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3 May 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
No. 297

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BURMA

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF DRUG SUPPRESSION DRIVE

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 17 Apr 77 pp 7, 8 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 16 Apr--Presently, narcotics supervisory boards for the registration and treatment of drug addicts have been set up in 143 out of 314 townships in Burma. This is in accordance with paragraph 59 of the narcotic drugs rules which stipulates that supervisory boards must be set up in every township in the country for the registration and treatment of drug addicts.

The Council of Ministers' report at the seventh meeting of the first people's assembly stated that a total of 11,958 addicts--11,456 male and 502 female--have registered.

In accordance with the 1976-1977 narcotics suppression plan, supervisory boards have been campaigning against the illegal trading of narcotics in all states and divisions, and during the second half of 1976 the following seizures and arrests were made: 364 opium cases, 375.39 viss [1 viss equals 3.60 lbs] were seized; 212 opium oil cases, 7.56 viss seized; 5 opium powder cases, 12 viss seized; 366 heroin cases, 7.74 viss seized; and 136 marihuana cases, 35.13 viss seized. There were also 169 cases in which charges and arrests were made against pethidine, morphine and opium users who failed to register.

During the same period, a total of 1,029.7 viss of opium were seized by the army during "Operation Yan Myoaung" in the northern military command area, "Operation Aung Kyaw Moe" in the northeastern military command area and "Operation Ye Naing Aung" in the eastern military command area.

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BURMA

BRIEFS

DRUG SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES--Paragraph 59 of the narcotic drugs rules requires that a board supervising the registration and treatment of drug addicts be set up in every township in Burma. So far, such boards have been set up in 143 out of the 314 townships in the country. Currently 11,456 men and 502 women addicts have registered with them. The army, people's police, and people's councils are jointly leading the suppression of narcotics drugs on a national scale. The people's councils and people's police take responsibility in the white areas, while the army is launching operations in the brown and black areas. The army has already launched operations in the northern, northeastern, and eastern military command areas, and seized 1,029 viss [1 viss equals 3.60 lbs] of opium during the second half of 1976. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Apr 77 BK]

HEROIN DEALER, USERS HELD--Kalaw, 5 April--Acting on a tip that heroin was being sold at the home of Wetli Myar, alias Tin Aung, in No 6 Ward of Kalaw, a police force headed by Station Officer U Tin Myint and Subinspector U Htan Zanan, under the instruction of township Police Commander U Saw Ko, yesterday morning conducted a raid and found a packet of heroin worth 25 kyats hidden under the bed. Wetli Myar, alias Tin Aung, was arrested and charged under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) of the narcotic drugs law. On the same day, Thein Win and Kyi Win of the same ward, who were acting suspiciously on the road, were searched. Found hidden on their bodies were a packet of heroin, a syringe and a hypodermic needle. They have been charged under sections 6 (B), 10 (B), and 14 (D) of the narcotic drugs law and under Section 33 of the excise law. [Excerpt] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 10 Apr 77 p 5 BK]

RAID IN YAWNGHWE--Yawnghwe, 2 April--A party headed by police Station Officer U Nyunt Han yesterday searched the house of Ko Ba Kyaw of Kantha Ward in Yawnghwe, Southern Shan State, and found 26 small packages of heroin. The owners of the heroin, Ko Tun Hla and Ko Myint Thein, as well as houseowner Ko Ba Kyaw, have been arrested and charged under sections 6 (B) and 7 (B) of the narcotic drugs law. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 9 Apr 77 p 4 BK]

SEIZURE IN LOILEM--Loilem, 2 April--Police Inspector U Sai Aung Min and ward councillors yesterday searched the home of Hla Min at No 29, Ward No 1

in Loilem and found four packets of heroin, each worth 200 kyats. House guest Aye Lwin of Tarlaw Ward in Tachilek was arrested after cigarettes containing heroin and a 24-pound bag of smuggled saccharin were found on him. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 10 Apr 77 p 4 BK]

MANDALAY CRACKDOWN--Mandalay, 7 April--The search and arrest campaign launched today by Station Officer U Myint U and Subinspector U Ba Chit of police station No 8, together with ward councillors, has resulted in the following seizures and arrests: one heroin packet worth 10 kyats, a syringe and a hypodermic needle from Win Myint of Malun Ward and Babu of West Tavoy Ward in Mandalay; 11 packets of heroin, each worth 10 kyats, and another heroin packet valued at 20 kyats, from Tin Shwe of Pyidawaye Ward; 15 cigarettes containing heroin from Maung Kauk Ya, who resides in the compound of Winlite Cinema; 24 packets of heroin worth 10 kyats each from Hla Min of Hemar-Zala Ward; and nine cans of heroin, each worth 500 kyats, from Maung Egar of Lawkawin Ward. Those arrested have been charged under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) of the narcotic drugs law. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 10 Apr 77 p 4 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN RANGOON--Rangoon, 12 Apr--At 1400 yesterday, a team led by Capt Tet Tun, secretary of the Latha Township People's Council, seized a bottle of heroin worth 600 kyat and 395 kyats in cash from Maung Khit San of 15th Street, Lanmadaw Township, while he was sitting at the Sugar Cane Juice Shop at the corner of Latha and Strand Streets. Action has been taken against him under sections 6 (b) and 10 (b) [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 13 Apr 77 p 7 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN MANDALAY--Mandalay, 15 Apr, by phone--Acting on information, a team of policemen and people's councillors of Daywun Ward led by station commander U Myint Thein of Police Station No 7 searched the residence of Ma Hla Shi in Aung Duwan Ward at 0800 today and seized 62.5 ticals [1 tical equals .036 lb] of heroin in packages and about [word indistinct] [1 viss equals 3.60 lbs] of opium worth over 200,000 kyats. Ma Hla Shi was arrested and action was taken against her. Acting on information provided by Ma Hla Shi, the police searched the house of Ma Maw in the same ward and seized more than 80 penicillin bottles of heroin. Ma Maw was arrested and action has been taken against both Ma Hla Shi and Ma Maw under sections 6 (b) [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 17 Apr 77 p 6 BK]

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## BRIEFS

ASEAN TO COOPERATE IN DRUG ENFORCEMENT--An international conference on drug enforcement in Kuala Lumpur was told today that members of ASEAN countries would cooperate closely in all phases of drug enforcement. This would cover the exchange of information on drug trafficking, investigation techniques, training and legislation requirements. The deputy minister of law, Mr Rais Yatim, said this cooperation would be further expanded to the field of drug abuse, prevention and rehabilitation. He stressed that this development was a vital step in the amelioration of drug enforcement in the respective countries. He was speaking at the opening of the fourth regional working conference of the International Drug Enforcement Association in the federal capital. About 50 participants from 11 countries are attending the 6-day conference. Mr Rais Yatim said sufficient understanding of the wide technique of drug abuse should preoccupy governments and international bodies as the drug problem was global and affected a large [words indistinct]. He stressed that the menace has to be suppressed at all costs and through all channels. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Apr 77 BK]

POLICE DETAIN 94 PEOPLE--Kuala Lumpur, Sat--The city police have detained 94 people including a student for possession of heroin, ganja and opium this year. A police spokesman said 18 of them had been sent to the Pulau Jerajak Rehabilitation Centre for pushing drugs. He said 78 of the offenders were found in possession of heroin. A total of four packets, 399 straws and 279 tubes of heroin, 87 rolls of ganja and 83 packets of opium were seized by police. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 77 p 3 BK]

UMNO CHIEF--Kuala Kububaru, Sat--UMNO [United Malays National Organization] must play an important role in the fight against drug abuse as it affects the position and strength of the party, its secretary general, Datuk Senu Abdul Rahman, said today. The Malays form the largest number of addicts and it was very scary to think of the consequences if the problem was to spread for the next 10 to 15 years, he added. Datuk Senu was speaking on UMNO, Malays and the future of the nation's politics at the Selangor and federal territory UMNO information course here. He said that although the problem was a social one, it could create a national catastrophe as it was linked with education, the economy and even politics. He said: "It is our duty not only to cure the addicts but to find out the reasons." [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 77 p 3 BK]

HEROIN RAID--Kedah police have uncovered a heroin processing [word indistinct] at Kulim. A police spokesman said a raid was carried out on a house on Jalan Bunga Tanjung following information received from members of the public. About [?11.6] kilograms believed to be heroin was recovered from the house. Three men were detained for questioning. Equipment for processing narcotics was also [?found]. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Apr 77 BK]

TWO MEN ARRESTED ON OPIUM CHARGE--Members of the local defense corps [LOC] in Perlis have arrested two men and seized 4 kilos of raw opium worth 8,000 ringgit. The men were traveling in an express bus from the border town of Padang Besar toward Kangar when they were searched at a roadblock. An LDC spokesman said the two persons had been handed over to customs officers. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Mar 77 BK]

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SINGAPORE

COURT JAILS TWO CABBIES FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Apr 77 p 13 BK

[Text] Two taxi drivers were jailed a total of 21 years and ordered to be given 21 strokes of the cane by a district court for drug trafficking.

Tan Moi Kiang, 36, pleaded guilty to trafficking in 80.91 kg of raw opium worth \$227,000 on 7 December last year.

Atan Bin Haji Sirat, also 36, was found guilty of trafficking in 43.31 kg at Holland Close the same day.

Tan was jailed for 12 years and given six strokes of the cane for trafficking in 43.31 kg of the drug at Holland Close.

He was also jailed for 10 years and given six strokes of the cane for trafficking in 33.59 kg of the drug at York Hill and another 3 years plus three strokes for peddling 4.01 kg in Kim Cheng Street the same day.

The court ordered the sentences to run concurrently.

Atan was jailed for 9 years plus six strokes of the cane.

The prosecutor, Senior Inspector K. P. Sathivelu, said Central Narcotics Bureau [CNB] officers waiting in ambush in Chin Swee Road trailed a taxi driven by Atan.

Tan was in the front seat of the taxi which arrived in Serangoon Road at about 2100 hours.

When Tan alighted and took out a parcel from the boot, the CNB officers arrested them.

Two other men were also arrested. At 2230 hours Tan led the officers to a flat in Holland Close where 22 slabs of raw opium were recovered.

An hour later Tan led the officers to Kim Cheng Street where 33.59 kg of the drug were recovered.

At Tan's house in York Hill, the officers recovered two more slabs of raw opium.

In his defence, Atan said he was not aware that the two packets Tan had told him to keep in his Holland Close flat contained raw opium.

Mr Leo Fernando appeared for Tan and Mr Nathan Issac for Atan.

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SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE ANTIDRUG DRIVE: MASSIVE ARRESTS REPORTED

Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Apr 77 p 9 BK

[Article by K. S. Sidhu]

[Text] Police have arrested 541 suspected drug abusers within one day of the launching of Operation Ferret.

The island wide campaign is being conducted by the eight police divisions and the Central Narcotics Bureau [CNB] to flush out drug pedlars and junkies.

There were 20 girls among those arrested in the operation, the biggest-ever campaign, inaugurated on Friday by the home affairs and education minister, Mr Chua Sian Chin.

Mr Chua pointed out that the immediate objective of Operation Ferret was to prevent the drug abuse situation from deteriorating further.

He said the operation would have to be implemented for a sufficiently long period so that it could be effective.

Combined raids were conducted from 0100 hours on Friday to 0600 hours yesterday by the various police units and the CNB.

They roped in a total of 541 suspects. All of them were screened and their urine tested.

They were all released later on bond pending results of their urine tests.

Of the 541 arrested, 297 were youths between 16 and 20 years of age with 31 of them below the age of 16. There were 136 suspects between the ages of 21 and 25 years.

About 11 other people surrendered to officials of the Singapore Antinarcotics Association in Serangoon Road.

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## SINGAPORE

### BRIEFS

DRUG CAMPAIGN--Operation Ferret, now in full swing throughout the island, has sent drug traffickers and pushers fleeing from their usual hangouts, according to sources yesterday. Some of them are believed to have fled across the causeway or to nearby Indonesian islands. Their "business" has been dealt a severe blow by the antidrug campaign as drug abusers are also keeping away from their usual "buying areas." Agents from the Central Narcotics Bureau are, nevertheless, keeping all contact points between abusers and pushers under observation. More arrests of abusers are said to have been made yesterday but the total number was not available. On Saturday, the total stood at 741. [figure as published] arrests. All suspected abusers have to undergo a urine test and if it proves positive, they will have to undergo compulsory treatment. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Apr 77 p 10 BK]

SPREAD OF DRUGS--If the drug contamination rate--inducing others to take drugs--is not matched by the rate of arrest of addicts, the population of drug abusers in Singapore will grow even further, three senior Home Ministry officials have warned. The drug addict population, they stress, grows, stabilises or shrinks depending on the success of the rehabilitation programme. This warning is given in a lead article, "A Programme Approach to the Drug Problem," in the latest issue of MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT--a publication of the Management Services Department and the Civil Service Staff Development Institute (C SSDI) of the Finance Ministry. The article was jointly written by the Home Ministry's acting permanent secretary, Mr Lumchoong Wah, an administrative officer, Mr Chia Kee Koon, and a statistician, Mr Foo Chia Chow. The article says: "Drugs, especially hard drugs such as heroin and morphine, create their own demand. Addicts eventually 'turn on' others and the addict population grows." [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Apr 77 p 15 BK]

COURT JAILS THREE YOUTHS--Three youths were each jailed 2 years by a district judge on separate charges of having drugs. All three--Lim Kwang Yang, 23, Ayavoo Nelanarajan, 22, and Toh Soon Kah, 21--had previous convictions. Lim admitted having 0.07 grams of heroin in a house in China Street on 7 January. He was also jailed 6 months for consuming morphine at the same time and

place. The sentences are to run concurrently. District Judge Francis Remedios ordered that Ayavoo's sentence run concurrent with another jail term of 6 years which he has been serving since March for a similar offence. He admitted having 0.22 grams of ganja at Jalan Berseh on 19 February. Ayavoo was also jailed another 3 months for consuming morphine at the same time and place. Sentences are to run concurrently. Toh admitted having two MX pills at block 44, Lorong 6, Toa Payoh, on 21 February. He was concurrently jailed another 2 months for consuming morphine at the same time and place. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Apr 77 p 6 BK]

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THAILAND

MALAYSIAN DRUG TRAFFICKER CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Apr 77 p 1 BK

[Text] The Public Prosecutor went to the Supreme Court yesterday to press drug trafficking charges against Malaysian businessman Lu Peng Kia and his Thai colleague Udom Atsawa-Ittiwatthana, who were acquitted by the Appeals Court early last month.

Both of them were released at the order of the Appeals Court which reversed the order of the criminal court on the grounds of insufficient evidence. Lu, 42, and Udon, 47, were arrested by police in mid-73 for possession and distribution of 74 bags of opium, weighing, 2,305 kilos and 57 sticks of morphine, weighing 77.01 kilos, totally worth 23.6 million baht.

Several witnesses and policemen, the prosecutor said, insisted that Lu and Udom were involved in the drug trafficking and that they had evidence for the accusation.

Lu, upon receiving the prosecutor's file of the case, contended that two witnesses identified by the prosecutor as Bunsong and Uthai were at first also arrested by police simultaneously with him and Udom but they were released by police later and were taken to court as witnesses despite the fact that they should be defendants.

The court, however, accepted the case for further hearing.



Lu Peng Kia, left, and Udom leave the courtroom after the Appeals Court acquittal last month.

THAILAND

CONFISCATED DRUGS TO BE BURNED SOON

Bangkok MORNING EXPRESS in English 12 Apr 77 p 3 BK

[Text] More than 18,000 kilogrammes of narcotics worth billions of baht confiscated last year will be burnt by the Public Health Ministry at the end of this month, Gen Phot Sarasin, secretary-general of the National Narcotics Control and Prevention Board (NNCPB), said yesterday.

A sub-committee set up last month has completed its inspection of the seized drugs, and agreed that the drugs would be burnt at the end of April. However, the place where the drugs would be burnt would not be disclosed for the moment, he said.

According to Gen Phot the committee will hold another meeting on Thursday to discuss the details.

A meeting was held on 17 March to determine the best method of destroying the seized drugs which are being kept in a specially-built storeroom in the Food and Drug Control Division. The meeting was attended by officials concerned at the Ministry of Health, reports said.

Thai authorities have seized 553.9 kilogrammes of heroin; 289.7 kilogrammes of morphine; 380.7 kilogrammes of boiled opium; 1,297 kilogrammes of raw opium; and 13,6935 [figure as published] kilogrammes of marihuana during the first 2 months of 1976 [date as published]. The drug seizure was five times more than in 1975 [date as published].

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THAILAND

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ANTINARCOTICS EFFORTS

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1330 GMT 13 Apr 77 BK

[13 April interview with Secretary of the Narcotics Suppression and Prevention Board Pramuk Sawatdimongkhom and Deputy Commander of the Central Investigation Bureau Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin by a Radio Thailand announcer--recorded]

[Excerpts] Announcer] Before I ask the secretary general about the establishment of the Narcotics Suppression and Prevention Board, I would like to ask the deputy commander a short question. The narcotics problem is not limited to just Thailand, but involves other countries as well; it is an international problem. In what ways do we coordinate with other countries in the suppression and prevention of narcotics activities?

[Phao] As you know the United Nations has an office dealing specifically with narcotics. This shows that narcotics suppression and prevention is not limited to any individual country, but involves almost every country in the world. The reason our country is involved in the international narcotics community is because our northern region is part of the Golden Triangle area where large amounts of opium poppy are grown. This opium finds its way to foreign countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, the United States, and more recently to European countries. You can see that, besides creating problems for our country, opium grown in Thailand also creates problems for other countries. In such a light, there must be international cooperation to suppress narcotics.

We coordinate with several countries to suppress narcotics. Police representatives from Canada, the United States, the Netherlands, and Hong Kong are stationed here for this purpose. Germany and France are considering posting narcotics police here to coordinate in the suppression and prevention of narcotics.

[Announcer] Listeners, you can see from the deputy commander's explanation that narcotics is a big and important problem. I believe that the government also realizes this, since it included the narcotics problem in its policy statement as one that must be tackled seriously. In order to do this,

the government has established the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Board. The secretary general of this board is also with us tonight. What were the real objectives in the establishing the board?

[Pramuk] Phao said earlier that narcotics is an international problem as well as a national one. The number of narcotics producers, traffickers, and users have increased, constituting a great danger to the country's economy, security, and social conditions. Past governments set up narcotics boards. However, since there are many government agencies involved in narcotics prevention and suppression work, this government felt that in order to make this work effective, it had to promulgate the 1976 narcotics act establishing the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Board at a department level in the prime minister's office. This board consists of the prime minister as the chairman with the interior minister, the education minister, the public health minister, the police department director general, the customs department director general, and the public prosecution department director general as members, plus no more than nine other members to be appointed by the cabinet and the secretary general who is also a member.

The Narcotics Suppression and Prevention Board is charged by the prime minister to devise plans and measures to prevent and suppress narcotics crimes. It has the authority to oversee the investigation, interrogation, and prosecution of narcotics cases. It has the authority to plan and carry out, as well as to order concerned agencies to carry out, the dissemination of information pertaining to narcotics. It has the authority to oversee, accelerate, and coordinate the operation of government agencies involved in the narcotics field. It has the authority to coordinate and direct activities related to the treatment of addicts. It also has the authority to submit suggestions to the cabinet for the improvement of operations, plans, or projects of government agencies involved in the narcotics field.

This board controls all policies and plans related to narcotics, be it the prevention, dissemination of information, treatment and mental rehabilitation of addicts, suppression, or investigation.

The board has a temporary office on the fifth floor of Government House. It is divided into seven divisions--the secretariat, the policy and planning division, the foreign division, the information division, the investigation, interrogation, and suppression division, the legal and scientific crime detection division, and the coordination and inspection division.

[Announcer] Thank you. Listeners, the narcotics problem is a delicate matter that must be attended to with care. It is related to many fields. The government and private circles have not ignored the problem; they have cooperated in preventing the problem from spreading to our youths. Now that the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Board has been established, we will be able to seriously tackle the narcotics problem. As narcotics is a delicate problem, some of the board's operations must be kept secret. Can you disclose unclassified projects of the board?

[Pramuk] There are four important plans that can be disclosed. They are: the investigation, interrogation, and suppression plan; the prevention and information dissemination plan; the treatment and mental rehabilitation of addicts plan; and the substitution crop and hill-tribe development plan.

[Announcer] What about the investigation, interrogation, and suppression plan?

[Pramuk] Newspapers often report about narcotics from Thailand being seized at foreign ports and airports. Therefore, suppression must be aimed at the narcotics production facilities which are mostly located in the Golden Triangle area. As far as we know, there are only a few production facilities in Thailand. Most of the narcotics in Thailand is transported through our northern and northeastern border. Therefore, the suppression effort must be aimed at both production facilities and the smuggling operations into or through Thailand to other foreign countries.

[Announcer] Have police efforts been hampered in any way by the establishment of the board, or have they been smoother?

[Phao] Police prevention and suppression efforts have improved. As you know, I was appointed chairman of the suppression subcommittee. As a policeman, I already have the suppression duty. The subcommittee that I head includes the public prosecution department representative, armed forces representatives, the central intelligence department representative, the customs department representative, and so forth. The parent agencies of these representatives deal directly with narcotics suppression. Therefore, being a policeman myself and heading this suppression subcommittee, I believe that suppression coordination should improve over what it would be if each agency were to do it separately. It should also be easier to correct any problems that may arise.

[Announcer] I am aware that narcotics suppression is very complicated. Can you describe from whom cooperation is needed in order to make suppression decisively effective?

[Phao] The suppression authorities certainly need public cooperation. In particular, anyone knowing the whereabouts of narcotics pushers and production facilities should inform either the police or the board. As for problems facing us, there are many of them and I would rather not state them all here. However, we intend to resolve every problem that we encounter.

I have mentioned on the radio on several occasions that we have encountered problems that stem from the influence and the financial status of those persons who are targets of our suppression effort. As we all know, narcotics traffickers are not ordinary criminals; they are rich criminals. Ordinary criminals are not rich. Big narcotics financiers have a lot of money so they try to influence high-level authorities to help them. We will have to solve this problem of narcotics financiers using financial influence to their advantage. I believe that since the prime minister has established the board



and heads it himself, the problem of narcotics financiers using their financial influence to their advantage will be solved. I don't think the arrested financiers will be able to use threats or plea for mercy as they have been able to do in the past.

Regarding narcotics financiers using financial influence to their advantage, I believe that since all members of the board are high-level officials who also oversee suppression efforts, financiers will not have much of a chance to use their financial influence.

[Announcer] Would you please describe the dangers narcotics pose to the country's development, manpower, and economy.

[Phao] As the secretary general mentioned earlier, many Thai have become addicts. Some surveys note that there are as many as 500,000 Thai addicts throughout the country. I think that there are at least 300,000. Let us simply calculate that each addict needs to spend 50 baht daily for his dose. With at least 300,000 addicts, this means that 15 million baht is being wasted on narcotics each day. Another matter worthy of concern is that about 50 percent of all addicts are youths. These statistics were compiled by doctors. Addicts cannot work to their full capacity. Therefore, they are discriminated against when applying for jobs. This means that our manpower is reduced.

Another problem associated with addicts is crime. Since addicts require large amounts of money daily to satisfy their addiction, and since they have no means to make money, they resort to various forms of crime such as stealing, and so forth. Our sleepless nights are partly caused by fear of burglars, some of whom are addicts.

If we ignore the narcotics problem, the number of addicts will increase because increasing numbers of people have become addicts, and because it is very difficult to completely cure them. I feel that narcotics addicts pose a great problem to the country.

[Announcer] Thank you. Listeners, you just heard how severe the narcotics problem is to our country. I learned that the prime minister and the cabinet want to use Article 21 of the constitution against narcotics crimes. Do you think this will help?

[Pramuk] Actually, the board also has a plan to revise the narcotics law to provide for more severe penalties for narcotics criminals, particularly the producers, traffickers, pushers, and smugglers. This would not be an effort to solve the narcotics problem at its source, but those people are the main contributors to the worsening narcotics problem. Neighboring countries such as Singapore have imposed severe penalties on narcotics crimes. For example, narcotics traffickers and smugglers caught with 10 to 15 grams of heroin are liable to 20 to 30 years imprisonment and are given 15 lashes. If they are caught with more than 15 grams of heroin, their punishment is death. I want to emphasize that the amount is in grams not kilograms.

These more severe penalties will also affect the board's personnel. The 1976 narcotics act stipulates that the board members and officials are subject to three times heavier punishment than ordinary persons if they violate the narcotics law. This demonstrates that this government also wants to discourage officials involved in narcotics suppression activities from participating in narcotics crimes.

Meanwhile, since the law imposing more severe penalties on narcotics criminals has not yet been revised, the prime minister is aware of this need and has thus issued an announcement, with the approval of the cabinet and the prime minister's advisory council, that Article 21 of the constitution will be used to sentence prominent narcotics producers and traffickers.

In spite of the above-mentioned announcement, narcotics crimes still persist. I would like to point out that on 2 March, only 2 weeks after the announcement, we arrested two Haw Chinese in Bangkok with 4,140 grams of heroin. On 7 March, two soldiers were arrested for possessing 2,450 grams of heroin. On 16 March, customs officials seized 14 kilograms of heroin on a KLM plane; no suspects have been arrested. On 17 March, the deputy commander of provincial police Region 6 seized 13 tons of marijuana in Tha Uthen District, Nakhon Phanom; nineteen suspects were arrested. On 19 March, 4 kilograms of heroin was seized at Don Muang airport; the suspect was an Englishwoman. On 22 March, about 4 kilograms of heroin was seized at Don Muang airport; the suspect was a Malaysian man. On 25 March, about 14 kilograms of heroin was seized in front of the French Embassy; the suspect was a Lao national. On 1 April, 5.6 kilograms of heroin was seized in Muang District, Mae Hong Son, with 3 suspects--one Burmese and two Thai. You can see that the suspects are of various nationalities.

[Announcer] The public is very interested in the use of Article 21. Are any of the arrested suspects going to be affected by this article?

[Pramuk] In view of the continuing challenge to this article, I believe we will see a case or two involving sentencing under Article 21.

[Announcer] Can you give us some details about the measure subjecting university students to urine tests in order to detect addicts?

[Pramuk] The board feels that the use of narcotics is widespread among youths. There are also persistent reports that many university students are addicts. In order to discourage students from taking narcotics, and to obtain statistics on the number of addicts among university students, the board is coordinating with the State University Bureau and the SEATO research project in order to carry out urine tests for students applying to universities. The main purpose of this effort is to respond to and carry out the government's policy to prevent the use of narcotics among youths. Another purpose is to compile statistics concerning addiction among university students. Results of these urine tests are kept confidential. The results are also double checked to insure that initial results

are not caused by medicinal chemicals. Students whose urine shows that they use drugs are not rejected from the universities. We will find ways to treat them. We will give them sufficient time to get cured. Moreover, we will not file criminal charges against students whose urine turns out positive.

I think our effort can be considered successful. Among the approximately 64,000 students applying to educational institutions this year, only about 1,640 did not show up to take the urine test. There could be various reasons for their absence. Among them are that they might have hurried home on 26 March because of the attempted coup, or taken the university entrance examination for fun as they are merely M.S. 4 students, and so forth.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform students who have not taken the urine test to do so at the SEATO lab at Phra Mongkutklao Hospital before 25 April. The results of their examinations await this urine test.

Random inquiries of 867 students--580 men and 287 women--taking the entrance examination show that 91.46 percent of them agreed with the purpose of the urine test. Inquiries of parents of 80 students reveal that 92.5 percent of them agreed with this urine test.

[Announcer] Thank you. Students applying for entrance to universities and their parents should by now be aware that the urine test is mandatory to the students' admittance. The urine test is designed to help you, not to catch you. You should take this test before the date the secretary general specified earlier.

I would like to ask the deputy commander to say something in conclusion. You may want to instruct your policemen to earnestly carry out their suppression duty, or you may want to further describe the dangers of narcotics so that people will be conscious of them and thus cooperate in preventing and suppressing activities.

[Phao] I want to inform the audience that last year's suppression efforts were more successful than in previous years. As far as I can remember, we seized about 278 kilograms of morphine and 663 kilograms of heroin. We seized only about 270 kilograms of heroin the year before. The reason for our success last year is due to the fact that the government has announced that it will seriously suppress narcotics. That success demonstrates that all government agencies have cooperated in the suppression task. In addition, the police director general is determined to suppress narcotics. He has instructed all police branches to regard narcotics suppression as a vital policy.

I feel that the suppression effort in the north is considerably successful because the border patrol police has been able to suppress the smuggling of narcotics into the country. The result of this suppression effort is reflected in the fact that the prices of narcotics in the north have dropped considerably. This shows that both the border patrol police and the provincial police in the north have done their best.

THAILAND

TWO MONKS ARRESTED FOR SELLING HEROIN

Police Posed as Buyers

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 77 p 3 BK

[Text] Two monks and a layman were arrested yesterday afternoon on charges of selling 1 kilogramme of No 4 heroin worth an estimated 23 million baht on the U.S. market, police reported.

They were identified as Inthon Unchai, Chuk Sae Kaw and Arun Thawisawat.

The arrests took place when Pol Maj Anek Sangchai, suppression inspector of Phlapphlachai 1 Police Station in the guise of a drug purchaser, went to a Pradipat Road house in Samsen Nai to buy three packets of heroin from Inthon, a monk from Wat Phraphiren.

Pol Maj Anek paid 60,000 baht for the consignment and promised to make good the remaining 40,000 baht later. After the transaction, Inthon was arrested and immediately disrobed.

Police later arrested Arun and Chuk, also a monk.

Photo of Monks

Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Apr 77 p 2 BK



Picture shows, from left to right, Inthon, Chuk and Aroon being interrogated by police at Plabplachai police station last night.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POSITIVE RESULTS HOPED FOR AT NARCOTICS CONFERENCE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Apr 77 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Purpose of Drug Meet Should be Fulfilled"]

[Text] The 3-day annual U.S.-East Asian regional narcotics conference which begins in Bangkok today could not have been convened at a more opportune time.

The gathering of some 60 United States congressmen, diplomats, and Washington officials concerned with illicit narcotics trafficking comes at a time when Thailand and several countries in this region are pulling their resources together to clamp down on a threat which is common to all countries concerned.

Thailand, in particular, has been extending its efforts to all possible fields to crack down on the very sources, and their ramifications, of drug production, distribution, and trafficking.

Legal loopholes are being plugged, and determined attempts are being launched to arrest the problem at the core: stopping the spreading of drugs among the youth.

But the war against the growing threat of narcotics will never be totally successful without a global coordination scheme to pin down the lucrative, highly elusive, and influence-plagued trade.

Herein lies the significance of the U.S.-East Asian regional narcotics conference which must necessarily be aimed at listening attentively and responsively to the problems of developing countries trying to cope with the problem.

While the meeting will be heavily concentrated on the U.S. side of the problem, we earnestly hope a frank and realistic evaluation will be reached with close consultation with the question.

No obstacles, however small one may view from the other side of the continent, should be overlooked. [Sentence as published] The suggestions raised by Thai officials and their American counterparts should be thoroughly examined so that the purpose of the conference could be fulfilled.

After all, the conference has been officially billed to "discuss and coordinate U.S. programs and policies for suppressing the international narcotics trade, and for furthering international cooperation in this field."

That should mean that bilateral cooperation should be as important as multilateral schemes of things, and failures in the past should be faced without qualms.

If anything, the representation of the U.S. Congress in the conference should help relay the genuine concern of countries in this region over the narcotics problem back to the legislative body in the United States, while representatives from developing countries could really make their voice heard--and heard forcefully at the same time.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NEWSPAPER LOOKS AT PROBLEMS OF MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 14 Apr 77 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "The Problem of Farming Marijuana in the Forests"]

[Text] Earlier this year there was a remarkable news report saying that Thai authorities, including policemen, customs and narcotics officials, had frequently seized blocks of dried marijuana, weighing hundreds of kilograms, ready to be smuggled abroad by air. A point to note is that, in the past, the authorities were able to arrest only marijuana addicts, with their small amount of the drug and some smoking equipment.

Reports from the northeast say farmers in 12 villages of Amphoe Tha Uthen, Sakon Nakhon Province, are actively cultivating marijuana instead of other crops. They make a better living and enrich themselves with this illegal occupation to the extent that they can afford to buy their own cars.

Our reporters say the reason why their marijuana is not detected by government authorities is because the farms are several kilometers from communication routes and are surrounded by dense forests. Since the plant looks green like other trees, it is difficult for government authorities flying over the area to tell where the marijuana is growing. In addition, the marijuana is popular among foreigners, particularly American addicts, because this variety comes from the Meo or Lao who are experienced at growing it. The cultivation of marijuana has been going on continuously in this part of Thailand for more than 10 years since many foreigners first came to stay legally in the northeast in various jobs.

The "marijuana plantation in the forests" actively run by a large number of farmers can be considered a major problem for the government to solve.

It is a fact that Thailand is a member of the United Nations and closely cooperates with the world body in suppressing drugs--as noted by the prime minister in his policy statement. The prime minister has also moved to merge all narcotics offices into one bureau under the prime minister's office, carrying out the narcotics suppression operation as a priority task of the government.



However, the "marijuana plantations in the forests" are clearly a chronic problem for the government because farmers have been accustomed to this occupation from which they earn money. Arresting illegal farmers and destroying their farms must be done by the government authorities, but we would like to put a question to the government as to whether it could find a way to deal with those farmers without bringing repercussions upon them.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

PRIME MINISTER ORDERS EXECUTION OF DRUG DEALER

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Apr 77 BK

[Text of Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian's 14 April order on execution of Thawon Udomrudet]

[Text] The order empowered by Article 21 of the constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Subject: Execution of Thawon Udomrudet, also known as Chom Sae-kho, Engchu Sae-tang, and Chen Pingyen.

The investigation clearly reveals that on 25 March, Thawon Udomrudet, also known as Chom Sae-kho, Engchu Sae-tang, and Chen Pingyen, aged 44, and his colleagues, had heroin hydrochloride, or heroin salt, in their possession for sale. The police arrested Thawon Udomrudet and confiscated the heroin hidden in the trunk of a Toyota sedan, registration No BK-FO 2857. The 16 bags of heroin weighed 14,369.80 grams. Two small bags containing the same type of heroin, and one cigarette stuffed with heroin, were also found on Thawon Udomrudet. The haul took place in Bang Rak District in Bangkok metropolis.

Considering the fact that heroin is a dangerous narcotic which destroys the health, both mental and physical, of its users and can make its users commit crimes undermining the peace and well-being of the people, the act of Thawon Udomrudet, also known as Chom Sae-kho, Engchu Sae-tang, and Chen Pingyen, and his colleagues, therefore, constitutes subversion of the kingdom's stability and the country's economy, and threatens the peace and good morals, as well as the health, of the people.

The government considers it an important policy to urgently and effectively prevent and suppress the production and trade of narcotics, and has already informed the public of the cabinet and the prime minister's advisory assembly's approval for the prime minister to exercise the power under Article 21 of the constitution of the kingdom to punish the big heroin producers and traders. But, Thawon Udomrudet was not afraid, and thus he deserves a stiff penalty.

Empowered by the provision of Article 21 of the constitution of the kingdom, the prime minister with the consent of the cabinet and the prime minister's advisory assembly, has issued this order on the execution of Thawon Udomrudet, also known as Chom Sae-kho, Engchu Sae-tang, and Chen Pingyen. The confiscated heroin will be kept, but the Toyota sedan, registration No BK-F0 2857, will be returned to its owner who did not collude with the arrested or know anything about this offense. The Interior Ministry is assigned to carry out this order quickly.

Ordered on 14 April 1977

Signed: Thanin Kraiwichian, prime minister.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ARMY SECRETARY ON NARCOTICS CONTROL IN MILITARY

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Apr 77 BK]

[15 April interview with Army Secretary Col Wichit Bunyawat--recorded]

[Text] [Wichit] As you may already know, last night the government ordered a death sentence for narcotics trafficker Mr Thawon under the powers vested by Article 21, this because narcotics trafficking remains a big problem.

As for the army, it is not idle on the matter. In 1964, it adopted a regulation for the control of narcotics abuse in the army, that is, Army Regulation No 474/1964 on the prevention and suppression of narcotics, dated 28 December 1964. The regulation, in short, charges army commanders at all levels to see to it that there is no production, trade, and use of narcotics in army units under their respective commands. All commanding officers, from commanders of battalions upward, are responsible for the preventing and suppression of narcotics addiction, production, and trafficking. The regulation also defines penalties for soldiers who are addicts, including dismissal from regular duty, and court trial by administrative authorities.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE ASK DEATH PENALTY FOR ANOTHER DRUG TRAFFICKER

Bangkok MORNING EXPRESS in English 19 Apr 77 p 1 BK

[Text] The police department will recommend to Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian to impose absolute power provided by Article 21 of the constitution to execute another drug peddler.

Police Maj Gen Chawalit Yotdmani, commander of the Narcotics Suppression Division of the police department, told the EXPRESS yesterday the division is preparing evidence against a narcotics merchant arrested on 22 March in Bangkok in order to advise the prime minister to use the power under Article 21 to punish the merchant.

The police Narcotics Suppression Division commander said the second drug peddler likely to face Article 21 is Linkai Siang, alias Laochai Sae Uhh, who cooperated with another person, Mrs Phan Chikui. Both were arrested on 22 March at the Stars Hotel in Pratumwan District with No 3 heroin weighing 4.140 kilograms.

He did not elaborate on whether Mrs Phan, too, would be recommended to execution under Article 21.

Major General Chawalit disclosed that the police department's Narcotics Suppression Division considered the amount of drugs confiscated in one allotment and the recorded activities of arrested merchants to decide whether to recommend to the prime minister to use Article 21 of the interim constitution to punish the drug peddlers.

Asked about the recent reports that communist terrorists in the south had been engaged in narcotics production and trade, Pol Maj Gen Chawalit said the suppression would require manpower from border patrol forces, which at present is not enough.

The Narcotics Suppression Division had sufficient evidence against Linkai, or Laochai, who was reported to have held numerous records of drug trafficking.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG ADDICTS SPEND 10 BILLION BAHT ANNUALLY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 77 p 1 BK

[Text] Drug addicts have annually spent over 10,000 million baht to buy drugs for their consumption, the National Economic and Social Development Board revealed yesterday.

According to the report, there are over 600,000 drug addicts in the country, of which 70 percent of them are youths aged between 16 to 24 years.

"The drug addicts have spent a total of about 10,800 million baht per year to buy drugs--mostly heroin--for their consumption," the report said.

In order to tackle the problem, the government, in its Fourth National Social and Economic Development Plan, has set up measures to solve the problem in three phases: the prevention and suppression of drugs, and rehabilitation and treatment for drug addicts.

The Fourth National Social and Economics Development Plan also includes the replacement of opium by other crops to reduce opium growing in the area by 50 percent in the next 5 years.

CSO: 5300

## BRIEFS

TWO MONKS ARRESTED--Two monks and a layman were arrested yesterday afternoon on charges of selling 1 kilogram of No 4 heroin worth an estimated 23 million baht on the U.S. market, police reported. They were identified as Inthon Unchai, Chuk Sae Kaw, and Arun Thawisawat. The arrests took place when Pol Maj Anek Sangchai, suppression inspector of Phlapphlachai 1 police station, in the guise of a drug purchaser, went to a Pradipat Road house in Samsen Nai to buy three packets of heroin from Inthon, a monk from Wat Phraphiren. Pol Maj Anek paid 60,000 baht for the consignment and promised to make good the remaining 40,000 baht later. After the transaction, Inthon was arrested and immediately disrobed. Police later arrested Arun and Chuk, also a monk. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 77 p 3 BK]

TRUCKLOAD OF MARIHUANA--A truck loaded with 978 kilograms of marihuana, packed in 47 solid bars, was stopped at Ban Don Chiang Ban check point in Tambon Chiang Khri, Sakonnakorn provincial town, by a police team led by Sakon Nakorn governor, Mr Somphon Klinpongsa and Sakon Nakorn provincial police Deputy Chief Pol Lt Col Pairoi Phochai, reports said. The truck's owner was identified as Mr Khongchai Sukkun and the driver was Sawai Bunma. Both were detained at the town police station for interrogation. The source said that Sakon Nakorn is one of the famous marihuana producing areas in Thailand. The marihuana planting and trafficking racket is backed by an influential group which is the owner of an international air-transport company, with cooperation from some [word indistinct] officers. This powerful marihuana business group also has close relationship with some Don Muang based high-ranking customs officers who help them send the contraband goods abroad. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK MORNING EXPRESS in English 13 Apr 77 p 3 BK]

RAID NETS RAW OPIUM--Mae Hong Son--Helicopter-borne police seized 45.5 kilograms of raw opium and killed a Chinese haw in a raid on a mountain top village in Pai District last Wednesday morning. The raiders, led by provincial superintendent Col Chalimat Thapthimto, flew to the village of Ban Miso in Tambon Pongsa in two helicopters after having received a tip-off that a large quantity of opium was in the house of a man identified as Lao-chang. Lao-chang opened fire on the police team and held out

for about 15 minutes before he was slain. A search of the house turned up 45.5 kilograms of raw opium, one 7.65 pistol, one shotgun, and one M-2 carbine with 500 rounds of ammunition. Two Chinese haws identified as Lao-sa and Lao-tu were also taken in for questioning. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Apr 77 p 1 BK]

DRUG PUSHER EXECUTED--Drug trafficker Thawon Udomrudet, who was ordered by Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian to be summarily executed under Article 21 of the constitution, died at Bangkhwang Prison in Nonthaburi at 0636 hours today. Thavorn, a 44-year-old Chinese-Lao of many aliases, was seen weeping minutes before he was executed by the firing of nine rounds from a German-made Blackmann sub-machinegun in the hands of Police Corporal Prathom Khruapeng at the execution zone of Bangkwang Prison. Director-general of the Corrections Department, Mr Thawi Chusap, Nonthaburi governor Mr Suchat Phuawilai, and commander of the narcotics suppression division of the police department Maj-Gen Chawalit Yotmani, were present to witness the execution this morning. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Apr 77 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300



ROWBOTHAM SMUGGLING TRIAL CONTINUES

Prosecution Witness Warned

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 13 Apr 77 p 3

[Text] Brampton--A key prosecution witness in a trial involving the alleged importing of a ton of hashish, who is serving time for drug trafficking, was warned "to sleep with one eye open" after his testimony last month, Peel County Court heard yesterday.

Anthony Graystone, serving time in Warkworth Penitentiary for armed robbery, said he wrote a letter warning David Cripps, 20, of Mississauga that he had "jeopardized himself" by testifying in the case.

Cripps testified last month that Robert Rowbotham, 26, and a Toronto boutique owner were the brains behind the smuggling of the hashish into Canada in December, 1973.

Rowbotham was arrested at his former Beeton farm on January 8, 1974, a few hours after Cripps and three others were arrested at a Mississauga home where the hashish was seized. Cripps and the others pleaded guilty last October to conspiracy to traffic in drugs and were sentenced to varying jail terms, Cripps to five years.

Graystone, testifying for the defence at Rowbotham's trial on a charge of conspiracy to import the hashish, admitted under cross-examination that he labelled people who gave testimony for the Crown as "stoolpigeons" and wrote the warning letter to Cripps on March 31.

He said he met Cripps in prison and said that the only place where Cripps stood a reasonable chance of not being "punched out or whatever" was Workworth [sic].

Graystone testified that he worked for Rowbotham at his dog farm to pay back \$1,000 he had borrowed from Rowbotham to set up a musical group. He said Rowbotham was very upset when he learned about the armed robbery charge and refused to lend Graystone money for a lawyer.

Rowbotham's defence is that he dealt exclusively in marijuana at Rochdale College and other parts of Toronto and did not deal in hashish, the subject of his trial.

Graystone said Rowbotham was liked in Beeton and nearby Tottenham, especially by the younger set, because he gave about 15 or 20 young people part-time jobs in the summer.

In earlier testimony, Toronto photographer Arthur Hsherson, 28, said that on only one occasion he saw Rowbotham with hashish, a black-colored variety from Afghanistan, as opposed to the dark-brown variety presented in court.

Prosecutor Patrick Duffy gave the photographer two bars of hashish and asked him whether he could tell the difference between them. The witness first smelled them, then asked Mr. Duffy, "Do you have a pipe?"

The trial, which began in October, continues today before a 12-member jury.

#### Defense Testimony Continues

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 15 Apr 77 p 11

[Text] Brampton--Two members of the LeDain Commission, set up in 1968 to investigate the non-medical use of drugs, spent several hours with a member of the Beatles, his wife and a Toronto music concert promoter and smoked between four and six "joints of marijuana," a County Court jury heard yesterday.

John Brower, the promoter who heads a Toronto rock group, testified that the incident occurred in December, 1969, in Ottawa.

Mr. Brower, 30, who said he is a godson of former prime minister John Diefenbaker, said earlier the same day he, John Lennon and Yoko Ono (Lennon's wife) met Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and John Munro, then Health Minister, in an open session concerning soft drugs like marijuana in the presence of the press.

Mr. Brower, who was testifying as defence witness in the trial of Robert Rowbotham, 26, on trial for conspiracy to smuggle a ton of hashish into Canada, told the jury that the same evening the two members from the LeDain Commission came over to a railway car Mr. Lennon had rented for the trip.

He said the members were very interested in hearing Mr. Lennon's views about drugs and drug legislation and during the conversation joined in the smoking of marijuana.

Mr. Brower was asked by federal Crown prosecutor Patrick Duffy whether he remembered their names. He said he could not, but remembered that one of them had grey hair and the other was young.

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Brower said "they enjoyed it. It didn't seem to me that it was their first time either."

He explained to a reporter that marijuana was smoked to stimulate the discussion.

In court, he agreed with Mr. Duffy that perhaps the two members wanted to experience drugs first-hand.

Mr. Brower also testified that Rowbotham had hired him to supervise a rock concert which the accused and some others had set for June 14, 1974, at Toronto's Varsity Stadium.

Mr. Brower said that Rowbotham told him he had raised \$80,000 from some U.S. investors to organize the concert.

He testified that the concert fizzled out after the RCMP raided Rowbotham's former farm at Beeton on January 8, 1974, and seized \$73,000.

RCMP had testified earlier in the trial that they found the money hidden in a baby's crib at the farm.

Rowbotham's defence is that he dealt exclusively in marijuana in Rochdale College and in other parts of Toronto, but never distributed hashish. Several defence witnesses called him the biggest marijuana dealer in Toronto.

CSO: 5320

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLING REPORT--According to the report of the communal public prosecutor in Pirot, in the first quarter of this year customs officers on the Gradina border crossing near Dimitrovgrad, on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, caught 26 drug smugglers who tried to smuggle 339 kilograms of hashish across the border. The drugs were intended for the West German and Italian markets and were discovered in automobiles or on the Istanbul-Express international train. Over 90 percent of smugglers were Turks and among them were also two women. [Text] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 77 p 16 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLERS CAUGHT--Customs officers on the Gradina border crossing near Dimitrovgrad on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border have found 79 kilograms of hashish in a Mercedes automobile. The drug and the automobile belonged to the Turkish citizens Everest Mehmet and Izet Sacik, who hid the hashish in a special compartment of their automobile. The drug and the automobile have been confiscated and they were fined 120,000 dinars. The two smugglers will be tried by the criminal court of the Dimitrovgrad Communal Court for illicit trading in drugs. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 77 p 16 AU]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

LSD, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 6 Feb 77 p 10

[Text] Several police actions were carried out in this capital by personnel of the Drug Addiction Department of the Federal Police who arrested a number of drug dealers from whom narcotics worth approximately 10 million pesos were confiscated.

One of these actions had its origin in the suspicious attitude of a North American couple who frequented high social circles. Inquiries permitted the investigators to establish that the couple, composed of Alfredo Norberto Martinez and Connie Lynn Johnson de Martinez, frequently traveled to the United States for the purpose of bringing large amounts of lysergic acid into this country. The entry having been made, they marketed the drug in collusion with Jorge H. Lopretti. He was arrested with the two others mentioned. Further investigation led to the capture of another ring of traffickers active in the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires. Their names were not disclosed.

The ring, according to police reports, had introduced and distributed 50 kilograms of marihuana in addition to lysergic acid and other psychotropic drugs. Drugs valued at approximately 7 million pesos were confiscated in the course of these proceedings.

Additionally, the suspicious activities of some frequenters of night spots put the authorities on the track of an important supplier of drugs, identified as Fabio Hector Lopez, owner of a machine shop at 300 Juan B. Alberdi. Found there were 500 grams of cocaine hydrochlorate, a large quantity of nocaina [sic; possibly Novocaine] and xylocaine, scales, and other utensils for separation into small portions. Another action led to the arrest of Pedro Aldo Avila, also known as El Tenue, a night club employee, in whose domicile 50 doses of cocaine and 135 of methaqualone ready for distribution, were seized. The drugs confiscated in these latter cases are valued at more than 2.5 million pesos.

11532  
CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

PAIR JAILED FOR NARCOTICS PRODUCTION

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Feb 77 p 5

[Text] The penal chamber of the Federal Court of Appeals upheld a decision of Judge Rafael Sarmiento by which preventive imprisonment was decreed for Ian Malcolm MacKenzie, British, 46, and Carlos Norberto Reyes, Argentine, 32, for the crime of manufacturing narcotic substances, forbidden by Article 2 of Law 20,771.

It was considered to be proved in principle in this case that Reyes furnished MacKenzie a property at 7178 Calle Acassuso for the purpose of setting up a laboratory intended to obtain drug addictive products through the chemical processing of the shrub called "arytroxilen cuca" [Erythroxyton coca, coca].

The court mentioned, as proofs of the criminal activities of the two men, the seizure carried out in the dwelling of certain laboratory implements and chemical products, the statements made to the police by the accused, and, in the judicial stages, the statements of the police officials taking part, those of the witnesses, and the expert opinion of the Chemical Laboratory Division of the Federal Police "that makes it possible to appreciate," it said, "the structural and functional integration of an organization engaged in the activities forbidden by Law 20,771."

11532  
CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA RATIFIES INTER-AMERICAN DRUG AGREEMENT

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Mar 77 p 4

[Editorial: "International Agreement on Drugs"]

[Text] It was in April 1973 that the Plenipotentiary South American Conference on Narcotics and Psychotropics met in Buenos Aires and reached an agreement on the improper use of drugs. Last 23 September, the government gave its sanction to Law 21,224 approving the document, which had been subscribed to by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. On 24 February this year, the ceremony for the deposit of the instrument of ratification by our country, by which the provisions approved are put into effect, was held in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The signatory countries will, accordingly, coordinate such measures as the standardization of rules for the control of the lawful traffic in drugs and the repression of the unlawful traffic, the characterization of the crime, its aggravating forms, legal provisions designed for the protection of the drug addict, and administrative provisions to regulate the different stages of the legitimate process of marketing, from production or entry into the country to the time of the retail sale of the product.

Provision is made in the agreement for details inherent in the investigation of drug addiction, its causes and consequences, and the development of programs of education and special community assistance adapted to the social and cultural characteristics of each country. In relation to the campaign against the illegal traffic in drugs, steps will be taken to support the qualification and specialized training of the members of the security forces, the undertaking of joint actions and investigations, and for the exchange of information by taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) through its national affiliates.

Argentina has assumed a leading position in the fight against the abuse of and illegal traffic in narcotics and has, in that capacity, well deserved the recognition accorded it by specialized international organizations.

On the occasion of the ratification of the instrument that now comes into force, the minister of foreign relations of our country referred to the

significant aspects of drug addiction. He said: "When one wishes to destroy a society, its way of life, and its values, the fight is directed against its body and its spirit. It is attacked in its spirit by armed guerrilla warfare, which acts by means of crimes, kidnappings, and terrorist operations." He added that "other guerrillas use more subtle methods, destroying the spirit of the society; they are the ones who preach nihilist or collectivist ideas and those who enfeeble the will of men by means of drugs."

The fight thus continues on a variety of fronts, taking into special account that many of those attracted by certain ideologies are induced into the use of drugs, to which they remain captive, and habituation to them often becomes a first step towards terrorism.

11532

CSO: 5300



ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING--Hipolita Aramayo Romero, Sixto Iturrias, Diomedes Lafuentes Cespedes, Bolivians and Julio Torres, Argentine, were detained during border operations carried out by forces of the national gendarmerie. Fifty kg of coca leaves valued at 40 million pesos were seized. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Mar 77 p 5 PY]

BORDER POLICE HITS TRAFFICKERS--Bahia Blanco--Detachments of the National Border Police of the Southern Regional Command have carried out several operations against drug traffickers and addicts. Among others, a raid at the El Acuario nightclub in Jose de San Martin, Chubut Province, resulted in the discovery of 80 grams of coca leaves and 9 ampoules of morphine. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Apr 77 p 8 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Cordoba, 16 Apr--Personnel of the Argentine Border Police Headquartered in this city have seized several packets of coca leaves, valued at 106,500 pesos, on the passenger train which makes the run between Bolivia and Jujuy. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Apr 77]

TWO TONS MARIHUANA SEIZED--Buenos Aires, 19 Apr--The narcotics division of the Federal Police has seized two tons of marihuana from a plantation in Jauregui, Buenos Aires province. The person responsible for the plantation, Higinio Ruben Rattallanes, was detained and put at the disposal of the National Executive Branch. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1910 GMT 19 Apr 77 PY]

REPRESSION OF COCA CHEWING--Jujuy--The police in Jujuy have again stated that the possession, marketing, transportation and consumption of coca leaves is forbidden. It has been demonstrated that the habit of chewing coca is an illness, since the individual is addicted to that drug. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Apr 77 p 24 PY]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

DRUG OFFICERS SEIZE 4 KILOGRAMS OF COCAINE

La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Apr 77 PY

[Test] During the last few days two Colombian women were arrested by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Office. The two women were carrying 4 kg of cocaine which was confiscated.

The office's director reported that during a hurried investigation police personnel stopped the two women from leaving the country with the drug.

An investigation was begun because several Colombia citizens were found acting suspiciously [words indistinct].

Personnel belonging to the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Office arrested (Beatriz Amparo Mayas Salinas) and (Luz Marina Velez De Uribe) who at first denied having anything to do with drug traffic. Nevertheless, after a complete inspection of the two womens clothes [words indistinct] some evidence of their guilt emerged. It was at this point that women personnel of the office proceed with another inspection of the Colombian women's underwear. They discovered small plastic bags filled with cocaine in the women's underclothes. Elastic bands allowed the bags to be easily placed into spaces adapted to this purpose. [sentence indistinct].

During his report, Col Ovidio Aparicio also indicated that a third Colombian woman managed to leave the country with two kg of cocaine. Her name is Angela [name indistinct] and she used the same procedure according to statements made by the women arrested. She left the country in the company of Ramiro Lopez, also a Colombian.

The office's director indicated that the investigation is taking its normal course and once it is concluded more details will be released to the public.

CSO: 5300

## COLOMBIA

### ROLE OF WOMEN DRUG AGENTS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO (Supplement Carrusel) in Spanish 18 Mar 77 p 15

[Text] Since the time of Mata Hari, the image of the woman detective has been associated with espionage, informing and the use of charms to obtain government secrets in exchange for bedroom secrets. More than 2 decades ago, during the Rojas Pinilla dictatorship, the first Colombian women detectives made their debut along those lines.

Today's reality is totally different. About 100 women were given specialized technical training in classrooms and laboratories of F-2 and DAS [Administrative Department of Security] as secret agents who have no cause to envy the most outstanding men detectives. Besides, they engage in very dangerous missions and claim positions which even men fear.

One of them, who for obvious reasons is not named, is agent 007. She is relatively young, has just married a merchant who is completely unaware of her struggle against organized crime. She said, "The incompatibility of our work is interesting. I do not know the meaning of fear. My husband is sure I can take care of myself."

Certainly, fear would be a fatal enemy of this young woman who has chosen the most dangerous occupation in the world: the struggle against drug traffickers. Her duty is to check at Eldorado airport in Bogota through which drugs arrive and depart by the most unusual means: the stomach of a plush bear, the cavities of feminine curves, the lens of a Polaroid camera. Drugs are always fitted into the most unlikely places but Agent 007 remains on the watch. She smells with intuition and fearlessly rushes up to suspects even if they are husky men. She almost never fails.

She is a fanatical reader of Agatha Christie. This Judicial Police secret agent says, "Clues leading to criminals turn up at any moment. The courier is not always a ragged hippy or a nervous traveler. Sometimes she is an elegant lady; other times, a calm and jovial traveler who looks like an executive.

#### Disguises

Like every self-respecting detective, Agent 007 uses many disguises. One day she is an ordinary tourist who stands in line for immigration. The next day,

she is an airport cleaning woman gathering cigarette butts from the ground while watching suspects from close by. Once she dressed in a gardener's uniform to take part in a hunt for a group of gangsters.

She is skillful in the use of .38 cal. long [barreled] revolvers, long barreled submachine guns and .30 cal. carbines. However, she almost never uses arms in her work.

"When I confront a drug trafficker," she explains, "I always keep in mind that I am dealing with a human being. I remain on guard at all times. I never crouch in front of a suspect while searching him and am alert for any unexpected movement by which I could be disabled. When the person under arrest is aggressive and I have exhausted every means of persuasion, I subdue him with judo."

#### Tricks and Taking Drugs

Recalling her experiences while searching for drugs, Agent 007 concludes that generally, "couriers travel under the influence of drugs". She adds, "When they have not taken a great deal of drugs, they attempt to talk and to defend themselves by every means. This is when one must be most alert. Many want to take a tablet; others insist they have to go to the toilet. Once under arrest, the suspects must be kept in sight. Both my colleagues and I must observe every movement they make."

One might say that every trafficker confronted at Eldorado airport by a determined and energetic woman is surprised. This is what they least expect. At that moment, any trick might be used so as to escape. But she knows all of them.

#### A Woman Detective at Home

According to her statement, feminine intuition is her most valuable tool for self-defense. She explains, "A woman never misses certain details. For example, I do not allow my office at the airport to be deodorized or strong smelling detergents be used for cleaning because the sense of smell frequently helps discover drugs. This was the case with the plush bear. I had almost agreed that I had made a mistake but when I smelled the stomach of the little animal, I no longer had any doubts and ordered it to be opened."

Another feminine trait which is very helpful is feelings. She said, "I never treat a suspect harshly. I feel he should be pitied although, logically, he deserves punishment. As caretaker of the state and conscious of my responsibility, the worst offense made to me is an offer of a bribe. This makes my Santander blood boil.

All these feminine traits are heightened at home. Agent 007 ceases to be the fearful threat to the gangs of drug traffickers and becomes the kind wife resolved to make a normal home. To do so, the first thing she must do is to put aside her profession. She succeeds at this.

COLOMBIA

THREE DEAD IN TRAFFICKER'S VENDETTA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Mar 77 p 8-A

[Text] Last night in different places in Bogota, two shoot-outs involving gangs of drug traffickers and emerald dealers resulted in three dead and two wounded.

The first incident took place in front of No 21-A-38, calle 98, the residence of Conrado Espinosa, father of Bersey Espinosa de Gil who was kidnapped last 31 December.

Marlene de Espinosa, 39-year old, second wife of Conrado Espinosa, was killed. Conrado Espinosa was wounded during the attack. The victims are relatives of members of one of the traffickers' organizations in Bogota which during the last days have declared war on each other.

Conrado Espinosa is the father-in-law of Mario Gil Ramirez, Bersey's husband who is wanted for the murder last week at the Los Doce Cesares discotheque of Julio Cesar Vargas Torres and Alvaro Garcia Carvajal. Vargas Torres was the husband of Veronica Rivera de Vargas, head of the drug traffickers' organization quarreling with the Gil Ramirez gang.

**Emerald Dealers**

In the second incident, emerald dealers Fernando Pachon and Nehemias Castillo were riddled with bullets last night a few moments after they left El Paraiso sauna at the north of the city.

These gem merchants were shot at from a Nissan Patrol camper which escaped. A third emerald merchant called Vicente was wounded during this incident

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

AMERICAN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Barranquilla, Colombia, 15 Apr--Three American citizens, two men and a woman, were arrested at the local airport when the police found a kilo of cocaine in their possession. The traffickers were about to leave for the United States. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 15 Apr 77 PA]

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS' ARREST--Leticia--The F-2 has seized cocaine valued at 5 million pesos and smashed an international drug ring. The cocaine was part of a large shipment that was to be transported to the United States aboard a light plane. Traffickers Nonato Lopez, Gustavo Marmolejo and Armando Vergara Saavedra were arrested. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 77 PA]

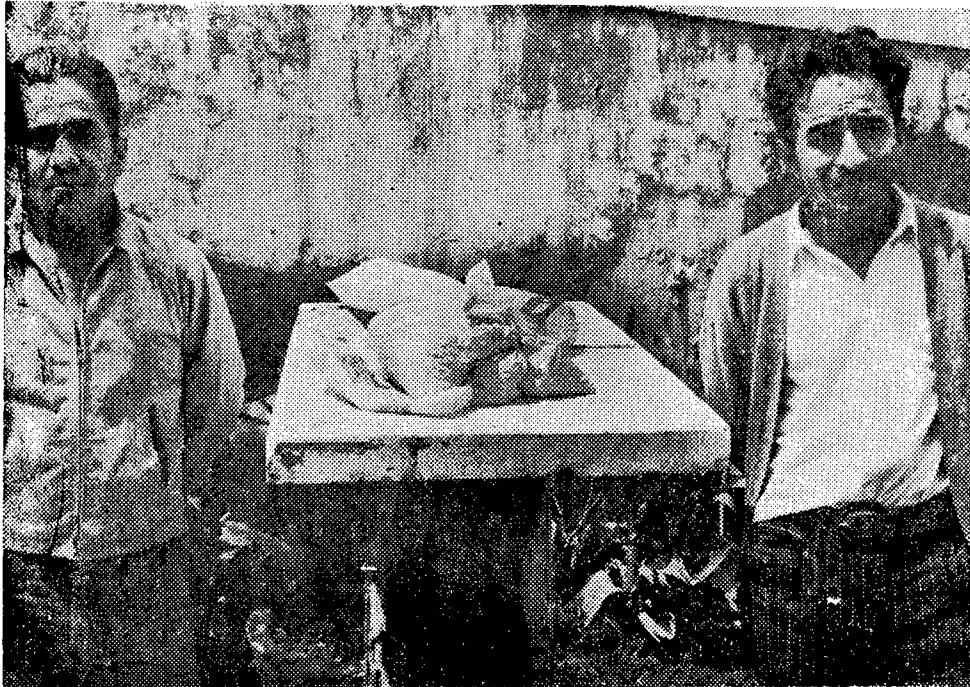
DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARREST--Cali--Colombia's Administrative Department of Security (DAS) agents today arrested six U.S. citizens and a Colombian woman in Cali, with 1.5 kilo of cocaine and other drugs in their possession. The U.S. citizens are: Thomas Stephen Copinger, Rodney Starret White, Sidney (?Gurmemont), Caroline Richards, Lawrence Harrison Hobbs and Katherine De Bueno. The Colombian is Ana Lucia Velez Restrepo. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 77 PA]

DENIAL OF KIDNAP ROMOR--Bogota, 14 Apr--It was officially announced here today that Peter Fried, a U.S. citizen who was reportedly kidnapped, left the country of his own volition in order to escape from justice. A former soldier who had cooperated with Fried made a deposition today in a Bogota court indicating that the U.S. citizen left Colombia to evade Interpol, which is pursuing him for drug trafficking. The former soldier, Roberto Medina Candia, took Fried in last October and made arrangements for Indians familiar with the border region to take the fugitive to Ecuador. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 15 Apr 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

ARREST OF TRAFFICKERS BY INTERPOL

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Mar 77 p 24



[Text] Agents arrested a few days ago several drug traffickers as part of the campaign which has been intensified to eradicate definitely these crimes. In the photo are the Argentines Roberto Jimenez, Alberto Tortorelli and Jose Jimenez [below], who besides selling marihuana, did not have the corresponding passports, and Alfonso Tinitana Sarango and Carlos Tinitana Tinitana [above] who were arrested in Loja with 2.9 kilos of cocaine.

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ECUADOR

BRIEFS

USE OF DOGS AGAINST TRAFFICKERS--In the daily struggle against crime, 17 police dogs trained to detect drugs will be used in several cities of the nation. Col. Arturo Pazmino, national director of criminal investigations, drugs and Interpol, said that the 17 dogs, which have displayed great ability for detecting drugs and hallucinogens, will be sent to frontier posts and the main airports to help the police work. At the same time that the German shepherd dogs were trained, their corresponding guides who are police specialists in giving commands, were given the course in commanding and handling the dogs. [Text] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Feb 77 p 17] 8923

CSO: 5300



MEXICO

TRAFFICKER ESTRADA: 'I AM NO MONSTER'

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Mar 77 p 30-A

[Text] Colombian drug trafficker Carlos Estrada Ortiz, who escaped from East prison 2 weeks ago, along with anti-Castro Cuban Eugenio Gaspar Jimenez Escobedo, said that he had escaped "so that public opinion would know that I am not the monster painted by the police authorities."

After nearly 2 weeks in the custody of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Colombian was transferred to North prison the day before yesterday.

Estrada Ortiz stated that "thanks to my escape" public opinion, having been focused on him, will realize "all of the injustices of which we who have been in prison have been the victims."

He said that his trial had been abandoned by the 3d District Judge and criticized Mexican justice for being slow, in cases such as his own.

Referring to his escape, Estrada indicated that Eugenio Gaspar had invited him along at the last minute and that he did not know how much money had been paid to the deputy chief jailer and to the jailer who removed them from prison.

However, he let it be known that the terrorist organization to which Jimenez Escobedo belongs was the one that had helped the unsuccessful kidnaper of the Cuban consul in Merida.

He asserted that he was not aware of where his companion had gone and said that the only person who knows the identity of those who helped in the escape is Jimenez Escobedo.

Interviewed in North prison, Estrada Ortiz repeated that police authorities had lied about his real character and offered the clarification that "I do not have the millions ascribed to me nor airplanes, nor property, nor the automobiles that I am said to have obtained from the sale of drugs."

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He said that he is innocent and the victim of slander and false accusations on the part of the federal agents who arrested him.

In a related connection, it was learned that the chief jailer at East Prison, Capt Jorge Romero, is under arrest in the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, on a charge of collaborating in the escape.

Although the authorities are remaining absolutely silent on this matter, it was learned that Capt Romero will be arraigned this week before a judge on a charge of official responsibility.

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CSO: 5300

## BRIEFS

AMERICAN COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Lorenzo J. Jacques, age 39, was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents at the airport shortly after he arrived from Lima on a VIASA jet yesterday with samples of pure cocaine which, it is said, he was taking to Los Angeles, California where he resides. Jacques said that a person whom he had met in Bogota gave him several envelopes very similar to those used for grape salt to deliver to California. He added that he did not know how he had been detected by the federal agents when he himself was unaware of the contents of these envelopes. Then he added that the samples were to have been delivered to several persons who were to meet him in a hotel in this capital, as well as in Beverly Hills and San Francisco, California. He denied that he is a cocaine smuggler. The envelopes of cocaine samples being carried by Jacques, an American of French origin, weighed barely 10 grams. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Mar 77 p 30-A] 8143

MARIHUANA BUST IN GUADALAJARA--Guadalajara, Jalisco, 29 Mar. A ton of marihuana which was being transported in a pickup truck and concealed under bales of alfalfa was discovered by Federal Judicial Police agents. They also arrested three drug traffickers. The prisoners were identified as Jorge Alberto Gonzalez Gamez, Rosario Lopez Rendon and Pedro Burgos Lugo. They were traveling to Monterrey in a state pickup truck with Jalisco license plate number HW-5345. The marihuana was pressed. The drug traffickers admitted that they had purchased the drug in Culiacan and planned to take it to Monterrey, for subsequent shipment to the United States for sale at \$1,000 per kg. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Mar 77 p 30-A] 8143

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN CHIHUAHUA--Chihuahua, Chihuahua, 23 Mar. Three persons who were transporting more than 350 kg of marihuana in a pickup truck were arrested this morning by Federal Judicial Police agents. The drug traffickers are: Ruben Jimenez Parra, Jose Guadalupe Cordova Cazarin and Angel Benhumea Guadarrama who came here from Lerdo de Tejada, Veracruz. The prisoners said that they were taking the marihuana to the border where they had been offered 1.2 million pesos for the shipment, a price much higher than they received in Oaxaca and Veracruz. Antonio Quezada Fornelli, Federal Public Ministry agent, reported that these and previous arrests of drug traffickers and drug confiscations are the result of Operation "Condor"

directed against drug trafficking, with the collaboration of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Secretariat of National Defense. The vehicle in which they were transporting the marihuana, a pickup truck with Veracruz plates belonging to a company which distributes electric batteries, was impounded by the judicial authorities. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Mar 77 p 28-A] 8143

FATHER-SON HEROIN LAB BUST--Culiacan, Sinaloa, 30 Mar. Erasmo Perez Serrano and his son, Erasmo Perez Salomon, were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police who confiscated drugs worth more than 1.5 million pesos from them and destroyed their clandestine laboratory in the Tierra Blanca barrio. Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the anti-drug trafficking campaign of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, said that the judicial agents had confiscated 10 kilos of opium gum and 300 grams of pure heroin which are worth more than 1.5 million pesos on the United States black market. The prisoners said that they had been engaged in this activity for 2 years and that they had purchased opium gum in the region of Los Altos from different growers. The laboratory was in La Ladrillera region, on the outskirts of this city. [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Mar 77 p 30-A] 8143

UNAM TRAFFICKER SEIZED--Sergio Morales Martinez, a hanger-on at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and a drug trafficker, was arrested yesterday by Federal Judicial Police agents who took nearly 2 kilos of marihuana from him which he was going to sell to addicts who frequent a place called Las Islas, in University City. Morales Martinez was riding on a motorcycle accompanied by hangers-on Alejandro "N," El Alex, and Alfonso Zacarias, El Poncho. The last two named fled when they became aware of the presence of the agents. The agents said that the criminal was arrested in the vicinity of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. Morales Martinez, age 24, admitted that he was engaged in the sale of marihuana to student addicts and also was a member of a group of student assaulters. He said that he, along with others, had assaulted foreign tourists who came to visit the installations in University City. He said that he had been selling marihuana for over 2 years and had made the acquaintance of several hangers-on with whom he had committed a great number of crimes. During questioning, he stated that he had bought marihuana in Buenos Aires barrio from an individual nicknamed El Gaona, who charged him 80 pesos per marihuana cigarette. [80 pesos is currently U. S. \$3.60.] He also indicated that on other occasions he had obtained marihuana through several juveniles who frequent Panama Street, where marihuana is sold in one of the sections. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Mar 77 p 37-A] 8143

'CONDOR' OFFICIAL SLAIN--Culiacan, Sinaloa, 25 Mar. Maj Gustavo Samano, "Operation Condor" adviser, was assassinated today by machinegun bursts in the center of the city. Three [sic] Nayarit Federal Judicial Police agents were also shot to death in the port of Mazatlan. The two incidents, which occurred in the space of 1/2 hour, caused a large mobilization of police forces, to the point that all of the highways were blocked off and Culiacan was in a virtual "state of seige." The military officer, a former police inspector in Los Mochis, Mazatlan and Guayamas, former chief of security in the State Penitentiary, was a member of the personal guard of President Lopez Mateos. The initial investigations revealed that Gustavo Samano was overtaken on the corner of Leyva Solano Boulevard and La Paliza Street by a plateless blue automobile, with coated windows. The car did not stop as machinegun fire poured from it, riddling the victim with 20 bullets. Minutes after the homicide, army troops and agents closed the access highway. A squadron of helicopters flew over the urban area without finding anyone. The other incident took place in the port of Mazatlan when Nayarit judicial police agents Epitacio Chacon Rodriguez and Cornelio Ruiz Robles were killed by gunshots by an individual who is described as the kidnaper of a rich cattleman. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Mar 77 p 22-A] 8143

TRAFFICKER ESCAPES IN ACAPULCO--Acapulco, Guerrero, 25 Mar. Drug trafficker Eduardo Melchior Ramirez escaped from his guards today as they were taking him to the district court in the Palacio Federal where he was to have been sentenced to 2 years in prison. According to police officers Anselmo Rodriguez Lopez and Jose Leonardo Alvarez, who were detained for questioning about the escape of the drug trafficker, stated that he had tricked them. They added that while they were taking him to court, Melchior recounted episodes of his life to them--all of which were very dramatic--and when he noted that the police officers were lost in thought, Melchior walked away a few steps and when he was 5 meters from his guards began to run and escaped up a stairway. The Police and Traffic delegate and the chief of the Judicial Police, Mario Acosta Chaparro, ordered a search for the criminal. Recently, an American also escaped from the Acapulco sanitorium; however, on that occasion the police officers fled with the criminal. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Mar 77 p 22-A] 8143

YOUNG WOMEN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 25 Mar. Today the Federal Judicial Police confiscated 1,500 kilos of marihuana in the mountains in the municipality of Copalillo y Jalisco de Catalan and arrested three young women who were engaged in selling it. This information was released by Public Ministry agent Jose Retta Diaz, who added that in this action State Judicial Police agents had also participated. He said that the young women are Anastasia Gonzalez, Natalia Gonzalez and Epifania Villa, 25, 20 and 18 years of age, respectively. They were in charge of a small "factory" in which they manufactured "bricks" of compressed marihuana which they then delivered to buyers. For some time, the police had knowledge of this distribution site and were aware that the young women were responsible for the fields that are found around their house. Today, in the early hours of the morning, the police decided to arrest the young women. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Mar 77 p 22-A] 8143

REPORTER REVIEWS PERUVIAN DRUG PROBLEM

Corruption in Drug Sector

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 5 Apr 77 p 8

[Article by Ernesto Chavez Alvarez]

[Text] Every month in Ceja de Selva, particularly in the Huanuco region, clandestine laboratories and camouflaged airports are constructed, for the processing and transport of drugs destined for Colombia and Mexico. The dirty business of billions of soles assembled by the international mafias has brought with it the corruption of a vast sector of peasants, chemists, transport personnel...and of certain compromised police authorities who, ironically, were those responsible for combatting drugs.

A Scandal

The scandalous everyday business of drug trafficking has reached alarming levels in our country. The police authorities have been unable to destroy the immense power of the large drug traffickers--70 percent of the world's basic cocaine paste production is manufactured in Peru. Denunciations of a number of PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] detectives who acted as accomplices is a secret with a loud voice.

By means of these reports, we will publish the behind-the-scenes activities taking place in drug trafficking, the corruption which has been produced in various cases which are being kept "secret"--while the problem continues to acquire ever larger dimensions.

The International Traffic

Up until a few years ago, Turkey, Singapore and vast regions of the Middle East were the source of supply of the large international drug trafficking mafias, especially those working for the North American market.

In that region, the greatest production was in the growing of poppies for subsequent conversion into opium or heroin, drugs much in demand in the United States where there is the highest rate of consumption in the world.

The problem of drug production in those regions was confronted in a radical way and combatted in such a manner that, in a short time, 80 percent of poppy cultivation on agricultural land had been eradicated. This caused supply shortages at the world level which the large international mafias decided to make up for with cocaine, encouraging production in those countries which had unrestricted cultivation.

#### Drug Trafficking Via Peru-Colombia-United States

In this way, Ceja de Selva in Peru was rapidly transformed into the major world supplier of basic cocaine paste. The Peruvian mafias adapted themselves swiftly to the system in the face of the juicy profits represented by this new crime category.

The police campaign against the drug traffickers permitted the discovery of an immense drug traffic. In our country, there have been eight drug burnings. The last was on 22 March 1977 at which time more than 2,000 kilos were burned, representing a worth in excess of 105 million soles on the "black market."

Although it is true that there are clandestine laboratories in our country for the conversion of basic paste into hydrochloride at the world level, this role was assigned to Colombia and Mexico by the mafias.

Thus, we can say summarily that the production of basic paste is carried out in Peru; the conversion into cocaine hydrochloride is done in Colombia and Mexico--and the largest market of consumers is the United States and several European countries.

#### Drug Corruption

The regions of Huanuco and Cajamarca have become large producers of basic paste--causing hundreds of peasants to decide to grow coca, in the face of the profit perspectives.

One of the regions of largest production is located in Monzon, where the inaccessibility of the area permits drug trafficking practically in public. It is not unusual for a stranger to be approached and asked if he is looking for paste and the amount he needs.

The role of the state enterprise which regulates the production of coca, ENACO [National Coca Enterprise], is practically decorative in these places.

At the very moment the reader is perusing this article, daily transport [of drugs] is taking place by means of trucks, launches and even light planes, many of which have been captured as they were preparing to take off.

Regrettably, drug trafficking has had the complicity of a few dishonest members of PIP in the region who accepted bribes and became the protectors of the crime which they were charged with repressing.

The large drug traffickers captured in the country seem to have become "untouchables." Many escapes have "remained secret." The names of the corrupt detectives are not released. Bribery is a "secret that talks." There are sentences which cause even the accused to laugh. The dirty business of billions of soles has spread the net of silence over the majority of the cases.

#### Money Buys Weak Officials

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 Apr 77 p 8

[Article by Ernesto Chavez A.]

[Text] The millions of dollars that have invaded the "black market" were injected in most part by the international drug trafficking mafias for the payment of coca producers, "couriers" and "pushers." And other large sums to buy the silence of complicity, under which they take shelter. Such silence buying has grown to the point of becoming a shameful and heavy burden for the country.

The "modus operandi," corruption and bribery, can be found in almost all of the legal proceedings in which "big fish" of the mafia have been captured. One of the clearest examples is that of the so-called "Mexicans" being investigated at present the details of which we will report below.

#### The Rustle of Dollars

The case involves farmer Miguel Esquivel Martin who last year sent his sons Elias and Miguel to Mexico to pursue higher studies. His small farm in the Huanuco forest was eyed by the mafiosi as the center of coca production.

Mexican traffickers Jose Luis and Rigoberto Batiz Salcido made contact in Mexico City with the Esquivel brothers in the month of June 1976. Dollars are the best argument and in a few months the ring was organized.

Events took place rapidly. In Lima, Hildebrando Barba Lurena was selected as the "chemist" responsible for preparing the basic cocaine paste. He was offered \$2,000 per kilo.

The organization decided to use a light plane piloted by North American Richard Gross, who is now at large. At the "Santa Maria" estate in Tingo Maria, 82 kilos of basic paste were loaded into a Datsun automobile destined for the clandestine laboratories of Colombia.



### Here's How the Mafias Bribe

The traffickers' airplane is discovered at the airport. Subsequently, bribes are paid to CORPAC [expansion unknown] employees Wilson Rios Barbaran and Mario Vazquez who even offered to carry the suitcases.

The traffickers then decided to ensure the shipment of basic paste by bribing PIP agents of the Provincial Headquarters of Leoncio Prado (Tingo Maria).

On the night of 17 December 1976, a meeting was held between traffickers and police officers. An envelope containing \$10,000 was handed to PIP First Commissioner Espinoza Whofft. Another of those implicated in the bribery is PIP Guard Carlos Gonzales.

### Traffickers, Employees, Police With "Their Hands in the Till"

The movements of the traffickers had been followed step by step by members of the Lima PIP who traveled to Tingo Maria, detecting every movement of the ring and the date of the "departure."

On 18 December 1976, at 0630 hours, Jose Luis Batiz Salcido and Hildebrando Barba Lurena were arrested at the Tingo Maria airport.

At the regional PIP station, the bribery compromised police were found asleep. They had not even taken the precaution of hiding the envelope which contained the payment of \$10,000 for their silence.

At 1000 hours, Miguel Estivel Martin was arrested as he arrived in the city of Tingo Maria with 1.5 million soles.

### Why Not Get to the Bottom of the Corruption?

The traffickers, as well as the employees and dishonest police officers, were taken to Lima where the judicial investigations would be handled by Examining Magistrate German Marzal Ortiz.

The police party was late in arriving at the court. The office of the PIP inspectorate decided to investigate the bribery case of the compromised police officers who are arrested, thus initiating a process which is being kept secret.

Judge Marzal insisted upon the inclusion of the compromised police officers in the drug trafficking case, inasmuch as they had acted as accomplices by covering up for the mafia.

However, although it has not yet been confirmed, it would seem that the crime with which they intend to charge the dishonest policemen is "dereliction of duty."

Why not get to the bottom of the corruption by shaking things up and making what they want to hide come out?

It is time to use a hard hand precisely against those bad officers who hurt the prestige of the police institutions. Silence or "secret parts" are not the best road to take to implement a decisive moralization campaign.

This is not the first nor the only time that cases of corruption have been produced in police circles.

The most notorious case was that of the ring of Jose Antonio Diaz Gomez, alias "El Cubano" [The Cuban], in which a former director of the Narcotics Division and numerous numbers of PIP were compromised.

FBI agents detected a PIP commissioner transporting drugs. His later revelation of the "couriers" brought down the mafia. Corruption was brought out in the open. Former members of the police implicated in bribery filed through the courts along with mafiosi. The Ministry of Interior ordered an exhaustive moralization campaign. At last, the crime had been exposed.

#### Organized Escapes

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 7 Apr 77 p 8

[Article by Ernesto Chavez A.]

[Text] The power of the international mafia was felt when a number of "big fish" were caught. In a single year, nine of the principal chieftains of the Mexican and Colombian rings scandalously escaped from our prisons and another was given the luxury of walking out the big door of the Palace of Justice "innocent."

Once again dollars sowed corruption and this time employees of the Palace of Justice and the Directorate General of Penal Establishments entered the "game," as well as others who engaged in a series of very serious irregularities to forge seals of the court and "release" orders.

None of the drug traffickers escaped from our jails by using gunfire or scaling walls. All of them had a falsified judicial order which strangely was quickly acted upon in prison quarters.

There are those who say that for every escape a minimum payment of \$10,000 was made, which is more than 700,000 soles.

Later in this article, we will publish a summary of the principal escapes which have occurred in our country, the investigations of which are being kept secret.

### The Case of the Burned Light Plane

In the month of August 1976, an international ring of drug traffickers arranged for the shipment of basic paste from a clandestine airport constructed in the region of Huanchaco, Trujillo. The chiefs were Jaime Pelaez Munoz and Isidro Acevedo Restrepo.

The light plane had had malfunctions this month and cracked up before becoming airborne. The drug traffickers then decided to give themselves the luxury of burning the expensive aircraft "so as not to arouse suspicions."

The paste was hidden; however, the ring was finally discovered and arrested.

The small fry are still in jail; however, the "chiefs," Pelaez Munoz and Acevedo Restrepo, left the country with falsified "orders." The case is being investigated at present by Judge Luis Betancourt Rounzer.

Who were the persons responsible for the escape? This is still a question without an answer.

### Money Can Do Anything

Reynaldo Valencia is another of the Colombian mafia "chiefs." His ring was captured in the last few months of 1976 and all were arrested definitively by order of Judge Guillermo Alvarado Bravo.

In December 1976, Reynaldo Valencia left prison carrying a false release order which bore the seals of the 5th Correctional Court and the forged signature of Dr Gloria Bernal.

Participating in this "affair," were attorney Dr Roberto Aniceto Arrospide Valencia and a number of employees of the Penal Establishments who have been subjected to an investigative process.

Suffice it to note that this is the second time that the signature of Dr Gloria Bernal was falsified for a similar purpose, apparently--the seals are very similar, suspiciously similar to the real ones.

### First Innocent, Then Guilty!

Another drug trafficking case in which a light plane was used involved the ring of Carlos Cardenas Monterroso, alias "Mosca Loca" [Crazy Fly].

After the investigations, those who had been named as the chieftains were released. That was the ruling of both the examining magistrate and the district attorney's agent. The Superior Court upheld the position of the magistrates.

However, once they were released, the legal picture changed.

The Penal Chamber of the Supreme Court of the republic intervened to say that there was indeed criminal responsibility and that the district attorney's agent should formulate the respective charge.

If Cardenas Monterroso has been proved responsible, why was he released?

#### Scandal Explodes

Everything would have been buried under a mantle of silence had not a chance incident occurred. Another court requested that Reynaldo Valencia make a statement for a reason not connected with drug trafficking.

A major scandal was produced when it was determined that he had been "released."

The Office of the Attorney General of the republic learned of the case and requested an exhaustive investigation which proved that through the use of this same method not one but several of the so-called "chiefs" of the mafia had escaped.

These include Jorge Gomez Lopez, Gabriel Jaime Pelaez Munoz, Isidro Acevedo Restrepo, Rodolfo Arango Martinez, Hather Tabares Contreras, Enrique Salazar Sanchez, Edilberto Loayza Herrera and Julio Guzman Montoya Perez.

The escape of another Colombian trafficker, Rafael Culsat, was accomplished by another method. In this case, he was being taken to [court to] give a statement and "disappeared" on the way.

#### Who Organized the Escapes?

In the secret files, charges have been made against Attorney Arrospide Valencia and the following employees of Penal Establishments:

Romulo Rangel Retto, Irene Lopez de Valencia, Enrique Alejo Caceres, Carlos Alberto Risco Fajardo, Miguel Risco Fajardo for crime against the administration of justice to the prejudice of the State and Dr Gloria Bernal whose signature was falsified on the "release orders."

But the matter isn't that simple.

There are 15 additional employees of the Archive of Penal Coordination of the Palace of Justice who have been charged with changing personal data of the accused to bog down the legal processes or, in any event, to promote all kinds of irregularities.

It was stated unofficially that apparently there were also those who were waiting for the drug traffickers to take them to the airport along with their "release order" and to permit their departure from the country in the shortest possible time.

That is to say that in the escape of the drug traffickers more than one employee in the different judicial or penal offices is implicated in the scandalous affair which is being investigated in absolute secrecy and which is in the hands of examining magistrate Dr Guillermo Valdivieso.

#### Law Change Needed

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 8 Apr 77 p 12

[Article by Ernesto Chavez]

[Text] The scandal created by the escape of the principal chieftains of the international drug trafficking rings motivated the National Council of Justice (CNJ) to intervene in an energetic manner to investigate the role played in these cases by the examining magistrates, district attorney agents, judges of the Superior Court of Lima and other high officials.

The decisive action of CNJ is aimed at determining whether the magistrates acted in accordance with the law and what responsibilities they had in the escape of the international drug trafficking mafia "big fish" who are operating in Ceja de Selva in Peru.

According to sources worthy of belief, numerous examining magistrates, district attorney agents, judges of the Superior Court of Lima and high officials are appearing before CNJ to supply all the information needed in the investigation of this scandal.

Because of the delicacy of the process, CNJ investigations are being conducted in strict secrecy and several judges have given their respective statements.

#### Investigation of Nine Escapes

At the same time Examining Magistrate Guillermo Valdivieso is responsible for all of the investigations relating to the drug traffickers who left prison with release "orders."

Included in this legal proceeding are 10 employees of the Directorate of Penal Establishments and another 15 from the Archive of Penal Coordination of the Palace of Justice, an account of which was published in the preceding installment of this exclusive report.

In a related connection, the Inspectorate of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) ordered an exhaustive investigation of the Tingo Maria detective who was bribed with \$10,000 to protect the ring of drug traffickers known as "the Mexicans."

## Penalties Do Not End Corruption

The investigations being conducted by both CNJ and the examining magistracy as well as the PIP Inspectorate will only take up one part of the corruption which the increase in drug trafficking has brought with it to our country.

The penalties levied against those who ironically were responsible for administering justice but protected the mafias will not put an end to existing corruption nor to the continuing appearance of clandestine laboratories and airports in our Ceja de Selva.

The evil must be attacked at its roots.

For example, between 1 June 1971 and 31 December 1972, almost 1,000 traffickers were arrested (910 Peruvians and 77 foreigners). There was talk of "harsh blows" against the mafia. However, not only did drug production not decline, it increased.

## Expand Repression to Drug Trafficking

We have seen how in the last few years certain dishonest persons have come to occupy high positions in PIP, protecting the drug trafficking mafias and hurting the image of this police institution.

Corruption did not end with the respective arrests. At present, there are several compromised police officers who are being investigated in a "secret" manner.

An in-depth moralization campaign is, therefore, needed.

Nor can we allow the repression of drug trafficking to remain solely in the hands of PIP. Rather this function should of necessity be expanded to include the Civil Guard and investigations should be decentralized.

In Mexico, corruption produced by drug trafficking brought with it the intervention of the army which permitted the counteracting of the burden which was weighing heavily upon that nation.

## Legal Structure Needed

To combat drug trafficking with the necessary rigor, the prevailing law should be changed and penalties broadened.

To this end, a Multisectoral Commission was appointed made up of members of PIP, the Civil Guard, the Office of the Attorney General of the republic, the Judicial Authority and the Ministries of Interior, Agriculture and Health.

The conclusions reached by this Multisectoral Commission will be of utmost importance in the establishment of the legal structure needed to combat drug trafficking.

In August 1976, it was revealed that penalties would be drastic and that a minimum dosage for consumers would be specified; however, up until now the final report is not known.

#### Put an End to Coca Fields

The greatest difficulty in the path of a real and effective campaign has got to be the eradication of coca cultivation which at present covers great expanses of Ceja de Selva.

The so-called "control" of the National Coca Enterprise (ENACO) is practically nil. This is demonstrated by the ever greater drug trafficking in the regions known as "keys."

The eradication of coca cultivation, however, will be a delicate problem to resolve, as thousands of peasants in the Huanuco and Cajamarca regions are accustomed to receiving large sums of money from the traffickers.

There are also regions such as Monzon, which has been made the "capital" of the traffickers. The inaccessibility of the area permits them broad movement.

So long as these vast expanses of coca farms exist, drug trafficking will continue to withstand every repressive measure and will sow corruption with the torrent of dollars sent by the international mafias.

The road to be traveled is long and requires honest action on the part of the authorities who have been designated precisely to enforce the law. Corruption cannot be ended by a head-in-the-sand attitude nor by imposing penalties upon the "small fry."

#### Epilogue

As we were writing these reports, a cable reached the office of the editor which revealed that one of the largest clandestine drug laboratories had been found in Juliaca, Puno.

Painful confirmation of everything we have been saying. A vicious circle which does harm to our national dignity and gives us unwarranted notoriety.

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CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

DETECTION OF TRAFFICKERS BY DOGS--The school population of Metropolitan Lima and Callao will be protected this year against the unscrupulous persons who offer drugs in the vicinity of schools. Lt Gen Gaston Zapata de la Flor, the superior director of the GC [Civil Guard], said that this year dogs specially trained to detect drugs and narcotics will be used. During a chat with newspapermen after the demonstration with dogs at Potao Barracks, he pointed out that by this means the presence of unscrupulous persons near schools, especially the secondary schools, will be avoided. He said that at present the GC has nine dogs specially trained for this activity. Three of them are at the Jorge Chavez international airport. Later, he said that last year cocaine and marihuana sellers were detected attempting to introduce the drugs among the students at several schools. [Text] [Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 11 Mar 77 p 5] 8923

CAPTURE OF COCAINE TRAFFICKERS--A gang of traffickers engaged in the manufacture and sale of the basic paste for making hydrochlorate of cocaine was broken up by the police during an operation which began in San Isidro and ended in Monterrico. The clue to the illicit activities of the drug traffickers' organization was provided by a woman in whose possession the police found a kilo of the paste. An investigation established that the gang was linked with an international drug traffickers' ring and had a clandestine laboratory in a camouflaged building in Monterrico. The police arrested the woman and three other persons, among whom was a chemist and the financial backer of the organization. For the present, the names have not been disclosed so that the other members of the gang may be captured. Police sources indicated that within 24 hours ample information on the organization will be given. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Mar 77 p 19] 8923

CSO: 5300



URUGUAY

DRUGS OBTAINED WITH FORGED PRESCRIPTIONS

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Jan 77 p 8

[Text] Personnel of the Assault Squad under the Larceny and Robbery Department yesterday arrested seven individuals -- several of them "hitchhikers" -- found to have in their possession hallucinogens they had acquired abroad, especially in the border countries, as well as psychotropic drugs bought on the local market after the clumsy forging of dozens of prescriptions.

Four of them, one of Chilean nationality and another with a record here of a similar crime, were being investigated by specialists belonging to the Narcotics and Drug Squad, the department to which the case was transferred, at the time this report was being completed.

It was learned that the traffickers, some of whom were addicts, had been arrested by officers of the Assault Squad (Sgt Luis Francisco Rivas and Cpl Daniel Paolin), supervised by the acting officer in charge, Raul Villagran, after patient work based on collateral information gathered by those acting on another case several days ago.

The individuals mentioned above were arrested after the police raided a residence located in a district near the downtown area. Found in their possession after a careful search were a large quantity of narcotics as well as prescriptions forged with a special imprint for use by children. It was learned that wild parties, in which minors took part, were held from time to time at the house. The job of winding things up will now take at least one more day of hard labor.

11532  
CSO: 5300

## STIFFER PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR DRUG USE, TRAFFICKING

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Feb 77 p 1

[Text] Strict application of the criminal law for the control of the traffic in and consumption of drugs appears likely to be the answer to a certain increase in such crimes that has been occurring here. Just last week several dealers and users were put on trial for crimes characterized as nonreleasable (this makes it obligatory for them to serve the sentence without any expectation of freedom possible except through the commutation of the sentence by the Supreme Court of Justice), which would be the beginning of a stricter policy in this area.

A more stringent application of the penalties in effect on the traffic in and consumption of drugs is understood to be the goal. Present provisions indicate nonreleasable sentences for these crimes, although up to the present this extreme has been observed in only a few cases. In the future, for the purpose of checking an apparent increase in the use of drugs, no modification of sentences through their reduction would be allowed.

Several young men were put on trial recently, and, in what might be called the beginning of a greater degree of severity for these crimes, nonreleasable sentences were imposed in all cases.

#### Application of New Law

In early 1973 a bill for the suppression of the drug traffic was sent to the parliament of that time in place of the old provisions then in force. The intention was to punish drug abuse more severely. The bill was finally approved by the Council of State on 11 November 1974 and entered into effect on 11 January 1975.

The new penalties, with a minimum of 2 years imprisonment, mean that the person tried is given a nonreleasable sentence. Nevertheless, a uniform legal system did not come into being immediately, and it became apparent, on the basis of provisions that pointed to lesser punishment, that prisoners regained their liberty after little more than a month and a half. There

were exceptions, of course, as in the case of a pharmacist in Rocha who was tried and kept in prison for 19 months, gaining his release, finally, through the clemency of the Supreme Court of Justice on the grounds of his poor state of health.

#### Trend Toward Severity

According to information gathered yesterday evening by EL PAIS, a turnabout has been taking place over recent months, and a strict application of these penal provisions will be instituted in order to check the use of drugs, which has been increasing.

The nature of the penalties applied to persons recently sentenced for trafficking in and using drugs would indicate a change in that direction, and one that will be maintained in the future in the treatment of those imprisoned for such reasons.

#### Fear of Rise in Drug Abuse

The fear exists, in fact, that if mild penal treatment for these crimes continues, the result will not only be a quantitative but a qualitative increase in the use of drugs, with the introduction of opiates that have not been commonly used in our country or in the Rio de la Plata area in general.

Those recently arrested on drug charges, specifically for the introduction and sale of marihuana acquired in Brazil and Paraguay, have stated that they do not really expect sentences running for more than 2 months. One of them, the principal one, said, "I expect to be on the street in less than a month and a half."

According to what we were able to establish yesterday evening, beginning with last week's cases, a fundamental turnaround will take place in the punishment of these crimes, with the strict application of the law in force.

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CSO: 5300

## COUPLE TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE IN HEROIN-SMUGGLING TRIAL

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Apr 77 p 2

[Text]

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A young couple turned state's evidence at the opening of the Rosh Pina heroin-smuggling trial in the District Court here yesterday. They are Tami Wahaba and her husband Moshe, who have confessed to smuggling half a kilogram of heroin into the country from Thailand.

The accused are Menashe Benaya, 30, of Bat Yam; Marinel Hershko, 25, of Jaffa; his wife, Iris, 24; and Yosef Wahaba, Moshe's brother.

According to the charge sheet, in February of this year Tami and Moshe Wahaba were given IL28,500 and \$7,500 and travelled to Thailand. There they received half a kilo of heroin bought by the accused and brought it back to Israel. The heroin was hidden in Rosh Pina, where it was found by the police.

The accused denied the charges against them.

Yosef Wahaba said he was prepared to plead guilty to complicity in the smuggling operation. But Judge Dov Levin refused to accept the partial admission of guilt, and ordered the trial to proceed with Yosef Wahaba among the accused.

Tami Wahaba testified that she and her husband had met Marinel Hershko about a year ago. Two months ago Hershko appeared at the Wahaba's home in the Old City of Rosh Pina, together with Yosef Wahaba, and offered them "a trip to the Far East and good money" in return for bringing back "a bit of heroin."

Her brother-in-law, Yosef

Wahaba, was to be the couple's contact.

More meetings were held between the Wahabas and Hershko and a number of his associates. Among them was Menashe Benaya, who, according to Tami Wahaba, was in charge of the operation.

The plan, according to Tami Wahaba, was that they would bring three kilos of the drug back to Israel from Thailand, and would split it three ways, keeping a third for themselves.

The Wahabas flew to Thailand and stayed in an expensive hotel in Bangkok, where they waited for the arrival of other members of the gang. For several days they searched for heroin, travelling at one stage 18 hours by taxi to a small town in north Thailand, where they eventually purchased half a kilo of the drug.

The couple flew back to Israel with the heroin in a talcum-powder container and a cigar box.

When they reached Ben-Gurion Airport, police searched Tami Wahaba; but she had handed the plastic bag containing the drug to her husband.

At first the couple left the drug in the Wahaba parents' home in Bat Yam, but when they reached Rosh Pina they heard that detectives had been investigating. Moshe returned to Bat Yam to take the heroin out of his parents' home, and brought it back to Rosh Pina, where the police later found it.

The trial was adjourned.

DRUG PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Madrid YA in Spanish 20 Mar 77 pp 4-5 (supplement)

[Article by M. H. Normand-A. Pelgrand]

[Text] A Renault worker, a painter, a jobless fellow, a senator's son ....

What brought these people together in a Caen studio--Jean-Yves Lipot, the worker; Alain Michel, the jobless fellow; Joel Stephani, the painter; and Vincent, the son of the senator-mayor of Caen--was not God, nor Marx, nor Vinci, nor "country" music, but rather "brown sugar," heroin. The most deadly drug of all.

It has caused two deaths: Alain Michel and Jean-Yves Lipot.

The Norman drug situation has become a national problem. Not because this is the first time that the drug has caused a death in France, but because it induced a senator to wonder about the society in which his son is living, a son charged with having broken the drug law, not helping a person in danger and hiding a body.

No One Is Safe

A house made of stone and slate at the back of a tiny garden, which is reached by passing through an 18th century portico and which survived the 1945 bombings. On one side of the wall, shouts from a playing field are heard; on the other side, the voices of the priests of the neighboring church. This is the house of Jean-Marie Girault, the son of the senator-mayor of Caen, in the heart of the old city, on Pasteur Street. This is the house in which Vincent Girault lived up until yesterday. Vincent, who is 19 years of age, refuses to tell the examining magistrate why his two companions died after injecting themselves with heroin as he himself had done. Nor will he say why a year ago he wanted to leave the family home on Pasteur Street to go to a studio which he shared with three intractable rascals.

Severe in appearance, with a crew cut, Jean-Marie Girault sighs, "Vincent had everything he needed. He wanted to live far from us; however, he had

never cut the umbilical cord. He needed us, and we needed him. Of all my children, Vincent was the most simpatico and also the angriest. He loved me, loved his home; however, at the same time he wanted to assert his independence. He wanted to move to the city, and we gave him what he needed to pay for his lodging. His mother visited him and saw to it that he wanted for nothing."

Today, this father, downcast and humiliated, adds his anguish to that of the thousands of shocked parents. Drugs are found everywhere, in all sectors. No family is safe from drugs although it is protected by its traditions and beliefs. The danger is universal, national.

The mayor-deputy wants to start a crusade. He has requested an audience with the President of the Republic with a view to the implementation of effective anti-drugs measures: police and money. He wants the parents of the victims to unite and bring all threatened families into the fight.

"We must wake up everybody," says Girault. "Our reaction in Caen has been too late. All parents should rise up against the inadequacies of the drug law. We must fight against indifference. I know bar owners in Caen who have telephoned the police when they found young persons injecting drugs in the restrooms, but the police did not come. It is not enough to make spectacular roundups of traffickers; action has to be taken at the level of everyday life."

#### Incapable of Living

One who responded to this call for help is Dr Olivenstein, founder of the Marmottan Center for the treatment of drug addicts.

"These drug addicts, these cowards, these outcasts who do not know how to face up to life .... This is what we hear every day. Why ask us questions if it is as simple as the saying of it? When addicts are questioned, they are found to have such despair which at one and the same time produces in them a kind of lethargy and paralysis. To them trials are indecent; our lectures and our techniques laughable. I must confess: there arrives a time when, no matter what we do, we get the feeling of not being able to contribute anything new, when it is said that the misfortune of others exceeds what we know. What is going on inside these persons is provoked by a kind of anguish, an impossibility of going on living, a vacuum, so that no matter what effort we exert it is doomed to failure. These constants eliminate the little bit of enthusiasm that we might have ...."

These statements are taken from his book, "There Are No Happy Drug Addicts," published by Laffont. He also says:

"In the presence of such misfortune, which appears to have no end; in the presence of the bodies of persons who were young men, how can we fail to have an obsessive feeling of guilt? The drug therapist, like the cancer

specialist, customarily fails; for them this is hard because people do not forgive them for it; they demand that the doctor be God. So many unfulfilled promises, so many persons whom you have attended only to see them disappear ...."

#### More and More Deaths

The youth from the West who injects heroin or any other strong drug is displaying a paradoxical desire, according to Dr Olivenstein. He wishes to obtain everything and as quickly as possible from the socio-cultural ambience in which he lives and which angers him. However, by injecting himself, he becomes the victim of a vague illusion, as his neurotic problems will never be solved by drug addiction; at most, he will conceal them or will evade them. Drugs will never free a person who cannot endure having been born of a father and mother; a person who does not find a father image in a world where family problems are numerous, where the wife is emancipated and the husband's masculinity is stripped from him; a person who does not wish, in one word, to wrap himself in a dying ideology.

Commissioner Le Moel said that after reviewing the statistics from every angle he had not found even one heartening figure. The number of charges for violation of the drug law has tripled since 1972. In 1976--combined figures from all public and customs services--a total of 4,152 persons was charged, including 3,839 addicts. Some 87 percent of the addicts were less than 25 years of age, 53 percent less than 21 and 16 percent were women.

Drug deaths? The progression in this sector is terrifying: 13 in 1973; 29 in 1974; 37 in 1975; and 59 in 1976.

In 1975, some 5.8 percent of the addicts questioned were hooked on heroin. In 1976, this figure rose to 22.8 percent. Until 1970, although the problem wasn't an easy one, it was rather well delimited. Drugs sold in France came from a small part of the largest international market; this market was supplied by traffickers whose base was Marseilles. The notorious "French Connection." When the "French Connection" was dismantled two birds were killed with the same stone: an end was put to international trafficking and measures were taken against national traffickers.

#### Roundups

We are benefiting from American collaboration. When a smuggler is apprehended, the U. S. law permits the following trade-off: If you talk, we'll only hit you with 3 years; if you remain silent, you will be silent for 30. Most of the traffickers cannot resist these arguments and talk. The American police telegraph us the information obtained which permits us to make large roundups.

However, a new network is now in operation: the Asian [Connection]. In 1 year, the heroin figures have quadrupled. The heads of the Asian network

are located in Hong Kong, Thailand and Malaysia. In countries where we cannot intervene. In a 1-year period, we have intercepted 80 "messengers" who have talked. But what good was it? We can't take action in Hong Kong.

What repressive measures are being taken in France? The law of 31 December 1970 is excellent for two categories of criminals: simple traffickers, that is, those who do not use drugs, and occasional addicts. The law is inflexible for the former and the courts, at times, have been harsh with these criminals, occasionally sentencing them to prison terms of 17 or 18 years. As for the latter, the law considers them to be sick and has stopped legal proceedings when they indicate their desire to be treated.

### They Are Sick

However, the law is ineffective vis-a-vis the true drug addicts. They are the ones who make up the great battalion of mules which supply the French market. However, I don't see the answer to the problem. Prison? These people are also sick. It would be necessary to construct specialized buildings in which rehabilitation centers would operate. Repression offers no great advantages in such centers.

Dr Olievenstein [sic] agrees with the following figures:

In 1972, we had 60 new cases per month. In January 1977, 157 cases; 35 to 40 percent heroin addicts in 1972; 80 percent in 1977.

We have taken in 5,800 drug addicts since the opening of the center. We have 12,000 outpatients, 500 hospital patients, the same number have been sent to the countryside, and we receive 500 families per year and between 70 and 100 telephone calls a day.

All of them come to see me voluntarily; some come with their parents. It is easier for a mother to come to see me than to report her son to the police. Parents always believe these things happen to other people's children.

At Marmottan, we teach youths who want to remain in adolescence how to enter the adult world, to become involved. I cannot promise anyone heaven. Drugs are an inescapable, individual and collective problem. Something can be done for addicts at the moment pleasure disappears and sickness begins.

There is no one method. Everyone works in his own way. What I customarily use are conditioning methods: for me, a cured drug addict must be free and not become an alcoholic. It is not a question of replacing illegal drugs with legal drugs. I have no technique. Everything happens at level of sensation. I maintain a voracious dialog with my addicts; they wind up taking over a part of me.

My only technique is that of speaking sincerely, of telling them that I, too, am not perfect. I don't want to fool them. Life is difficult for



them, for me, for everybody, and I shouldn't hide that from them. I have no theory; I am not a wise man.

Success does not consist in having someone go off drugs and then commit suicide in 2 years. I don't always see the young folks again that I have treated. However, at times, I get surprised: this morning a young fellow telephoned me whom I had treated in 1966-1967. I hadn't seen him since 1969. At present, he is studying medicine and wants to come to work with me. To be cured, an addict must assume his responsibilities. The role of the doctor has to be demystified. The person who is facing him is the one who must make the decision.

#### Use by Women Increases

Generally, drug addicts are young persons whose age ranges from 20 years for men to 18 years for women. They come from all classes and all environments. Over the last 5 years, the number of women has increased appreciably.

The fight can be waged in three ways: first, eradicate trafficking by persons who deal in drugs but do not use them instead of the small pushers who sell drugs to pay for their own habits.

Second, disseminate information, provide education and assistance. The traditional assistance of psychiatric hospitals and those of prisons (if one can speak of assistance in a prison). And, finally, it is a matter for the cities; human contacts must change. There is not one single poetry magazine in France; it seems that feelings are prohibited.

Dr Olievenstein [sic] concludes: I cannot suggest any political measure nor advance any social measure. I am only saying what I do, what I see, what I know. But one day, in their church, at their work, during their spare time, I should like to have people ask themselves--I am only seeking a few hours, not only from parents but from everybody--if they know how to give warmth, a feeling of belonging, to those who surround them and to think about those who will follow us. After all, those rascals are our children.

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## DRUG STATISTICS UPDATED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Feb 77 p 7

[Text] Increased drug traffic and abuse marked 1976. However, concerted efforts by customs, the gendarmerie and the police made it possible to seize the following products throughout the national territory: opium (1.856 kg), morphine (1.266 kg, 34 ampoules), heroin (103.481 kg), cocaine (2.16 kg), cannabis (seeds: 2.581 kg; plants: 1.142 kg; grass: 745.8 kg; resin: 2,825.3 kg; oil: 10.481 kg), kat (13.4 kg), LSD (4,354 doses) and various pharmaceutical products from the B table obtained from the burglarizing of pharmacies and the use of forged or stolen prescriptions.

A large-scale police roundup carried out in some drinking establishments of the 11th arrondissement in Paris made it possible to interpellate some 15 people. Out of 180 persons checked, 13 will be prosecuted for drug abuse, 3 for the traffic of heroin and hashish and 1 for possession of narcotics. One 16 year old girl who, it was learned, had been using heroin since she was 11 years old, will be brought before the judge. Five drinking establishments located rue de Vaucouleurs and Impasse Questre will be the subject of administrative procedures.

Two deaths by overdose were recorded on the Côte d'Azur. In Nice, Loïc Villaret, 20 years old, drug user known to the Narcotic Squad, was found by friends, dead in his home. In Antibes, it was a young 23-year old American, Emerson Shau-Dalzell, who died shortly after being admitted to the hospital. He had been found unconscious on a bench in Golfe-Juan, very likely after participating in a drug party.

Smack in the middle of Voulte, in the Ardèche, it was a young Dutch girl, 24-year old Michelle Ivars, residing in Amsterdam, who suddenly collapsed. Her fainting spell was due to heroin withdrawal. She was taken to the Privas Hospital Center.

Five teenagers, aged 17 to 18, were interrogated and indicted in Belfort after the discovery of drug traffic in the secondary school for boys.

In Longwy, 10 people, aged 20 to 40, were incarcerated; they belonged to a ring. The investigators did not reveal the traffickers' names. In Nancy, policemen arrested three young men for drug traffic. They were brought before the court and imprisoned.

Questioned yesterday during a France-Inter broadcast, Minister of Health Mrs Simone Veil declared she felt "very ineffective" in her effort to detoxicate young drug users and return them back to society, due to, among other things, the population's intolerance.

Mrs Veil stated: "We have many difficulties in establishing small centers for 30 to 40 former drug addicts or addicts undergoing treatment, for the whole population requests the shutdown of those centers. To be sure, there is something of a risk and one drug addict coming to the center is enough to spread the drug phenomenon once again."

The minister also indicated that "It is very positive that the parents of the young drug addicts speak of their anguish."

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUG ARRESTS--A young English teacher, Mrs. Jacqueline Buatois, was accused of trafficking in and selling drugs. Teaching at the Voujeaucourt (Doubs) CES [short cycle secondary school], she was supplying drugs to people who did not belong to the school, many of whom were interrogated. A few days ago, a teacher from the Belfort Lycee was arrested: he had supplied hashish to some 15 secondary school boys. A fifth indictment was also pronounced last night by Judge Moitie in the Caen drug case. It should be noted that during the opening session of the 27th meeting of the UN Drug Convention in Geneva, a message from President Carter was read in which he promised to step up the fight against drug abuse. [Text] [Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Feb 77 p 8] 6857

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## ITALY

### DRUG TRAFFIC RING IN NAPLES EXPOSED

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Mar 77 p 5

[Text] The campania regional tax police section of the Finance Guard struck a very hard blow at the "ring" which imports and sells drugs in Italy yesterday morning. The operation--which involved the issue of 29 arrest warrants and 6 detentions--with the cooperation of the investigation section of the Naples Carabineers and, during the final phases, also with the help of Criminalpol [vice squad].

The discovery and arrest of almost all members of this big gang, who specialized in drug trade and sales, put the tax police and the Carabineers on the trail of 40 kilograms of cocaine which had been brought into Italy over the past 3 or 4 months. This quantity is worth around 1 billion lire.

During the final phases of the investigations, which extended over many months, a courier of the gang was arrested the other evening at the Naples Central Terminal; the gang also had branches in Sicily and Milan, in addition to Naples.

The courier, Giuseppe Crimani, 43, was arrested with 400 grams of cocaine as he was just about to leave on the 2055 express which would have taken him to Milan where he was obviously to be met by other members of the gang who would then have sold the stuff.

Crimani was arrested and interrogated and then the 29 arrest warrants were issued. The arrests were carried out at the same time in the cities of Naples and Milan. Four of the wanted individuals were already in jail for earlier crimes. Another six persons belonging to the gang were arrested or are now being sought throughout Italy. Among the arrested, there are some big names in the nation's underworld. In Naples, for example, an arrest warrant was issued on Umberto Ammaturo, the lover of the now legendary Pupetta Maresca, the recognized "boss" of the Neapolitan underworld who is already in jail for earlier crimes. Another person arrested in Naples was a wealthy attorney by the name of Francesco Russo Spena who is connected with Christian Democratic Party circles in Naples. Russo Spena's wife was also arrested.

The police had been on the gang's trail for quite some time. Investigations began with the discovery of the "trail" along which the narcotics were being moved. Imported from Chile, Venezuela, and Panama, the drugs reached Naples "via London." The search is continuing and it is possible that further arrest orders may be issued within the next several hours.

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## ITALY

### PANAMANIAN CONSUL IN NAPLES ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGE

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Mar 77, p 8

[Text] Ana Diaz De Mantovani, a Panamanian citizen and consul-general of Panama in Naples for the past two years, was arrested yesterday morning, after a 12-hour interrogation on charges of association to commit crime and engaging in drug traffic. A small scale for weighing narcotics was confiscated in her home.

The De Mantovani woman, it seems, was the missing link in the series of arrests which broke up the gang of drug traffickers who had imported drugs from South America into Italy. Her job in the band was to act as a kind of "radio link"; the lady of course could move around easily and had communications facilities available with all countries of South America, which is quite natural in view of her diplomatic function; she was the go-between (according to investigators) between the suppliers and the Italian buyers. Ana Diaz De Mantovani, a 31-year old widow and mother of 7, arrived in Naples two years ago and immediately established an "affectionate friendship" with Aniello Nuvoletta--the brother of the same Nuvoletta who was arrested the other day as part of the same investigations--and other international cocaine trade bosses, such as Antonio Mele, Umberto Ammaturo and Bonomelli. With her diplomatic passport, she had no problem in traveling around freely through all countries of the world and making telephone calls (one of the four telephones in the Naples consulate was connected directly to South America); this is why she was extremely important as "contact."

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ITALY

ROME BECOMING ONE OF EUROPE'S LARGEST DRUG MARKETS

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Mar 77 p 11

[Article by g. d. a.: "Drugs--1,500 Recovered over 4 Months but This Is only the Tip of the Iceberg"]

[Text] Serious situation is subject of debate at Garbatella CTO [Traumatologic Orthopedic Center]--detoxification in the hospital is only the start of therapy--dangers inherent in tranquilizers.

During the last four months of 1976, 1,500 drug addicts were restored to health in Roman hospitals. That figure alone says a lot but it is only the most "visible" facade of a phenomenon whose origins are deeply rooted in social reality. It has been calculated, as a matter of fact, that heroin users in the capital number at least 8,000. Then there is the phenomenon of the consumption of light "stuff," so-called "grass"--which however creates problems of a different nature. Here the quantitative dimension spreads to a figure of 30,000-40,000, mostly youngsters. It is impossible to guess at a more precise figure in view of the silence which many of the individuals involved maintain in response to any investigations, talks, and surveys.

The "drug" argument was the main subject of the work conducted by the "hospital conference"--this year's conference is the sixth--which was held yesterday morning at the Garbatella Traumatologic Orthopedic Center. Several speakers concentrated their remarks on this specific sector of the field of medicine and focused on the problems, shortcomings, and new instruments available to health personnel as a result of the entry into force of the regional law on drug addicts. Above all, they emphasized the noteworthy difference existing between heroin and marihuana, that is to say, between heavy drugs and light drugs. The former, as a matter of fact, create a habit and produce even serious physical damage whereas, on the other hand, to give an example, it has not yet been demonstrated that hashish or marihuana cause any damage.

This is a very important point particularly with regard to prevention: Very often, as a matter of fact, the police concentrate their efforts almost exclusively on the consumers and sellers of "grass." Recently however it seems



that positive results have been achieved also in the area of traffic with opiates. Fiumicino air terminal recently was the scene of three big operations leading to the confiscation of significant quantities of heroin and cocaine. The latter commodity, according to police and vice squad officers, was to a great extent intended for the Roman market which now has become one of the most profitable in Europe for traffickers, second only, in Italy, to the market in Milan.

"As far as the young people are concerned," recalled psychiatrist Marisa Malagoli Togliatti yesterday, "the first encounter with heavy or light drugs always follows the general pattern of our culture. Unsatisfied needs are met with substances which make it possible to escape reality which produces such needs. The important thing is to emphasize that there are people who strongly resist the idea of labelling medications, taken for the purpose of reducing the tensions of everyday life, as narcotics. There are very many persons who keep popping tranquilizers and who continue to take them, after short interruptions, in order to reproduce the symptoms which are now exchanged for the original trouble."

"Valium," "noan," and "tavor," just to mention the best-known and most-used pharmaceuticals, are very potent sedatives which can cause a very marked habit. The doctors who spoke during the debate had no difficulty in admitting that the "syndrome" of abstinence from barbiturates in certain cases is more hostile and resistant to therapy than the one deriving from heroin.

The debate on the consumption of "grass" of course was conducted on an entirely different plane. The worst danger in this case seems to be not consumption but contact between the pusher and the consumer, that is to say, the closing of a ring which could then help in trade with heavier substances. This applies of course only from the viewpoint of personal knowledge and not of the creation of the habit or the automatic procedure involved in switching to heavy drugs, the moment hashish and marihuana no longer seem to produce such effects.

How does the law on drug addicts, which was passed a few months ago by the Region, fit into this situation? The answer could come from the figure given in the beginning of this article on citizens who recovered in hospitals. It should also be pointed out in this connection that the initial difficulties, that is to say, the course of recovery itself, could be improved considerably. In addition, we have the specific authority extended in this field to all Roman hospitals (not just S. Camillo, Polyclinical S. Spirito, and Spallanzani) with evident and understandable advantage.

It has been pointed out that detoxification treatment in hospitals represents only the beginning of therapy. The latter must then be continued within the social structures so as to guarantee the patient's return to the civic fabric, to everyday life. The mental health center, which is under the direction of the Province, has created five decentralized working sections for this purpose. They are located at Salario, at S. Basilio, at Tuscolano, at Monte Verde, and S. Giovanni; they work in close conjunction with the territorial rehabilitation units which are directed by the districts.

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--The Istanbul Security Directorate Narcotics Squad has seized 130 kilograms of hashish with a market value of about 3 million liras. The hashish was smuggled from Beirut to Istanbul and was on its way to the Netherlands. The police took five persons into custody in connection with the case. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Apr 77 TA]

NARCOTICS SEIZURE--The freighter Euphrates, laden with 50 million lira worth of narcotics, along with its captain, Rafit Onder, and nine members of the ship's crew were taken into custody. An investigation will be conducted by the authorities. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 9 Apr 77 p 6]

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA POSSESSION FINE--London (REUTER)--Jamaican reggae music star Bob Marley has been fined the equivalent of \$85 for illegal possession of marijuana. He told reporters as he left court that he had smoked the drug for four or five years "Because I don't drink." Aston Barrett, the lead guitarist of Marley's group, the Whalers, was fined \$40. The two were searched when their car was stopped here in the early hours of March 10. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 8 Apr 77 p 17]

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