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**6 JUNE 1979**

**(FOUO 24/79)**

**1 OF 1**

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JPRS L/8501

6 June 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND  
DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 24/79)



WORLD

WIDE



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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATES QUEENSLAND DRUG SCENE

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 9, 10, 11 Apr 79

[Article by staff investigators Jack Lunn and Geoff Brooks]

[9 Apr 79, p 3]

[Text] [Begin COURIER-MAIL editor's note] Today, the Courier-Mail takes a new step in investigative journalism.

Two staff investigators assigned to report on the drug scene in Queensland have come up with a three-part series that discloses wide use of illicit drugs and their supply by some doctors.

Today, they look at the drug problem and its effects . . . Tomorrow, at the victims . . . and, on Wednesday, at the sources.

Few people were prepared to discuss with our investigators the use of illegal drugs. Fewer were prepared to have their names published.

Individuals contacted were subject to different fears. Former heroin addicts were afraid they would lose their jobs if named. Suburban marihuana users said their standing in the community could be affected.

People close to drug users said they were afraid of what would happen to them, or their families. And users didn't want their sources to dry up.

This meant many dead ends when seeking drug information. But enough people spoke, both on and off the record, to get this picture. [End COURIER-MAIL editor's note]

## PROSECUTIONS

|                   |          |          |           |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 16 yrs. and under | 17 to 18 | 19 to 20 | 21 yrs. + |
| 5.63 %            | 20.96 %  | 25.29 %  | 48.11 %   |

Age breakdown of Australian drug offenders.  
Queensland follows the same pattern.

### Craving Leads to Prostitution

Some doctors are prescribing addictive and dangerous drugs to addicts, sometimes without even seeing them.

Teenage girls and boys, desperate for money to feed their drug habit, are turning to prostitution.

These are just two of the every day facts of the Queensland drug scene.

The growth of illegal drug use and abuse has mushroomed.

From the social "joint" at a trendy party five years ago, Queenslanders are now taking and using harder drugs.

In 1973 there were 442 drug users arrested in Queensland. By 1977 this had jumped to 1759. It was the fastest growing offence brought before the State's lower courts over that period.

Statistics show 338 drug addicts being treated, but experts estimate about 3000 in Queensland, with 1600 of them in Brisbane.

These addicts are hard liners — not just thrill seekers who take the occasional puff of pot. They're hooked on heroin, morphine and mandrax.

Soft drugs are freely available to almost every teenager.

Marihuana grows wild from Cooktown to the border. A cottage industry has grown up in home grown grass.

The State is paying the price: Drug suicides, intentional or the result of overdose, have jumped.

The evidence of hard drug addiction is most evident in the city night life of Brisbane and the Gold Coast.

Dr. Rob Richardson, the Gold Coast Drug Council president, said some doctors there were prescribing drugs without seeing patients.

The Australian Medical Association Queensland president (Professor Ryan) said: "If anyone should prescribe potentially addictive or dangerous drugs without seeing the patient, it's very bad medicine.

"There always are some people in a community who are irresponsible, but I don't know how the A.M.A. can police this."

"The State Health Department and the pharmaceutical section of the Federal Health Department should be able to monitor any excessive prescribing of dangerous drugs, and I would hope they would act on this."

Nelson Hunt Sharp, the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society president, also is critical of some doctors.

And several addicts said they often could get exactly what they asked for from some doctors.

Dr. Richardson, at the Gold Coast Drug Information and Referral Centre, stated flatly: "Some doctors on the Gold Coast are prescribing the drug mandrax to patients without seeing them."

Mandrax, a sleeping tablet, becomes a vehicle to euphoria when taken in large quantities, or when mixed with alcohol. But it is easy to take an overdose and it can be fatal.

Dr. Richardson, 31, said: "There are doctors on the coast — I am not saying a lot — but there are doctors who prescribe mandrax without even seeing the patient.

"For this they receive \$8 a time. Yet mandrax is one of the most destructive drugs around. Brain damage is one of its effects."

Asked about Dr. Richardson's comments, Mr. Hunt Sharp said the Pharmaceutical Society and the State Health Department were aware of some problems within the medical profession.

Mr. Hunt Sharp said: "It seems to me that these doctors — and there are only a few of them, fewer than 10 are known to us in Brisbane — must surely realise that they are doing absolutely nothing to help addicts.

"At least one doctor believes that if you give addicts drugs they will not need to resort to violence to obtain money for illegal drugs. This will keep them out of society's hair.

"But this irresponsible and unnecessary prescribing means an addict can go away with morphine, pethidine, or barbiturates.

"A considerable number of pharmacists are reluctant to dispense these prescriptions and quite a few refuse.

"Most pharmacies do not stock narcotics at all now because of problems encountered with drug addicts.

"If there is a legitimate need, chemists will bring the narcotic in."

### Parents Often To Blame

**PARENTS** deserved much of the blame for the drug problem among school children, said Mr. David Mapstone, industrial programme consultant, Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of Queensland.

"Many women who have problems with prescribed drugs are guilty of giving their children pills in bottles to take to school in case they need them."

"The kids come to think that it's acceptable to pop pills.



"Kids have told me that our organisation should be aiming the education programme at parents as well as children," Mr. Mapstone said. Teachers had told him that if a child complained

of a headache in school they would prefer to send him or her for a run, or a sit outside, rather than administer aspirin or some other pain killer.

They knew the child would be given pills at home, anyway.

Mr. Mapstone also was concerned about children going through courts alone, a crisis most found it hard to forget.

"When they end up in court and are dealt with according to the law, the anxieties that led to their taking drugs usually turns into anger.

"This anger leads to more anxiety and so the cycle goes on."

### Marihuana Easy To Start On

Drug dependants who have asked Mr. Ira Smith, clinical psychologist, for help, almost without exception started off on so-called non-addictive drugs, like marihuana.

"Therefore my view is that anything that alters a person's level of awareness is potentially addictive, because the person becomes physically dependent," he said in his Wickham Terrace suite.

Mr. Smith said one of the biggest mistakes was to assume that one had a "non-addictive" personality.

"When a person is on hard drugs the dependence changes from psychological to physiological. There is no such thing as non-risk experimenting with drugs.

"The possibility of a cure for an addict, that is, complete abstinence--is a matter of motivation--success depends on the level of motivation."

One of the most interesting phenomena he saw were the addicts who came in wanting to get off hard drugs so they could start the cycle over again.

The need for higher kicks meant more expense, and as the required drug became more expensive and harder to obtain, the addict looked back to cheaper drugs.

This led him to want to temporarily "dry out" so he could return to softer drugs and still get a kick.

"I work only with those who are well motivated and are prepared to follow my instructions over a long period," Mr. Smith said.

He likened the move through illegal drugs to the patterns of alcoholism. An addict went from possibly a very impure form of marihuana progressively through a number of stages to hard drugs.

Mr. Smith said he had been offered marihuana to sample its effects.

"I practise what I preach and am not prepared to experiment. It is sufficient to observe the effect in others," he said.

#### The Ones They Use

HERE are some of the commonly used drugs and their characteristics.

MARIHUANA, the most widely used illegal drug, is prepared by drying the leaves and flowering tops of the plant cannabis sativa to make a tobacco-like material.

The cannabis plant grows anywhere between Melbourne and Far North Queensland and needs sunlight and water.

The principal psychoactive substance in cannabis is delta-9-THC, a unique chemical found nowhere else in nature.

Cannabis usually is smoked in the form of loosely rolled cigarettes or "joints". It produces a sense of well-being, can alter sensory perceptions, and there is much debate on whether it is addictive.

HEROIN is an extremely addictive narcotic. First synthesized from morphine in 1874, heroin was used for many years in medicine. Pure heroin is a white powder, but pure heroin is rarely sold on the street. It can be sniffed

or smoked, but is more commonly injected.

METHADONE is a synthetic narcotic. It has become widely used in detoxification of heroin addicts, but tolerance and physical dependence can develop.

COCAINE is the strongest stimulant of natural origin and is the principal active ingredient of the South American coca plant.

It is a white crystalline powder and is usually "sniffed". Cocaine is one of the rarer illegal drugs in Australia.

LSD is an abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide. It is a semi-synthetic compound produced from lysergic acid, a natural substance found in a fungus of rye.

It can affect optical perception, appear to intensify light and create bizarre visions with bright colours.

[10 Apr 79, p 3]

[Text] Heroin Addicts Have To Find \$840 a Week

**ABOUT \$840 a week. In rough, round figures that is what it costs a heroin addict to feed a habit.**

The commonly accepted street price for heroin in Queensland is \$120 a gram. That gram may not be exact, and the heroin will be of varying quality.

But \$120 a "deal" it is, up from \$100 recently. All the experts say an addict will use that much heroin daily, with little trouble.

As heroin is a seven day a week habit this means a need to find \$840 a week, apart from money for other living expenses.

To obtain money on this scale addicts resort to theft, robbery, prostitution — both male and female — and to "dealing" with other addicts.

Male prostitution is frequent among drug addicts says David Brunt who has directed a rehabilitation programme for young people with drug problems for five years.

Mr. Brunt, 37, is director of The Haven, in Shakespeare Street, Coorparoo.

Gold Coast Drug Council president (Dr. Rob Richardson) believed most addicts try to finance themselves by getting other people hooked.

"It's a rough rule of thumb that an addict can finance a habit by attracting another five people who will buy from him.



"This is why heroin use is a contagious disease."

Dr. Richardson argues that heroin addicts should be separated from society — should be sent to a security farm.

This would not be as a punishment, merely to confine the contagious disease. Every heroin addict was a pusher.

"After they are allowed back into society they should have a compulsory once-a-week urine test. If heroin shows up then back they go," he said.

He estimated there were about 400 heroin addicts on the Gold Coast, and about 2000 occasional users, many of whom were on the way to becoming addicts.

It could take about 50 to 100 "hits" to become an addict, but addiction partially was dependent on the time span over which the drug was taken.

About one heroin overdose a week was taken at the Tweed Heads Hospital, depending on the availability of supply.

Dr. Richardson doubts there is a "Mr. Big" behind the heroin traffic. "I think there are a number of little Mr. Bigs," he said.

The Haven at Coorparoo is an elegant, well-kept home with wide verandahs where men and women with drug problems seek rehabilitation.

The director Mr. Brunt said it was well known that women became involved in prostitution to pay for a drug habit but it was not generally understood that this also happened with young men.

"We certainly have had a number of young men through here who have been involved in male prostitution.

"Business men have paid them for pornographic photos. In other cases they have been kept and supplied with drugs while acting as prostitutes," he said.

The young people who had gone through The Haven in his five years had been transient, averaging a stay of three months, although one had stayed 18 months.

At present, five men and two women stay there doing their own cooking and maintaining the grounds and the stylish old home.

The youngsters set themselves goals, and try to keep to them while the Salvation Army-backed haven tries to help with advice.

Mr. Brunt also has found that parents try to seek advice from The Haven about marijuana in an effort to separate facts and fiction.

"Marijuana probably is more commonly used than most people think. The dilemma of parents is that an expert can argue that it is harmful and another expert that it is not.

"We try to point out the social implications that are involved because it is illegal," Mr. Brunt said.

Drink . . . Sniff . . . Smoke

**THE slim man with long, unkempt hair, and a light beard looked exactly what he was as he walked into the Gold Coast chemist shop.**

The man was a heroin addict, and in a dreary voice asked for the Government-sponsored methadone treatment which will block much of the feeling that heroin gives.

Methadone is a synthetic narcotic, and the addict drank the orange colored fluid in front of the chemist.

"I'll pay you Friday," the young man said as he walked out of the shop and stepped into a mid-50s English sedan.

At the Gold Coast Drug Information and

Referral Centre, Burleigh Heads an hour later, the sight of six boys aged 13 to 15 was unexpected.

The boys, most of them blonde and sun tanned, were brought there by two mothers because they had been sniffing petrol.

Personnel at the centre explained to them how petrol-sniffing could damage brain and liver functions.

An hour later, again at Nerang, Billy Lewis, 16, was cremated.

Billy died in a gutter, a victim of drugs after he rejected advice about the damage they could do to him.

As the service proceeded, the mid-50s English sedan driven by the methadone man from the chemist shop pulled up about 50 metres away from the chapel.

When the service finished about 10 youngsters from the service walked down to his car. They were still there half an hour later.

TONY said he had been growing cannabis for his own use and the use of friends.

He has been growing it in the Gold Coast hinterland for several years.

Tony is not a member of a community. He is 40 years old, living with his wife and four children.

He said he had never heard of a major source of cannabis on the Gold Coast, and that the industry was purely a cottage industry, satisfying personal requirements.

Tony carries small quantities of marijuana everywhere he goes and feels free to smoke in the company of strangers who do not object.

Tony would not show anyone his growing plot. He said it would be stupid to reveal it.

"Everyone who grows the stuff keeps it well away from the house in the rain forest area," he said.

During a bad season, Tony goes into the mountains. The grass is top quality there.

Searching for a Friend

**"THERE has to be someone who will be my friend without being my helper."**

This is just one of the concerns of Mike, 29, who is trying to stay away from drugs.

After starting with marihuana at 16, Mike said he "tried the lot — barbiturates, LSD, heroin."

Now he has been off drugs for four months, lives at The Haven, Odorparo, where there is a rehabilitation programme for people with drug problems, and three weeks ago he started his first job in years.

But he seems to be a man consumed with worries. Mike worries that use of his full name in this article could cost him his job as a cleaner. His employer knows his background, but some others at work do not.

He worries about keeping away from drugs — is concerned that he will never see his wife and child again — despairs of making a friend who will accept him on his own level — someone who is not a "big brother."

The road to these worries started at 16 with his introduction to marihuana.

"Mind you, I don't think marihuana is addictive. The problem is that the same guy you can illegally buy grass from will illegally sell you heroin," Mike said.

Despite his confidence that it is non-addictive, he said he could not go back to marihuana.

"After being on heroin I would not be satisfied with grass. It would be like an alcoholic stopping at half a beer.

"Marihuana heightens perception, but the best way I can describe heroin is that it makes you live for the present."

His introduction to heroin came at 18 when he started snorting (sniffing) what he thought was cocaine.

When he went to New Zealand on holiday he suffered withdrawal symptoms and realised what had happened.



"By 24 I was on the methadone programme where you are prescribed this drug which blocks heroin's appeal.

"But coming off methadone left me with some of the worst withdrawal symptoms I've had. I was sweating and uncomfortable for a year."

By this time Mike had married and fathered a son and worked while he went "straight" for two years. "I smoked grass, but I classify that as straight," he said.

"My wife left me then and I tried to kill myself by overdosing with heroin. But I woke up on the bathroom floor.

"I then discovered that barbiturates were

easy to get for nothing off doctors. I used to pester them like hell and some of the doctors did not want to argue with me.

"Some were very genuine and would not give me a thing but there were others I could give a different name to each day and they would give me more or less what I asked for."

At the Gold Coast four months ago Mike asked the Drug Referral Centre how he could "get off dope." They sent him to The Haven.

"I was on serepax, it's a housewife's drug, like valium, but I wasn't taking one or two, more like a whole bottle.

"When I came to The Haven I had a seizure. It was like an epileptic fit. I think it's the chalk in your system. I was in the crisis room for two weeks."

As one step towards stopping a return to drugs he wears a medal around his neck warning helpers that in case of accident, morphine should not be administered.

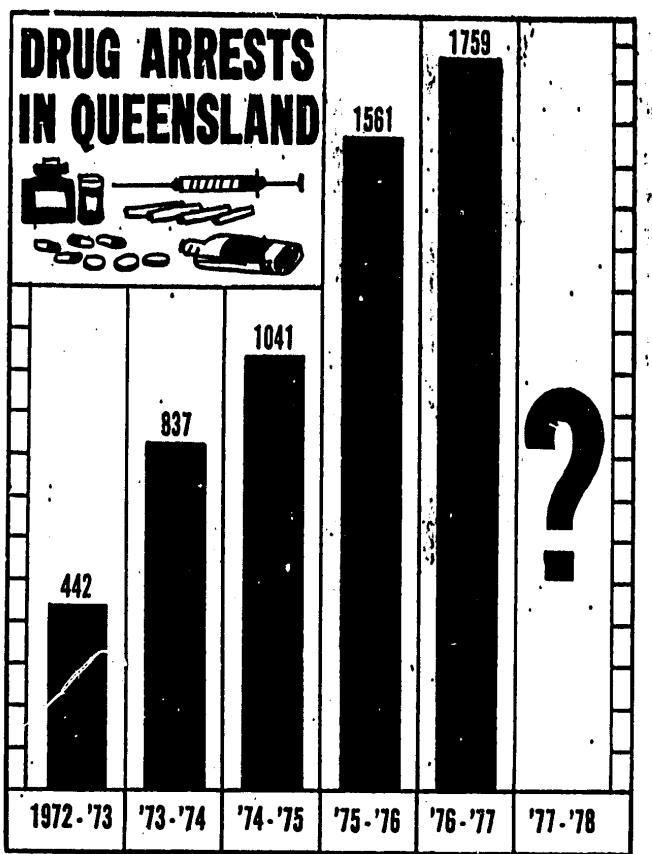
As another step he has cut himself off from all his old friends.

"If I go back to the old environment I could end up on drugs again. But I'm lonely. I have no friends apart from people at The Haven.

"I don't want to be in a being helped situation. I want to stand on my own two feet.

"I can't go to the pub scene any more because drugs are there."





[11 Apr 79, p 5]

[Text] Drugs from the Golden Triangle

Drug profiteers are combining funds to bring heroin into Queensland from South-East Asia.

The financiers take no risks themselves. They recruit young people, many of whom "body-smuggle" on commercial flights.

The smugglers use containers strapped to the body or concealed in body cavities.

Other importers still gamble on traditional methods, like false-bottom suitcases. Some simply place sachets of heroin amongst clothing in an overnight bag.

They work on the principle that only a small percentage of passengers off international flights are asked to submit to a search.

And on the principle that the rewards are so great that all shipments don't have to get through.

State Drug Squad chief (Inspector Terry Ferguson) said: "The profiteers behind these shipments are very hard to get at.

"Some of them are in Brisbane and are known to us. Some of them would be known to the public in a legitimate capacity."

Inspector Ferguson, Federal Narcotics Bureau Commissioner (Mr. Harvey Bates) in Canberra, and United States Drug Enforcement Administration Far East Section chief (Mr. Richard Bly) in Washington all told The Courier-Mail that the bulk of heroin in

Australia came from the "golden triangle."

This is the area around the Burma, Thailand and Laos borders and Mr. Bly's agents "monitor" heroin movements. Much of it goes to Australia. Enough for Mr. Bly to label Australia a "significant victim country."

To give an idea of the rewards, Mr. Bly said a carrier could fly in with one kilogram of 94 per cent pure No. 4 Asian heroin costing about \$120,000 strapped to his or her body.

"When it's cut down to what the addicts inject into themselves it's only about 5 to 7 per cent pure, and it could have a street value of \$1,250,000," he said.

Mr. Bates said Federal agents, both narcotics and Customs, in Australia in 1978 captured almost 18 kilograms of heroin compared with 2½ kilograms in 1977.

Inspector Ferguson said that in Queensland police undercover agents were looking for traffickers rather than users.

"We have had a big increase in prosecuting people who sell drugs, and it is gratifying that courts are starting to impose heavier penalties on these people," he said.

Because of the huge rewards in drug trafficking bribery and corruption have been endemic among many police drug squads around the world.

And it frequently has been stated that police keep back part of drug hauls which can be "planted" when they want arrests.

Inspector Ferguson reacts strongly to the question of whether this happens in Queensland.

"I have been officer in charge of the drug squad for five years and there never has been any concrete evidence of corruption.

"And it's that easy to find people with marijuana it is highly unlikely police would start planting it on anyone," Inspector Ferguson said.

30,000 Are Smoking Pot in Queensland

At least 30,000 people--that is a conservative estimate of Queensland's marijuana smokers.

This estimate was made by Queensland Drug Squad chief (Inspector Terry Ferguson) who said there were new supply trends among users of this most widely used illegal drug.

"There is a great tendency now for people to grow their own cannabis in pot plants.

"A few years ago it was very unusual to find it in private homes. Now it's common to find six or seven plants in a private home. We have even found plants in homes in heated conditions with artificial lighting," Inspector Ferguson said.

Cannabis grew anywhere along the Queensland coast, but plantations had been found near Cairns, Stanthorpe, Tamborine, Greenbank, Maleny, Toowoomba, and Gympie.

Inflation affects drug prices also. Inspector Ferguson said two years ago a 28 gram "deal" of marihuana cost \$30.

Today the deal was 14 or 15 grams for \$30.

"This increasing expense is one reason why people are resorting to their own pot plants. Another is that they don't have to go to a dealer, and they feel safer in their own home.

"But whatever they do they will be caught out in the end because someone is always going to talk," Inspector Ferguson said.

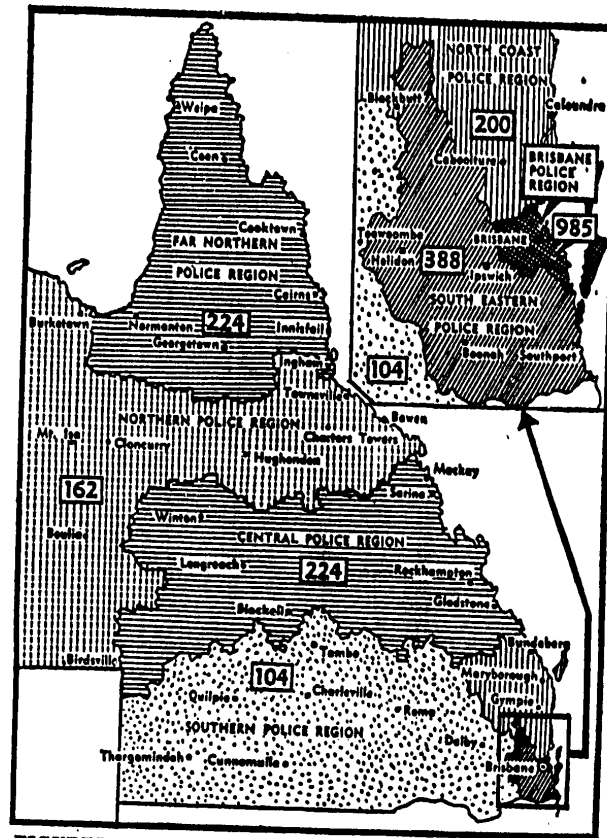
Federal Narcotics Bureau commissioner (Mr. Harvey Bates) said from Canberra that in 1978 narcotics and Customs agents seized 7.6 tonnes of marihuana compared with 177 kilograms in 1971.

They captured 98 kilograms of cannabis oil in 1978, and none of it in 1971.

Inspector Ferguson confirmed there was an increased amount of cannabis oil on the drug market.

The big rise in cannabis oil--and marihuana--capture could indicate increased efficiency by the police. But it could also indicate a huge increase in quantities of these drugs on the market.

Oil is the most potent form of cannabis. It might be 10 times as powerful as the leafy tops of the plants, which are the most popular and well-known by-product of cannabis.



FIGURES show reported drug offences in Queensland police regions for 1977-78.

Peace Pill Is a Killer

**LYSERGIC** Acid Diethylamide, or LSD, is out of vogue in Australia now, probably because of its generally agreed dangers.

But there is concern in Australia at what some users see as an alternative drug.

It is phencyclidine (PCP) and police in Australia have seized two batches of it.

It is said that the American recipe for the chemically concocted drug, which was first developed as an animal tranquilliser and anaesthetic, is now being transmitted around Australia.

In the U.S. where it is called "The Peace Pill" a Congressional report has branded PCP a dangerous killer-drug.

The drug, known in Australia as "Angel Dust" can induce homicidal mania, and the effects of the drug can last for weeks.

First developed in the 1950s by a pharmaceutical company in the U.S. it was withdrawn from use on humans in 1965 after complaints that it damaged vision and hearing and induced delirium.

In 1967 it was revived and restricted to veterinary uses. The formula leaked out in the late 1960s and is now produced by users in North America from ingredients legally obtainable from chemical firms.

All the ingredients are available in Australia but the main component, the catalyst, is sold only under strict Federal guidelines for veterinary purposes.

Although the catalyst can be manufactured by mixing several other chemicals, also available in this country, the formula is difficult to implement.

In crystalline, almost powdery form, PCP can be taken orally; as a liquid it can be injected; or it can simply be sprinkled on tobacco or leaves of mint and smoked.

★  
**WITNESSING** a "drug murder" meant the end of drug addiction and pushing for Wally Trenchard.

During his period of heroin addiction, Wally pushed drugs to sustain his own habit.

But during a deal in October, 1977, he saw one fellow shoot another dead during a dispute.

Wally then realised how ruthless the drug pushing racket was and how cheaply it dealt with human life.

He started on drugs when he was given a joint by his elder brother.

Twice he "dined out" while on heroin. The first time was when he served a six-month jail term for possession of drugs.

The second was the last time, and was permanent. He said he was supplied with drugs to push by a businessman who managed a large used car yard.

"I was dealing in pretty large quantities with this fellow, and I also used to get a fair bit from two Newcastle bikies.

"I think they used to get most of the stuff from the Griffith area. I wouldn't be sure whether much came from overseas."

From what he knows of the Gold Coast, where he now lives and works, Wally said the scene there was "pretty heavy".

"It's the same here as anywhere. Surfers bring drugs up from the south and both big and small businessmen are very much involved.

"Some of the people involved often hold highly respected positions. I think a lot of us would be surprised, if we found out just who was involved," he said.

★  
**SONNY** was busted bringing a couple of grams of smack (heroin) back into Victoria from overseas.

She claims that like many others, she was supporting her habit by taking money from wherever she could get it.

The worst feature of the bust was that once people higher in the drug trafficking hierarchy discovered that she had been caught, they took advantage of the situation.

They offered her a clean passport with a new name, which they apparently easily obtained by paying \$1000 to someone well up in the government bureaucracy.

"I chickened out of doing the trip around the world through Bangkok when a friend of mine asked me about the passport they had got me.

"I thought that if she knew, too many people knew," Sonny said.

She claimed that this was how the overseas drugs were kept on the market.

"The people at the top of the organisation never come into contact with the drugs at all. They do not touch them and they do not directly push them.

"There are a lot of drug running syndicates in Melbourne.

★  
David Brunt, director of The Haven at Coorparoo, said yesterday that heroin addicts' life expectancy from his experience with them was about 28 or 29 years of age.

"That figure is dependent upon the addict starting on heroin before the age of 21," he said.

Government medical officials said that no study had been done on a heroin addict's life expectancy, but that they usually died very young.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

CITIZENS URGED TO SUPPORT QUEENSLAND'S DRUG LAWS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 12 Apr 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Drug Growth Is Alarming"]

[Text]

**T**HE Courier-Mail's investigation into the State's drug scene did not present a pretty story.

Among the frightening facts is the cost of a heroin habit: about \$840 a week. To find this sort of money, the victims have to rob or steal, become involved in prostitution, or become pushers themselves.

The alarming growth of drug offences in Queensland, with more than 2100 cases in 1977-78, indicates that users are not being deterred by the State's penalties, already the toughest in Australia.

Nor are these stiff laws having much impact on the drug scene's most despicable operators, the get-rich-quick "businessmen" who reap enormous financial benefits.

Clearly, there is no simple solution. It is unrealistic to expect the tough State and Federal laws, and determined policing of them, to bring a return to the years when drug abuse was something that hardly ever happened.

But support for tough drug laws, particularly against pushers, appears the only way to contain the situation, and to make the spread of drug use more difficult.

In a society where millions of dollars are spent annually on socially-acceptable drugs such as alcohol and tobacco, it may be more difficult to convince many would-be hard drug users of the risk to their lives.

Yet vigorous public education schemes aimed mainly at adolescents, should be maintained. There must be no under-playing the peril of drug abuse. Addicts who want to kick the habit should be encouraged to join rehabilitation programmes.

Parents should look at their own drug attitudes, and the use of common household drugs. The Alcohol and Drug Problems Association says parents have a lot to answer for, frequently encouraging their children to use drugs prescribed for their own use. Pill-popping can easily become a drug habit.

It is obvious that although Queensland's drug problem is serious, it has not reached the level of some other States. Public understanding of the situation may help build up resistance to any increase in drug traffic.

GSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

JOINT DRUG SQUAD--The federal and New South Wales governments are setting up a joint drug squad and, if it's successful, it may lead to similar squads being set up in other states. The new force will involve elements of the state and federal police and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and its main task will be to secure the conviction of people engaged in drug trafficking. It will operate independently of other law enforcement agencies. The establishment of a new drug squad follows recommendations from lower commissions on drugs and drug trafficking conducted by the federal and New South Wales governments.

INCREASED DRUG TRAFFIC--Canberra, May 23--Heroin seizures in Australia have more than tripled in the last four years, while the amount of cannabis recovered jumped last year to nine times the level of 1975. The minister for business and consumer affairs, Mr Wallace Fife, whose department covers customs matters, said today his department had seized 17.8 kilograms of heroin last year compared with 5.9 kgs in 1975. Narcotics agents netted 7648 kgs of imported cannabis last year--a massive jump on the 703 kgs detected in 1977 and a 763 percent increase on only four years ago. Mr Fife said it was not possible to estimate the quantity or place a value on the drugs being illegally imported into Australia, but the heroin trade alone is understood to be worth more than 100 million Aust dollars a year. Mr Fife said the department was loathe to place a commercial value on seized drugs because it was felt this may encourage drug smuggling and trafficking. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 23 May 79 OW]

AUSTRALIAN HEROIN TRIAL--Sydney's central court was told today that police had broken up a conspiracy ring which allegedly imported heroin worth \$5 million into Australia. The court was told at least four men were involved in the alleged conspiracy but one was now in England and another in Italy. Before the court were (Sergio Dimali), aged 40, and (Antonio Bruskin), aged 23, both from Sydney. They are charged with conspiring to import heroin into Sydney between March 1978 and February this year. The crown prosecutor said it would be alleged the ring had imported about 1 kg of heroin on at least six different occasions. He said (Bruskin's) brother, who was also alleged to be involved, was now facing extradition after being arrested in England, and a fourth man who absconded from bail was believed to be in Italy. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

14

BURMA

'OPERATION AUTUMN' DESTROYS POPPY PLANTATIONS IN NAMHKAM

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 12 May 79 p 5 BK

[Excerpt] Namhkam, 6 May--Beginning from the second week of February, members of "Operation Autumn"--township people's police force members and staff of the agriculture department, health department and land records department--under the guidance and leadership of the Namhkam township party unit and councils, started destroying illegal poppy plantations in dense woodland and hilly regions of Namhkam township in northern Shan state.

With assistance from soldiers of the 4th infantry regiment and people's militia units, members of "Operation Autumn" destroyed 114.5 acres of poppy in Loi-long, Ta-kun and Panghsang village tracts.

As a result of last year's operation and because of educating and organizing the people, not a single poppy plant was cultivated this year in Kawngweng, Panghka, Maimawng and Patmar village tracts--the areas where poppy was cultivated in large scale previously.

CSO: 5300



BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURES IN RANGOON--Rangoon, 10 May--A crime prevention squad led by Sub-Inspector of Police U Tin Oo seized about K 100 worth of heroin from two men in the heart of Rangoon yesterday. The two were identified as Maung Tin Moe (20) of Natchaung 1st Lane, Tamwe, and Maung Shwe Thein (24) of Bazaar Road, Kyaukmyaung. Similarly, a search on one Ah Saing alias Tin Shwe (24) of 16th Street, Rangoon, near the Canal Street and 23rd Street junction on 8 May led to the seizure of a packet of heroin worth about K 100. Police are taking action against the three men under Sections 6 (b) (possession) and 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 11 May 79 p 1 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED IN PABEDAN--Rangoon, 12 May--Police Station Commander of the Crime Prevention Squad U Aung Soe and party seized a packet of heroin with a street value of K 25 from a young man at the corner of Merchant Street and 30th Street, Rangoon, yesterday evening. The police personnel and Ward People's Councillors searched the room of Kyaw Win at No 85 (Third Floor), 30th Street and seized another packet of heroin from the room. Police arrested Kyaw Win and booked him under Sections 6 (b) (possession) and 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 13 May 79 p 1 BK]

DRUG GANG LEADER ARRESTED--Taunggyi, 3 May--A team of policemen led by Inspector U Ye Myint and Sub-Inspector U Tun Myint of the Shan State Narcotic Drugs Suppression Squad arrested heroin gang leader amputee Tun Shwe at his house at No 30, Kyantkaingye Road, Pyidawtha Quarter, Taunggyi, yesterday. They also seized from his house two packages of heroin worth 25 kyats each and discovered five bottles of heroin hidden underground in cans. The drugs seized were worth 2,000 kyats at the local market. Both amputee Tun Shwe and San Tun--visitor from Keng Tung who was found at the house of amputee Tun Shwe--were arrested and action has been taken against them under Sections 6 (b) and 10 (b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. It has been learned that amputee Tun Shwe was wanted by the Rangoon people's police force. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 10 May 79 p 6 BK]

EAST MERGUI COURT JAILS MAN--Mergui, 3 May--The East Mergui township people's court yesterday handed down a 5 years imprisonment sentence to U Aung Shwe

of Kanna street, Kangyi ward in Mergui, after finding him guilty under Section 6.B [of the Narcotic Drugs Law] for possession and sale of narcotic drugs. In April last year, acting on a tipoff, Police Subinspector U Tin Lwin and a party, with the assistance from the ward council, raided U Aung Shwe's residence and found 25 small packets of raw opium. U Aung Shwe was sent up for trial under Sections 6.B and 10.B [of the Narcotic Drugs Law]. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 11 May 79 p 5 BK]

RAW OPIUM SEIZED--Namhkam, 29 Apr--The party, councils, army and people's militia have been working to effectively suppress the trafficking of raw opium from the Shan state to Mandalay Division and Kachin state. As a result, on 29 April, a people's police platoon led by station officer U Tun Tun arrested near Hosang village three persons, including Markam of Nam-hsan village, who were preparing to carry and transport to Kachin state three bales of raw opium weighing about 60 kilograms. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 5 May 79 p 7 BK]

POPPY SUPPRESSION IN LASHIO--A ceremony was held at the conference hall of the Agriculture Corporation in Lashio on 27 April to present gifts to peasants who substituted poppy with other crops. At the ceremony, deputy [Shan] State agriculture manager U Tin Aung and deputy township manager Daw Nan Thuza presented to the peasants from 21 villages 500 hoes, 252 bags of "T-super" fertilizer, 700 bags of urea fertilizer, 210 bags of potash fertilizer and 10,000 kyats--all of which were gifts of the state and the United Nations Drug Abuse Control program. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 7 May 79 p 4 BK]

CSO: 5300

INDIA

AUSTRALIAN TIP HELPS CATCH INDIAN NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS

Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Apr 79 p 5 BK

[Text] New Delhi, April 29 (UNI)--The directorate of revenue intelligence (DRI) in close collaboration with the Australian narcotic bureau (ANB) has unearthed an international network of narcotics smugglers operating in India through a novel method of cargo switching.

The gang was detected recently following a seizure at Sydney airport of a consignment of 95 kg. of cannabis resin (hashish) worth Rs. 30 lakhs at the international drug market prices, which has been booked from Delhi as incense sticks (agarbathi).

The Union minister of state for finance, Mr. Satish Agarwal, said that the officials of the DRI succeeded in arresting two gang members who had disclosed their modus operandi in their statements to the investigating officials. A hunt is on for their accomplices.

Mr. Agarwal said that the ANB had been informed that the Australian contact of the smugglers' gang came to India in November and paid RS. 40,000 as the first instalment for shipping the contraband.

The minister said that the DRI officials had seized four crates of agarbathi at the Delhi godown of an international airlines, which bore airway bill numbers identical to the one seized at Sydney.

The airline was not able to give a satisfactory explanation for their presence in the godown as the records indicated that this consignment had already been sent to Bombay through Indian Airlines for onward shipment to Australia. When the customs examined these four crates, they were found to be genuine.

Investigations revealed that the two arrested persons and their accomplices had taken these four genuine crates and four others containing contraband to Palam airport.

The four genuine crates were put up for customs examinations and later the other four were also taken into the airlines warehouse.

Mr. Agarwal said that in collusion with the employees of the clearing agents, the customs seal was put on all the eight crates. The four containing contraband were loaded.

The four genuine crates, were left at another location in the airport, but the culprits did not have enough time to remove the original cargo from godown.

Mr. Agarwal said that in the confessional statement one of the arrested persons stated that an Australian national, Robert Richard, had approached them in November with a plan for smuggling hashish from India to Australia and introduced him to two other Indians in his gang who were to co-operate in the smuggling operation.

The DRI officials had also seized incriminating documents from an aircargo company and another firm based in Delhi, which had been involved in booking the consignment.

CSO: 5300

INDIA

**BANK ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN MARIJUANA RACKET**

**Eleven Arrested**

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 May 79 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, May 8.--The Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Satish Agrawal, today informed the Rajya Sabha that the Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry had busted an international racket involving hashish of the value of Rs. 45 lakhs and foreign exchange worth Rs. one crore.

He told Dr. Lokesh Chandra, Mr. Parkash Mehrotra and Mr. A. G. Kulkarni that 11 persons had been arrested by the Directorate in connection with this racket.

He said that in this international racket an Indian banking company and Thomas Cook were involved.

He told Mr. Kulkarni that Mr. Ashok Biria was not arrested in this connection. Investigations were still in progress and anybody found involved would be arrested irrespective of his status.

Mr. Agrawal said that he had not heard anything about foreign money being received by Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute.

**Alleged Foreign Exchange Racket**

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 May 79 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, May 8.--The Directorate of Enforcement has unearthed an alleged racket in systematic transfer of funds outside India, suspected to be over RS 1 crore, the Rajya Sabha was informed today, report PTI and UNI.

The Minister of State of Finance, Mr Satish Agarwal, told Mr F. M. Khan and Mr Mulka Govinda Reddy that the racket came to light following a series of operations carried out in Bombay, Delhi and Jullundur.

He said three Indians in Bombay and Delhi, an official of an Indian bank, two officials of a foreign travel agency, a Tanzanian national and a foreigner of Indian origin have been arrested under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

The racket has two facets--one of clandestine transfer of foreign exchange out of India and the other of unauthorized dealings in narcotics.

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

SEAMAN'S OPIUM FOUND--Nagoya May 11 KYODO--Police and customs officials announced Friday the arrest of an 18-year-old Greek seaman on a charge of violating the Opium Control Act by caching 35 grams of crude opium in his cabin aboard a Greek freighter now anchored at Nagoya port. According to investigators, the opium was found when customs officials checked the 10,700-ton Pleias on its entry to the port Thursday morning. The drug, worth yen 7 million in street value, was in five caramel-size paper packets in a cloth bag in the youth's locker, they said. The seaman was quoted as saying he bought the opium about one month ago at Colombo, Sri Lanka. [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 11 May 79 OW]

DRUG RING ARRESTS--Shizuoka, 18 May--Police have arrested 98 persons on charges of buying or selling amphetamines smuggled from South Korea. Police said Nam Yong-hak, 44, of Nagoya, illegally brought in 6.1 kilograms of stimulant drug worth yen 2 billion from South Korea in six trips to Pusan with his wife Yi Yong-chu, 43. Nam purchased the drug from a cousin in the port city and sold it through rings in five prefectures, including Tokyo and Osaka, according to police. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 18 May 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN DRUGS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Apr 79 p 1

[Text]

**MENTRI Besar Tan Sri Haji Othman Saat** said he has obtained a list of Government servants suspected of being involved in drug activities.

He added the list revealed that there was at least one person connected with drugs in every State Government department.

The list was prepared and submitted by the heads of the various departments recently to enable

the State Government to find out the extent of drug activities among Government servants, the **Mentri Besar** said last night.

Speaking at a "Press Night" given by the State Government for members of the mass media and the Information Department, **Tan Sri Haji Othman** said:

"Appropriate action will be taken against these Government servants who are involved in either drug taking, trafficking or even distribution."

He said drug abuse was a major problem faced by the Government and steps ought to be taken before the situation got out of hand.

The **Mentri Besar** added there were between 30,000 and 40,000 people in the State, mostly youths, involved in drug abuse.

He said the existing facilities and accommodation at the drug rehabilitation centre here was not sufficient for treatment of all the addicts.

"But the fight against the drug menace has to

go on and in this respect, the co-operation of parents, heads of departments and the Press is important," he added.

**Major problem**

**Tan Sri Haji Othman** said fortunately "dukuns" had lately come forward to help the Government in its fight against the drug menace.

He said in the last few days, an acute shortage of drugs had increased the price of drugs.

Addicts who were unable to get their supplies had been picked up in pathetic condition and some had even died.

**Tan Sri Haji Othman** said the Press should understand why heads of Government departments were reluctant to speak to them.

"It is not that they refuse to co-operate with the Press but they are governed by certain rules," the **Mentri Besar** said.

CSO: 5300



MALAYSIA

DRUG SEIZURES BY CUSTOMS IN 1978

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Mar 79 p 3

[Text]

THE large number of drug seizures which are being made regularly by Customs officers in Malaysia shows that the country is making good progress in the fight against drug trafficking, the Deputy Finance Minister, Datuk Neo Yee Pan said yesterday.

He was speaking at the opening of a narcotics instructor development course at the Royal Customs Training College in Malacca. The course, conducted by officials from the US Customs Service, was the first of its kind conducted locally.

According to Datuk Neo, the Customs authorities seized large quantities of drugs in

various forms last year, including 339 kilograms (848 pounds) of raw opium, 8,900 grams of prepared opium and 66 kilograms of cannabis (ganja).

He commended the Royal Customs and Excise Department for their success.

Pointing out that the drug problem is an international one and therefore requires international cooperation in its suppression, Datuk Neo revealed that the Malaysian Customs Department has begun to work closely with its counterparts in America, Australia and Germany to deal with the menace.

To increase the effec-

tiveness of the country's efforts in tackling the problem, the United States Customs Service, in particular, has provided various forms of assistance to the Royal Malaysian Customs Department.

The aid provided included the provision of courses in the United States, the conducting of courses by US officers in Malaysia, the provision of courses in the US on the handling of narcotics detector dogs, and the supplying of the first such dogs to form the nucleus of an anti-narcotics dog unit.

Thanking the US government and its Customs Service for its help and cooperation, Datuk Neo said the two-week course which he opened yesterday was yet another form of assistance from the US.

Datuk Neo said the drug problem in Malaysia is a serious one. On the basis of a United Nations estimate that only one in ten drug addicts are detected, he said the record in Malaysia suggests that there are approximately 360,000 addicts in the country. Most of them are young people aged 15 to 29.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DRUGS REPORTEDLY SMUGGLED IN CADAVERS

Dead Babies

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Apr 79 p 28

[Text]

HONG KONG, Thurs. — Smugglers have used dead babies stuffed with heroin to transport the drug across the Thai-Malaysian border, the *Far Eastern Economic Review* said today. The weekly magazine, quoting reports from Haadyai in Southern Thailand, said most of the babies had been kidnapped "though some were sold to smugglers by their parents who are believed to have been unaware of their intended fate."

The magazine said the smugglers killed the babies, removed the internal organs and stuffed the torsos with heroin. The bodies were then carried over the border "as apparently sleeping babes in the arms of affectionate parents," it added. The babies had to be under two years old so that long periods of "sleep" would not appear unnatural. The corpses had to be used within 12 hours of death while the faces retained their colour, the magazine said. — Reuter.

Report Denied

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Apr 79 p 18

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Fri. — Police and Customs officers actively employed on anti-smuggling duties on the Kedah and Perlis frontiers bordering Thailand have not come across any case where heroin stuffed in dead babies was smuggled into Malaysia.

Kedah and Perlis Chief Police Officer Datuk Abdul Kudus Alias

told the *New Straits Times* today that during his five years of office he had not come across any such case.

Datuk Kudus, who is also the commandant of the special anti-smuggling unit operating in the two states, was commenting on a foreign news agency report from Hong Kong yesterday stating that smugglers had used dead babies stuffed with heroin to take the drug across the Thai-Malaysian border.

The report said the *Far Eastern Economic Review* published a story quoting reports from Haadyai in South Thailand that the smugglers killed babies, removed their internal organs and stuffed their torsos with heroin.

Datuk Kudus said that although it was possible that smugglers might adopt such a tactic, he had so far not received any information or report regarding it.

He added, however, there had been cases where infants were smuggled in from Thailand and then sold to childless Malaysian couples.

The head of the Preventive Division of the Kedah and Perlis Customs, Senior Supt. Charern Intachat, also said he had not come across a case where a dead baby was used to smuggle in drugs.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DRUG SHORTAGE RESULTS IN BREAK-INS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Apr 79 p 10

[Text]

JOHORE BARU, Fri.—  
Drug addicts here are now said to be breaking into Government buildings to get their supplies. Police believe that addicts were involved in the break-in at the Central Narcotics Bureau at Jalan Mahmoodiah and the court building at Jalan Yahya Awal early this week.

In the case of the break-in at the Narcotics Bureau they took away a small amount of opium but missed a large amount of heroin and morphine which had been taken away for exhibition elsewhere.

Burglars took away a clock and two fans from the court building after failing to find drugs among the court exhibits yesterday.

Following the break-ins at these two places, police are now keeping a close watch on premises where drugs may be kept.

The police have instructed owners of pharmacies here to post night-watchmen on the premises or at least to ensure that their drugs are secure.

The current shortage of drugs is said to have been caused by intensified police and customs action at the border.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DRUG OFFENDERS AUTOMATICALLY DISCHARGED FROM ARMY

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 17 Mar 79 p 32

[Excerpt]

KUCHING. — Malaysian Army personnel found taking possession or trafficking in drugs are dismissed from the service, irrespective of the rank they hold, says one of its top men.

"We don't condone drug addicts in the army," remarked Major-General Datuk Zain Mahmud Hashim, the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, adding that the service was taking a serious view on Sarawak's drug-taking problem.

He said "a number" (he declined to give the figure) of army men in the state had been caught with drugs and had been dismissed.

Many of them were new recruits and were, most likely, already addicted when they joined; somehow they managed to escape detection during their medical examination.

But Datuk Hashim said such people cannot hide their habit all the time and are caught eventually. Once a sus-

pect is found, a urine test follows.

"The army can deal with an addict's case in under a month — much faster than civilian procedures. But the legal procedures are always followed before a man is dismissed."

The officer also explained that the army didn't just turn an addict loose on an unsuspecting society; it first tried to give all the medical treatment it could to provide a cure.

On army personnel smuggling drugs into the state, Datuk Hashim said there is a well organised procedure to combat this, with experts stationed at all points where army men come in.

He added that these are specially trained officers who search every piece of luggage a man brings in from Peninsular Malaysia, by air or sea.

And the army in Sarawak has also carried out a recent campaign among personnel to try and achieve an awareness of the drug menace.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Apr 79 p 5

[Text]

IPOH, Wed. — V. Munian-  
dy, 22, was today sentenced  
by the Sessions Court to  
three years' jail and or-  
dered to receive six strokes  
of the rotan for possessing  
drugs.

He admitted having 0.2  
grammes of heroin at a  
house in Jalan Kopisan,  
Buntong at about 4 p.m. last  
March 8. For this he was  
sentenced to three years'  
jail and ordered to receive  
six strokes of the rotan.

He also admitted having  
0.24 grammes of morphine  
at the same time and place.  
He was sentenced to a  
year's jail for this.

The court ordered that  
the sentences run concu-  
rently.

Prisoner Charged

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Apr 79 p 9

[Text]

**JOHORE BARU.**  
Thurs.— An inmate of  
the Johore Baru prison  
was yesterday  
charged in court with  
the illegal possession  
of heroin in the prison.

Abdul Rahman Ah-  
mad, 22, pleaded guilty  
to the illegal  
possession of one  
plastic tube of heroin  
in block 'A' of the pris-  
on at Jalan Yahya

A'wal at 2.55 p.m. on  
April 8.

Magistrate Saufee  
Afandi Mohamed fixed  
the case for fact and  
sentence on May 14.

Inspector Aziz  
Hamid had earlier  
asked for a post-  
ponement on the  
grounds that he had  
not received a  
chemist's report to de-  
termine the exact  
amount of heroin.

### Guilty of Drug Charge

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Apr 79 p 10

[Text]

**IPOH, Mon. — M. Silvarajah, 28, who pleaded guilty to a drug charge was jailed for a year by the magistrate's court here today.**

Silvarajah admitted having 0.06 grammes of heroin at Jalan Railway at about 11.30 a.m. on Feb. 18.

An unemployed man, J. John, also 28, who was jointly charged with Silvarajah claimed trial. His case will be heard on May 21.

### Heroin Trial

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Apr 79 p 28

[Text]

**IPOH, Thurs. — Two men from Butterworth who are jointly facing a drug trafficking charge, had their case transferred to the High Court from the sessions court here today.**

When the two men were produced in the court today, prosecuting officer Woman Chief Inspector Ko Siew Gaiik tendered a consent letter from the Public Prosecutor for the case to be transferred to the High Court.

Lim Ah Baa alias Lim Chow Kow, 34, a labourer, and second-hand car dealer Gan Eng Hoo, 32, were jointly charged with trafficking in 164.7 grammes of heroin in Jalan Hussein here at about 11.30 p.m. on Sept. 9 last year.

They were also jointly charged with trafficking in 35 grammes of morphine at the same place and time.

### Heroin Arrest

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 17 Mar 79 p 14

[Text]

**KUCHING. — A policeman found himself having to make an arrest when he took his family to the Cathay Theatre last October 30.**

While PC Rani was watching the movie, word was passed to him that somebody was in possession of drugs in the vicinity of the theatre. The constable went out and found Lee Joon Kim; a search revealed that he had a matchbox which contained .034 grammes of the drug.

Lee, 20, of Jalan Haji Taha, was sentenced to three months' jail. Magistrate Mr William S.B. Lee said that because of the increase in the crime rate due to drug addicts, for the safety of the public and for the youth's own good, he had to be jailed.

Airman Sought

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 17 Mar 79 p 15

[Excerpt]

KUCHING. — There was a nasty surprise in store for Siaw Ho Mee when he stood surety on \$5000 bail for a friend facing a provisional drugs charge. Once bailed out, the friend failed to return to court.

That meant misfortune for Siaw, because he was ordered to forfeit the bail money. And when he said he couldn't pay, he was sentenced to a year's jail.

But he has now won a reprieve on that; he

was allowed a stay of execution on the sentence pending an appeal he is making against losing the bail money.

Siaw's troubles started with Yahaya bin Mohamad Yusof, 26, of the Royal Malaysia Air Force, being provisionally charged with having two grammes of heroin at Electra House here last September 1. He was released on \$5000 bail with two people standing surety for this, and was supposed to reappear in court on November 2.

Soldier Sentenced

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 7 Apr 79 p 1

[Excerpts]

KUCHING. — An army private may become the first person to be whipped in Sarawak under tougher drug laws now in force.

On Monday, a magistrate ordered a five-year jail term and six strokes of the rotan for 30-year-old Tan Kiak Chang, following his conviction for possessing a large quantity of heroin at the gate of his camp near here last November.

He has 10 days to lodge an appeal against the sentence, but had not done so by mid-week. If the rotan penalty is carried out, it will be the first use of a trained whipper who is based at Kuching Prison.

The case was the first tried in a Sarawak court under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, which was extended to the state last year.

Prosecuting officer ASP Harmon Wong said the offence for which Tan had been charged under the ordinance carried a maximum sen-

tence of 14 years, a minimum of three, and a mandatory six strokes of the rotan.

The law applied for possession of five or more grammes of heroin — and in Tan's case the amount had been 72.1 grammes.

ASP Wong added that the prevalence of drug offences in the state is now such that the legislators have had to take a serious stand.

Defence counsel Mr Richard G. S. Chua said that although it was a serious offence he asked for leniency. Tan was a first offender, had been in the army more than 10 years and would be dismissed.

Another private also charged for possession from the same incident, Abdul Rahim bin Ahmad, 26, of the same brigade, had his hearing adjourned until next week.

Brunei Case

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 7 Apr 79 p 10

[Text]

KUALA BELAIT. -- A young man convicted on a heroin charge, was told by a magistrate to have weekly urine tests carried out to ensure he was off the drug. It was one of the conditions applied by magistrate Mr Kong Seng Kwong in accepting 22-year-old Yunos bin Jaya's plea for leniency; he was placed on a year's good behaviour bond.

The court heard police stopped a car in Lorong 3, Jalan Utara, Seria, last November 20. There were five people inside and when they were taken to the police station and searched, a match

box containing a powder was found in Yunos' pocket. Chemical analysis in Singapore showed it to be heroin; he was charged with drug possession.

Yunos, a pipe fitter at the Public Works Department in Kuala Belait, said he earned \$239 a month and was recently married. He was the only bread-winner. Mr Kong said he would not be jailed for this would leave his wife destitute. However, there would be conditions to his bond -- including the urine tests under police supervision, daily reporting to the police and not leaving the district without police permission.

First Life Sentence

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 14 Apr 79 p 1

[Text]

SANDAKAN. -- A 29-year-old heroin trafficker said goodbye forever to the outside world last week, when he became the first person sentenced to life imprisonment in Sabah for a drug offence.

Tan Nyiap Teng, a hotel room boy, was the first pusher convicted under the tough new Dangerous Drugs Ordinance -- which carries the death penalty as its alternative sentence.

He does not intend appealing, according to his

counsel, Mr Lau Ngan Siew.

Tan was found guilty of having 36.49 grammes of heroin for trafficking purposes in August last year. Some of the supply was found under a rug at the Sabah Hotel, where he worked, and the rest under a bed at his home.

Justice Datuk B. T. H. Lee, in the High Court, said the sentence must reflect the "public horror and condemnation" of the offence, and that Tan had been "peddling with death" for financial gain.

The case was tried in February, Justice Datuk Lee reserving his judgement until last week.

Tan, from Malacca, looked composed as the judge pronounced sentence but his pregnant Sabahan wife (they have two other children) was seen fighting back tears as she listened to the verdict.

Tan was arrested on August 7 with seven other people, five men and two women, who were mainly nightclub waiters and dance hostesses. But Tan was the only one charged with a serious offence; the others were convicted on minor charges, fined and released.

Police said they were acting on a tip-off when they arrested one of the group outside the Sabah Hotel and found him in possession of a 3in straw tube containing heroin.

It was established he had bought it from Tan. Police seized 8.42 grammes of the drug from under the door rug of one of the hotel rooms and the rest from his house at Mile 14, North Road.

Deputy Public Prosecutor Miss Mary Robert, appearing for the prosecution, asked for a tough deterrent sentence so drug trafficking "will not blossom into a poppy flower."



Witnesses Sought

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 14 Apr 79 p 16

[Excerpts]

KUCHING. — Two witnesses — one thought to be in Brunei, the other in Peninsular Malaysia — are being sought for a hard drugs case here.

They are wanted by the defence in a hearing of a case of alleged heroin possession against 32-year-old Haron Salleh bin Haji Kassim.

Haron, unemployed, is alleged to have had 1.2 grammes of the drug when police raided a house in Jalan Lintang, near Bukit Antu here, on June 23 last year.

Nyan Mee Lee, said to be in Brunei, and a Corporal Ahmad, thought to be somewhere in Peninsular Malaysia, were to have been called as prosecution witnesses, but they could not be traced.

Another development in the case when it came before the court last month was a self-confessed drug addict being impeached as a hostile witness.

Haled bin Rambli, 24, told the court a different story from what he gave the police in an earlier statement.

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

COURT REFUSES TO DEPORT SINGAPORE DRUG OFFENDERS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 10 April 79 p 7

[Text]

WELLINGTON, Mon. — The Court of Appeal today upheld 10-year jail sentences by the Auckland Supreme Court against two Singaporeans for importing heroin into the country.

The court dismissed the appeals of Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad, 26, and Ramli bin Mahmud, 31, who were convicted on Oct 28 last year for importing 150 grammes of heroin in specially adapted shoes.

The Appeals Court also ordered that the sum of NZ\$30,532 (\$870,915) found in their possession be forfeited.

However, the Supreme Court recommendation that both men be deported to Singapore was overturned by the Appeals Court.

In an oral judgement, Mr Justice Woodhouse said that on the question of the deportation recommendation, the court was being asked to recognise that after the long

period of their jail sentences, the appellants would have capital charges in Singapore hanging over their heads.

The court last year dealt with another appeal on this same point and cancelled a deportation order on humanitarian grounds.

In SINGAPORE, observers, however, disagreed with the reasons given by Justice Woodhouse for overturning the deportation order.

Firstly, the offences were committed outside Singapore. Secondly, there was the question of the principle of "double jeopardy" under which no one should be tried in two tribunals based on facts arising from the same transactions or proceedings.

NOTE: Under Singapore's laws, importation of more than 15 grammes of heroin carries a mandatory death sentence.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SMUGGLED GOODS RECOVERED--The Peshawar Customs authorities have recovered motor spare parts and foreign cloth worth about Rs. 4 lakh from a truck in an operation near Akora Khattak on Wednesday. A customs press release said that the smuggled articles were concealed in the truck and three persons including its driver and cleaner have been arrested. In another operation, 64 kilograms of opium was seized. In yet another operation, an attempt to evade excise duty worth about Rs. one and half lakh on beverages was foiled by the Customs staff. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 10 May p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

MOVE TO GIVE MORE HELP TO DRUG OFFENDERS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Apr 79 p 13

[Text]

THE Prisons Department may be approached to take part in more intensive and extensive social services for the drug taker.

It will also be asked to provide him with full-time professional assistance in dealing with personal and family problems arising from his detention.

With the permission of the Director of Prisons, small groups of volunteer after-care officers (VAOs) registered with the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (Sana) may also be able to acquaint themselves with the addicts at the detention centres.

Sana president Baey Lian Peck said yesterday that these proposals had been made to the department by the advisory committee on treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

He said with Sana's present system the VAO has no contact with the ex-drug taker during his stay in the centre and so is not acquainted with his personal and family problems.

Speaking at the opening of an exhibition on crime and drug abuse prevention and a campaign to recruit VAOs at Siglap community centre, Mr Baey said family-centred social services and institutional reha-

ilitation should form an integral part of the total treatment and rehabilitative system.

### Involvement

Mr Baey said there must also be greater opportunities for the family to be involved in the total rehabilitation of the drug taker.

"The fact that the drug taker is in the centre could well suggest that some of the conditioning factors which led to his committal could have arisen from a social dysfunctioning within his family.

"It is self-evident that if the social problems in his family are not alleviated or resolved during his period of custody, especially when the period of detention has been extended from six months to between one and two years, he would return to the same, if not to a more deteriorated or depressed home environment," he said.

Mr Baey urged more Siglap constituents to volunteer as aftercare officers, as at present Sana needed 20 more volunteers from Siglap.

There are 62 known drug takers in the constituency, of whom 42 are under supervision and 20 still under treatment.

CSO: 5300

SRI LANKA

GANJA GALORE DEEP IN JUNGLE

Colombo COLOMBO SUN in English 24 Apr 79 p 1 BK

[Text]

The Police, carrying on their intensive operations against the producers and traffickers of narcotics have discovered a seven-acre ganja plantation deep in the jungle of Eravur. Eravur Police found the ganja chena on Saturday, at Vepandi, near Girulakulam, according to a report reaching Police Headquarters yesterday. The report said that two persons had been taken into custody in this connection. The 18,000 plants uprooted from this plantation reportedly weighed more than 8,000 pounds. The Police Narcotics Bureau in Colombo yesterday estimated the value of the haul at Rs. 40,000. This raid was the result of a search of a row of shops by the Police last week. Police said that they had found a small quantity of ganja in the house of a trader there. During investigations it was revealed that the drugs had come from a chena in the vicinity. A Police party led by Inspector Chandrasena of Eravur traced the chena on Saturday

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

COURSE IN DRUG SUPPRESSION--As part of an effort to increase efficiency in the narcotics suppression work, the Narcotics Control Board will today convene a 10-day training course for narcotics suppression coordinators. The training will be conducted at Si Nakharintharawit University in Phitsanulok Province. About 70 representatives from government units and private organizations situated in the central region of the country will participate in the training. According to an official report, Thailand has about 600,000 drug addicts who spend about 10.8 billion baht yearly for narcotic drugs. The Narcotics Control Board said the present narcotics suppression does not work effectively despite cooperative efforts of the people from various circles because it lacks official personnel in this field of work. The training of narcotics suppression coordinators which is to be opened today is expected to partly help alleviate the spread of narcotic drugs. Meanwhile, the narcotics prevention and study office of the Ministry of Health said it also organizes training on narcotics dangers for people, local officials and teachers in order that this danger and its prevention can be known and disseminated to more and more people. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 May 79 BK]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE INCINERATION--Interior Ministry officials incinerated 125 kg of cocaine in Santa Cruz de la Sierra a few days ago. The cocaine has been confiscated from cocaine processors and traffickers in the first 3 months of the year in over 20 operations. The largest haul was made in the case of trafficker (Felix Bedoya) with (?62) kg. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 79 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZED--The drug division of the crime investigation department of Sao Paulo seized 217 kilograms of marihuana brought from Paraguay by three drug traffickers to the city of Cajamar, near Sao Paulo, in a pickup truck. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 May 79 p 8 PY]

CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

PEASANTS CULTIVATE COCA--Bogota--Camilo Cortez, commissioner of San Jose del Guaviare, said today that the Mafia has encouraged the peasants of the region of Guaviare to increase their cultivation of coca. The Indians plant coca for their personal use but they are encouraged to increase their cultivated land in order to establish large-scale production of cocaine for export. He added that although there have been official commissions [words indistinct] this situation has not been solved [words indistinct]. He said that the uncontrolled increase of coca cultivation can be prevented through better government policies to promote the planting of rubber. [Text] [Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 79 PA]

CLANDESTINE MARIHUANA PLANTATION--Bogota, 7 May (AFP)--The Colombian army moved into a 10,000 hectare (40 square mile) clandestine marihuana plantation in the north of the country over the weekend, the Defense Ministry announced last night. The crops capable of producing some 30,000 tons of the weed, were to be burned off this week. Fifteen people were arrested at the Caribbean shore site on the Guajira Peninsula some 1,200 km (750 miles) north of here, the communique said. An American plane preparing to fly out 10 tons of hashish was seized in the same region Sunday, the statement added. Pilot and copilot escaped. Colombian authorities have seized more than 50 ships and planes engaged in drug trafficking since the beginning of their current antinarcotics drive. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0642 GMT 7 May 79 PA]

ANTIDRUG TRAFFICKING EQUIPMENT--Bogota--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has announced that the United States will provide new equipment for Colombia's fight against drug trafficking. Special equipment to detect and capture traffickers' planes forms part of the materiel that the United States will turn over to Colombia as part of the new anti-narcotics agreement that will be signed by the two governments in the (?next month). [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 79 PA]

MARIHUANA PEDDLERS SHOT--Santa Marta, Colombia, 16 May (EFE)--Six reported marihuana peddlers were shot here in an armed clash with a secret police patrol. According to the police, the peddlers were members of one of the most fearsome narcotics bands operating in the northern Colombian coast. A noncommissioned police officer was shot in the clash and two detectives were wounded. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0516 GMT 16 May 79 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Bogota--Two drug traffickers, members of an international ring operating in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, have been arrested and found in possession of 6 kg of cocaine. They are Isaias Larios and Juan de Jesus Paez, both of whom have extensive police records in drug trafficking. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 79 PA]

COCAINE LAB EXPLODES--Corinto, Colombia, 23 May (EFE)--The secret police's (F-2) narcotics department has reported that a cocaine laboratory exploded here today, seriously injuring four drug traffickers. The explosion destroyed the house where the laboratory was set up. It was located in the luxurious suburb of "La Colombina." John Hoover, a U.S. citizen, operated the laboratory in Cali to process the drug obtained in Bolivia and subsequently sent to the black market in the United States. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0430 GMT 24 May 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

**BRIEFS**

**MARIHUANA PLANTATION**--One of the largest plantations of marihuana yet discovered was found on a farm 5 hours from the Buenos Aires volcano in Puntarenas. Lt Col Aldhen Vega, chief of the Narcotics Department, disclosed that 2,100 plants were destroyed. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 May 79 p 12-A PA]

**MARIHUANA PLANTS DESTROYED**--The Costa Rican Rural Guard destroyed over 50,000 marihuana plants on a plantation located in Bombonia, near Puerto Limon. Part of the crop was destroyed and the rest brought to Puerto Limon, from which it will be sent on to San Jose to be destroyed by the government ministry. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 May 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

COORDINATOR REPORTS ON RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 19 Apr 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] "Our main objective is to exercise strict control over the growing of drugs, in conducting the permanent campaign against the drug traffic covering the state of Sinaloa and the boundary with the states of Durango and Chihuahua; and the date that we have set for this is within the next year."

The foregoing statement was made to EL SOL DE SINALOA by Cruz Lopez Garza, coordinator of this program under the Office of the Attorney General of Justice, who said that they would thereby have an opportunity to intensify the battle against other types of activities which also affect the community and which are included among crimes against health.

"Our mission is not limited merely to the destruction of poppy and marijuana plantations; it is also aimed at preventing all kinds of crimes against health, and we must be very watchful to prevent the spread of other types of activities which are detrimental to mankind," remarked Lopez Garza.

The coordinator of the campaign against the drug traffic explained: "The planting, harvesting, distribution, shipment and marketing of these plants is a crime, and the coordinators of Zone 06 are complying with the law in destroying them, in addition to the toxic products which are being sold in an apparently legal manner, such as pills and syrups, for example, which also come within our jurisdiction, because the excessive use and large-scale marketing of them are included among the categories of crimes that we must combat.

"The positive results that we have accrued have evoked great interest in the neighboring country to the north because, in addition to complying with the terms of Mexican law, we are directly contributing to the prevention of a spread of addiction in the United States."

Our informant stated: "The data available in this regard show that the entry of drugs manufactured in the Mexican Republic into that country has been reduced to a minimum; and also, the pure quality, which was previously 8.4 has declined to 2.4, thereby preventing the deaths of individuals from overdoses.

Lopez Garza noted: "The statistics on our work also indicate a decline in all areas of the illegal activities that are being conducted because, whereas in March we made 62 arrests, thus far in April we have arrested only 20 persons.

"Now that we have nearly all the poppy planting under control, we have been able to devote more attention to the destruction of marihuana plantations. In March, 206 kilograms of that grass were seized; and in April we have already seized 11 tons and 503 kilograms."

The coordinator explained: "It should be emphasized that the joint effort that we have made with both forces from the Mexican Army and members of the office of coordination is what has made it possible to achieve this great success in the battle against the drug traffic, and many of the seizures that have been made were carried out jointly.

"Whereas we confiscated 3 kilograms and 19 grams of opium gum in March, this amount dropped to 59 grams in April; which indicates the efficiency with which our two departments have been working on this task for the benefit of mankind.

"Now that the number of helicopters has been increased, so that we may engage in more activity, we shall succeed in eliminating the growing of drugs within the time limit that we have set for ourselves. Whereas, last month, we managed to seize six short-barreled and six long-barreled weapons, 1,378 rounds of ammunition and a laboratory, we think that seizures of this type will be minimal in the future."

Our informant stressed the fact that: "The comparative data on the areas destroyed between March and this date in April are also indicators of the constant activity that we have been carrying out; because in March we destroyed about 586 poppy plantations and 43 marihuana plantations covering an area of 397,185 and 20,255 square meters, respectively; and in April the figures were 344 and 1,257 plantations, covering areas of 63,302 and 292,655 square meters of poppies and marihuana, respectively."

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MEMBERS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG TRAFFICKING RING CAPTURED

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 6 Apr 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] As of yesterday morning, federal agents led by Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico had succeeded in capturing most of the members of the psychotropic drug trafficking ring which was broken up on Sunday in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, thanks to the investigations begun in this town. It was reported that over 20 persons are now under arrest, and that seizures have been made of 10 vehicles, a small airplane loaded with marihuana and several thousand toxic pills, in addition to the million of the latter confiscated on Monday.

Resuming his work as head of the coordinating office of the AMPF [Federal Public Ministry Agency], Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez announced that, during the past few hours, several members of the powerful gang disbanded by the agents commanded by Mendez Rico had been captured in various towns on the United States border.

One of those arrested is Horacio Elizondo Gutierrez, who was captured in Reynosa, Tamaulipas. He was a leading member of the ring, because he was responsible for coordinating the deliveries of shipments of psychotropic drugs to traffickers in this town, who in turn were exporting them to the United States.

Moreover, on a farm near Monterrey, the agents continued seizing more raw material yesterday, as well as a large number of implements used for making the psychotropic drugs.

Also seized was a 1975 Cessna light plane, with license number XB-EUR, which contained 250 toxic pills and a large amount of traces of marihuana.

The source added that it was very likely that the aforementioned plane had been used by the traffickers to export large shipments of psychotropic drugs and marihuana by air.

Many more individuals have been arrested, but since the investigations have not been completed their names were not disclosed, because it is quite likely that some of them are in no way connected with the incidents under investigation.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED BY FEDERAL POLICE

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 11 Apr 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] On Monday night, the Federal Judicial Police dealt the organized drug traffic three severe blows: One of them took place in Monclova, Coahuila, when four criminals were arrested and 309 grams of heroin were seized from them. In Saltillo, two individuals riding in a truck which was carrying a ton of marihuana were arrested; and, in Reynosa, 17 kilograms of cannabis indica were confiscated.

The foregoing announcement was made yesterday by the coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies. He disclosed that federal agents detailed to Torreon and Saltillo went to Monclova on Monday night, and there arrested Francisco Salinas Garcia and the brothers Jesus, Luis Humberto and Federico Garcia Martinez, seizing from them 309 grams of heroin, as well as a 1977 pickup truck with license plates EV-3957.

Moreover, agents from the Federal Judicial Police and patrolmen from the Federal Highway Police intercepted a 1978 Dina truck, with licence plates C-2326, which was apparently carrying bananas, along the highway from Saltillo to Matehuala, at a site known as "La Concha de Oro" [The Golden Shell]. Under the fruit, the agents found about 1,000 kilograms of carefully packed marihuana. Riding in the vehicle were Pedro Salas Arellano and Alfonso Ochoa Acosta, who had picked up the vehicle with the marihuana in Puebla, and were driving to the border at Reynosa.

Finally, it was reported that federal agents detailed to the Reynosa border who were making a tour of the Rio Bravo marshes discovered two plastic bags containing 17 kilograms of marihuana at a location known as "Las Coloradas."

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS, PROCESSING LABORATORY SEIZED

13 Traffickers Arrested

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 6 Apr 79 p 4

[Text] Guasave, Sinaloa, 5 April--Agents of the Federal Judicial Police arrested 13 presumed drug traffickers in this town, dismantling a clandestine laboratory in which 1.5 kilograms of opium that was confiscated was to be processed.

The investigation, headed by Comdr Victor Manuel Cordova Olvera, began at the El Batamote communal farm in this municipality, with the arrest of Higinio Contreras Felix and his wife, Bernardina Obeso Rios, in whose residence the laboratory had been set up.

Later, Francisco Olaiza Mora, owner of the Benavides Pharmacy, who was supplying the drug traffickers with chemicals which they used to manufacture heroin, was arrested. Others under arrest are Macario Galvez, Jaime Celaya Reyna, Efraim Zazueta Beltran, Amador Mascareno Felix, Ruben Heredia Romero, and Marcelino Valdes Favela, as well as the brothers Juan and Pedro Sanchez Romero.

One of the main ringleaders of the gang, whose name was not disclosed, was issuing orders from Nogales, Sonora, and his capture is anticipated at any moment.

Ringleader Known, Being Pursued

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 7 Apr 79 p 4

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police are on the trail of the ringleader of the gang of drug traffickers captured the day before yesterday in Guasave, Sinaloa, where they caught Victor Manuel Cordova Olvera, Higinio Contreras Felix, Bernardina Obeso Rios, and Francisco Olaiza Moreno, and also succeeded in dismantling a laboratory in which heroin was being processed which was sent to Nogales.



The police source reported that the ringleader is a resident of our town, and has been fully identified, because he is a "fat fish" well known in the drug trafficking world.

The ringleader's name was not disclosed, so as not to interfere with the investigation, and he is expected to be caught soon, since he cannot escape to the United States, because he is wanted by the neighboring country's narcotics authorities.

Other members of the ring under arrest are Macario Galvez, Jaime Celaya Reyna, Efrain Zazueta Beltran and Marcelino Valdez Favela, who claimed to have been responsible for shipping the drugs to Nogales.

A total of 1.5 kilograms of opium, which was to be processed, was confiscated from the ring in custody.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

COCAINE, MARIHUANA SMUGGLERS SEIZED IN NOGALES

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 5 Apr 79 pp 3, 4

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police in Nogales dealt the drug traffic another heavy blow when they broke up a ring of drug traffickers which had been operating for some time, taking drugs into the neighboring country. They succeeded in apprehending four individuals, including a woman, and confiscated a large amount of marihuana and cocaine.

The commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Jose de Jesus Gerardo Serrano, announced that, after an exhaustive investigation which began 2 weeks ago, they captured one of the leading drug suppliers in the state of Sinaloa, named Fausto Camacho Millan, who had been sending large amounts of marihuana and cocaine to Nogales for several years.

Continuing the probe, the federal agents captured Vicente Fajardo Molina, alias "El Mono," who claimed to have been engaged in drug trafficking since 1976. He was an associate of the notorious trafficker, Cristobal Valdez Tamaura who, it may be recalled, was shot to death in the downtown section of town on account of a debt owed to drug suppliers.

The source said that Fajardo Molina had been watched for some time, but did not fall into the hands of the police because he brazenly concealed his illegal activities with a shop known as "Veronica's Curios," located on the Plaza Azteca, where it was said that transactions involving the purchase and sale of drugs took place.

Another one of those arrested in connection with this heavy blow was Fajardo Molina's distributor, Jose Juan Lopez Corral, and a woman named Yolanda Estrada Esquer. The source added that, several years ago, the police captured Jesus Fajardo, Vicente's brother, in connection with the confiscation of a ton of marihuana, which had been shipped by Fausto Camacho Millan.

The federal source also reported that the individuals in custody were waiting for a large shipment of heroin which was due to arrive from Sinaloa, and that the arrest of four more drug traffickers is expected. Those under arrest, and the seized drugs, were turned over to the coordinating agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Humberto Garcia de Alba.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

**HEROIN, COCAINE, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED**

**Five Arrested, Drugs Seized**

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 14 Apr 79 Sec C p 5

[Text] Five individuals who were members of a "gang" engaged in drug trafficking in this border port were arrested by forces from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, headed by Margarito Mendez Rico and Mario Aragon Zambrano.

The capture of Mauro Guzman Jasso led to the arrest of his accomplices in the illegal business involving hard drugs. After Guzman Jasso's arrest, the following were taken into custody: Raul Sergio Madrigal Hinojosa, aged 41, and a resident of 2118 Morelos; Alfredo Pruneda Maldonado, aged 58, who apparently resides in Nueva Ciudad Guerrero; and Jose Graciano Diaz, known as "El Italiano," who resides at 108 Washington and claims to be a native of the state of Durango.

In a press conference, the coordinating agency for the anti-drug campaign announced that when Guzman Jasso was arrested, he had in his possession 26 grams of a dark brown powder which appeared to be heroin; and later Gregorio Escalante was arrested with 200 grams of marihuana in his possession.

The Federal Judicial Police seized 20 grams of cocaine from the same group, and the investigations to which the members were subjected disclosed that they were earning \$1,500 for each ounce of the drug.

The Federal Judicial Police did not disclose further details on this group of captured drug traffickers, but comments were heard in the corridors of the Federal Palace to the effect that it is almost certain that more "fat fish" will be caught.

**Preliminary Statements Made**

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 19 Apr 79 Sec B p 7

[Text] Yesterday, five members of a well organized ring of presumed drug traffickers appeared before the third district judge to make their

preliminary statement, during the course of the investigation; and they added that they had never engaged in the illegal business of distributing drugs. The individuals involved are Mauro Guzman Jasso, Gregorio Escalante Cruz, Raul Sergio Madrigal Hinojosa, Jose Graciano Diaz, alias "El Italiano," and Alfredo Pruneda Maldonado.

Proceedings No 102-979 were brought against them, citing them as presumably guilty of committing a crime against health in its various degrees. All of them were captured on 11 and 12 April.

The first to be caught was Mauro Guzman Jasso, who confessed that he was engaged in heroin trafficking, and that he was supplied the drug by Jose Graciano who, in turn, was provided with it by Raul Sergio Madrigal Hinojosa.

Mauro Guzman turned over about 25 grams of heroin and a small amount of marijuana which he had concealed in his backyard.

Raul Sergio Madrigal stated that he had been engaged for some time in the purchase and sale of heroin, which he obtained from a woman whom he visited in Mazatlan, Sinaloa.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRAFFICKER CHARGED WITH HIRED KILLING IN JAIL

Suspect Captured

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 18 Apr 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] On Monday night, agents of the Cattle Judicial Police of the state of San Luis Potosi succeeded in capturing the presumed drug trafficker Damian Gallegos who, according to the local police authorities, is considered the intellectual perpetrator of the murder of federal convict Juan Jose Lopez Benavides.

According to charges made by Leoncio Jasso Valadez, alias "La Agonia," Jesus Gonzalez Hernandez, alias "El Agilitas," and Antonia Puente Madrigal, they were each to receive payment of 5,000 pesos because the first two of them (both inmates of CERESO [Social Rehabilitation Center]) "executed" Juan Jose Lopez Benavides.

Ramiro Zarate Morales, the investigator from the prosecutor's office who is responsible for initiating the preliminary penal investigation of this incident, said that, after a request had been sent to the Potosi authorities, on Monday night he learned from a phone call that they had captured Damian Gallegos in that capital.

Two agents were immediately assigned to go to San Luis Potosi in order to pick up Gallegos and bring him to this town. He was expected to arrive here last night. Damian Gallegos paid for the "execution" of Lopez Benavides because the deceased was a Federal Judicial Police informer, and "put the finger" on several traffickers, including the ring headed by Gallegos of which Antonia Puente Madrigal was a member.

The foregoing resulted in the death of Lopez Benavides, whose life was priced at 15,000 pesos by Gallegos who, in the long run, paid only \$100 to have him killed.

Charges Denied, Suspect Held

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 20 Apr 79 Sec C p 5

[Text] Damian Gallegos Hernandez denied his participation in the murder of Juan Jose Lopez Benavides, but admitted to the state prosecutor that he was engaged in drug trafficking.

Even though he has denied the charges, Damian Gallegos will be placed at the disposal of the penal court of the first instance, along with Antonia Puentes Madrigal, Leoncio Jasso Valadez, alias "La Agonía," and Jesus Gonzalez Hernandez, alias "El Aguitas," to answer for the crime of conditional homicide.

Ramiro Zarate Morales, the prosecutor in charge of the investigation, told EL DIARIO yesterday that the evidence against Damian Gallegos was convincing and that, although he denied his copartnership in the crime which took place last Saturday inside the La Loma municipal prison, he would be turned over to the court as the intellectual perpetrator of the murder of Juan Jose Lopez Benavides.

Ramiro Zarate Morales remarked that Damian Gallegos did have connections with the deceased and with the other three individuals implicated in the affair, and that, upon making his statement to the agency of the State Public Ministry, Gallegos had said that he sold marihuana to Antonia Puentes Madrigal on certain occasions.

**They Will Also Remand Him to the Federal Judicial Police**

Ramiro Zarate Morales announced that it is quite possible that Damian Gallegos, against whom proceedings have been brought for a crime against health, will be placed at the disposal of the Federal Judicial Police sometime today.

It will be very difficult for Damian Gallegos to evade the action of the courts, because penal action will be taken against him both in the municipal and the federal jurisdictions.

This individual is currently incarcerated in the La Loma municipal prison, where he was sent last Wednesday upon being brought to Nuevo Laredo following his capture in San Luis Potosi.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

## BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Three presumed drug traffickers were caught by surprise in their criminal activities and captured by the Federal Judicial Police on Wednesday, in Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, and 32 grams of heroin were seized from them. Implicated in the same case is Guadalupe Guzman Jasso, who continued to engage in the purchase and distribution of drugs inside the "La Loma" prison. In that town the agents captured Celia del Carmen Robles Almazan, Agapito Munoz Villalon and Flavio Pruneda Pina, because it was reported that they were trafficking in drugs. They were questioned and confessed that they had been buying and selling large amounts of heroin on an international scale for some time. On this occasion, they turned over several envelopes containing 32 grams of heroin, and an 1978 GMC pickup truck with Texas license plates LF-1714 was seized from them. Pursuing the investigation, the agents questioned the individuals in custody, who said that on previous occasions they had supplied regular quantities of heroin to Guadalupe Guzman Jasso, who is serving a sentence for drug trafficking in the municipal jail. Several agents went to "La Loma," and searched the cell of Guadalupe Guzman, from whom they confiscated about 5 grams of the same substance. It was reported that the Federal Public Ministry would bring charges against the four aforementioned persons for the pertinent crimes. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 21 Apr 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Yesterday, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia, head of the state's second district court, passed sentence on two drug traffickers and an individual who was transporting illegal Mexican workers into the neighboring country to the north. Jose Luis Alvarado Nunez, who was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police on 11 April 1978 while carrying several kilograms of marihuana in his car along Sarabia Street, was sentenced to 5 years and 3 months in prison, and given a fine of 5,000 pesos, or another 30 days' incarceration, for a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession. Alberto Bueck Beltran, alias "El Rata Giera," was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in prison for supplying heroin. The last one to be sentenced was Filiberto Garcia Gamez, for violating Article 118 of the General Population Law. He was given a prison term of 3 years and a fine of 10,000 pesos. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 7 Apr 79 p 4] 2909

TRAFFICKER ESCAPES JAIL--The Federal Judicial Police are questioning 24 guards from the Nogales Social Rehabilitation Center regarding the escape of drug trafficker Adelmo Paez Angulo, who, as may be recalled, escaped at dawn on Saturday by climbing the prison walls. Federal Public Ministry Agent Humberto Garcia de Alba made the foregoing announcement, noting that the 24 guards worked on the 2300-0700 hours and the 0700-1500 hours shifts, and that the escape took place during one of the two, and was discovered at 2030 hours. The federal prosecutor added that none of the guards are under arrest, and that they are being questioned, one by one, until the accomplices in the escape are discovered. It was also reported that there are no clues thus far leading to the capture of the drug trafficker, and it is considered a certainty that he escaped from the country. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 6 Apr 79 p 4] 2909

PILL LABORATORY SEIZED--Mexico City, 4 April--The Federal Judicial Police in Monterrey discovered a clandestine laboratory equipped with the most modern machinery for manufacturing pills and amphetamines, and captured 10 drug traffickers. The federal agents found two mixing machines with a 20-kilogram capacity, a tablet sifting machine with a capacity to make 10,000 pills, a tablet making machine with a 16-stamp capacity, a plastic packaging machine, an ultraviolet lamp, a powder drying oven and 300 cardboard boxes, as well as shields, strip makers and \$45,000 in cash. It was noted that the traffickers had already manufactured a million toxic pills, which were seized from them. This morning, Rolando Rene Flores Canales, Arnoldo Chapa Cabral, Rodolfo Humberto Flores Canales, Juan Luis Pereda Felix, Julieta Fabela Beltran, Pedro Monjes Azueta, Oscar Manuel Fabela and Pedro Higuera Valle were arrested in the Country Development in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 5 Apr 79 p 4] 2909

MARIHUANA SMUGGLERS CAUGHT--A powerful ring of drug traffickers which had been taking marihuana in small airplanes to the United States for some time was captured in different operations conducted by agents of the Federal Judicial Police under orders from Comdr Gerardo Serrano. They confiscated a small plane loaded with bags of raw and packaged marihuana, and succeeded in arresting seven presumed drug traffickers, as well as destroying a warehouse which was used to store large amounts of marihuana. The federal police source did not give the names of the seven arrested drug traffickers, because the investigation is being continued, and at least 10 more members of the ring are expected to fall into the hands of the authorities. The Federal Judicial Police carried out the operations in Caborca, Magdalena, Santa Ana and Nogales, and they discovered several clandestine landing strips, in addition to others located on farms near the settlement of Cibuta, and on the road leading to the "Las Cuevitas" farm. The seven individuals in custody and the plane and drugs which were seized are at the disposal of the coordinating agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Humberto Garcia de Alba, and they are still being questioned by the federal police. The blow dealt by the Federal Judicial Police is considered one of the most severe achieved recently, because it involves a ring that has been operating for several years, sending marihuana shipments to the neighboring country, which was



broken up when the main ringleaders were apprehended. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 10 Apr 79 p 4] 2909

**INMATE DENIES HEROIN TRAFFICKING--**Federal prisoner Francisco Rivera Quezada, against whom the Federal Public Ministry brought charges involving his presumed guilt of the commission of a crime against health in the degrees of heroin possession and trafficking, and the possession of psychotropic drugs, appeared before the second district judge yesterday to make his preliminary statement. During the course of the hearing, Rivera Quezada admitted that the Federal Judicial Police had found some small envelopes in his cell, but claimed that they contained "aniline" and not heroin; in other words, ground prodoline painted with shoe dye, which he claimed belonged to his wife, who obtained it with a doctor's prescription. As for the cash that was in his cell, he said that it belonged to his wife, Maria de la Cruz Pacheco Ortega, who had received it from the sale of a plot of land. It may be recalled that, a few days ago, the Federal Judicial Police made a search of the cell at the Social Rehabilitation Center occupied by Rivera Quezada, and found several psychotropic substances and a moderate amount of heroin. He confessed that he had been selling doses of heroin to the addicts in the prison for some time. The medical report that was sent by the head of the Health Center to the Federal Public Ministry on the powder or substance found in Rivera Quezada's possession showed a positive reaction to the heroin test. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 21 Apr 79 Sec A p 2] 2909

**HEROIN TRAFFICKER DIES--**Yesterday, Antonio Valentin Villegas, better known as "Negro Valentin," died in a car which was taking him to the emergency medical clinic, apparently the victim of an overdose of heroin. Jose Pedro Morales, a friend of "Negro Valentin," told the police that he was in his residence on Reforma Street when several persons arrived with "Negro Valentin" in their arms, and asked him to take them to that clinic. He agreed, but on the way "Negro" died. Morales did not realize the "Negro" was dead, and so he took him into the clinic in question; but Dr Luis Contreras Sanchez, the physician on duty, informed him that he had already succumbed. The arms of the deceased showed both old and new punctures from a hypodermic needle, according to Public Ministry Agent Guty Cardenas, who ordered the body taken to a funeral home so that the legal autopsy could be made. "Negro Valentin" was the son of Mrs Maria Luisa Villegas, widow of Valentin, with whom he resided on Reforma Street. He supplied heroin to addicts for many years, and served several prison terms. Police agents were engaged in the investigation, seeking those who had been giving the drug to the deceased, as well as the location where this occurred, and were pursuing the ones who were supplying the heroin yesterday. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 10 Apr 79 pp 3, 4] 2909

**EIGHT CONVICTED TRAFFICKERS RELEASED--**Eight federal prisoners whom the Federal Judicial Police regarded as "fat fish" when they captured them years ago for their connections with the drug traffic will be leaving the local jail next week, because the General Department of Coordinated Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Services has given them the benefit of a

preliminary release. This announcement was made yesterday by Pedro Hector Garcia Trevino, warden of the Social Rehabilitation Center, who will go to the nation's capital next Monday to receive the writs for release of the federal convicts who have benefited. Garcia Trevino declared: "I thought that about 50 inmates would receive the benefit of a preliminary release, but the cases of most of them are still being studied. Only eight prisoners will be released next week, and the rest will remain until the PRS [Prevention and Social Rehabilitation] department authorizes their release." Those who will recover their freedom are inmates Juan Trevino Rodriguez, Bonifacio Castro Perez, alias "La Paca," Agapito Morales Zapata, Vidal Estrada Beltran, Gregorio Garcia Aguilera, Aurelio Lozano Renteria, Francisco Juarez Melendez and Nestor Pedrizco Cabrera. When they were arrested, all of them were identified as major contacts of the underworld. At present, the eight aforementioned individuals are serving individual jail terms for drug trafficking. Garcia Trevino added that these persons meet the requirements established by the Law on Minimal Standards, which demands, among other things, that they have good conduct, that they have participated in sports and cultural events, that they have worked, and that they have never had to be subjected to disciplinary measures. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 11 Apr 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

ATTEMPTED ESCAPEE TESTIFIES--Today, personnel from the penal court of the first instance will appear in the offices of the Social Rehabilitation Center to take the preliminary statement of drug trafficker Pedro Torres Leon and his son, Jesus Torres Rodriguez, whom the agent of the State Public Ministry has charged with several crimes. Charges were brought against Torres Leon for the commission of the crimes of bribery, dangerous assault, injuries, damage to the property of others, resisting arrest and changing names. His son will be answerable for the crimes of injury, resisting arrest and dangerous assault. The preliminary penal proceedings against these two individuals began when, at dawn on 16 April, Pedro Torres Leon attempted to escape from Room 216 of the "San Jose" Clinic, where he had been taken after his release from the "La Loma" prison to be treated for an alleged heart ailment. The pair beat and tried to disarm guard Jose Cedillo Garcia, who had been assigned to guard the prisoner. They beat him in various parts of his body, whereupon policeman Ricardo Prado Espinoza intervened and, with his 9 mm caliber pistol, opened fire on Torres Leon, wounding him in the arm. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 21 Apr 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

CRACKDOWN ON DRUG PUSHERS--In order to put an end to the drug trafficking rings operating in some of the country's educational institutions, the Federal Judicial Police have launched an intensive campaign which is being stringently conducted by the federal forces in the northeastern area. Yesterday morning, the coordinating agency for the anti-drug campaign released a report from the town of Torreon, where the group detailed there announced that, on Wednesday, it had arrested four individuals who were engaged in selling marihuana to students and addicts. Pablo Hernandez Muro, Francisco Hernandez Guerrero, Jose Felix Gonzalez Lara and Juana Soto de Gonzalez are the names of those under arrest. A kilogram of marihuana and 4.5 kilograms of seed of the same drug were confiscated from them. They said that they intended to grow cannabis indica and then sell it to the students and addicts. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 27 Apr 79 Sec C p 5] 2909

DRUGS IN BUS TERMINALS--The retail shops in the bus terminals in all the towns of the northeast area of the country, including those in the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, are being inspected often by the Federal Judicial Police, because drug traffickers are using those facilities for sending shipments of all types of drugs from the southern part of the republic to the border towns. The foregoing announcement was made yesterday by the Federal Public Ministry and, as Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez claimed, this method of investigation has already proved successful because, during the past few days, it has resulted in the thwarting of major drug trafficking operations. One of these instances occurred on Tuesday, when federal agents seized a large heroin shipment at the Torreon bus terminal. The day before yesterday, the Federal Judicial Police detailed to Reynosa upon searching the retail shop at the bus terminal, discovered two huge packages stored there. The proprietor of the retail shop said that the parcels had been sent by bus from Guadalajara, Jalisco. The Federal Judicial Police in Torreon, Coahuila, confiscated 2 grams of pure cocaine which were apparently to be used as a "sample" from the presumed drug trafficker Mauricio Humberto de Aguinaco Guerra. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 25 Apr 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE--A Costa Rican woman coming from Bolivia was arrested at Tocumen Airport today for smuggling approximately 2 kg of cocaine. The woman, Maria Emilia Molina Venegas, said that she was on her way to Costa Rica to deliver the cocaine. She said that she received the drug in Santa Cruz, Bolivia from two U.S. citizens who offered her \$10,000 to deliver the drug to Costa Rica or Miami, according to later instructions. The street value of the cocaine in the United States was estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 May 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

POLICE SHOW IMPRESSIVE 1978 RECORD IN DRUG FIGHT

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 25 Apr 79 p 7

[Text] More than 2,400 kilograms of basic cocaine paste, nearly 200 kilograms of marihuana, 9 kilograms of opium, 216 motor vehicles, 2 boats and one aircraft, plus nearly 269 million soles in Peruvian money and dollars are the unprecedented figures on the seizures carried out during 1978 by the Investigations Branch of the Peruvian police in their fight against trafficking in drugs.

These figures are contained in an official statistical summary provided by the Public Relations Office of the Investigations Branch in which a detailed analysis is given of the results obtained by the police personnel, and they indicate that severe blows were dealt to the Peruvian and international organizations dealing in narcotics which are active in Peru.

During the period mentioned, the Investigations Branch intervened in 1,067 cases of trafficking in drugs and 769 cases of drug use, with 91 percent of the cases occurring in urban areas. The largest seizures were those made of basic cocaine paste, involving 1,279 cases, or 69.66 percent of the total.

During the year, 3,312 persons were arrested, 2,267 of whom were dealers and 1,045 were users. In general, 1978 illegal dealing in drugs, as well as their use, increased by 3.73 percent over 1977.

In the light of these statistics, it was determined that the majority of the consumers arrested in the course of the police raids used basic cocaine paste and marihuana, since the number of those arrested for the consumption of those two drugs constitutes 95.98 percent of the total. It is interesting that the illiterate individuals implicated in the various cases became liable to punishment for dealing in drugs and not for their use in any of the cases. This indicates that the interest of the illiterate individuals who enter the networks of narcotics dealers is exclusively economic and is not the result of an addiction or of a depraved sort of use of a specific type of drug, as is the case with the great majority of educated or literate individuals who are implicated.

Of the dealers, 85.97 percent have had primary and secondary education, while among the users 72.34 percent have had secondary education, and this would seem to indicate that the degree, or the intensity, of the use of or the dealing in drugs increases in direct proportion to the individual's educational level, although the fact that the educational level almost always coincides with the individual's economic level and ability to acquire assets should be taken into consideration.

In a preliminary analysis, it has also been determined that it seems to be unmarried individuals, with fewer family obligations and consequently with more ability to acquire assets than married people have, who become liable to punishment more often, both for drug dealing and usage, since 2,244 of the 3,312 individuals arrested during 1978 were single, and that figure represents 67.75 percent of the total number.

Also included among the seizures was a genuine "automotive fleet" with 216 automotive vehicles, 123 of which are automobiles, 45 are light trucks or station wagons, 22 are motorcycles and 21 are trucks, plus two boats not specifically described and one aircraft. Also captured were enough weapons to make up a small arsenal: 29 revolvers, 21 pistols, 14 rifles and one sub-machine gun. It can be concluded from all this that the Investigations Branch of the police dealt the most overwhelming blow of recent decades to the merchants of vice in 1978.

9258

CSO: 5300

PERU

INVESTIGATION ORDERED IN ACCUSED TRAFFICKER'S DEATH

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 25 Apr 79 p 7

[Text] There are strange circumstances connected with the death of a man who had been detained in the offices of the Narcotics Directorate of the Investigations Branch of the police, and who, apparently, has turned up, drowned, in an irrigation ditch in the district of Surco. The examining magistrate on duty, Dr Manuel Marrull, has initiated an investigation directed against whoever is responsible for the death of Julio Sobrado Castaneda.

Officers of the Investigations Branch have stated that Sobrado Castaneda, who was under investigation for trafficking in drugs, died last Monday during the night after having been taken to Surco to indicate the place where it was suspected that a clandestine laboratory for the production of cocaine was located.

They added that, when they were in the vicinity of some small farms, Sobrado Castaneda attempted to escape, but that, probably because of the darkness of the night, he fell into an irrigation ditch, striking his head against a floodgate, and died of drowning in that way, in spite of the efforts of the detectives to save his life. Judge Marrull went yesterday to the place where the Investigations Branch said the death took place, and also to the Central Morgue, in order to witness the diligence with which the autopsy was performed. The record of that autopsy establishes that the death of Sobrado Castaneda was caused by asphyxia resulting from submersion.

In order to extend the steps that have already been taken, the examining magistrate immediately initiated an investigation directed against whoever is responsible for the death of this individual who is presumed to have been implicated in drug trafficking.

9258  
CSO: 5300

PERU

ARRESTED DIPLOMAT SAID TO HAVE TWO FEMALE ACCOMPLICES

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 26 Apr 79 p 3

[Text] The police reported today that Aquiles Andujar, the former diplomat in Peru who was arrested when he tried to pass 19 kilograms of cocaine in the airport at Lima, was working with two female accomplices.

Cesar Feijoo, the chief of the narcotics division of the Investigations Branch of the Peruvian police, also pointed out that Mercedes Martinez, one of the women involved, has been arrested; the other one is at large.

However, Feijoo explained that the 42-year-old Mercedes Martinez was arrested as a result of a case of swindling and it occurred when her presumed illegal activity with the diplomat was still unknown. The other woman, whose name is Martha, is said to have been an "intimate friend" of Andujar.

According to the former official of the Dominican Embassy, Mercedes Martinez handed over the suitcase containing the cocaine to him shortly before boarding the plane which would have taken her to Panama, where she allegedly has other contacts.

Aquiles Andujar was transferred to the Dominican Republic by two policeman last Monday. Since the morning of 11 April, when he tried to pass the suitcase containing drugs, taking advantage of his position as a diplomat, he had been under arrest in Lima, Peru.

9258  
CSO: 5300



PERU

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN DIPLOMAT EXPELLED FOR DRUGS--Lima, 23 Apr (EFE)--Dominican diplomat Aquiles Eliseo Andujar, who was arrested at Lima airport on 11 April for smuggling drugs, was expelled from Peru today. Flanked by two Dominican policemen, who arrived in Peru to pick him up, the diplomat quickly got on the plane and refused to make any statements. Andujar arrived at the Jorge Chavez Airport in Lima accompanied by Dominican Ambassador to Peru Eduardo Garcia, who also refused to make any statements. [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2240 GMT 23 Apr 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

CULTIVATION, EXPORT OF OPIUM IS INCREASING

Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 26 Mar 79 pp 72-73

[Text] Will we soon be exporting opium?

Perhaps! For this is what is to be expected after the discovery of large areas planted with opium poppy plants in upper Egypt, and what the Narcotics Division officials predict unless they are joined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Health and the information organizations in facing the danger that looms in 1979.

Maj Gen Sami As'ad, director of the Narcotics Division, says that figures indicate a constant increase in opium cultivation.

Major General As'ad says that figures indicate a constant increase in the area of land planted with wild hemp "hashish" and poppy "opium" and that the fellahin in upper Egypt, especially in the Assiut Governorate, have become very experienced in preparing these two types of narcotics for distribution and consumption.

In the first 3 months of 1978, 5.5 million small poppy plants were seized. This is twice the amount seized in all of 1977 when only 2 million were seized.

In the first raids by the Narcotics Division in 1979, led a few weeks ago by Col Ibrahim Hajjaj, 1.5 million poppy plants were seized--and there is more to come!

The hashish plant also is outpacing traditional crops in the farmland of upper Egypt.

During the previously mentioned 3 months of 1978, 1,078 wild hemp trees were seized against 254 trees seized in 1977.

The rate of increase in 1976 and 1977 was obvious to the officers of the Narcotics Division and, despite their great efforts, the amount of hashish and opium plants increased in 1978 and is posing a serious danger especially since the nation is gearing all its efforts to projects to secure food.

It Col Fathi 'Eid, head of national affairs at the Narcotics Division, says that the departments of the Ministry of Interior alone are not sufficient.

There must be a united effort by more than one side. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for granting permits for agriculture and actually supervises farmlands. It can easily uncover plantations of wild hemp or poppy by establishing an information network, especially since these plants are easily found by their appearance and smell.

As described by Col Hosni 'Abd Al-'Azim, the plant grows from 2 to 4 feet high and produces white, red or purple flowers. Its leaves are a deep green. It has an oval-shaped head or capsule which reaches the size of a small orange at maturity, and this is the source of opium.

How is it extracted from the capsule?

He said: the fellah slashes the capsule with a sharp instrument and a milk substance oozes out. Later, this substance turns to the color of molasses. This is actually raw opium. The next day, it is gathered in special containers. In upper Egypt, raw opium is also packaged and even prepared for consumption.

How?

Raw opium does not reach the consumer's hands. The dealer mixes a very small quantity of the substance--1:5--so that he may obtain the maximum profit.

Many substances are mixed with raw opium, which are called mixers. Among them are the cola which looks like the echtyol ointment, and the fasoukha which is burned milled corn, and coffee grounds. All these substances can be obtained at the spice store.

Why does the fellah take these risks when punishment can be life imprisonment with hard labor?

Major General As'ad says: The incentive is the large profit he receives if he succeeds in hiding and marketing the crop. A feddan of opium poppy yields a minimum profit of 20,000 pounds while the feddan of cotton or wheat yields no more than 200 pounds. The head of the Narcotics Division affirms that the antinarcotics organizations alone are not enough to deal with the danger. He feels that initially we must look at the problem in its proper perspective: The fellah looks for money, the agricultural supervisor's limited salary is not sufficient, and the antinarcotics organizations are concentrated in Cairo while most areas plants are in upper Egypt. It is, therefore, imperative that a national plan be developed in which the following would participate: the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Justice, Health and Education, AL-AZHAR, the information agencies, and all organizations whose activities are related to the main production sources.

The 1967 war resulted in the propagation of wild hemp plantations, according to Maj Gen Mamduh Salim, assistant director of the Narcotics Division who says:

During the war, the smuggling outlets were closed and hashish prices skyrocketed, thus tempting adventurers to plant the trees, especially in the Assiut Governorate.

Modern industries were set up in Cairo and Guiza to process hashish, and two factories were seized where hashish was mixed at the ratio of 1:3 with eucalyptus leaf powder and colophony.

How is mixing and processing done?

Maj 'Atif Suliman says that the wild hemp plants are cut after they mature and are spread to dry. Then they are taken to rooms called laboratories where walls are covered with fabric. The plants are shaken so that they release a powder, which sticks to the fabric. This is collected and it is considered one of the purest and best kinds of hashish, called by the dealers the "habu" or 'al-ghobara." The rest of the leaves are then ground on large wire mesh until they crumble to the size of a sieve as used in Egypt. The resulting product is then taken and poured into fabric sacs which are exposed to a steam bath and then are placed in compressors that shapes them in the form of bricks. These are labeled and are then ready for sale.

A scientific research paper describes the wild hemp tree as beautiful, and calls it the "queen of weeds;" but, assures the paper, it poses serious hazards for the physical and mental health of human beings. According to the officers who are fighting narcotics, the danger of the "queen of the weeds" is moving up from upper Egypt!

2760  
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IRAN

BRIEFS

JAIL RIOT, ATTEMPTED ESCAPE--Prisoners in Bandar 'Abbas jail rioted at 2000 last night, setting part of the prison on fire. An order to maintain order and to put out the fire was given, and auxiliary forces and fire-fighting vehicles were deployed in the prison premises. In an interview with our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, Pezhman, chief of police of the coastal province, said the reason for the riot was because the prisoners, most of whom are drug addicts, were unable to obtain drugs. Our correspondent adds: There is a rumor in Bandar 'Abbas that a number of prisoners escaped during the riot. However, the police chief said none of the prisoners has escaped and all have been transferred from Bandar 'Abbas' old police jail to the new prison. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 May 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

LARGEST DRUG SEIZURE IN ISRAEL'S HISTORY

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 17 May 79 p 1

[Article by Yoram Bar]

[Text] TEL AVIV. — A search of the luggage of a passenger who arrived in Israel last week from Iran (via Athens) led to the discovery of more than 1.5 kg. heroin, worth some IL7.5m. Police spokesmen said it was the largest drug haul in Israel's history.

Livian Fargula, 58, of Tel Aviv, who also has an Iranian passport and who police said had been under surveillance for a long time, was arrested at Ben-Gurion Airport last Tuesday in possession of 680 grams of heroin. Two days later the police arrested 30-year-old belly dancer Efat Maharparus in the flat of her manager, Mordechai Teherani. Nine packages, containing 900 grams of heroin, were found there, police said.

Another suspect in the case, Yehezkel Meir, 30, a garage owner from Tel Kabir, was arrested on suspicion of financing the purchase of part of the drugs and of arranging for their sale in Israel.

The four were arrested last week and remanded in 15-day custody for police questioning, but word of their detention was not released until yesterday.

At a press conference yesterday, Tel Aviv police head of the central unit Sgan-Nitzav Zecharia Banai told reporters about what he called the "Iranian connection." Ben-Gurion Airport police head Nitzav-Mishne Avraham Musafia described the part his men had played in the case.

Musafia said the airport police had information on Fargula's drug-related activities, and while checking his passport, policeman identified him. After brief consultation, a policeman, Sergeant Moshe Finkelstein, was sent to search his belongings.

"He did not seem overly nervous or excited until we reached a large suitcase he was carrying with him," Finkelstein said.

"I opened the suitcase and after taking everything out of it I noticed a cardboard lining. I understood it was a double bottom and began to tear the cardboard, which was strongly glued. When Fargula saw that, he said: 'You don't have to go on, there are drugs there.' He also offered me IL50,000 if I didn't tell anyone what I had found," said Finkelstein.

After his arrest Fargula was taken to Tel Aviv to be questioned. Police said they learned he was smuggling under the cover of trading in foreign antiques and copper items.

Two days after Fargula's arrest, a police unit broke into a flat at 20 Rehov Levanda. There they found Maharparus, known professionally as "Galgula," and her manager Teherani. The two lay on mattresses on the floor. Near their heads lay nine packages, containing 900 grams of the best heroine, known as "Persian coke," police said.

The arrests led the narcotics detectives to another man, to whom the police attribute the purchase of about 100 grams of heroine which have not been found yet.

Pakad Amnon Shemesh, head of Tel Aviv's central narcotics department, said yesterday that the police believe that more people are involved in the affair, but "this time we caught the big fish."

Shemesh said that recently there have been many cases of the smuggling of hard drugs from Iran to Israel, although there are no longer direct airlinks between the two countries.

"We don't think anyone in Iran wants to flood the Israeli market with drugs. It's simply that their drug is of very high quality and much cheaper than in other places in the world," Shemesh said.

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LIBYA

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS CONFISCATION--Tripoli, 20 May--Libyan authorities confiscated yesterday 13-million U.S. dollars worth of narcotics. Tripoli TV reported last night that the smugglers were using 39 cars and nine launches in addition to wireless sets. All were also confiscated. On the other hand, the authorities also confiscated 28,000 bottles of foreign and locally made wines, during a break into 26 secret wine factories. [Text] [Baghdad INA in English 1435 GMT 20 May 79 JN]

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

YEAR'S DRUG HAUL--The Assembly--The black market price of dagga has risen by about eight times in a year, mainly because of intensified police action. This emerges from the annual report of the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, for the year ending on June 30, 1978. General Geldenhuys also reveals a very steep rise in the amount of other drugs seized by the police. The police seized 237,952 kg of dagga, compared with 221,818 kg the year before. The estimated value of the dagga seized in the year under review amounts to R47.6-million--compared with only R5.5-million for the year before. "The progressive increases in the estimated value of the dagga seized may be ascribed to the high price of dagga on the black market," says General Geldenhuys. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 May 79 p 11]

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USSR

BRIEFS

RELEASE OF UK DRUG PRISONERS--Russia appeared yesterday to have embarked on a "spring clean" of its labor camps, which included the release of four Britons serving long sentences for drug smuggling. The Soviet authorities have told Whitehall that they are proposing to free the four at the weekend and put them on an aircraft to London. The decision could be part of a major reappraisal by the Soviet leadership and KGB, the security police, of its labor camp system, as well as being linked to relations with the West. The four Britons are Laurence Donoghue, 28, of Chiswich, Andrew Burgess, 26, of Sunbury, Lesley Kennett, 27 and Donald Parkins, 30, of Wandsworth. [Report by John Miller] [Excerpt]  
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 May 79 p 1 LD]

CSO: 5300

SPAIN

OVERVIEW OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT EFFORT FOR 1978 GIVEN

Madrid YA in Spanish 8 Apr 79 pp 31, 32

[Article by Enrique Beotas]

[Text] The problem is not new or unique to our country. One must go back in time and history to find its true origin since this problem, which in the beginning was confined to certain geographical areas and social classes, has become the greatest cause of human and social deterioration, being, in addition the cause of many crimes, such as crimes involving property, safety and personal integrity. Drugs have now been introduced into all levels of society. They can be found in some schools, where unscrupulous traffickers give children candy containing hashis oil in order to make addicts of them; they are found in our universities, in places of work, in recreation centers. This great specter that extends its tentacles into the innermost recesses of the social order reaches all phases of our activity.

But the problem worsens alarmingly in that part of the present which will become the future because drugs in Spain are found in the 50 percent of our youths who have tried them at some time, or are traffickers, or users and traffickers at the same time. Drugs are today a business of billions and billions of pesetas which has inundated the timid government repressive measures. It is a business that is exacting a high price, the will power of many men, their money, their lives, and what is even more serious, their self-respect. This is so widespread that according to the Drug Brigade, last year the police seized about 6,892,328 grams of various drugs, 166 marihuana plants, 4,605 cubic centimeters of opium, morphine, and pharmaceuticals of similar effect, and 52,185 stimulating or tranquilizing tablets.

Drugs in Spain

Much has been said and written about the place held by our country in the world drug traffic and with a certain ingenuousness, with dramatic frivolity, it has been said that Spain is only a stopover in the great network formed by the traffic of the five continents. That is, the theory was that Spain, as the point of intersection of the four great intercontinental routes, was no more than a logistic support point for that large market which now can be

found all over our country; but, logically enough, it is in larger cities that the greatest number of cases are recorded.

The main drug entry points in our country, in order of importance, are those in the south (Algeciras, Almeria and so forth), the airports of Madrid and Barcelona, and the border points with Portugal and France.

This escalation has taken place in a few years, the young have seen themselves enveloped in a dramatic but overwhelming reality with a total of 1 million boys and girls who are drug addicts, obvious proof in itself that our country has not only stopped being merely a stopover but has become one of the most important markets. Proof of this is in the revealing figures provided by the General Directorate of Security, according to which, for 1977 the increase recorded in persons arrested was 65 percent (last year 8,858 persons were arrested, a number that will certainly be surpassed this year). In reference to drugs seized, there has been an increase of about 108 percent as compared to 1977. One must emphasize that heroin, which had a 28-percent increase as mentioned above, was for national use, whereas in other years this drug had only passed through to other countries, for we must not forget, as we blithely stated above, that Spain serves as transshipment point for other European countries of heroin from Southeast Asia and of marihuana (marihuana, hashish, hashish oil) from Morocco.

If specialized history books often tell us that the first use of narcotics was for the purpose of subjugating the people of oriental colonies under imperialist powers or even to maintain slavery without difficulty in certain societies, drugs are now aimed at the young with a triple objective: to destabilize the present generation, to subvert the family nucleus established as the basic cell of society, and to provide a rich market which brings large profits to unscrupulous big traffickers who with impunity blithely play with humanity.

Drugs Seized by the Police in 1978

|                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Marihuana plants             | 115,500 grams           |
| Marihuana seeds              | 166 plants              |
| Marihuana                    | 4,133 grams             |
| Hashish                      | 6,525,768 grams         |
| Heroin                       | 9,000 grams             |
| Pharmaceuticals              | 3,275 cubic centimeters |
|                              | 1,848 tablets           |
| Cocaine                      | 14,950 grams            |
| LSD                          | 4,332 doses             |
| Psychotropic drugs           | 51,757 grams            |
| Stimulants and tranquilizers | 50,337 tablets          |

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SPAIN

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ADDICTS REPORTED

Madrid YA in Spanish 11 Apr 79 p 23

[Article by Enrique Beotas]

[Text] This year more than 2,000 psychotropic drugs have been discovered in Spain.

Fifty-six percent of those arrested as drug addicts by the police are between 19 and 25 years old.

Last year 1.68 trillion pesetas' worth of narcotics were sold in the United States.

Drug stores as well as bona fide patients suffer from the outrages of drug addicts who robbed almost 1,000 establishments in Madrid in the past year.

The use of psychotropic drugs has risen by 400 percent in 1 year.

If in our previous article we pointed out in a general way the increase of the use of drugs by our youth, we are going to deal more specifically with the reasons we have arrived at this deplorable state.

In the first place, it must be stressed that more than 2,000 different psychotropic drugs, that is, more than 2,000 types of drugs which have different tranquilizing or stimulating characteristics, have been discovered in our country during the last year. This figure, disturbing as it is, is much more so if we compare it with that of any European country where the number of different psychotropic drugs scarcely reaches 100, an essential point in acquainting us with the magnitude of the problem.

The most significant reasons why the youngest sectors of our society are beginning to follow the path of drug users deserve special mention. To start with we will mention family problems, peer pressure, snobbism, curiosity and even their socio-economic position, all of which exert pressure on many youths

to rid themselves of their own specific problems by following the false and catastrophic path of the use of drugs. Drugs gain access through psychological means, for unfortunately [pasmense, translation not available], actual pro-narcotics campaigns are in existence which, perfectly orchestrated, frequently leave their mark on youth in its psychological immaturity.

But although it may appear paradoxical, the prohibition of narcotics repeated with annoying frequency and the exaggeration of the catastrophic results of their use are inducements so that the young, who are attracted by the lure of the clandestine often give in to the curiosity of trying it.

These causes result in figures such as those furnished by the Central Drug Brigade which made 9,000 arrests last year in our country for the trafficking and use of narcotics. Of those arrested, youths are a really high percent; 19 to 25 year olds make up exactly 56 percent. The 16 to 19 year old group makes up 18 percent of those arrested.

The 25 to 30 year old group makes up 15 percent while, amazingly, 1 percent were boys arrested for trafficking in drugs who were not yet 16 years old.

#### An Affliction of Millions

To illustrate the statements which we have been making and to demonstrate that they are not blithe and reckless fabrications let us examine the following facts:

Last year narcotics were sold in the United States valued at 1.68 trillion pesetas. But what is serious for us is that that country, with its problems apparently so removed from ours, has no need to envy us, for in Spain there are 30,000 addicts of opiates who spend 43 billion pesetas per year on the drug. Experts even maintain that in Madrid and Barcelona alone there are more than 13,000 heroin and opium addicts.

From the number of arrests in Spain last year it has been learned that marihuana, (marihuana, hashish and oil of hashish) is the largest selling drug since the police discovered 7,431 addicts of that type of drug. This is followed by the psychotropic pharmaceuticals (amphetamines, barbituates and so forth), used by 870 persons who were arrested, while 470 traffickers in opiates such as morphine and heroin were arrested.

#### Juvenile Delinquency, Consequence of Drugs

The great affliction of drug trafficking and its escalation manifests itself above all in juvenile delinquency. No one can fail to notice its growth, observable simply in the proliferation of signs in drug stores pleading "I have no drugs or stimulants. Do not break anything." More and more frequently robberies of this type are carried out basically in an eager search for drugs or, in their absence, for pharmacological substances containing some stimulant. In 1975 only five drug stores were robbed in Madrid. The following

year this figure became an alarming 9,000. Let each one draw his own conclusions from this.

Table 2. Increase in Percentage of Drugs Seized by Narcotics Brigade in 1978 (compared with previous year)

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| Morphine           | 180 | percent |
| Heroin             | 28  | "       |
| LSD                | 100 | "       |
| Psychotropic Drugs | 400 | "       |

Table 3. Addicts Arrested in 1978 by Age

|               |    |         |
|---------------|----|---------|
| 16 years      | 1  | percent |
| 16-18 years   | 18 | "       |
| 19-25 years   | 56 | "       |
| 26-30 years   | 15 | "       |
| Over 30 years | 10 | "       |

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SPAIN

AMPHETAMINES BECOMING MAJOR PROBLEM

Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 29 Apr 79 pp 85-87

[Unattributed article: "The Common Market of Drugs"]

[Text] While the Moroccans are the "hashish gobblers," the Spaniards for many Northern Europeans are the "amphetamine gobblers." This is a drug that is easily available in Spain and that is exported through a widespread smuggling ring.

In their room in a third-rate boarding house in Benidorm, Jan and Sven, two Swedes who are still almost adolescents, are packing their bags for their return to Gotenburg, their hometown, after having spent 2 months along the coast of Alicante. Everything is very normal except for their underwear. In place of T-shirts, the two Scandinavians are wearing thin bags of cloth, full of little pouches, taped to them on the level of the armpits. Each pouch contains hundreds of pills which usually are called "caviar" by a certain kind of drug addict, in other words, Bustaid, the commercial name for metamphetamine, which is sold in any Spanish pharmacy.

"With this," says Jan in his guttural English to one of the editors of this magazine, "we can pay for our 2 months of vacation in Spain and we will have money left over." Each bottle of Bustaid cost them the equivalent of \$1; back in Sweden, "the goods" will have multiplied in value 20 or 30 times over, depending upon the variations on the black market in drugs. Jan and Sven invested a modest \$50 for the purchase of this stuff in various pharmacies in different towns--"where they give you the prescription back after they sell you the drug"--their cargo of amphetamines which they hope will earn them between \$1,000 and \$2,000 in Gotenburg.

This is a new kind of business. For years, the Spaniards were called "amphetamine gobblers" in northern Europe, while the Moroccans were known as "hashish gobblers." Until a short time ago, Spain was the only country in Europe where one could get amphetamines and barbiturates even without prescriptions. Things began to change only in 1977 when the situation became tougher for amphetamine traffickers and addicts; this, by the way, is a drug that induces euphoria.

Spanish scholarship students abroad, the employees of embassies, consulates, and enterprises with headquarters in northern Europe or simple tourists pay for their vacations by simply smuggling some bottles of pharmaceutical drugs containing amphetamines; this includes both anorexics that take appetite away and are prescribed for people who want to slim down, such as Busid, an amphetamine with multiple effects, and many other similar products. On the other hand, many summer tourists--French, Belgian, Scandinavian, Germans, and British--paid and still pay for their vacations by transporting amphetamines or speed, in international drug language, to their home countries.

#### Control Difficult

Starting in 1977, when the authorities decided to put out legislation on psychotropic substances through Decree Law 2829 (whose provisions are adjusted to the Vienna Convention on psychotropic drugs of 1971), the sale of drugs, which affect the psyche, must be based strictly on prescriptions and the prescription is then kept by the pharmacist himself for further control.

"Right now," according to sources in the directorate-general of the civil guard, "the amphetamine addict usually is almost always connected with the theft of pharmacies, the forging of medical prescriptions, or the stealing of prescriptions." But that also includes pharmacists who are not conscientious in complying with the law and the probable existence of underground factories of amphetamines--although this is difficult to prove as of now--for export or illegal surplus production by some legally established laboratories.

The control of amphetamines is difficult and that only helps the illegal trade in this drug. Some doctors normally prescribe these medications against depression or to take appetite away. There is no need to smuggle this medication to other countries because the situation is not strictly controlled by the Spanish authorities since travelers generally are not checked out as they leave the country. It is then left up to customs authorities of other countries to prevent the drug from coming in, a task which is not simple because of the small size of the pills and the lack of special odor that would make it possible to use dogs for detection purposes. In spite of all that, the Civil Guard managed to confiscate almost 3 kilograms of amphetamines last year.

The methods that are used to get the drugs out usually are simple, such as those employed by Jan and Sven, although sometimes they are quite ingenious. Spanish police authorities on some occasions found nuts that had been carefully emptied out and then filled with amphetamines and then glued together again; they were sent by mail as "dried fruit." Not long ago, a shipment, by mail, of hollowed out books was discovered, containing several bottles of amphetamines. Without this kind of sophistication, the inspection service of the Civil Guard recently discovered a patient who was a trafficker and who had forged medical prescriptions by using



self-adhesive letters through which he had acquired 270 bottles of Bustaid in various pharmacies which he hoped to "export" to Sweden.

In spite of restrictive legislation, Spain is still wide open for the amphetamine traffickers. This is so not only because of the lack of conscientiousness on the part of some pharmacists but also because Spain is the European country with the largest number of pharmaceutical preparations, in other words, more than 25,000 brands of medicines whereas, according to the opinion of many medical authorities, 300 would be enough and that is the number that is usually employed in hospitals.

This commercial voracity of medical laboratories and the absence of strict government control result in a situation where "the Spaniards" continue to be "the gobblers of speed" for many northern Europeans.

#### How to Develop Drug Dependence

There are few students or former students who did not at one time or another use Prophamine, Maxiton, Centramine, Sympatine or one of the commercial products containing amphetamines, before exams. And it is probable that many women, obsessed with their overweight condition and concerned with having the right kind of shape, also frequently used amphetaminic compounds (Minilip, Sabacid, Preludin) in order to take their appetite away.

Amphetamines have the advantage of producing euphoria, enthusiasm for something that normally leaves a person indifferent, or that would even cause rejection and that would remove the sensation of hunger and thirst. On the other hand, all of these sensations are maintained due to a state of anxiety and irritability which gets worse as the effects fade away. In contrast to other powerful drugs, they do not produce physical addiction although they can cause a heavy psychological dependence in some persons which is why, after a long period of consumption of amphetamines, they cannot get along without them. Generally, people begin by taking a pill "to get more done" or "not to fall asleep" and then they wind up consuming entire bottles. In 1971, the Spaniards consumed more than 25 million units of amphetamines and it is very probable that this figure multiplied in recent years.

A person who gets used to these medications becomes the victim of a vicious circle: "The harmfulness of amphetamines is precisely due to the way in which it increases the individuals's energy," says psychiatrist Enrique Gonzalez Duro, author of one of the best-documented studies on the consumption of drugs that came out recently. "This energy is like a forced loan from certain physical and psychological reserves and that produces euphoria which lasts a few hours but that in turn is followed by fatigue and depression. To avoid that depression, the subject must again take the drug which means that, due to the progressive increase of the dose, he is quickly in a psychological-physical state of decline and exhaustion of all of his reserves which he cannot restore with increasing doses of the drug. It is then that he becomes a narcotics addict."

The final results are not at all enviable: Uncontrollable aggressiveness, persecution complexes, permanent irritability, and psychological imbalance. Frequently, those people who begin by taking amphetamines out of their ambition "to produce more" wind up failing and all of their gains are lost.

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SPAIN

DRUG TREATMENT CENTER OPENS IN MADRID

Madrid ABC in Spanish 20 Apr 79 p 42

[Text] First center for drug addicts to be opened tomorrow in Madrid. It will provide free medical assistance and rehabilitation for all persons who come there voluntarily. The first Spanish center for drug addicts will be opened next Saturday in Madrid according to a press conference held today in the presence of representatives from the Spanish Red Cross and the Ministry of Health. This center will be a pilot facility and will serve as a testing ground for other similar facilities.

It is located at 8 Jucar Street, in premises made available by the Madrid District and was established in response to a cooperative initiative between the Red Cross and the directorate-general of social services, Ministry of Health. The civilian government and the district also collaborated in its establishment.

"There is a flood of information on drugs from two diametrically opposed fields," said center director Miguel Angel Ramon Caverro, "not only because the issue is being dramatized too much but also because it is being excessively played down. In both cases, the information is incorrect and can produce effects opposite to those desired."

Problem Getting Worse

Concerning the increase in narcotics addiction in Spain, he noted that it was very difficult to evaluate the situation precisely, or even approximately, since we lack valid statistics. "However," he added, "we do have indirect indications, such as death due to overdoses, the large volume of smuggled drugs confiscated, and pharmacy holdups and they enable us to estimate that drug consumption in Spain is assuming great importance."

The insufficiency and inadequacy of conventional therapeutic measures, offering only withdrawal treatments, without any rehabilitation, has made it necessary to establish this center.

The center consists of five clinical-social consultation rooms, two rooms for group psychotherapy programs and an infirmary set up to provide emergency first aid. It is staffed by five doctors, two nurses, three social welfare workers, a psychologist, and two secretaries; all of its services are completely free from 1000 to 2100 from Monday to Friday, and from 1000 to 1400 on Saturday and Sunday.

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SPAIN

BRIEFS

WOMEN TRAFFICKERS DETAINED--In Madrid officials of the Central Drugs Brigade arrested Josefina Rodellas Gasset, age 30 years, and Dora Larramendi Villafane, age 28 years, who are presumed to be implicated in the traffic and use of drugs. According to reports from the General Directorate of Security a tear gas pistol, brass knuckles, 118,500 pesetas, apparently obtained from the sale of drugs, scales and instruments for using these drugs, 371 grams of hashish, 38 grams of heroin and 77 doses of LSD were taken from them. The same sources state that the prisoners have said that the hallucinogenic drugs came from Holland. Both have records of drug traffic and use, Dora Larramendi being wanted by the Madrid Trial Court No 2. Experts from the Civil Guard and the antidrug squad have seized a total of 142 kilograms of marihuana at Barajas Airport (Madrid) and at Las Palmas according to reports from Civil Guard sources to EUROPA PRESS. Fifty kilograms of marihuana were seized in Madrid from inside a suitcase belonging to J. Ignacio Martinez Martinez and Francisco Nazareno Araujo, both Colombian citizens. At Las Palmas the antidrug squad found 92 kilograms of marihuana and arrested Emanuel Kwanna Morny and Tsramedu Korku Mawudy. All those arrested have been turned over to the courts. [Text] [Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Apr 79 p 41] 9204

HASHISH CONFISCATED IN MALAGA--Malaga 11 April (EUROPA PRESS)--Forces of the Malaga Command of the Civil Guard have discovered 73 kilograms of hashish and 0.25 kilogram of marihuana hidden inside a truck, license No M-789.196, property of Pedro Garcia Alamo and driven by Moroccan citizen Aisa Ahmed Caddur. The Civil Guard has made a report of smuggling and has forwarded the report together with the drug and the vehicle to the Court for Smuggling and the competent judicial authority. [Text] [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Apr 79 p 21] 9204

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLING UNCOVERED--The Finnish police have uncovered a case of extensive drug smuggling to the Nordic countries. The drug squad in Helsinki has detained a Swedish man and two African women. The police suspect that they have smuggled in several kilograms of drugs to the Nordic countries, but only a few grams of marihuana were found on them. It is thought that the drugs come from Africa. The Swedish authorities are also investigating the smuggling affair. The police in Gothenburg have completed a survey of the drug smuggling gangs in western Sweden during this year and have found that a total of 143 people have been involved, of whom 76 have been arrested. The value of the smuggled drugs amounts to about 60,000,000 kronor. Both Swedes and foreigners have been found to have taken part in the smuggling. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 4 May 79 LD]

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