Then again in January, the Liaquatabad Division Police had arrested Niaz Ahmed from Bara Market on the Super Highway with five kilos of hashish oil and six kilos of opium worth Rs. 3 million. In February, the Jauharabad police rounded up Fazle Subhani and two others with eight kilos of charas and one Fazlur Rahman with 19 kilos of charas from Federal 'B' Area. PPI adds: Police arrested seven persons from various localities of the city on Wednesday on charges of possession of 436 grams of charas. Jamal, Humayun and Mohammad Younus were booked by the Kalakot police during their routine patrol and recovered from their custody 400 grams of charas. Soldier

Bazar police nabbed four persons and 36 grams of charas was recovered from them. Further investigations are on. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 1 May 81 p 18]

TWENTY TOLAS OPIUM SEIZED--Kandiaro Police during a raid seized 20 tolas opium and 10 grams charas and arrested two persons, Ghulam Hyder and Manzoor Ali, in this connection. Excise Inspector Kandiaro arrested one Dalal and recovered 20 grams opium from his possession. He was later produced before the Civil Judge Kandiaro. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 30 Apr 81 p 3]

CHARAS SEIZED IN KARACHI--The excise hounds seized 60 maunds of exportable quality charas in an early dawn swoop on an underground storage room in Orangi town on Friday, it was learnt from excise sources yesterday. The charas meant for smuggling out to some European underground market was stored in the basement of a semiconstructed building in sector 11 and half of Orangi Town. A plot for this purpose was purchased sometime ago. The excise intelligence men raided the places after a month long surveillance, on the directive of Anwar Shaikh, Director Excise. The operation was carried out by the excise officer Niaz Baluch. The Charas, which is estimated to worth Rs 50-60 crore in the international underground narcotic market, was packed in tins duly sealed and were ready for shipment outside Pakistan. This was the biggest haul by the excise men in recent months. Further investigation is underway. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 27 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300



CANADA

BRIEFS

LSD SEIZED IN RAID--Three persons were scheduled to appear on drug charges today in connection with the seizure of about 10,000 "hits" of LSD and .45 kg (one pound) of marijuana Monday. The LSD, valued at about \$30,000 on the street, was found in a vehicle check made by drug squad officers following an investigation of several weeks. RCMP Sgt. John Pratt called the seizure a "substantial" one, adding that he hopes to have "disrupted another stream of LSD through the province." Robert Jene Miscoiu, 30, of Austin Drive, was to be charged with possession of LSD for the purpose of trafficking and trafficking marijuana. He also was to be charged with Karl Shabot, 25, of Halstead Drive, with conspiracy to traffic a restricted drug. Robert Craig Sherman, 22, of Mill Street, was arrested after a search of a car turned up a quantity of marijuana. He was to be charged with possession for the purpose of trafficking. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 28 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 5320/20

BOLIVIA

REPORT ON ANTI-DRUG OPERATIONS RELEASED

PY081525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 7 May (AFP)--The National Board for the Control of Dangerous Drugs announced today that the following people are fugitives from justice and that they are the main Bolivian drug traffickers: Roberto Suarez Gomez; Alfredo Gutierrez Vaca Diez; Roberto Suarez Jr; Widhen Razuk; Renato Roca Suarez; and Marcelo Ibanez.

Maj Luis Cossio, chief of operations of the campaign, indicated that important operations have been carried out in order to eradicate illegal coca warehouses, the places where chemical products for the treatment of the leaves are kept and the dismantling of seven of the most important laboratories that existed in the country.

He indicated that 54 kg of cocaine and \$229,000 that were in possession of the traffickers were confiscated during the last anti-drug operation.

He also asserted that the (?anti-drug) campaign is going to continue until the drug traffic is eradicated in the country and those involved in this activity are defeated.

Afterward, Col David Fernandez stated that there are 163 persons under arrest throughout the country, 20 of them are foreigners (7 Peruvians; 5 Colombians; 1 Swiss; 1 Canadian; 4 Germans and 1 Czechoslovak).

During the recent confrontations, two members of the anti-narcotic brigade died: Agent Gilmar Gomez and conscript Enrique Paquidiqui. The following Colombian criminals also died: Jairo Caballero; Jairo Velez; Ignacio Restrepo; Jorge Rodriguez; Mario Quinteros; and one unidentified person. The following Bolivians were also killed: Luis Suarez Gomez; Osvaldo Arias and Mario Arredondo.

Widhen Razuk, former prefect of Santa Cruz Department during Gen Hugo Banzer's government, is among the fugitives, who total 30.

Fernandez stated that during the campaign, which began 45 days ago, the following were confiscated: 125,000 tons of coca; 121 kg of cocaine (sulphate and hydrochloride); 16 houses and mansions; 16 operations centers [haciendas]; 36 vehicles; and 8 airplanes.

He also announced that jewels valued at approximately \$1 million that had been found in the house of the drug trafficker Alex Pacheco have been deposited in the Bolivian Central Bank.

Finally, Fernandez explained that the new narcotics law establishes fines of \$500,000 to \$1.5 million for foreigners involved in the drug traffic, in addition to their being expelled from the country.

CSO: 5300/2315

BOLIVIA

DRUG TRAFFICKERS AIMING TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT

PY081411 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Col Arturo Doria Medina, director of the National Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs, has stated that there are indications that drug traffickers and political sectors are plotting to destabilize the government of the armed forces.

Doria made this statement in answer to questions put to him by the press just after he concluded a press conference in which details were released of recent operations.

Doria said that it is known that one group has received money from the drug trade and that there are known indications that other political factions are also seeking this illegal financing in order to use it against the government of national reconstruction.

The board director also said that the U.S. drug enforcement agency is maintaining a permanent institution to handle cooperation and that it currently has a group of advisers helping in the investigations regarding drug traffic.

Finally, it is known that the Bolivian church has also given its moral and material support to the anti-drug campaign, explaining ideals, precautionary methods and consequences with a view to the eradication of the consumption of and traffic in drugs in Bolivia.

During the second part of the press conference, Col David Fernandez Vizcarra, director of the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs, gave a brief report on drug traffickers that have been killed; Colombians head the list.

He said that there are 20 foreigners among those arrested for the consumption of or trafficking in drugs according to the following list: seven Peruvians; five Colombians; four Germans; one Swiss; one Canadian; one Spaniard; and one Czechoslovak.

[Begin Fernandez recording] A very important point is that which refers to the Bolivian traffickers who are fugitives from justice: Roberto Suarez Gomez; Renato Roca Suarez; Roberto Suarez (Ledit); Alfredo Gutierrez Vaca Diez; Widem

Razuk; Marcelo Ibanez; (Jose Paz Hurtado); (Sonia Atala); (Jorge Anaya); (Francisco Gonzalez Sueldo); (Gerardo Mendez); (Nulfo Chavez); (Walter Pizarro); (Paco Suarez); (Ever Suarez); (Hugo Pedrazzas); (Rene Chavez); (Pepe Candia); (Rolando Justiniano); (Eufrosina Justiniano); (Titito Parada); (Manfredo Borda); (Waldemar Egwich); (Jose Mendez); (name indistinct); (Onassis Suarez); (Samuel Moreno); (Willy Peredo); (Demetria Padilla); (Ademar Saconeta); (Gustavo Perez); (Modesto Sanchez); (Hermogenes Pinto); (Wismar Barrientos); (Jubil Rufino); (Justino Andrade); (Tobias Perrazzas); (Oscar Soto); (Donata Jaldin); (Alan Merlin Dorado); and (Jorge Flores Moises). [end recording]

CSO: 5300/2315

BOLIVIA

NEW LAW TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFIC APPROVED

PY071452 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2040 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 May (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today approved a law establishing sentences of up to 20 years imprisonment and heavy fines for drug traffickers.

The new law also includes the progressive reduction of areas for the cultivation of coca--the raw material for making cocaine--and establishes that coca cultivation must be substituted for by other crops aimed at improving the social and economic development of these areas.

The new law, made up of 131 articles, established penalties of imprisonments and fines for Bolivians involved in trafficking and marketing narcotics, but for foreigners it only stipulates fines in U.S. dollars and their expulsion from the national territory.

The lightest sentence for Bolivians who cultivate or harvest marihuana or poppies is 4 years imprisonment and fines from 20,000 to 150,000 Bolivian pesos (\$800 to \$6,000).

Foreigners who commit the same crimes will be fined from \$200,000 to \$500,000 and then expelled from the country.

The sentences for Bolivians who traffic in or market drugs will be from 15 to 20 years imprisonment and fines of from \$8,000 to \$20,000.

If foreigners commit the same crimes, the fines will be from \$700,000 to \$1.5 million and expulsion.

Last year, government sources indicated that the government was considering the possibility of reestablishing the death penalty as a way to eradicate drug traffic but the new law does not include the death penalty.

CSO: 5300/2315

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS KILLED--La Paz, 5 May (TELAM)--Six drug traffickers--at least three Colombians and a narcotics agent, Wilsmar Gonzalez Chavez--were killed yesterday during an operation in Santa Cruz, 1,000 kilometers east of here. The report--confusing at first because it was believed to involve a confrontation between bands of drug traffickers--was clarified today when an official report indicated that seven persons died in two confrontations between personnel of the Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances and drug traffickers. The first confrontation took place in the Las Hamacas neighborhood where two people were killed. The second took place on Paltas Street in the Cardinal Cushing neighborhood where five people were killed. After the confrontations, narcotic agents raided the private houses where the drug traffickers lived. It was reported that arms, uniforms and bulletproof jackets were seized. According to an unofficial report from Santa Cruz, the two Colombians killed have been identified as Jaime Restrepo and Emilio Rodriguez, both wanted by the police. [Text] [PY051909 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 81]

CSO: 5300/2315

PERU

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--With the assistance of members of the Canadian Mounted Police, authorities here captured Bill Walter Lytwin, 41, leader of a Canadian drug ring, and two other Canadians who were his accomplices named James Thumm, 27, and Wesley Amburr McKinnon, 26. Two kilos of cocaine hydrochlorate were found in the Canadians' possession. In addition, the authorities reported the arrest of Enrique Cervantes Verdurco, a Mexican citizen, for possession of 5 kilos of cocaine hydrochlorate. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 22 Apr 81 p 10 PA]

COCAINE ARRESTS--Lima, 28 Apr (TELAM)--The Peruvian police arrested Carlos Alberto Morocho on the Central Highway when 20 tuna fish tins which he was carrying were found to be containing cocaine base instead. At the same time the police broke a ring of international drug traffickers who disguised their activities by dressing up as peasants. Three men and one woman were arrested when they tried to smuggle 9 kg of cocaine through Tacna on the border with Chile. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1105 GMT 28 Apr 81 PY]

COCAINE PASTE SEIZED--The Tarapoco custom authorities seized 6 kg of cocaine paste which were hidden inside the pistons of a fire engine. The owner of the cocaine paste managed to flee from the authorities. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Apr 81 PY]

CSO: 5300/2313



IRAN

BRIEFS

EXECUTION OF DRUG DEALERS--The following five international drug smugglers were executed by firing squad in Tabriz early this morning: (Hoseyn Kuche-Meshki), for drug smuggling and possession of 4.5 kg of injectable heroin as well as for preparing and distributing heroin; ('Ali Zeynali) for drug smuggling and selling and distributing heroin; (Rahim Tareghi) for buying and selling heroin; ('Ali Rahbar-e Farzam) for possession of 4.5 kg of heroin and smuggling 6 kg of morphine; (Yadollah Alizadeh Soltani) for selling 100 grams of heroin and possession of over 530 grams of heroin. [LD060420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 May 81]

OPIUM SEIZURE--The gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced the discovery of 82,375 grams of opium juice by the personnel of Shurgaz Post. One individual has been arrested in connection with this offense. [LD060420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 May 81]

MARVDASHT OPIUM HAUL--According to the public relations department of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, brother guards in Marvdasht have recovered 426.6 kg of opium from a garden near a refinery. [GF041945 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 4 May 81]

HEROIN, OPIUM CONFISCATION--According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations department of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran have announced that Narcotics Division personnel discovered and confiscated 14,962 grams of heroin, 3,700 grams of opium and 148 kg of burnt opium during the period 21 March through 20 April. [Text] [LD050428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 4 May 81]

CSO: 5300/5571

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

ASHQELON HASHISH SEIZURE--The police in Ashqelon have seized over 24 kg of hashish on the person and in the apartment of a young American tourist. A policeman became suspicious when he saw the tourist walking on the beach carrying a rucksack. He asked the American to accompany him to a police station, where a quantity of hashish was discovered in the rucksack. A search of the house where the tourist was staying turned up more of the drug. The tourist has been detained. [TA040732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 May 81]

CSO: 5300/4741

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

SUSPECT CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING HASHISH

Doha AL-RAYAH in Arabic 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by 'Abd al-Latif Zaki]

[Text] The suspect entered Doha illegally in a boat from Dubai, via Qatar's territorial waters, where he stayed for approximately 3 years. The Qatar police found him and ordered him out. He reentered through another route, thinking that he could outsmart everybody. However, he was arrested, sentenced to jail and ordered out of the country once again.

The story was uncovered when a Pakistani plane coming from Karachi to Doha landed and all its passengers went through passport control. They all went to the customs lounge where their suitcases arrived via the baggage conveyor belt. The suspect W.F.M., a Pakistani, approached the customs inspector carrying a black suitcase. The inspector searched the suitcase while an Interpol representative stood by. The suitcase looked suspicious to both, as they noticed that it was deeper than usual and its contents were less than its volume. The inspector then removed the lining and found that the bottom of the suitcase had a large number of black boards, covered with newspapers, and each board had waterproof coating in order to avoid detection by the baggage X-ray machine.

The customs representative asked the man about the things he found and the suspect did not answer. So, he immediately handed him, the suitcase and the confiscated materials over to the Interpol and drug control representative.

While being interrogated, the suspect confessed that he had entered the country illegally about 3 years ago, by sea, via Dubai. He added that the police found him and ordered him out of the country. He actually went home and was determined to return to Qatar by any means. He had met someone in Qatar who gave him his father's address in Pakistan and told him to go and see him and all these problems would be solved.

The suspect went to Pakistan and met the father of the person whom he met in Qatar. The father offered to sell him his passport, as his residence permit [in Qatar] had not expired. The suspect agreed, sold his house in Pakistan and bought the passport. He then went to another person and gave him a huge sum of money to replace the passport owner's photo with his own. Then he bought the hashish that

was confiscated at the airport, which amounted to approximately 4 kilograms. The suspect said that the hashish he had was for his personal use and that he could not live without it, as he had been using it for 40 years.

After the paperwork on the case was completed and the criminal laboratory confirmed that the confiscated matter was hashish, the case was sent by Interpol and the drug control representatives to the higher criminal court. The higher court sentenced the suspect to 3 years in prison, a 5,000 riyal fine and the hashish was confiscated.

9455  
CSO: 5300

SWAZILAND

CHIEF JUSTICE DISSENTS ON DAGGA RULING

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The Chief Justice, Mr Justice C.J. Nathan has strongly disagreed with a recent verdict made by a Mbabane magistrate in respect of two people charged with illegal possession and cultivation of insangu. The Magistrate convicted the two for cultivating insangu and not possession.

In a review order, Mr Justice Nathan disagreed with the manner in which the proceedings were conducted in the trial of Mzululeki Mkhabela and Josephina Malambe. The two were both convicted by the Magistrate on the cultivation of insangu but were acquitted on the possession of it.

When the case came before review, Mr Justice Nathan queried the magistrate's reasons for his action, pointing out that the evidence in regard to illegal possession seemed clear.

Defending his sentences, the Magistrate stated that if he had convicted the accused people on both counts, he would have ordered that the convictions on the two counts should be taken as one for the purposes of sentence. He, however, took the view that it would be better to avoid a splitting of charges and that the dagga possessed is usually obtained after it had been harvested. He said it was for these reasons that he acquitted them on the possession charge.

"I do not agree with the magistrate," said Mr Justice Nathan. "The two counts, although intimately connected, are separate and distinct," he continued. He went on to say that although, as set out in the cases referred to by the magistrate, one may treat them as one for the purposes of sentence, or order that the sentences on the two counts should run concurrently, the fact remains that there are two separate counts. "This may conceivably affect a subsequent court when considering previous convictions of an accused," he pointed out. Mr Justice Nathan stressed that in his opinion the magistrate should not have disturbed the existing practise because, he said, the high court, sitting on review, has no power to alter an acquittal into conviction.

"As a result I am unable to confirm the proceedings as having been in accordance with justice. No further action, however, will be ordered."

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

BRIEFS

TOUGHEST DRUG SENTENCE--The longest sentence for a narcotics offense in Denmark was handed down Tuesday, when the Eastern District Court in Copenhagen sentenced a Pakistani citizen to 10 years imprisonment. According to the verdict, the man had been head of a gang selling morphine tablets worth 15-20 million Danish kronor on the Nordic market. During the two-week long trial the man did not utter one word after having declared himself not guilty. According to the prosecutor, the man, however, has been head of a gang of his fellow countrymen, which smuggled morphine to the Nordic countries, England and West Germany. In earlier trials several of the man's associates were sentenced to heavy prison terms. For example, his two closest associates were sentenced to nine years imprisonment. Those earlier sentenced have given information indicating that the man now sentenced is very involved in the offense. However, none of them have appeared as witnesses during the trial, since they feared for their lives. Two of the witnesses for the prosecution, the convicted man's wife and an associate in Amsterdam, were recently found dead under mysterious circumstances. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 May 81 p 14]

CSO: 5300/2324

FINLAND

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONTROL LAW--Certain medicinal substances formerly sold without prescription will from now on be classified as narcotics, according to an ordinance promulgated by the President on Wednesday. The new ordinance means that the control of narcotics will be tightened, and that study of narcotics abuse will be supported. In the expanded list of preparations classified as narcotics have been included certain substances with amobarbital, which earlier have been sold without prescription. In the list, the narcotic substances are divided into nine different groups. The control of the substances under the group of narcotics which lead to hallucinations (for example, LSD preparations) will be most strongly controlled. Other substances, for example, amphetamines, will also be strongly controlled. On the other hand, substances used in sleep aids, for example, barbiturates, will be less tightly controlled. [Text] [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 16 Apr 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300/2319

ICELAND

EXPERT DISCUSSES LARGE JUMP IN NARCOTICS CASES

Rejkjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 26 Mar 81 pp 14-15

[Article: "Henry W. McGee, Jr.: Iceland and the Narcotics Problem"]

[Text] Henry W. McGee, Jr. is a professor of law at the California State University in Los Angeles, who came here recently to give lectures at the invitation of the University of Iceland. Following is a shortened version of an article he wrote for publication in the United States.

The nation that prides itself on having discovered America because of the valor of the Viking, Leif Eriksson, has now discovered narcotics problems that don't seem to want to disappear. Iceland, which has been considered almost free of any crime, has proudly reported an unusually low crime rate. For example, the number of murders during the period 1970-79 was one a year at the most. I repeat, one a year. During 1980 the frequency was two a year.

The most noteworthy crimes in this country that lives with an annual inflation rate of 60 percent, are thefts and white-collar crimes of fraud, such as embezzlement. Reported thefts in 1978 were 2,233 and 2,179 in 1979. Reported white-collar crimes were 484 in 1978, but that figure jumped to 825 in 1979 in accordance with a steadily worsening economic situation.

In 1979, on the other hand, more cases were tried in the narcotics court, which has been newly established in the Nordic countries, than assault and battery cases reported to the police. In most of these assault cases only one blow was dealt and that happened during the disturbances that always accompany the nation's characteristic weekend of drinking. Although only 144 assault cases were reported in 1979, 200 narcotics cases were tried in the narcotics court that same year. Cases tried in the narcotics court in 1980 increased to 285.

But these figures only show what is visible of the narcotics iceberg. Court figures show that 852 interrogations of 381 persons were conducted in 1979 and 810 interrogations of 451 persons in 1980. Of these, 266 who were interrogated in 1980 had been previously involved in some kind of narcotics charges. This figure was 266 in 1979. The great increase in 1980 is doubtless the result of the hard work of the court's staff in order to handle each case as fast as possible. Whether it is a result of increased use of narcotics is a question that is causing worry and speculation.



Although the use of narcotics was not considered a serious problem even non-existent, by the police authorities in the 1950's, it had probably become widespread by 1973 in the opinion of people who can be considered a reliable cross-section of the nation. At that time even LSD was available and heroin users were known to exist, although they were few.

By 1971 the authorities reacted to this situation by adding three police officers who were to specialize in the fight against narcotics. In 1973 when a narcotics court with jurisdiction for the whole country was established, an all out war was declared against illegal narcotics use but that war has not been won so far.

The narcotics court was supposed to be an improvement of the fragmented measures up to that time, as one court could try cases involving defendants from various jurisdictions. What was of equal importance or even more importance was that it was now possible for the judge to follow up on habitual criminals and gather trained people for investigations that otherwise would probably be divided between different police offices.

Sentences, however, were (and are) surprisingly mild when compared with the extreme sentences that are common in the United States, as it is the prevailing view that the first basic rule of the punishment should be that the length of the sentence be considered reasonable, especially from the prisoner's side. Since the penalty for crime--and even murder--is never more than a 16-year jail term (which is served in a facility that looks like a dormitory for less than 60 prisoners most of whom are pardoned on probation when half the term has been served), the authorities feel that heavy sentences for being caught with hashish, marijuana or amphetamines would not be in accordance with the crime committed. (The sale of narcotics is almost always in the hands of users and in very small quantities, so that it does not create the same problems as the activity of a drug-dealer in the United States.)

Consequently, one of the heaviest sentences passed is a 3-year sentence passed for repeated import and sale. (Narcotics are brought to Iceland mainly from Amsterdam and Copenhagen.) It is very common that the penalty for a first offense be a fine, 600 kroner for example, for having been caught with 1 gram of marijuana. But if it is a repeated offense, the fine can amount to 13,000 kroner. Sentences of imprisonment are rare and when that occurs, the prisoner often has to wait his turn to serve his sentence in the aforementioned "prison."

The narcotics court that was considered an important introduction has only served a part of its intended role, although the judge of the court--the same one from the beginning--thinks that the problem would be still greater without it.

The main reason that it has not been as successful as it should have been is the old-fashioned method of conducting criminal cases that results in cases moving slowly (some cases drag out 3 years); the complicated and international nature of the crimes (some of the accused are perhaps in Denmark or Holland); and the pre-trial custody system which enables the defendants to sneak out of the country through the unguarded airport.

Court schedules also act as a break on the judge's work, to say the least. Of the 120 cases that came before the court on the average recently, 100 of them were executed by the judge without a formal trial. But for each of these cases the judge had to deliver a handwritten statement of, on the average, 10 pages or more. Shorthand copies are not used and it is quite common that handwritten memos on points from the cross-examinations are used as the basis for a detailed summary of witness' testimonies. The 20 cases that then are left could, however, each fill 400 to 500 pages in the register, and of those, 200 pages or more are the work of the judge.

This is a time-consuming way of conducting litigation. It is common for the judge to work 15 hours a day, and narcotics police personnel work, on the average, 200 hours of overtime a month.

The judicial system in Iceland does not depend on payment of informers or other kind of payment from the police as is common in the United States. In this society where almost everybody knows everybody else in the literal sense, it is often the people who are under suspicion for narcotics involvement who point towards their friends, as cooperation with the police is likely to get a milder sentence. But this cultural phenomena has increased the workload of the police, as it is considered likely that each arrest will result in many people being under suspicion.

The serious situation that led to establishment of the narcotics court has become more serious recently with news spreading of the presence of PCP. PCP is thought to be used to camouflage poor quality hashish and is called "angel dust" in the United States. Americans here maintain that the presence of PCP has not been confirmed irrefutably through chemical experiments, but officials in the country's capital, Reykjavik, are greatly worried about the PCP presence. In a recent newspaper interview, a representative of the narcotics department of the Reykjavik Criminal Police (similar to the FBI in the United States) said that he was "certain" that PCP was available in Iceland and had been for some time.

Others concerned with these matters agree that the Icelandic procedure which undeniably appears sophisticated and involves following the law in the special way that definitely leads to punishment, even if not strict, is at best suited to prevent narcotics distribution. They think that this problem is so global that it is useless to hope that small Iceland, which up to now has been almost free of crime, can rid itself of narcotics. Of course the problem is nowhere near what it is in the United States, even compared per capita. But however small the quantity, too much is sold here in the country.

9583  
CSO: 5300/2261

NORWAY

POLICE OFFICIAL SAYS DRUGS AMONG YOUTH SPREADS OVER COUNTRY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Mar 81 p 37

[Article by Alf G. Andersen]

[Text] Heroin abuse is spreading among Norwegian youth all over the country. The situation is very troubling and the narcotics police admit that they cannot stop the spread.

"We know that several thousand young people have become addicted to heroin," chief of the narcotics police Arne Huuse told AFTENPOSTEN. "And unfortunately, we have proof that a deliberate plan is underway to make as many of our youth as possible addicted to this lethal substance."

"We know that heroin is being mixed with hashish and at schools, youth clubs, and other places where young people gather they are becoming addicted to heroin without even knowing it. Children from younger and younger classes are being enticed into the misery of heroin. Today in Slottsparken, 11-year-old drug addicts are trying to get their hands on the substance. At many Oslo schools the drug is sold and used during school hours. Heroin abuse is spreading at boarding schools all over the country and, at present, we have no way of stopping this trend. Unfortunately, we must admit that our remedies are insufficient. Since I took over as chief of the narcotics police one and a half years ago the situation has worsened dramatically. In addition, during the last 9 months heroin has come to be used regularly among Norwegian youth. If the current trend continues, the entire Norwegian society will suffer damage for years to come. For this reason, I am not exaggerating when I say that those of us who deal with the problem daily fear what the future might bring."

Inspector Huuse stresses that drug abuse is not strictly an Oslo problem.

"There is hardly a place in the country that is not familiar with drugs. These poisons are everywhere and have gained an especially firm foothold where young people hang out. We have recent reports from, for example, Haugesund and Tromso and these reports show a disturbing increase in drug abuse. There, too, younger and younger pupils are becoming involved."

"Why then do the police not step in to a greater extent?"

"The discouraging part is that we know the meeting places, we know where and how the pushers work and we know which schools they frequent. But, for example, if one day we arrest 15 pushers, the next day others have taken their place. Our borders leak like a sieve and the drug trade is becoming more and more open. In addition to the fact that the poison is spreading, it is also demoralizing to nonusers when they see every day at Egeborvet, at Nisseberget, and at schools throughout Oslo how openly the drugs are sold. It is also typical of the times that exasperated school officials come to us for help. While previously the drug epidemic at schools was hushed up, it was to be kept secret, school officials are now asking us to step in because they often see the catastrophe coming and they themselves are not able to handle the situation.

"But why this sudden heroin glut?"

"There are several reasons. Previously, we received the drug from Amsterdam and Copenhagen. Those were the large import centers and only a little filtered through to Norway. Now, however, the large international syndicates have discovered our "safe" environment. They have found out how easy it is to bring drugs into Norway and how relatively mild the punishment is that they are risking. For this reason, Norway has suddenly become a transit country. We receive hashish and heroin directly from the producing countries in the Middle East and the Golden Triangle. Part of the narcotics received here, for reasons of convenience, are tagged for sale in Norway. At the same time, there is a surplus production of heroin on the world market and there is a search underway for new markets in many places. For this reason, a deliberate effort is underway to make young people dependent on heroin. They know that once this is achieved they will have steady customers for years to come. We know today that the prospects for addicts who inject drugs are very poor. It is almost impossible to escape addiction. One of our medical examiners has stated that, "an addict who takes injections will probably end up on the autopsy table."

"Our experience confirms this pessimistic view. This is also the cause of our serious concern over today's situation and we must admit that our efforts against drug abuse have been insufficient. The politicians have used these efforts to convince themselves that much is being done. We know that much is being done, but we also know that this is not enough, that we cannot be satisfied with our efforts unless we are willing to have so many drug addicts tomorrow that society will never be able to give them sufficient treatment. A country such as Norway will never have enough resources to meet tomorrow's drug treatment needs unless we stem the flood of drug addiction today," Inspector Arne Huuse said.

#### War Against Drug Abuse

Even though heroin abuse is clearly on the rise and we are currently unable to cope with the situation, we must not give up, for there are still some remedies we can use, Police Inspector Arne Huuse said. "Much can be done, but the various measures must be taken soon."

"First of all, I believe we must initiate a nationwide campaign to change people's attitude. We must once and for all dispel the myth among our youth that hashish is not dangerous and that it should be placed on a par with alcohol. We know from experience that hashish leads quite often to heroin abuse. After a

certain period of hashish use, the expected high no longer comes and small doses of heroin are tried—and then the user is soon hooked. In addition, there are those who are out to make addicts of young people, either by mixing heroin in their drinks such as cola and other soft drinks or by mixing it with hashish.

"Unfortunately, we have seen propaganda from adults supporting the decriminalization of hashish use. We must oppose this propaganda."

In our society today it is not popular to speak of stricter punishment, but Arne Huuse believes that this cannot be avoided if we are to have any hope of stopping drug imports. "During interrogations we have found out that the international syndicates see Norway as a smugglers' paradise. The smugglers are told that they can safely travel to Norway, because they are risking only a few years in jail there—at worst. They know that they will be sent to places outside of Oslo where they will be able to enjoy their hobbies, where they will receive good care, leaves, and a good chance of receiving a reduced sentence. The smugglers know all this and it is one reason why they choose Norway as a transit country. I believe that those who are convicted of smuggling and selling narcotics should receive sentences that hurt. Before they do anything, they should know that they are risking long jail sentences with no chance of receiving leaves or reduced sentences. This would certainly influence their choice of a transit country.

"The possibility for the police to step in should also be increased. This should occur throughout the country. In this way we could disrupt the drug scene and act with much more efficiency than is the case today."

Arne Huuse emphasizes that the politicians must now make the choice. They should be very familiar with the situation. Their warnings have been frequent, but now they must act. In this way, it would be possible to take action against the many links in the sales chain that are presently known, but that cannot be reached today. These include boarding schools, secondary schools in the Oslo area, or other places throughout the country where heroin is known to be sold and used.

But society cannot accept responsibility for everything. Arne Huuse also calls on parents to be on guard. As the situation is today, he believes that parents should demand to know where their children are during their free time. They should also be on the lookout for changes in their children's behavior and they should not hesitate to cooperate with the police. For this is a matter for the whole society. Everyone must participate in the war against drug abuse. New attitudes must be created. It must be "in" to be in drug-free circles. Young people must be taught the dangers of drug use and the authorities must step up the struggle against the danger that is threatening now more than ever.

Inspector Arne Huuse wants to stress as much as possible that the battle must be intensified soon. Heroin is on the way and it already has a death grip on many young people. In this situation, the society cannot afford not to fight.

9336  
CSO: 5300/2250

NORWAY

OSLO POLICE PLEDGE TOUGHER ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DRUG RUNNERS

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Narcotics police have recently stepped up their efforts against drug pushers, the last link in narcotics sales. This is obvious from the statistics for January and February, in which 291 people were arrested in Oslo--an 83 percent increase over the same period last year.

Chief of Oslo Police Department's central narcotics division, Inspector Arne Huuse, replied to a question from NTB that increasing the forced treatment of drug addicts would certainly be a useful way to attack the drug problem more effectively.

"The pushers are often drug users themselves and they represent a source of contagion that must not be underestimated. Each day they can be kept out of drug circles, the availability of the narcotics is limited," Huuse said.

"The National Association for a Drug-Free Society" is a newly established organization. Arne Huuse believes that it has a positive program, especially with respect to force.

Forced Treatment

"I believe it is possible to combat the drug problem in a completely new way using the policies of the National Association and it is gratifying that the National Association supports forced treatment of the worst drug abusers. There is certainly a need for a large number of treatment centers," Huuse said.

With more "forced treatment" he believes it would be possible to require drug pushers who receive a suspended sentence to spend time at an institution and also that drug addicts who receive prison sentences must be given a better opportunity for treatment.

Patrols

Since the narcotics division set up its own patrols last fall to observe drug sales on the streets of Oslo, several permanent sites have been noted throughout the city where drugs are sold.

"The need for and the advantages of the patrol are beyond question, but it is uncertain how long we can maintain it. The patrol requires much manpower and the division is operating beyond capacity because of its other tasks and because it also assists other police stations," Huuse said.

#### Hashish Ring

Apart from the exposure of a hashish ring in Baerum just after New Year's Day, the first 2 months were characterized by many small and medium narcotics cases.

A total of 23.4 kilograms of hashish has been confiscated compared to 6.9 kilograms at the same time in 1980, but this is due primarily to the exposure of the hashish ring. Also confiscated were 1.1 kilograms of marijuana, a marijuana plant, 26 morphine tablets, 68 grams of heroin, and 86 doses of LSD.

A total of 1.6 million kroner has been confiscated, of which about 1.4 million kroner was taken from the hashish ring.

In January and February, 291 persons were arrested and 83 of them were imprisoned, compared to 53 last year. The statistics show clearly that a larger proportion of foreigners than Norwegians are imprisoned.

9336  
CSO: 5300/2250

NORWAY

DRUGS UNDERWORLD BECOMING MORE VIOLENT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Apr 81 p 13

[Text] The tough and merciless environment of the criminal underworld continues to be revealed in the criminal case against a 34 year old man who is on trial at Eidsivating Criminal Court for a number of crimes, including the sale of narcotics at Ullersmo Prison. Among other things, correspondence between inmates has been quoted that sounds like an offer to liquidate other people. An attack against a police officer at Ullersmo is described as a bloody affair which almost ended in murder.

It was a prisoner who is serving a life sentence for the murder of a policeman who carried out the attack, but the 34-year-old is accused of hiring him for the job.

One of the witnesses yesterday, a 40 year old man who is known both as a revival preacher and a notorious criminal, stated that he was not aware that the defendant sold narcotics at Ullersmo, but he had written a letter to the defendant while he himself was in custody asking for some "reading materials." The prosecution believes that "reading material" may be a code word for narcotics, while the witness maintained that it referred to pornography. In one of the letters, the witness wrote that he had heard that "several people are interested in getting rid of M.H." He wrote further that he himself would be glad to take on the assignment, and others as well, in return for 50,000 kroner each.

When asked in court what it meant to "get rid of" someone--it sounded like an offer to liquidate H.M. and others--the witness answered, "In our terminology 'get rid of' means to freeze someone out of the group."

"And that is supposed to cost 50,000 kroner each?"

"Yes, it is not cheap. It means that he would not be allowed into pubs and restaurants and you must pay for this," the witness answered, who also stated that he had earned a degree while behind bars and had been studying law.

Several of the many criminal witnesses summoned for this case have not shown up and yesterday three were absent. For this reason, policemen were sent out to find them.



One of the witnesses, a 46-year-old safe-cracker who is presently incarcerated at Ullersmo, informed the court yesterday that in 1974 and 1975 he bought hashish from the defendant while both were in Ullersmo. He paid 75 kroner per gram and over a period of time he paid about 24,000 kroner to the defendant. He himself resold the drugs in smaller portions for 300 kroner per gram. Some of the money the defendant received, the witness said, was supposedly smuggled out in boxes painted with floral designs that were made in the prison and that the defendant had bought. It was mostly 5-kroner pieces glued onto the bottom of the boxes.

The testimony of this witness indicated that he felt he had been cheated and informed on by the defendant. While they shared a cell at Oslo Prison, the defendant had come up with a plan whereby the witness would break into the house of the defendant's parents. There he was to steal a checkbook which they would later use to withdraw 1.8 million kroner while his parents were on their winter vacation. If the banks investigated the matter, the defendant, who was a part owner in his father's business, would assure the bank that everything was all right. Nothing ever came of this plan, however.

9336  
CSO: 5300/2250

NORWAY

OFFICIAL REPORTS INCREASE OF HEROIN SALES AROUND SCHOOLS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Aslaug Bisseberg]

[Text] The frightening reports over the past 6 months that heroin abuse is spreading among Norwegian youth throughout the country are well known in the Health Directorate. But what alarmed health director Torbjorn Mork in AFTENPOSTEN's interview with Inspector Arne Huuse Wednesday are the reports that the lethal substance is being sold in and around schools. Narcotics police have proof that a deliberate campaign is underway to make as many young people as possible become heroin addicts.

"We are facing international criminal syndicates that are operating according to a pattern we know from other countries. This cannot be counteracted by information alone. First of all, I believe it is important to increase the efforts of the police and customs officials. I agree with Huuse that we should consider stronger punishment, even for those who sell lesser amounts of drugs," health director Thorbjorn Mork told AFTENPOSTEN. He stressed that it was important for young people to refuse to accept drug abuse and that meaningful options should be given young people who are in the danger zone.

"What can be done?"

"The school holds a central position. Personally, I see a mobilization of teachers and school officials as an extremely important step in stopping the sale of drugs. Cooperation among schools, police, and the social apparatus is also desirable.

New Plan of Action

Because of the gloomy situation that has steadily worsened in Norway, the Central Council for Narcotics Problems, of which the health director is chairman, has decided to develop a new plan of action. The entire spectrum of measures will be evaluated to see what can be done both in the near future and somewhat further down the road to improve the deteriorating situation. The secretariat of the council has been given the task of drawing up an outline and it is assumed that the new plan of action will be complete before summer, assistant secretary Ketil Bentzen of the Central Council told AFTENPOSTEN.

Also before summer a fact sheet on marijuana and hashish will be sent out to school children in grades 7 to 12. This is part of a new information campaign the Narcotics Council of the Social Department has underway. This fall a project will begin that is designed to better inform young people in schools, clubs, and at other places where they gather.

"With regard to information, I do not believe it will be difficult to raise the necessary money," the health director said. "The big problem is to find ways of informing that will achieve the desired results.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

## BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURES INCREASE -- Pakistan and Thailand, March. The year 1981 promises to be a gloomy one when it comes to heroin sales in Western Europe and North America. Narcotics police in the various countries have not managed to cut the supply lines. AFTENPOSTEN correspondents observed firsthand the overproduction of opium in Thailand. In the border towns of Burma, such as Doi Sam Mun, we were offered the chance of buying a quantity of opium--about 1.6 kilograms for about 1,000 kroner--and that is only one-fourth of last year's price. The head of the United Nations Office to oppose opium cultivation in Thailand, Dick Mann, told AFTENPOSTEN that in the region north of Chiang Mai 30 to 45 tons of opium was produced, compared to about 15 tons last year. The war in Afghanistan has also increased opium and heroin smuggling. Narcotics police in Western Europe and North America know what they have to expect and it is no secret that they take a dim view of the situation, chief of narcotics police in Norway, Inspector Arne Huuse said. At an international narcotics conference in Vienna last month, the first signals of increased heroin production had already been seen. At the same time, it was admitted that a disturbingly large number of drug users in the West were going from hashish to heroin, and this is a situation that officials had long hoped to avoid. Now, however, hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine are entering the market while, at the same time, production is increasing, Huuse told AFTENPOSTEN. The Vienna narcotics congress also clearly stated that the overproduction of heroin will force the drug into new markets and Scandinavia is now the most vulnerable region. Last year 3.6 kilograms of heroin were confiscated in Norway. The year before, 300 grams were seized! The drug has been sold at rock bottom prices to create a market. And now large quantities of this dangerous and addictive white powder are coming into Scandinavia. [Excerpts] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Mar 81 p 38] 9336

DRUG ENFORCEMENT EFFORT -- This spring Swedish Social Minister Karin Soder wants to speak with her Nordic colleagues concerning a common effort to stem the flow of narcotics across national boundaries, both on the Nordic and the international level. Minister Soder returned Wednesday from a visit to the Golden Triangle on the border between Thailand, Burma, and Laos. Before the discussions with her Nordic colleagues, she is emphasizing especially the importance of introducing new crops as alternatives to the opium poppy as a way of stopping the flood of drugs and giving the poor people in that part of the world new sources of income. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Mar 81 p 4] 9336

CSO: 5300/2250

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED--Four men and a woman were helping police inquiries last night after cocaine with a street market value of about 750,000 pounds had been seized in a series of raids. In an operation, code-named Snowplough, drugs squad detectives carried out a raid in Quex Road, Kilburn and on five other addresses in north London. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 5320/21

END