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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
No. 287

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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

No. 287

CONTENTS

PAGE

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Network of Drug Growers, Sellers Named at Cedar Bay (Elizabeth Johnston; THE AUSTRALIAN, 9 Feb 77)	1
Heroin Carrier Gets 7 Years (THE AGE, 10 Feb 77)	3
Cannabis Worth \$40,000 Found in Sea North of Shark Bay (THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 1 Feb 77)	4
Five Years' Jail for Heroin Addict (THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 2 Feb 77)	6
Cannabis Worth \$1.25 Million Found in Sandhills (THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 2 Feb 77)	7
Briefs	
Heroin Find	8
Heroin Charges	8

BURMA

Burma Destroys 1,550 Acres Opium Poppy Cultivations (THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, 15 Feb 77)	9
Briefs	
Police Arrest Heroin Dealer	10
Heroin Arrests Made	10
Poppy Plantations in Eastern Burma	10

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
MALAYSIA	
Briefs	
12,800 Drug Offenders Since 1970	11
Drug Traffickers Sentenced to Death	11
Soldier Jailed for Possession	11
SINGAPORE	
Court Sentences Three Men for Drug Trafficking (THE STRAITS TIMES, 8 Feb 77)	12
Seaman Gets 20 Years	
Salesman Gets 10 Years	
Youth Gets 5 Years	
THAILAND	
Thai, Burmese Troops in 'Opium War' With Shan, Rebels, BCP (NATION REVIEW, 6 Feb 77)	15
Investigations Continue Into U.S. Embassy-Related Drug Haul (NATION REVIEW, 6 Feb 77)	17
Moscow Comments on Thai Involved in Drug Case (TASS, 4 Feb 77)	18
Paper Reports Arrests of Couriers of Thai-Malaysian Drug Ring (BANGKOK POST, 29 Jan 77)	19
Thai Police Seize, Destroy Drugs, Break Up Rings (Various sources, various dates)	20
Marihuana Plantation Burned	
Heroin Seized	
Heroin Pushers Arrested	
CANADA	
Differences Noted in Canadian, Mexican Drug Penalties (Orland French; THE WINDSOR STAR, 18 Feb 77)	22
Briefs	
Students Selling Drugs	25

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
EASTERN EUROPE	
BULGARIA	
Daily Paper Publicizes Customs Efforts Against Drug Smuggling (Todor Minev; ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME, 25 Jan 77)	26
LATIN AMERICA	
BOLIVIA	
Oxygen Tanks Used To Transport Cocaine (EL DIARIO, 16 Jan 77)	28
Briefs	
Cocaine Laboratories	30
COLOMBIA	
Briefs	
Drug Gang Captured	31
Drug Traffickers' Arrest	31
Cocaine Confiscation	31
COSTA RICA	
Briefs	
Narcotics Smugglers Arrested	32
ECUADOR	
Briefs	
Arrest of Cocaine Smuggler	33
Drug, Marihuana Arrests	33
Burning of Seized Drugs	33
MEXICO	
Federal Firearms and Explosives Act and Regulations (EL DIA, 21, 22 Jan 77)	34
Army Begins Three-State Anti-Drugs Campaign (EL DIA, 20 Jan 77)	72
Concerted Sweep	
Peasants Taken Advantage of by Drug 'Mafias'	
Main Trafficking Centers Are Known, Says Jimenez	
Drug Traffic at Airport Said To Be Reduced	
Military Campaign To Concentrate on Sinaloa	

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Culiacan Is an 'Open City' for Traffickers (Sadot Fabila Alva; EL DIA, 24 Jan 77)	79
Traffickers Trade U.S. and Chinese Weapons for Drugs (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 8 Jan 77)	81
Traffickers Active Again in Prisons (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 8 Jan 77)	83
Decrease in Drug Traffic in Eastern Penitentiary (EXCELSIOR, 20 Jan 77)	84
Police Protect Child Traffickers (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 8 Jan 77)	86
Intellectual Drug Traffickers Sentenced (EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO, 22 Dec 76)	87
Various Cocaine Busts at Airport (EXCELSIOR, 20 Jan 77)	88
Inhalant Addicts in Mexico City Estimated at 25,000 (EL DIA, 19 Jan 77)	89
Marihuana Traffickers Arrested in Suburbs (Raul Navarrete P.; EXCELSIOR, 25 Jan 77)	91
Cocaine Seizure at Airport Worth 3 Million Pesos (EXCELSIOR, 25 Jan 77)	93
Women Traffickers Arrested at Airport (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 9 Jan 77)	95
Many Arrests in Final Week of 1976 (EXCELSIOR, 8 Jan 77)	97
Briefs	
Trafficker, Guards Escape	98
Marihuana Fields	98
Drugs Seized	99
Prison Crackdown	99
Fields Destroyed	99
Heroin Seized	100
Heroin Seized	100
Inhalant Traffickers	101
Marihuana Sales	101
Large Marihuana Shipment	101

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

School Traffickers Arrested	102
Harsh Marihuana Penalties	102
Marihuana, Traffickers Seized in Nuevo Leon	102
Twelve Tons of Marihuana	103
FJP Destroys Poppy Fields	103
Marihuana Circulates in Prison	103
Mexican Control Efforts Praised	103
Troops Again Patrol Culiacan	104
Traffickers To Students Jailed	104

PANAMA

Canadian Cocaine Trafficker Arrested (MATUTINO, 19 Jan 77)	106
Briefs	
Cocaine Seizure	107

PERU

Cocaine Seizures in Huaraz in 1976 (EL COMERCIO, 27 Jan 77)	108
Civil Guard Uncovers Callao Drug Ring (EL COMERCIO, 30 Jan 77)	109
Briefs	
Arrest of Juvenile Pushers	110
Arrest of Cocaine Marketeers	110
Arrest of Woman Distributor	110
Anti-Narcotics Operation	111
Marihuana Haul	111

VENEZUELA

Drug-Dealing North Korean Diplomats Arrested in Venezuela (EL DIARIO, 9 Jan 77)	112
Presumed Drug Air-Taxi Captured, Pilot Arrested (ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, 17 Jan 77)	113
Drug Traffickers Kill Policeman, Cabdriver in Carupano (EL UNIVERSAL, 3 Feb 77)	115
Trafficker Arrested With 33 Cocaine Bottles, Marihuana (ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, 1 Feb 77)	117
Drug Trafficker's Arrest in Caracas (Caracas Radio Rumbos Network, 17 Jan 77)	118

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

NEAR EAST & AFRICA

IRAN

Briefs	
Opium Confiscation	119

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZAMBIA

Steps Urged To Stop Drug Thefts (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 25 Jan 77)	120
Mutemba Vows To Crack Down on Drug Peddlers (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Feb 77)	121

WESTERN EUROPE

AUSTRIA

Briefs	
Heroin Smugglers Arrested	123

FRANCE

Drugs Said To Be Developing 'Explosively' (LE MONDE, 8 Feb 77)	124
Briefs	
Drugs Kill Two	126
Seven Traffickers Condemned	126

ITALY

Heroin Shortage in Italy Causes Panic (Carlo Rivolta; LA REPUBBLICA, 22 Jan 77)	127
Briefs	
Rome Cocaine Arrests	130

NETHERLANDS

Chinese Heroin Influx Increasing (Ron Govaars; DE TELEGRAAF, 24 Dec 76)	131
Heroin Problem Worsening (DE WAARHEID, 29 Dec 76)	136

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
SPAIN	
Gang of Drug Addicts Arrested (YA, 4 Feb 77)	138
SWEDEN	
Drugs Arrests Reported in Scandinavia (Editorial Report LD)	141
SWITZERLAND	
Briefs	
-- Judge's Son Condemned	142
WEST GERMANY	
Drug Abuse Causes Great Costs Each Year (Eberhard Nitschke; DIE WELT, 16 Feb 77)	143

AUSTRALIA

NETWORK OF DRUG GROWERS, SELLERS NAMED AT CEDAR BAY

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Feb 77 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Johnston]

[Text] A network of drug growers and sellers in the Cairns area used trawlers to transmit drugs around Australia and overseas, Cairns Magistrates Court was told yesterday.

Several drug dealers and growers were named and details were given of the Cedar Bay raid in which naval personnel, customs officers, Federal narcotics agents and State police took part.

The information is contained in a confidential report to the former Queensland Police Commissioner, Mr Whitrod, by the man who led the raid, Inspector Robert Gray.

Inspector Gray and three other policemen, Sergeant Ronald Pocock, Sergeant Desmond Crowe and Constable Jan Brand have been charged on 25 counts of arson, attempted arson and wilful destruction of property during the Cedar Bay raid on August 29. The court was hearing committal proceedings against them.

The report was read yesterday by Mr B. J. Scanlan SM, at the request of the prosecutor, Mr R. Miller.

Inspector Gray made the report four days after the raid following public criticism of the police action.

His report said a police agent operating in the Cairns district had learned that the harvesting of cannabis was proceeding at Cedar Bay and Cape Tribulation and a large number of "criminal hippy types" were going north to assist.

Police had information that trawlers were being used to transport drugs from the area to other parts of Australia and overseas.

During a flight to Cooktown two days before the raid, Inspector Gray had seen six trawlers anchored in the bay off Cape Tribulation and six close inshore at Cedar Bay.

The report said people in the drug scene living in the Cedar Bay area included Donald Macwell Croft a man who had paid \$50,000 in \$50 notes for a block of land.

'Psychopaths'

Croft's neighbors included figures in the drug scene between Mareeba and Kuranda, near Cairns, before moving into the Cedar Bay district.

Drug cultivators and dealers operating in the Cape Tribulation area were Douglas Jensen and Stephen Bloomfield, an ex-army man.

"Both these men are believed to be psychopaths, particularly Bloomfield, an expert in firearms and explosives," Inspector Gray's report said.

Inspector Gray said the raid on Cedar Bay had been grossly misreported.

A large percentage of the inhabitants took to the jungle and hid when police parties arrived. These people were responsible for occasional shots heard from the jungle.

Police plans for the raid had run into problems when land parties found it impossible to walk over the mountains and the police boat Rita could not be used because of weather conditions.

The report said when the police arrived at the northern end of Cedar Bay where 12 people were arrested, one man was sitting on the ground wearing only a T-shirt.

"In front of the 11 others he was supplying frying fat from a tin nearby to his private parts," Inspector Gray's report said.

Several weeks ago it had been reliably reported that residents of the Cedar Bay area were infected with VD. Wild pigs were the main food source at the camp.

There were two partly consumed carcasses in the vicinity of the camp and two others were rotting in the stream supplying the water supply. There was "prolific evidence of human excreta" on the creek banks.

"The stench of filthy human bodies, rotting fabric and decomposing carcasses of pigs was extreme and in view of the living conditions, lack of personal income or desire to work obvious action was taken to remove the persons from the area," the report said.

The hearing continues today.

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AUSTRALIA

HEROIN CARRIER GETS 7 YEARS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 10 Feb 77 p 16

[Text] Perth--A 22-year-old Sydney woman, one of two arrested last December trying to smuggle heroin worth more than \$200,000 into Australia, was jailed yesterday.

Rita Pia Dilauro and her friend Jillian Boone, 25, were caught at Fremantle on December 7 with the heroin hidden in their corsets.

Miss Boone was jailed last month for seven years.

In the District Court yesterday Judge Ackland set Miss Dilauro's minimum term at 22 months--she has already spent two months in custody.

The judge said that according to Miss Dilauro's statement she was to receive \$5,000 for importing the heroin. She and her friend had already received \$2,000 for their expenses.

"For that reward you were prepared to play your part in the degradation of unfortunate people," he told her.

"You were well aware of what you were doing, but not withstanding your doubts about the rights and wrongs of importing heroin and your knowledge of its effect you were prepared to participate in this vicious trade for gain."

Miss Dilauro's counsel, Mr. E. W. Neilson, claimed his client had been strongly influenced by Jillian Boone, who, he said, had dominated her.

Both women pleaded guilty to charges of importing the heroin.

Miss Dilauro admitted to customs officers that she had flown to Singapore specifically to collect the heroin and bring it back to Australia.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

CANNABIS WORTH \$40,000 FOUND IN SEA NORTH OF SHARK BAY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Feb 77 p 1

/Text/ Cannabis worth \$40,000 was fished from the sea north of Shark Bay after police and narcotics agents made a dramatic sea and air chase of a Bangkok yacht.

Two men and a woman, all New Zealanders, were arrested on board the yacht and were taken back to Denham.

Sonya Gloria Turner (25), Peter Miller (32) and Kevin John Lampshire (32) appeared in the Denham police court yesterday morning charged with having imported about 80 bundles of buddha sticks into Australia. They were remanded in custody.

The combined police and Federal Narcotics Bureau operation turned dangerous when a pursuing Department of Fisheries and Wildlife patrol boat pulled alongside the yacht north of Denham.

Fisheries inspector D. Blackman dived into the sea to retrieve the buddha sticks, but beat a hasty retreat back to the boat when a big sea snake swam between his outstretched hands and the cannabis.

Police and narcotics men who were in a light aircraft circling overhead said later that they could see several sharks closing in on the activity in the water.

Narcotics men have impounded the yacht Lan Ling near a deserted beach north of Shark Bay.

It is anchored about 150 metres off the beach while agents search it thoroughly.

The yacht, registered in Bangkok, is worth about \$60,000. It has sails and an auxiliary motor.

First Sight

The Lan Ling first appeared east of the Shark Bay peninsula on Thursday night. It was anchored off a lonely beach on station property.

The police said that a crewman walked into Denham and hitchhiked into Carnarvon. There he chartered a launch and sailed it about 100 km back to the yacht.

Perth narcotics agents flew to Denham on Saturday and conferred with the local police.

At 0500 hours on Sunday a twin-engine Cessna aircraft with a policeman and narcotics agent on board took off from Denham for an aerial reconnaissance.

A Fisheries and Wildlife boat with more policemen and narcotics men headed for the area.

The aircraft found the Lan Ling about 10 km north of the Shark Bay peninsula and heading north under sail.

The position was radioed to the Fisheries and Wildlife boat, which sped towards the yacht.

Senior constable J. Kennedy, who was in the boat, said that a big quantity of cannabis in plastic bags was floating in the sea around the yacht.

"Inspector Blackman stripped off his clothes and dived overboard to start collecting the cannabis," he said.

"He was reaching out to collect one bundle when a big sea snake swam between his outstretched hands.

"He decided to get back into the boat. The water was infested with sharks and sea snakes."

The police and narcotics agents spent about 2 hours retrieving cannabis from the sea.

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AUSTRALIA

FIVE YEARS' JAIL FOR HEROIN ADDICT

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Feb 77 p 36

/Text/ A 23-year-old man who became addicted to heroin last year on a trip to Bali was sentenced yesterday to 5 years' jail on two charges related to drugs.

Michael John Juranovich, of Koondoola, must serve at least 2 years before parole.

He admitted in the Perth District Court that on 29 September last year he supplied about 42 grams of heroin to other people and that on 1 October he was in possession of money from the sale of drugs.

Mr T. A. Walsh, for the defence, said that Juranovich had begun a course at the WA Institute of Technology some years ago but gave it up when he had a bad car accident. He had a period without work and it was then that he became addicted.

On 15 October he went to the Alcohol and Drug Authority of his own will and he was given tranquillisers.

"Until a year ago heroin offences were almost unknown," said Judge Ackland. "Already this year I have had about five cases before me.

"Its use leads to degradation, crime and death, and its distribution is not to be tolerated. A person who takes part in its distribution must be treated with severity."

Judge Ackland ordered Juranovich to serve 5 years' jail on each charge concurrently and ordered that \$1,400 made from the sale should be forfeited to the crown. He said that Juranovich would continue treatment for his emotional problems in jail.

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AUSTRALIA

CANNABIS WORTH \$1.25 MILLION FOUND IN SANDHILLS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Feb 77 p 1

/Text/ A cache of cannabis worth about \$1.25 million has been found in the sandhills north of Denham.

State policemen and Australian and New Zealand narcotics agents believe that the drugs were brought to Australia by part of an international group that has several big yachts and a membership of at least 30.

Narcotics agents in Australia and New Zealand have been investigating the group for several months.

Members of the group are thought to be New Zealanders who ply between South-east Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

The investigations have been intensified since the discovery of the cannabis at Denham.

Yesterday's find of 136 kg of cannabis in the form of buddha sticks was announced by the Commissioner of Police, Mr G.O.A. Leitch.

He said that an Aboriginal tracker had led state policemen and narcotics agents to the cache which was hidden behind sandhills north of Monkey Mia on the eastern side of the eastern Shark Bay peninsula.

Near Lismore, in northern NSW, a police squad yesterday found about half a hectare of marihuana plants after raiding a property at Wilson's Creek.

There were thousands of plants in the crop, some of them 3 m high.

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN FIND--Heroin worth a potential street-sales value of at least \$1 million was seized in an Armadale house by drug squad detectives in October last year, the East Perth Court was told yesterday. Two men who appeared in the Court pleaded guilty to charges relating to the heroin and were committed for sentence at the April sitting of the District Court. David Anthony Masters (22), labourer, and Foenke John Schleicher (25), designer, both pleaded guilty to possessing heroin with intent to sell or supply it. Schleicher also pleaded guilty to possessing money from the sale of drugs. Sgt F. E. Beckett, prosecuting, said that drug squad detectives raided the house on October 8 and found heroin in a glass jar in the refrigerator and also in a bag. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Feb 77 p 20]

HEROIN CHARGES--Sydney--A New Zealand mother of three appeared in Waverly Court yesterday charged with bringing into Australia heroin with a street value of \$100,000. Mrs. Betty Susanne Avery, 24, of Waimea Street, New Plymouth, faced a charge of importing the heroin on November 15 and a charge of possessing the heroin on the same date. The case continues today. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 8 Feb 77 p 3]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BURMA DESTROYS 1,550 ACRES OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATIONS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 15 Feb 77 p 1 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 14 Feb--A total of 1,550 acres of illicit opium poppy cultivations were destroyed during 1976-77 by the Central Narcotic Drugs control board in accordance with the resolution of the IV session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

The organisation launched the narcotic drugs suppression operation as a national campaign under the leadership of the Lanzin Party and the supervision of the people's councils.

Of 1,550 acres of illicit opium poppy cultivations destroyed in 1976-77, 1,384 acres were destroyed in Shan State, 108 acres in Mandalay Division, 14 acres in Magwe Division, 42 acres in Chin State and 3 acres in Kachin State. [figures as published]

While opium poppy cultivations were destroyed in 25 townships in 1975-76, cultivations in 38 townships were destroyed in 1976-77.

In 1975-76, action was taken to help the local people where the poppy plantations were destroyed, to grow crops which will be of benefit to them in place of poppy.

Similar action is being taken also this year under the direction of the party and the people's councils for cultivation of food crops in destroyed poppy plantations.

This year, the Tatmadaw and the police jointly launched operation Paukpan in Shan State, operation Twan Home in Kachin State, operation Ngayepan in Magwe Division and operation Dethandara in Mandalay Division, under the leadership of the party and the council, with the cooperation of the local people, for suppression of poppy cultivation. As a result, illicit plantations in remote and places of difficult access could also be destroyed.

The police forces in areas where the operations against illicit cultivation of poppy are being waged are being reinforced so that suppression measures might be continued relentlessly.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

POLICE ARREST HEROIN DEALER--Rangoon, 9 Feb--Acting on information, a police force headed by Inspector U Tha U from the crime prevention branch of Rangoon division police force, in the company of ward councillors, at 1100 yesterday searched Khin Maung Tint, alias Rahman, near Lewis and Maha Bandoola streets. Found on Rahman Tamwe [of] Baligy Ward [as received], was a plastic bag containing 160 grams of heroin worth 15,000 kyats. He has been sent to Kyauktada police station and action has been taken under sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) [of the narcotic drugs law]. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 10 Feb 77 p 6 BK]

HEROIN ARRESTS MADE--Mandalay, 9 Feb--Police station officer U Nyunt Shwe of the Mandalay division narcotic suppression squad and ward councillors this evening raided Ma Kyin Shwe's house in Mawya-Giwa Ward and seized two packages worth 4,000 kyats. During a similar raid on the residence of Li Shin-Phan in the same ward, Li Shin-Phan was found attempting to dissolve two packages of heroin worth 8,000 kyats in a tin bucket containing water. Li Shin-Phan stabbed one of the policemen with scissors during the raid. Action has been taken accordingly. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 11 Feb 77 p 6 BK]

POPPY PLANTATIONS IN EASTERN BURMA--More poppy plantations are being destroyed under the narcotic drugs suppression campaign launched under the leadership of the party and supervision of the people's councils. A total of 2,533 acres of illegal poppy plantations in the Eastern Burma Military Command area were destroyed between 15 December 1976 and 14 February 1977. During the same period 166 acres of poppy plants were destroyed in other states and divisions. Thus, a total of 2,699 acres of poppy plants were destroyed throughout the country during that period. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Feb 77 BK]

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MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

12,800 DRUG OFFENDERS SINCE 1970--Kuala Lumpur, Sun.--About 12,800 people have been arrested for drug offences since 1970, Deputy Law Minister Encik Rais Yatim said at the Jaycees Joint Installation at Merlin Hotel here last night. The government had contributed a great deal to fight drug abuse in the country, he said. Since its formation, PEMADA [Association Against Drug Abuse] has been badly in need of public participation. He urged service clubs to join the organization to fight the drug menace. The public should do their part by informing the authorities about drug addicts so that these people could receive immediate treatment. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Feb 77 p 16 BK]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED TO DEATH--In the high court today, a 58-year-old Malaysian boatman, (Tan a Lam) was sentenced to death after he was found guilty of unlawful trafficking in 292.6 grams of diamorphine. The offense was committed at woodland customs checkpoint last June. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Feb 77 BK]

SOLDIER JAILED FOR POSSESSION--Kuching. A soldier caught with Indian hemp (ganja) and heroin by an army and customs party waiting in ambush at Kuching airport, claimed the drugs were for his own use. But the magistrate gave him a term of 8 months. Mohammed Zain bin Hashim, 26, of the 6th Workshop, Kuching Garrison, pleaded guilty to having 11 rolls of hemp and .78 grammes of heroin in the airport car park on the night of 11 May last year. [Excerpts] [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 15 Jan 77 p 11]

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SINGAPORE

COURT SENTENCES THREE MEN FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Seaman Gets 20 Years

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Feb 77 p 6 BK

/Text/ A seaman, charged with trafficking in heroin, yesterday claimed in a district court that the arresting officer, who was his childhood friend, had framed him.

But when Senior District Judge T. S. Sinnathuray rejected Ismail Bin Sumali's defence and sentenced him to 20 years' jail and 15 strokes of the rotan, Ismail's mother broke down.

The judge found Ismail guilty of trafficking in 10.54 grams of heroin in Jalan Ubi on 8 November last year.

He was also jailed 3 months on another charge of consuming heroin at the same time and place. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Detective Sergeant Samadi Bin Aman, of Joo Chiat Police Station, testified that Ismail was his neighbour and both lived in the same kampong.

At about 1520 hours on 11 November last year, he was on his way home when he saw Ismail walking towards him.

Sergeant Samadi testified that Ismail was holding a packet in his left hand. He asked Ismail what was in the packet, but Ismail said there was "nothing."

He then took the packet and opened it. Sergeant Samadi said he found two plastic packets containing brown substance which he suspected to be heroin.

He then took Ismail to Joo Chiat Police Station. Sergeant Samadi said the following day Ismail visited him to ask him /to/ help settle the case.

He said Ismail told him that he was willing to admit the charge of consuming heroin. Sergeant Samadi said that he had no power to settle the case.

Cross-examined by counsel, Mr George Sandosham, Sergeant Samadi agreed that at one time he had asked Ismail for information on some housebreaking cases. He said he did not get any information from Ismail.

Ismail, in his defence, claimed that Sergeant Samadi planted the drug in his pocket. He claimed that Sergeant Samadi framed him because he did not give him the information on the housebreaking cases.

He said he knew Sergeant Samadi from school days. Another reason Sergeant Samadi framed him arose from a quarrel they had in school.

The judge, in convicting Ismail, said he could not believe the defence story and in view of the mandatory sentence he had no alternative but to give the minimum sentence of 20 years' jail.

Salesman Gets 10 Years

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Feb 77 p 6 BK

/Text/ A textile salemu, who originally faced a capital charge of drug trafficking, had his charge reduced in the high court yesterday to one punishable by a jail term or fine or both.

Jailing Sukiman Bin Haji Yairan, 31, for 5 years on the reduced charge of possessing 27 grams of heroin, Mr Justice Chau told him:

"Consider yourself very fortunate indeed that the prosecution has decided to reduce the charge."

The judge also sentenced him to 10 years' jail and five strokes on a second charge of "doing an act preparatory to trafficking"--by having with him 69 sticks of cannabis weighing 101.6 grams.

Both the sentences are to run concurrently from 8 March last year.

Sukiman, defended by Mr G. Raman, admitted both the charges.

The DPP /Deputy Public Prosecutor/ Mr Loh Lin Kok, gave no reasons when he tendered the reduced charge.

In the original charge which carried the death sentence on conviction, Sukiman was accused of trafficking in the same amount of heroin.

Under this charge, any one found guilty of trafficking in 15 or more grams of heroin will be sentenced to death.

In the reduced charge against Sukiman, the maximum is 10 years' jail or a fine of \$20,000 or both.

In his outline of the case, DPP Loh said the case arose from a raid by the Central Narcotics Bureau /CNB/ at Sukiman's Dunearn Road home on 8 March.

Sukiman was arrested with three others--two of whom were named by the DPP as Monamed Amin Bin Mohamed Noor and Anthony Oswald Danker.

The identity of the third man was not given.

At the CNB, Sukiman disclosed voluntarily that he had some cannabis and heroin in his house without mentioning the quantity.

He assisted CNB officers in the recovery of the heroin and the cannabis, which formed the subject of the two charges.

Investigations showed Mohamed Amin and Danker had on the day before the raid given some packets of heroin to Sukiman.

"Mohamed Amin and Danker are now under criminal law detention," said the DPP.

Mr Raman said in his mitigation plea that before Sukiman became a textile salesman, he had tried his hand at various jobs.

He had been a petrol kiosk greaser, a constable, cattle ranger on Batam Island, a subcontractor with the HDB /Housing Development Board/ and a nightclub musician.

He became a drug addict and was "exploited" by one of his suppliers into being a distributor of drugs.

Counsel said: "My client is most repentant now. He is making a complete break with drugs and is determined to begin afresh a clean and meaningful life. He pleads for this chance."

Mr Raman urged the court to take into account the fact that Sukiman had been in remand for the past 11 months.

Youth Gets 5 Years

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Feb 77 p 6 BK

/Text/ Lam Kok Khin, 17, was yesterday jailed for 5 years and ordered to be given 6 strokes of the rotan by a district judge on two charges of drug trafficking and drug possession.

He was sentenced to 5 years' jail and 6 strokes of the rotan for trafficking in 0.4 gram of diamorphine, and another 2 years' jail for possession of 0.62 gram of diamorphine, the sentences to run concurrently.

The court heard that on 18 November last year Central Narcotics Bureau officers laid an ambush for a drug trafficker in Lorong 27, Geylang.

At about 1130 hours they spotted Lam selling a quarter phial of heroin to a youth, later identified as Lin Ah Guan, and they arrested him.

THAILAND

THAI, BURMESE TROOPS IN 'OPIUM WAR' WITH SHAN, REBELS, BCP

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 77 p 1 BK

[Text] Burmese Government forces have begun a large-scale push against opposing Burmese rebel groups, sparking off a major "opium war" in areas near the Thai border.

Thai Border Patrol Police sources said Thai police and military units were standing ready to push back rebel forces which may spill from the fighting.

Conflicting Burmese groups involved in the clash are three different groups of Shan ethnic minority and the Chinese-backed Burmese Communist Party.

Informants from the poppy-growing hills and mountains of the triangle estimate the crop from Burma alone this year will exceed 600 tons, probably the largest harvest in history.

The intensity of the fighting has more than tripled this year because of the mammoth bumper crop and the increase of outside help to back the Burmese and Thai authorities in their attempts to quash the trade.

None of the participants will discuss casualties in the current opium war, and all demand that they not be identified by newsmen interviewing them or observing operations.

During the past 18 months both Burma and Thailand have received money from the United Nations and helicopters from the United States to combat the Golden Triangle narcotics output.

The dollar value is difficult to assess, but the total amount of official foreign help for this year's battle exceeds \$12 million.

Also during the past 18 months, Burmese Communist Party troops have effectively seized control of the poppy-growing eastern Shan states that border China and are within a three-day walk of Thailand to the south.

The Shans, who comprise more than five million of Burma's 30 million inhabitants, are the most deeply involved.

They are the largest of more than a dozen groups demanding limited autonomy within the Union of Burma, headed by President Ne Win.

Khun Sa, a 42-year-old Chinese man born in the Shan states, has become the warlord of the opium Golden Triangle.

His Chinese predecessor, Lo Hsing-han, was betrayed by an ally in the web of opium intrigue in 1975 and is now under sentence of death in Rangoon.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE INTO U.S. EMBASSY-RELATED DRUG HAUL

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 77 p 1 BK

[Text] Thai members of the Interpol will be asked by Crime Suppression Division to join in the investigation of the seizure of 700 kilogrammes of marijuana sticks at Don Muang on Friday.

Investigation officers said yesterday that the American Embassy will assist in the probe to determine how the fake letter "from the U.S. Embassy's second secretary" was used in the abortive smuggling attempt.

Police have questioned executives of Travel Trade Co. which was assigned by the smugglers to send the eight crates of marijuana to Los Angeles.

"The company said the man who delivered the crates is about 30 years of age. He used a middle-sized truck to deliver the goods. He also paid 200 baht to the manager as a tip to speed up the consignment," an investigation officer said.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON THAI INVOLVED IN DRUG CASE

Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 4 Feb 77 LD

[Text] Singapore--A trial in Hong Kong has been going on for months. Drug peddlars are on trial almost every day here, but this trial may be a major political scandal because the defendant is former Democratic MP of Thailand Chumphon Maninet. Maninet pleaded not guilty of bringing in drugs and declared that the "case" was trumped up by the American CIA.

Chumphon Maninet was elected member of parliament in 1973, and demanded official investigation and punishment for two highly placed Thai military men, one Thailand customs official and two important American officials. He had documentary proof that all these persons regularly brought goods on American naval ships and introduced them into Thailand, bypassing the customs. They were all connected with the CIA. The group inflicted damages to the Thailand Treasury in excess of 25 million bahts. According to Maninet, the CIA clearly do not like his exposures. Very soon an American came along and, refusing to give his name, declared that Maninet would be given 100 thousand dollars and would be left alone if he kept silent. When Maninet refused the bribe, his life became insufferable. There were telephone calls and endless threats of violence and finally proceedings were instituted against him.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

PAPER REPORTS ARRESTS OF COURIERS OF THAI-MALAYSIAN DRUG RING

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jan 77 p 5 BK

[Text] Two Thai heroin couriers were arrested in Luxembourg last month with 3.3 kilogrammes of No 3 heroin in a false-bottomed suitcase, police revealed yesterday.

The two men, Phong Wongsuwanit (38) and Yim Khulongkon (53), were arrested on December 23 on the Rome to Brussels train.

They had apparently arrived in Rome from Bangkok.

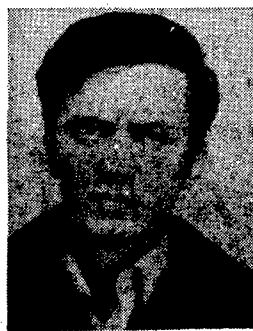
The two couriers, according to police, were believed to be the members of a joint Thai-Malaysian drug trafficking ring operating between Southeast Asia and Europe.

On New Year's Eve, Thai narcotics agents rounded up the ring leader, Ari Chunlayaphakdikun, three financiers--Thai-Chinese Lucha Sae Lim and Malaysians Lye Swee Onn and Tang Chong Nguan--and five couriers. The raids netted 20 kilogrammes of heroin.

On December 26, three other members of the gang, Malaysians Ian Soeng Heng, Ismail bin Omar and Abdul Rahman bin Said, were arrested at Rome airport with 10 kilogrammes of No 3 heroin in false-bottomed suitcases.



YIM



PHONG

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

THAI POLICE SEIZE, DESTROY DRUGS, BREAK UP RINGS

Marihuana Plantation Burned

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 77 p 5 BK

[Text] Nakhon Pathom--Some 60 rai of marijuana plantation was put to the torch by provincial police and village defence volunteers early last month, police reported yesterday.

The raid, led by Deputy Commander of the Zone 6 Provincial Police Col Thip Runroeng, burned down a total of 57,600 kilogrammes of marijuana plants spread over 60 rai covering Tha Uthen and Si Songkhram districts.

Another 368 kilogrammes of dried marijuana were seized during the operation.

Three men--owners of a 13-rai marijuana plantation in Ban Nalom and Ban Na Huabong in Tambon Phon Sawan of Tha Uthen District--were also arrested in the operation.

They were identified as Sao Rawang, Phian Dichai and Somsak Rawang.

Heroin Seized

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 77 p 1 BK

[Text] Chumphon provincial police Wednesday arrested three women and seized 5.6 kilogrammes of No 4 heroin allegedly found in their possession.

Arrested were Mrs Yenchai Wetsunthon, Mrs Utsani Wetsunthon, and Mrs Chim Chitsombun.

Police swooped when the three women were allegedly unloading the heroin packed in 16 plastic bags at a house in Tha Tapao, Muang District.

Heroin Pushers Arrested

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 30 Jan 77 p 2 BK

[Text] Superintendent of the Zone 6 Metropolitan Police Pol Lt Col Wirot Pao-in learned that a gang of heroin pushers have been active in the Tao Pun area for quite some time and have been somehow able to escape arrest. He, Pol Maj Somkiat Phuangsap and other policemen searched people in front of the Thai Commercial Bank on the Bangkok-Nonthaburi Highway in the Bang Sue area of Dusit District, Bangkok on 28 January.

The policemen arrested Phichai Bunanan, 26, and employed by Asahi Caustic Soda Company. Phichai is a famous heroin pusher. Policemen discovered a bag of heroin weighing 350 grams, worth about 200,000 baht, on Phichai. Upon interrogation, Phichai confessed that he had been pushing heroin for a long time with Thongsuk Chapchaimo, 30; Manit Rotchanasiri, 35; and Chalao Yaemnam, 26. The three were later arrested while loitering around the area. All four persons are now being held for prosecution.

CSO: 5300

DIFFERENCES NOTED IN CANADIAN, MEXICAN DRUG PENALTIES

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 18 Feb 77 p 10

[Article by Orland French, Southam News Services]

[Text] Mexico City--For all the media fuss over the crackdown on drugs in Mexico, Canadians may be surprised to learn that our own laws are just as severe as the Mexicans'.

The difference lies in the enforcement, and the penalties handed down by the courts.

Under pressure from the United States, Mexico began cracking down on drug importation, cultivation, exportation and trafficking about four years ago.

Swept up with the drug traffickers and importers-exporters were a lot of young people who only carried small amounts for their personal use.

While Mexico wasn't really after such minor offenders, the law required that they be penalized. At first they were thrown in prison, but the usual fate for foreigners is immediate deportation.

Nevertheless, anyone--tourist or native--can face up to three years in prison for possession of even the tiniest sample of marijuana.

In Canada, possession can lead to a seven-year prison term.

The difference is that in Canada most first offenders are likely to get off with a fine and suspended sentence. In Mexico, prison is a real possibility.

Persons trafficking in narcotics face a stiffer penalty in Canada than in Mexico. Here, a trafficker can be sent to prison for life; in Mexico, the maximum penalty is 12 years.

Mexican law is carefully drawn up to differentiate between users and traffickers.

It prescribes the penalty for possession for anyone who "being addicted to cannabis, marijuana or any of the other substances considered (by other parts of the drug law), acquires or possess any of those substances for one time only, in such quantity that it is meant for his immediate and personal consumption."

The penalty is stiffer "if the same person supplies free of charge to a third person any of the indicated substances for his immediate and personal consumption." In that case, the penalty can be a term of two to six years, and a fine of up to 10,000 pesos (\$500).

Importing or exporting narcotics or hallucinatory drugs in Mexico can lead to a prison term of seven to 15 years, with a fine of up to 50,000 pesos (\$2,500). In Canada, the same offence could draw a maximum penalty of life, or a minimum term of seven years.

Marijuana farmers in Canada can be sent away for up to seven years; in Mexico, where the produce is finer, the penalty is a minimum of two years and a maximum of nine, plus a fine of up to 10,000 pesos.

The real kill-joy clause for pot-smoking tourists in Mexico is the confiscation penalty. Under the law, Mexican authorities can seize and confiscate any "apparatus or vehicles" involved in a drug offence.

Canadian embassy officials say the police have been using this section "extensively" to confiscate vehicles in which drugs have been found. That includes anything down to one marijuana cigarette.

The severe penalties may be the second surprise--after the prisoner finds he has to wait for up to a year to be tried and sentenced.

Mexican justice is based on the Napoleonic code--guilty until proven innocent. There's no bail, and prisoners find that deliberations in the judge's chambers can drag frustratingly on while the case seems to be going nowhere.

Under the Mexican system, the first nine days after arrest seem to determine whether a person is going to go free.

In the first three days, the police give the public prosecutor reasons, in writing, for the arrest. Over the next three days, the prosecutor ponders the charges and decides whether to release, deport or detain the arrested person.

At this point most foreigners charged with possession of drugs are placed on the next airline leaving the country and happily cheered goodbye by Mexican authorities.

If the prosecutor decides to keep the prisoner, he reports the case to a judge. Over the next three days, the judge decides whether to dismiss the case, declare himself incompetent to handle the case, or confirm formal detention for a trial.

He usually presses ahead with a trial if he thinks there is sufficient evidence. While acquittals may result beyond this point, the prisoner has little reason to hope for anything better than a light sentence.

If the maximum penalty for the crime is less than two years, the judge must hand down a decision, and sentence within four months. Otherwise, he has a full year to reach a conclusion of the case.

Prisoners can reduce their sentences by getting time off for good behavior and prison work, receiving one day off for each day worked. They can get up to one-third of their sentence removed.

They may even apply for parole, except for those doing time on drug convictions.

CSO: 5320

BRIEFS

STUDENTS SELLING DRUGS--Kitchener--Waterloo regional police say there are about six student drug traffickers working out of every high school in the region, selling mainly marijuana. Police say the students usually buy marijuana in two-pound lots and sell it in small packages, netting profits of several hundred dollars. Det. Sam Heuchert said more than a ton of marijuana--worth up to \$600,000 on the street market--flows into the region every two weeks, but the largest seizure made by police in the past two years was 70 pounds. John Reimer, Waterloo County Board of Education trustee, said he is "alarmed at the number of traffickers reported in the schools." The board has a committee working on the problem, he said. The committee, composed of trustees, high school principals, members of the regional police and the RCMP, is drafting recommendations on policy and procedure in dealing with traffickers. Its report is expected within a month. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 21 Feb 77 p 8]

CSO: 5320

BULGARIA

DAILY PAPER PUBLICIZES CUSTOMS EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLING

Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 25 Jan 77 p 3 AU

[Article by Todor Minev: "With Their Notebook and Camera Our Reporters Are Participating in the Hashish Hunt"]

[Text] Nowadays, neither the great cold, nor snowstorms are any longer preventing heavy freight trucks or passenger cars from crossing Bulgaria. The idea that winter is a quiet season for the customs officials belongs to the past. Compared with the past years the strain in the work of customs officials has doubled, or even tripled.

On that day, too, the line of cars at the Kapitan Andreevo Border Checkpoint did not allow even one minute of relaxation. The baggage compartment is checked, the doors and tires are slightly touched with a screwdriver, then comes a benevolent nod and wishes for a pleasant trip. As soon as one car has left, the next one takes its place. Again, the same procedure follows--checking of the luggage compartment, examination of the doors and tires.

Toward the end of the shift our heads are already "reeling" from the gasoline fumes and our interest is becoming less intense. Perhaps this was the reason why I missed the spark in the eyes of the customs official Tencho Akmanov but his severe voice brought us back to reality when he shouted: "Hashish?"

The older man was sitting calmly behind the wheel and made utterances of denial, while the younger one began nervously to walk round the orange-colored Volkswagen. The customs official asked questions again and the negative answer was already a signal for action...

After 15 minutes the well-concealed hiding place was opened and the official from the passport checking service, Ivan Gudzhev, was already holding the first small packages with hashish in his hands.

The foreign citizens (Kyamil and Sherif Dundar) looked at each other--the time of the second act in their show had come. They now tried "convincingly"

to prove that these are groats, that they did not know anything about hashish having been put into their car.

Facts are facts, however. About 40 kilograms of hashish was taken out of their car. Before drawing up the documents, Akmanov devoted a few minutes to us telling us as follows:

"The methods of smuggling drugs are quite different. This time I was impressed by the fact that the paint with which the gasoline tank was painted was fresher than the rest. As you see, this was sufficient. At other times we see that here and there the bolts are a little loose, or either... Well, we cannot enumerate all the tricks of the smugglers. The most important thing is that we know them..."

[A candid photograph of three persons identified as the customs official and the two alleged smugglers accompanies this article. Photo not reproduced.]

CSO: 2200

BOLIVIA

OXYGEN TANKS USED TO TRANSPORT COCAINE

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jan 77 p 3

[Text] The National Director for the Control of Dangerous Substances, Colonel Ovidio Aparicio, confirmed the discovery of a system for illegally trafficking in cocaine by which the group apprehended succeeded in removing sizable quantities of that drug from the country.

As we know, over the past few days investigators have been very active in a hotel located in the center of this city which the press assumed to involve a trafficker in narcotics.

At the newsmen's request, Colonel Aparicio gave some advance information on this occurrence stating that a new case of illegal trafficking in cocaine had in fact been discovered.

Without going into further details, he said that judging by the particular means used by the traffickers in drugs, the case uncovered was a new one because of the methods used this time.

He explained that to take cocaine [out of the country], the traffickers used oxygen tanks for underwater swimming into which they had put large amounts of cocaine.

All of American nationality, the traffickers entered Bolivia as tourists, more specifically as research workers on aquatic and subaquatic matters, and had with them apparatus and devices to make studies in that special field.

All of the camouflage they used made it possible for them to move about over the country without arousing any more suspicion than they had in other countries they visited earlier.

The staff of the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances investigated the supposed marine studies group from the moment they entered the country and after difficult days of checking, finally succeeded in finding out what the purpose of their activities in Bolivia was.

According to what Colonel Aparicio said, the investigations were partially concluded but with total success after an operation carried out in a central hotel of the city during which all of the aquatic and marine research equipment, including weapons and lighting apparatus, was seized.

He stated that inside the metal containers of the oxygen tanks cocaine was found which had been cleverly placed inside using carefully studied techniques and with special devices.

He said that this involved "a new sophisticated system for traffickers" that might easily have gone unnoticed by the authorities."

"This case shows once again that the illegal and evil drug trafficking is constantly assuming new forms and is adopting on an ongoing basis impossible techniques to elude the controls and repression undertaken to defend society," the narcotics director asserted.

He promised more information when the newly discovered case has been concluded and stated that during the operation the sums of \$18,500 and 5,000 Bolivian pesos were confiscated, elements which together with the proof of illegal trafficking will be sent to the common court of justice when the investigations now going on have been completed.

8094

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORIES--In the past 10 days personnel of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board have discovered and raided five cocaine laboratories, located at the following places: at Copani, near Patacamaya in La Paz Department; at Chicani in Oruro Department; at (Cabina) in Oruro Department; at Saavedra in Santa Cruz Department (0.6 kg of cocaine sulphate confiscated); and at San Francisco, Chapare Province in Cochabamba Department (8 kg of cocaine sulphate confiscated). Sixteen persons were arrested in the operation. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Feb 77 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

DRUG GANG CAPTURED--The secret police today captured a drug traffickers' gang which had a fleet of airplanes and clandestine airports throughout Latin America. The gang had its headquarters in southern Bogota and was captured when it was about to send a shipment of cocaine to the United States. A modern cocaine processing laboratory worth more than 80 million pesos was discovered by police. They arrested (Aldemar) de Jesus Ramirez Hoyo, Maria Alicaia Gonzalez de Ramirez, Maria Rosalva Ramirez Molina, Jairo Granado, Rafael Navia Torres, Francisco Javier Ramirez, Jorge (Dieser) Navia Torres, Alfonso Bermudez, Jorge Leon Munoz Sierra and Jorge (Dieser) Leon Lombana. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Feb 77 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS' ARREST--Bogota, 17 Feb--The Colombian secret police today captured 16 persons and confiscated 26 kg of cocaine in various cities of the country. In Bogota, the secret police (F-2) captured two individuals at the Eldorado International Airport who were carrying 5 kg of cocaine. They also captured nine drug traffickers with 19 kg of cocaine in a house in southern Bogota where a laboratory was discovered. The Administrative Department of Security (DAS) confiscated 2 kg of cocaine and arrested five individuals in Medellin. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2028 GMT 17 Feb 77 PA]

COCAINE CONFISCATION--Bogota, 16 Jan--The administrative Department of Security reported that 480 grams of pure cocaine were confiscated during a raid on a clandestine drug laboratory in Cogua, 70 km northwest of Bogota. It added that 15 persons suspected of belonging to an international drug traffickers' gang were arrested during simultaneous raids on various houses in Bogota. Although the suspects' names were not released, reliable sources said that Colombian Jaime de Jesus Marin, known as the marihuana king, and Peruvian Luis Mulque Cardenas were arrested. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1913 GMT 16 Jan 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Two Mexicans, Pedro Gomez Colin and Benito Gutierrez Mejia, were arrested at the Juan Santamaria International Airport when the authorities found 72 bags of cocaine valued at 3.44 million colones taped to their bodies. Although they had no record in this country, both were identified as members of an international band operating out of Colombia with Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala as stops enroute to the United States, its final destination. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Feb 77 p 10A PA]

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

ARREST OF COCAINE SMUGGLER--Machala (AEP)--Patricia Seminario de Agua, a Peruvian woman arrested yesterday when found to be in possession of 29 grams of cocaine paste, has been indicted for trafficking in narcotics. She said in her preliminary statements that when traveling from Lima to Guayaquil, where she lives and her husband works, a lady whose name she does not know, with whom she shared a seat on a CIFA [expansion unknown] bus, asked her to carry several plastic objects through the customs checkpoint. She gladly agreed to do so and put the objects in her cosmetics case. On reaching the locality of El Telegrafo, the Peruvian woman said, the customs officers asked for her documents, but as she had not had her passport stamped at the immigration offices she was detained and her personal effects were searched. Found to be carrying heroin, she was arrested and held for trial. [Text] [Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 15 Jan 77 p 10] 11532

DRUG, MARIHUANA ARRESTS--Quito--The INTERPOL in Pichincha, in the course of a special roundup carried on for 2 days, apprehended 12 persons involved in the illegal traffic in and consumption of narcotics and placed them in prison. Their names are Luis Vaca, Edwin Reyes, Rosa Trujillo, Patricio Tobar, Alfonso Pinto, Carlos Ramirez, Giveiro Lazaro, Fernando Garces, Juan Lopez, Nelson Bosmediano, and Jorge Pinto. In another case, Cecilia Elisa Baquero Cerruty, 26, was caught trying to take marihuana, broken down into small amounts, into the state jail in this city. She was a close friend of a prisoner named Fernando Sanabria to whom she was delivering the marihuana for sale among his fellow inmates. Elisa stated during the preliminary investigations that she obtained the drug by traveling to Colombia and buying it there. Additionally, the Brazilian Lazaro Riveiro came to the country as a tourist to enjoy the beautiful scenery and good quality of the marihuana obtainable in Quito. Detained by INTERPOL agents in the Amazonas, a very well traveled route, he was found to be in possession of 12 grams of the drug, ready for use. [Text] [Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 12 Jan 77 p 1] 11532

BURNING OF SEIZED DRUGS--Quito, 17 Feb--Police and health authorities have burned 22 kg of cocaine valued at \$3 million on the black market. The drug had been seized from a gang of international traffickers in July. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1311 GMT 17 Feb 77 PA]

MEXICO

FEDERAL FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES ACT AND REGULATIONS

The Federal Act

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 21 Jan 77 p 19, 22 Jan 77 p 23

[Text]

Secretary for National Defense
Federal Firearms and Explosives Act
(In effect since January 1972)

In the margin is a stamp with the National Seal that reads: United States of Mexico - Office of the President.

Luis Echeverria Alvarez, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, makes it known to its citizens that the Honorable Congress of the Nation has submitted the following to me:

Decree

The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees

Federal Firearms and Explosives Act

Title 1

Chapter 1
General Information

ARTICLE 1 - The provisions in this Act are of public interest.

ARTICLE 2 - Enforcement of this Act is the responsibility of:

- I. The President of the Republic
- II. The Government Secretariat
- III. The Secretariat for National Defense and
- IV. The other federal authorities whenever it is within their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 3 - Officials in the states, the District, Federal Territories and municipalities within their area of jurisdiction will have the power to intervene as stipulated in this Act and its Regulations.

ARTICLE 4 - It is the responsibility of the Chief Executive through the Secretariats of Government and National Defense with the powers given them by this Act and its Regulation to control firearms in the country. To accomplish this federal registration of firearms will be undertaken.

ARTICLE 5 - The Chief Executive, the governors of the states, the District and federal territories and the town councils will conduct continuing educational campaigns aimed at the reduction of possession, transportation and use of all types of firearms.

In the public interest, the only authorized advertisements will be for sporting weapons for hunting and target practice as described in the Regulations of this Act.

ARTICLE 6 - Any laws or federal regulations dealing with related matters will be considered to be supplements to this Act.

Title 2

Possession and Transportation

Chapter 1

Preliminary Provisions

ARTICLE 7 -- Possession of all firearms should be reported to the National Defense Secretariat so that they may be recorded in the Federal Firearms Registry.

ARTICLE 8 - It is unlawful to possess and transport weapons prohibited by law as well as those that are for the exclusive use of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force except in those cases defined by this Act.

ARTICLE 9 - Possession and transportation under the terms and limitations imposed by this Act of the following types of weapons is permissible:

- I. Semi-automatic pistols no larger than .380 caliber (9mm) with the exception of the .38 caliber Super and Comando pistols as well as the 9mm Mauser, Luger, Parabellum and Comando and similar models of the same caliber by different manufacturers.
- II. Revolvers no larger than the .38 caliber Special with the exception of the .357 Magnum. Ejido owners, communal farmers and agricultural workers outside urban areas will be able to possess and carry, once having registered, the aforementioned weapons or a 22 caliber rifle, a shotgun of any caliber with

the exception of those with a barrel smaller than .635 mm (25") and those larger than 12 calibers (.729" or 18.5mm).

III. Those mentioned in Article 10 of this Act.

IV. Those that are part of weapons collections as defined in Articles 21 and 22.

ARTICLE 10 - The weapons authorized for use by sportsmen or marksmen which they can keep in their home and carry with a license are:

- I. 22 caliber pistols, revolvers and rifles with round nose ammunition.
- II. 38 caliber pistols used for Olympic or other competition.
- III. All calibers and models of shotguns except those with barrels smaller than .635 mm (25") and those larger than 12 calibers (.729" or 18.5mm).
- IV. Three-barrel shotguns of calibers authorized in the above item with a barrel for metallic bullets of different calibers.
- V. High-powered rifles, magazine rifles or semi-automatic rifles that cannot be converted into automatic rifles with the exception of the 30 caliber M-1 and M-2, 7 and 7.62mm rifles, small muskets and carbines and 30 caliber Garand rifles.
- VI. High-powered rifles of calibers larger than those mentioned in the above item with a special permit for use abroad to hunt large animals not found among the fauna in Mexico.
- VII. Other weapons used for sports as described by hunting regulations enforced by the Agriculture and Live Stock Secretariat and national and international rules for marksmanship competition.

Those persons practicing the sport of the Mexican cowboy (charrería) can be authorized to use revolvers of calibers larger than those indicated in Article 9 of this Act only when they are in full dress to attend social or official functions and events involving that sport.

ARTICLE 11 - Weapons, ammunition and equipment for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy and Air Force include:

- a) .357 caliber Magnum revolvers and those larger than the .38 Special.
- b) 9mm Parabellum, Luger and other similar caliber pistols, the .38 Super and Comandante and those of larger calibers.

- c) Rifles, small muskets, carbines and short carbines of 7mm and 7.62mm calibers and 30 caliber M-1 and M-2.
- d) Pistols, carbines and rifles with automatic firing mechanisms, submachine guns, automatic rifles and machine guns of all calibers.
- e) Shotguns with barrel lengths smaller than .635mm (25"), those larger than 12 calibers (.729" or 18.5mm) and gas throwers with the exception of those for industrial use.
- f) Ammunition for the weapons mentioned above and bullets with special devices such as tracers, incendiary, armor piercing, smoke, hollow point and gas as well as those with slugs larger than 00" (.84cms in diameter) for shotguns.
- g) Cannons, artillery pieces, mortars and combat vehicles with reinforcements, equipment, missiles and ammunition.
- h) Rockets, torpedos, grenades, bombs, mines, depth charges, flame throwers and similar devices as well as the apparatus, devices and machinery used for launching them.
- i) Bayonets, sabers and lances.
- j) War ships, submarines, carriers and hydroplanes for naval combat and their ammunition.
- k) War planes and their armament.
- l) War devices, gases and chemical substances for exclusive use by the military and the various apparatus used by the armed forces.

In general, all weapons, ammunition and materiel designed exclusively for war. Equipment of this nature, with prior justification for its use, may be authorized by the Secretariat of National Defense, unilaterally or jointly, for use by those employed or holding posts at the national level, in the District, federal territories, state and local levels.

ARTICLE 12 - For the purposes of this Act weapons are considered to be illegal as described in the Penal Code for the District and Federal Territories with regard to the Court of Equity and for the nation as a whole with regard to federal jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 13 - Utensils, tools or instruments for agrarian labor or any job, art, profession or sport in which they are commonly used will not be considered prohibited weapons, but their use is limited to the location or site where the work is done or the sport is practiced.

ARTICLE 14 - Lost, stolen, destroyed or seized weapons owned or being transported should be reported to the National Defense Secretariat under the terms and through the channels established by the Regulations of this Act.

Chapter 2

Possession of Firearms in the Home

ARTICLE 15 - Firearms may be kept in the home for the security and legitimate defense of its occupants. Possession requires that the Secretariat of National Defense be notified for purposes of registration. A permit will be issued for each weapon to show that it has been registered.

ARTICLE 16 - For purposes of controlling the possession of firearms, an individual must report a single, permanent place of residence for himself and his family.

ARTICLE 17 - Any person acquiring one or more firearms is required to report it to the Secretariat of National Defense within 30 days. The report must be in writing and must include the caliber, model number and registration if available.

ARTICLE 18 - Officials, public employees and chiefs of the federal police forces, those of the District, federal territories, states and municipalities are required to report the information contained in the previous article.

ARTICLE 19 - The Secretariat for National Defense is authorized to determine on a case by case basis which firearms or hunting weapons mentioned in Article 10, based on their ballistics characteristics, may be kept as well as where they may be kept. This applies to the ammunition for the weapons as well. With respect to hunting weapons, the opinion of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Live Stock is required. Requests for permission can be made individually or through the Club or Association.

ARTICLE 20 - Sports clubs or hunting associations must register with the Government Secretariat as well as the National Defense Secretariat and in this way they will comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

ARTICLE 21 - Individuals, publicly or privately, may own collections or operate antique or modern firearms museums or both with prior approval from the Secretariat for National Defense.

They may also own under the same provisions weapons that are prohibited by law when they are deemed to be of cultural, scientific, artistic or historical value or significance.

When a collection or museum not connected with a branch of the armed forces contains weapons that are for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy and Air Force, a request for a permit must also be submitted in writing to the appropriate branch.

ARTICLE 22 - Individuals owning weapons collections must request authorization for the purchase or possession of new weapons to be added to the collection or museum and must register them.

Chapter 3

Situations, Conditions, Provisions and Places for Carrying Firearms

ARTICLE 24 - A license is required for carrying arms. Members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, state or local police forces are exempt from this provision because they are subject to specific laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 25 - Two types of licenses for carrying weapons will be issued:

- I. For private citizens which must be renewed every 2 years and
- II. Official ones which will remain valid through the term of employment under which they were issued.

ARTICLE 26 - Private licenses will be issued to those persons who meet the following requirements:

- I. Earn an honest living;
- II. Have met their military service obligation;
- III. Have no physical or mental disabilities which would prevent them from using firearms;
- IV. Have not been sentenced for committing a crime with a weapon, and
- V. They must through the nature of their employment or occupation, or because of the special circumstances surrounding their place of residence or through other justified reasons substantiate in the judgment of the Secretariat for National Defense their need to bear arms.

Private licenses may also be issued for one or more weapons provided the person is a member of a registered club or association and meets the requirements in the first four items of this Article.

ARTICLE 27 - Foreigners will be authorized to carry arms when in addition to meeting the provisions of the previous Article they can prove their status as immigrants except in the case of temporary licenses issued to tourists for sports purposes.

ARTICLE 28 - Licenses for private use will be issued following payment of a fee that will be determined on the basis of the gun's characteristics. Ejido owners, communal farm workers and field hands are exempt from paying this fee.

ARTICLE 29 - Official licenses will be issued to those who hold posts or are employed by the government, the District and Federal Territories and who must carry firearms to do their job. These licenses can be issued separately or as a unit.

Licenses issued as a unit will be granted to police forces strictly on the bases of the number of people on their payroll. In this case, their credentials will be the equivalent of individual licenses and they will be issued by the officials employing them. Police chiefs will submit to the National Defense Secretariat in the manner indicated in the Regulations a list of the weapons in their possession or that of their subordinates for the performance of their duties.

The National Defense Secretariat will periodically inspect the weapons used by these groups only as a means of control but will have no authority over the personnel.

The Secretariat will coordinate with state governors measures for obtaining timely and exact information for improved control of weapons issued to state and local police forces.

ARTICLE 30 - It is the responsibility of the National Defense Secretariat except as noted in Article 32 of this Act to issue, suspend and cancel licenses issued for carrying arms as well as to register, control and supervise their use. The Secretariat will notify the Government Secretariat of any permits it issues, suspends or cancels.

ARTICLE 31 - Licenses for carrying firearms may be canceled without prejudicing the application of penalties in the following cases:

- I. When the bearer misuses the weapons or the licenses;
- II. When the bearer alters the license;
- III. When firearms are used in unauthorized locations;
- IV. When a weapon is carried for which the license has not been issued;
- V. When the original design of the weapon protected by the license is altered;
- VI. When the license was issued under false pretext or when in the judgment of the National Defense Secretariat the reasons under which the license was originally granted no longer apply or if subsequently one of the requirements is no longer being met;
- VII. On orders of the proper authorities;
- VIII. When the bearers change residence without notifying the National Defense Secretariat;

IX. When the bearer does not meet the provisions of this Act, its Regulations or those issued by the National Defense Secretariat based on those laws.

Licenses for carrying firearms will be suspended only when in the judgment of the Government Secretariat it is necessary to maintain or restore public order.

ARTICLE 32 - It is the responsibility of the Government Secretariat to issue, suspend and cancel official, individual licenses for carrying arms granted to federal employees and to notify the National Defense Secretariat so that the weapons may be listed in the Federal Firearms Registry.

ARTICLE 33 - The creditentials of honorary agents or policemen and bodyguards and similar professions does not entitle that party to carry firearms without the necessary license.

ARTICLE 34 - Licenses for carrying firearms will indicate the geographical area in which the license is valid. In those cases where the license was issued to night watchmen or guards of specific areas, the license will specify the area in which it is valid.

ARTICLE 35 - The license authorizes only the person in whose name it was issued to carry firearms.

ARTICLE 36 - Individuals are prohibited from attending while armed public demonstrations and ceremonies, deliberative assemblies, meetings where controversial matters are being discussed, any protest meetings and in general any acts whose outcome could be determined by the threat or use of firearms. Parades, Charro functions and marksmanship or hunting association meetings are exempt from this provision.

Title 3

Manufacture, Sale, Imports, Exports and Related Activities

Chapter 1

Preliminary Provisions

ARTICLE 37 - The President has the exclusive power to authorize the establishment of weapons factories and businesses. Control over industrial and commercial activities and operations dealing with weapons, ammunition, explosives, chemical devices and substances will be the responsibility of the National Defense Secretariat.

The permits required for these activities will be issued by the National Defense Secretariat with the knowledge of the Government Secretariat without infringing on the authority of other officials.

Official agencies and federal public institutions responsible for these activities will be subject to the legal provisions regulating them.

ARTICLE 38 - The permits referred to in the preceding Article do not exempt the parties concerned from complying with provisions laid down by other laws depending on the nature of their activities.

ARTICLE 39 - With respect to the cases mentioned in Articles 37 and 38, the concurrence of local and municipal officials is required in determining the security and location of the respective establishments.

ARTICLE 40 - Industrial and commercial activities relating to weapons, ammunition, explosive and other devices used exclusively by the Army and the Air Force will be subject to regulations issued by the National Defense Secretariat. When the materiel is for the exclusive use of the Navy, these activities will be subject to regulations issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Military Industry Department is governed by its own legal norms.

ARTICLE 41 - The provisions in this Title apply to all activities related to the following weapons, articles and supplies:

I Weapons

- a) All authorized firearms included in Articles 9 and 10 of this Act;
- b) Gas weapons;
- c) industrial cannons and
- d) All the essential parts to the above mentioned weapons.

II Ammunition

- a) Ammunition and its essential parts designed for the weapons mention in the preceding section;
- b) The cartridges used by the construction industry in their tools for stabilizing anchors which require powder for their operation.

III Powders and Explosives

- a) All kinds of powders;
- b) Picric acid;
- c) Dinitrotoluene;
- d) Nitroamylum;

- e) Nitroglycerin;
- f) Nitrocellulose: fibrous type, treated with alcohol, with a maximum concentration of 12.2 percent of nitrogen and a minimum of 30 percent solvent. Cubic type (compact-mellow) with a maximum concentration of 12.2 percent nitrogen and a minimum of 25 percent solvent;
- g) Nitroguanidine;
- h) Tetryl;
- i) Pentrite (PETN) or Penta Erythrite Tetranitrate;
- j) Trinitrotoluene
- k) Mercury fulminate
- l) Lead, silver and copper nitrid
- m) Dynamite and amatol
- n) Lead styphnate
- o) Nitrocarbonates (ammonium nitrate explosives)
- p) Cyclonite (RDX)

IV Devices

- a) Starters;
- b) Detonaters;
- c) Security fuses;
- d) Detonater cables;
- e) Fireworks.

V Chemical Substances Used in Making Explosives

- a) Chlorate
- b) Perchlorates
- c) Sodium metalline
- d) Magnesium sulphate
- e) Phosphorus

ARTICLE 42 - The specific permits mentioned in Article 37 of this Act may be of the following types:

- I. General - to be granted to businesses or persons engaged in these activities on a regular basis;
- II. Ordinary - to be granted on a case by case basis for transactions between business establishments or with foreign businessmen only to those businesses with a current general permit, and
- III. Extraordinary - to be issued to those who might in the future have a reason for engaging in one of the activities mentioned in this Title.

ARTICLE 43 - The National Defense Secretariat can deny, suspend or cancel at its discretion the permits mentioned in the preceding Article whenever the activities authorized by the permits are a threat to personal life or public security and order.

ARTICLE 44 - The permits are not interchangeable. General permits are valid during the year they are issued and they may be renewed at the discretion of the National Defense Secretariat. Ordinary and extraordinary permits are valid for the period noted on each specific permit.

ARTICLE 45 - The factories, industrial plants, shops, businesses and other establishments engaged in the activities regulated by this Title must comply with the security, technical operation, location and production conditions set forth in the Regulations.

ARTICLE 46 - Prior to granting licenses or permits for the creation or modification of company charters or bylaws for the purpose of establishing or expanding weapons, ammunition and explosives industries or businesses and issuing permits to these companies so that they may acquire businesses or installations related to said industries or businesses, the Foreign Relations Secretariat must see to it that the following requirements are met:

- a) That a minimum of 51 percent of the capital stock including voting powers be in the hands of Mexicans or Mexican companies with exclusion clauses regarding foreigners or the maximum percentage required by the Charter for making decisions relating to the operation of the company;
- b) For that purpose when stock companies are involved the capital stock must be composed of two classes of shares of stock: registered stock exclusively for Mexican stockholders that is not transferable to foreigners or Mexican companies that do not meet the requirements of this Article, and active stock;

- c) The charter will establish that the management will be appointed by the Mexican partners or stockholders and these positions must be filled by Mexican nationals.

Credit institutions and auxiliary organizations can do business only with those corporations whose corporate purposes have been outlined above if they feel that the provisions in this Article have been met.

ARTICLE 47 - In cases of stock purchases and partnership efforts by foreigners, foreign companies or Mexican companies with partnership clauses admitting foreigners, permits referred to in Article 46 may be issued by the Foreign Relations Secretariat if the provisions contained in that Article are not violated.

Chapter 2

Industrial and Commercial Activities and Operations

ARTICLE 48 - General permits issued for the manufacture, assembly, repair, and related activities of weapons, articles and supplies described in this Title include authorization for purchasing the necessary parts and components.

ARTICLE 49 - Prior to the sale of more than one weapon to an individual, a company must obtain the required extraordinary permit.

ARTICLE 50 - Merchants may sell only the following items to individuals:

- a) Up to 500 22-caliber bullets;
- b) Up to 1,000 cartridges for shotguns or other weapons loaded with pellets, new or recharged, even if they are of different calibers;
- c) Up to 5 kilograms of recharging powder, canned or in drums, and 1,000 pieces each of the component parts of shotgun cartridges or 100 bullets or component parts for cartridges for the other authorized weapons;
- d) A maximum of 200 cartridges for the other authorized weapons.

The Regulations of this Act will set forth the timeframe in which new sales may be made to the same person.

ARTICLE 51 - The buying and selling of weapons and ammunition that are exclusively used by the Army, Navy and the Air Force will be done through an official agency appointed by the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE 52 - The purchase and sale of weapons mentioned in the preceding Article will be conducted under the terms and conditions set by the National Defense Secretariat or by the Secretary of the Navy when appropriate.

ARTICLE 53 - The purchase and sale, donation and exchange of weapons, ammunition and explosives among individuals will require an extraordinary permit.

ARTICLE 54 - Those individuals who do not have the permits listed in Article 42 of this Act and who must buy in quantities larger than 5 kilograms of powder, canned or in drums, 1,000 cartridges, or any amount of explosives and devices must obtain the necessary permits under the terms of this Act.

Chapter 3

Imports and Exports

ARTICLE 55 - The weapons, articles and other materials described in this Act imported under the protection of ordinary or extraordinary permits must be used strictly for the purposes described in the permits. Any modifications or changes contemplated in the destination of those items requires the issuance of new permits.

ARTICLE 56 - To obtain permits for exporting weapons, articles or other materials mentioned in this Act, the interested party must show the National Defense Secretariat that he has an import permit from the government of the country where the material is to be exported.

ARTICLE 57 - When the weapons, articles or materials being imported or exported reach customs, the importer or exporter must notify the National Defense Secretariat which will send a representative to authorize the entry or departure of the material in question.

ARTICLE 58 - Persons purchasing weapons or ammunition abroad must obtain an extraordinary permit to claim them from the government.

ARTICLE 59 - Weapons and ammunition brought in on a temporary basis by hunters or marksmen must have the authorization of an extraordinary permit which stipulates the conditions that must be met in accordance with the Regulations in this Act.

Chapter 4

Transportation

ARTICLE 60 - General permits for any of the activities regulated under this Title include authorization for transportation of the weapons, articles or materials within the nation but the bearer is subject to the respective laws, regulations and provisions.

ARTICLE 61 - The transportation authorized by the permits issued by the National Defense Secretariat to individuals or businesses for conducting one or more of the activities mentioned under this Title is subject to the security precautions described in the permits.

ARTICLE 63 - Persons in transit through Mexico may not carry or purchase the weapons, articles or materials described under this Title without the corresponding license or permit.

ARTICLE 64 - When the Mexican Postal Service accepts packages containing weapons, articles or other materials mentioned under this Title it must also ask for the corresponding permit.

Chapter 5

Storage

ARTICLE 65 - The storage of weapons, articles or materials referred to under this Title may be authorized as a complementary activity to the general permit or as a direction, to individuals or businesses.

ARTICLE 66 - The weapons, articles and materials authorized by the permits may be stored only in the amounts and in the locations that have been approved.

ARTICLE 67 - The storage of weapons, articles and materials referred to under this Title must be subject to the requirements, compatibility and distance/quantity ratio tables prescribed by the National Defense Secretariat.

Chapter 6

Control and Enforcement

ARTICLE 68 - Persons with a general permit must report to the National Defense Secretariat within the first 5 days of each month in detail on their activities. The report must include a detailed account of the previous month's activities.

ARTICLE 69 - Businesses engaged in the activities regulated by this Act are required to permit the National Defense Secretariat to conduct on-site inspections.

ARTICLE 70 - If public order is disrupted, the authorities responsible for enforcement of this Act will issue within the limits of their jurisdiction measures necessary to insure strict compliance with the provisions for suspending or canceling the permits.

ARTICLE 71 - In the event of war or the disruption of public order, the factories, industrial plants, shops, business and commercial establishments manufacturing, producing, assembling, repairing, storing or selling any of the weapons, articles or materials covered under this Act, with the prior consent of the President of the Republic, will be placed under the control and direction of the National Defense Secretariat in accordance with the legal provisions that are issued.

ARTICLE 72 - The National Defense Secretariat when it deems it necessary will conduct inspections of the security precautions taken by the factories, industrial plants, shops, businesses, magazines and vehicles engaged in the activities covered by this Title.

ARTICLE 73 - The holders of the permits covered by this Title are required to comply with the reporting, control and security measures established by the National Defense Secretariat in accordance with this Act.

ARTICLE 74 - Public auctions of weapons, articles and materials covered by this Act are prohibited. Government and judicial auctions are exempt from this provision. In these two cases the officials concerned must report it to the National Defense Secretariat which has the option of sending a representative to the auction. Only those individuals or businesses given permission by the National Defense Secretariat may bid at these auctions.

ARTICLE 75 - When the government or the judiciary take possession of weapons, articles or materials covered by this Act, a request must be filed within 15 days of the seizure for permission to dispose of the items, indicating the manner in which the items will be disposed of.

ARTICLE 76 - The holders of general permits are required to keep all records concerning these permits for a period of 5 years.

Title 4

Penalties

Chapter 1

ARTICLE 77 - Fines of from 50 to 500 pesos or in lieu thereof a jail sentence not to exceed 15 days will be imposed on:

- I. Persons carrying arms in an unauthorized location or some place other than their home;
- II. Persons having weapons in their home without reporting same to the National Defense Secretariat or without having the necessary authorization;
- III. Persons possessing unauthorized weapons or those reserved for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy and Air force except as noted in this Act;
- IV. Persons violating the provisions of Article 36 of this Act. In this case, in addition to the fine the weapon will be confiscated.

For the purposes of imposing the penalties covered by this Article, cases will be turned over to the proper local administrative authorities responsible for handling police violations.

ARTICLE 78 - The National Defense Secretariat and other officials authorized to do so will seize weapons from persons carrying them without a license or who do not have the license on them or who have a license but have mis-used it. The confiscated weapons will be stored at a place designated by the Secretariat and be under the control of the proper authorities.

Any weapon seized because the owner was not carrying a license will be returned upon payment of a 200 peso fine and presentation of the license.

ARTICLE 79 - Federal, state and local officials responsible for maintaining public order will have the same authority and obligation mentioned in the preceding Article and should proceed in the same manner. The violators must be turned over to the appropriate federal prosecutor for payment of the fine.

ARTICLE 80 - The charter of any hunting or marksmanship club or association will be canceled whenever any of the requirements imposed by this Act and its Regulations are not met.

Individual licenses for carrying firearms for hunting or marksmanship purposes will be suspended when the Charter of the club or association of which a person is a member has been canceled. The suspension will be in force until such time as the member joins another club that has registered with the Government Secretary and the National Defense Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 and the last paragraph of Article 26 of this Act.

The license will be canceled whenever the holder violates any of the provisions in this Act and its Regulations or is no longer a member of any club or association.

ARTICLE 81 - Persons carrying weapons without a license will be sentenced to from 2 months to 2 years or fined from 100 to 2,000 pesos.

ARTICLE 82 - A prison sentence of from 2 months to 2 years or a fine of from 200 to 2,000 pesos will be imposed on first time offenders carrying a firearm for the purpose of buying and selling, donating or exchanging it without the required permit.

Second time offenders transporting two or more firearms without a permit will be punished in accordance with Article 85 of this Act.

ARTICLE 83 - A prison sentence of from 6 months to 3 years and a fine of from 100 to 3,000 pesos will be imposed on:

- I. Persons carrying prohibited firearms or those that are for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy and Air Force; and
- II. Persons storing firearms without the required permits.

ARTICLE 84 - A prison sentence of from 1 to 15 years and a fine of from 100 to 100,000 pesos will be imposed on:

- I. Persons smuggling into the country weapons, ammunition, explosives and materials that are for the exclusive use of the armed forces or that are controlled in accordance with this Act as well as any person or persons helping the smuggler.
- II. Any official or public employee who ~~does not perform~~ his duty of preventing smuggling will in addition be removed from his post and will be ineligible to hold a post/ for from 2 to 6 years; and
- III. Persons purchasing the items mentioned in Part I for commercial purposes.

ARTICLE 85 - A prison sentence of from 6 months to 6 years and a fine of from 100 to 20,000 pesos will be imposed on:

- I. Weapons, ammunition and explosives merchants who obtain them without determining whether they were acquired legally;
- II. Persons manufacturing or exporting these items without the necessary permit;
- III. Weapons merchants who sell, donate or exchange without the necessary permit the items mentioned in Part I; and
- IV. Persons who unduly dispose of weapons issued to federal, state and local police forces.

ARTICLE 86 - A prison sentence of from 3 months to 3 years and a 100 to 10,000 peso fine will be imposed on those individuals who without the required permits:

- I. Sell explosives and
- II. Transport, assemble, repair, modify or store those items covered by this Act.

ARTICLE 87 - A prison sentence of from 1 month to 2 years and a fine of from 100 to 5,000 pesos will be imposed on those individuals who:

- I. Operate factories, industrial plants, shops, businesses and other establishments engaged in the activities regulated by this Act without complying with the security precautions they are subject to;

- II. Distribute the items covered by this Act if the items are transported by nonauthorized companies;
- III. Transport the items referred to in Part II above, and
- IV. Transfer explosives, devices and chemical substances related to explosives to businesses or individuals who do not have a permit from the National Defense Secretariat.

ARTICLE 88 - Weapons that are used for unauthorized purposes as described in this Chapter will be seized and destroyed. Exceptions are those used exclusively by the Army, Navy and Air Force and they will be returned to these institutions and those having historical, cultural, scientific or artistic value. The latter will be sent to the National Defense Secretariat Museum of Firearms. Objects, explosives and other materials seized will be used in social works projects.

ARTICLE 89 - Violation of any of the provisions of the current Act, independent of the penalties established in this Chapter, may lead to a suspension or cancelation of the permits, under the terms set forth in the Regulations, by the National Defense Secretariat.

ARTICLE 90 - Other violations of the current Act and its Regulations not specifically mentioned are punishable by a fine of from 50 to 10,000 pesos.

Transitory Articles

ARTICLE ONE - This Act will become law 15 days after it appears in the nation's Diario Oficial.

ARTICLE TWO - Once the Regulations under this Act are issued, those provisions of regulations already in force will remain in effect so long as they do not conflict with those contained in this Act.

ARTICLE THREE - Ninety days after this Act goes into effect, all licenses for carrying firearms issued prior to that date will no longer be in effect. But if within that period of time the parties concerned comply with the provisions of this Act, their licenses will be revalidated.

ARTICLE FOUR - Companies in existence and operation at the time the Act goes into effect will not have their organization affected by the current Act. However, if they wish to acquire other businesses or install new plants as described in Article 46, must obtain a permit from the Foreign Relations Secretariat which can only grant the permit if the provisions governing new companies are met.

ARTICLE FIVE - Ninety days from the date this Act goes into effect, businesses and industries must comply with the provisions therein.

ARTICLE SIX - Any person having one or more firearms in their homes are required to report it to the National Defense Secretariat within a period of 90 days from the date this Act goes into effect.

ARTICLE SEVEN - The Regulations will indicate the manner and terms under which individuals must give up weapons that were not prohibited and were registered at the time this Act was published but which are for the exclusive use of the Army and Air Force.

ARTICLE EIGHT - All provisions conflicting with the current Act are hereby abolished.

Mexico, D.F., 29 December 1971 /s/ Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, S.P. Juan Moises Calleja, D.P. Juan Sabines Gutierrez, S.S. Marco Antonio Espinoza P.D.S.

In accordance with Section I, Article 89 of the Constitution of the United States of Mexico and for the purposes of its publication and observance, I am issuing this Decree from the office of the Chief Executive in the city of Mexico, Federal District, on this 30th day of December 1971. /s/ Luis Echeverria Alvarez--/s/ Secretary for National Defense Hermenegildo Cuenca Diaz--/s/ Government Secretary Mario Moya Palencia--/s/ Secretary for Foreign Relations Emilio O. Rabasa--/s/ Secretary of the Navy Luis M. Bravo Carrera--/s/ Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Hugo B. Margain--/s/ Secretary of National Patrimony Horacio Flores de la Pena--/s/ Secretary of Industry and Commerce Carlos Torres Manzo--/s/ Secretary of Agriculture and Live Stock Manuel Bernardo Aguirre--/s/ Secretary of Communications and Transportation Eugenio Mendez Docurro--/s/ Secretary of Public Works Luis Enrique Bracamontes--/s/ Secretary of Hydraulic Resources Leandro Rovirosa Wade--/s/ Secretary of Public Education Victor Bravo Ahuja--/s/ Secretary for Health and Welfare Jorge Jimenez Cantu--/s/ Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare Rafael Hernandez Ochoa--/s/ Secretary to the Presidency Hugo Cervantes del Rio--/s/ Department of Agrarian and Colonization Affairs Director Augusto Gomez Villanueva--/s/ Department of Turism Director Agustin Olachea Borbon--/s/ Federal District Department Director Octavio Senties Gomez.

Implementing Laws and Regulations

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 24 Jan 77 p 19, 25 Jan 77 p 19

/Text/

Executive Authority
Secretary for National Defense

In the margin is a stamp with the National Seal that reads: United States of Mexico - Office of the President

Luis Echeverria Alvarez, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, exercising the power given the Chief Executive by Section I, Article 89 of the Constitution and based on the Federal Firearms and Explosives Act, I hereby issue the following

Bylaws of the Federal
Firearms and Explosives Act

Chapter 1
General Provisions

ARTICLE 1 - The provisions contained in these Bylaws /Regulations/ apply to the entire nation.

ARTICLE 2 - The word Act used in these Bylaws refers to the Federal Firearms and Explosives Act and the term Secretariat refers to the Secretariat for National Defense.

ARTICLE 3 - The National Defense and Government Secretariats within the area of their jurisdiction will issue administrative guidelines which natural or corporate persons, either private or public, will be subject to in fulfillment of this Act and the supplementary provisions referred to by this Act and these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 4 - The Federal Firearms Register is hereby established for the sole purpose described in this Act.

ARTICLE 5 - The educational campaigns referred to in Article 5 of the Act must be carried out through newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies, conferences and other appropriate means of communication. They must also be conducted in primary and secondary schools.

The planning of this activity at the national level will be the responsibility of the Secretary for Public Education in cooperation with the Government and National Defense Secretariats.

ARTICLE 6 - The Government and Communications and Transportation Secretariats are responsible for insuring that advertisements for the sale of firearms in the print media, radio, television, movies or any other form of advertising are limited to hunting and marksmanship purposes and do not focus on their use as weapons of assault.

ARTICLE 7 - Weapons may be carried only in strict compliance with the terms listed on each specific license.

ARTICLE 8 - General, ordinary and extraordinary permits described in Articles 37 and 42 of this Act solely authorize activities or operations listed on them. Use of the weapons, ammunition, explosives and other articles and materials for purposes other than those authorized by the permit subjects the violator to the predetermined penalties.

Chapter 2
Possession

ARTICLE 9 - The place of permanent residence given by individuals for the purpose of keeping firearms for reasons of security and legitimate defense

must be their actual place of residence. False information implies unauthorized possession of weapons.

ARTICLE 10 -- Civil and military authorities in enforcing this Act and its Bylaws must respect the right of the people to be secure in their homes as prescribed in Article 16 of the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico.

ARTICLE 11 - Natural or corporate, public or private individuals must within 30 days of purchase declare these firearms, giving their characteristics as well as providing personal identification. The same requirement applies to heads of armed units with the exception of the Mexican Army, Air Force and Navy with respect to the weapons issued to the men for the performance of their duty.

ARTICLE 12 - The declaration referred to in the preceding Article as well as the provision of Transitory Article Six must be done in writing before the Secretariat, the military zone, garrison or sector commander, the local office of the Finance Secretariat or before a military officer appointed for this purpose. The acquisition of authorized weapons must be done in accordance with Article 50 of these Bylaws.

Registration papers will be issued after the weapon's characteristics are confirmed following a check of the actual weapon.

ARTICLE 13 - The following information must be included when declaring a weapon:

- a) The Christian and last name of both parents;
- b) The date of birth, sex, literate or illiterate, profession, trade or occupation of applicant;
- c) Nationality;
- d) Place of residence and address;
- e) A description of the weapon, and
- f) Any others included in the form issued by the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14 - Ejido owners and communal farmers must present a certificate identifying them as such issued by the local police chief. Identification for a field hand will be issued by the mayors and in the Federal District by appropriate representatives.

ARTICLE 15 - Declaration and registration of firearms does not imply official recognition of ownership or legal possession or a license to bear arms. A license will be issued after the legal provisions are met.

ARTICLE 16 - It is mandatory to report to the Secretariat the loss, destruction, theft or seizure of any weapon within 30 days from the date the incident was discovered. The registration papers must accompany the report.

ARTICLE 17 - Permits for members of hunting or marksmanship clubs or associations to keep firearms and for collectors or museums will be issued if the parties concerned agree to allow inspections by an authorized representative whenever the Secretariat deems it necessary.

These inspections will be conducted with the prior written order of the Secretariat and will be strictly limited to a check of the weapons. A detailed report of the inspection is to be prepared.

ARTICLE 18 - Those persons who declare that their firearms are part of a collection must also submit to the Secretariat or military zone headquarters a request for a permit and a statement authorizing the inspections described in the preceding Article.

If the Secretariat does not grant a permit, it will specify a period of time within which the weapons must be disposed of in accordance with the provisions in these Bylaws. If the party concerned does not dispose of the firearms within the specified period of time, he will be charged with unlawful possession.

ARTICLE 19 - For the purposes of Article 20 of this Act, marksmanship, hunting and Charro clubs or associations will begin registration procedures by submitting to the Secretariat a request for a permit along with the following documents:

- I. A notarized copy of the association's charter;
- II. A favorable ruling by the Government Secretariat, the governor of the state and the mayor. In the Federal District, from the Department head and the appropriate representative.
- III. A record showing that the club or association is registered in the respective state;
- IV. A record showing that the hunting clubs or associations have registered with the Agriculture and Live Stock Secretariat;
- V. An agreement in writing stating that:
 - a) Only members and guests will be permitted to use the authorized weapons.
 - b) The weapons will be used only in authorized areas and under the terms set by this Act.

- c) A report will be made in writing of new members and former members.
- d) A monthly report will be submitted to the Secretariat giving an accounting of the weapons being used.
- e) Any other requirements prescribed by the Secretariat will be met.

If the Secretariat makes a favorable ruling, it will register the club or association and will notify the Government Secretariat in accordance with Article 20 of this Act.

ARTICLE 20 - Registration of marksmanship, hunting or Charro clubs or associations will be canceled at the request of the governor of the state or territory or of the head of the Department of the Federal District. Registration will also be canceled if the provisions of this Act, its Bylaws or the commitments made to the Secretariat are not met.

ARTICLE 21 - If more than one firearm is declared as being for the security and legitimate defense of the occupants of a single dwelling, the parties concerned will have to justify the need for the weapons.

Chapter 3 The Right to Bear Arms

ARTICLE 22 - Individual or official group licenses to bear arms will be granted solely by the Secretariat.

The corresponding fees will be paid prior to the issuance of individual licenses.

Mexican Army, Air Force and Naval generals, commanders and officers when carrying arms while in civilian dress must show their credentials as many times as they are requested to do so by the competent authorities.

Servicemen when attending nonmilitary functions are authorized to bear firearms only with the written consent of the National Defense Secretariat or the Secretary of the Navy when appropriate.

ARTICLE 23 - Individual official licenses will be issued solely by the Government Secretariat to those holding posts or employed by the Government, Federal District or Federal Territories who must bear firearms in the performance of their duty. The requests must be made by the top Secretariat, Department and territorial government officials and whenever appropriate by the assistant attorney generals in the nation, the Federal District and territories.

The licenses will carry the information deemed necessary by the Government Secretariat.

ARTICLE 24 - Registration papers issued to ejido owners, communal farmers and field hands will carry the make and description of the weapon as well as the locations where it may be carried and the period of time in which the permit is valid.

ARTICLE 25 - The provisions of Article 26 of this Act for the issuance of individual licenses must be verified in the following manner:

1. That a person is making an honest living requires documentation from the first administrative authority of that particular locality and in the Federal District, from the appropriate delegate.
2. Fulfillment of military service requires the presentation of the discharge papers.
3. Physical and mental competence to handle firearms requires a certificate from a legally registered medical doctor.
4. Not having been sentenced for committing a crime with a weapon requires a certificate from the competent authorities.
5. The need to bear arms requires written evidence as prescribed by the Secretariat in each case.

When marksmanship, hunting or Charrería licenses are involved, identification showing that the individual belongs to a registered club or association will also be required.

ARTICLE 26 - Requests for individual licenses must include the following information:

- I. Christian and last name of both parents
- II. Sex
- III. Age
- IV. Nationality
- V. Address and years of residence
- VI. Marital status
- VII. Profession, trade, employment or occupation
- VIII. Area in which applicant lives and works

IX. Level of education and

X. Class, system, model, caliber, make and registration number as well as a record of registration.

The request must also be accompanied by the documents mentioned in the preceding Article and two black and white, wallet-size photographs that have not been retouched. The photograph must be a front view of the face and the subject must not be wearing a hat.

ARTICLE 27 - Temporary licenses for sports issued to tourists are subject to the terms prescribed by the Secretariat without prejudicing the fulfillment of the other legal provisions.

ARTICLE 28 - Official licenses and those requested for state or local posts or jobs will be issued with the prior request from the employer; for collective licenses, the request must be accompanied by a document showing that the people for whom the license is being requested are on the payroll.

ARTICLE 29 - The licenses discussed in this Chapter give the right to bear arms only to those in whose name they are issued. These individuals may carry the registered firearms with them in their cars.

ARTICLE 30 - Sports guns must be unloaded when they are being carried to the site where they will be used.

ARTICLE 31 - Official collective and individual licenses will be issued in the manner established by the Secretariat.

The form and content of official individual licenses will be determined by the Government Secretariat.

ARTICLE 32 - Cancellation of licenses to bear arms will be in effect from the moment they are declared canceled without prejudicing the rights of the person concerned to plead his case within a 15-day period during which he may submit necessary evidence. At the end of the 15-day period the Secretariat will issue a ruling regardless of whether the individual involved has presented evidence or not.

ARTICLE 33 - Suspension of licenses for carrying the firearms referred to in Article 30 of this Act will be ordered by the Secretariat whenever it is requested by the Government Secretariat except in those cases covered by Article 80 of the Act and it will be limited to the towns or regions indicated.

Chapter IV Manufacture of Firearms

ARTICLE 34 - For the purposes of this Chapter the following classifications are established:

- I. Factories manufacturing firearms, gas weapons and ammunition and
- II. Factories manufacturing powder, explosives, chemical devices and substances related the explosives mentioned in Section V of Article 41 of this Act.

ARTICLE 35 - Individuals or corporations wishing to permanently engage in the activities described in the preceding Article will petition the President of the Republic through the Secretariat for a general permit. The petition must be accompanied by the following documents:

- a) A petition pursuant to the rule.
- b) A certified copy of the applicants birth certificate. Foreigners must submit copies of documents verifying their status in the country.
- c) A detailed description of what will be manufactured and of the plants production capacity.
- d) Two blueprints as follows:
 - (1) A blueprint of the area within a 1,000 meter radius of the plant site on a scale of 1:4,000. The blueprint must include if applicable military installations, access roads, power, telephone and telegraph lines, water, gas and oil lines, home building sites, art works, archeological and historical sites or industrial plants and the main topographical features.
 - (2) A detailed blueprint of the plans for the industrial plant drawn on an appropriate scale with the location of its installations with specifications.
- e) A list of the machinery and equipment to be used with a description of their features and working condition.
- f) Approval by the governor of the state or territory in which the factory is to be built or of the head of the Department of the Federal District when applicable.
- g) A certificate of security issued by the first administrative authority of the locality in which the factory is to be built, detailed plans showing that the installations, warehouses and magazines are capable of protecting lives and buildings, and measures to prevent accidents and thefts.
- h) Production sketches with specifications when the goods involved are those described in Section I of the preceding Article.

- i) A list including origin of the raw materials or other materials to be used. If the materials are to be imported, it must be noted whether the imports will be made on a temporary or permanent basis.
- j) Retail trade companies must submit a certified copy of their charter.

When the requests for permits are made by proxy, the agent must verify his legal capacity and must declare at the bottom of the request petition that the signature being used is the same one that will appear on documents sent to the Secretariat.

The Secretariat will appoint experts to make the necessary determination whenever it deems it necessary.

ARTICLE 36 - The National Defense Secretariat will submit the request mentioned in the preceding Article to the President of Mexico for his consideration and make a recommendation on the establishment of the factory in question as well as for a permissible maximum level of production.

ARTICLE 37 - The President's decision will be definitive and the parties concerned will be notified by the Secretariat. If the ruling is favorable the general permit will be granted. The conditions under which the factory must operate will appear on the permit.

ARTICLE 38 - Natural persons or ~~corporations~~ wishing to establish plants manufacturing fireworks will submit a request to the Secretariat and the following documents:

- a) A petition pursuant to the standard format.
- b) Birth certificate of the applicant or the legal documents of the proxy. Foreigners must submit documentation of their legal status in Mexico. Corporations must submit a copy of their charter.
- c) A listing of the machinery and equipment that will be used with a description of their features and working condition.
- d) Approval of the governor of the state or territory in which the factory is to be built or of the head of the Department of the Federal District when applicable.
- e) A certificate issued by the first administrative authority that the site chosen for the construction of the proposed factory meets the security requirements.

- f) Detailed plans showing ways for insuring that installations and warehouses are suitable and offer no danger to public security as well as measures for preventing accidents and thefts.

ARTICLE 39 - The Secretariat may refuse to grant the permit mentioned in the preceding Article ~~in the public interest~~ for reasons of public security.

ARTICLE 40 - General permits for the establishment of fireworks factories will stipulate as security measures the maximum quantities of raw materials used to manufacture fireworks that may be safely stored as well as of the finished product.

ARTICLE 41 - General permits issued for the manufacture of firearms, ammunition, articles and materials covered by these Bylaws do not include authorization for their sale or transfer. These activities require an ordinary permit.

Chapter V Assembly

ARTICLE 42 - Individuals or corporations wishing to engage in the assembly /organizacion/ of firearms, gas and other similar weapons or ammunition must petition the President of Mexico through the Secretariat for a general permit. The documents listed in Article 35 of the Bylaws with the exception of Clause h must accompany the request petition.

ARTICLE 43 - The provisions contained in Articles 36, 37 and 41 of these Bylaws apply to the assembly of weapons and ammunition referred to in the preceding Article.

Chapter VI Firearms Repairs

ARTICLE 44 - Individuals or corporations wishing to repair firearms and gas guns must apply for a general permit from the Secretariat using the standard form which must be accompanied by the documents covered in Clauses b, c, f, and j of Article 35 of these Bylaws.

The permits will set the conditions and limitations on making the authorized repairs. Violation of these conditions will lead to a cancelation of the permit.

Chapter VII Purchase and Sale of Firearms

ARTICLE 45 - For the purposes of this Chapter the following classifications are established:

I. Purchase and sale of firearms, gas guns, ammunition, hunting powder, percussion caps and other articles associated with the manufacture of firearms.

II. Purchase and sale of powders, explosives, devices, chemical substances and devices associated with the explosives mentioned in Section V of Article 41 of this Act.

III Purchase and sale of fireworks.

ARTICLE 46 - Individuals or corporations wishing to engage in the activities covered by Sections I and II of the preceding Article must petition the Chief Executive through the Secretariat for the required general permit using the standard form and attach the documents listed in Clauses b, f, g and j of Article 35 of these Bylaws.

The parties engaged in the activities covered by Section II of the preceding Article must, in addition, submit the following:

- 1) A blueprint of the area within a 1,000 meter radius of the proposed warehouses and magazines on a scale of 1:4,000. The blueprint must include when applicable military installations, access routes, electric, telephone and telegraph lines, water, gas and oil lines, home construction sites, works of art, archeological and historical sites or industrial plants and the main topographical features.
- 2) A detailed blueprint of the construction plans on an appropriate scale showing the location of the installations with specifications.
- 3) A list of the kinds of powders, explosives, chemical devices and substances related to these activities which will be sold.

ARTICLE 47 - The provisions contained in Articles 36, 37 and 41 of these Bylaws apply, where pertinent, to the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 48 - Individuals or corporations wishing to engage in the activities described in Section III of Article 45 must petition the Secretariat for the general permit and submit the documents mentioned in Clauses b, f, g and j of Article 35 of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 49 - The purchase and sale of firearms, ammunition, hunting powders and percussion caps between businesses holding general permits requires an ordinary permit which will be issued by the Secretariat at the request of the seller.

ARTICLE 50 - To sell firearms to individuals licensed businessmen must comply with the following requirements:

- I. Complete identification of the buyer.

- II. Require the buyer to supply the information requested on the declaration form called for in Article 13 of these Bylaws;
- III. Verify the information supplied by the buyer and insure that the buyer's fingerprints are clear;
- IV. Supply information about his business;
- V. After the sale is made, give the buyer a copy of the declaration. The copy will authorize the buyer to carry the firearm to his home; and
- VI. Send the declaration to the Secretariat within 24 working hours after the sale is made.

ARTICLE 51 - Cartridges may be sold to individuals after the buyer presents papers showing that the weapon has been registered. The sale can involve only the same caliber ammunition as that used by the registered weapon.

ARTICLE 52 - Hunting and marksmanship clubs are required to provide businesses with receipts books showing purchases made by their members of ammunition, gunpowder, either canned or in drums, and material needed to recharge cartridges to insure that the purchases do not exceed the limits set in Article 50 of the Act.

ARTICLE 53 - In order for businessmen to sell the articles mentioned in the preceding provision, they must ask to see the buyer's license to bear arms and those claiming to be hunters or marksmen must show the purchase receipts supplied by their club or association.

ARTICLE 54 - To obtain an extraordinary permit for the purchase and sale, donation or exchange of firearms between individuals, the following requirements must be met:

- a) Send the original and one copy of the registration of new acquisitions form to the Secretariat. The form must be signed by both parties to the operation.
- b) Return by registered mail of the registration papers, including the declaration mentioned in the preceding clause.

Fulfillment of these requirements insures that the extraordinary permit will be granted.

The parties to the operation are responsible for their actions if the terms of the Act, the Bylaws and other legal provisions in force are not met.

ARTICLE 55 - Established businesses wishing to buy and sell spare and accessory parts for firearms and similar devices will be given permission to do so only if the Secretariat has granted them a general permit to buy and sell, manufacture or repair firearms and if they request and obtain permission to do so as an extension of their general permit.

ARTICLE 56 - Businesses holding general permits may buy and sell to each other gunpowder, explosives, chemical devices and substances related to explosives as long as the seller obtains, prior to the transaction, an ordinary permit for each case and operation.

ARTICLE 57 - Individuals or corporations holding general permits to buy and sell the materials listed in the preceding Article may sell them to those holding an extraordinary permit issued by the Secretariat with the prior consent of the military zone or garrison commander.

The storage of the materials under discussion and extra supplies and their control by the Secretariat are subject to the corresponding legal provisions and to those in these Bylaws.

Their unlawful use will make them subject to the corresponding legal penalties.

ARTICLE 58 - Businesses holding general permits for buying and selling may sell up to 25 kilograms of powder for borers or explosives and explosive devices to small mining operations or to individuals showing a need for them with a permit issued either by the military zone or garrison commander. The sale of larger amounts requires a permit from the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 59 - The buyer mentioned in the preceding Article must identify himself to the appropriate military authority and submit a written statement from the local administrative authority certifying that the applicant has a need for the materials and that their use will in no way endanger the population.

ARTICLE 60 - Establishments holding a general permit to manufacture or buy and sell artificial fireworks may sell up to 10 kilograms of different kinds of fireworks to persons without a permit. The sale of larger amounts requires a permit from either the military zone or garrison commander.

Chapter VIII Imports and Exports

ARTICLE 61 - Firearms, articles and materials covered by the Act may be imported or exported only with the prior issuance of ordinary or extraordinary permits. This does not exempt the parties concerned from complying with the provisions and other laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 62 - Any proposed changes or modifications of the use intended for the weapons imported under an ordinary or extraordinary permit require the filing of the appropriate request.

ARTICLE 63 - For the purpose of Article 56 of the Act the parties concerned must submit the import permits issued by the governments of the countries where the goods covered by this Chapter are being shipped, and, if appropriate, transit permits duly certified by the respective Consulates of those countries through which the goods are to pass.

ARTICLE 64 - Requests for ordinary or extraordinary permits for imports or exports covered by this Chapter must be prepared according to the standard format and the requesters must also comply with any other requirements the Secretariat may impose in each case.

ARTICLE 65 - The duty of the Secretariat's representative pursuant to Article 57 of the Act will be to insure that the imported goods or those being exported correspond with those named on the permits.

ARTICLE 66 - When the goods being imported or exported exceed the amount or do not conform to the specifications mentioned in the permit issued by the Secretariat, the latter's representative will report the matter to that office so that a decision can be made on the irregularities. In these cases customs will not allow the goods in question either to be brought into or taken out of the country until it is notified by the Secretariat of the action to be taken.

Chapter IX Transportation

ARTICLE 67 - Transportation of weapons, articles or materials specifically authorized by the general and extraordinary permits issued by the Secretariat will be subject to the security measures and modes of transportation outlined on the permits. Compliance with other laws and regulations is also required.

ARTICLE 68 - Individuals or corporations wishing to permanently engage in the specialized transport of weapons, articles and materials listed in the Act must petition the Secretariat for a general permit. The following documents must accompany the request:

- a) Official photostatic copies of the permit or concession granted by the Secretary of Communications and Transportation.
- b) Certification that the security requirements issued by the administrative authority of the locality where the headquarters and, if applicable, branches of the transport business are to be located are being met; that the

business in question has stores and magazines for storing whenever necessary the goods to be transported; that the installations present no danger to public security and that they are secure from thefts.

- c) Blueprints of the plans for the stores and magazines referred to in the preceding Clause containing information on their proximity to roads, population centers, power and gas lines.
- d) Retail trade companies must submit the documents covered by Clause j of Article 35 of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 69 - Business establishments holding a general permit for the specialized transport of weapons, articles or materials covered by the Act as well as manufacturers or merchants with general permits using their own vehicles for such transportation must display in a highly visible location a photostatic copy of the general permit issued by the Secretariat. In the case of the specialized transports, the driver of the vehicle must carry an official photostatic copy of the general, ordinary or extraordinary permits issued by the Secretariat to the shipper of the goods.

ARTICLE 70 - Individuals or corporations holding a general permit from the Secretariat for specialized transport must require the shipper to provide them with a photostatic copy of the general, ordinary or extraordinary permit granted by the Secretariat for conducting the operations covered by these Bylaws.

Chapter X Storage

ARTICLE 71 - The storage of weapons, articles and materials authorized as a complementary activity under the general permit issued for their production is subject to the security measures mentioned on the permits.

ARTICLE 72 - General permits for the purchase and sale of weapons, articles and materials indicate the maximum quantities that may be stored by retailers.

Storage in areas other than those mentioned above is authorized on the basis that security precautions are taken to prevent accidents or thefts.

ARTICLE 73 - The Chief Executive may establish in different areas of the country official warehouses for use by private individuals or corporations holding a general permit.

The lessee would be required to pay the operation costs of these warehouses after the rules of operation and a fee schedule are made public.

ARTICLE 74 - Individuals and corporations who in accordance with the respective laws lease public warehouses and wish to store weapons, ammunition and materials covered by the Act on a permanent basis or in the future must have the corresponding authorization from the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 75 - To store the items mentioned in Article 74, individuals or corporations must request a permit and meet all the requirements imposed by the Secretariat in each case.

ARTICLE 76 - Extraordinary permits for purchasing powders, explosives and related chemical devices and substances will contain the conditions set forth by the Secretariat regarding their storage.

Chapter XI Control and Enforcement

ARTICLE 77 - Every request filed by an applicant in accordance with the Act and these Bylaws must contain the registration number and the type of registration, license or permit that is related to that request.

ARTICLE 78 - The Secretariat is empowered to order, whenever it deems it necessary, that weapons kept in the home for the legitimate security and defense of its occupants as well as those used by hunters, marksmen and Charros be presented for the purpose of verifying whether their characteristics are identical to those listed on the Federal Firearms Register.

If the weapons are not presented within the specified period of time, their registration will be canceled and the authorities will proceed on the assumption that the weapon was never registered. Action will be taken pursuant to the provisions of Article 77 of this Act.

ARTICLE 79 - When the Secretariat deems it necessary, it may exercise its power to periodically inspect, through its authorized representatives, the weapons used by the police forces and those in private collections or museums pursuant to the terms of Article 29 of the Act.

ARTICLE 80 - Holders of legal permits or licenses are required to comply with the security measures imposed by the competent authorities and to provide any technical and general information that is requested.

ARTICLE 81 - In those situations covered by Article 16 of these Bylaws, the Secretariat will cancel the registration permit.

ARTICLE 82 - Private individuals or corporations holding general or extraordinary permits are required to inform the Secretariat within 72 hours of the discovery of the loss, destruction or theft of firearms, articles or materials registered under the permits. They are also required to report on the deterioration of materials and explosives.

ARTICLE 83 - The holders of general permits are required to report to the Secretariat within the first 10 days of each month on their activities of the previous month. The reports must include:

- I. Manufacturers and assembly plants: output and sales with a list of buyers. When weapons are involved, the registration number must be included
- II. Merchants: purchase and sale transactions including the names of the sellers and buyers.
- III. Activities other than those mentioned in the preceding Clauses: operations undertaken.

ARTICLE 84 - The holders of extraordinary permits are also required to meet the provisions of the preceding Article for the duration of the permit.

ARTICLE 85 - The reports covered by the two preceding Articles must be submitted even when there is nothing to report.

ARTICLE 86 - Requests for revalidation of general permits must be filed 2 months prior to their expiration date. The Secretariat has the authority to verify the existence of the conditions under which the permit was originally granted. To this end it may request any information it deems necessary.

ARTICLE 87 - Whenever the holders of general permits wish to change any of the conditions on the permits for reasons of location, work methods, firm name change or any other that does not affect the activities authorized by the permit, the corresponding authorization must be obtained from the Secretariat.

When the holders suspend or terminate their activities, they must report it within 15 days.

ARTICLE 88 - Private individuals or corporations holding a general permit for the manufacture, assembly, repair and sale of the subject of these Bylaws must record their operations in a paginated book of sales and a paginated book of purchases legalized by the Secretariat. The books must contain the information prescribed by the Secretariat in advance, based on the activity.

ARTICLE 89 - The Secretariat may order inspections of establishments, installations or businesses operating under general or extraordinary permits for the sole purpose of verifying whether the provisions of the Act and its Bylaws are being met.

The personnel at these establishments, installations or businesses are required to cooperate fully with the inspectors.

ARTICLE 90 - The inspectors appointed by the Secretariat for the duties outlined in the preceding Article must strictly limit their activities to those described in the Secretariat's order which must be made in writing and a copy of that order must be given to the business in question.

The inspectors must prepare an affidavit on their findings and it must be signed by the inspectors and the representative (s) of the firm in question and witnessed by two persons selected by the firm's representative(s) or the inspectors themselves.

Chapter XII Supplementary Provisions

ARTICLE 91 - The Secretariat will determine the manner in which the declarations and requests covered by the Act and its Bylaws will be carried out and the fees that are to be paid. Notices will be sent out.

ARTICLE 92 - Military authorities and the members of the police forces must impound the firearms of all persons carrying them without a permit and those belonging to persons holding a license but who misuse it. The action is independent of their arrest when necessary to impose the corresponding penalties.

Militarymen who identify themselves in the correct manner will not have their weapons taken from them whether they are in uniform or not unless the weapon is being improperly used or if the soldiers involved are not authorized to bear arms pursuant to Article 22 of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 93 - Impounded weapons not used in the commission of a crime will be turned over to the nearest military authority who in turn will send them to the Secretariat with a report containing the names and addresses of the persons carrying the weapons, the reasons for their seizure and the model, caliber, make and registration of the firearm. When the reason for the seizure is improper use, the license must also be impounded and sent to the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 94 - Civilian or military authorities seizing one or more weapons pursuant to the Act and its Bylaws must issue a receipt to the party concerned. The receipt must fully identify the weapon, bear the name and rank of the officer involved and give the reason for the seizure. The same procedure must be followed when a license is taken away.

ARTICLE 95 - Seized weapons used in the commission of a crime will be kept in a place designated by the Secretariat and will be in the custody of the competent authority. The Federal Public Ministry must be notified immediately of the seizure. The weapons will be turned over to the Federal Public Ministry or to the competent judicial officials whenever they are required to conduct the corresponding legal proceedings.

ARTICLE 96 - Suspension or cancelation of the permits for infractions of the Act will be handled by the Secretariat. The seriousness of the case with respect to the public interest will be taken into account regardless of the legal penalties involved.

ARTICLE 97 - Suspension or cancelation of the permits for violations of these Bylaws or of the conditions set forth on the permits will also be handled by the Secretariat. The nature of the infraction will also be taken into account.

ARTICLE 98 - The actions of the Secretariat covered in the two preceding Articles will lead to an immediate temporary ruling. However, the persons concerned may appeal within 15 days and present the necessary evidence. At the end of the 15-day period the Secretariat will issue a definitive ruling regardless of whether the party involved filed an appeal or based on the evidence presented by the party concerned.

ARTICLE 99 - The purchase, import, transportation and storage of material reserved for use by the Navy are subject to regulations imposed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Transitory Provisions

ARTICLE ONE - These Bylaws will go into effect 30 days from the date of publication in the nation's Diario Oficial.

ARTICLE TWO - Persons owning firearms reserved for the Army, Navy and Air Force must dispose of them within a period not to exceed 6 months from the date these Bylaws go into effect. To this end they may:

- 1) Transfer weapons to official agencies authorized to use them or to private collectors or museums with the prior authorization from the Secretariat; or to foreign buyers after obtaining the proper transfer and export permits from the Secretariat.
- 2) Turn them over to the Secretariat on deposit while the Secretariat decides on a purchase price based on its budget and determines the manner in which the operation is to be handled.

The federal government may establish a trust fund within an official credit institution to handle the transfer operations.

ARTICLE THREE - Hunting, marksmanship and Charro clubs or associations registered prior to the issuance of these Bylaws must reregister pursuant to the terms of Article 19 of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE FOUR - Decentralized institutions, state-owned companies and private companies previously holding collective licences must request

individual licenses for each of their guards or night watchmen in accordance with Articles 25 and 26 of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE FIVE - Individuals or firms manufacturing, assembling and selling firearms, ammunition, explosives and related chemical substances under a general permit must petition the President of Mexico, through the Secretariat, for the proper authorization as called for in Articles 35, 42 and 46 of these Bylaws, as applicable.

ARTICLE SIX - Those engaging in other activities not covered by the preceding Article under a general permit must petition the Secretariat for a general permit as described in Articles 35 and 44 of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE SEVEN - To prevent disruption of industrial activities by firms operating under a permit for use or consumption of powders, explosives, devices and chemical substances, the parties concerned must within 120 days from the date these Bylaws go into effect file for the appropriate extraordinary permits. In the interim, the conditions under which they were operating prior to the publication of the Act will remain in effect.

ARTICLE EIGHT - The following are repealed: the 30 August 1933 Law on the Possession of Firearms, the 19 May 1953 Laws on the Sale, Transportation and Storage of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Offensive Chemicals and Devices and the Use and Consumption of the latter three and the Manufacture, Assembly, Repair, Import and Export of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Offensive Chemicals and Devices. All legal and administrative requirements that are contrary to the present Act and its Bylaws are hereby revoked.

Signed in the Office of the Chief Executive on this 4th day of May 1972
Luis Echeverria Alvarez /s/, National Defense Secretary Hermenegildo Cuenca Diaz /s/, Government Secretary Mario Moya Palencia /s/, Foreign Relations Secretary Emilio O. Rabasa /s/, Navy Secretary Luis M. Bravo Carrera /s/, Finance and Public Credit Secretary Hugo B. Margain /s/, Secretary of National Patrimony Horacio Flores de la Pena /s/, Industry and Commerce Secretary Carlos Torres Manzo /s/, Agriculture and Live Stock Secretary Manuel Bernardo Aguirre /s/, Communications and Transportation Secretary Eugenio Mendez Docurro /s/, Secretary of Public Works Luis Enrique Bracamontes /s/, Hydraulic Resources Secretary Leandro Rovirosa Wade /s/, Secretary for Public Education Victor Bravo Ahuja /s/, Secretary for Health and Welfare Jorge Jimenez Cantu /s/, Labor and Social Welfare Secretary Rafael Hernandez Ochoa /s/, Secretary of the Presidency Hugo Cervantes del Rio /s/, Department of Agrarian and Colonization Affairs Director Augusto Gomez Villanueva /s/, Department of Tourism Director Agustin Olachea Borbon /s/, Federal District Department Director Octavio Senties Gomez /s/.

ARMY BEGINS THREE-STATE ANTI-DRUGS CAMPAIGN

Concerted Sweep

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 1

[Text] The Secretariat of National Defense [SDN] issued a bulletin announcing that troops assigned to fight and take the initiative against the narcotics traffic "began their missions simultaneously in Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Durango."

The SDN said that, "In order to carry out their functions under the best possible conditions, the military personnel are supplied with the most modern communication equipment." They also possess "excellent means of transportation, both air and land, that will enable them to reach the most obscure locations in the regions mentioned."

The SDN indicated that the beginning of the deployment of military personnel in the intensive campaign against the drug traffic took place with the attendance of the attorney general of the republic, governor of Sinaloa, and "commanders of the 5th, 9th, and 10th military zones, with headquarters in Chihuahua, Culiacan, and Durango."

The Secretariat of National Defense emphasized that the military personnel will carry out their missions against the drug traffic in close collaboration with members of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

Peasants Taken Advantage of by Drug 'Mafias'

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 7

[Text] The problem of the traffic in narcotics must be attacked from two fronts -- production and consumption -- as the narcotics traffickers, aware of the existence of a great consumption center on the Mexico-United States border, will strive to find a way to continue cultivating poppies and marijuana in our country.

Senator Mario Carballo Pazos expressed his opinion in this respect realistically and clearly and showed that peasants, due in the first place to the

ignorance and poverty prevailing in the rural environment, are easily manipulated and deceived by the "mafias" that control the narcotics traffic.

It must also be taken into account that the places where marihuana is grown are small areas cut off from the urban centers, such as the sierras of Chihuahua and Guerrero. It is therefore easier for countrymen to plant marihuana than corn and beans, which are unprofitable due to the difficulties in bringing them to market.

Carballo Pazos, a career officer, has been in charge of the programs for the detection and destruction of poppy and marihuana fields in the Chihuahua zone. An expert on the problem, he asserts that the traffickers are able to convince peasants to grow marihuana, "as it is an easy business, and supposedly with the least risks."

According to the legislator, the problem of the narcotics traffic is not a result of the decadence of the capitalist system. "Let us not put the blame on social systems," but on the degeneration in family environment and lack of understanding of parents and children.

Obtaining Morphine, Heroin

Carballo stated that cultivation has gradually been brought under control through the joint intervention of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Army. The decisive factor in this task has been the use of new techniques such as the spreading of insecticides and use of helicopters and observation systems.

The process for obtaining morphine is complex, but this is not the case of conditions having to do with land, as the product can be grown on sandy as well as black soils, a situation that encourages poor peasants owning small properties on hillsides or mountains.

The legislator outlined the way in which morphine and heroin are obtained. The calyx is the part of the poppy from which the "goma" is obtained. Using a wooden instrument in which a razor blade has been inserted, the calyx is scored, making sure not to injure it. The next step is to squeeze out and remove a milky, white substance, which, on coming into contact with the air, solidifies and takes on a brownish hue, somewhere between coffee color and black.

The product obtained in this way is called "goma," which serves as the raw material for obtaining morphine. By mixing it with chemical substances, the morphine "is refined" until it reaches the stage of a white powder known by the name of heroin. The difference between this and morphine, Carballo added, is that the former seriously affects drug addicts by slowly wearing down the organism, while morphine has medicinal qualities and is used in anesthesia. The use of marihuana does not cause addiction.

The problem stems, nevertheless, from the fact that 90 percent of heroin addicts begin by using marihuana -- in other words, they begin with a drug that does not cause addiction and end with the one that makes them dependent for life, even at the risk of death.

Sensationalism

The senator also referred to the smuggling of weapons, asserting that the charges made by United States officials to the Congress has "sensationalist and alarming characteristics."

It was his belief that there are no institutions or groups in Mexico having the intention of storing large quantities of weapons for obscure purposes. The problem is not one of quantity, as it comes down to no more than a few.

He said in this connection that it is necessary to undertake a vigorous educational campaign to reduce the carrying of weapons. That was the reason behind the establishment in the Weapons Law of January 1972, still in force, of an article, the fifth, which stipulates that it is the obligation of the federal executive, state governments, and town councils to promote educational campaigns directed toward limiting the possession, carrying, and use of weapons.

Main Trafficking Centers Are Known, Says Jimenez

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 7

[Text] Various airplanes and light aircraft belonging to narcotics dealers and coming from the United States frequently land in the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Michoacan, and "one can easily assume that weapons have been brought in with them," said Gen Eliseo Jimenez Ruiz to EL DIA.

Additionally, Gen Graciliano Alpuche Pinzon told this newspaper that the military industry manufactures arms and munitions to meet the needs of the Armed Forces exclusively and that "all those that are not for Army use are of foreign origin, including sporting weapons."

During the exclusive interview that the two high-ranking officers -- both of them senators -- granted EL DIA, Jimenez Ruiz said at the outset that there has been no case in which airplanes and light aircraft carrying weapons have been seized, "but if they were carrying drugs, it is reasonable to assume they brought weapons with them when they came."

He stated that power boats and small ships laden with marihuana had also been found, most of them Mexican.

Jimenez Ruiz emphasized during his talk with EL DIA that planes and light aircraft had been captured on secret landing strips, although they have also landed on level portions of the Pacific coasts.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "Guerrero is where the largest number of secret runways have been found."

The general and senator was interviewed in his offices in the Senate, where he also said that the smuggling of weapons does not constitute any danger because, "in order for it to be one, there would have to be a continuous stream not only of weapons but of ammunition as well, which is not easy."

He made it clear that it is fortunate we have the measures taken by the Office of the Attorney General, Secretariat of Defense, and Secretariat of Finance to prevent the proliferation of weapons, because, however the problem is looked at, "it has not stopped stirring up trouble."

He then said that the Law on Firearms tends to guarantee their possession, since hoodlums never register their weapons. "The only ones who register them are the good people," he added, "because the hoodlum will always carry them secretly."

Jimenez Ruiz said that among the weapons found in the hands of hoodlums are the 38 Super, in respect to pistols, and the M-1, M-2, and R-15 in respect to rifles. He believed that the rifles most frequently encountered were the M-1 and M-2. "These are the ones carried by the marihuana dealers," he emphasized, "and traffickers, who exchange them for drugs."

Two reporters arrived later who insisted on asking several questions. The general and senator for Oaxaca answered that despite the fact that the Mexican Republic is a very large territory, it is easy to control the distribution of the traffic in narcotics because the operating centers, which principally include the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Sinaloa, have been located.

After explaining that the narcotics traffickers make use of all the means available to them and that this makes the control of the distribution of drugs very difficult, Jimenez Ruiz pointed out that a permanent surveillance can be established by ascertaining the regions where the narcotics traffic is located.

He was asked whether there does not exist the fear, taking into account their economic power, that the narcotics traffickers might be able to bribe the authorities. He replied that it is necessary to have proven and honest people in all fields; honest people do not permit themselves to be bought. Economic power is dashed to bits when it comes up against the honesty of people."

Another question had to do with the assault on a CONASUPO Government Basic Commodities Corporation store in the course of which several persons were killed, and he answered: "They are common criminals, who found an easy way of stealing."

Finally, a question was put concerning the statements of a political leader to the effect that there are benign judges in Mexico. He noted in this

respect that although the death penalty is abolished in different penal codes, this is not the case in Article 22 of the Constitution, where it is indicated that this penalty can be applied to murderers who act with treachery, premeditation, and for profit, and the same for serious crimes of a military nature.

Alpuche Pinzon

For his part, the senator for Yucatan, Graciliano Alpuche, said, "The traffic in weapons that has existed in Mexico and that, unfortunately, still exists, is an individual traffic rather than one of a collective type."

He asserted that there are states such as Jalisco, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Sinaloa where the majority of people want always to go about armed, and that is the reason they seek another direction, like the United States, for buying a weapon and cartridges.

He emphasized that in Mexico the military industry does not produce large-caliber weapons, with the exception of the munitions and portable and semi-portable weapons it fabricates "for the exclusive use of the Army."

He said, "There is a factory for the manufacture of 22-caliber sporting cartridges in Tlalnepantla, but all 380 and 38-caliber pistols and cartridges, and for revolvers as well as for military use, are imported from abroad."

Alpuche Pinzon brought out the fact that Mexico is the only country in Latin America possessing a military industry, "so that all other countries resort to the United States and Europe for obtaining armament of any sort, both for their Armed Forces and police."

The senator and general was also interviewed in his office in the Senate. He believed that contraband weapons can enter Mexico from Europe as well as from the United States.

The proliferation of M-1 and M-2 rifles in Mexico came about at the end of the wars in Korea and Vietnam, he added. "We learned of their existence in the Army's campaign against cattle thieves," he pointed out.

He said at the end of the interview that the narcotics traffic in Mexico is well located and, despite the fact that it has not yet been eliminated, "It is bound to be gradually cut down."

Drug Traffic at Airport Said To Be Reduced

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 7

[Text] The office of the Federal Judicial Police at the Mexico City International Airport reported yesterday that so far this year (20 days) the men stationed at the air terminal have seized 5 kilograms of pure cocaine having a street value of 5 million pesos.

It said that the first case occurred on 1 January when 650 grams of the drug were taken from the Colombian woman Abelin del Rosario Santelles, on her way from Brazil. Two days later, 4.5 kilos of pure cocaine were confiscated on an Argentine Airlines flight from Chisquirá Quiroz de Mondollo, also of Colombian nationality.

The office indicated that despite these cases traffic has decreased by 40 percent at the capital's International Airport.

It was also explained that arrests made amount to two or three a month, "which means that Mexico has ceased to be the trampoline for the traffic in drugs."

It was said that the methods used by traffickers are becoming increasingly more sophisticated, which makes it necessary for police officers to be increasingly efficient in their corresponding tasks.

Military Campaign To Concentrate on Sinaloa

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 7

[Text] The narcotics traffic in Sinaloa has reached alarming levels during the past 2 years, with the result that the traffic in and use of narcotics have generated a wave of violence and acts of revenge, and countless innocent victims have fallen in confrontations stemming from this situation.

In view of the gravity of the problem the Army has included this region in its PIN-DN-2 [expansion unknown] and has concentrated the largest number of helicopters and light aircraft for the detection of poppy and marihuana fields. In 1975 and 1976, the 9th military zone under the command of Gen Gonzalo Castillo Ferrera was the scene for the destruction of 9,954 fields of poppies, 3,904 of marihuana, and 173 of mixed production.

The state governor, Alfonso G. Calderon, gave the above information in his November report, recognizing also the existence of secret airports. In the seizures made in 1975 and 1976, 15 aircraft, 105 vehicles of various kinds, as well as 14,643 kilograms of marihuana, 43 of opium gum, 3 of pure cocaine, and 32 of heroin were captured.

This quantity is the result, as Calderon himself said, of the fact that it is a region producing poppies and marihuana, principally in the Los Altos area. The conditions encouraging such production arise from the isolated nature of the region and its distance from the centers of government operations.

Gen Ricardo Cervantes Garcia Rojas replaced the commandant of the 9th zone beginning in January, and it was under his command that the last destruction of fields by fire took place on 11 January. Capt Alfredo Galvan, an officer permanently stationed in the Culiacan zone, reported that dozens of fields were destroyed on that date.

Disastrous Consequences

Calderon also pointed out in his last report that Sinaloa's position as a center for the production of narcotics has brought about an increase in drugs. "The new generations have fallen victim to this social evil. The production, traffic in, and consumption of drugs has generated a criminal wave of violence and acts of revenge. Many are the innocent victims who have fallen in these confrontations."

With the assistance of officials of the Mexican Center for Studies on Drug Addiction, two youth rehabilitation centers have been set up in Culiacan and Mazatlan. There are plans to establish another center in the northern region, in Los Mochis.

Such measures indicate the magnitude of the problem in Sinaloa and explain the reason for the determination of the Secretariat of Defense to establish a permanent campaign against the narcotics traffic there.

Agrarian Problem

The problem of the narcotics traffic is intimately linked to the agrarian question. The poor peasants, without scientific advice or credits, are persuaded to grow poppies by the narcotics dealers. If to this are added inequalities in the distribution of land, the situation is aggravated.

Governor Calderon Velarde himself made it clear in his report that the seekers of land, who long ago reestablished their applications by legal means, have chosen, as the only method of exerting pressure for their resolution, the invasion of the properties they have indicated as being subject to distribution.

There is so much insecurity in land tenure, and the poverty in that state is so great, that the practice of planting marihuana has found wide acceptance, as it has in Guerrero.

In this latest plan to be established, to be carried out by the forces of the 27th military zone, a permanent campaign will be set in motion for the purpose of locating and destroying cultivations.

11532
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CULIACAN IS AN 'OPEN CITY' FOR TRAFFICKERS

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 24 Jan 77 p 8

[Article by Sadot Fabila Alva: "Culiacan Still Free Territory for Drug Traffickers"]

[Text] Culiacan, Sin., 23 Jan--Tierra Blanca, the drug traffickers' district in this city, is already a cliché. Some of our friends joke about the situation. When asked where the heads of the Mafia live, they answer that they live in Culiacan. This is partly true.

We can see why. Certainly Tierra Blanca continues to be the home of drug traffickers. It is a district almost outside the city, it is on the way to the sierra and it is adjacent to the state of Durango. We saw the typical vans of the "gomeros" there--Ford Ranger vans with big tires and yellow trim. The vans are well known in the city and the people are right when they say that they belong to the "gomeros." "Gomeros"--gum producers--come from the word "goma," the substance that is extracted from the poppy from which cocaine and heroin are processed. There are also very luxurious vehicles of other makes and there are different social classes as seen by the housing. Tierra Blanca is merely a kilometer away from the government palace and is divided by the Tamazula River.

Near Tierra Blanca is a bureaucratic district, the Pantheon of La Lima and the Ciudad Universitaria. The bureaucratic district, founded during the administration of Governor Sanchez Celis, did not attain the anticipated success because it was so near the drug traffickers. Ciudad Universitaria is a serious problem in the state. Its walls are covered with signs, the buildings look abandoned and academic activities have not been normal for some time.

As the residents in the city say, all types of drug traffickers live in Culiacan from the smallest--the carriers--

whose job it is to transport the drugs to the largest--disguised as philanthropists and prosperous businessmen. They range from the taxi driver to owners of ships and complexes of buildings and businesses. In November 17 taxi drivers were eliminated by the Mafia. This does not matter to the people in the state capital. As long as they are not affected, it does not matter what happens.

Only on one occasion did the people get angry and protest to the government. This was also in November when the lowest ranking drug traffickers kidnapped and molested young girls. The pressure from the inhabitants of Culiacan ended those crimes. The general opinion is that if a person is not part of the drug machinery, there is nothing to fear. There is also complacency because of the emergency measures that the government is taking against crime.

The people know the places where they can go and those that they should avoid. For example, the restaurants on the highway to Mazatlan should be avoided because the "marihuana dealers," "gangsters" and "thugs" go there.

Life in Culiacan has been normal, especially after it was announced that it would be patrolled by army soldiers and the Condor Plan was put into operation. The patrolling is not visible. We have been informed that it is done at night although we are told that there are enough security men quartered there to handle any contingency. We do see movements of soldiers on the highway but they are barely perceptible.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS TRADE U.S. AND CHINESE WEAPONS FOR DRUGS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Jan 77 p 11-A

[Text] Culiacan, Sin., 7 Jan (AP). The army has discovered that drug traffickers in the northwest are trading heroin and marihuana for combat arms made in Communist China and for American M-16 submachineguns.

A military patrol captured 7 AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifles of Chinese manufacture and a large number of U.S. automatic weapons after a gun battle with traffickers in the village of Santiago de Los Caballeros, some 160 kilometers north of Culiacan.

The shootout occurred on 1 November, but it had not been made public. A patrol of 15 soldiers is said to have exchanged fire with the traffickers for an hour. Twelve persons died in the shooting, including one soldier.

The headquarters of the 9th Military Zone told of the action during a display of the 74 automatic weapons, 207 pistols and 2,000 ammunition clips seized by the army in a house-to-house search after the gun battle.

Seven of the weapons were manufactured in the People's Republic of China; the rest were from the United States, including several M-16's, M-1 automatic carbines and Thompson submachineguns.

None of these can be acquired legally by civilians in any part of the world without special authorization from their governments.

The finding of these weapons confirms a theory held by Mexican and American agents that the traffickers trade part of their marihuana and heroin shipments for modern weapons.

The agents believe the weapons mentioned above can be acquired on the international market which functions illegally in the United States under the auspices of the Mafia, and are brought to Mexico, where the violence which has taken over the countryside has increased their value.

Until recently, the majority of the arms seized by the army from traffickers were AR-15, semi-automatic carbines used in World War II, which can be acquired on the open market in the United States.

A high-ranking official of the army, who asked not to be identified, said that the AK-47's, called "goat-horns" here because of the style of their clip, are the favorite weapons of the gunmen who protect shipments of drugs.

"Because they are very light and have great power and range, the traffickers prefer these Chinese weapons to the M-1 and even to the M-16. We have good reason to believe that the majority of the gunmen who guard the drug plantings and warehouses in the mountains are supplied with this type of weapon," he said.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS ACTIVE AGAIN IN PRISONS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Jan 77 p 10-A

[Text] Drug traffickers have already begun to carry out their operations within Norte and Oriente Prisons. Apparently they are seeking to establish the system they had at Lecumberri under the protection of the former chief of guards at the old prison, Lt Col Edilberto Gil Cardenas.

Guards at the two above-mentioned prisons have encountered the problem during the last 3 weeks, and are unable to find a way to stop the flow of drugs into the prisons. They have indicated that traffic in marihuana and toxic pills is being carried on in the cell-blocks.

Amelia Quiroz Gonzalez was arrested on Wednesday by guards at Oriente Prison when she tried to bring in an envelope of marihuana hidden under her clothing.

On being questioned by the chief of guards of the prison, Jorge Luis Romero, she answered calmly, "I was just testing the surveillance to see whether or not it is effective."

Last week guard personnel discovered that some of the visitors were bringing in marihuana and alcohol in pastries, gelatines and custards, and some had even hidden marihuana in their babies' diapers.

It has been observed that groups who had established camps at the "Black Palace" at Lecumberri attempted to reestablish their privileges. The prison authorities are powerless against them. The week before last, guards caught several inmates smoking "grass." On searching the cell-blocks they were unable to find the marihuana. The hiding places have not yet been found, nor has it been discovered how the drugs were brought in.

8735

CSO: 5300

DECREASE IN DRUG TRAFFIC IN EASTERN PENITENTIARY

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Jan 77 pp 24-A, 26-A

[Text] A number of criminals in the Eastern Penitentiary are being treated by psychiatric physicians and psychologists for disorders arising from a lack of narcotics, and this, in the opinion of the prison authorities, demonstrates that the traffic in drugs has diminished there.

The director of the penitentiary, Fernando Garcia Cordero, confirmed yesterday that there are prisoners, including some North Americans, who have been suffering from disorders due to the lack of toxic substances, resulting from the special vigilance that is now being exercised in the prison.

Another source of satisfaction for the authorities of the Eastern Penitentiary is that not one escape has occurred since it was opened more than 5 months ago, while nine have escaped from the Northern Penitentiary.

Yesterday Garcia Cordero denied the existence in his penitentiary of dealings in lottery tickets, shady transactions involving materials meant for the prison gardens, and the sale of smuggled merchandise, as was claimed a few days ago.

Garcia Cordero commented that the post of prison director or official places the person who fills it in circumstances similar to someone occupying the position of chief of police or traffic director, in that he becomes the target for all kinds of attacks and his efforts are seldom recognized.

In regard to the attacks, criticisms, and stories circulated about penitentiaries, the official said that it is not fair to try to destroy or belittle projects in which the government made an investment of 600 million pesos.

In rejecting charges concerning the functioning of a "Russian lottery" in the prison, the penitentiary director asserted that there is no such business and that the law is strict in regard to any discovery made in connection with illegal activities of that sort.

With reference to charges that deals were made in implements and seed intended for the gardens and that the convicts were forced to purchase them,

the director explained that the care of the gardens and green areas in the prison is in charge of domestic convicts who are paid by a department in the Federal District.

Then, repeating what he had said about the lessening in narcotics traffic within the prison and the circumstance that there had been no escapes of prisoners, Garcia Cordero explained that this is the result of a highly perfected organization in the surveillance system, in which the custodians show a spirit of cooperation towards other prison officials and of understanding towards the prisoners, whose problems they look after.

11532

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

POLICE PROTECT CHILD TRAFFICKERS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Jan 77 p 10-A

[Text] A 16-year-old girl arrested for crimes against the public health has identified a ring of minor drug traffickers directed by an adult woman and protected by PJF [Federal Judicial Police] agents Cuauhtemoc Ceron Valdovinos and Sergio Lopez Gazquez.

The girl, Consuelo Lara Gomez, made the allegations yesterday when she appeared before Raul Diaz Infante, penal judge of the First District. She said the group's base of operations is in the Tlacotal and Granjas Mexico settlements, and that its clientele is in the primary and secondary schools, as well as in the public parks of those settlements.

She indicated also that the leader of the gang is named Alicia, and that although she was arrested along with them, she was freed shortly before being jailed by the federal prosecutor's office, apparently because she made an "arrangement" with the two agents mentioned.

She noted that the members of the gang are young men and women under 18 years of age, led by the aforementioned Alicia, who lives at 255 Canela St., Granjas Mexico settlement, where she distributes "grass" to them.

Along with the girl, police also arrested Jorge Lopez Gutierrez, who has a previous record for robbery and has smoked marihuana since he was 13 years old, but he denied participating in the buying and selling, much less in the distribution, of marihuana.

In view of the above, the Federal Public Ministry agent immediately requested that the investigations be continued, in order to bring the aforementioned persons to justice, regardless of whether the remaining members of the gang are located.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

INTELLECTUAL DRUG TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 22 Dec 76 p 1-III

/Text/ Luis Garcia Romero, judge of the second district, imposed severe sentences on three professionals who were members of an international drug trafficking gang--lawyers Jose M. Bravo Ramirez, 40; Carlos Amador Ricardo, 42; both of this city and Rafael Jaller Chamat, 34, who holds a doctorate in Economics, of Monteria, Cordoba Department, Colombia. The defendants were charged with several crimes against health.

Colombian Rafael Jaller Chamat who headed the international drug gang, was sentenced to 12 years, 3 months in prison, and fined 18,000 pesos. Jose Manuel Bravo Ramirez will serve a sentence of 8 years in prison and pay a 13,500 peso fine, as will codefendent Carlos Amador Ricardo.

The crime occurred in September of last year. Carlos Amador Ricardo went to Colombia for a wedding and was accompanied by his colleague Jose Manuel Bravo. According to statements by the two Mexican lawyers, during the wedding party Jaller began remarking that drug traffic was very profitable. He interested them and convinced them to join the illegal business, and it was decided that Bravo Ramirez would be the contact to get customers in the United States.

Bravo Ramirez spoke with Jaller by telephone in September, 1975, telling him to come with 2 kilos of cocaine for a customer in MacAllen, Texas. Jaller flew to Mexico, and in a false-bottomed suitcase he brought the 2 kilos of cocaine. His two codefendents met him and they drove to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, staying at the San Carlos Hotel. There Federal Judicial Police first arrested Jaller and Carlos Amador, and after their arrest, Bravo Ramirez telephoned saying that he was coming to pick up the drug and he was also arrested.

When they were notified of their sentences yesterday, the three defendants protested strongly and said they would appeal.

8587
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

VARIOUS COCAINE BUSTS AT AIRPORT

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 24-A

/Text/ So far this month the Federal Judicial Police have seized more than 5 kilos of pure cocaine, valued at over 10 million pesos, at the International Airport. They reported that the index for the drug traffic has decreased by 40 percent.

A Colombian woman, Avelin del Rosalio Santelles, 24, was arrested last 1 January on Varig Airlines flight 714 when found to be in possession of 650 grams of the drug.

Another Colombian woman, Chisquirá Quiroz, 49, was arrested on 3 January on an Argentine Airlines flight when found in possession of 4.5 kilos of cocaine of the best quality.

Agents of the Federal Judicial Police under the command of Roberto Escobar said, "We make an average of two or three arrests of narcotics traffickers a month, the majority of them coming from South America, who use our country as a trampoline for their illicit activities, since most of the drugs are destined for the United States."

They also indicated that the methods used by the criminals, most of them young women who are offered large sums of money for their classic role as "burros" /couriers/, become daily more sophisticated, due to which the security agents have to strengthen their vigilance.

They also said that they will continue the campaign to put an end to the carrying of pistols in the air terminal and that two pistols were taken yesterday from two agents of the District Judicial Police who were about to board a plane. They offered no resistance to the actions of the Federal Judicial Police.

11532
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

INHALANT ADDICTS IN MEXICO CITY ESTIMATED AT 25,000

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 19 Jan 77 p 8

[Text] An investigator explained that the majority are poor children who resort to solvents because they rid them of hunger and cold, and this is how they begin to become addicted.

Dr Augusto Fernandez Guardiola, chief of the Cerebral Research Unit of the National Institute of Neurology, told EL DIA yesterday that there are approximately 25,000 persons addicted to inhalant drugs in the Federal District, including children and adults.

After proposing a campaign for the guidance of the consumer of inhalants, in order to prevent the high incidence of drug addicts due to these chemical products, the physician described drug addiction as a phenomenon of poverty. He explained that most of the children addicted to solvents lack a family and home and, because these drugs rid them of hunger and cold, the taste for them is aroused in the children, even though it is not justified, he added.

The investigator stated that the increase in the use of inhalants was observed beginning in 1968. Also, it was his belief that the frequency of their use is due to the fact that countless places exist where they are sold, as the result of which it is easy to fall into the snares of addiction.

As regards the educational campaign he proposed, he made it clear that specific legislation cannot be proposed for this class of products, although a law regulating their sale could well be established.

He pointed out that regulations are now under study in association with PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] and the chemical industry for action to be begun at the national level to inform dealers and tradesmen so that they, in turn, may act as educators of the public on the addiction that these substances can cause.

He also spoke about the serious nature of drug addiction due to inhalants and pointed out that it is the first step to addiction to other drugs, such as marihuana and a great number of psychotropics. In relation to industrial

dissolvents themselves, he made it clear that their constant inhalation produces cerebral lesions and conditions showing pathological heart patterns.

He went on to mention that a great percentage of children who become drug addicts because of such reasons can be completely rehabilitated through proper diet and medical treatment but that, unfortunately, they relapse into the habit because, on concluding their cure, they return to the environment that made them ill.

11532

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN SUBURBS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jan 77 p 22-A

[Article by Raul Navarrete P.: "Two Traffickers Arrested Selling Marihuana in Candy Stores"]

[Text] Fausto Eduardo Aguilar Lara and Porfirio Salvador Priego were arrested yesterday by the Federal Judicial Police when they tried to sell marihuana in candy and toy stores near schools in this capital and in Mexico State.

The two drug traffickers sold the marihuana at 30 to 50 pesos per cigarette and 3,000 pesos per kilo, principally in schools in the Anahuac district and Ciudad Satelite.

When interrogated, they said two women named Ester and Socorro were the principal drug distributors.

They said that "Ester" supplies them with marihuana that she "gets" in the states of Guerrero, Michoacan and Sinaloa. She not only supplies them but other individuals who set up candy stores near schools in Naucalpan, Tlalnepantla, Nezahualcoyotl and Ciudad Satelite.

"Ester" herself has a candy store near a primary school in the Militar district. "Socorro" who has the nickname "La Negra" distributes marihuana in strategic places so that marihuana cigarettes can be sold to students in the Anahuac district.

Fausto and Porfirio were indicted by the 3rd district criminal judge.

The national attorney general ordered that the investigations be continued and the women accused of crimes against health be captured.

"Ester" is dark, obese and of medium height with long, straight hair. She is about 45 years old and has an eye disease.

"La Negra" is of medium height, obese and dark with short hair, large eyes and a large mouth.

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CSO: 5300

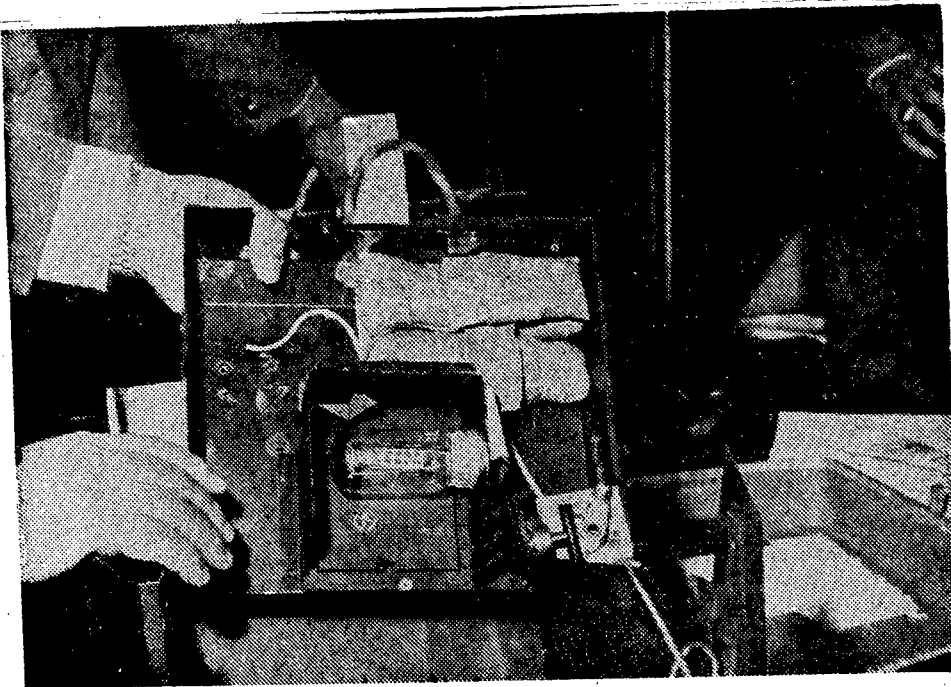
MEXICO

COCAINE SEIZURE AT AIRPORT WORTH 3 MILLION PESOS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jan 77 p 22-A

[Text] Agents of the Federal Judicial Police assigned to the international airport arrested a U.S. citizen, Miguel Ricardo Flores, when he tried to bring 1,060 grams of pure cocaine valued at 3 million pesos on the black market into our country.

The drug was found inside a slide projector, a tape recorder and some cigarettes.



U.S. citizen Miguel Ricardo Flores tried to bring 1,060 grams of pure cocaine valued at more than 3 million pesos on the black market into our country by putting it inside a slide projector.

The drug trafficker was arrested in the airport customs room by the Federal Judicial Police when he arrived from Lima, Peru, on Air Panama Flight 102.

Ricardo Flores was born in New York City of Peruvian parents. Last December he went from Los Angeles to Lima to visit his parents and there he prepared his drug shipment.

The agents arrested him here because they noticed the extra weight of the tape recorder and examined it more carefully.

The 20-year-old trafficker studied electronics for 4 years so he knew how to hide the drug inside the machines.

The police took him to the national attorney general. They confiscated 18 small polyethylene bags, two packs of cigarettes, a passport, a tobacco pouch, the tape recorder, the slide projector, cash, etc., from him.

The drug trafficker remained under the jurisdiction of the Federal Public Ministry.

7717

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

WOMEN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 9 Jan 77 p 9-A

[Text] Two South American women have attempted, within less than 30 days, to bring into the country cocaine valued at more than 20 million pesos. Because of the circumstances surrounding both cases, authorities believe that a well organized international ring is involved.

Several days ago, a Colombian dressmaker, Chiquinquira Quiroz de Londoyo, was arrested at the international airport here with 4 kilograms of cocaine hidden in the false bottom of a traveling case. She maintains that the case was a gift from a man whom she had met 2 weeks earlier in the capital of her country.

On 10 November, 1976, a Peruvian woman, Carmen Rosa e Izaguirre, was also arrested at the airport with 2.8 kilograms of the same drug, likewise hidden in a false bottomed suitcase, and like the Colombian woman, she said the suitcase was a gift from a Uruguayan friend whom she had met in Lima.

Chiquinquira, who was handed over yesterday by the federal prosecutor's office to Raul Diaz Infante, first district penal judge, said that 2 weeks ago she met a well-dressed man who took her out and who invited her, after several dates, to visit Mexico City.

"He gave me two Argentine Airlines flight bags for the trip, and a set of suitcases, 'as a Christmas gift,' and said we would meet here. I am free of any involvement. I do not know how or why I have been used for transporting drugs."

She added that the man said only that his name was Robinson and that he was Mexican. She is a dressmaker in her country's capital city.

Carmen Rosa e Izaguirre, who is about to be admitted to practice as a psychologist, explained in court that she met Victor Stevenson in Peru, and that after a few days he became her boyfriend and invited her to take a trip to Mexico.

"He gave me a set of luggage and told me he still had some business to take care of there and that it would be better if I made the trip and we would meet here. Now I am surprised, because they tell me the suitcases contain drugs. I know nothing about it," she said.

The coincidences in both cases--the distinguished-looking men, the manner in which they courted their "burros" (in police parlance, a person who transports drugs), and the suitcases--have led authorities to believe there must be an international ring which will stop at nothing to achieve its ends.

8735

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

MANY ARRESTS IN FINAL WEEK OF 1976

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Jan 77 p 26-A

[Text] One hundred thirty-two persons involved in the drug traffic were apprehended in the final week of 1976 in this city and in other parts of the country.

The year-end report of the prosecutor general of the Republic shows that all those arrested are involved in narcotics traffic--some in planting marihuana and opium poppies, others in cultivation of the plants, and still others in selling marihuana, cocaine, heroin and psychotropic pills.

In this action, which lasted through the entire final week of the year just ended, continues the report, 890 clandestine plantings, with 22 million poppy plants and 17 million marihuana plants were discovered. In addition, 326 grams of cocaine and 1,143 kilograms of marihuana were confiscated as the result of several raids on homes and settlements.

The arrest of the traffickers and the seizures of narcotics were carried out in the Federal District, Juarez, Culiacan, Piedras Negras, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Veracruz, Uruapan, Tijuana, Mexicali and Hermosillo.

Narcotics seized between 1 November and 31 December, 1976, were burned yesterday in Monterrey, in the presence of Salvador del Toro Rosales of the prosecutor general's office, Gen Arturo Corona Mendioroz, commander of the VII Military Zone, and municipal authorities. More than 8 tons of marihuana, 250 grams of heroin and 8 kilograms of peyote were burned.

8735

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER, GUARDS ESCAPE--Acapulco, Gro., 23 Jan--A U.S. drug trafficker, Joseph Conrad Sullivan, and two policemen guarding him at the Acapulco Hospital where he was being treated for hepatitis fled together early this morning. It is believed that they went to Mexico City to board an airplane to the United States. Conrad Sullivan had served all but 8 months of a 5-year sentence at Rehabilitation Center No. 2. He had often planned mass escapes with guerrillas, assailants and murderers and had frequently been placed in solitary confinement. Carlos Arizmendi Dorantes, director of the prison, reported that on 10 January Conrad Sullivan became ill. Several tests confirmed that he had hepatitis and he was sent to the Acapulco Hospital to keep the disease from spreading. It was reported that the U.S. drug trafficker had previously tried to bribe several policemen with 50,000 pesos to help him escape. For this reason, it was ordered that he be guarded constantly by two policemen who would be relieved every 24 hours. Carlos Jaimes Dorantes and Juan Cedeno Barrientos are the policemen who fled with 30-year-old Conrad Sullivan. They have been sought since this morning by the state security forces. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Jan 77 p 20-A] 7717

MARIHUANA FIELDS--The Federal Judicial Police found and destroyed 312 poppy fields covering 735,250 square meters and 27 plots of marihuana on 35,250 meters in the eastern and southeastern regions of Cosala and La Loma in the town of Sinaloa de Leyva in Sinaloa. The police arrested Jesus Delgadillo Cortes, Jacinto Cortes Valenzuela, Cirilo Sandoval Castro, Baldomero Padilla Sanchez, Juan Heredia Rodriguez, Fabian Cortes Valenzuela, Santos Bernal Gonzalez, Manuel Gomez, Ezequiel Bias Soto and Loreto Mata Fernandez. They were taken to the capital of Sinaloa State and placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Public Ministry. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jan 77 p 22-A] 7717

DRUGS SEIZED--Tijuana, B.C., 24 Jan--The Federal Judicial Police assigned to this border seized drugs worth 60 million pesos and arrested two alleged drug traffickers at No. 6 Calle Diaz Ordaz in the Guadalupe Victoria district of this city. The police found the drugs in polyethylene bags in a basement there. They confiscated 6,250 grams of cocaine, 65 grams of opium gum, more than 250,000 pills (amphetamines), laboratory equipment and several vehicles. Roberto Robles Jimenez, 51 years old, was arrested; the drugs were in his custody. He said that 26-year-old Juan Sicaños Martinez was the owner of the drugs and paid him 10,000 pesos to guard them. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jan 77 p 24-A] 7717

PRISON CRACKDOWN--Officials at the Northern Penitentiary started a crackdown on the introduction of drugs and alcoholic beverages last Sunday. Sergio H. Santibanez, director of the prison, reported yesterday that because of increased security, 30 marihuana cigarettes that a woman was bringing into the prison on visiting day were seized on Sunday. Also a surprise search turned up several doses of marihuana and cocaine hidden by prisoners in the ducts of the bathrooms and lavatories and in other places. It was reported that there is an order to constantly search every corner of the prison, even the cells. Strict security measures are in effect to avoid the introduction of drugs and intoxicating beverages. As a result of that constant vigilance, warden Americo de Jesus Tello Alpuche was fired and indicted by the Federal Public Ministry for trying to sell "drinks" of brandy. The prison director announced that in the future there will not only be arrests but indictments of those who are involved in that illegal traffic. Santibanez reported that in the first 24 days of this year, 15 guards at Northern Penitentiary have been fired. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jan 77 p 24-A] 7717

FIELDS DESTROYED--Yesterday the Federal Judicial Police arrested 13 drug traffickers, seized more than 6 tons of marihuana and destroyed 60 fields of marihuana and poppies in the states of Oaxaca, Sinaloa and Sonora. The police reported that the following men were arrested in the town of Zatitlan, Tlacolula district, Oaxaca: Nemesio Sosa Diaz, Agustin Morales Sosa, Rufino Peralta Parada, Aurelio Aragon Gutierrez, Hilario Posada Bariza and Naur Aragon Sanchez. They had stored 4 tons of marihuana in a house there. In the San Pablo Guila zone of the same town, the Federal Judicial Police located and destroyed 43 fields of marihuana with

1,238,000 plants. In Nogales, Sonora, Gonzalo Meza Gastelum, Humberto Robles Lopez, Ramon Reyna Nunez, Jose Flores Garcia, Gaston Trevino Serrano, Ramon Bejarano Viesca and Rigoberto Morales were arrested. They had established a marihuana distribution center. The police confiscated 1 ton and 77 kilos of marihuana from them. Finally in the El Dorado, Badiraguato, Culiacan and Los Pericos regions of Sinaloa, the Federal Judicial Police located and destroyed nine fields of marihuana with 221,000 plants, six fields of poppies with 368,000 plants and two fields with 150,000 poppy and marihuana plants. In Los Pericos two driers with 1 ton of marihuana were also found. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Jan 77 p 26-A] 7717

HEROIN SEIZED--Four drug traffickers in Nogales, Sonora, were surprised in the act of selling 9 kilos of heroin valued at 27 million pesos. Domingo Alejandro Contreras Chavero, Sotero Ayala Mirado, Marcial Ayala Zarate and Jose Oseguera Rodriguez were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Jan 77 p 22-A] 7717

HEROIN SEIZED--Yesterday morning in the city of Nogales, Son., the Federal Judicial Police surprised Domingo Alejandro Contreras Chavero, Sotero Ayala Mirado, Marcial Ayala Zarate and Jose Oseguera Rodriguez as they were making a drug sale worth more than 25 million pesos. The police already had some idea about the activities of these people. They arrived at a remote street in the city as the first two men were delivering 8,703 grams of heroin in small polyethylene bags to Oseguera Rodriguez and Ayala Zarate. It is valued at 25,109,000 pesos on the black market. The alleged drug traffickers offered armed resistance but they were subdued. Two pistols and two rifles were taken from them. Immediately higher authorities were notified. The agent of the Federal Public Ministry began investigations; the drugs remained in his office. The four arrested will be placed under the jurisdiction of the district judge for indictment for crimes against health. Meanwhile, in the city of Oaxaca, agents from the attorney general's office found 500 kilograms of marihuana packed in egg cartons and $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram of marihuana seed. Investigations continue to find the owners of that drug. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Jan 77 p 10-A] 7717

INHALANT TRAFFICKERS--Guadalajara, Jal., 27 Jan--The 47th Legislature passed a bill to punish those who sell inhalants to minors with fines of 1,000 to 20,000 pesos and 1 to 10 years in prison. During the last session of the state congress a bill punishing with prison sentences and fines those who addict minors was also approved. Legislators Jose Luis Leal Sanabria, Adolfo Martinez Campos and Ismael Orozco said that the owners or managers of hardware stores must require a written request for the purchase of volatile substances (thinner, gasoline, solvents, cements) with the name of the business, amount requested, legal use and the name of the purchaser. The owners or managers of pharmacies must demand a prescription signed by a doctor. Both stores must keep records for 2 years. In the legislative session it was reported that the improper use of toxic substances can cause brain damage, poisoning, intoxication and psychological effects. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Jan 77 p 26-A] 7717

MARIHUANA SALES--Guadalajara, Jal., 27 Jan--Bernardino Renteria Hernandez, who has sold marihuana to students of preparatory and secondary schools and business academies for more than a year, was arrested this morning by agents of the narcotics section of the Federal Judicial Police. He was arrested at approximately 1030 hours when he left his house at No. 202 Calle 5 de Mayo in the Analco district. The agents confiscated 2 kilos of marihuana and several cigarettes from him. When interrogated, Renteria Hernandez said that he bought the marihuana from an individual whom he knew only as Manuel for 900 pesos per kilo. He said that the cigarettes are sold to students for 30 to 50 pesos. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Jan 77 p 26-A] 7717

LARGE MARIHUANA SHIPMENT--Nogales, Son., 29 Jan--A shipment of almost 4 tons of marihuana was seized by the Federal Judicial Police today on Calle de Pueblo Nuevo. It was loaded on a truck destined for the United States. Five people were arrested. It was reported that the investigation began on 25 January when the service chief of the Highway Police, Major Fernando Ramirez, and an official, Juan Ramirez Noriega, were informed that a large shipment of marihuana had entered the city. They quickly found the house on Calle de Pueblo Nuevo where the drugs were and notified the Federal Judicial Police. When the police arrived, they discovered that the marihuana was packed and arrested the owner of the house, Jesus Barnett Valenzuela, Eduardo Esquer Alvarado, Abel Maya Inda, Eduardo Moreno Medina and Leonardo Naranjo Sepulveda. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Jan 77 p 26-A] 7717

SCHOOL TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Eight alleged drug traffickers who distributed marihuana in schools in several parts of the city--mainly in the Anahuac district and in Satellite--were indicted by Raul Murillo Delgado, 4th district criminal judge in this city. Those arrested had their headquarters in the Tepito sector. They had a moderate quantity of marihuana in their possession when they were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police. It was ready to be sold in cigarettes. Florencio Alvarez Avendano, Miguel Angel Silva Venegas, Alejandro Valle Rendon, Gustavo Baez Barranco, Rene Aragon Castaneda, Fernando Najera Arechiga, Armando Montiel Omana and Alejandro Sanchez Gallegos are the eight men indicted. One minor was placed under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Council. Those arrested admitted the crimes for which they were indicted. Meanwhile the Federal Judicial Police has orders to continue investigations in primary, secondary and advanced schools. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 30 Jan 77 p 8-A] 7717

HARSH MARIHUANA PENALTIES--Oaxaca, Oax., 27 Jan--Samuel Alba Leyva, assistant national attorney general and national coordinator of the campaign against drug traffic, today announced an intense campaign in Oaxaca from January to June. This period is considered vital for marihuana and poppy cultivation. He watched 5 tons of marihuana burn near the 28th Military Zone. He said that the "masterminds" who encourage drug cultivation and take advantage of the poverty of the peasants will be punished severely according to the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure. He also said that the campaign will be carried out in coordination with the federal and state police and the army. The fields will be sprayed from helicopters. He mentioned that the state of Oaxaca ranks third with other states in drug production. Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango cultivate 80 percent of the national crop. Alba Leyva also supervised state coordination of the campaign against drug traffic. [Text] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Jan 77 p 6] 7717

MARIHUANA, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN NUEVO LEON--Monterrey, N.L., 19 January--The Federal Judicial Police captured six narcotics traffickers found in possession of 600 kilos of marihuana and seized the two vehicles in which they were carrying the drug. Four of them were apprehended in the town of Morelos, near Piedras Negras, and the other two (one of them named Ricardo Mansiva) in Saltillo. The arrest was made in Sinaloa of Jose Diaz, who said he was going to sell the marihuana in Eagle Pass, Texas. The others are Manuel Martinez Zertuche, Jaime Granados Aguillen, Francisco Monsivals, and Ariel Castaneda San Miguel. The vehicles seized are a Chevrolet stake-bed truck, with license plates ER-2342, and a 1975 Ford Maverick with Coahuila license plates EUW-733. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 25-A] 11532

TWELVE TONS OF MARIHUANA--Tijuana, 8 Dec. Federal agents today seized a shipment of over 12 tons of marihuana, worth more than 60 million pesos on the black market, which was to be taken to the United States. There were two arrests. The weed was found in a kind of warehouse, market "Materiales para Construcciones Jalisco, S.A.," at No 15 Vientos Alisios St in La Mesa. Police had been suspicious for some time because of considerable movement of people in and out of the warehouse; trailers came and went. After careful investigation police discovered the illegal activities going on there. Manuel Lopez Arriaga, commander of the Federal Judicial Police, who directed the operation, said that the marihuana was in sacks and packed ready to be sent to the United States. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 9 Dec 76 p 47 8587

FJP DESTROYS POPPY FIELDS -- Guadalajara, Jalisco, 2 Feb. Nine poppy fields, covering a 30,000 square meter area, were destroyed by Federal Judicial Police agents under the command of Maj Jose de Jesus Meixueiro, thus far this year. "These fields were located in the municipality of Tuitan and Jalpilla, towns within the boundaries of Jalisco and Nayarit." Major Meixueiro said that in the month of January alone 60 fields were destroyed, 75 percent of which were poppy fields and the remaining 25 percent marihuana. In a related connection, the major said that the campaign to arrest all drug traffickers who sell drugs to students is continuing. The following persons were arrested yesterday: Jose Barragan Buenrostro, who lives at 114 Alvarez del Castillo Street; Esteban Fernandez Santillan, of 28 Republica del Brasil Street; and Flavio Lopez, of 471 Penitentiaria Street. All of these men frequented sports centers to sell "reefers" for 50 pesos each. The drug which was being sold in the form of cigarettes was confiscated from all of them. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Feb 77 p 30-A] 8143

MARIHUANA CIRCULATES IN PRISON -- During a surprise search conducted in dormitory two of North Prison yesterday, two marihuana "bricks," 70 cigarettes and 10 "reefers" were found. A little later, a woman was arrested at the prison entrance while attempting to bring 200 grams of marihuana into the prison. At the orders of prison warden Sergio H. Santibanez, periodic surprise searches are made of the dormitories. Named as the parties responsible for the marihuana are Mario Garcia Moreno, Miguel Rodriguez Mendez, Oscar Escobar Rosa and Jorge Ramirez Ortega, who were turned over to the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation. Martha Hernandez de Yllescas is the other accused. It was chief guard Capt Juan Jose Flores Padilla who conducted the surprise search with a number of guards, in accordance with the orders of the prison warden. Prison officials said that searches of dormitories will now be made with greater frequency since enough marihuana to intoxicate hundreds of inmates had been found. [Text] [Mexico EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 3 Feb 77 p 12-A] 8143

MEXICAN CONTROL EFFORTS PRAISED -- Geneva, 2 Feb. The Mexican authorities are resolutely pursuing their efforts to eliminate the illicit cultivation of poppies and marihuana, according to an annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) which was published here today. The report underscores the fact that the drug problem continues to be the problem

which most preoccupies the Western World. In South America, the high production of coca leaves sustains and feeds a considerable traffic; and the amount of cocaine available on the illicit market is large, adds INCB. We are witnessing a substitution of sources of supply, rather than a decrease; demand is far from diminishing and continues to pose numerous and complex problems, the report indicates. Opium production exists that is not under control and is formally illicit, perhaps because governments are not able to exercise their total authority in cultivation regions, or because opium constitutes the sole source of cash income for the growers. INCB says that heroin is showing up more frequently on the illicit market in Western Europe, coming from Southeast Asia and in great part from Burma and Thailand. Heroin is passed especially through Malaysia, and Amsterdam continues to be the principal center of distribution in Western Europe, the report explains. In Turkey, the report goes on to say, the ban on opium production is strictly obeyed; and no government claims that any of the opium confiscated in illicit trafficking is of Turkish origin. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 3 Feb 77 p 13-A] 8143

TROOPS AGAIN PATROL CULIACAN -- Culiacan, Sinaloa, 2 Feb. Pursuant to an agreement between state governor Alfonso G. Calderon and the commander of the 9th Military Region, Gen Ricardo Cervantes Garcia Rojas, and at the request of the mayor of this city, army patrols in the streets have been reinstated, in the face of a recrudescence of violence, generated principally by drug trafficking. The agreement was reached after the mayor, Fortunato Alvarez Castro, submitted a report of the criminal activities which had taken place during the month of January 1977, including 26 crimes, and in response to complaints presented by representatives of the chambers of businessmen of Culiacan. The city mayor's report also states that in the last week in January, between the 23d and 31st, there were eight killings, six of which took place in the city and two in the rural sector, not including the seven deaths caused by traffic accidents. Some 90 percent of these homicides were connected with drug trafficking, he said in his report. The army checkpoints are manned without a publicly-known schedule. Also participating are Federal Judicial Police, State Judicial Police and city preventive police. Continuing and permanent surveillance over hotels was ordered, as well as a check on movements at the Culiacan airport. Surveillance was also established over vehicles with American license plates and at the border. In this connection, in recent days 10 late model automobiles were stopped, the owners of which could not justify their remaining in the country. [Text] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Feb 77 p 3] 8143

TRAFFICKERS TO STUDENTS JAILED -- Guadalajara, Jalisco, 3 Feb. Federal Judicial Police agents today arrested a ring of drug traffickers who were engaged in the sale of marihuana at several schools and to young persons in pool rooms, bars and sports centers. The principal supplier, Jose Anguiano, age 35, was arrested in Ixtlahuacan del Rio, Jalisco. A short

time later, he admitted his misdeeds, stating that he sold a kilo of marihuana for 800 to 1,000 pesos, depending upon available supplies. It was said that the police were also on the trail of those who are growing marihuana in the areas near Guadalajara. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Feb 77 p 27-A] 8143

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

CANADIAN COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Jan 77 pp 1-a, 2-b

[Text] Barely 3 days after apprehending a narcotics trafficker, the narcotic agents of the Fiscal Investigation Department of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury caught a Canadian, Robert James Coutts, 29 years of age, with 2½ kilos of basic paste for processing cocaine when he arrived at Tocumen International Airport at 0300 hours today, Tuesday, coming from Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

The discovery occurred when one of the narcotic agents approached Coutts and on feeling his leg surreptitiously he noted that he had something bulky fastened to it and as a result proceeded to search him finding a band attached to his body and two to each leg containing a white paste that when analyzed turned out to be high grade cocaine.

For his part, the drug trafficker stated on being questioned that he had bought the drug in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, for the sum of 10,000 balboas. The Finance and Treasury agents revealed that the 2½ kilos of basic paste make 1½ kilos of cocaine hydrochloride when processed which on the drug market are worth one million balboas.

They also revealed that Robert James Coutts tried to bribe a few of the agents to release him since, according to the trafficker in narcotics, he was taking the drug confiscated from him to Canada.

8094

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE--Narcotics agents of the Finance and Treasury Ministry's Fiscal Investigations Department impounded 780 gm of cocaine from Ecuadorean citizen Belgica Mosquera (Varos) upon her arrival at Tocumen International Airport from Guayaquil on Saturday. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Feb 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

COCAINE SEIZURES IN HUARAZ IN 1976

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Jan 77 p 34

/Text/ Huaraz, 26 January (from our correspondent)--The Civil Guard of the Fifth Command in Huaraz seized 13 kilos of cocaine paste on different occasions in 1976, amounting in total value to 4 million soles. This information was given at a recent press conference held by the head of that agency, Commandant Tello del Aguila.

Commandant Tello del Aguila added that one of the principal outlets for the cocaine paste manufactured in the upper forest regions of Maranon was the village of Huaytuna, in the jurisdiction of Huari Province, where the Civil Guard from time to time has intercepted shipments of large quantities of these narcotic products.

A section for the control of the narcotics traffic was established this year, in connection with which subordinate personnel have already been given training through a course given by Capt Carlos Astete. This officer has been transferred to Callao, and no decision has yet been made on who will assume command of this section. But the important thing, Commandant Tello del Aguila said, is that we shall be dedicating our efforts this year to countering the growing traffic in drugs that has been causing so much harm to the population, particularly among young people.

In recording another outstanding police achievement, he stated that the sale of "cigarettes" was detected in the dance hall of one of the Chinese restaurants in this city and those responsible for this evil business are now behind bars.

11532
CSO: 5300

PERU

CIVIL GUARD UNCOVERS CALLAO DRUG RING

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Jan 77 p 46

[Text] The Civil Guard of the 27th Callao Command has broken up a gang of narcotics traffickers and seized 2.5 kilos of basic cocaine paste and \$360 in American currency found on one of the men arrested.

The narcotic drug was found in the house of Eusebio Garcia Barrutia, located in the PP.JJ. [expansion unknown] "Ciudadela Chalaca 'F'-40." Questioned as to the origin of the basic paste, he said it had been entrusted to him by his employer, Marina Valdez Soto, a restaurant owner.

The clue that led the Civil Guard to destroying the illegal organization of narcotics traffickers was provided by a young man of 19 who, on being subjected to police search in his domicile, was found to have 77 envelopes containing the basic paste.

Taken to the police station and interrogated at length, he said he dealt in drugs in complicity with the homosexual Eusebio Garcia Barrutia and Marina Valdez Soto, also known as "Negra Mina," the owner of a restaurant doing business at 267 Boulevard Ayacucho, Callao.

The police raided the establishment and carried out a careful search in which they found 70 grams of basic paste, 15,000 soles -- the proceeds of the sale of the paste -- and \$10.00.

Found by the Civil Guard in Maria Valdez Soto's house located at 273 Aguas Marinas Boulevard were \$350 and basic paste ready for marketing, as well as jewels, artifacts, and television sets valued at 600,000 soles.

The Civil Guard of the 27th Command is stepping up its investigations in order to discover any possible contacts between those arrested and an international network of traffickers in narcotics.

11532
CSO: 5300

BRIEFS

ARREST OF JUVENILE PUSHERS--The Victoria district is the haunt of groups, including minors, who in the early morning hours engage in the clandestine sale of basic cocaine paste as well as its use in the form of cigarettes. The police of this district having received confidential information to this effect, the high command of the Civil Guard ordered close surveillance to be observed during the nighttime in various sectors of this place. As a result, yesterday, at the height of the curfew, the police arrested two minors on Renovacion Boulevard who were found in possession of several grams of cocaine hydrochlorate. One of the prisoners said the drug was for his personal use. The other confessed that he had bought it from a man, unknown to him, to be resold to cocaine addicts. Additionally, on the Avenida Grau, the crew of a patrol car caught other persons found to have four match boxes filled with basic cocaine paste they were going to sell by the gram to others, who had failed to keep their appointment at that time in the early morning. The suspects are being investigated by the Civil Guard and Antinarcotics Directorate. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 22 Jan 77 p 35] 11532

ARREST OF COCAINE MARKETTEERS--Members of a ring of narcotics dealers arrested by the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] in Huancayo confessed that in less than a month they had marketed 80 kilos of basic cocaine paste in Lima for a sum of more than 1 million soles. The arrested members of this ring of traffickers are Peter Vides Urco Yuringano, 21, Guillermo Chuico Vizcarra, 44, and Flora Canchunani Mendoza, 24. The police found in the latter's house two large cement tanks in which the ring macerated coca leaves in large quantities. The expert "chemist" of the ring is Humberto Lopez Santos, now a fugitive, as is the case of Godofredo Usesihuay Carhuallanqui, who was in charge of marketing the drug. This investigation was directed by PIP officer Manuel Aguirre Enriquez, departmental head of the PIP in Junin. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 20 Jan 77 p 31] 11532

ARREST OF WOMAN DISTRIBUTOR--During a raid on drug dealers, the Civil Guard of La Victoria arrested a known distributor, identified as Mercedes Castaneda Hernandez, from whom several small packages of cocaine were seized. It was made known that the arrested woman "supplied herself" with the drug at two places where cocaine and marihuana were sold "by the package and in wholesale lots" located in the Pasaje Vaccar and the sixth block of the Prolongacion Parinacochas. In the course of the operation planned by the headquarters of the Civil Guard, the latter, in its zeal to put an end to the

narcotics traffic, succeeded in ascertaining that a known distributor lived on the seventh block of the Prolongacion Cansallo. Patient work led to the arrest of Mercedes Castaneda Hernandez when she was delivering a lot consisting of a number of small packages of cocaine to unidentified persons, who succeeded in eluding police action. /Text/ /Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Jan 77 p 29/ 11532

ANTI-NARCOTICS OPERATION--The authorities here have dealt a harsh blow to the illegal drug traffic in a nationwide operation called "Cerrojo." In the course of the operation, the police seized some 600 kg of cocaine and located 15 clandestine laboratories used for processing the drug. One area of intensive illegal drug trafficking was the city of Tingo Maria, where 104 kg of cocaine was seized and 11 persons arrested. [Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 9 Feb 77 p 10 PA]

MARIHUANA HAUL--Lima, 16 Feb--The Peruvian Investigative Police reported today that they have seized 4 tons of marihuana, 1 kg of opium and 1 kg of hashish worth 140 million soles (\$2 million) from three Peruvian traffickers, who were arrested. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 17 Feb 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

DRUG-DEALING NORTH KOREAN DIPLOMATS ARRESTED IN VENEZUELA

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jan 77 p 7

[Text] Three North Korean diplomats in Denmark who were attempting to bring a total of 147 kilos of opium into the country were arrested by the Venezuelan police authorities.

The report appears in the Caracas newspaper LOS TIEMPOS and says textually:

Arrested when delivering 147 kilos of opium, three North Korean diplomats in Denmark admitted being a part of a vast operation carried on between North Korea and the drug network that amounted in total to \$3 million of contraband opium, cigarettes, and liquors. What is sensational about the matter is that the three expelled diplomats and ambassador of North Korea, also expelled, were apparently acting under the authority of the government of their country and not for purposes of personal gain, as the ultimate objective was to collect funds for the publication of pages of propaganda containing various speeches and interviews held by, naturally, Marshall Kim Il-song.

Arne Herloev Petersen, a Danish intellectual recently decorated by North Korea with the Medal of the National Flag, confirmed that the purpose of the entire operation was to collect funds for carrying on publicity and that this is what the Copenhagen police authorities themselves were given to understand. This is, accordingly, the first case of the exchange of publicity by means of "hashish."

Taking into account that entire pages devoted to the spreading of the Chuche idea appeared recently in the EL NACIONAL of Caracas, which, naturally, is also an idea of Marshall Kim Il-song, it is obvious that it is going to be necessary to modify some of our points of view on drugs and drug addicts and that, instead of being the tragic consequences of consumerism or status, they could now be considered as financial enthusiasts of the Chuche idea and of revolution in the Korean style.

11532
CSO: 5300

PRESUMED DRUG AIR-TAXI CAPTURED, PILOT ARRESTED

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 17 Jan 77 p 35

[Text] A new light aircraft with a double fuel tank, proceeding from Miami and piloted by a man of Iraqi origin and North American nationality, was captured on a small landing strip on a cattle ranch in Falcon State by a National Guard detachment.

With the detention of the strange airplane, whose pilot carried no documentation or flight charts, the authorities are working on the possibility that the executive-type Cessna was being used to take some other person or contraband in the form of drugs out of the country, although, according to reports issued, the pilot had strayed from the flight path that would have brought him to a landing in Barranquilla, Colombia, and made an emergency landing at Coro.

It is understood that the airplane, now in the hands of the military authorities, and its pilot will be transferred to this city, where the latter, who identified himself as Hasohama Reza, 30, will be interrogated in order to establish the truth of his story on the emergency landing due to lack of fuel, when the fact is that the plane has a double fuel tank, fitted on in an unusual manner, whose capacity would easily have given him time to fly nonstop from Miami to Colombia, which he said was originally his flight plan.

With the arrest of the pilot by the military personnel who went to Boca de Ricoa, in Falcon State, where the plane that had taken off from Miami, according to its pilot of Iraqi origin and North American nationality, had been located, the military authorities are working on the possibility that some person could have secretly traveled out of the country. Such a person might even have been sought by Venezuelan justice, as in the case of the Cuban and nationalized American fugitive, David Rodriguez Cruz, who succeeded in escaping from the public jail of Nueva Esparta State by traveling on board a light aircraft that took him to the La Carlota airport, under an arrangement previously made with the owner-pilot of the plane, as the authorities suspect that the Cuban could have been able to make his contact to allow him to leave the country secretly, as he had the time to do so.

Additionally, the plane could be impounded by the Ministry of Finance due to its illegal landing and lack of legal documentation on the part of the pilot. It is understood that information is, in the meantime, being requested through the International Police concerning the possibility that the pilot has a police record, bearing in mind, as well, that the plane might be in use for the transportation of large amounts of contraband in the form of drugs, principally cocaine and other hallucinogens.

11532

CSO: 5300

DRUG TRAFFICKERS KILL POLICEMAN, CABDRIVER IN CARUPANO

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 3 Feb 77 p 4-32

[Text] Carupano, 2 February (INNAC)--The Judicial Technical Police [PTJ] have solved in record time the case of the death of a uniformed police officer of this city and that of a cabdriver murdered by a pistol shot in the frontal region of the head.

The alleged murderers are members of a ring of narcotics traffickers whose leader is a former Carupano police officer, Carrullo Finol, a native of Maracaibo. The others involved in the double crime are Julian Antonio La Rosa, 23; Pedro Rafael Rodriguez, 21, a native of Carupano; and Catalina del Carmen Sucre, also known as "La Catira," a native of El Pilar, a town in Sucre State.

According to preliminary reports obtained by newspapermen from police sources, two bodies recently appeared in different locations in the city, with no relationship between one case and the other. In the first case, the authorities found at Playa Guiria, near Carupano, in the jurisdiction of the Bermudez District, a body in a state of decomposition that was identified later as that of the Carupano police officer, Dionisio Leon Oriat, 26, who had disappeared last 26 January.

The second victim was a taxidriver of the local "Santa Rosa" line, Oswaldo Martinez, also 26. He had been shot in the forehead and was found by residents of the area located opposite the Caracas airport, on the Carupano-San Jose de Areocuar stretch of highway.

According to the statements of the inspector in charge of the PTJ here, Risquez Cotton, an accident resulting in an injury gave the definitive clue for solving the puzzle of the double killing of the policeman and taxidriver.

The drama begins when the uniformed policeman comes upon the narcotics traffickers, who, on being caught, kill him. They hide the body in Carrullo Finol's house, but there then occurs the inevitable decomposition of the body. In order to get rid of the victim once and for all, they hire the taxidriver Oswaldo Martinez, of the "Santa Rosa" line. This

took place Sunday night. Martinez, who did not know the criminals, agrees to do the "small job" they asked of him, but, on realizing that he was to transport the body of a dead man, he of course refused to do so. The alleged murderers, fearful of being found out by the involuntary witness, kill him with a shot in the forehead.

The criminals continue in their course of evil, and, as a part of the irregularity of their position, are involved in a serious automobile collision, with the result that one of them is injured and required medical attention. The authorities determine in the course of their inquiries into the traffic accident that the damaged car has been stolen and that the injured man, Julian Antonio La Rosa, has a long record as a narcotics trafficker and for other criminal acts.

The murderers have been arrested, but the PTJ is continuing its investigations in order to break up this dangerous ring, in the suspicion that all its members have not fallen into the nets of justice.

11532
CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

TRAFFICKER ARRESTED WITH 33 COCAINE BOTTLES, MARIHUANA

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 1 Feb 77 p 10

[Text] A young man was arrested by members of the Narcotics Team of the Intelligence and Antivice Division after searching the room he occupied in a downtown pension, where they seized a quantity of marihuana, 33 vials of cocaine, and several 50-gram packages of marihuana.

The arrest of the alleged drug dealer was reported by the public relations office of the Metropolitan Police, which identified him as Alejandro Antonio Molero Rincon, 23, a native of Maracaibo, from whom 2 pounds of marihuana as well as a number of vials of cocaine and several packages of marihuana found in a small leather suitcase were seized.

The police spokesman added that the arrest followed the investigation carried out by officers of the Narcotics Team, who closely followed the alleged drug trafficker and distributor after they raided the room he occupied in a pension located at 122 Rio, on the corner with Avillanes.

11532
CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

DRUG TRAFFICKER'S ARREST IN CARACAS

Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Jan 77 PA

[Text] Eighty jars of cocaine were found in a briefcase being carried by a drug trafficker arrested by the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police. The trafficker is a 35-year-old Puerto Rican citizen by the name of Jose Alberto De Lucca.



CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM CONFISCATION--Sari drug enforcement officials, after a carefully-planned, precise operation, discovered 1,200 kg of opium. This opium was being transported by a Nissan pickup truck on the Sari-Shahi highway.
[Text] [Teheran ETELA'AT in Persian 3 Feb 77 p 4]

CSO: 4806

ZAMBIA

STEPS URGED TO STOP DRUG THEFTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jan 77 p 1

/Text/ A government pharmacist in Luanshya has urged medical staff to take precautionary measures against drug thefts in hospitals.

Mr Jeffrey Harris, from Luanshya's Thomson hospital, told members of the Nursing Association of Zambia, that one of the ways to prevent thefts of drugs was to ensure that cupboards were always kept locked.

Mr Harris also urged nurses and pharmacists to report to hospital authorities or the police any racket which involved the disappearance of drugs.

Some hospital staff stole drugs for sale to the public in order to supplement their salaries, while others stole to give friends who might have asked for them.

Mr Harris said people in responsible positions like nurses and pharmacists had in recent years been jailed for obtaining drugs illegally.

He appealed to the press not to publish the names of foreign drugs and their use because people interested in them would find ways of obtaining them.

On the role of nurses in hospitals, Mr Harris said they were the closest contacts between patients and hospital authorities.

"There are many opportunities for promotion within your profession, but are you prepared to accept the responsibilities that go with them?" he asked.

CSO: 5300

ZAMBIA

MUTEMBA VOWS TO CRACK DOWN ON DRUG PEDDLERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Feb 77 p 5

/Text/ A member of the Central Committee has warned that drug peddling will ruin the Zambian youth and the whole nation unless the situation is brought under control.

Mr Andrew Mutemba, chairman of the Youth and Sports Sub-Committee, said in Livingstone yesterday that the party was determined to put an end to the problem.

Speaking in an interview at Musi-o-Tunya hotel, he also said there was suspicion that some workers in health institutions throughout the country were involved in the racket.

"The party is very concerned about this illegal distribution of medicines. We are still studying the situation while police will continue prosecuting the culprits when they find them," Mr Mutemba said.

He added: "We cannot say that the youths are entirely to blame for this because there is no concrete evidence yet. But it is suspected that some medical staff are involved in the racket as a source of the drugs."

He said drug peddling was dangerous, not only to the youths' lives but to the whole nation because future leadership of the country was vested in the young people who should be "clear-minded citizens."

Drug experts in Livingstone have warned that the effects of some drugs were so serious that in some countries drug-takers had walked out of windows of multi-storey buildings dropping to their deaths.

One expert said some male drug users had become sterile and had developed big breasts like those of a woman after taking birth control pills given to them unknowingly in place of stronger drugs.

During the interview, Mr Mutemba also condemned Zambian critics of youths at rural reconstruction centres, calling them "dubious prophets of doom who will be proved wrong in a few years when the youths start enjoying the fruits of their sweat."

The reconstruction programme was a pioneer project and youths at these centres should be given a chance before people declared them a failure, he said, adding that many centres had already banked up to K13,000 each from the sale of their produce.

The number of deserters from reconstruction centres was decreasing greatly and some centres had to turn away boys and girls who volunteered to participate in the programme due to shortage of vacancies.

On claims that the centres were designed for children of ordinary Zambians, excluding those of top party and government leaders, Mr Mutemba retorted: "That is not true, there are many members of the Central Committee and ministers who have sent their children to rural reconstruction centres and the National Service."

Mr Mutemba appealed to parents throughout the country to ignore such claims and continue sending their children to participate in the self-reliance programme for their own good and for the benefit of the nation.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--A young Viennese couple, Alfred Goetzinger and Stefanie Rojtek, arriving from Amsterdam at Vienna Schwechat Airport were trying to smuggle heroin worth half a million Austrian schillings. The Schwechat customs officials who apprehended them as soon as they landed in Schwechat, found the heroin hidden in a boot. One customs official declared to the ARBEITER-ZEITUNG reporter that Goetzinger's passport had helped them, since they remembered his name. His wife had been caught smuggling heroin only last month. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Feb 77 p 5 AU]

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

DRUGS SAID TO BE DEVELOPING 'EXPLOSIVELY'

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Feb 77 p 25

[Article: "Drug Use in Paris Area: Marmottan Center Director Reveals 'Explosive Development'"]

[Text] Director of the Marmottan Medical Center in Paris Dr Claude Olievenstein drew up a gloomy 1976 balance sheet for the development of drug addiction in his activity report. He feels that 1976 "was characterized by the following elements: the explosive reappearance of heroin, an increase in the number of deaths, a massive increase in the number of users and a crisis within the institution."

Created in 1971, the Marmottan Medical Center specializes in the care of drug addicts, their possible hospitalization and psychotherapeutic treatment. In 6 years, 5,774 drug addicts have come to the center. For the year 1976 alone, the number of new cases was 1,491 (as compared to 1,192 for 1975). The number of consultations went from 11,240 to 12,026 and hospitalizations doubled, going from 270 to 549. According to the Marmottan activity report, 40 young men and women known at the center died of drug-related causes in 1976.

"Small-Time Ant Traffic"

According to Dr Olievenstein, the drug market for heroin "was taken over again by the North African underworld in Paris and the traditional Cote d'Azur underworld," while the "small-time ant traffic" continues. He pointed out: "It is disquieting that in the traditional market places for hashish, the dealers have rather abruptly changed from that substance to heroin." The author of the report went on: "The influx of new cases, the increase in the number of consultations since our students have created small, specialized consultation offices throughout the Paris area, indicate the explosive nature of the development of drug addiction in the Paris area."

In his report, the Marmottan center director blames this on "a certain smug optimism which helps to inspire not only certain statements but also -- and this seems more serious -- an absence of a political will to understand and consequently to fight the spread of drugs."

(During the recent Giscardian Women's Day on 29 January in Paris, Minister of Health Simone Veil, in answer to a participant's question, pointed out that in the area of drugs, there are no overall statistics and that the only indicators available are furnished by the doctors who treat drug addicts. To that can be added the statistics furnished by the police services. Since the appearance of the "drug phenomenon" in France in 1969, the public has been subjected to a succession of periods of alarm and of silence. In the first case, there is a tendency to exaggerate the size of the phenomenon, in the second, to even forget its existence. Outside of the tragedies brought on by the current situation, it is the permanence of the phenomenon which should cause concern and society's helplessness to wipe it out with the intervention of specialists. It is possible that the growing renown of the Marmottan Center explains the steady increase in its clientele. It could be that the police statistics show the increased effectiveness of the services responsible for repressing the traffic or their greater vigilance. No one can have a whole view of a marginal, underground phenomenon, but that is no reason to justify getting used to it.

11937

GSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUGS KILL TWO--After the deaths, in Caen, of two drug addicts whose bodies had been hidden by friends in the vicinity of that city (LE MONDE, 6-7 February), the judge in charge of the preliminary examination, Georges Moitie, announced a fourth indictment on 5 February: that of Vincent Girault, age 19, son of Jean-Marie Girault, the mayor of Caen and senator (RI [Independent Republican]) from Calvados. Like the first three imprisoned, Girault was charged with concealing bodies, failing to assist a person in danger and infraction of the narcotics laws. Hospitalized a few days earlier for the treatment of viral hepatitis, he was placed under police surveillance after being heard by the preliminary judge. Vincent Girault was one of the tenants of the apartment where Alain Michel, age 25, and Jean-Yves Lipot, age 30, died on the night of 29-30 January, after having taken an overdose of a drug the nature of which is still undetermined. It seems that the young man was unaware of the entire tragedy as it was happening. It was only on the morning of 30 January that he was informed of the deaths of the two victims. According to other friends, afraid of the consequences of that affair, he allegedly helped to transport the body of Jean-Yves Lipot to a woods located some 10 km from Caen. Four persons who allegedly participated in the concealment of the bodies are currently being sought and could be the subjects of new indictments. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Feb 77 p 25] 11937

SEVEN TRAFFICKERS CONDEMNED--On 2 February the superior court of Lons-le-Saunier (Jura) pronounced sentence on seven persons involved in the sale and use of drugs in two educational institutions in Dole (Jura). Mr Robert Gatin, 22, a prefect of day students, was given 15 months of prison, 12 with stay of sentence, and three years of deprivation of civil rights. The supplier of the drugs, Mr Louis Paquette, 20, was sentenced to 3 years in prison, 3 years of prohibition from entering a specified area and 5 years of deprivation of civil rights. Prison terms lasting from 19 days to 5 years with stay of sentence were also imposed on five other young men. Six other secondary school students will appear before the children's court on 15 February. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Feb 77 p 22] 8117

CSO: 5300

ITALY

HEROIN SHORTAGE IN ITALY CAUSES PANIC

Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 22 Jan 77 p 16

[Article by Carlo Rivolta: "Heroin Disappears; Drug Users Desperate"]

[Text] Rome, Monday night, Campo de' Fiori. In this deserted square there is a group of young drug users. They are desperate. There has been no heroin in Rome for more than 2 weeks. The police flying squad passes, it stops, and in a second the users surround the vehicle. They say, "We don't know what else to do. You confiscated the drugs; you arrest us; there is not a gram of heroin and we are desperate; we are sick; you must help us; it is you who must pull us out of this situation." The discussion becomes animated and continues for about a half hour. Then the flying squad gets away.

Tuesday afternoon, Via Merulana. The city anti-drug center distributes methadone (actually synthetic heroin) as usual. Many young men wait for their phial containing the daily dose. They are nervous, tense, worried. Finally their nerves give way and several men attack the center and carry away all the methadone they can lay their hands on.

Tuesday night, Piazza dell'Alberone. This is another Roman drug user ghetto. It is in the suburbs of the city in a dormitory quarter. A desperate drug user waits for a seller, and attacks him as soon as he arrives. "Give me everything you have. Never mind the price; you name the price; any figure." A half-gram envelope is produced and the drug user pulls out 120,000 lire, almost double the "normal price" of heroin.

Tuesday, again in Campo de' Fiori. A small group of drug users is in the square in the afternoon. They are waiting for someone who can sell a little bit of "stuff." An "ant" arrives, one of those "artisan" drug dealers who personally go to Amsterdam to buy the drug. The group surrounds him. The "ant" says he doesn't have it. There is a scuffle and the dealer escapes a lynching by a miracle. He is followed all over the area by the drug users.

These small episodes are hidden among the headlines of the newspaper police stories or they don't even get into the paper, but they illustrate the dramatic situation faced by the drug users for several weeks. Heroin has almost disappeared

from Rome, Milan, all the larger cities. It is impossible to find a single gram except by chance and thanks to the "ants." The prices are sky high. They reached the level of 230,000 to 240,000 lire per gram, but there are also those who pay as much as 300,000 lire a dose. For the drug user, in fact, the crisis of abstinence (the scientific term for the physiological situation of a drug user when he cannot get his usual dose) is dramatic, tragic, even a mortal threat. The physical pains it causes and the state of anxiety and anguish it causes, are not bearable for long periods of time. Some die of it (that is the case of a young Milanese, Fabio Castagna, who died last Friday because he was forced to take a micro-injection of cut heroin with a large amount of strychnine since he had not been able to obtain methadone from the anti-drug center).

Responsible for this disappearance of heroin is the highly effective surveillance at Fiumicino Airport and the DAD Center for Coordination of Metropolitan Police, Carabinieri and Customs Guards for Anti-Drug Operations headed by Bonaventura Provenza, one of the most talked-about policemen in Italy. For some time, the coordination center, thanks also to the collaboration of the DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration the new American narcotics bureau) "intercepts" all the heroin shipments transitting through Rome. In order to succeed in this cleanup operation, Dr Lombardo, who heads the Fiumicino service, made many trips to Bangkok and Hong Kong, major heroin production centers, establishing contact with the local DEA offices. But the drug that passes through Rome according to police, is only "in transit" to Amsterdam, where it is safer to send it by train rather than air in order to avoid the tight surveillance at Schipols Airport. It is a fact that a series of lucky raids at Fiumicino also cut the ground from under the Italian drug users who number at least 20,000.

"That would be all very well," they say at the radical party that has created a coordinating effort exclusively concerned with the drug problem, "if in Italy there were adequate help for drug users. Instead there is a shortage of hospital beds. Hospitals are reluctant to accept drug users and the metropolitan center is working at capacity (it does not accept any more than the couple of hundred drug users it is already treating; it functions only in the afternoon; has insufficient personnel, practices an American type of therapy with methadone which does not cure dependency, but merely avoids resort to the clandestine heroin market)."

Thus, from one day to the next, thousands of drug users have become desperate, without drugs, without help. And as is known, desperation leads to ill-considered acts that are dangerous not only for the drug user (suicides are not infrequent during withdrawal) but for all of society.

A young drug user has been trying to kick the habit for more than a year but has not been able to find help either in hospitals or through private doctors. He says, "If this continues it will be a tragedy. Anyone who can cure himself on his own, even at the price of incredible pain will be lucky, but the others face a bad end." What can be done? "We are moving toward a drastic increase in heroin deaths," explains Guido Blumir, sociologist, author of several books on drugs, "because the price increase means increasingly larger doses of strychnine and other toxic substances. In the absence of public help, any private

doctor has the professional and legal duty to help the drug user in the only possible way, the administration of even light opiates (considering that tranquilizers, a therapy once in use, have turned out to be more dangerous and damaging than anything else). In fact, it must be kept in mind that the withdrawal syndrome, according to more recent studies, can be more harmful to the body than even the habitual consumption of heroin itself.

If these are the emergency cures, it is urgent to have an organized plan of help for the drug users and the city and regional administrations must bear the burden. For the time being, nothing is moving and if things continue in this way, there is the risk that the damage will be irreparable.

But there are also those, evidently who want to maintain this desperate situation. In many other countries, with the intensification of police action aided by spying and informing, was accompanied a short time later by the on-site production of heroin which as is well known is derived from morphine produced in large quantities by drug companies even in Italy). There are those who also swear that in our country the same maneuver is taking place: to bring the market to its knees, to sweep away competition in order to dump on the market perhaps even the low grade but more profitable heroin that is produced in Italy.

Supercop Against Traffickers

Bonaventura Provenza is a well-known name to many democratic militants because of the role he played in 1968 and in later years as head of the Rome Police Political Office. He is the "deus ex machina" of the committee that coordinates all police anti-drug activity. His career began in the 1960's as an employee of Vicari, at that time Milan chief of police. Later Provenza became a member of the Classified Affairs Office of the ministry. In 1968 he was named head of the Rome Political Office. In 1969 he arrested Pietro Valpreda and other anarchists, who were thrown to the wolves by public opinion as those responsible for the Milan massacre. In 1972 he was promoted to the Criminalpol. He has been coordinating anti-drug activities for about a year.



ITALY

BRIEFS

ROME COCAINE ARRESTS--Eight hundred grams of pure cocaine, for a street value of about 90 million lira, were confiscated yesterday by police authorities. The cocaine was "found" in an apartment at Via Giovanni Ansaldo (Ostiense). The owner of the apartment, Lucia Uras, age 57, born in Sini in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia, and a female friend, Marisa Porceddu, age 31, were both jailed. [Excerpt] [Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Feb 77 p 8]

CSO: 5300

NETHERLANDS

CHINESE HEROIN INFLUX INCREASING

Amsterdam DE TELEGRAAF in Dutch 24 Dec 76 p 11

[Article by Ron Govaars: "A Wave of Heroin in the Portico"]

[Text] Tired of heroin stories? Then just listen to this: "Last year, despite everything, heroin use was again on the increase in the United States. This is evoking apprehensions amongst us, but on the other hand it must be noted that we are better off than Western Europe and in particular Holland where they are being confronted by a tidal wave of heroin." These are the words of the American heroin sleuth John T. Casack, Chief of the International Operations of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Reporter Ron Govaars has gone where the tidal wave has landed and mingled among syringe users, dealers and pushers for 14 days.

Amsterdam, Friday -- The moving-van had to wait, mostly because at the last moment there were good-byes to be said to Chang.

"That's enough of that. Go sell your thing. You cannot linger here, because it's getting to be too dangerous," the neighborhood residents would invariably tell Chang Tjon-ko, the Chinese "grandpa" of the neighborhood. The 73 year old owner of the "Tha Dung" restaurant in Bethanie Lane, close by the Kloveniersburgwal, smiled all the time on the occasion and shaking his head said: "I old man; people are not going to harm me...I have always been good to people."

In the 35 years that he lived in Holland he became assimilated with the neighborhood which has now decayed almost into a city jungle; but it was here that, as a frivolous and likeable person, he first worked as a Chinese peanut vendor, later as a textile merchant and for the last 25 years the owner of the well patronized restaurant where bami (Chinese vermicelli-pork-vegetable combination) can still be had for 3.30 florins and the loempia (roll stuffed with meat and onions and friend in suet) enjoyed urban fame. Each week he would be delivering hundreds of them to the police.

By Junkies

In all these years he never had difficulties with anyone, but in the past 4 months his place was broken into four times.

Once he was tied up, once beaten, once nearly strangled and at other times, usually without violence, robbed. According to Chang and the last of the "genuine" neighborhood residents, each time this happened it was the work of "junkies" who as addicts tried everything to obtain heroin which they thought could be found in his place. If there was no heroin, then they went for the money. On their fifth attempt, 10 days ago, they nearly took his life. Seven knife stabbings which hit his lungs, stomach and intestines made the old "peanut vending Chinaman" feel the presence of death all day long in his restaurant. Only this week was he able to give an approximate description of the person who did this to him: "A small, thin, young Surinamer -- a junkie."

Chinese Spices

The heroin tidal wave: 1970, none; 1971, 50 grams intercepted; in 1972, 2.3 kilograms; 1973, 23 kilograms seized by the police, 1974, 28 kilograms; 1975, 59 kilograms and 1976, 110 kilograms.

The narcotics unit admits that only about 10 percent of the supply is being intercepted, but then adds that this assumption is perhaps somewhat optimistic. In any case it is an established fact that after alcohol, heroin is presently the most widespread addictive in Holland. It is a deadly addictive, the upcoming number one enemy of the country. Nobody knows what to do about it and until just a short time ago nobody even knew what kind of stuff it actually was.

In Amsterdam Commissioner Toorenaar stated: "The Chinese mafia has introduced the 'No 3 quality' here which is also known as 'brown sugar' or 'brown rock,' while we thought that heroin was white only. When our investigators came by one of the Chinese and discovered bags filled with the brown grains they asked in suspicious tones: "Well, what is that then?"

"Those are Chinese spices sir," the Chinese replied obligingly.

"Oh well, it's all right then."

This is what went on before, but the way in which the heroin problem is being dealt with in Holland is making people wonder. There is no ministerial level policy, no personnel and no money, while heroin keeps on spreading into the remote corners of the country.

How far has heroin gone already? Which portion of the enormous supply is not destined for transshipment abroad? Nobody knows exactly. But when in the broad daylight of a September day the Utrecht Police arrested 64 youths, ranging in age from 18 to 30 years, in Hoog Catherijne Shopping Center it appeared that 30 of them had heroin with them and seven had so much that they could have been considered as dealers.

Master De Hoog, the justice official, did not know what to do. The existing reception center for addicts has not been able to cope with the demand. Authorities will have to do something about this, otherwise the house of detention will have to be used as a drug rehabilitation center without it being equipped for this purpose.

After the suspects promised better behavior they were released despite the fact that they were also pushers. As Master De Hoog stated: "I do not put much stock in that, because nearly every addict sooner or later becomes a pusher, for in one way or another they will have to get money for their heroin."

Dreams of Terror

Ronnie, a 25 year old (former) carpenter from Terneuzen, who has been "on the horse" (as heroin is also called) for 3 years, said that he was introduced to the stuff through a friend ("whatever person you drag in is always a friend"). He first started by smoking, but now he has been using the hypodermic needle for nearly a year.

"You can also lick it or sniff it," he explained, but you get the biggest bang for your money when you inject it with the needle."

For his daily dosage he needs three strips of 1/4 milligrams. That is costing him 25 florins multiplied three times. He cannot afford this from his unemployment compensation. Therefore he "pushes." That is he buys more than he needs for his own use from his dealer at the cost of 70 florins per gram and then he tries to sell the rest at 25 florins per strip to his own clientele.

Ronnie will do anything for money, even participate in strange manners in the bewildering world of heroin addicts. No money means no heroin and even the thought of this can cause him to panic.

"I was imprisoned in a cell in Breda and there I thought I was going crazy. For days I lay there screaming with pain, dreaming horrifying dreams and suffering from shortness of breath. It was as though someone wanted to break all the bones in my body. After 2 months, when I was free again I had no more withdrawal effects and I even thought that I was completely rid of the addiction. But when 2 hours later I met acquaintances who were "high" and "way out" my body started to shiver and sweat all over again and it wasn't much later that I started to take shots again."

Ronnie who now operates in Amsterdam (where the Nieuwmarktbuurt, the Staatsliedenbuurt, Da Costastraat, Van Lennepstraat, the Transvaalbuurt, Gliphoeve and Osdorp serve as centers for retailing this ruthless drug) is catering to 26 clients. These are new clients who 1 year ago knew nothing about it all. When he was locked up his then existing clientele simply ran to another supplier and upon his return they feared that the police would be keeping an eye on him.

It was for this reason that he headed for Amsterdam where, within a few months, he could persuade about 20 or so young men and girls to start using heroin. As he explained it: "Usually it starts out with the well known trick that it doesn't cost too much... It does not take much doing to entice them from hashish or alcohol to the "horse," but once you get them to go that far, then you have got them, for I have never known anyone who could bring himself to say: 'I don't care for it anymore.'"

The heroin business appears to be based on the successful chain letter system; but there is a difference -- once within the orbit there is nobody who can kick the heroin chain.

Kick

According to some people there are about 10,000 addicts in Amsterdam. Led by Ronnie we went to the Da Costastraat area where we got to meet Jaap who was nearly at wit's end in the state of enslavement in which he found himself. "Look," he said laying bare his forearm, what do you think of this little zipper?" Festering little wounds caused by multiple prickings with a needle that perhaps was not fully sterilized presented this remarkable example on the inner side of his arm. This was not the only reason that other addicts admired Jaap in this broken-down tenement. In the evening he had to use "speed" (pep substances) to be able to "score." "Score" means to earn money for buying heroin. Thefts from automobile bodies are a specialty and stealing, and prostitution for the purpose of procuring money for the daily rations are aspects of the sub-culture to which he belongs.

"What is happening is that this whole rotten society is giving you a thrashing," he says, "because it is responsible for the condition in which we find ourselves. There are doped up people who presently roam about the city begging for a gulden because they are too much in a daze to get it normally...by pilfering. This is something that makes me sick. For me it's one or the other: either you go about pushing or you pick. After all it's the fault of society that we become criminals. If heroin had not been banned I would not have to go around stealing."

At first he was also a pusher, especially among foreign visitors in the capital; but he stopped this.

"The heroin that we have here appears to be much too strong for these people and because of this too many die from overdoses. I too had this experience with a "bird" of this kind. He had come from Germany and I sold him a shot. He could not wait and wanted to have it right in the street. Now we headed for the portico and I lent him my outfit (the hypodermic needle).

It all happened the very next moment. He was unable to withdraw the needle from his arm. This is something that can never be done if one takes an overdose. This is the way they are always found...the needle still in the arm...unless it falls off by itself. When he went for the toggle around his upper arm the same thing also happened. It must indeed have been a kick, for I never shall forget the look in his eyes when the stuff got to him.

When I realized that he was dead I slipped away; but when I got to the corner I suddenly remembered that my hypodermic needle was still in his arm and so I thought that I'd better pull it out first. Ever since then I have chosen to steal to get "score" instead of "pushing."

The Leather Jacket

How far away is the heroin? At Nieuwmarktbuurt the parents of a 14 year old Navo student, Reza Matatula, came running from Lunteren to look for their child. He had been missing since Thursday with no trace of him. Dragged along the tidal wave of heroin. According to friends he had left for Amsterdam in search of cheap heroin.

Reza is an inconspicuous student. A few months ago he had an unsatisfactory mark in his progress report and ever since then he had often been drowsy and tired quickly. It was for this reason that the teachers thought it better simply not to report on him before Christmas. Nobody understood what was wrong with him and why he felt so sick so often. It was generally passed off as a result of his being at the soccer club "training" during evenings.

His desperate mother then explained: "We heard someone say that he was in the habit of going to Ede, to some sort of tent, where young people could buy heroin. Then it struck me that he was hardly eating anything and at the right moment I asked him straight out: 'You are using some drugs, aren't you?'

"He laughed saying that there was nothing to that. But now we hear reports from girls who go to his school that he is using the needle and this also explains why lately his body has been getting lumps and sores all over."

"You know sooner or later everything can be explained and it all comes out. Now we also know that it was a 23 year old youth from Lunteren who got him and other children hooked on heroin. The only thing we don't know is how in heaven's name he paid for that. We discovered that he had pawned his long leather jacket here in Amsterdam to get money for that stuff and we thought that as a result he didn't dare come back home."

"But we have already lost two children in a traffic accident and we do not want to give him up. If you see Reza please tell him that we are not angry and that we only want to help him...He is still a child and it's not yet too late, is it?"

HEROIN PROBLEM WORSENING

Amsterdam DE WAARHEID in Dutch 29 Dec 76 p 1

[Text] 172 kilograms of heroin have been intercepted in Holland this year, almost three times as much as in 1975. The increase is not so much due to the increased activity on the part of the police, but rather to the alarmingly fast growth of the business.

In Amsterdam, which has been selected as the new center by the syndicates, the heroin problem has grown to monstrous proportions within the past few years. According to estimates there are 5 to 10 thousand addicts in the capital; this comes out to one out of every 100 persons in the city. Official figures indicated 26 heroin deaths in the city in 1976.

While for some time now warnings have been voiced on the serious consequences which these international crime syndicates must have upon society, within the past few months these have come down to open accusations against the police apparatus. No results are yet known with regard to the investigation, which according to various publications has been announced by Chief Commissioner Sanders.

At the same time the so called "combatting of heroin trade" has also been started from The Hague by way of such dubious international alliances which render the whole "detection policy" distasteful.

Accusations

Thus a great deal of attention has been focused on the ties which the police authorities have formed with the Hong Kong police chiefs ever since an article in a weekly publication made the clear (and thus far undisputed) accusations that the Hong Kong police apparatus is being controlled by the notorious triads which form the "heroin wing" of the Kwo Minh-tang.

The fact that Amsterdam is increasingly being turned into a ground of operations for this international political underworld is spurring apprehensions among an ever increasing number of groups in the capital.

The Washington Trip

The same serious questions are now being raised with regard to Justice Minister Van Agt's (Catholic People's Party) trip to the United States where he is to have orientations in the field of combatting addictive drugs. What the orientation involves became evident in the course of a TV interview in which the minister, while speaking from Washington, lauded the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] and advocated more collaboration with this organization.

Now it is a generally known fact that the DEA is thoroughly influenced by the CIA, which even helped to organize the smuggling of heroin from countries such as Thailand. The role of the CIA in making Saigon the center of heroin smuggling is generally known.

Thus the forces which are fattening the "Dutch Connection" are not insignificant and it is Amsterdam which ends up reaping the harmful consequences.

Criticism on the way the heroin problem is being handled is also being voiced with regard to the harassment of the aid for addicts by those entities that are refusing to procure jobs, money and to offer collaboration, while those addicts who are not being helped are inevitably drawn towards the road to crime and in turn often end up being the tools of the syndicates.

Billions of gulden are involved in this international heroin trade. The "market" which the syndicates have forced upon Holland is now estimated at 100 million gulden per year.

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SPAIN

GANG OF DRUG ADDICTS ARRESTED

Madrid YA in Spanish 4 Feb 77 p 38

[Text] A gang of six individuals, all of them drug addicts, who are allegedly the perpetrators of 26 robberies in pharmacies and other establishments as well as theft of 21 automobiles, have been captured by inspectors of Ventas police station in cooperation with experts of the Central Drug Brigade. During these robberies, the members of the gang obtained drugs valued at several million pesetas. Police seized drugs valued at 2 million pesetas and articles valued at 1.8 million pesetas. The gang operated in Madrid and Alcala de Henares using crowbars or breaking the glass in the doors of pharmacies. One of the arrested was interned for several months in a psychiatric center in Holland and later in Spain where he was submitted to amphetamine detoxification. Another is being sought as a deserter. They had an apartment on the sixth floor, letter E of the building at 213 Serrano Street.

The police have recovered calculators, record players, television sets, radios, movie projectors, heaters, microcopiers, leopard skins, photographic cameras, shavers, liquor, and other objects.

Those Arrested

The arrested members of the gang are: Pedro Camacho Garcia, 19, native of Madrid, to whom the Law of Danger and Social Rehabilitation was applied; Aurelio Fernandez Martinez, native of Hinojosa de Calatrava (Ciudad Real), 23, who had been arrested twice before for trafficking and use of drugs; he had been interned in Holland for 3 months and another 2 months in a psychiatric establishment in Spain; Antonio Maria Sola Jurio, 21, alias "El Toni," native of Pamplona, Navarra, former amateur boxer, who has a record of auto theft, pimping, and drug trafficking and use; Basilio Fernandez Velez, 25, native of Madrid, pipe layer, who has a record of auto theft and who is implicated in the homicide of architect Urgoiti for which he served 4 years in prison; he was

also a deserter from the Saboya regiment number 6 of Leganes; Maria Asuncion Cerbian Garcimartin, 21, author of several robberies; and Julia Martin Duran, 17, native of Madrid and sought by a court as a runaway from her home.

The police seized 106 ampules of morphine of 2 centigrams each, 40 grams of morphine chloride, 275 grams of opium, 270 grams of opium tincture, 280 grams of powdered opium, 45 grams of opium extract, 33 grams of liquid opium extract, 50 grams of hashish oil, 90 grams of liquid cocaine extract, 280 grams of Indian hemp, 70 grams of ethylmorphine hydrochloride, 25 grams of Canadian balsam, 42 grams of methylene glue, and 1 box of various alcaloid products. The weight of the above mentioned drug substances is over 1.5 kg and the drugs seized from the members of the gang are valued at 2 million pesetas.

In addition to the drugs, the police recovered gold and silver cigarette lighters, silver ashtrays, gold fountain pens, 350 packages of cigarettes, clothing, a large number of bottles of liquor, a large number of books and boxes of games, as well as 75,000 pesetas in cash. The gang also had a precision scale. All these objects are valued at 1.8 million pesetas.

The arrested members of the gang confessed that they had robbed the pharmacies located at 56 America Ave., 53 Colombia Street, 78 Alcalde Sainz de Baranda, Pio XII Avenue, 19 Marchamalo Street, Generalisimo de Alcala de Henares Street, and 16 Basilica Street, as well as other establishments, bars, boutiques, and even a bank, the Bank of Bilbao located at 31 Clara del Rey Street, which they entered after forcing seven doors.

The gang had many flashlights, 22 screwdrivers, 79 key rings, cases with hypodermic needles, syringes, and other objects. Those arrested have also stolen a check book for the amount of 60,000 pesetas stolen from Diproconsa firm, as well as bank documents and drafts for the amount of 1.8 million pesetas.

They Were Seeking Death

The members of the gang are really suicides. Three of them tried to commit suicide in the cells of Ventas Jail. They cut their veins in the throat, chest and arms. With their addiction to drugs they were seeking death. They confessed that they took drugs by mouth, through their veins, and through the nose. They injected themselves with morphine chloride in large doses and used what they called "crazy horse," which is a mixture of cocaine and heroin of well-known super strength. They did not measure the

dosage. They administered the drug all together at the same time by mouth, nose, and injected in the veins. The three who attempted to commit suicide are not responsible for their actions because of the effect of the drugs taken in the past few years.

One of girls in the gang engaged in prostitution in order to obtain drugs. In the apartment that the gang occupied on Serrano Street they lived more than cohabitated in full promiscuity where spiritual or psychological life was relegated to the search of artificial paradises.



De izquierda a derecha, Pedro Camacho García, Aurelio Fernández Martínez, Antonio Solá Jurio, Basilio Fernández Vilez; María Asunción Cebrián, Javier Martín y Julio Martín Durán

From left to right: Pedro Camacho Garcia, Aurelio Fernandez Martinez, Antonio Sola Jurio, Basilio Fernandez Vilez, Maria Asuncion Cebrian, Javier Martin and Julio Martin Duran [as published].

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SWEDEN

DRUGS ARRESTS REPORTED IN SCANDINAVIA

[Editorial Report LD] Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 January 1977 reports on page 32 that four Malmo residents were charged in Malmo for trafficking approximately 60 kg of cannabis in 1 year. It also reports on the same page that a man in his thirties was arrested by Molndal police as he tried to smuggle nearly 250 grams of cocaine into Sweden from South America. The same newspaper reports on 21 January 1977 on page 32 that three people who had smuggled 180 grams of heroin into Sweden and tried to smuggle a further 233 grams were charged in a Malmo court on 20 January. Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 22 January 1977 reports in part 1 on page 2 that 28-year-old Australian citizen Michael John Miller was sentenced on 21 January to 8 years' imprisonment for acting as a drugs courier. He was arrested at Kastrup Airport with 6.8 kg of heroin concealed in false-bottomed chessboards. On 24 January 1977 the same newspaper reports in part 1 on page 2 that Rodby customs officials seized 20 kg of amphetamines concealed in the doors of a Mercedes car, registered in Sweden, en route from Amsterdam. A young Swede was arrested and the case is being handled by Kakskov crime police.

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BRIEFS

JUDGE'S SON CONDEMNED--On 3 February the son of Francois Renaud, the judge murdered in Lyons on 4 July 1975, was condemned to 28 months in prison without reduction of sentence by the police court of Geneva for infraction of the drug laws (see recent issues of this newspaper). Mr Roland Renaud, 26, who had already been sent to jail by his father after the latter had caught him smoking hashish, was accused of having imported into Switzerland 40 grams of morphine and 28 grams of heroin, part of which he had resold. The court also fined him 6800 Swiss francs and sentenced him to 15 years of deportation from Swiss territory. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Feb 77 p 22] 8117

CSO: 5300

WEST GERMANY

DRUG ABUSE CAUSES GREAT COSTS EACH YEAR

Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Feb 77 p 3 DW

[Article by Eberhard Nitschke]

[Text] Is too little being done in the Federal Republic of Germany in the campaign against drug addiction? U.S. Congressman James Scheuer has criticized the Federal Republic in Geneva. Bonn's promise to set aside DM500,000 for the UN fund for combatting drug abuse is too little for an industrial state, he said.

Actually Bonn is paying much more than DM20 million a year for this struggle within the country, quite apart from the work done by police and customs. The expenditures are increasing because, according to police statistics, 189 fatal cases of drug addiction were registered in the Federal Republic in 1975 (the figures from 1976 have not yet been published). According to data supplied by the Federal Ministry of Public Health the death rate was 305 in 1976. The federal criminal investigation office stresses that it is necessary to add to the obvious cases those in which the drug addicts died of cirrhosis of the liver, for example. According to the latest annual statistics (1975) there were 29,805 drug cases with 27,106 suspects (1963: 820 and 1970: 16,104 cases).

The police statistics, however, have proved to be an unsuitable instrument for assessing the overall situation, experts of the Bonn ministries involved in the campaign against drug abuse (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry for Youth, Family, and Public Health) feel. These statistics are blown up by the fact that the Federal Republic increasingly becomes a transit country for international drug traffic which nowadays is not predominantly originated in the Middle East but in the "Golden Triangle" of Thailand, Burma, and China and proceeds via the Scandinavian countries and North German coastal towns. The confiscated quantities in part are not destined for traffic in the Federal Republic when they are dispatched from the main transshipment point in the Netherlands.

Another aspect exerting influence in the police statistics is the fact that the drug scene has changed inasmuch as it has "gone private." Since trafficking is no longer done for the ideological group consumers but for