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(FOUO 31/79)

1 OF 2

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JPRS L/8588

25 July 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 61/79)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 31/79)

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AUSTRALIA

PRESS COMMENTS ON SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DRUG REPORT

Delay on Marihuana Urged

Melbourne THE AGE in English 16 May 79 p 11

[Editorial: "Drugs: Searching for Answers"]

[Text]

THE South Australian Royal Commission into non-medical use of drugs has proposed a new and generally sensible set of laws and official procedures for the control of drug use and abuse. In its long final report, released yesterday, it urged changes to official attitudes to drugs and drug-users, which other Governments and communities would be wise to consider. In a calm and reasoned treatise on the drug problem, the commissioners recommend tighter control over common pain-killers; a new and eminently more realistic drug education scheme; the re-drafting of messy drug laws into a single piece of co-ordinated legislation; a more constructive approach to people charged with unlawful possession of drugs and the establishment of a less bureaucratic and more flexible drug treatment service.

There is, however, one significant recommendation that causes concern. It is the proposal that the cultivation and possession of cannabis for personal use should be legalised. The commission's case for this major change is, at least on the surface, impressive. It does not suggest that the use of cannabis is free from risks to the user or public safety; it says simply that conclusive evidence that the drug causes mental or physical damage does not exist. The commission says there is no proof that use of marijuana leads to the use of more dangerous drugs. It claims that criminal sanctions against its use are futile; that the laws have been used unfairly and have therefore caused resentment; that drug education programmes face a loss of

credibility because of the divergence between experiences with cannabis and the fearsome warnings of danger preached by officialdom; that young people might lose respect for the police who were enforcing what the users saw as oppressive laws, and that law enforcement resources are being strained by the prosecution of large numbers of people for possession and use of the drug.

The commission says these social costs cannot be justified by the uncertain consequences of using the drug. It argues that "partial prohibition" — that is, banning the commercial cultivation, marketing and sale of cannabis — will allow the Government to maintain effective control of it with fewer social costs. Legalisation to permit the personal cultivation and use of cannabis, and gratuitous distribution of the drug to friends for use in private, is urged. The commission stresses that such a change in the law is unlikely to result in greater use. And it says the recommendation should not be seen as endorsement of cannabis use; in an ideal world, it would not exist.

The commission's recommendation, however, is tempered with a significant rider. The three members of the inquiry say: "We are aware that legislators must take into account public opinion, and that change cannot fly in the face of widely held attitudes". They say they have deliberately refrained from recommending the timing of legislative change; they have only indicated its proper direction. In fact, public opinion still seems to be running against the legalisation of marijuana. A special-

'Age' survey last year found that 59 per cent of people believed the total ban should continue. The commission's case might persuade some people to change their minds. Late yesterday the South Australian Premier rejected the cannabis proposal. The Premier's decision seems precipitate; the commission's careful and reasoned recommendation, arrived at after two years of investigation, surely deserved deeper consideration and a chance for community debate.

Nevertheless, there are good reasons for delaying action on this part of the commission's report. Two other inquiries, sponsored by the Federal and NSW Governments, are still examining the drug question and, in particular, drug laws and their enforcement. One or both of them might suggest better methods of changing the laws to include recognition of the widespread use of cannabis in Australia while limiting its attraction, particularly to young people. The other reason for delaying acceptance

of the commission's proposal is that it does contain dangerous loopholes; for example, how will the sale of home-grown cannabis be stopped? While making a good case against the present system of total prohibition, the commission has not presented an overwhelming case for its preferred alternative. For example, there is still a question mark over the effects of long-term use of the drug. The commission concedes that cannabis may affect a person's ability to drive, and suggests that the issue be examined by a road research unit, and that a safe level be set, similar to the blood alcohol level now enforced in most States. And the commission's claim that relaxation of the cannabis laws will not lead to a big increase in use seems over-optimistic. Having said that, we believe the commission is at least on the right track — even though it is obviously out of line with majority public opinion. It has made a valuable contribution to a necessary public debate.

Report a 'Major Contribution'

Berth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 17 May 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Drug Report"]

[Text]

There is little doubt, judging by all the barometers of public opinion, that most Australians would endorse the decision of the South Australian Government to reject the Sackville royal commission's recommendation for legalising the private use of marihuana. Whether mainly the result of reasoned or intuitive response—and there is a good deal of evidence to suggest the latter—the conservative view prevails whenever attitudes about marihuana are called into question.

That is hardly surprising, given the constant daily reminders about social evils that come lumped together under the general heading of "drug problems". Misconception or not, it is hard for society to avoid the conclusion that it would be inviting more trouble if it embraced yet another drug, even in a limited and

strictly controlled way. While gaps remain in our knowledge about marijuana, society must continue to err—if indeed that is the case—on the side of caution. The political corollary is that governments and opposition parties must keep in step. The recent convulsion within the WA branch of the ALP underlines this point.

Yet it would be a great pity if the community largely dismissed the royal commission's two years of valuable work because of this one controversial recommendation and the Corcoran Government's reaction to it. The commission's argument about marijuana, geared very much towards reducing the harmful consequences of drug use, is well researched and well reasoned. In the interests of better understanding, it deserves nationwide scrutiny and consideration. Professor Sackville and his colleagues realistically acknowledge that legislators must take public opinion into account. They also point out that they are indicating what they believe is the proper direction of change, not its legislative timing.

Beyond the report's findings on marijuana is a wealth of information about the non-medical use of drugs. The recommendations will greatly assist government policymakers in South Australia and the rest of the nation. Their application to the growing national problem of pill-popping, for example, will be of great benefit.

The commission's findings cannot be the last word on the problems of drug abuse but they are certain to make a major contribution to government and public knowledge.

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AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND PREMIER OPPOSES MARIHUANA LEGALIZATION

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 17 May 79 p 8

[Text] There was no chance that marihuana would be decriminalised or legalised in Queensland, the Premier (Mr. Bjelke-Petersen) said yesterday.

"Nothing indicates that marihuana will do anybody any good," he said.

Mr. Bjelke-Petersen was commenting on the South Australian Government's rejection of a Royal Commission recommendation for the decriminalisation of marihuana use in private.

"This is one time I support a Labor Government decision," he said.

Correct

The South Australian Premier (Mr. Corcoran) had "read" the electorate correctly in citing public attitude as the major barrier to any moves to legalise the use of marihuana.

Mr. Bjelke-Petersen said there was substantial evidence that marihuana led to the use of "hard" drugs, and the Government would be derelict in its duty if it supported any move to decriminalise its use.

Mr. Bjelke-Petersen said woolly-headed academic thinking had promoted the use and legalisation of marihuana.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS BUGGING IN DRUG INVESTIGATIONS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 11 May 79 p 2

[Text]

CANBERRA. — Two Government backbenchers voted with the Opposition yesterday to try to force the Government into giving judges the final say on the placing of listening devices in drug investigations.

The Government proposed that the Business and Consumer Affairs Minister (Mr. Fife) should have this right.

A former Prime Minister (Sir William McMahon) and Mr. Cameron (Lib., Qld.) voted in a Legislative committee in support of amendments to the Customs Amendment Bill 1979 moved by the Opposition Deputy Leader (Mr. Bowen).

Mr. Bowen's amendments deleted all reference to the Minister having the final say and substituted any State, or Territory Supreme Court judge or any judge of the Federal Court.

Under his plan, the Controller of Customs would have to apply to a judge for a warrant to place a bugging device and the judge would have to satisfy himself that the issuing of a warrant was justified.

Mr. Bowen argued that what was being dealt with was a very serious infringement of human rights.

"This is pathfinding legislation which has a

very serious effect on civil liberties," he said.

"The whole question of Ministerial responsibility is a myth as a number of people here know," he told the committee.

"It is important to give the citizen every chance to defend himself."

Mr. Bowen argued that even a Prime Minister or any Minister could get a fixation about individuals and let this fixation affect his judgment.

He added that a judge would be more careful before issuing a warrant, being himself open to scrutiny by another court.

Mr. Fife said legislation in some States allowed police commis-

sioners and deputy commissioners and in some cases, police superintendents, the power to authorize the planting of bugs.

It was the Government's intention to make sure its legislation was in the best possible order.

The amendments were put and carried by seven votes to five, with Sir William and Mr. Cameron voting with the Opposition.

The legislation committee has no power to alter the legislation but simply makes a recommendation to be considered by Cabinet.

Debate on further clauses was continuing last night.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

CAMPAIGN FOR MARIHUANA DECRIMINALIZATION REPORTED

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 May 79 p 7

[By Bill West]

[Text]

TONY Kew has been smoking grass for 12 years but these days he is more likely to be high for a different reason — a petition carrying 100,000 signatures calling for the decriminalisation of marijuana.

The personal secretary to the NSW Attorney-General, Mr Frank Walker, has asked for a brief on the kind of people signing up. Mr Kew is anxious to tell him.

Grannies, middle-class families, well-to-do businessmen and professionals head the list of classifications being compiled for the Attorney-General to look over.

It is hard to estimate what weight the list will carry — it could be argued that without the help of a lie-detector it is impossible to tell how much imagination has gone into drawing it up. But the point is that the powers who frame legislation are showing interest in such fine points.

A sign of things to come? Considering the Labor Government's track record on marihuana-related mat-

ters, it could well be, but more of that later.

The Marijuana Petition Organisation, formed by Mr Burke Rays, Mr Neil Hutchison and Tony Kew, of the Australian Marijuana Party, has headed its petition: We, the undersigned, call on the Government of NSW to:

TAKE immediate steps to remove the penalties under the Prisons Act for the possession and use of marijuana in all its forms,

CONSIDER the legislative enactment of the proposal that people should be able to grow their own marijuana. Under such a scheme the non-profit transfer of small quantities of marijuana would be permissible,

PROVIDE the removal of all criminal records of those convicted of marijuana-related offences, and

TAKE steps to set up a Government-controlled cannabis control board to supervise the eventual full legalisation of marijuana.

The petition has been steadily gathering momentum since it first hit the streets on New Years' Eve despite the small number of volunteers gathering names and addresses (it has been largely a lone effort by Kew).

Mr Kew claims up to 40 per cent of those on his list would fall into the 60-years-

and-over category. Whether that figure is accurate or not it certainly puts a new complexion on the argument for decriminalisation. He says his greatest frustration has been with those who, to his trained eye, are users.

'I offer them the pen and they balk, look around and mutter something like: 'Not here, man.' Some of them have a really blasé attitude. They say: 'You'll get there, keep it up,' and walk away.'

Kew has made a point of studying the social effects of laws, the physical effects of the drug including its possible medicinal qualities, and its economic potential as a commercial crop.

He challenges anyone to come forward with scientific proof that marihuana has any significant detrimental, side effects. He says that every major scientific report, including several released by the American Medical Association, has cleared it as a non-addictive substance which is less harmful than commonly-used legal drugs like alcohol and tobacco.

Kew estimates that the illicit marijuana trade in Australia is worth \$1000 million a year: a lot of money flowing unvetted outside the economy, and it will continue until governments

come up with an alternative to the black market situation. At the very least such a large volume of cash must distort measurement of the national income.

All of these points will be pointed out to the Attorney General at a meeting early in May. Mr Walker's secretary, Bob Hutchison, told the Australian he has advised Kew to bring to the meeting a synopsis of the reactions he has been getting from the public and an assessment of the age and visible characteristics of those who have been signing up.

"It is very difficult to gauge which way public opinion is going on marijuana," Mr Hutchison said. "Whenever any measure of legalisation is floated we get an outcry from one section of the community and approval from another — it is impossible to hear the reactions above the noise.

"Obviously a petition which claims to represent such a wide section of the community is worth looking at."

Since it reached government the NSW Labor Party has shown a curious tolerance for those who would have the marijuana laws changed.

Frank Walker attracted an avalanche of criticism last year when he suggested people should be allowed to grow a couple of plants in the back yard for their own use.

There have been a string of protest meetings at Sydney's Martin Place and not one arrest has been made, despite open flouting of the law. At one meeting the former Prime Minister, John Gorton spoke out claiming 400,000 Australians smoke the drug and called for a relaxing of penalties.

During a recent weekend designed to highlight the call for law reform, Senator Michael Tate (A.L.P. Tas) and Sydney City Council Al-

derman Tony Reeves got up to speak at a Hyde Park Rally which attracted 2,000 people. Dope was handed out freely to those who wanted to smoke, half a kilogram of the drug was raffled. Again there were no arrests other than for parking offences and ironically one for drunkenness.

While Premier Wran has repeatedly denied his party is in favor of relaxing the laws he has never taken advantage of his position as Police Minister to direct the prosecution of those who have been regularly defying the law in public.

The grey, or should it be green, areas are likely to become clearer on June 30 when the report by the NSW Royal Commission Into Drug Trafficking will be released. The Commission was criticized by some sections of the community for spending an undue amount of time and funds exploring the marijuana trade to the exclusion of trafficking in hard drugs so it is expected to release a very detailed synopsis of the present situation.

It will be interesting to see whether it is in accord with the preliminary report by the South Australian Commission which suggested grass should be legalised, sold under government license and taxed in the same way as tobacco and alcohol. The full report of the S.A. Commission is also due to be released very soon.

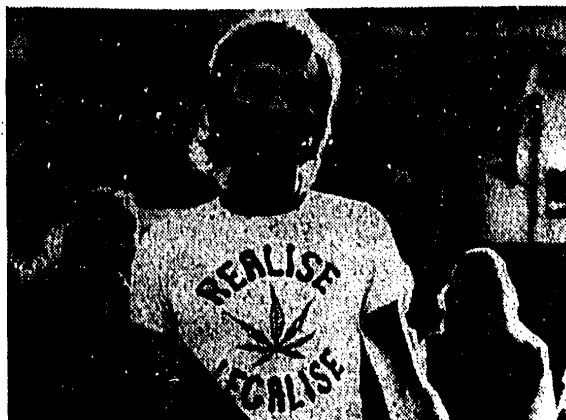
At the moment maximum penalties for marijuana re-

lated offences are similar around the country, especially for a non-indictable offence such as a simple case of possession of the drug or smoking it. The penalties for large scale trafficking do vary from state to state but NSW is a good yardstick.

Maximum penalties in NSW range from \$2000 and or two years for possession or smoking to \$25,000 and or ten years for cultivating or trafficking in amounts of more than 28 grams. However magistrates are allowed a large measure of discretionary powers and fines as low as one dollar for possession have encouraged claims that the law is already too lenient.

A spokesman for the NSW drug squad said in most possession cases, first offenders fined only \$50 to \$100. "I doubt that even decriminalisation would bring about much more lenience than that," he said.

One final thought. The extent that the drug is being used was revealed in a report by the Health Commission of NSW last year which stated one child in four aged between 14 and 16 is a regular marijuana smoker. It has for a long time been fashionable to quote statistics like that in relation to the predominance of tobacco and alcohol in schools. Again, perhaps a sign of things to come.



TONY Kew and his petition

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

MP URGES COMPUTER CHECKS ON ILLEGAL PRESCRIPTIONS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 11 May 79 p 8

[Text] Canberra.--A Labor MP wants computers established in every State to catch doctors who illegally prescribe narcotics.

Mr. Jacobi (Lab., S.A.) said yesterday the diversion of drugs from legal medical channels into the black market was source of supply which was often overlooked.

He said the obtaining of narcotic drugs from doctors by way of prescriptions was common among addicts who were short of money and could not afford heroin.

Mr. Jacobi said some doctors were certifying falsely on prescriptions that the patient was suffering from terminal cancer.

This allowed addicts to obtain drugs on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme for little or no cost.

Cost

He told a House of Representatives legislation committee, which is examining the Customs Amendment Bill, that State health services must be allocated funds to monitor the prescribing by doctors of narcotic drugs and to check who was prescribing the drugs and for whom.

This could be done through a computerised monitoring system in each State.

The system already was operating very successfully in Tasmania.

Mr. Jacobi estimated that the cost would be \$15,000 a year in each State, including the staff required.

Mr. Jacobi's suggestion follows a claim by a retired Adelaide couple that doctors had sustained their son's drug habit.

The couple revealed earlier this month that their son, 23, a registered heroin addict, could get prescriptions for narcotic and psychotropic drugs from doctors without being questioned.

On Tuesday another Adelaide mother said her heroin addict son, also 23, and two other addicts had made at least 60 visits to 28 doctors and obtained prescriptions from all of them.

Habit

Her son on occasion had visited three different doctors a day to support his habit.

Mr. Jacobi said outside parliament yesterday police estimated that of all the narcotic drugs in the drug scene, 70 to 80 per cent had been diverted from legal medical channels of supply.

A high proportion came from acts of false pretences at doctors' surgeries, he said.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

FORMER ADVISER ALLEGES GOVERNMENT INACTION IN DRUGS FIGHT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 May 79 p 5

[By Philip McIntosh]

[Text] A former Federal and State adviser on drugs says lack of action by the Federal Government has played a major part in the increase in illicit drug use.

Dr. Gerald Milner says the Federal Government has greedily taken millions of dollars from legal drug use while spending only a fraction to deal with drug problems.

At the official launching of his book "Drug Awareness" in Melbourne yesterday, Dr. Milner criticised inquiries into drug use for their dubious value and great expense. They gave the false impression that something worthwhile was being done about drug problems.

He claimed that the recent South Australian Royal Commission on the nonmedical use of drugs had understated its cost by more than \$700,000.

Dr. Milner, the Australian consultant to the International Drug Abuse Prevention Programme, said the commission would have cost \$1.5 million during the two years it sat and not less than \$800,000 as claimed.

Government action on previous drug reports, in 1966, 1971 and 1973, could have alleviated the effects of escalating illicit drug use, he said.

"Productivity would have been better, 'accidents' at work, on the road and in the home fewer, sickness and pension costs less--thus leaving more funds for the positive aspects of life," he said.

Instead, Government inactivity had left society with "social tow-trucks, ambulances and casualty departments to pick up and patch up what are essentially political accident victims."

He said the Federal Government took \$950 million in taxes on alcohol, \$500 million on tobacco, plus income tax from all those employed in the drug industry.

Yet it gave back only 5.6 cents per head for drug education a year and less than \$4 per head for the specialist management of drink and drug problems.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS AMENDMENT TO ANTIDRUG LEGISLATION

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 May 79 p 11

[From Paul Ellercamp, Parliamentary Reporter]

[Text] The Federal Government has accepted an amendment to its anti-drug legislation which the Opposition pushed through a legislation committee two weeks ago with the support of two Government MPs.

The amendment shifts the authority to allow narcotics agents to bug premises and telephones from a Government minister to a judge of the Federal Court or a Supreme Court.

It is one of 14 amendments the legislation committee made to the Customs Amendment Bill.

The Government's attitude to the other amendments will be made known when the bill comes before the House of Representatives again, probably next week.

A former Liberal Prime Minister, Sir William McMahon, said yesterday he would move a further two amendments to the bill when it comes before the house.

These would ensure that information obtained through listening devices could only be used in court proceedings related to narcotics offences, and that the onus of proof in cases seeking financial penalties for drug dealings remain with the Crown.

The first amendments would affect Clause 219G, which

covers the unauthorised communication of information collected during drug investigations, except in certain circumstances including where there is a chance of an offence being committed against any law of the Commonwealth or a State.

As the clause stands, bugs and taps could be used to secure information on any sort of offence, although the original authorisation would have related only to narcotics.

The other amendment would affect Clause 243E, which provides that in cases relating to the recovery of financial penalties from drug dealers the court would only have to be satisfied about a matter "on the balance of probabilities."

The legislation committee amended the clause to the effect that the court would have to be satisfied "beyond reasonable doubt" in some cases, but only on "the balance of probabilities" in others.

Sir William's amendment would establish the absolute degree of proof "beyond reasonable doubt."

The bill is part of the controversial package of legislation the Government introduced in March, increasing the severity of its powers to act against drug dealers, and redrawing the charter of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

The anti-drug bill increases the penalties for trafficking, and allows narcotic agents to bug premises and telephones as part of their investigations, and to enter premises to install listening devices.

The legislation committee went through the bill in detail, before sending back its revised version to the House.

The successful Opposition amendment two weeks ago had the support of Sir William, and Mr Don Cameron (Lib, Qld). Other Government MPs abstained.

It altered Section 219B of the Bill, which originally provided that the minister responsible for the Act — in this case, the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Fife — could authorise taps on phones and listening devices in premises, and entry into premises to install the devices.

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AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES TOUGH NEW DRUG PENALTIES

Life Imprisonment Included

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 26-27 May 79 p 3

[By Robert Bennett]

[Text] Life imprisonment is included in tough new penalties being introduced by the Federal Government to combat drug trafficking.

The minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Fife, said on Friday that large quantities of drugs were getting into the country, particularly through international airports.

Because drug trafficking was a major problem, the Government was bringing in a new category of penalties that would provide for a maximum of life imprisonment.

This penalty was aimed at those with recurring convictions for drug trafficking and those dealing with large "commercial" quantities.

Legislation had also been designed to increase the surveillance powers of narcotics agents.

These included telephone tapping and the use of eavesdropping devices.

Pecuniary penalties would also be introduced, which would equate with values of fortunes amassed as their result of drug trafficking.

Mr Fife said that if \$100,000 worth of heroin became \$1 million, the court would have the power to equate a penalty with that sum.

The Federal Government is obviously intent on getting to the main source of trafficking.

Mr Fife said that new legislation before Parliament was

aimed at the main organiser as distinct from the courier.

The Government is also stepping up surveillance along the north-west coast. There are already two patrol boats stationed in this area and another is soon to be added.

An advanced communications network to increase surveillance at international airports is almost finished.

Mr Fife said the important question was not how much was being intercepted but what was getting through.

No one knew exactly what quantities were being smuggled into the country, but the main routes were international airports.

The Government was most concerned about heroin. Large values of it could be carried in very small spaces. It was being

brought into the country concealed on people's bodies, in hand and general luggage and in general cargo.

Mr Fife said the Government did not believe increased penalties were the total answer to the drug problem — they were only part of it.

If courts were not able to impose appropriate penalties then it was an encouragement for people to traffic in drugs.

Mr Fife said he believed there had been a change in the community's attitude toward the drug problem.

Until two years ago people had not been aware of the seriousness of the problem and some of the measures being adopted would not have been accepted by the community.

Now he was finding that there was strong support for these very tough measures.

He was pleased to see that the courts were also taking a serious view.

Penalty 'Not Too Severe'

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 30 May 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Life for Drugs"]

[Text]

LIFE imprisonment is not too severe a penalty to impose on somebody who trafficks in large quantities of hard drugs, such as heroin. It is a most beastly offence, premeditated and planned in the full knowledge that it will result in the destruction or debasement of many lives.

Therefore, the weekend announcement by the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Fife, that the Federal Government will bring in a new category of penalties to deal with persistent traffickers and those who deal in "commercial" quantities of drugs will be supported.

The implication in Mr Fife's an-

nouncement that the Government is intent on getting at the main sources of illicit drugs and not just the pushers is also welcome. The big men, the organisers of the drug trade, are the really evil people. They grow rich — some of them enormously rich — out of human misery, degradation and death.

They are entirely detestable people. Rumors abound about who they are and what "fronts" they use. But they do not seem to be often caught. Mostly, only the pushers appear in court. Any positive moves to catch the big dealers should receive full public support. And, when they are caught, a life sentence will not be too harsh.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

DRUG-FREE REHABILITATION PROGRAM TO OPEN IN VICTORIA

Appeal To Be Launched

Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 May 79 p 4

[Text]

A \$1 million appeal will be launched in Victoria to set up the State's first drug-free rehabilitation programme for addicts.

The programme will use the Odyssey House method of treatment which has been operating successfully in the United States for 12 years and in Sydney for the past 18 months.

Announcing the project last night, the Victorian chairman of Friends of Odyssey, Mr. Peter Thomson, said up to 11,000 young people were in need of Odyssey House and the number was likely to increase.

The Odyssey programme was begun in New York in 1966 by psychiatrist Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, who is in Melbourne for the Victorian launching of Odyssey.

It aims to provide drug-free residential therapy which encourages personal growth to replace dependency on drugs.

'The Age' will be supporting the setting up of Odyssey House with an appeal for funds in October.

The State Government has agreed to subsidise the programme by providing \$1 for every \$1 raised publicly.

Mr. Thomson said the doors of Odyssey House could be opened tomorrow and the centre staffed to admit addicts if only suitable premises could be found.

Odyssey in Victoria was looking for a house similar to the formerly unused seminary in Sydney which now housed 120 residents and staff, he said.

The Premier, Mr. Hamer, last night welcomed the news that the Odyssey programme was almost ready.

"It is the responsibility of everyone to get behind Odyssey's efforts so that those in need of treatment can have the widest possible range of services available," he said.

One man who hopes to work at Odyssey House in Melbourne is Harry Skannavides, 282, a graduate of the Odyssey programme in Sydney.

He told the Friends of Odyssey last night he used heroin for 10 years and entered the programme after being given a choice between it or jail.

The director of the Melbourne house will be Mr. Joe Lambert, a graduate of the New York Odyssey house who is now a fully qualified professional therapist in drug treatment.

Odyssey Method Used

Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 May 79 p 9

["Home Away from Hell" by Leonard Radic]

[Text]

ON the day's timetable it is listed as "supervision". Review-time might be a better word for it. It's the time of the week when the staff at Odyssey — psychologists, therapists, social workers, doctors — sit down and discuss the progress of each of the 130-odd drug addiction cases.

Today's session is a special one. For taking it, is the founder and driving force of the Odyssey drug rehabilitation movement, Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber.

Fourteen years ago, Dr. Densen-Gerber — then 30, married, pregnant for the sixth time, a graduate in both law and medicine, and just started her residency in psychiatry at New York's Metropolitan Hospital — encountered her first heroin-addicted patient, Tony, 37.

He had been admitted to the hospital 14 times for detoxification, and was said to be beyond cure. "Addicts don't respond to analysis," she was told.

Dr. Densen-Gerber was not convinced. Single-handed, and in the face of a good deal of opposition, she set about proving the authorities wrong.

This was the beginning of Odyssey. The programme started with a total of 17 addicts and a bankroll of \$3.82. Fourteen years later there are 51 Odyssey houses in America, one at Campbelltown, 50 kilometres west of Sydney, and a second soon to be established in outer Melbourne.

More to the point, there are also a couple of thousand former addicts now leading normal, useful drug-free lives back in the American community. They are proof of her contention that addicts can be treated — that they are not necessarily hopeless cases destined to kill themselves at an early age.

This day at Campbelltown finds Dr. Densen-Gerber in angry mood. She lost all her baggage on the flight to Australia four days before, and it has left her, she tells her audience, "with a great desire for vengeance, and I don't care who knows."

That said, she kicks off her borrowed sandals and settles down under a crocheted rug to dispense wisdom and counsel to the 30 or so people around her.

It is six months since she was last at Campbelltown — the mother house, as staff describe it. Yet somehow she can put a name to most of the faces surrounding her. She can reel off the case histories of most of the long-term residents without the need for notes.

Some are obviously old friends. Others intrigue, baffle or worry her.

There is, for example, the tattooed man. Sent to jail for six months for drug-related offences, he passed the time tattooing his body with stars, spiders, skulls, naked women, butterflies, a pair of hypodermic syringes, and the pieces de resistance — a tattoo of the Grim Reaper etched over the scar of an attempted suicide wound, and a four-letter obscenity on his lower lip.

"What kind of a person is he?" Dr. Densen-Gerber asks. "Really way out," the psychologist replies. "It's like he comes from another planet."

For 10 minutes they discuss his case and how to handle him. He is said to be proud of his tattooed lip, and to have been poorly integrated from an early age. Getting him to fit back into society is clearly going to be a problem.



There is a Sydney girl whose step-father once left her chained up for a week. Now 16, she came to Odyssey recently after being raped by a gang of six youths.

And there are 125 others — some students, some laborers, some professional men and women, some from good families and many from rotten ones — all of them junkies, all trying with the help of others in this "therapeutic community" to kill the habit, and to make something

of themselves and their broken lives. About three in 10 will.

It takes about 18 months to complete the Odyssey programme, after which the resident (they don't like the word "patient") puts in another six months at the house, ploughing back his or her experience and skills for the benefit of others.

As Sydney's Odyssey House was opened only 20 months ago, it is really too early to be talking about success or graduation rates. But in America, Dr. Densen-Gerber says in a lunchtime break from counselling, "of those who graduate the programme, 88 per cent don't return to drugs."

"Of those who stay with us six or more months, 80 per cent don't return. The problem is that in the first month of treatment, mostly in the first 72 hours, one out of every two walks out.

"So, overall, the success rate seems to be in the thirty per cent. That is, overall from day one."

To outsiders, this may seem a discouraging figure. But as Dr. Densen-Gerber points out, every one of those cured is a person and a life.

"If you turn these young people around, you have a whole human being. You don't have someone who is mentally retarded, or someone with brain damage, or someone who is schizophrenic in the extreme. You have someone with a capacity for 100 per cent rehabilitation.

"Not just the capacity, however. For many of these young people are gifted, and they can make a great contribution to society."

According to Dr. Densen-Gerber's estimate — "and it really is only that, an estimate" — there are 80,000 to 100,000 hard-drug addicts in Australia.

On a per capita basis, that is more than in the United States, where there are thought to be almost a million.

"In Australia you have a climate which is very receptive to addiction — sun, surf and a lot of leisure time. And you have a high rate of alcoholism, which tends to reflect itself in an inter-generational pattern of disruption.

"Alcohol is the great destroyer of any human relationship. I'm a drinker, not a teetotaler, but I still say alcohol is a vicious, destructive drug."

Other factors in the home environment which tend to encourage addiction are parental instability, divorce, physical abuse of the children by the parents and a lack of attention by both parents (not just the mother) to their children's needs.

"Australia is a very mommism society, in which the father has not been considered an integral part of the unit for a generation or two."

In America, drug addiction began with the poorer classes. In Australia, Dr. Densen-Gerber says, it hit the wealthy first. The most susceptible are those in the 13-25 age bracket.

To finance their habits, many heroin users turn to pushing. So the habit is dangerously infectious. Odyssey can't stop the pushers — that's for the police and Governments — but it can and does stop addiction.

In the words of one ex-addict who went through the programme it offers "a home away from hell".

Sydney's Odyssey House is already bursting at the seams. That is why a second house is needed. The Victorian Government is sympathetic. It remains to be seen whether Melbourneans are, too.

It began with a death

AUSTRALIA'S involvement with Odyssey dates from April 19, 1976. On that morning, Sydney millionaire Walter McGrath went to the bathroom to find his 18-year-old son, James, dead on the floor from an overdose of heroin.

"Jamie had been fooling around with drugs for years, it seems. But I didn't know until three months before he died," he reflects.

Mr. McGrath, now 54, father of five and head of a chain of abattoir, meat rendering and meat exporting firms, says he confronted his son with his problem.

"I arranged for him to see a psychiatrist, thinking that was the thing to do. But the psychiatrist

was so busy he couldn't see him for three to four weeks. Then, when an appointment was made, Jamie didn't keep it. So he never did get to see someone who might have helped him."

Mr. McGrath says that once he got over the shock of finding his son dead, he decided to do something "to stop this terrible thing happening to others."

A police sergeant put him in contact with a Sydney businessman named Cecil Gidley whose son was an addict, and who had lived with the problem for 10 years.

"He makes no secret of it," Mr. McGrath says. "His son is back in jail for drug-related offences."

"Gidley gave me a copy of Dr. Densen-Gerber's book about her experiences with drug addicts in

America, 'We Mainline Dreams'. The book persuaded me."

The two men and interested friends decided to invite Dr. Densen-Gerber to Australia to talk about her Odyssey programme. After listening to her, they decided to set up an Odyssey House in Australia.

The NSW Government gave them the Campbelltown seminary rent-free. The National Trust has since given them the use of another nearby property, an 1840-vintage farmhouse. Costs are partly met by the James McGrath Foundation, set up by Mr. McGrath in memory of his son.

James may be dead, but his memory lives — as a caution to potential addicts and their families, and as a source of hope for those hooked on drugs already.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

CONVICTED DRUG RUNNER MAY NAME SYNDICATE LEADERS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 25 May 79 p 10

[Text]

DARWIN. — Convicted drug runner Donald Tait is considering whether to name the bosses of the international drug smuggling syndicate for which he flew an aircraft into Australia last year.

In a letter to a newspaper from Alice Springs jail, Tait said: "The way I see it, I owe them nothing."

Tait, 48, was jailed last year after he pleaded guilty to piloting an aircraft carrying \$3,780,000 in Buddha sticks on a drug smuggling run into Northern Australia.

He was given a sentence of six years and eight months with a non-parole period of two years and nine months, but these terms were stretched to eight years and eight months, with a non-parole period of four years four months, following an appeal by the Crown.

Tait has now appealed to the High Court against this decision.

He said in the letter: "Although it is much against the prisoners' moral code, I am about to make a decision about throwing the names of the bosses into the arena. The way I see it, I owe them nothing."

The letter was screened and approved by jail authorities.

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY JUDGE NOTES 'EPIDEMIC' OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 May 79 p 29

[Text]

An epidemic of armed robberies by young people with drug problems had broken out, a District Court judge said yesterday.

"This is a very serious problem in this community, particularly for the judges who have to determine what to do with these people," Judge Shannon said.

He made the comments at Parramatta District Court in sentencing a 21-year-old man to four years' jail for conspiracy to commit armed robbery, and one year's jail, to be served concurrently, for possessing a .22-calibre shortened firearm.

Mark Stanislaus Thompson, unemployed, of Western Crescent, Gladesville, had pleaded guilty to the firearm offence but not guilty to conspiracy.

Judge Shannon said Thompson had a drug addiction, and was still being treated at Odyssey House.

"The fact that there was a problem with drugs as a background to the offences did not make them any less serious.

Drug addicts, many of them without previous criminal records, were arming themselves to get money to support their habits. This could not be tolerated by the community.

Thompson and another young man had been seen acting suspiciously after midnight on January 3 last year near the phone booths at Epping post office and the police had been informed.

Police arrived about 2.30 am and found the two young men and a number of articles in the phone booths.

These articles were a replica pistol, a sawn-off rifle, a face mask with a wig attached, stockings, gauntlets and driving gloves.

Both had admitted that they had intended to rob a man they understood carried a bag full of money and passed the post office between 1.30 am and 2.30 am. But the man had not appeared.

In sentencing Thompson, Judge Shannon set a non-parole period of 12 months and recommended that he receive all possible counselling and treatment for drug addiction.

He said he took into consideration police evidence that the other offender had been "the overbearing influence on Thompson," and that Thompson was a person who could be easily led.

Before Thompson was sentenced, Judge Shannon had been hearing evidence concerning a 17-year-old youth who had robbed a bank of \$6,000.

Judge Shannon referred to this case, when sentencing Thompson, as another example of dependence on drugs resulting in someone arming themselves to get money for drugs.

"This is becoming a very common feature," he said. "A person becomes addicted to drugs, then robs a bank of \$6,000, \$15,000, \$25,000.

"Drugs are a way of avoiding facing up to the responsibilities of life. The addict gets further and further enmeshed."

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AUSTRALIA

AIRPORT DRUG SEARCHES UP DUE TO CRACKDOWN ON SMUGGLING

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 24 May 79 p 3

[Text]

CUSTOMS searches at Brisbane international airport have been stepped up as part of an Australia-wide crackdown on narcotics smuggling.

Intensive searches have been ordered by the Business and Consumer Affairs Minister (Mr. Fife) to try to reduce

drug traffic within Australia.

The detailed searches have annoyed many arriving passengers, the acting Collector of Customs in Queensland (Mr. J. E. Light) said yesterday, but they were necessary.

Among 111 passengers on a Qantas flight which arrived at Brisbane yesterday from London and were put through the Customs check were members of the touring British Rugby League squad.

Mr. Light said the check of all passengers and their luggage took

120 minutes.

Mr. Fife said when announcing the tougher security he regretted the inconvenience caused to innocent travellers, but it was necessary in the public interest.

Mr. Light said yesterday the increased security had applied since May 4.

Customs officers were following a random pattern and not every flight was being checked.

Commonwealth Police said in Brisbane yesterday no arrests had been made for drug possession since the crackdown began.

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AUSTRALIA

MURDERED COUPLE LINKED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING

Leader in Melbourne

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 May 79 p 5

[By Lindsay Murdoch]

[Text] The head of an international drug syndicate was believed to have been in Melbourne about the time New Zealand couple Douglas and Isabel Wilson were shot dead and buried at Rye.

The man fled New Zealand near Easter with several other criminals after police formed a special squad to crack the syndicate, sources in Auckland said yesterday.

Melbourne homicide detectives believe Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were killed at Easter.

A boarder at their rented house in Kent Street, Rose Bay, Sydney, has told detectives the couple left for Melbourne shortly before Easter.

A man found the couple's keeshond dog near the Tullamarine freeway on Easter Monday.

Detectives yesterday confirmed that the dog, Taj, belonged to the Wilsons.

The Auckland sources say Wilson, 26, was a courier for a syndicate which mainly handled heroin.

They say he was murdered after giving information about the syndicate to narcotics agents.

Mrs. Wilson, 24, was killed because she "knew too much".

Melbourne detectives are investigating the Auckland claims about Wilson's involvement with drugs.

Allegations

The head of the Homicide Squad, Detective Chief Inspector Paul Delianis, said yesterday: "We are investigating allegations that the Wilsons were connected with an international drug ring and until those investigations are com-

plete we are not prepared to make any statement one way or the other."

The Auckland sources say the syndicate head was a small-time criminal in New Zealand until he had moved into the drug scene.

They say police questioned him at Auckland airport six weeks ago but did not have evidence to hold him.

He is believed to have travelled to Melbourne.

The sources said the man has had plastic surgery on his face to change his appearance.

Interpol is believed to have a big file on his activities.

The Auckland sources say he has a Swiss bank account with millions of dollars in it.

He is also believed to have made investments in Fiji and Singapore.

The sources say the syndicate head may have decided to meet the Wilsons in Melbourne so he could kill them.

They say he would probably kill the couple himself to eliminate the danger of anybody talking.

The Auckland sources say the syndicate may be responsible for the murders of a man in NSW and a couple

who disappeared in Australia in March last year.

The sources say the victims are suspected of having being involved in drug smuggling from Singapore to Australia.

Wilson was sentenced to two years jail in February 1972 following charges that he set up a meeting where an undercover policeman bought LSD.

Pop musician Larry Morris Sturdy from the Larry Rebels group was sentenced to six years jail in the same case.

Mrs. Kathleen Wilson said from her Auckland home last night that her son had been hounded by police since his conviction.

She said he was likeable and had done well at school. He had studied economics at Auckland University.

Melbourne detectives yesterday parked a command caravan outside Rye police station, and were given several leads.

Forensic experts last night checked a panel van abandoned outside the Travelodge at Tullamarine Airport which detectives believed may have been connected with the Wilsons' murders.

The couple's 1978 green Celica sedan was found in the Tullamarine carpark on Monday.

Sketches of Suspects

Melbourne THE AGE in English 26 May 79 p 4

[By Steve Ballard]

[Text] **Two New Zealand men wanted by police for questioning over the Rye cubbyhole murders are believed to be in Melbourne.**

Investigations into the double murder have suggested the men are linked with an international drug syndicate which has been operating in Australia and overseas.

The men are known to travel between Australia and New Zealand fairly frequently.

The head of the homicide squad Detective Chief Inspector Paul Dellanis, said he believed the men could assist detectives with their investigations into the murder of New Zealand couple Douglas and Isabel Wilson.

Inspector Dellanis said the trips to New Zealand were believed to be "part and parcel" of the drug syndicate's operations.

Police yesterday released sketches of the men.

One is described as aged 34, 174 centimetres tall, of medium build, with a swarthy complexion and balding, brown hair.

The second is aged 39, 165 centimetres tall, of medium build, with a fresh complexion and brown hair.

Police have been told the men may now be wearing wigs or beards.

Detectives also want to hear from any people who may have been on the fringe of the syndicate's Australian operations.

Inspector Dellanis said investigations had shown there was a strong connection between the Rye murders and the syndicate.

There was also some evidence that a connection existed between the syndicate and a headless and handless body found at Port Macquarie on the New South Wales coast, last year.

"We believe the Wilsons were killed because of a fall out with people high up in the syndicate," Inspector Dellanis said.

"They were lured to Melbourne for the purpose of an execution," he said.

Computer Use Described

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 28 May 79 p 15

[Text] Melbourne.--The leaders of a multi-million dollar Australasian drug ring, believed responsible for the Rye sand-grave murders, had access to a Narcotics and Customs Bureau computer, it was claimed last night.

A police source said that a person with access to the computer was paid an annual \$25,000 "retainer" by the ring.

The person also was paid \$1000 a time to supply information requested by the ring leaders, the source claimed.

It is believed the computer records of all drug offenders have been used to check how much the Federal Narcotics Bureau know about drug-runners used by the organisation.

A spokesman for the Business and Consumer Affairs Minister, (Mr. Fife) said from Canberra

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last night the computer was one of the biggest in Australia.

He said some of the computer's functions were to record all imports into the country and track all passenger movements.

Customs and narcotics agents are among "many people" with access to the computer, which is linked to all Australian Capitals.

Police confirmed yesterday that the New Zealand couple found shot dead and buried 10 days ago at Rye, 60 km south-east of Melbourne, had given information to Federal narcotics agents

after a big drugs seizure in Queensland.

Detectives believe the couple — Douglas and Isabel Wilson — are among at least five ring members killed during the last 18 months.

It is believed the Wilsons were lured from Sydney to Melbourne to be killed because they had become addicted to heroin and were considered "unreliable".

Detectives last night linked Wilson, 26, with a former narcotics agent now serving a long jail sentence.

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT REPORTS LARGE INCREASE IN DRUG SEIZURES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 May 79 p 5

[Text]

From SIMON NASHT

CANBERRA. — 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. Fife, said yesterday his department had seized 17.8 kilograms of heroin last year compared with 5.9 kilograms in 1975.

Agents netted 7648 kilograms of imported cannabis last year—a massive jump on the 703 kilograms detected in 1977 and a 763 per cent increase on only four years ago.

Seizures of the more potent cannabis oil derivative has increased by 187 per cent since 1975 to 97.7 kilograms last year.

But the increase in attempts to import these drugs disguises an important drop in the seizures of other illegal drugs.

Despite a resurgence in the popularity of the drug in the US, no cocaine was detected last year while 1.5 kilograms were discovered in 1978.

USD seizure has fallen by 90 per cent since 1975 after breakthroughs by overseas law enforcement organisations. Morphine and opium have also declined drastically.

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 believed to be worth more than \$100 million a year.

He was replying to a question on notice from Mr. James (Lab., NSW) who asked what the estimated street value of hard drugs entering Australia was and how many people arrested for drug smuggling had used forged passports.

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.

He said there had been no instances where an actual forged passport or other travel document had been found in the possession of a person arrested for a federal drug offence.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT TO RULE WHETHER LAUNDERED DRUG MONEY IS LEGAL

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 30 May 79 p 3

[Text] New legislation may be needed to cover the laundering of money from drug deals through banks or solicitors' trust accounts, a District Court judge said yesterday.

Judge Shannon said in Parramatta Court that where money had been paid into an account and then withdrawn, a person could not be convicted solely on the illegality or criminality of the money originally obtained.

He made the remarks during the hearing of an appeal by a man who was convicted of possessing \$10,000 suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Phillip Allan Grant, 23, of Invercargill, New Zealand, was fined \$150 in Lidcombe Court of Petty Sessions on May 23 last year.

Grant told the District Court on May 22 this year that a man he had known only a short time gave him the \$10,000 in cash to bail out a girl who was in Silverwater Jail on drug offences.

He said he had not been suspicious. He had accepted the other man's reason for getting someone else to lodge the bail as that "he didn't want to get involved."

The Crown prosecutor, Mr P. Johnston, said it could be inferred that the \$10,000 which had been given to Grant was the proceeds of drug sales.

Judge Shannon said Section 40 of the Summary Offences Act was increasingly being used in the prosecution of drug offenders, to obtain the large sums of money which resulted from drug sales.

It was "a potent weapon" against the illicit distribution of drugs.

The normal situation was that "where a prohibited drug is sold or supplied or a similar act is performed, and the monetary proceeds are found in a person's custody, such a person can be prosecuted successfully."

But a problem arose when the money had passed through a bank account or solicitor's trust account.

The Crown claimed that money which had been changed by such a passage was still tainted.

"My view is that that is not the correct view," Judge Shannon said.

Section 40 had to be read at its strictest meaning.

Although the Act had been widened in meaning by changes after its inception, "it was never intended to apply to such a situation.

"Where money has been paid into a bank account, then the money withdrawn, one could not be convicted solely on the illegality or criminality of the money originally obtained."

Mr Johnston said it seemed ridiculous that, having laundered money through a bank or trust account, the drug dealer or thief could be freed from prosecution.

Judge Shannon agreed, saying: "If the authorities are going to seek to impound money and make charges, it would require another type of legislation."

Mr Johnston: "As I understand this, drug dealers who have had money laundered would be immune from any prosecution under this section."

Judge Shannon: "Well, you know, there have been some ridiculous situations in the law from time to time.

The case is to go to the Supreme Court for a ruling.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

NARCOTICS OFFICER: CHEAP AIR FARES, DRUG RATE LINKED

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 30 May 79 p 3

[Text]

The increased flow of passengers through Perth Airport since the introduction of cheaper air fares to Europe and South-East Asia was making detection of drug-smugglers more difficult, the Federal royal commission into drugs was told in Perth yesterday.

Commander John Travers, of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, said that while passenger numbers increased dramatically in the past few months, the number of offenders detected had not increased.

The number of people who had to be examined taxed the facilities of preventive staff at the airport.

Staff might not be as thorough as they should be, Cdr Travers told the commissioner, Mr Justice Williams.

More staff and better facilities were part of the solution to the problem, he said.

Most of the drug cases detected and prosecuted in the past 18 months involved heroin.

It was obvious that heroin importation was increasing as more people became aware of the profits available in this field.

Most offenders came straight to WA from South-East Asia, the major source of illicit drugs.

There was a growing tendency for smugglers to conceal drugs internally by inserting or swallowing them.

Cdr Travers said that in the past few months several people had been charged with conspiracy to import narcotics. Investigations had identified a number of organisations set up to import illicit drugs.

142 charged

The administrator of the drug squad, Senior Inspector D. Ayres, told the inquiry that 142 people had been charged with drug-dealing offences so far this financial year, compared with 97 people in the previous year.

This showed a significant upswing in the detection of drug dealers, he said.

Internal concealment was being used extensively and was difficult to detect.

An example was an Australian named Guy William Tuton, who had bought 150 grams of her-

oin in Bangkok in June last year, using borrowed money.

He had placed the drug in about 50 condoms and swallowed them. He had returned to WA, the condoms passed through his body and he buried them in his garden.

Inspector Ayres said that in July drug squad detectives found some of the heroin during a search of the premises.

Tuton had confessed. He had said that he out-laid \$450 and thought he would make between \$12,000 and \$15,000 by selling the heroin.

Inspector Ayres said it was obvious that money was injected by business into the illicit drug trade.

Heroin abuse had increased dramatically in the past 18 months and there were indications that this was linked with the increase in major crimes such as armed hold-ups.

Drug dealers, particularly big operators, continued to become more professional and more difficult to catch.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

POLICE SAY ACCUSED HEROIN PUSHER MADE \$1000-\$2000 A WEEK

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 19 May 79 p 14

[Text] A man, 26, had made a net profit of between \$1000 and \$2000 a week from the sale of heroin, the Magistrate's Court was told yesterday.

Before the court were Gregory James Clarke, rigger, and Anne Louise Grennan, 20, housewife, both of Annerley Road, Annerley, on a total of nine charges relating to possession and sale of heroin.

Both entered pleas of not guilty before Mr. Andersen, S.M., and were committed for trial to the June 4 criminal sittings of the Supreme Court.

They were remanded on a total of \$46,600 in self bail and sureties.

The court was told the Drug Squad police went to a Southside motel on February 21. This followed a high-speed car chase through the streets of East Brisbane and Buranda at the end of which a man was arrested.

Clarke and Grennan were at the motel and police took possession of 21 packages of white

powder wrapped in silver foil, a packet of Gluconin, a set of scales, and two needles and syringes. A wallet with more than \$1400 also was found at the motel.

A police undercover agent was involved in the lead-up to the arrests and had bought heroin for \$520.

Serial numbers of some of the money in the wallet coincided with numbers on money used by the police agent to purchase heroin.

Police prosecutor (Senior Sergeant T. J. Wightman) asked that the court be closed while the police undercover agent involved gave evidence.

He said that undercover work was a hazardous occupation and that the agent should not be exposed to unnecessary danger. Mr. Andersen consented.

Mr. Andersen ruled that there was sufficient evidence for all charges to be heard and committed both defendants for trial.

In custody

Mr. P. McNamara (for Clarke and Grennan) asked that \$16,000 in sureties imposed on Clarke be lowered.

He said Clarke had not been able to raise the amount and had been in custody since February 21.

It was likely that he would be in custody for some time unless the amount was lessened, he said.

Senior Sergeant Wightman said that he opposed the application because of the nature of the charges.

He said that Clarke's record of interview had

stated that Clarke had sold between 28 and 56 grammes of heroin a week. This had given him a net profit of between \$1000 and \$2000 a week.

There also were a number of cases where people had failed to appear on similar charges.

Mr. Andersen said that he would be falling in his duty if he reduced the surety amounts.

He released Grennan on a total of \$7900 self bail and sureties totalling \$7000. She was further ordered to report each Monday and Friday to Mitchelton Police Station.

Self bail totalling \$16,300 was imposed on Clarke, with sureties of \$16,000. He was also ordered to report to Mitchelton Police Station each Monday and Friday if his sureties were paid.

GSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

PERTH NEWSPAPER REPORTS GROWING DRUG PROBLEM IN PARK

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 19 May 79 p 3

[Text]

Attempts at cannabis cultivation and increasing signs of drug-taking have been found in Kings Park.

Park authorities have reported finding cannabis plants growing in the bush and in drainage sumps.

They have found discarded needles and syringes — sometimes dumped in small batches — on lawn areas and in the bush.

Blood spattered on lavatory walls, apparently caused by botched attempts to inject drugs, has added to anxiety over the situation.

The drug problem and details of vandalism on buildings, memorial gardens and signs are outlined in the annual report of the Kings Park Board, which has been tabled in Parliament.

The Kings Park director, Dr Paul Wycherley, said yesterday that the biggest attempt at cannabis cultivation had been found in bush at the Crawley end of the park.

Twenty-four plants had been found and the CIB drug squad had been called in to investigate. Other cannabis plants had been found in a drainage sump in the botanic garden and in another sump near a car park north of the botanic garden.

Risk

Dr Wycherley said that drug needles and syringes were being discarded with increasing frequency, forming a serious risk of injury and infection to hard-boiled visitors.

The annual report says that acts of vandalism were reported every

month during the year. Rubbish was dumped, bottles broken, bins overturned and lavatories wrecked.

"Five granite steps and two concrete gate posts were smashed with a ledge hammer," the report says.

"Five metres of ornamental granite wall at the raised car park were demolished by a car; two pillars at the Jewish Memorial were smashed down by another."

The report says that a barbecue fireplace was smashed, seats were thrown down the scarp and into the pioneer woman's memorial fountain pool, detergent was thrown into the water, concrete slabs were stolen and trees and shrubs were pulled out of the park.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND OFFICIAL ASKS BAN ON COCAINE ROCK SONG

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 18 May 79 p 3

[By Sally Fraser]

[Text]

Queensland's Health Minister yesterday called for the banning of a rock song about drugs which was released three years ago.

Speaking in Longreach in western Queensland, Sir William Knox said the song, Cocaine, by American rock singer J.J. Cale, could impress upon young people that drug taking was respectable.

"I don't think we are being wowsery about this. But I would have thought the ethics or morals standards committees of radio stations would have excluded the song for its anti-social meaning," he said.

Last year the Queensland Government banned the sale of the Yves St Laurent perfume Opium because of its name, but it cannot ban the record.

"The radio stations should voluntarily ban this song be-

cause it tries to make drugs respectable and this gives kids the wrong impression.

"They think that if it's played on radio and television then it must be all right," Sir William said.

Words of the song include: "If you've got bad news, and want to kick the blues - cocaine."

"When your day is done and you want to run - cocaine."

The single is being given Top 40 airplay on Queensland radio. All Brisbane pop music stations are playing it except 4KQ, which says it does not fit the station's format.

A commercial radio spokesman said he believed the record was against the use of the drug.

Sir William was supported by the Deputy Premier and Treasurer, Dr Edwards, who said: "This kind of thing does nothing for our society and in fact it pushes a drug cult."

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BUSINESSMAN SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 18 May 79 p 3

[Text] A Gold Coast business man convicted of having imported 133 grams of heroin was sentenced in the Criminal Court last night to 10 years' jail.

Mr. Justice Connolly imposed the sentence — believed to be equal to the heaviest in Queensland for a drug offence — on John Robson Gardiner.

He said Gardiner's offence was that of a person engaged in the heroin traffic for gain and nothing else.

"There flow through these courts unfortunate young people who are the end-product of your activities and the activities of people like you," he told Gardiner.

Mr. Justice Connolly said he was referring to young people convicted of relatively minor trafficking offences in which they had engaged in desperation to feed the fearful addiction which resulted from the sort of thing Gardiner had done.

Gardiner had pleaded not guilty to a charge of having imported more than a traffickable quantity of heroin.

He had pleaded not guilty also to a charge of having had in his possession the prohibited import heroin.

A jury of seven men and five women last night convicted him of both charges.

Concurrent

Mr. Justice Connolly sentenced Gardiner, 32, a company director, of Gold Coast Highway, Surfers' Paradise, to 10 years jail on each charge. The terms are concurrent.

After Gardiner was convicted, the Commonwealth prosecutor (Mr. J. O. Jerks) said Gardiner's passport showed that Gardiner had made 18 overseas trips since August 21, 1976.

Mr. R. F. Greenwood (for Gardiner) said Gardiner maintained that he was innocent.

Gardiner arrived at Brisbane on a Qantas flight from Singapore on March 1.

He was searched and 27 plastic bags containing a granular substance were found between two pairs of underpants he was wearing, the court was told.

In room

Gardiner said he was arrested on his return to Australia from a month-long business trip on which he had visited the United States, Switzerland, Singapore, and Malaysia.

He said that before he left on the trip, a man he did not know rang him and offered him \$25,000 to bring the parcel back from the United States.

Gardiner said an advance payment of \$2500 was posted to him before he left.

A parcel containing the 27 bags of granular substance was left in his New York hotel room by arrangement, Gardiner said.

Gardiner said he believed from what he was told that the parcel contained a mixture of vitamins, steroids, and yeast extracts which was to be used to improve the performance of sporting animals.

Mr. J. O. Jerks of the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. Mr. R. F. Greenwood (instructed by J. E. Gilchrist and Leuten) appeared for Gardiner.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY DEALER FORCES DEBTOR TO ORGANIZE HEROIN IMPORTS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 12 May 79 p 5

[Text]

A Sydney drug dealer stabbed a New Zealand man with a metal skewer to force him to organise heroin imports, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The skewer was pushed through the fleshy part of his calf, and a doctor's report showed two small circular scars, one on each side of his leg.

The New Zealander, Stuart Alan Robinson (24), salesman, of Hope Crescent, Lesmurdie, pleaded guilty to being concerned in importing heroin between December 12 and 15 last year, and to possessing heroin.

In the same case, Rodney Charles McGill, unemployed, of Grovedale Road, Floreat, pleaded guilty to importing heroin on December 15.

Mr R. S. French, for Robinson, said that the New Zealander owed the Sydney dealer \$6000 in gambling debts, which he could not pay.

Pressure was put on Robinson to organise a drug-run. To reinforce the urgency of it, the dealer, or one of his associates, pushed the metal skewer through his leg.

Through a contact, the dealer gave Robinson

\$3000 to finance a trip and a pair of hollowed-out thongs to carry the drug through customs.

Mr D. R. Clyne, for McGill, said that McGill owed Robinson \$1320 and Robinson put pressure on him to carry out the drug-run.

The crown prosecutor, Mr G. N. Calder, said that McGill carried the heroin through customs and swapped the thongs with Robinson.

CAPSULES

Robinson later unpacked the heroin and put some of it into capsules, which he intended to sell.

Sentencing the two men, Mr Justice Wickham said that McGill was to be paid \$1000 for the trip and \$2600 at a later date.

Robinson's debt to the dealer was to be written off and, as well, Robinson had kept some of the

heroin, which he intended to sell for \$2000.

Neither man had a criminal record and neither was an addict, though they had moved on the fringes of the drug scene.

Robinson was sentenced to six years' gaol for being concerned in importing heroin and six years concurrently for possessing heroin.

The judge gaoled McGill for six years and set a minimum term of three years.

(Before Mr Justice Wickham, Mr G. N. Calder for the crown, Mr R. S. French for Robinson, Mr D. R. Clyne for McGill.)

100: 5300

AUSTRALIA

DRUG PUSHERS SAID TO TREAT BAIL LAWS WITH CONTEMPT

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 14 May 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Pushers Flout Bail Laws"]

[Text]

D RUG pushers are treating our laws on bail with contempt. The State Government must act quickly to stop them.

Proof lies in the fact that 170 people throughout Australia have jumped bail on drug charges in the last 12 months.

Drug racketeers handle sums of money in a dimension that apparently is not appreciated by our magistrates. Clearly bail is being set too low.

The question of just how high it should be set becomes important following a Brisbane court case last week in which a man failed to answer bail totalling \$30,900 on five drug charges. The Police Minister (Mr. Camm) believes the solution is to set bail for alleged pushers at the maximum monetary penalty for the offence — \$100,000.

The Justice Department is working on a new Bill which would remove from magistrates the power to grant bail on drug trafficking charges. Cabinet has approved a provision in this Bill that bail for alleged

traffickers be granted only by the Supreme Court.

Both moves have much to recommend them and the Justice Minister (Mr. Lickiss) should insist that the Bill is brought down in the current session, which resumes tomorrow week, rather than in the session likely to start in August.

Results of this legislation, and of any move to greatly increase bail, should be watched carefully. If alleged drug offenders continue to abscond there would be good reason to refuse them bail altogether.

After all, alleged murderers cannot be granted bail by magistrates or District Court judges. And drug pushers — particularly those selling heroin — are literally dealing in death.

They must not be allowed to use the huge profits from these dealings to keep them out of jail because they can readily find — in cash — large sums of money.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

SMUGGLERS SWALLOW CANNABIS OIL VALUED AT \$100,000

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 10 May 79 p 1

[Text] Canberra. -- Police are guarding three people who were arrested in a drugs raid after swallowing packages of cannabis oil worth more than \$100,000.

The Business and Consumer Affairs Minister (Mr. Fife) told a Parliamentary Legislation Committee discussing customs legislation last night that a man and two women swallowed the packages to get them through customs.

He said they were refusing medical attention.

Mr. Fife said 44 packages containing more than one kilogram of hashish oil had already been "passed" by the trio, and police believed all three had further packages.

He said the three flew into Sydney at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and were cleared by customs.

Narcotics squad agents raided the Kings Cross motel and recovered 10 small packages and \$5500 in Australian money. The packages were concealed internally by the man.

Mr. Fife said the two women had denied any knowledge of the packages.

But after three hours of questioning they began to experience stomach pains similar to those experienced by the man.

They were taken to Sydney Hospital where they declined medical assistance.

"The man has since passed nine packages,

one of the females has passed 16 and the other 10," Mr. Fife said.

Mr. Fife said medical staff were concerned that the bags may have ruptured or been dissolved by stomach juices, and this could prove fatal.

He said the man admitted he had made similar journeys on two occasions in the last few months.

A Federal Narcotics Bureau spokesman said later that the man arrested was an Italian.

One of the women was an Italian and the other was British.

The Narcotics Bureau spokesman said that the street value of the cannabis oil could be anywhere between \$100,000 and \$500,000, depending on its purity.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

PAIR WHO IMPORTED HEROIN FOR OWN USE GIVEN TWO YEARS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 17 May 79 p 14

[Text]

HEROIN imported by a man and a woman was not intended for sale, Mr. Justice Connolly ruled in the Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr. Justice Connolly found that Grant Charles Barnes bought the heroin in Penang, Malaysia, essentially for his own use.

Judith Margaret Simpson had aided Barnes by having brought the heroin into Australia concealed inside her body, Mr. Justice Connolly said.

Barnes and Simpson pleaded guilty to a charge of having imported more than a traffickable quantity of heroin into Australia.

They pleaded guilty also to a charge of having had heroin, a prohibited import, in their possession.

Mr. Justice Connolly sentenced Barnes, 26, of Dover Street, Wilton, and Simpson, 22, of Montrose Road, Taranga, to two years' jail.

He ordered that Simpson, who has been in custody since her arrest last June 30, be released on June 30 this year, when she would have been in jail a year.

He ordered that Barnes be released after he had served a year.

Mr. Justice Connolly made their release conditional on their entering into \$1000 bonds to be of good behaviour for the balance of the two-year period.

Special conditions of the bonds are that they abstain from using illegal drugs, avoid contact with known drug users, and submit to treatment by drug dependence unit

staff and supervision by the Chief Probation Officer.

Mr. Justice Connolly said Barnes and Simpson were apprehended when they disembarked from a British Airways flight from Singapore at Brisbane last June 30.

Broken down

He said Simpson was found to have a quantity of heroin secreted internally.

The quantity was 27 grams of heroin broken down by the addition of another substance, he said.

Mr. Justice Connolly said that this was far more than the minimum traffickable quantity.

"But I am satisfied on the evidence before me that it was brought into the country for use by Barnes, apart from such quantity as he might give to Simpson for her part in the affair," he said.

Mr. Justice Connolly said there was some reason to hope that Barnes and Simpson might be in the course of overcoming their addiction.

But both would need supervision and counselling, he said.

Mr. J. G. Jacobs and Mr. L. S. Roberts, of the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted for the Commonwealth. Mr. G. O. Simpson and Mr. S. G. Wilton (represented by Messrs. King and Perkins) appeared for Simpson. Mr. J. S. Harris (represented by A. J. Gilmore and Lewis) appeared for Barnes.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN CHARGES--A woman charged with importing heroin was discharged in Phillip House Court of Petty Sessions yesterday. Mr R. Butler, SM, said the Crown had not established a prima facie case against the woman, Heather Joyce Allez, 23, of St. Marks Road, Randwick. She had been charged with importing heroin on or about May 13. A charge of possessing heroin was adjourned until Monday. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 31 May 79 p 4]

HEROIN IMPORT INVOLVEMENT--Sydney: Two men who appeared in the Central Court yesterday were involved in a \$5 million heroin-importing conspiracy, a Commonwealth solicitor alleged. Before the court were Sergio de Mari (40), travel agent, of Bondi, and Antonio Buscino (24), of the Malabar State penitentiary. They were charged with conspiring with Giuseppe Bruscano and others to import heroin between March 1, 1978, and February 28, 1979. Mr Brown [Commonwealth solicitor] said that the Commonwealth would call evidence of at least six separate importations of heroin of 1kg each. De Mari and Bruscano had been arrested after a narcotics squad raid at Woollahra Flat on February 9. Mr Brown said that 1.5kg of heroin was found in their possession. Mr Brown said that Giuseppe Bruscano, the elder brother of Antonio Bruscano, had been arrested in England and faced extradition proceedings. Another man allegedly involved in the conspiracy, Antonio Galliani, had absconded from bail in Adelaide and was now thought to be in Italy. De Mari, who has been given \$250,000 bail on other heroin charges, sought bail on the conspiracy charges. Bruscano did not apply for bail. Chief Stipendiary Magistrate C. Briese refused bail for both. [All names as published] [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 30 May 79 p 20]

DARWIN HEROIN DEFENDANTS--Darwin.--Heroin valued at more than \$70,000 was recovered in a raid by narcotics agents in Darwin on Thursday night, the Darwin Magistrates Court was told yesterday. John William Hatch, fisherman, and Tam-syn Lane, waitress, appeared in the court charged with having illegally imported 28 grammes of heroin through Darwin Airport on May 10. Neither was required to plead, and they were remanded for a committal hearing on June 13. The Crown prosecutor, (Mr Farquhar) said it would be alleged Hatch sold heroin in Darwin, and that more than \$1600 in cash was recovered in the drug raid on a house at Nightcliff. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 26 May 79 p 14]

DRUG DEATH CHARGE--Sydney.--A 23-year-old laborer has been charged with manslaughter following the death of a woman from an alleged heroin overdose. The man has also been charged with endangering the life of another woman with heroin. John Baartman, of Kings Cross, appeared in Central Court on Saturday. He was charged with feloniously killing Evelyn Holland on December 29, last, and causing Holland and Lyn Brothers to take heroin, endangering their lives. The police prosecutor, Sergeant P. Barr, said the manslaughter charge involved Holland's death from a heroin overdose. Baartman was also charged with possessing a pistol and sawn off rifle, conspiring to commit armed robbery, using and possessing heroin and two counts of procuring heroin. [Excerpt] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 May 79 p 15]

MELBOURNE MOTEL RAID--Melbourne: Fourteen people were charged in Melbourne yesterday after a pre-dawn drug raid by more than 40 armed detectives on a motel in the suburb of St. Kilda. The police seized drugs, including heroin. Two detectives received minor injuries during scuffles in motel bedrooms. The detectives searched 35 rooms at the motel, the Mark Motor Inn, and had to break down the doors of about 10 of them. Detective Chief Superintendent Peter Standfield, the head of the CIB, said that the 14 people had been charged with various offences. The police had mounted the raid because of a build-up of criminal activity in the area and to show criminals "who's boss." The police seized hashish blocks, marijuana, cash and stolen goods. Two detectives were scratched with hypodermic needles during struggles. They were treated at the Alfred Hospital and discharged. Supt Standfield said that the operation, codenamed Zeta, had been highly successful. Undercover detectives, local uniformed police and federal narcotics officers worked together in the operation. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 19 May 79 p 4]

MORPHINE SUPPLIER'S SENTENCE--An appeal court held yesterday that a drug offender's minimum term to be served before eligibility for parole was out of proportion to his maximum sentence. Gill Leslie Howarth's minimum term for supplying at prison at Bartons Mill with morphine was cut from 2 1/2 years to 20 months. All the judges agreed that the sentence should be added on to a 12-month sentence that Howarth has been serving since January last year. The Chief Justice said the fact that Howarth supplied the drug--an ampoule of morphine hidden in his mouth--to a friend while visiting him in prison was an aggravating factor. Mr Justice Wickham said that Howarth, trades assistant, formerly of Onslow Road, Shenton Park, was not a criminal of the ordinary kind. His delinquent behavior had been caused by addition to drugs. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 19 May 79 p 25]

BAIL ON HEROIN CHARGE--A 20-year-old youth appeared in the East Perth Court yesterday on a charge of possessing heroin with intent to sell or supply it. Dean Victor Morris, apprentice motor mechanic, of Roberts Road, Subiaco, was remanded on bail of \$3000 with a similar surety. Morris was also charged with having possessed a specified drug. He was granted bail of \$500 with a similar surety. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 May 79 p 4]

THREE DRUG DEFENDANTS--Ronald "Joey" Hamilton and his wife [Helen] were remanded at Frankston Court yesterday on seven charges related to possessing and trafficking in Indian hemp, and possessing weapons. A third man, Daniel Hacking also appeared on eight charges. Mr. E. McGowan, SM, remanded the three to appear at Prahran Court on July 23. Hamilton was bailed on his own undertaking with a \$2000 surety, and his wife Shirley with a \$500 surety. Hacking was refused bail. Daniel Clarke Hacking, of Pentridge, was charged with trafficking in Indian hemp, possessing heroin, being a felon in possession of a pistol, unlicensed possession of a pistol, escaping custody, possessing stolen property, and two counts of possessing Indian hemp. [Melbourne THE AGE in English 16 May 79 p 23]

CANNABIS RESIN SMUGGLERS--A young couple caught smuggling cannabis resin at Perth Airport in February when Customs officers noticed something odd about their shoes were each sentenced on Friday to five years' jail. Duncan Craig Younie, 20, and Helen Catherine Thomson, 18, were found to have 1553 grams of the drug concealed in shoes which had been provided for them in Bali. The Supreme Court in Perth was told early this month, when the couple pleaded guilty to smuggling and possessing the drug, that their shoes had hollow heels and soles. In pleas in mitigation for the couple, they were said to have been conned by an Afghan in Bali who told them a sad story. Mr Justice Wallace fixed minimum non-parole periods of 12 months each. [Text] [Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 19-20 May 79 p 4]

AIR DRUG WATCH--Sydney.--Two aerial coast watch programmes along Australia's northern approaches are to be flown by the aviation division of the H. C. Sleigh Group. The company said it had started flying a fleet of five twin-engined Shrike aircraft out of Townsville in a two-year contract with the Transport Department. The planes were making daily coastal patrols in the Gulf of Carpentaria to detect unauthorised landings, and would leave the apprehension of ships, people, and possibly dangerous animal and plant forms to Immigration, Health and Fisheries Departments. In a separate arrangement, Sleigh's aviation division's tender to fly two Nomad aircraft on coast watch missions for the Customs Department has been accepted. One Nomad each will fly from Darwin and Townsville and will take an active role against drug smuggling. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER'MAIL in English 18 May 79 p 15]

GSO: 5300

BURMA

HARD LABOR SENTENCE FOR BRINGING DRUGS INTO JAIL

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 22 Jun 79 p 6 BK

[Text] West Mergui, 15 June--East Mergui Court No. 3, with U Aye Thwin as chairman and U Kyaw Min and U Thaung Shwe as members, yesterday sentenced Ma Thein Myint alias Ma San Myint of Myitnge Ward, Mergui, to 5 years imprisonment with hard labor as she was found guilty under Section 6 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

The case was that on 19 July 1978, Ma Thein Myint was caught while delivering 20 opium capsules weighing about .5 tical [100 ticals equal 3.6 lbs], which she smuggled into the jail hidden under her brassiere, to her mother-in-law Daw Kyi during her visit. Daw Kyi was serving a jail term at the Mergui jail under Sections 6 (B) and 11 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. SW/

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

AMERICAN ARTIST SENTENCED FOR DRUG POSSESSION

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jul 79 p 9

[Text]

An American artist, Roxanna Maude Brown (33), was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for 18 months, and fined \$2,500 for possessing dangerous drugs.

Passing sentence at Western Court, Mr E. S. Yanne said he had been lenient because of the special circumstances of the case.

He said Brown was a very well educated person and had made certain contributions in the world of art and ceramics.

She had pleaded guilty, had a clear record and had rendered assistance to the police as to the hiding places of the drugs.

The court was told that police raided a flat at 58 Robinson Road on June 8 and found 23.2 grams of prepared opium, 1.12 grams of a mixture containing 0.24 grams of salts of esters of morphine and a small amount of methadone and cannabis in a suitcase, a wardrobe and drawer.

In mitigation, Brown's lawyer, Mr Charles Stansfield, said she had tried earnestly to kick the habit but had failed because of lack of perseverance.

He said Brown had taken

to drugs because of working under strain and loneliness.

Brown had given great assistance to institutions in Hongkong both in art and ceramics.

Before her arrest she had enrolled in a course of treatment based in Hawaii, and the doctor there had written to her that he was willing to accept her.

Mr Stansfield asked the court to give Brown a chance to become a healthy person again.

Mr Yanne replied that possession of dangerous drugs was a serious offence and particularly so in this case because of the quantity and variety involved.

He said he was surprised that Brown was not charged with trafficking in drugs as well because the opium involved amounted to 23.2 grams and, according to the laws in Hongkong, possession of 3.7 grams of the drug was sufficient to raise the presumption for the more serious charge of trafficking.

Nevertheless, Mr Yanne added, he accepted that it was a special case and one in which leniency was called for.

Brown was given 24 hours to pay the fine when she told the court she did not have enough money with her.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

PRISONER CLAIMS HE BECAME ADDICTED IN PRISON

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Jun 79 p 18

[Text] A 33-year-old drug addict told Judge de Basco, QC, in Victoria District Court yesterday that he became addicted to heroin while in prison in 1972.

Tang Wai-hung was sentenced to prison for four years on two charges of robbery, and the judge remarked: "I hope there won't be any drugs in this prison."

The judge said the sentence was lenient because he realised Tang had been driven to rob by his craving for drugs.

He said he also took account of the fact that Tang behaved with some courtesy towards those he robbed and handed them back money for travelling expenses.

Crown counsel Frederic

Whitehouse told the court that a young man and his girlfriend were sitting on a bench near the Noon Day Gun in Causeway Bay on May 26 when Tang sat down next to them, pointed a long knife at the man's waist and demanded property and money.

The man said he had no money but Tang searched him and took a bundle of notes from his pocket.

The victim then said he earned only a very small amount of money and begged Tang not to take all he had.

Tang had taken \$100 but after the victim's entreaty, returned \$70 to him before running away.

Another young couple were walking near Causeway

Bay typhoon shelter on June 11 when Tang grabbed the shoulders of the man and said he would stab him unless he handed over money.

The man took a wallet from his girlfriend's handbag and gave it to Tang.

Tang took \$90 from the wallet and told the victim to keep what was left for travelling expenses.

He also took the victim's watch.

Mr Whitehouse said police intercepted and arrested Tang not far from the scene of the second robbery.

Tang admitted both robberies and said he sold the watch for \$150.

He had 10 previous convictions, two for drug offences.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

THREE DRUG TRAFFICKERS GET 8-YEAR JAIL SENTENCES

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jun 79 p 12

[Text] Three men were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment yesterday on dangerous drugs charges.

A camera salesman, Lau Man-hoi (25), pleaded guilty to two charges of possessing a total of \$3.4 million worth of heroin for unlawful trafficking.

Ng Chun-mo (35) and Wu Chung-kam (40) denied a charge of possessing 6.5 kgs of heroin for unlawful trafficking but were found guilty by a jury.

Mr Justice Baber deferred sentencing Lau's girlfriend, Chu Sui-mei (23), until July 3 pending a probation officer's report.

The judge said this by no means implied that he intended to place her on probation.

Chu was found guilty of possessing 21.76 kgs of a mixture containing 3.57 kgs of heroin for unlawful trafficking by keeping them in her flat for Lau.

It took the jury of five men and two women 1½ hours to reach their verdicts.

Lau, Ng and Wu were also tried for manufacturing dangerous drugs, but on the direction of Mr Justice Baber the jury returned verdicts of not guilty.

Mr Justice Baber said Ng and Wu were clearly involved in the treatment of heroin when Narcotics Bureau officers arrested them during a raid on a flat in Shatin.

The court had heard evidence that on December 14 last year Narcotics Bureau officers raided Chu's flat in Laichikok Road and seized 21.76 kgs of a mixture containing 3.57 kgs of heroin.

Acting on a telephone number provided by Chu, the police located her boyfriend and the two other defendants at a flat in Shatin the following day.

Police found the place to be a small factory used for heroin processing. Heroin weighing 6.5 kgs was seized.

Miss Esther Toh, counsel for Chu, submitted in mitigation that the Crown had accepted that Chu was used by Lau to store the drugs at her place.

There was no evidence that she derived any advantage from assisting Lau.

Mr Stephen Ma, who appeared for Lau, asked the judge to take into account Lau's previous clear record and that he had been persuaded by someone to take part in this activity.

Mr Herman Poon, counsel for the other two defendants, said they were involved with only \$830,000 worth of drugs in Shatin and their parts in the offence were small compared with Lau's.

Crown counsel Jonathan Daw prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DONATION FOR UN DRUG FUND--The Government yesterday contributed \$100,000 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the fifth consecutive year. The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr E. I. Lee, said the donation indicates Hongkong's continuing recognition of and tribute to the results which have so far been achieved by the fund. Mr Lee added that apart from cash, Hongkong has also made its anti-narcotics expertise and facilities freely available to the UN for the training of officials from other Asian countries. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jun 79 p 12]

LEWIS TRIAL FOR JANUARY 3--A 39-year-old British businessman, Peter Howard Lewis, yesterday pleaded not guilty at Kowloon District Court to charges of possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of trafficking. Judge Leathlean fixed hearing for January 3. Lewis is alleged to have had in his possession on April 25 in a flat in Mansion House, Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui, 235.15 grams of cannabis, 37.06 grams of viable cannabis seeds, 31.29 grams of resin containing 0.51 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, 15.09 grams of prepared opium, 14 tablets containing 3.67 grams of methaqualone, and 16 gelatine squares containing one milligram of lysergide. It is further alleged that also found in the flat on the same day were 0.08 grams of a mixture containing 0.02 grams of salts of esters of morphine and 6.63 grams of a mixture containing 2.1 grams of cocaine hydrochloride. Lewis' bail of \$75,000 cash and two personal sureties of \$50,000 each was extended. He was represented by Mr Charles Stansfield. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Jul 79 p 12]

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR WOMAN--A 23-year-old woman who kept heroin in her home for her boyfriend, was given a two-year prison sentence, suspended for three years, by a High Court judge yesterday. Chu Sui-mei was found guilty by a jury last month of possessing 21.76 kilos of a mixture containing 5.57 kilos of heroin for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Mr Justice Baber deferred sentence until yesterday for a probation officer's report. Chu was among four people convicted last month of possession of heroin. The other three were her boyfriend, Lau Man-hoi (25), Ng Chun-mo (35) and Wu Chung-kam (40). Each was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Narcotics Bureau officers first raided Chu's flat in Laichikok Road on December 14 last year and seized 21.76 kilos of a mixture containing 5.57 kilos of heroin. Then, acting on a telephone number provided by Chu, the police located her

boyfriend and the two other defendants at a flat in Shatin where 6.5 kilos of heroin was seized. The drugs were worth a total of \$3.4 million. Miss Esther Toh, counsel for Chu, had submitted in mitigation that Chu had been made use of by Lau to store the drugs at her place and that she had derived no advantage from it. Passing sentence, Mr Justice Baber said Chu had had a difficult childhood. She was a young woman but not experienced with the world. The judge advised her to be careful about the people she associated with in future. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Jul 79 p 12]

ACCUSED FARMER'S APPEAL DISMISSED--A chicken farmer's appeal against a 10-year prison sentence for possessing \$1.8 million worth of heroin for unlawful trafficking was dismissed by the Court of Appeal yesterday. Chan Miu (55) was found guilty by a jury earlier this year of possessing 14.7 kilos of a mixture containing 3.7 kilos of heroin for unlawful trafficking. Police found the drugs hidden in a hole under the floor of Chan's farmhouse in Laufaushan when they raided it on September 7 last year. Also found on the premises were scales with traces of dangerous drugs on them, sealing machine and polythene bags. The basis of Chan's defence was that a friend had left something in his farm and he did not know that dangerous drugs were there. Mr Adrian Huggins, counsel for Chan in the appeal, referred the court to a number of dangerous drugs cases which involved larger amounts and which drew less heavy sentences. Mr Justice Yang, sitting with the Chief Justice, Sir Denys Roberts, and Mr Justice O'Connor, said that while the amount of dangerous drugs involved was a relevant factor which must be considered in sentencing, it mattered very little whether one quantity was as large as the other or more when dealing with a substantial quantity as in the present case. A prison sentence of eight to 10 years was about right in a case involving a substantial quantity of dangerous drugs. Perhaps the sentence on Chan was on the high side, but the court did not feel it was manifestly excessive, Mr Justice Yang said. Crown counsel Jim Chandler appeared for the Crown. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jul 79 p 12]

DRUG TRIAL BEGINS--A suspected drugs manufacturer was in the act of climbing to the roof of his 25th floor building when police raided his flat, the High Court was told yesterday. Lee Chun-kwai (30) is being tried before Mr Justice Baber and a jury on charges of manufacturing dangerous drugs and possessing 20 kilos of heroin mixture for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. He pleaded not guilty. Crown counsel B. M. Ryan told the court that before the raid on Lee's flat in Waterloo Road, Kowloon, on September 11, 1977, police had kept the place under observation for three days. The drugs seized were worth \$2 million. Hearing continues today. Miss Filan Chua is defending Lee on the instructions of the Director of Legal Aid. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jul 79 p 9]

DRUG MANUFACTURING EXHIBIT OPENS--Members of the public will be able to see how dangerous drugs are manufactured at Morse Park, Wong Tai Sin, tomorrow.

A dangerous drugs factory will be set up as one of the main attractions of the Kowloon District police recruitment drive and exhibition which opens tomorrow. The function is a follow-up event of the Police Recruitment Day held at Victoria Park in May to further spread the message of "job variety within the force." The factory, set up by the Narcotics Bureau, will be used to illustrate the whole process of turning opium into heroin. Samples of various dangerous drugs will also be displayed. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jul 79 p 7]

TWO CONVICTED OF POSSESSION--A 24-year-old broker, Pang King, was jailed for two years and a 19-year-old garment worker, Li Pak-wai, sent to a detention centre by Judge Jones in Victoria District Court yesterday for possessing heroin for unlawful trafficking. The court was told that when police raided a flat at Whampoa estate, Kowloon on November 24, three bags were thrown from a window but a policeman on duty outside caught them. The bags were found to contain a total of 145.7 grams of heroin with a street value of \$70,000. Three men and a woman who were arrested in the flat all denied the charge. The judge sentenced Lo Kwong-hing (23), a transport worker, to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment on the same charge two weeks ago. He acquitted the woman, 23-year-old dance hostess Chan Fuk-har. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jul 79 p 9]

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

MORPHINE SMUGGLED BY AIR FROM THAILAND

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 17 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] Djakarta, 15 Jun--Three suspected dope traffickers, two believed to be Thais and one Indonesian, were early this month arrested by the police anti-narcotics squad for allegedly bringing into the country two kilogrammes of morphine. MERDEKA DAILY reported today quoting reliable sources.

The report said the three were nabbed at the plush Sari Pacific Hotel here, and it was believed they had brought in the morphine by air from Thailand.

It was further reported that last June 10 one of the alleged Thai detainees succeeded in making his escape by pretending to faint and be seriously ill. After being taken to a police hospital, he was said to have jumped his escort with his hands still hand-cuffed, and at last reports to be still at large.

The police sergeant escorting him was held for questioning.

Meanwhile, in another operation Djakarta police last Monday arrested an ethnic Chinese who was caught in the act of morphine peddling in a section of the city where narcotics peddlers are believed to usually operate.

He was caught with an amount of morphine hidden in his flashlight, part of the morphine ingeniously hidden behind the reflector glass and part between the dry batteries.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMONWEALTH DRUG MEETING

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Jun 79 p 8

[Excerpts]

ABOUT 250,000 to 380,000 people are estimated to be involved in drug abuse in Peninsular Malaysia at the end of last year.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said here today these figures were based on the Visual Index Scale of 38,000 identified drug abusers at the end of December 1978.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir was speaking at the opening of the Working Group of the Commonwealth Countries of Asia and the Pacific on Dangerous Drugs.

He said that of the 38,000 identified drug abusers, approximately 90 per cent were males under the age of 30.

"This problem becomes even more significant when consideration is given to the fact that males between the ages of 16 and 30 account for 11.2 per cent of the population of Peninsular Malaysia.

He hoped the working group would outline the scope for greater regional co-operation and joint efforts to discourage the cultivation, production and trafficking of illicit narcotic drugs.

Modernisation had brought with it a variety of new social pressures.

In the face of such difficulties, he added, the peoples of different nations had resorted to the illicit use of drugs and other dependence-causing substances to achieve a false sense of security.

"Because of the lucrative nature of these transactions, traffickers are now prepared to accept greater risks," said the Deputy Prime Minister.

"This problem is compounded by the fact that different countries have varying standards of punishment for drug-related offences.

"Whilst Malaysia adheres to stringent measures, a number of other countries appear to

tolerate drug-related offences and the punishments imposed do not take into account the severity of the offences."

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said there was enough evidence to show that the problem of drug abuse was getting worse in Malaysia.

Because of its geographical position, Malaysia was faced with a very serious trafficking problem.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said the nation's enforcement agencies had responded tremendously to curb this traffic.

This was reflected by the large amount of illicit drugs seized.

From 1970 to 1978, the enforcement agencies had seized 11,721 kilos of opium, 470,434 kilos of morphine, 430,337 kilos of heroin and nearly 9,000 kilos of dry cannabis as well as over 216,000 cannabis plants.

In addition, 160,000 psychotropic tablets were also seized.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir added that because of its nature, drug abuse could spread from one society to another.

As such, no nation could any longer afford to disregard any of its neighbours' drug problems.

Therefore, it was essential for all concerned to formulate a regional response to control the drug menace.

He was confident the meeting would arrive at realistic and intelligent solutions which would be the basis of a programme for effective action.

He added the recommendations of the delegates would "be given every consideration by me in my capacity as chairman of the National Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Control."

Delegates from 10 Commonwealth countries are attending the five-day meeting which ends on Friday.

The 10 countries are New Zealand, Australia, Papua-New Guinea, Western Samoa, Singapore, Tonga, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Malaysia.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

IPOH, Mon. — **Tan Soon Hui**, 28, was sentenced by the Sessions Court today to four years' jail and ordered to receive six strokes of the rotan for having 8.44 grammes of heroin. Tan, who has three previous convictions for similar offences, admitted having the heroin at an unnumbered house in Kampung Bengali, Jalan Simpang, Taiping, at about 11.30 a.m. on Oct. 16 last year.

Suspects Acquitted

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jun 79 p 12

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — A couple was acquitted by the Sessions Court today on a charge of trafficking in 159.65 grammes of heroin. Their former tenant, who was jointly tried with them, was also acquitted of a charge of possessing 94.19 grammes of heroin. Han Han Kwong, 31, and his wife Loh Pak Chee, 28, were alleged to have committed the offence at a house in Taman Midah Tengah, Taman Midah, on Jan. 19. The tenant, Tan Chin Chea, 33, was also alleged to have the heroin in his possession also at the same premises. Court president Abdul Malek bin Haji

Salleh, in acquitting them without calling for their defence, said that the prosecution had not made out a prima facie case. He said there was no evidence that the septic tank in which the prosecution had claimed to have recovered the 159.65 grammes of heroin, was devoid of drugs before the incident.

Not direct

There was no direct evidence that Loh took the heroin to the toilet and flushed it when the police came to the house after having arrested her husband and Tan Chin Chea some distance from the house, he said. Encik Abdul Malek added that if the police were able to lift and

remove the cover of the septic tank to collect the heroin, it was also possible for anyone to open the tank. He also said that as the septic tank was located behind the house, anyone could have jumped over the fence and thrown the heroin into the tank. Encik Abdul Malek said that it was possible that Tan Han Kwong had no knowledge of his wife's activities regarding the heroin. On Tan Chin Chea, he said although he seemed to know his way around the house, and led the police to the recovery of heroin in a room, there was no direct evidence that he was staying in the house.

Heroin Arrests

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Jun 79 p 11

[Excerpt]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — Police detained five suspected drug addicts, including a foreigner, in two separate raids over the past 24 hours.

They have also seized 106 tubes of heroin and eight straws containing the drug.

Campbell OCPD Supt. Hassan Abdullah said today that acting on a tip-off, a police party went to Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock at about 8 p.m. yesterday and detained a man and recovered 106 tubes containing heroin.

At about 1.15 a.m. today, another police party spotted four men, one a foreigner, near a hotel in Jalan Haji Hussein.

The four suspects were detained when police found eight straws of heroin after a check.

Life Sentences

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

ALOR STAR, Sun. — Two padi planters were today sentenced by the Sessions Court to life imprisonment and ordered to receive a total of nine strokes of the rotan for trafficking in ganja.

Mohamed Hassan bin Musa, 35, was convicted on two charges of trafficking in 1,989 gm of ganja along the Kodiang-Jitra road at 9.30 p.m. on July 2 last year and in another 824 gm of the drug at 9.45 the same night at an unnumbered house near Padang Sera.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment on each of the charges and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan.

The other planter, Ahmad bin Saad, 34, was convicted of abetting Hassan in trafficking in 1,989 gm of ganja. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and ordered to be given three strokes of the rotan.

Drug-related Suicides

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 9 Jun 79 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt]

KUCHING. — A young drug addict leapt to her death from a fifth floor flat last week, leaving a note imploring others to keep off drugs or they might end up like her.

Another young addict died last weekend, after being found lying semi-conscious outside a bank. Police said he had taken an overdose; as with the first case, they have classified it as suicide.

They have also warned that the town's addicts are resorting to stealing anything they can, because they're desperate for money to buy their fix.

Police say two of four men now being held pending further investigations into the armed hold-up of a petrol station, are addicts.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AIRPORT CUSTOMS SEIZING BIG AMOUNTS OF DRUGS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 79 p 3 BK

[Text] A total of 36,858 grammes of various grades of heroin and 400 kilogrammes of marijuana were seized by Customs officials at Don Muang Airport between October last year and March this year, a Customs report said yesterday.

Of the total amount of heroin seized, 6,058 grammes were No 4 heroin and 30,800 grammes were No 3.

Detectives from the Drugs Suppression Police also seized another 6,990 grammes of No 4 heroin and 400 grammes of opium during the six-month period, the report said.

Various kinds of smuggled precious stones, foreign currencies, and contra-band goods worth 3,535,540.62 baht, were also confiscated during the same period, the report said, adding that this figure does not include 92,976.30 baht in lost duty fees.

Customs officials at Don Muang also collected duty fees, commercial taxes and other miscellaneous taxes amounting to 469,983,353 baht which is 39.61 percent higher than the amount collected in the corresponding period last year.

It is expected that at the end of this fiscal year the Customs at Don Muang will collect not less than 900 million baht, and the trend favours even higher collections in the future, the report said.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AUSTRALIAN DEFENDANT ALLEGEDLY DRUG RACKET RINGLEADER

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 25 May 79 p 6

[Text] Bangkok (AAP-Reuter).--Australian bar owner William Sinclair, 66, was the ringleader of a drug racket, a Thai court was told yesterday.

But after two hours, the trial of Sinclair and two other Australians encountered yet another delay when documents about Sinclair sent from Australia could not be found.

The next hearing is fixed for May 30.

Sinclair, footballer Paul Hayward, 26, and hairdresser Warren Fellows, 27, are charged with attempting to trade in 8.4 kilograms of top

grade heroin last Octo-ber.

At the brief hearing, chief police witness Major Virat told the court that intelligence reports obtained from the Australian authorities and other circumstantial evidence all indicated that Sinclair was a ringleader in the drug racket.

Passport

He claimed Sinclair admitted during investigations that he had arranged the false passport which Fellows used to enter Thailand.

Sinclair, however, refused to acknowledge his own confession on paper because he feared that the disclosure could incur vengeance by the drug racket, Major Virat said.

In an earlier hearing, Major Virat said the bar owner had paid a monthly rent of \$1000 for his Bangkok flat but it was not clear from where his income came.

Later, Sinclair's lawyer accused Thai police of threatening Sinclair with a gun to obtain a confession.

The lawyer, Mr. Chai Suwannasai, said Sinclair told him that Thai investigators put a gun on the table during interrogation, apparently to scare him.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AMERICAN, FIVE THAIS ARRESTED IN MARIHUANA CASE

Bangkok BANGKOK NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jun 79 p 3 BK

[Text] An American and five Thais, including a law student of Ramkhamhaeng University, were separately arrested yesterday with about two tons of marijuana which was to be shipped to the United States.

A police team from the Crime Suppression Division raided house No 29/31 Moo 7 in Bangplee of the outlying province of Samut Prakarn yesterday morning and discovered the marijuana, neatly packed in 60 boxes, in the house.

All the 60 boxes were destined for a private company Hill & Meadow Inc. 4822 Bryast, Dallas, Texas.

Five persons who were in the house during the police raid were nabbed together with the seizure of the drug.

Police identified them as Narong Pumpirayapruk, 34, who is the house owner, Prasit Kote-asa, 29, Mrs Sakuntara Kote-asa, 33, Sa-nga Chamrermdee, 38, and Prachak Yaempeng, 19, a third-year student of the Faculty of Law Ramkhamhaeng University.

They were charged with illegal possession of marijuana.

Another police team later broke into a room at Tippy Court in Soi 35 off Sukhumvit Road and arrested an American businessman, identified as Steven Mark Arthur, for possessing marijuana for sale.

Police also found 30 sticks and three cylinders of marijuana in his room together with numerous documents for the delivery of the marijuana to the United States.

Police said the gang had been involved in the smuggling of marijuana out of the country for quite a long time. They said one of the suspects, Mrs Sakuntara, acted as a coordinator in buying marijuana from several northeastern provinces of Nong Khai, Nakhon Panom and Sakhon Nakhon.

The marijuana was handed over to Arthur for delivery to the U.S., police said.

They said Arthur has already submitted his documents for the delivery of marijuana to Customs officials at Don Muang Airport under the name of S.C.L. Machine 304/1-3 Silom Road.

The Marijuana, declared in the document as spindles, was due to be shipped out of the country on June 25. Authorities had approved the documents.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

TWO AMERICANS ARRESTED SENDING HEROIN BY MAIL

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jun 79 p 3 BK

[Text]

Daniel Edward Clarke (29) and Stephen Charles Dark (25) had for some time been smuggling heroin abroad by enclosing it in letters mailed to the US.

Both men reportedly admitted to police that they had just been advised that the last shipment of heroin they had mailed had reached its destination.

Both Americans who speak fluent Thai, also reportedly admitted they have been travelling regularly between Thailand and Malaysia, where they had their visas renewed.

They were initially charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell and smuggle out of the country.

In another raid, officials from the Office of Narcotics Control Board announced they had arrested eight people and seized 4.4 kilogrammes of heroin and cooked opium

in a house raid in Phya. Thai District, Bangkok Metropolis, yesterday afternoon.

Informed that a consignment of narcotics had just arrived from Chiang Rai Province in a tour coach, and had been taken to the house of Somsak Lilittham yesterday morning, a team of ONCB officials rushed to the house for a search.

They said they discovered four packages of heroin weighing a total of 1.4 kilogrammes and three packages of cooked opium, each weighing one kilogramme, over 1,000 plastic tubes for packaging heroin, plastic bags and a machine to seal the bags, one shotgun, two pistols and 300 rounds of ammunition.

In ~~both raids~~ the house, including the houseowner Somsak, ~~were arrested~~ and charged with jointly possessing the narcotics with intent to sell.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ITALIAN IN DRUG ARREST AT AIRPORT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 79 p 3 BK

[Text]



AN Italian was held at Don Muang Airport Monday night after Customs officials allegedly found five plastic bags containing 550 grammes of No 4 heroin strapped around his waist.

Police said they have charged Giovanni Vito Natuzzi, 32, (above) with possessing narcotics with intent to sell.

He was arrested just before he boarded an Aeroflot flight to Paris.

Narcotics authorities said this was the second visit to Bangkok by Natuzzi, who had been under surveillance as a drug smuggler.

Natuzzi had arrived in Bangkok on June 6.

Meanwhile, Crime Suppression Police yesterday arrested a 27-year-old woman at a house in Thung Mahamek area and seized 20,000 baht worth of heroin allegedly found in her possession.

Mrs Somsong Khaewpirin was arrested as she allegedly handed over five small tubes containing heroin to a plainclothes policeman who was used as a decoy to make the purchase.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUGS PURCHASED IN HAT YAI FOR RESALE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 79 p 5 BK

[Text]

HAT YAI
THREE drug traffickers were arrested Tuesday night after a southern narcotics suppression unit allegedly discovered about 80 grammes of No. 4 heroin in their possession.

Acting on a tip-off that a quantity of heroin would be delivered to Malaysian buyers in Padang Besar, police set up a checkpoint at Tambon Thung Lung to inspect vehicles from Hat Yai and Songkhla.

At about 9 p.m. two motorcyclists arrived at the checkpoint and the search of their bodies uncovered 30 tubes of heroin weighing about 54 grammes. The two, iden-

tified as Pornchai sae Chin (25), and Tang sae Hao (23), reportedly confessed to investigators that they bought the heroin from narcotic dealers in Hat Yai for resale to customers in Malaysia's Padang Besar at a very high price.

The same narcotic suppression unit later rushed to a Shell gas station on Phetkasem Highway in Hat Yai District and found a man carrying a bag standing in front of the gas station.

Police allegedly found another 30 tubes of heroin in the bag carried by the man identified later as Vichai Wongsevirat.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE ARREST THREE IN DRUG RAID

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jul 79 p 5 BK

[Text]

THREE men, including an alleged drug addict, were arrested in Samut Prakan Province yesterday on charges of possessing heroin for sale and use, Samrong Tai Police reported.

Police, tipped off that two heroin dealers were operating in Bang Huasua, Phra Pradaeng District, went to a temple where the two were reported to be staying.

TEAM

The six-man police team led by Police Captain Sa-nga Satam-buonphon arrested

Samran alias Tawat Sootrat (23) and Ekachai Sipuak (19), and seized 53 packages of pure heroin and a syringe from their room. Both allegedly admitted that the drug belonged to them.

During the police raid, a third man, ~~SA-NGA SATAM-BUONPHON~~, ~~SA-NGA SATAM-BUONPHON~~ to buy the narcotic and was booked on charges of drug addiction.

Villagers in Bang Huasua have complained to police that many cases of theft and robberies have occurred in the area which has many drug addicts. One sent a letter to police identifying Samran and Ekachai as dealers.

GSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ADDICT STATISTICS REPORTED--Statistics revealed that 600,000 drug addicts throughout the country spent 10.8 billion baht annually for narcotics. The drug "Horse" was used most of all in Petchabun and Phichit provinces. Dr Prasob Ratanakorn, director of the Institute for the Study of Drug Prevention of the Ministry of Public Health disclosed the study of drug addicts among the Thai population conducted by the National Economic and Social Development Committee which calculated the economic loss and estimated that approximately 600,000 persons spent an average of 50 baht a day; the total value for annual drug consumption reached 10.8 billion baht. Dr Prasob further said that the present trend of drug use indicates two interesting facts: Firstly, the numbers who reported for treatment in the hospitals and at Buddhist institutions are on the decline. Secondly, the number of persons who sought advice on the use of the medicines, such as sleeping pills, tranquilizers, and pain killers is on the increase. In some provinces there is wide use of drugs to prevent drowsiness [locally called "Horse"] and other stimulants. Especially in the south, in addition to other problems, from Chumphon Province on down there is a problem of the use of "Kra-thom". [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RIAT in Thai 21 May 79 pp 1,2] 9438

RAID NETS 5 KILOS OF OPIUM--Chiang Mai--Heli-borne border patrol police this morning raided a hill tribe village in Pai district [Mae Hong Son province], seized 5 kilogrammes of raw opium and obtained useful information on drug transportation routes. The 25-man border patrol police team, under orders by zone-3 commander, Pol Maj-Gen Wichai Wichaithanaphat, landed in Ban Meo Mae Prik at about 10 a.m. Tribesmen, seeing them coming, ran from their houses into the jungle. Many of them were believed carrying narcotics. The police seized 5 kilogrammes of raw opium left behind by the fleeing tribesmen but a thorough search of the village failed to find any large quantity of drugs. Village leader Wang Sae Hang (45) was briefly held for questioning when an M-16 rifle and 70 rounds of ammunition were found in his house. He was later released without charge. A villager told police that narcotics from the village were transported to Chiang Mai via mountainous areas of Mae Chan, Samoeng, Mae Chaem, San Pa Tong and Chom Thong districts. According to the villager, opium from his village was sent to Chom Thong to be manufactured into heroin. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jul 79 p 1]

FLEEING AUSTRALIAN SUSPECTS--Bangkok, Sun: Another Australian drug suspect has jumped bail--the second in recent weeks. Stefan Hodex (32), of Bondi, NSW, failed to appear on Friday to answer a charge of illegal possession of 80 grams of heroin. The court issued a warrant for his arrest and ordered his bail of \$4500 to be confiscated. A woman from Geelong, Victoria, facing heroin charges has disappeared from Bangkok while on bail. Mrs Janice Anne Hunter (23) crossed into Malaysia, according to officials in Kuala Lumpur, and is back in Australia. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 28 May 79 p 22]

DRUG TRIAL DELAYED--Bangkok (AAP-Reuter).--The first hearing in the trial at Chiang Mai of two Australian business men on heroin charges was postponed for six weeks yesterday when two prosecution witnesses failed to appear. Prosecution lawyers said one of the witnesses was the policeman who last January arrested Donald Worcester and George Bullock, both from Melbourne, who are charged with possessing nearly 1.4 kilograms of heroin for sale. The lawyers said the arresting officer was prevented by official business from attending the trial. It now would open on July 12. Thai tourist guide Saowachai Ketboonruang would go on trial with the two Australians, accused of selling them the heroin. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 19 May 79 p 6]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

TORIES BACK MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 79 p 9

[Text]

CHARLOTTETOWN (CP) — The possession of marijuana for personal use should no longer be a criminal offense in Canada, secretary of state David MacDonald said Saturday.

In interviews, MacDonald and two of the other three Progressive Conservative members of Parliament from Prince Edward Island agreed the penalties for recreational use of marijuana are too severe for the crime, and the laws should be changed.

MacDonald said that while he does not condone the use of marijuana, current laws do not serve as a deterrent and too many young people are receiving criminal records for a relatively harmless offense.

In 1977, he said, 33,961 Canadians were arrested, fingerprinted, photographed and jailed at least temporarily for being found in possession of the drug.

He said marijuana should be placed under the Food and Drug Act, and be taken out of the Narcotics Control Act.

"We (the Conservative government) intend to treat possession of marijuana as an offence, but under the Food and Drug Act, not the Narcotic Control Act," the minister said.

He said under the new arrangement, possession of marijuana would still carry a penalty, but one that was comparable to those given out for liquor offenses.

New legislation would also prohibit the use by employers and others of records relating to marijuana arrests, he said.

Tom MacMillan (PC—Hillsborough), and Wilbur MacDonald (PC—Cardigan) both supported David MacDonald's views, and said simple possession laws should be reformed.

Mel Gass, the other Island MP, disagreed with his colleagues, saying the medical effects of marijuana use were not known, and until more information was available, laws should not be changed.

CSO: 5320

61

CANADA

MP FINED FOR POSSESSION OF COCAINE

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Rick Mayoh]

[Text]

Canada's first Inuit member of Parliament, fined \$200 in an Ottawa court last week for possession of cocaine, said the conviction will not affect his future plans.

"It was a one-time fluke; I don't use it (cocaine) even occasionally," said New Democratic Party northern development critic Peter Ittinuar Saturday.

RCMP narcotics squad officers arrested Ittinuar in a car behind a downtown Ottawa restaurant earlier this month after finding about a gram of cocaine with a street value of about \$120. Staff Sergeant David Lehman said another man in the car was charged with possession of a different drug.

The 29-year-old member for the new Arctic riding of Nunatsiak said NDP leader Ed Broadbent had not taken a "sanctimonious attitude" about the matter and had said to "let it ride."

Ittinuar said he didn't think his status in the House of Commons would be affected, but added problems could arise if "some rednecks want to be vindictive."

A motion by a member and a decision by the House would be needed to unseat the former CBC Northern Service reporter.

"I'm sorry it happened," he said, adding he had not sought out the drug. "I'm sorry about the people I let down. It hurt my mother and friends.

"I was trying something that certainly wasn't from my culture."

Packing for a two-week hunting trip near his Rankin Inlet home in the Northwest Territories, Ittinuar said he thought his constituents would put the matter in perspective.

"There are too many other pressing matters such as land claims and northern development to worry about," he said.

In his pre-sentence submission to provincial court last Thursday, Crown attorney Graham Pineos had said Innituar's sentence should not be disproportionate to the crime.

Ittinuar's 76-vote victory in the May 22 federal election was confirmed only last week because Nunatsiak's polls were scattered throughout the 2.5-million square kilometres of Canada's largest riding.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

HASHISH CHARGES--Montreal (CP)--Eight people from the Montreal area were arraigned in sessions court Tuesday on a variety of charges arising from the seizure of an estimated \$10-million worth of hashish last weekend. Judge Claude Joncas set bail hearings Thursday for Frederico Delpeschiou, 29, Liborio Schiavene, 28, Dominico Fazioli, 31, Mauro Zanetti, 44, Sidney Lallouz, 29, Bobby Edelman, 32, Daniele Binette, 24, and Harry Milrot, 37. The charges include conspiracy to import hashish, actually importing the drug, and possession with intent to traffic. The RCMP reported Saturday that 700 kilograms of hash had been seized, with eight people--all Canadian citizens--arrested in Montreal. Two Pakistani nationals and one Canadian were arrested in London following an international police operation. Most of the hashish in the shipment had been seized by police in Frankfurt, West Germany. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 79 p 82]

HASHISH CONVICTION--Five Toronto men, charged with possession of 625 pounds of hashish for the purpose of trafficking, were convicted of possession in County Court yesterday. The jury is to deliberate on the trafficking part of the charge today. The trial was told that the hashish valued at \$8-million on the street was imported from India concealed in 100 forklift tires. The jury convicted Gary Levin, 37, of Broadway Avenue, Dov Orenstein, 37, of Dewlane Drive. Gustav Shapiro, 47, of Denward Avenue, Haim Sabbagh, 44, of St. Germaine Avenue, and Moshe Ferendaru, 46, of Elder Street. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 6 Jul 79 p 5]

CSO: 5320

BRAZIL

CREATION OF SPECIAL DRUG COURT RECOMMENDED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Jun 79 p 16

[Text] Creation of two special criminal courts to prosecute and sentence cases involving the use and possession of narcotics was recommended to Bandeira Stampa, president of the Court of Justice, by Judge Joao de Deus Lacerda Menna Barreto, president of CEPETERJ [Rio de Janeiro Drug Research Center?], an organ of the Estacio da Sa Association of Higher Learning, devoted to the study of problems associated with narcotics use.

The recommendation is based on studies of trials conducted in Rio's criminal courts, which revealed that in 1976, 1977 and 1978, of all the trials in the 20 criminal jurisdictions, 24.2 percent, 21.8 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, were drug-related. The study further revealed that marihuana use was involved more than the use of other drugs: 84.7 percent in 1976, 93 percent in 1977 and 88.8 percent in 1978. It further noted that in all the drug-related cases in 1976, 71 percent of those involved were married, 25.3 percent were single, 1 percent were separated and 1.8 percent were widowed.

Suggestion

The studies were conducted for those years by students in the Estacio de Sa Faculty of Law, on the files of all the criminal courts that are competent to try and sentence those charged with the use and possession of narcotics.

In the presentation recommending the creation of special courts, Judge Barreto noted that "the results of the studies were highly significant and suggest the "development of relevant studies in the fields of sociology, psychology and law.

"This is in fact what we propose, and with the progressive studies which we plan to carry out at short and medium range, we will certainly achieve our desired goal, reaching conclusions on which to base administrative and even legislative provisions aimed at reducing deviant behavior resulting from drug addiction to a level tolerable to our society.

"An examination of the charts and graphs elaborated from the research results indicates certain peculiarities. For example, in the 3 years studied, offenses remained concentrated in the age group under 25; in 1976 the predominant age was 19 years. We also observe that most of the cases were recorded in the Northern Zone, with 58.1 percent in 1976, 62.7 percent in 1977 and 57.8 percent in 1978.

"Clearly, the results of the research must be analyzed on the basis of the societal situation. The figures indicate only apparent criminality, that is, those cases which come to the attention of the police and the courts. There are many cases, however, that for various reasons, such as the social standing of the offender, corruption and so on, never become known to the competent authorities.

"The primary purpose of the CEPETERJ studies was to examine the quantitative relationship between the number of drug-related cases and the number of other criminal offenses distributed throughout the criminal jurisdictions."

The document continues:

"In 1976, the Rio criminal courts handled 16,095 inquiries and 2,788 cases "in flagrante" of all kinds, for a total of 18,883 cases, in addition to 888 inquiries and 20 "flagrantes" for the use and possession of narcotics. If we add the totals and divide by 20, we will see that each criminal jurisdiction handled 998.5 cases. This means that if there had been one special court, it would have handled 908 drug-related cases while a common criminal court would have received 944.1 cases involving other offenses.

"In 1977, court actions of all kinds other than drug cases reached 18,778 (15,902 inquiries and 2,876 "flagrantes") and 812 drug-related cases. By the same arithmetic, we will see that a special [drug] court would have handled 812 cases in 1977, while a common criminal court would have handled 938.9 cases.

"In 1978 there were a total of 19,415 proceedings distributed throughout the criminal jurisdictions, 1,203 of which were drug-related. A comparative study leads to the conclusion that a special court would have handled more cases than any one common criminal court. In the last 3 years, drug-related indictments constituted 24.2 percent, 21.8 percent and 25.4 percent of all trials for all crimes, distributed over the court system.

Jurisdictional Aspect

Justification for the creation of a special court does not rest simply on numbers, however. The jurisdictional aspect also justifies the existence of a special court. Law No 6368/76, regarding use and possession of narcotics, calls for short detainment periods and a single pretrial hearing. A special judge would be in a position to prosecute these cases more quickly, thus complying with the provisions of the law."

The document cites examples:

In Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo there are already special courts for drug-related cases, with great advantages for the administration of justice. As a result, it has been possible to comply strictly with the detainment periods provided in the specific legislation. These states have thus averted the necessity of releasing traffickers because the latter have been detained beyond the legal period permitted for the various phases of prosecution."

Statistics

The studies revealed that, in 1976, the greatest incidence of drug problems appeared in the age group from 18 to 25. Some 44.9 percent of those who were tried fell within this age group. The predominant age was 19 years, reaching 5.1 [sic] percent of the cases; 9.8 percent of those who went to trial were over 30 years of age and the oldest defendant found was 59 years of age.

In 1976 [based on a total of 847 drug-related cases that were brought to trial], 92.7 percent (785) of the drug-related cases involved males. Some 62 females were prosecuted in cases of this kind. Of all the cases that went to trial in that year, 24.2 percent had reference to the use or possession of narcotics.

In these cases, 71 percent of those involved were married, 25.3 percent were single, 1.0 percent were separated and 1.8 percent were widowed. Among the defendants, 11.2 percent (95) were unemployed, 14.0 percent [sic] were students and 74.8 percent (or 633) were employed in various professions. Of those tried, 9.6 percent (81 cases) resided in the Central Zone, 58.1 percent (492) in the Northern Zone, 18.9 percent (160) in the Southern Zone; 2.2 percent (19) were prison inmates and 11.2 percent (or 95) resided in other states and municipios.

In 1976, 84.7 percent of the drug cases that went to trial involved the use of marihuana; that is, 717 individuals were charged with the use or possession of marihuana; 4.6 percent (or 39 cases) involved both marihuana and cocaine and 82 cases (9.7 percent) involved cocaine. Amphetamines and sleeping pills were involved in 4 cases.

In 1976, the largest [single] drug seizures were 48,299 grams of marihuana, 5,119 grams of cocaine and 12 amphetamine tablets.

1977 Statistics

In 1977 [based on a total of 704 drug-related trials], the major incidence of drug cases occurred in the age range from 22 to 25 years; 235 defendants or 33 percent of all cases were in this age group, the preponderant age being 24. There were 147 individuals over the age of 30, or 20.9 percent of

the cases. Adults over 35 years of age represented 6.1 percent of the total, or 43 cases. The oldest defendant was aged 60.

In 1977, 94 percent (662) of those tried were males and 42 were females. Of all cases of all types that came to trial in the criminal courts, 21.8 percent were drug-related. Of the defendants in the latter cases 86.1 percent, or 606, were single, 13.8 percent (97) were married and only 1 was separated. Some 3.1 percent (22) were unemployed, 19 percent, or 134 were students and 77.9 percent, or 548, were employed in widely varying professions.

In 1977, 17.4 [sic] percent of the cases that were brought to trial, or 87 defendants, lived in the city's Central Zone, 442, or 62.7 percent, lived in the Northern Zone and 20.9 percent, or 147, in the Southern Zone; 0.3 percent (2) were inmates and 26 cases involved persons residing in other states and municipios.

With respect to the type of substance seized, 93 percent of the cases (654) involved marihuana, 5.1 percent (36) involved cocaine and 1.7 percent, or 12 cases, had reference to marihuana and LSD.

In 1978 [based on a total of 1076 drug-related trials], 34.9 percent of the defendants, or 376, were in the age group from 22 to 25 years, the predominant age being 24 years, since 13.9 percent (151 cases) were that age; 12.9 percent, or 139 defendants, were over 30; 3.9 percent (40) were over 35; and the oldest 2 defendants were 42 years of age.

Of those tried, 95 percent, or 1,022 defendants, were males; 5 percent, or 54 defendants were females. Regarding civil status, 87.6 percent (943) of the defendants were single and 12.4 percent (or 133) were married. With respect to profession, 1.3 percent were unemployed, 13.8 percent (148) were students and 82.9 percent (893) were engaged in various professions. Drug-related trials represented 25.4 percent of all trials for all crimes in the courts.

Of those tried on drug charges in 1978, 13.8 percent (or 148) resided in the city's Central Zone, 57.8 percent (622) in the Northern Zone, 24.4 percent (263) in the Southern Zone, 0.7 percent, or 8 individuals, in prisons and 3.3 percent (35) in other states and municipios. Regarding the type of substance involved, 88.8 percent of the cases (956) involved marihuana, 6.9 percent (74 cases) involved cocaine and 4.3 percent (46) involved both cocaine and marihuana. Regarding drug seizures in 1978, marihuana remained at the head of the list; 3,958,944 grams of marihuana and 707 grams of cocaine were seized.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

METHODS OF DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT IN BRAZIL DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 79 p 22

[Article by Kristina Michahelles: "Drugs, the Danger That Is Constantly More Threatening"]

[Text] The "Psicotron" is plugged in: the vibrator bed, the headphone music and the nurse's gentle voice induce relaxation. On a country estate in Petropolis some persons are using hoes to care for a garden and others are engaged in athletics. Hypnosis and sun bathing are used in the luxury clinic. In the community house group bible reading suggests new pathways. In group therapy the oldtimers warn the newcomers about the dangers.

These are some of the scenes experienced by a person who wants to overcome drug addiction, a problem that still presents a confused picture in Brazil due to lack of information, research and statistics, as well as the silence that surrounds the taboo on drugs. There are only scattered attempts at treatment and prevention.

There are very expensive clinics for the rich, religious movements, a little government initiative and some attempts at prevention. INAMPS [National Institute of Social Security Medical Care] clinics and hospitals and private clinics provide limited possibilities for treatment. Meetings held by physicians, volunteers and do-gooders are proposed to help cure at least some youths and prevent somewhat the rapid spread of addiction.

Desperate parents, some physicians and psychiatrists, confused youths and others who managed to become rehabilitated, government representatives and a few volunteers may be providing a proper response to the problem.

Addic .s Now Have Somewhere to Go for Help

"The problem of the drug addict is psychosocial, moral and educational and, essentially, there are three ways of solving it: repression, prevention and science. As the first is already used too much, the League decided to base its activities on the latter two." Besides medical treatment, it is important to guide the young drug addict to facilitate his return to society.

The National League for Drug Addiction Recovery and Youth Guidance and the Association of Drug Addicts Anonymous were founded about a year ago by psychiatrist Gerson Barbosa Hallais, who has 13 years of experience and has also participated in other initiatives in the battle against drug addiction. The main purpose of the League is to build a rehabilitation hospital--a pioneering effort in Latin America--on some land in Mage.

One of the league's first activities was to make an extensive study of narcotics in Brazil. A project was submitted to the Health Ministry but was rejected by the Technical Council on Narcotics and Drugs, which considered its suggestions "obsolete." The league's secretary general, Prof Joao Batista Barbosa, thinks it is odd that the same "high-level commission" submitted an almost identical project in August of last year.

For the time being, the league and the ATA [Association of Drug Addicts Anonymous] operate in Dr Gerson's clinic at 329 Pedro de Carvalho Street in Lins de Vasconcelos, where hundreds of persons to whom other doors are closed are cared for. Meetings are held there for dependents, lay persons and relatives and for group and individual psychotherapy. Lectures in universities, schools, churches and trade groups are also sponsored. The league's future intentions are to establish a professional training section and found centers in other neighborhoods.

Country Estate

In case of serious physical dependency, the youths are taken to Dr Gerson's other clinic on the Rio-Petropolis highway. It is a very large old house on an unfenced country estate where about 20 youths at a time are taken off drugs. They receive psychotherapy and have activities involving work and athletics. The minimum length of treatment, which is free of charge, is 3 months. Afterwards, the patient receives highly disciplined weekly ambulatory treatment at the Lins de Vasconcelos clinic.

The league and the ATA--similar organizations already exist in Argentina and Australia and receive the full support of the United Nations and UNESCO --are concerned about maintaining the anonymity of persons involved in drugs. They are nonprofit institutions and are supported by donations and the voluntary work of physicians and psychiatrists.

Dr Gerson says he is ashamed of the chaotic drug situation in Brazil, "since nothing is done to alleviate the problem. There are no research or statistical data. There is only suppression and the government's inaction is surprising when over 30 percent of the youth population is decimated by drugs." He believes the majority of clinics that claim to be specialized are doing nothing to discover the psychological causes of drug addiction.

According to Prof Joao Batista Barbosa, "all the league has gotten from the government so far is fines, and no financial help at all. However, the constitution in several articles encourages all those who want to carry

out activities of a scientific and educational character that raise the standards of the population."

Carmem Dametto, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, who for 6 years has been directing the Daisy Boardinghouse--a kind of community home for rehabilitating drug addicts and alcoholics--claims that drug addiction is not a sickness in itself. There a drug user is referred to as a "toxicophilic-schizophrenic" and the use of drugs "is nothing other than a symptom of a disease, a psychosis of the schizophrenic type, camouflaged by the drug." For the therapist, the relationship with the patient and the choice of treatment method become extremely difficult, since each case must be taken into consideration individually.

At the Daisy Boardinghouse, where there is an average of 20 to 25 patients for drug addiction and alcoholism, the treatment is based upon psychotherapy "and never on hypnosis or electrotherapy." Nearly all the patients are from the South Zone, since the treatment is charged for, "because we do not receive any subsidy."

Psychiatrist Carmem Dametto points out that alcoholism is much more serious than the drug problem, "which is in vogue and draws newspaper headlines.

"The real addiction problem is alcohol, which in Brazil, according to the World Health Organization, is considered a food. We know that of each 100 addicts, more than 90 are alcoholics and the class of alcoholics that should be hospitalized is that of the wage-earner, the hungry, the unemployed. Within this context, the problem of drugs such as marihuana and cocaine represents a minute fraction."

Cure Even Attempted Through Bible Reading

Moved by the growing number of drug addicts in Niteroi, a group decided to treat the problem by means of spiritual meetings based upon Bible reading. A team of 140 volunteers, including former addicts, cares for an average of 300 persons a week and gives guidance to their families.

Only severe cases are taken to the clinics that have an agreement with the movement. Psychiatric treatment is also recommended when there is a mental illness. According to the organizer of the Community of Christian Youth, the majority of drug addicts come to the movement of their own free will and for this reason the rate of rehabilitation is high, about 60 percent.

After being released, the drug addict receives follow-up assistance which is also provided for his family. There are cases of relapse, especially when the drug problem is associated with factors of a psychoemotional nature. The work is free of charge and is supported by donations. It is a part of the "Youth Challenge" movement of the Rev David Wilkerson. It has centers in Bauru, Brasilia, Goiania and Campinas.

Emotional

Last year a group led by physician Christian Gauderer tried to found in Brazil an experiment similar to the Didro Center in France and the halfway houses in the United States. The doctor, who has taken several courses specializing in child and adolescent pediatrics in the United States, had ample opportunity to observe the drug addiction problems and methods used to combat them in that country.

In February of last year the group held a series of discussions at the Candido Mendes School, with technicians and government authorities. At the time it was decided to establish a Center for Emotional Help, which would work without charge in Copacabana for the purpose of counseling and warning young addicts. Beyond that, a training course for volunteers, in which psychologists, physicians, sociologists, the president of the INAMPS and the juvenile court were to participate as counselors, was to be held at the INAMPS Hospital in Lagoa.

Despite the enthusiasm with which the two projects were received--applications for the course exceeded 1,500--they were rejected, without further explanation, by the Technical Council on Narcotics and Dr Christian Gauderer was ordered to appear at the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order]. Not until March did the Council explain, in a letter, that the Antidrug Law does not recommend preventive campaigns, because they could tempt the volunteers themselves into taking drugs.

Clinics Have Different Methods

In view of the increasingly rapid growth of youthful drug addiction, the fear of their children becoming addicted is present in all families. The anxiety increases because they feel powerless against the drug habit and apprehensions arise about the possibilities of being cured.

The clinics analyze the problem in different ways and use various methods of treatment. But the effectiveness of such methods is denied by some and supported by others. What is observed, meanwhile, is that there is no common ground and much less an interchange of ideas.

Dr Eiras

The assistant director of the Psychiatry Department, Dr Paris, says that the Dr Eiras Hospital does not have much experience in treating drug addicts. It has a contract with the INAMPS but nearly all addicts from well-to-do families prefer private clinics. There is no ward for addicts and the number of those admitted for drugs is less than 1.5 percent of the total.

He thinks that pure drug addiction is very rare--in such a case, he recommends psychotherapeutic assistance--since it is usually complicated by serious psychoemotional disturbances. The patient is hospitalized only if

he exhibits serious disturbances. The treatment varies with the clinical circumstances, and the first step is to take the patient off drugs (which takes at least 20 days), followed by treatment with sedatives and tranquilizers. Hypnosis and electroshock treatment, considered inadvisable, are seldom used anymore, except in acute cases.

Dr Paris asserted that "no clinic likes to treat drug addicts, since they incite resistance to psychiatric treatment, disrupt everything and make a mockery of disciplinary rules in order to get drugs, either from visitors or by getting them smuggled in from traffickers. This is because the majority of them, who are between 18 and 22 years of age, are hospitalized against their will and do not really want to be cured."

Father Albino

The Mens Sana Association applies new parapsychological clinical methodology at its four nonprofit clinics in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Brasilia and Curitiba, which are directed by Father Albino Aresi, Capuchin priest and doctor of parapsychology.

On Velha da Tijuca Highway, the treatment is for outpatients only. An experiment with hospitalization lasting several months was not successful because "the addicts spent their time trying to find a way to smuggle in drugs." The drug addict is not labeled as such because "in the first place, drug addiction is only a consequence and a certain care is called for, since the police require a weekly report which must be sent to the Medicine Surveillance Service." Last year, only 19 drug addicts, of a total of 1,110 cared for, had 161 appointments. There were no final discharges.

The treatment is based upon hypnosis, somnotherapy and electrosomnotherapy, after chemotherapeutic detoxification with over 100 agents. Electroshock is used only in extreme cases. The "Psicotron" and "Psicorelax" apparatus, derived from Soviet psychiatry and developed and patented by the Mens Sana Association, comprise what they call "transcerebral electrotherapy," which replaces medication in inducing the patient to relax.

According to psychiatrist Rubem Yacobi, who has worked at the clinic since it opened 4 years ago, the first step in treatment is purely parapsychological. A "sensor" makes a "telediagnosis" through extrasensory perception, which makes it possible to determine the causes of addiction, degree of dependence and the possibility for recovery, with over 80 percent accuracy. Later the psychiatrist treats the patient by hypnosis and age regression to reconstruct the personality.

The length of treatment varies, but it lasts for at least 6 months. At first the treatments are daily, later become weekly and then monthly. The first appointment costs 700 cruzeiros and each "Psicotron" treatment costs 500 cruzeiros; a "Psicorelax" treatment costs 450 cruzeiros. It is a nonprofit association and does not receive government aid.



Botafogo

The Botafogo Sanatorium, founded in the Twenties when the use of morphine was rampant, is headed by psychiatrist Oswald Moraes de Andrade, one of the authors of the Antidrug Law and a member of the Technical Council on Narcotics and Drugs. This establishment also admits patients who are dependent on drugs, but tries to limit hospitalization to those who exhibit serious disturbances and are capable of risking their own lives or those of others.

The emphasis--80 percent of the addicts--is on outpatient treatment of psychiatric patients and consists of psychotherapy combined with medication. "Mild" drugs, such as marihuana, amphetamines and--to some degree--cocaine, can be cut off abruptly. In cases of cocaine psychosis or dependency on opiates and barbiturates, the patient is hospitalized. First the intake level to which the patient has become accustomed is determined. Then it is gradually reduced over a period of at least 60 days, during which the patient also receives psychotherapeutic help. Hypnosis is used occasionally and after treatment the patient is taken to a psychotherapist.

According to Dr Oswald de Andrade, 50 percent of those hospitalized have personality and family problems. The patients at the Botafogo Sanatorium, which is a luxury clinic, are mostly from the South Zone and are between 14 and 24 years of age. The rate of recovery is about 80 percent. He says there is as yet no specialized hospital in Brazil, except for the one that bears his name in Mecejana, Ceara. He feels that preventive campaigns are "two-edged swords," since they can lead to addiction. "The less said about the matter the better." The ideal measure, in his opinion, is that of Article 4 of the Antidrug Law, which includes teaching subjects mentioning drugs in elementary school.

As a member of the Technical Council [on Narcotics and Drugs], he wrote a single policy for the drug problem: "General Practice of Treatment, Use, Abuse and Dependency of Drugs," to be published and distributed.

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DEIC MOUNTS 'OPERATION COCAINE'; RECENT CAMPAIGN SUCCESSES

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Jun 79 p 10

[Text] Within the next few days the Narcotics Division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department] will be conducting "Operation Cocaine" throughout the interior of the state [of Sao Paulo], aimed at breaking up the narcotics rings, which are selling mainly to socially prominent people.

The recently initiated DEIC campaign against drug abuse has already begun to show results, and has won the support of the state and municipal Secretariats of Education.

The Narcotics Division is training instructors, who will go around to the schools, churches and service clubs, alerting parents, teachers and students on the dangers of narcotics and the tactics used by the traffickers.

According to police Deputy Nestor Penteado, "99 percent of the problems involving drug addiction occur in or near schools." For this reason, he appealed to the public to report, even anonymously, any suspicions about drug trafficking activities.

The Narcotics Division receives from 6 to 10 letters and at least 15 phone calls every week, reporting names of suspects and the locations where they are operating. According to the authorities, no lead is ignored, and millions of cruzeiros' worth of narcotics have been seized as a result of this assistance from the public.

Arrests

Last Tuesday, 217 kgs of marihuana were seized from a van after three traffickers were pursued on the Anhanguera road. According to police, the marihuana was destined for addicts in the Eastern Zone of the capital.

On Sunday, at the request of the Metro Company, there was a raid on an outdoor public "show" in the Sao Bento station. Some 26 boys and girls were caught smoking marihuana and carrying LSD and amphetamines, and 7 of them were arrested "in flagrante."

According to reports, a young man with oriental features often supplies free marihuana to students at the entrance of a high school in Campos Eliseos. Two young girls, aged 10 and 12, have become addicted. The trafficker, who is still being sought, ordered them to steal money to buy the marihuana.

In the district of Tucuruvi, a trafficker known as "Patetao" was arrested with 11 kgs of marihuana in his possession. A human skull with two bullet holes in it was found buried in the yard of his house. The case is being investigated by the Homicide Division.

Difficulties

The biggest problem now facing the DEIC Narcotics Division is in responding promptly to the reports that are mailed and phoned in. The section has about 50 investigators at its disposal to work on narcotics control throughout the state. According to Pentead, "this staff is not large enough to handle a larger operation in the capital alone, much less cover the whole state."

The authorities have reliable information that over a half-ton of marihuana arrives in Sao Paulo every 15 days, to supply the dealers ["bocas de fumo"] who distribute the marihuana in the city.

For this reason, Jose Vidal Pillar Fernandes, director general of the DEIC, has promised to provide more manpower for the three Narcotics Division delegacies, for intensified combat.

The vehicles available to the sector, mainly for undercover investigations, are either in critical shape in repair shops or they are too well known to the addicts and traffickers. Renovation of the entire fleet has also been promised within the next few months.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

TRAFFIC VIOLATION LEADS TO COCAINE TRAFFICKER'S ARREST

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 79 p 14

[Text] Rio (Sucursal)--A traffic violation committed by drug trafficker Adelci Alves da Silva, "Dudu," as he was driving a Corcel on Avenida Brasil near the Hotel Bariloche, in Realengo, led police in a radio patrol car to the discovery of 3,488 grams of pure cocaine, valued at 3.5 million cruzeiros.



José Carneiro da Silva
Discovery

The cocaine was carried under the rear seat of the Corcel. Its destination was not revealed by the police, who intend to extend their investigation. Adelci is a fugitive from the Heitor Carrilho Penitentiary Hospital on Frei Caneca Street, where he was serving a sentence for drug trafficking. Jose Carneiro da Silva was a passenger in the car. Questioned at the 33d DP [Police Delegacy] in Realengo, Silva said he did not know what was in the car.

The Military Police patrolmen said they were in the area when the car made a dangerous U-turn on Avenida Brasil, and they began to follow it. When Adelci, who was driving the car, realized the police were following him he took off at high speed, but his car ended up in a ditch. According to the patrolmen, the driver was high on drugs, and for this reason they decided to search the car. They found three plastic packages containing a white powder.

The car was pulled from the ditch with the aid of the police and taken to the 33d DP, along with Adelci and Jose. Police Captain Jacob Biskier sent the plastic packages to the Carlos Eboli Institute for examination, where they were found to contain 3,488 grams of finest-quality pure cocaine. The experts valued the drug at 3.5 million cruzeiros.

The car used to transport the cocaine is owned by Acir Cardoso, a bus driver. Cardoso said he had left the car for repairs at a garage owned by the trafficker, on Avenida Santa Cruz, in Bangu.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE IN CAMPINAS--Campinas (O GLOBO)--Drugs valued at over 1.5 million cruzeiros (cocaine, morphine and opium) were seized by Campinas police night before last, after the arrest of traffickers Jose Carlos Liboni, a 37-year-old pharmacist, and attorney Carlos Sforca, aged 38. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jun 79 p 12] 6362

COCAINE TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--Judge Alvaro Mayrink da Costa, of the Seventh Criminal Jurisdiction, yesterday sentenced Lia Regina da Silveira to 3 years in prison and imposed a 5,000 cruzeiro fine. Silveira was arrested in Copacabana on 19 April, along with Genival Luciano de Medeiros and actress Rejane Medeiros, and charged with trafficking in cocaine. The conviction was based on the fact that Lia kept cocaine at her home at the request of Genival, her lover, although she knew it was a narcotic. The police seized the drug at her home, and made another seizure at the home of actress Rejane Medeiros. Proceedings against Rejane and Genival are halted at present, because both of them declared they were addicts and denied they were traffickers. They are undergoing testing for drug addiction and mental instability in the Court Asylum. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 12] 6362

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

LOPEZ MICHELSEN ON 'MARIHUANA AND OTHER PLANTS'

Bogota EL TIEMPO 3 Jun 79 p 5-A, 10-A

[Article by Alfonso Lopez Michelsen]

[Text] A good friend from Santa Marta (Colombia), has sent me a thesis on agricultural economics presented by two young women students at the Magdalena Technological University in order to obtain their degree.

The thesis is called "Cannabiculture" and, though its title might seem restrictive, deals with the cultivation, marketing and export of marihuana.

Much has been written about this subject in recent years but most of it is based on second-hand information gathered by passers-by who, like the TIME columnists, talk about the "Colombian connection" by hearsay. This study, somewhat academic, is the fruit of field work developed by persons who, living in the environment, provide not only first-hand data on the processing of the drug, but also their own point of view, an approach to the problem which must be common throughout that region.

To start, according to their own figures, the graduating seniors state that "Cannabiculture is a reality that they are trying to suffocate, or better yet, erase with \$400,000 sent by the U. S. Government as opposed to a production that is worth approximately \$3 million." This is the cold, objective, neutral reaction in the face of the disproportion between the means and the end. One could only add that quite recently the State of Florida, where Colombian shipments arrive, asked the Federal Government for resources to fight marihuana smuggling because it cannot handle it with its own means. Isn't it a dramatic contrast that the United States is asking the Magdalena Department or all the Republic of Colombia to do what the economically powerful State of Florida cannot do?

Aware of this situation, the investigators do not hesitate to talk about the importance of their work due to its eminently empirical character, to the changes occurring in the economic and social life of the region under study and to the questions it opens up for the future of Colombian agriculture. They also analyze the consequences involved, in the country as well as the city, in farming marihuana.

New horizons open before the reader's eyes, whose curiosity has been confined until now to accounts in detective stories about how contacts are established, how the drug is smuggled into American territory and how fortunes are amassed. The new outlook has sociopolitical dimensions. Farmers who used to cultivate subsistence items and agroindustrial products have moved toward the new gold of marihuana. A region which primarily imports goods, legally as well as clandestinely, has become the export point for marihuana and coca since it is easily accessible to those coming from Curacao and Aruba, the two distribution centers for that part of the Caribbean region, while domestic consumption is minimal. At the same time, the towns which have been consolidated in that part of the Colombian coast, irrigate the most dissimilar strata and social classes and tend to transform the age-old aspect of the area, where the sudden and illegally-obtained wealth imposes pragmatically new patterns of human behavior as compared to those traditionally known. The whole region lives in tension, subjected to military surveillance by land, sea and air, which constitutes a challenge to more than 95,000 persons and their families, who have been placed at the margin of the law and fight for their survival, trying to maintain an economic and social status which, through time, has been replacing the relative calm of an agricultural region crawling with bays where liquor and cigarettes smuggling have been a way of life since time immemorial. So much has this commerce been tolerated under the governments' indulgent look that, at some point, the category of free port was granted to cities in Guajira, where ships arrived loaded with all types of forbidden products or products having extremely high custom duties for the rest of Colombians. When the provisions establishing free commerce in the area were repealed, habits and practices did not change. The city of Maicao, next to the Venezuelan border, has stopped being a hamlet to become an emporium for luxury articles that are later distributed throughout the country without major difficulties through local markets known in the great cities of the interior as "Sandresitos." With the best of intentions, any government that would hope to eradicate evil, and take drastic measures with the armed forces, would be condemning to attrition a people who have no other immediate industrial or agricultural prospects since trade is the only activity in the middle of a semi-arid region which lacks water and electricity and has to resort to Venezuela to obtain it.

The distinguished ladies' study has several objectives, including:

- a) The relationship with traditional subsistence crops, displaced by the flight of labor looking for the promising income offered by marihuana.
- b) To describe the form for exploiting the crop.
- c) To take note of the cultivating techniques used in that region.
- d) To assess the financial and commercial consequences.
- e) Profitability of the crop against other crops representative of the region.

f) Rural and urban reaction toward marihuana.

Despite the initial statement that the work is eminently empirical, the authors gather and accept all types of advice, using mainly the capital's newspapers and magazines as source of information. In this way, it is admitted without any analyses that Colombia receives \$8 billion annually for exporting marihuana and that the country is invaded by multinational underworld corporations. This statement is attributed to a U. S. Congressional commission. In the same way, they accept the news that the high prices of the most indispensable agricultural products in 1977 were due to the impact of the high salaries among marihuana farmers and the subsequent demand for food products which the farmers had stopped cultivating. It is known to all Colombians that in 1977, the severest summer in Colombia's climatological history was recorded and that the phenomenon was not limited to the region where marihuana is cultivated but affected the whole country to the point that it was necessary to import sugar from Argentina and Cuba, when the country normally produces exportable surpluses and to ration electricity consumption in three of the four main cities in the country. Other reports even talk about the coexistence of two economies in the country: coffee and marihuana. This, together with the news that Colombia is invaded with multinational underworld corporations, is still an exaggeration. Finally, they accept the highly controversial statement that scientists believe marihuana does not represent a threat to human health.

What is really significant about the study under discussion is not, of course, the newspaper transcriptions of questionable academic value. What is important is the data collected with the collaboration of several informants, who answered questionnaires and were interviewed. This data is based on an interesting sampling since the information about geological characteristics of the region or the distinctive aspects of its inhabitants or other similar data are found in any geography or statistics handbook. From these surveys, it was established that, in La Guajira as well as in Magdalena, three-fourths of the farmers are not land owners but colonos and one-third are owners, tenants or some other type of landholder. In Colombia, colonos means occupants without legal title other than their own work. Traffickers usually constitute de facto societies with the drug growers, sharing the production half and half, since the trafficker contributes the capital and the grower is the industrial partner. Later, the different forms of exploitation are analyzed, according to the size of the properties and the average production per hectare, reaching the conclusion that these two departments of the north of Colombia produce 48 million pounds. The cultivation process goes from the clearing of the lands, with the felling of forests between January and February every year, to the preparation of the land and the shaping of seedbeds from transplanting the small plants, to the selling to the intermediary, developing a technique similar to that for cultivating cotton, fertilizing with urea, controlling shrubs, applying phytosanitary products, cleaning and destroying the new shoots. The thesis' sampling is done on 20 farms,

reaching the conclusion that the gross income per hectare is approximately 260,000 pesos, a figure which is not comparable to that of any other crop. Generally, the farmer is not the exporter, but has to resort to an intermediary in order to sell his products. The intermediary, in turn, must find another intermediary to export. This last one sells to the exporter who works through a third party, the American importer. Prices depend, in addition to supply and demand, on factors such as the quality of the merchandise, the proximity to the delivery site, the possibility of eliminating the intermediary, the form of payment: cash or credit; the degree of confidence among the negotiators and whether the producer or the intermediary are liable for or exonerated from risks. All the modalities of ordinary marketing are taken into account. Sometimes there are advances of money from the American importer. There is a rigorous classification system on the field which determines the price of the leaf and, similarly to what happened with bananas, there are rejections of products of inferior quality

The cost of what is described as a "typical shipment," gives an idea of the complexity of the operation. In the example provided, the shipment of 36,500 pounds valued at 16,635,300 pesos in Colombia, entails the following shipping costs:

Lookout boats, 730,000; truck transportation, 1,230,000; small coasters, 100,000; loaders, 70,000; clearing the roads, 3,570,000 (bribes, for chains, tolls and other incidental expenses); supervisors and leaders, 12,000,000 (bribes for the army, police and DAS [Administrative Department of Security]); total: 17,700,000; value of merchandise, 16,635,300; placed at sea, 34,435,300.

The same drug, once on the U. S. market, is worth \$215 per pound, yielding \$7,847,500 for the American wholesaler, while the Colombian producer and the intermediary receive only 35 percent, that is, \$2,746,625.

These figures describe much more eloquently than the investigators' prose the realities of life in this Colombian region. The different items, some typically commercial, others designed to bribe official agents and members of the armed forces, and finally others, such as the interpreter to understand the so-called American importers, touch on a sore point of a problem having continental scope. This situation would not exist in Colombia if it were not at the doorstep of the greatest marijuana market in the world due to its geographical situation. There would be no planes with American tags captured day after day. Interpreters would not be needed to negotiate with Florida's wholesalers and the regional economy's complex scheme would not become dependent in the way shown by the cost analysis of a shipment. Little by little not only the farmer, but also the loader, the lookout man, the sailor, the trucker, the carpenter, builder of small boats; become part of a commercial network as complete as those of the legitimate transnationals. In such a way that, after causing great harm to a democracy such as Colombia's, the American mafia

forces its government to demand more and more efforts from the Colombian state in order to preserve the virtue of the American boys. What is inadmissible in marihuana traffic, according to international standards, eclipses and erases the backdrop of this drama. Which country should put the greatest economic and social effort, the one where the markets are opened and the demand created, or the other poorer one, where farmers and public employees are the objects of exploitation and contamination by the international drug network? What will happen to a nation such as Colombia, whose real problem lies in its good North American neighbor's infinite capacity to absorb marihuana, a neighbor whose government does not hesitate to demand its obliged providers for larger and larger fiscal sacrifices, internal and external risks and even the danger of violating national unity in order to preserve its national drug network? Nothing, really, should exempt the U. S. Government from taking full charge of its problem, such as erradicating the great demand which has its headquarters in Florida, instead of asking others to destroy their crops at higher cost than their resources when the only reason for these crops in the south is the inability of the North to suffocate consumption. As the investigators say, there is a contradiction between the increased permissive measures on the usage of marihuana inside the United States and the requirements for uprooting the crops abroad.

Periodically, commissions from the U. S. House and Senate and White House officials visit Colombia in order to give us a pat on the back and tell us: "This is a good effort, but you must do more." Some of these communications are in my own hands. Units of the armed forces have lost their lives in different eras due to this problem. The irreparable disability of those who participated in some of these actions is a spectacle which cries out in opposition to the chorus of "It is alright, but try again." As if the great effort and the qualifications of good or bad behavior of governments were not reciprocal. By what right do the U. S. congressmen issue certificates of good conduct to this or any other Colombian government, when our parliamentarians, with the same or greater reason, could assume this prosecuting and quantifying role as to the efficacy of the North American action in their own soil?

A Graham Greene novel satirically tells about the adventures of a North American diplomat during the cold war. Couldn't we also question the diplomacy of the drug by which U. S. agents, obsessed with marihuana that is produced beyond their own borders, try to empty the ocean with their hand?

9341
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA LEGALIZATION PROPOSAL GOES TO SENATE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 20-C

[Article by Arnulfo Sanchez]

[Text] Ibague, 2 June--A bill to legalize marihuana in Colombia will be introduced in the next legislature by representatives from the Atlantic Coast, Ernesto Samper Pizano, Anif president, announced here yesterday.

In a presentation before Tolima professionals, Samper said that the government is committing a folly in promoting the repression of the narcotic.

He announced his coming trip to the United States, where he will expound his theses on legalizing marihuana in Colombia.

Samper revealed figures on the great amounts of money produced by the sale of marihuana in the United States, money which benefits the producers only minimally.

He pointed out that in Santa Marta's Sierra Nevada there is an 18,000-hectare production, representing 65 percent. The other 35 percent is produced in several regions of the country. According to Anif's president, there are 20 million marihuana smokers in the United States. Qualitatively, Colombian marihuana is in third place, since Hawaii and Mexico excel.

According to Anif studies, there are some 300,000 Colombians smoking marihuana today.

9341
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

REPORT OF COCAINE IN INFANT CADAVER DENIED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 May 79 p 2-A

[Text] The district attorney for the Judicial Police, Tomas Torres, officially denied yesterday a story published by the newspaper EL ESPACIO about the discovery of a girl's corpse in whose stomach several kg of cocaine had been placed and the arrest of a physician and his wife as responsible for the crime.

The official said that the story is only a sensationalist speculation and maintained that, had it been true, his office or the Eldorado airport's delegation, who are legally in charge of checking the narcotics traffic throughout the country, would have known about it immediately.

The news has been circulating persistently for several days in Bogota's gossip corners and this paper has investigated all the places indicated by the "informers," with negative results.

According to the publication, the personnel of the district attorney's office at the Eldorado airport discovered at the beginning of this month a physician and his wife when they were going to leave for the United States with a dead girl, whose stomach cavity was filled with several kg of cocaine.

According to the story, the couple was arrested and the district attorney's office is preparing an official report on the case.

Dr Torres stated categorically that the district attorney's office cannot issue any communique on a supposed case which it does not know about and much less has confirmed.

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25 JULY 1979

(FOUO 31/79)

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COLOMBIA

LEGAL DEBATE OVER USE OF CONFISCATED AIRCRAFT

Legality of Government Use in Doubt

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jun 79 p 10-A

[Text] Hugo Escobar Sierra, minister of justice, made questionable use of a small airplane intended for the fight against drug traffic after having it assigned to his office.

The aircraft is the same Navajo HK-1775 that caused the first crisis of the Turbay government in October 1978 when it was to be used for a personal trip by then secretary general of the presidency, Alvaro Perez Vives. At that time, the pilot who was to make the trip requested authorization first from the attorney general who was responsible for the aircraft; this was denied. The case even reached the president. In the end, the trip was not made and Perez Vives was dismissed from his high position.

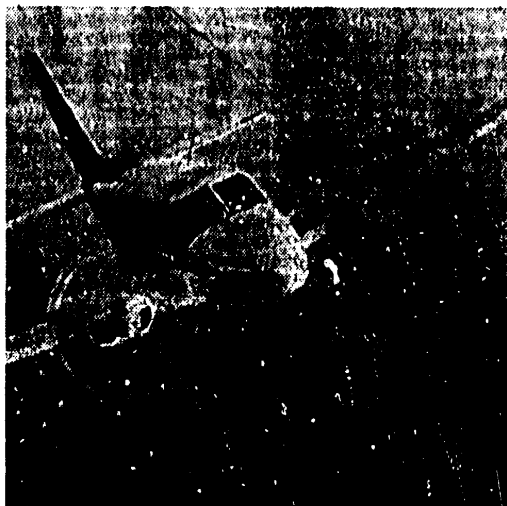
This same aircraft, the best equipped for the antidrug fight of the four in the GAA [Antidrug Air Group], has caused new disagreements now between government officials and the attorney general. Medium levels of this organization revealed their disagreement with the fact that the Navajo was taken out of the hands of the attorney general and placed under the command of the minister of justice.

EL TIEMPO was able to ascertain that Minister Escobar Sierra took five flights in the "tempting airplane," three of which seemed to be personal.

Nevertheless, Escobar Sierra stated that all the flights were official business. However, he added that, in view of the concern over the fact that he uses the airplane, he has decided not to use it again.

The change in assignment of the airplane and its questionable use might also violate the agreement between Colombia and the United

States, according to which the United States pays for maintenance, fuel, repairs, equipment and crew for the GAA aircraft if they are used exclusively for the fight against drug traffic.



A Piper Navajo airplane like this, used in the antidrug fight, has become a source of temptation to government officials.

Stormy History

The Navajo was captured on 13 March 1975 in Flandes (Tolima) by units of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] while it was being used for drug traffic. Its occupants included a North American named David Merrill Martin. They were sentenced to prison and the airplane, a Piper bimotor that is twice as popular in the United States as any similar model, was confiscated. The airplane became part of the GAA 2 years later and special equipment was installed for the antidrug fight.

One of the pilots who work in the program told EL TIEMPO: "There is no doubt that it is our best airplane."

Some months ago when the Navajo went to the United States to be equipped, the Mafia tried to recover it. The timely intervention of Perez Vives among others prevented a U.S. judge from giving it in good faith to its alleged owner. Then, during the return trip to Colombia, there were two other court attempts to recover it in Central America. When the airplane finally landed in Eldorado, the

secretary general of the presidency was waiting for it to place it under his command. This led to the "impasse" with the attorney general that, in the end, caused Perez Vives' dismissal from his position.

Amendments and Clarifications

The legal history of the Navajo, however, did not end there. On 9 November 1977 a resolution ordered its public sale. On 2 December a new resolution modified the first and assigned the airplane to the GAA. Almost a year later, on 30 October 1978, the minister of justice indicated in a meeting of the National Drug Council that, at the suggestion of the president, the airplane should be assigned to the council president--that is, to him.

This decision appears three times in the resolutions of the National Drug Council since the minister insisted that the new assignment of the airplane be very clear. A resolution on 30 October stated that it should be placed in the hands of the minister; on 1 December it verified that the airplane "is assigned to the president of the National Drug Council, to be used by the GAA." On 22 January 1979 the minister corrected the previous resolution and indicated that "it was agreed to assign the Piper Navajo P.A. 31 N-9045 airplane with Colombian registration HK-1775 MG to the president of the National Drug Council; notwithstanding the previous decision, the airplane will be at the service of the GAA which is responsible for the anti-drug fight."

These amendments, clarifications and modifications to the resolutions reflect the resistance to the minister's decision. According to the minister, "there was no debate or argument. The resolution assigned the airplane to the president of the National Drug Council to be used by the GAA as if the minister were the vehicle to assign an airplane to the GAA. I saw it this way and there was nothing more."

Escobar Sierra's Trips

Minister Escobar Sierra used the Navajo five times. The first time on 1 November 1978 was to go to Buenavista, Guajira. "I went with the attorney general to visit the Caballeria Rondon Battalion and to learn the state of the fight against drug traffic," he explained to EL TIEMPO.

The second flight on 23 December was to Valledupar. "The airplane was to drop me off for my Christmas vacation," he said. "The truth is that my plans to rest were interrupted because I was involved in several activities concerning the antidrug fight including several meetings with police commanders and the department governor."

The third was on 6 January 1979 when the airplane returned to Valledupar to transport the minister to Bogota at the end of his vacation.

The fourth trip on 20 January was to Guapi, a town on the Pacific coast. The minister went by sea from there to the prison island of Gorgona in order to select a new area to house drug traffickers, among others.

The last was a trip on 27 January to Plato (Magdalena), the minister's birthplace which was paying him homage. One of his children, the minister of public works and the general director of prisons flew on the Navajo with the minister. "I used this trip for public service, too," he said. "The minister of public works and I saw the highway from Plato to El Dificil and later we held a round table to analyze the problems of the region. We also viewed the jail situation."

He Will Not Use It Again

The minister felt that the trips to Valledupar and the trip to Plato for his homage--the three debatable cases--were not improper uses of the airplane. He said that, in the first two, he carried out duties related with the antidrug fight and "although the trip to Plato was not connected to this activity, I converted it into an occasion to discuss official business of the region."

"The minister of justice does not need to use the airplane to take drug traffickers to prison nor to fight them in the air," Escobar Sierra felt. "His duty, as president of the council, concerns orientation and direction."

In spite of feeling that the airplane has been used correctly in accord with the duties that the law assigns it and the contract with the United States, the minister indicated that he will not use it again. "I have worked in good faith and I prefer to settle matters the easy way."

Thus, the Piper Navajo that has gone through so many tribulations is still assigned to the minister of justice at this time but, by his personal decision, it will not be used for anything other than the antidrug fight. Along the road to this point, there was a frustrated attempt by the U.S. Mafia to recover the airplane, a crisis at the level of secretary general of the presidency and a hidden confrontation between officials of the Attorney General's Office and the minister of justice.

What new adventures await Colombia's most famous airplane?

Official Communique Issued

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 12 Jun 79 p 17-A

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic issued a communique yesterday on the minister of justice's use of an airplane confiscated by authorities in the fight against drug traffickers. The communique said as follows.

"Concerning an article in EL TIEMPO today about the use of a Piper Navajo airplane, the minister of justice stated:

"1. That airplane is the property of the Colombian Government and is assigned, according to the law, to the minister of justice in his position as president of the National Drug Council.

"2. The mentioned airplane, when it is not at the service of the minister, will be used by the GAA.

"3. The minister has used it for official duties, all related directly or indirectly to his duties.

"4. The antidrug agreement signed by Colombia and the United States has been strictly complied with by the two countries. None of its clauses prohibits nor could prohibit the Colombian minister of justice from traveling in an airplane owned by the state."

The Case

The airplane in question has a long and curious history, part of which was summarized by EL ESPECTADOR last 10 October. It was captured by Colombian authorities in 1975 during an operation against drug traffickers.

The newspaper EL TIEMPO published an article yesterday on the minister of justice's questionable use of the aircraft. According to EL TIEMPO, Hugo Escobar Sierra made five flights, three of which were personal. The trips made by the minister are detailed and his statements that he will not use the airplane again because he prefers "to settle matters the easy way" were made public. In his words, the minister felt that there was no improper use of the airplane.

The article cited the two resolutions of the National Drug Council by which the airplane was assigned to its president, without affecting its functions as a unit of the GAA. It concluded that the differences ("amendments, clarifications and modifications") between the two resolutions "reflect the resistance to the minister's decision."

The minister of justice sent the press the above communique to explain his part in the situation.

History

In October 1978 Alvaro Perez Vives, then secretary general of the presidency, told a reporter of this newspaper the history of a Piper airplane captured in 1975 and placed at the service of the GAA.

The former secretary general said that, as part of the normal use of the airplane, it was necessary to send it to the United States for a general inspection in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Its previous owners, apparently tied to drug traffickers, initiated a judicial procedure in the state of California (where it was registered) to recover it. The argument was that the airplane had been stolen from its legitimate owners, Wandering Tiger, Inc. For this reason, it should be taken from the Colombian Government and given to the company.

While the case was being heard, the airplane was detained in Fort Lauderdale. In a marathon attempt to provide evidence, Perez Vives managed to recover the airplane after transmitting by Telex even proof that the Colombian president was actually the president. After the departure of the aircraft, Wandering Tiger, Inc., tried to detain it again on a stopover in Guatemala with a new legal battle. Perez Vives conquered the new obstacle and had the Piper returned to Colombia.

During this time, Colombia and the United States signed the existing antidrug pact. According to what Perez Vives told the reporter of this newspaper in an interview in his palace office, the situation endangered the agreement.

What Perez Vives did not report was his attempt to have the airplane assigned to him. Months later there was a scandal about the use of the airplane and a budget allocation to construct an airport either in Medellin or in Barranquilla. This ended with the retirement of the government secretary general.

Now, after Perez Vives' departure, the airplane is again the subject of a controversy because of its use.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MONTERIA AUTHORITIES SCORE FIRST BIG COCAINE SEIZURE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 6-A



About 136 pounds of very pure cocaine, whose value has been estimated at more than 215 million, were seized by an antinarcotics group from the district attorney's office. This is the officials' first heavy blow against traffickers in Cordoba.

9341
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, MARIHUANA, EQUIPMENT SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 13-C

[Text] Sixteen persons were arrested, and two light aircraft, seven short-range arms and 386 marihuana packages were seized by officials in operations carried out on the Atlantic Coast during the past few days.

A communique from the Ministry of Defense points out that, between 25 May and 1 June, positive results were obtained in operations that are being carried out along the Atlantic Coast to counteract the drug traffickers' actions.

In Mosquito, near Barranquilla, the armed forces confiscated 216 marihuana packages abandoned by the drug traffickers when they detected the presence of the officials.

On 27 May, military units confiscated a Cessna 402 aircraft, tag 4626, in Puerto Lopez. Upon detecting the presence of the troops, the crew took off. The patrol fired and forced them to land again.

Fred Saor, the aircraft pilot; Angel Perez, Edgardo Palacios Iguaran, Rafael Quintero, Judas Iguaran and Jose de La Cruz Pana were captured and a P-38 pistol, a VHF communications equipment and a jeep were seized.

In Caracoli, Cesar, two unidentified subjects were arrested while driving a truck and a van loaded with 95 marihuana packages and 260,000 pesos in cash.

Elsewhere, in Campo Dificil, Magdalena, the armed forces confiscated a twin-engine Piper Aztec aircraft, two 12-gauge rifles, two rifle magazines, 59 rifle cartridges, other ammunition, a VHF radio equipment and a PRC-83. There were no arrests in this operation.

On the Monterrey path, Codazzi, Cesar, eight suspects were arrested and 75 marihuana packages, plus several short-range arms were confiscated from them.

The bulletin from the Ministry of Defense notes that in the operations carried out on Colombia's north coast a total of 15 Colombians and one foreigner were arrested. Seven short-range terms, one long-range fire-arm, 156 pieces of assorted ammunitions, three vehicles, two aircraft, 386 marihuana packages and 260,000 pesos in cash were confiscated.

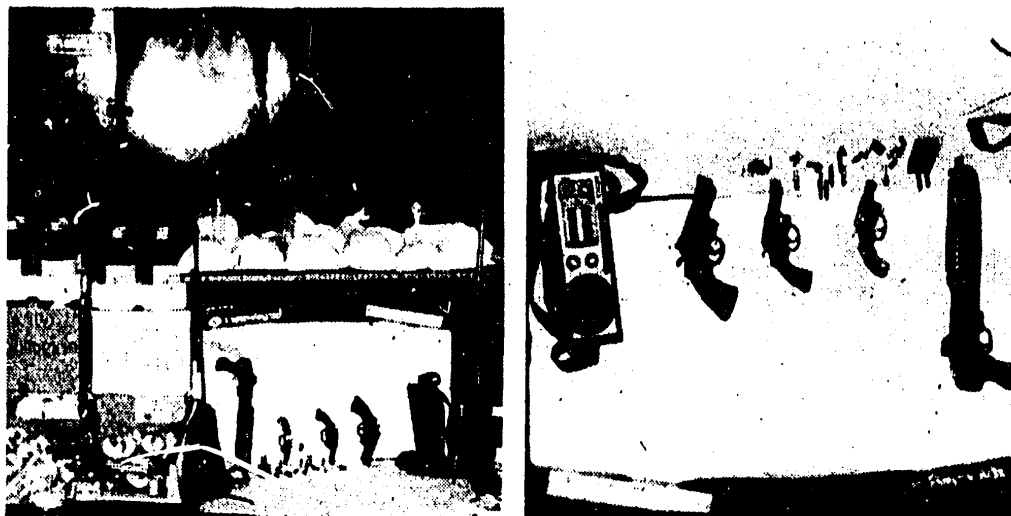
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COLOMBIA

COCAINE LAB, WEAPONS SEIZED ON RANCH

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 20-C

[Text]



Popayan--Bottles for acids, modern communications equipment and short- and long-range firearms, as well as several cocaine packets, were confiscated by the police in a farm in Santander de Quilchao. The value of the drug was estimated at 300 million pesos. Thirteen persons were arrested in this operation.

9341
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COLOMBIA

'MAFIA' HAS SEIZED 27 SHRIMP BOATS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 79 p 1-A, 2-A

[Article by Julian Escovar]

[Text] Cartagena, 2 June--Human blood, which has been sprinkling Colombia's Caribbean waters with increasing frequency, is about to convert them into a macabre floating cemetery ... and not precisely because of sharks

Rather, it is due to the whip which scourges the Atlantic coast, rescuing the pirates from oblivion with the monstrosity of a decontrolled laboratory and has its own name: the drug traffickers mafia.

And this is no exaggeration; here is the most recent proof:

Terrorized, helpless and on the verge of madness, the crews of 19 modern national shrimp boats have been besieged for 96 hours in the southern Cabo de la Vela by a crowd of drug trafficking pirates.

"Only God and the sea will be witnesses" of their fate, as they cry distressingly on the radio.

The new pirates, who raid mostly the Guajira coast, are looking not for the ships' precious cargo but for the ships themselves.

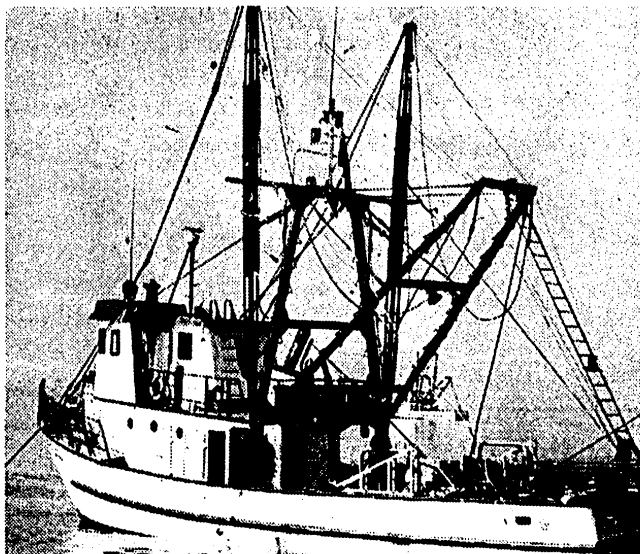
And with an express purpose:

To use them, taking advantage of their wide marine autonomy, storage capacity and type of work, in order to transport marihuana and cocaine to secret points in the Caribbean and, if the good sea and some impertinent coast guards do not intrude in their difficult route, the American coast.

With the Cabo de la Vela episode, the nightmare than for 5 years has cornered, intimidated and threatened with financial failure Colombia's incipient shrimp fleet in the Caribbean, reached its peak.

Angrily narrated with heavy blows on the table by Cartagenian shipowners, that nightmare affects the state even from the economic point of view and it seems the end is not yet in sight.

It started as soon as the clandestine farming and exporting of marihuana in la Guajira began to boom and it grew when Colombia became the continental springboard for the cocaine traffic. Nobody dares to forecast how far it will go.



Twenty-seven modern Colombian fishing boats such as this one have been stolen on the high seas and put to use in the international traffic of narcotics, according to the shipowners. Their nominal value is more than 270 million pesos. This situation has placed the Atlantic coast's incipient shrimp industry on the verge of bankruptcy.

Powerless Anger

Probably the bravest and calmest of fishing pioneers who has confronted the mafia's action against the fishing fleet is Rafael Espinosa Gray, president of Vikingos enterprise who has received all types of anonymous threats on his life.

His anger, which probably nourishes and keeps him haughty in the fight, has an undeniable justification:

Vikingos, which appeared on the scene weakly in 1956 with only one small ship against generalized skepticism, since nobody believed that there were marketable shrimp in the Colombian Caribbean, has had 27 ships stolen by drug trafficking pirates in less than 5 years.

To that figure must be added an undetermined number of ships belonging to other, smaller companies, whose owners do not report their losses to the officials for fear of reprisals.

At average 1978 prices each of these boats, made in America, costs some 10 million pesos, to which must be added lucrum cessans losses, legal steps before foreign officials when they fall in their hands, the cost of air searches and other expenditures.

This means that Vikingos, having 90 ships including their own and their affiliates; has been dismembered by drug traffickers by almost 30 percent of their ship operating capacity and has suffered a drain easily estimated at some 350 million pesos including the cost of the ships.

This figure attains full significance when it is taken into account that Vikingos' net profits in 1978 were 12,292,578.15 pesos, 27.5 percent of its paid capital and 21.2 percent of its patrimony.

In addition, the danger that it might succumb shortly due to the mafia's action becomes vividly exposed when it is known that in 1978 sales reached 274,124,765 pesos, of which 224,057,183 pesos, or 81.7 percent, consisted of exports for the United States and Japan.

Shareholders of the firm are the IFI [Institute for Industrial Development], belonging to the state, the Financial Corporation of the North and, with minimal participation, small shipowners.

It is dedicated to the development of fishing craftsmanship throughout the Atlantic coast, to creating new fleets for operation here and in the Pacific and, in association with SENA [National Apprenticeship Service] and the government of Japan, it is preparing a school boat and already operates a free-access school for officials and crewmen.

Fatal Deed

According to Espinosa Gray and the Vikingos leadership, who recognize that the mafia's action has created an undeniable loss of prestige abroad, this is the reality which starts to leak.

And not through a small hole, but through the loss of their ships and cargo in addition to invaluable human labor force which, after being carefully trained, often voluntarily enrolls in the path of crime, terror and almost always a short ephemeral life surrounded by death.

As a result of the theft of its 27 ships, Vikingos has lost 38 ship captains and 92 crewmen, many of whom became millionaires overnight, despite their illiteracy.

The thefts occur in different ways: sometimes the pirates forcefully board the ships on the high seas, presumably leaving the crewmen in a boat or on a small island and then fleeing.

But on other occasions, as has been ascertained by the shipowners, the crewmen are bought by the mafia long before the ship leaves port in order to operate in different points off the coast for some 40 consecutive days.

Each crewman may receive some 100,000 pesos or more, and the captain some 300,000, unless they aggravate the pirates beforehand.

After this, the rest is easy. In each ship's storage room--with a 40-ton refrigerating capacity--some 300 million pesos in marihuana can be transported according to conservative experts.

When the boats are not sunk by the mafia when they reach their destiny, they remain adrift and, rarely, some are captured and towed to the least suspected foreign ports.

However, there have been cases such as that of a young and brave captain who offered tireless resistance to his crew who had conspired with the pirates on the high seas. But he will remember his deed throughout his life: they opened his skull with a machete blow, horribly disfigured his face for life and he is now an invalid.

Almost without exception, the crewmen who have been accomplices of the mafia return to their port of origin with fantastic stories, trying to pass, cynically, for victims. But it has been proven that before they do this, they stop at some small coastal port, take over the cabaret, squander thousands of pesos in a few nights and fabricate the story for the shipowners.

SOS, SOS

The latter, unconvinced by the story, bring charges against them and demand the appropriate investigation from the officials.

Coincidentally, usually the crewmen involved in these cases are defended by well-known local attorneys; then they spend a few days in jail and, immediately, sue the enterprisers for millions in slander and damages.

This year, nine ships were stolen from Vikings alone.

What is most unusual happened on 18 May, when the enterprise's board of directors was meeting in the city and a telephone call notified Espinosa Gray that in the next few days--during the summit meeting of Andean presidents--another ship would be stolen "to ridicule the military officials."

This warning became a reality on Wednesday the 23d, on the eve of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's arrival, when the boat "Gulf Wade" disappeared opposite Rioacha.

Last Wednesday at dawn, the Japanese boat "Latin Maru," belonging to Vikings, was attacked across from the Abidulla region.

"Fortunately, part of the fleet became aware of the attack and surrounded the boat, stopping its flight. The attackers were rescued by their companions in a fast boat. The other crewmen could not do anything, since the attackers had the 'Latin Maru' crew hostage," stated a company report.

And as a Dantean end to the nightmare, on Thursday, Vikings said:

"The situation of ship stealing is desperate. Last night the boats could not work because they were permanently persecuted by fast motorboats that wanted to board them. The operation was led by a larger ship, "Blue Fin," flying the American flag and registered in Miami.

"If the boats had cast their nets, the operation would have permitted the attack. Consequently, more than 15 boats had to refrain from fishing and remain in groups to defend themselves. Despite their carrying shotguns, they could not do anything, since the ships kept a distance beyond their range.

"Today all the boats are anchored at Cabo de la Vela, in groups, since the crewmen are asking for protection and are quite distressed."

Espinosa Gray added: "I have tried to get in touch with Admiral Salas, of the Maritime Directorate, who has not been able to talk with me because he is very busy. Yesterday I called him and told his assistant about the situation and never received an answer.

"Yesterday I called the minister of defense, talked with his assistant and told him what had happened. Today I called again and talked with his secretary, Gladys, who told me that the minister would be there at 1500 hours.

"I left my telephone numbers, but have had no response. His telephone is 2444184."

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COLOMBIA

DAS SEIZES 15 TONS OF MARIHUANA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 26 May 79 p 25-A

[Text] The most spectacular blow in the history of the struggle against the international drug trafficking gangs operating in the Colombian plains, was delivered in the last few hours by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] units, who seized 15 tons of pressed marihuana and confiscated thirty-seven 55-gallon containers with airplane gasoline.

The operation took place in the Palmarito farm located in Meta Department and was headed by DAS section chief Jose Enrique Pardo Garcia.

The official said that "this is the biggest blow delivered by officials in their fight against drug traffickers in the oriental plains, not only because of the quantity of confiscated marihuana, but also because of the technical and sophisticated way in which it was being processed."

The marihuana was duly camouflaged at the farm and it was necessary to turn to the most expert narcotics investigators of Meta's DAS to find it.

Marihuana and Gasoline

Pardo Garcia said that thirty-seven 55-gallon containers with gasoline for airplanes were found next to the 15 tons of cannabis.

It was revealed that there were no arrests on this occasion, since the drug traffickers abandoned the place several days ago, fleeing in an unknown direction.

The 15 tons of marihuana were burned in the presence of a representative from the nation's attorney general and the section chief of Meta's DAS.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 29 May 79 p 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Seventy-five kg of cocaine, according to the experts very pure and ready for export to the United States, was confiscated on a farm near the city of Monteria by units of the district attorney's antinarcotics group for the judicial police.

Clandestine Airport

The new and significant blow against the drug trafficking organizations which operate in the northern region of Colombia took place on Saturday afternoon on a farm at La Floresta, El Venado, Cienaga de Oro jurisdiction, department of Cordoba.

According to reports which have reached Bogota, the aforementioned farm had a clandestine airport, which gives occasion for concluding that the drug traffickers were awaiting the arrival of some airplane in order to dispatch the huge alkaloid cargo to the United States.

Six Captured

In the course of the successful operation which led to the confiscation, [officials captured] 67-year-old Honorario de la Cruz Conde, his son, 36-year-old Honorario de la Cruz Barrios, from Santa Marta and 3 workers whose names were not revealed.

As stated before, the confiscation of 75 kg of cocaine is one of the heaviest blows ever delivered by Colombian officials to the drug-trafficking "mafias," not only due to the quantity of the alkaloid, but also to its high degree of purity, which would have represented a fabulous sum in dollars for its owners.

The drug was distributed in 58 plastic-covered packages and was seized together with a jeep apparently used to transport it to the farm. In the operation, members of the antinarcotics group acted in collaboration with army units.

In Eldorado

Elsewhere, the district attorney's office stated that Leticia de Jesus Cano de Montoya, from Medellin, was arrested at the Eldorado airport. Some 347 grams of cocaine was found cleverly concealed in her clothing.

The woman was caught by the antinarcotics group after she stepped down from a Varig airplane that had flown from Sao Paulo, stopping over in Manaus. The "mula" will be handed over to the judge who will be in charge of the investigation.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CUNDINAMARCA COCAINE LAB RAIDED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jun 79 p 11-B

[Text] The F-2 discovered a modern cocaine-processing laboratory and arrested five people allegedly involved.

The operation was carried out on the "El Palmarcito" farm on the El Balu trail near the town of Guaduas.



Part of the cocaine laboratory equipment discovered by the F-2 in Guaduas (Cundinamarca) and one of the vehicles confiscated.

The authorities confiscated cocaine-processing equipment and acids, 2,450 grams of a white substance, a 38-caliber revolver, ammunition, a 1977 Fiat Polski automobile with license plates SD-0308 and a 1979 white Dodge pickup truck with free passage No. 906818.

Mario Rodriguez Becerra, Jorge Enrique Rodriguez Murcia, Francisco Robles Beltran, Jose Israel Robles Beltran and Lisimaco Duran Villanueva were arrested in the operation. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the appropriate authorities.

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCA PLANTATION FOUND--The antidrug group of the F-2 discovered a coca plantation in Cauca Department and arrested several people. They were identified as Hernando Hoyos, Domingo Meneses, Sambony Renfigo, Elvio Renfigo, Jose Domingo Ruiz, Euclides Chito, Jose Sambony, Ovidio Ruiz and Reynel Navia Guzman. They were arrested at "Carrizal" near the town of Almaguer. The coca plantation covered approximately 2 hectares, according to the authorities. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 8-A] 7717

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR REPORTS ON RESULTS

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 12 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic took 30 months and 10 days to cover 85 percent of the national territory from the standpoint of destroying marihuana and poppy plantations, spending 1 million pesos per day on general expenses.

The remaining 15 percent consists of areas in which it is impossible to grow such drugs because there is not sufficient water for irrigation, and hence there is little danger of the proliferation of this activity; although the necessary reconnaissance is being carried out as a preventive measure.

The foregoing information was provided by Cruz Lopez Garza, coordinator of Zone 06 for the permanent campaign against the drug traffic, who stated that in the entire country there were five states with major problems in this regard, namely the following, in order of importance: Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan and Jalisco.

The joint effort made by forces from the Mexican Army and civilian personnel from the Attorney General's Office has been satisfactory. For example, last week, according to Lopez Garza, a 40-hour inspection flight was made and, for the first time, the phenomenon occurred whereby not a single poppy or marihuana plantation was spotted in an area of 150,000 square kilometers.

The Zone 06 coordinator remarked that between 1 December 1976 and 10 June of this year 58,304 poppy plantations and 17,780 mixed plantations were destroyed. In the event that both had not been fumigated and destroyed by Mexican Army forces they would have produced drugs worth the fabulous sum of 1.718 billion pesos, as a result of the marketing of them.

This effort expended in the state of Sinaloa and the mountainous areas on the Chihuahua and Durango borders brought the aforementioned results in the form of fumigation and manual destruction of 8,445 hectares of poppies, 2,115 of marihuana and 16 of mixed plantations, according to Lopez Garza.

With regard to confiscations, the federal official reported that the following were made: 565 tons of marihuana, valued at 1.13 billion pesos; 267 kilograms

of opium gum, valued at 1.135 billion pesos; and 121 kilograms of pure heroin, with a market value of 224 million pesos, a sum which would be multiplied by 10 when the drugs arrived on the black market.

He added that 2,628 kilograms of marihuana seed had been seized, as well as 218 kilograms of poppy seed; noting that the economic value of these items could not be assessed. But he made a very important observation to the effect that hundreds of seeds are obtained from a poppy bulb.

He went on to describe the confiscated products which have no commercial value because they are auxiliary to the production, such as heroin cutting substance, of which 70 kilograms were seized; cocaine cutting substance, with 4 kilograms seized; peyote, with 4 kilograms seized; diluted opium, with 8 kilograms seized; hallucinogenic mushrooms, with 200 grams seized; and hashish, with 2 grams seized.

Lopez Garza explained that the amount of morphine confiscated (3 kilograms) had a market value of 6 million pesos, while the cocaine in its pure state, amounting to 37.5 kilograms, was worth 80 million pesos, a sum which would also be multiplied by 10 if its black market value were known.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

POLICE SEARCH DISCLOSES HEROIN IN REHABILITATION CENTER

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 20 Jun 79 Sec B p 13

[Text] Small amounts of hard drugs and penetrating arms, as well as the discovery of several persons who had just injected themselves with heroin, were the result of the sudden, effective search made for over 3 hours by the Federal Judicial Police at the Social Rehabilitation Center on Monday afternoon.

The search operation was directed personally by the coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, who went to the CERESO [Social Rehabilitation Center] accompanied by federal prosecutors Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinoza and Nicolas Martinez Cerda.

Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico and group chief Mario Aragon Zambrano witnessed the inspection of the prison.

Over 20 federal agents assisted by an equal number of municipal police, and backed up by the guards of the prison, and its warden, Pedro Hector Garcia Trevino, as well as the chief of the guard force, Arturo Reyes Cisneros, proceeded to make one of the most meticulous searches.

In a matter of minutes the prison population was forced to leave all the cells on all the blocks and floors, so that the representatives of the law could make a careful search of each and every one of the cells. The inmates were gathered in the yards.

All corners, and even the most unimaginable places, were meticulously inspected by the federal agents under the watchful eye of Juarez Jimenez and Mendez Rico.

Common and federal prisoners, many of whom had already been sentenced while others were still in the trial period, were checked, including their underwear and bodies, with the result that inmates Juan Manuel Salas Pina, Reginaldo Puente Huerta and Francisco Pacheco Rodriguez were found to be in a state of drug addiction.

After the pertinent legal arrangements had been made, these three individuals were taken to the offices of the Federal Judicial Police, so that they could

be interrogated about the source of the drugs that they consume, as well as on the manner or means whereby they are acquired.

Although they did not disclose the cell in which it was found, the federal agents discovered a "deck" of heroin.

Moreover, in the cell of inmate Joaquin de Luna, they found five 45 caliber bullets; and hence this individual was questioned as to why he had that ammunition in his possession. But he claimed that someone had tossed them into his cell.

The search began at 1545 hours, and ended at 1900 hours, with the results that have now been revealed.

When interviewed by EL MANANA, Juarez Jimenez announced that the sudden inspection was made because it was considered possible that one or more of the inmates might have hard drugs in their possession.

On the basis of the very small amount of drugs and penetrating weapons seized during the search, it was concluded that the drug trafficking in the prison has declined considerably, thanks to the stringent vigilance that the guards exercise hour after hour at the prison, as informed sources commented.

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MEXICO

JUDICIAL POLICE IN CONSTANT DANGER FROM TRAFFICKERS

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 15 Jun 79 p 10

[Text] The announcement of the death of Federal Judicial Police Comdr Roberto Blanco Valdez, in the municipality of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, caused a commotion; but, unfortunately, "you are all exposed to such a fate, inasmuch as your battle is against dangerous criminals and drug traffickers, who have powerful weapons. Nevertheless, the battle against this illegal activity will continue."

The foregoing statement was made yesterday by Alfredo Olivares Osuna, agent of the Federal Public Ministry of Matamoros, who added that Roberto Blanco Valdez was a good person who always acted against drug traffickers in a harsh manner.

Blanco Valdez was killed by bullets of different calibers, together with agent Ramon Contreras, during a confrontation with drug traffickers who were presumably shipping marihuana to some distant state. This occurred at dawn on Wednesday.

Roberto Blanco Valdez served as commander in this town from the latter part of January until the end of March, during which period he succeeded in arresting Javier Eleno Gonzalez Sane, alias "Chito," from whom two stolen Bronco type small trucks were confiscated, and who was likewise found guilty of drug trafficking. He was also detailed to Reynosa.

Countless Federal Police Tracking Roberto Blanco Valdez' Murderers

It was also learned yesterday that a large number of agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, as well as two special agents from the Public Ministry, are gathered in the settlement of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, where a persistent search is currently under way for the murderers of Federal Judicial Police Comdr Roberto Blanco Valdez and agent Ramon Contreras.

Those conducting the probe of this case include special federal prosecutor Jose Franco Villa, and at least 50 men who are combing countless areas in search of the drug traffickers who, with bullets of different calibers, killed the federal commander and an agent under his orders.

It was likewise learned that the entire incident occurred while Comdr Blanco Valdez and some agents had set up an inspection station, when a small truck suddenly approached, turning away when its occupants saw them. They then gave chase, but the occupants of the truck fired a great many shots at the federal forces, killing the commander and the agent.

Other forces continued the chase, but when the commander and agent were shot down they wasted much time. They took the now deceased to a hospital in Oaxaca, but nothing could be done for them.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

UNTIRING BATTLE AGAINST DRUGS IN NORTHEAST DESCRIBED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 17 Jun 79 Sec D p 3

[Text] The unsurmountable barrier that the Federal Judicial Police have set up along the border has made it possible to detect all kinds of drugs on a daily basis which are bound for one of the border towns used as a spring-board for shipping drugs to the United States.

The anti-drug campaign in the northeast zone, comprised of the states of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila, has brought positive results during recent months; so that the attorney general of the republic, Oscar Flores Sanchez, and the general director of the Federal Judicial Police, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, are satisfied with the manner in which Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico's forces have been working.

The Federal Judicial Police are waging a war without quarter against the destroyers of health, with the result that, every day, seizures are being made of all types of drugs, and those operating outside of the law are being arrested.

Even when the drug traffickers use different means of sending the illegal goods to the border towns, whether from Coahuila, Nuevo Leon or Tamaulipas, the Federal Judicial Police put in motion all their resources in order to win the battle over those violators of the law.

Arrests in Reynosa and Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila

As has been indicated, the Federal Judicial Police are dealing one blow after another.

Last Friday, seizures of drugs and arrests of individuals took place in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, and Ciudad Acuna, according to the bulletin issued yesterday morning by the coordinating agency for the anti-drug campaign in the northeast zone.

At an inspection station set up along the highway from Reynosa to Monterrey, at kilometer 30, the federal agents arrested Javier Saldivar Pacheco, who

was riding in a bus of the Monterrey-Cadereyta-Reynosa Line, and carrying 42 packages of marihuana with a total weight of 60 kilograms in three cardboard boxes.

The federal agents based in Ciudad Acuna, in turn, confiscated drugs and weapons from Candelario Gonzalez Copado, Miguel Angel Beltran Cazares, Eva Cazares Torres and Juana Beltran Torres.

From these individuals they confiscated 1 kilogram and 750 grams of marihuana, two plants of the same grass about 40 centimeters high, and a 22 caliber Magnum rifle, a 22 caliber squad pistol, 303 rounds of ammunition of different calibers and 12 apparently toxic pills known as "Panabesol."

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN, MARIHUANA DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED IN NOGALES

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 13 Jun 79 p 4

[Excerpt] A powerful ring of drug traffickers who were operating in this town in the area of Buenos Aires Street was broken up by the Federal Judicial Police under orders from Comdr Luis Manuel Mondoza Romero, who directed the action.

Hector Manuel Leon Miranda, Jesus De Anda Ramirez, Adrian Morales Montano and Jueventino Leon Rosas were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police with a large amount of marihuana in their possession, which they were distributing among the addicts on Buenos Aires Street or exporting to the United States. They were also distributing heroin, but at the time of their arrest they did not have any of that drug in their possession. It should be mentioned that Leon Miranda put up resistance at the time of his arrest, because he tried to fire a 9 millimeter caliber pistol at the Federal Police, but he was quelled.

The individuals under arrest are at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Humberto Garcia de Alba.

Heroin Distributor Arrested

The same agents under orders from Comdr Luis Manuel Mendoza Romero arrested heroin distributor Faustino Vitela Nevarez, who was engaged in distributing heroin in the Buenos Aires district also, and 15 grams of heroin were confiscated from him at the time of his arrest.

Arrest Warrants Carried Out

Moreover, the same Federal Police arrested Jorge Ricardo Nunez Romero, complying with a warrant for his arrest for a crime against health issued by the second district judge, Cayetano Valencia Hernandez.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

RING SMUGGLING HIGH GRADE COLOMBIAN MARIHUANA CAPTURED

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 15 Jun 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] One of the heaviest blows to the international drug traffic with branches in South America, Mexico and the United States was dealt by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, who seized 12 tons of Colombian marihuana of the type known as "red hair," valued in excess of 50 million pesos. In the course of the investigation (which began on 28 May) a Douglas DC-6 airplane was confiscated, and Federico Vaquera Mancha and his son, Federico Vaquera Torres, as well as Guillermo Silva Sanchez and Florentino Flores, were arrested.

A veritable wealth of drugs was seized by the Federal Judicial Police agents headed by Margarito Mendez Rico. It was federal agents detailed to Saltillo, Coahuila, and others based in this town, who brought the investigation to a successful conclusion; but, nevertheless, the ringleaders of the international gang managed to escape.

This announcement was made yesterday by the coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies in the northeastern zone, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, who called a press conference yesterday morning.

He disclosed that this international ring was arrested after federal agents discovered a Douglas DC-10 plane, with registration N-9393-A, on a clandestine landing strip located at the "La Laguna de la Leche" farm 60 kilometers north of Ocampo, Coahuila. This took place on 28 May.

On that occasion, the federal agents found about 5 kilograms of marihuana residue scattered inside the aircraft; hence it was concluded that the airplane had been used to ship a large amount of grass.

After that date, countless investigations were conducted, which brought results on the night of 12 June, when Guillermo Silva Sanchez and Florentino Flores, who were on a site near the "El Aguaje" farm, were arrested.

The forces from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reached that location aboard a helicopter and a light plane; because they had observed from the air the precipitous flight of over 10 persons armed with

machine guns from the house located at "El Aguaje," who were not apprehended because the landing was a difficult one.

Upon being questioned, Guillermo and Florentino said that, a few days earlier, they had noticed a passenger plane land on a clandestine air strip located at the "El Aguaje" farm, and several individuals removing a large number of packages from it.

The agents went to the site described by the aforementioned persons, capturing Federico Vaquera Mancha and his son, who said that, on 28 May, drug traffickers had arrived in a plane, concealing the marihuana which they removed from it in a gully, covered with branches.

On that occasion, the pilot of the plane started to leave, but perhaps because of some trouble with the plane he had to make a forced landing at "La Laguna de la Leche."

Federico and his son also said that, on 11 June, a light plane arrived at the "El Aguaje" farm, and several persons armed with submachine guns and carrying about a ton of marihuana emerged from it.

The next day, another light plan arrived, the occupants of which were carrying about 800 kilograms of grass.

Exhaustive Investigation, "Fat Fish" Sought

Since the main ringleaders of the gang are fugitives from justice, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has sought the intervention of the federal authorities of the United States and Colombia, in order to intensify the probe to identify and arrest them, according to an announcement made yesterday by the agency of the Federal Public Ministry.

Destruction of the Grass

Yesterday, the 12 tons of marihuana seized by the Federal Judicial Police at the "El Aguaje" farm were destroyed on a site located 1 kilometer north of the international airport.

Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, coordinator of the federal prosecutors' offices, ordered the destruction of the drugs as a security measure.

Also present during the burning of the drugs were Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico; the director of the Health Center, Dr Eduardo Takasita Elizondo; agents of the Federal Public Ministry; the group chief of the Federal Judicial Police detailed to Saltillo, Coahuila, Mr Carlos Santibanez Ramos; and the federal prosecutor assigned to that state, Juan Francisco Padilla Gomez.



Federico Vaquera Torres and his father, Federico Vaquera Mancha, are being investigated by the Federal Judicial Police in connection with the large shipment of marihuana of Colombian origin which was confiscated by forces from that entity.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

DETAILS ON PROBE OF LARGE MARIHUANA SHIPMENT FROM COLOMBIA

Ringleader in Dallas

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 16 Jun 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] Yesterday, forces from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and narcotics agents from the United States continued to investigate the whereabouts of two individuals who have now been completely identified and indicated as owners of the 12 tons of Colombian marihuana seized a few days ago by the Federal Judicial Police on the premises of the "El Aguaje" communal farm in the municipality of Ocampo, Coahuila.

Reports from the agency of the Federal Public Ministry disclosed that the confiscated drugs were bound for the drug black market in Dallas, Texas, where a very prominent individual who has been engaged in drug trafficking for several years controls the distribution of the grass, both locally and to several northern states in the United States.

While one of the ringleaders of the gang is in Dallas, Texas, in Mexico (it was not specified where) another "fat fish" was responsible for arranging the shipment of the drugs from Colombia to that state, using as a "springboard" the "El Aguaje" communal farm where the aircraft carrying the marihuana refuel.

The source of the information stated: "The Federal Public Ministry has already begun the preliminary penal investigation of these incidents and, at the proper time, it will turn over the case to the pertinent district court and will request the respective warrants for the arrest of those found to be liable."

It was also commented that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, through the respective official channels, has supplied the American and Colombian authorities with information, so that the pertinent investigations may be conducted to locate and capture the individuals who have been controlling the air traffic of drugs.

Drug Custodians Deny Charges

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 21 Jun 79 Sec B p 4

[Text] Two of the individuals guarding the fabulous shipment of Colombian marihuana seized by the Federal Judicial Police last week at a site known as "El Aguaje," in the municipality of Galanea, Nuevo Leon, made their preliminary statement in the second district court yesterday.

It will be incumbent on Luis Garcia Romero (head of the second district court) to hear the case pertaining to the 12 tons of "gold hair" marihuana confiscated last week, which had arrived from Colombia bound for the United States.

Federico Vazquez Mancha and his son, Federico Vazquez Torres, answered to the judge for the charges brought against them by the federal prosecutor's office, which has accused them of committing a crime against health.

Both father and son denied having participated in the drug traffic, and both claimed to have been victims of the Federal Police.

They denied having any connection with the marihuana shipment which the Federal Judicial Police found hidden in a gully at "El Aguaje," located in the municipality of Galanea, Nuevo Leon.

As may be recalled, the Federal Judicial Police reported that, when forces from that entity raided the site where the shipment of cannabis indica was concealed, it was being guarded by over a dozen persons, most of whom fled upon noticing the presence of the representatives of the law.

The only ones that the Federal Police succeeded in arresting were Federico Vazquez Mancha and Federico Vazquez Torres, who were taken to Nuevo Laredo for close questioning.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

COUPLE ARRESTED WITH COCAINE BOUND FOR REYNOSA

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 28 May 79 p 8

[Text] San Fernando, Tamaulipas--Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from group chief Arturo Valle Maldonado confiscated a shipment of cocaine on Saturday afternoon, and arrested two persons, a man and a woman, who were staying at the America Hotel in this town.

The individuals under arrest, whose names were not disclosed so as not to interfere with the investigation, were taken to Reynosa, where they are being subjected to close questioning in order to learn the identity of the person or persons to whom the drugs were to be taken.

At a press conference yesterday, Comdr Valle Maldonado said that the shipment seized from the couple consisted of approximately 1 kilogram of pure cocaine with a black market value of several million pesos.

The same source of information revealed that the cocaine had apparently come from Lima, Peru; but the rumor has not been confirmed yet, since the presumed drug traffickers have not yet made their statement to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Regino Vargas Gonzalez.

The brief information released to the press by the Federal Judicial Police is to the effect that the arrested pair was carrying the drugs in a special compartment of an automobile, and that they were bound for Reynosa.

It was said that the details of the case and the names of those arrested would be disclosed today, because it is expected that their accomplices, who operate from Matamoros to Nuevo Laredo would be captured.

Comdr Arturo Valle Maldonado, who is acting temporarily as group chief of the Federal Judicial Police in Reynosa, in the absence of the chief, Benito Estrada Villagomez, confined himself to telling the police reporters that the capture of the drug traffickers was the result of several days of investigation that he had carried out heading several agents.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

WHOLESALE PILL DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED IN CIUDAD ACUNA

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 12 Jun 79 Sec B p 1

[Text] In a coordinated investigative action carried out by the commander of the Federal Judicial Police in this port, Antonio Macias, and executed by the police commissioner of Ciudad Acuna, Iran Giner, arrests were made of five individuals involved in a crime against health in the degree of sale and distribution of toxic pills, 1,398 of which were confiscated.

The foregoing announcement was made to EL DIARIO at the office of the Federal Judicial Police, where it was noted that these forces succeeded in arresting two purchasers and distributors of toxic pills in Ciudad Acuna. They are Oscar Jaime Verduco Hurtado, who was caught selling pills to tourists inside the Shangri La Bar, and from whom they seized 11 Captagon pills.

The individual in custody stated that those pills had been purchased from the Botica Nueva, which was immediately closed by Comdr Antonio Macias. The arrested man claimed that he had been buying the pills from that pharmacy for 3 months, as well as some others called Pasedrin [a depressant], purchasing an average of five boxes per week, for 100 pesos apiece, and reselling them for \$1.50 per pill.

It was claimed that the manager of the drugstore, Reyes Mendoza Salazar, and his clerk, Manuel Chavez Uribe, made all these sales without a prescription. Two altered prescriptions were said to have been seized from them, which they had used to make purchases in other pharmacies.

In the same location, in Acuna, Pedro Carrillo Nolasco and Pedro Balderas Arteaga were arrested, the former with 20 Pasedrin pills. He said that he had been purchasing the pills since January from the Botica Nueva, without a prescription, buying a box for 100 pesos, at the average rate of eight boxes per week, and reselling them to tourists for \$1.50 a pill. He also claimed that he had been buying those boxes with the consent of the manager and the clerk, who did not ask him for any prescription.

Comdr Antonio Macias' report adds that, at the Botica Nueva, manager Reyes Mendoza and clerk Manuel Chavez Uribe were arrested, and stated that they

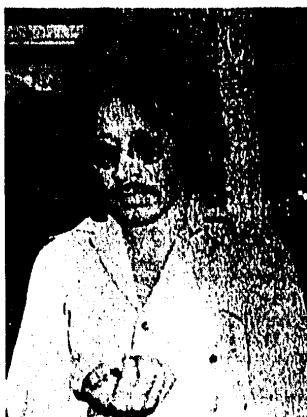
had actually been engaged in selling the pills in an uncontrolled manner to addicts in that area. They identified Pedro Saldivar and Oscar Jaime as some of the individuals to whom they sold boxes of Captagon and Pasedrin pills, and had sold them 1,398 pills, including some called Valium. The owner of the drugstore is Dr Carlos Gallardo.



Reyes Mendoza, manager of Botica Nueva, his assistant, Manuel Chaves, and the purchaser and distributor of toxic pills, Oscar Jaime, were arrested as the main distributors of toxic pills in Acuna.



Pedro Carrillo, seller of toxic pills.



Pedro Balderas, distributor of toxic substances.

2909
GSO: 5330

MEXICO

LIGHT SENTENCE IMPOSED IN COCAINE TRAFFICKING CASE

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Jun 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Armando Hernandez Pedraza, who was arrested last year when the Federal Judicial Police discovered a moderate amount of cocaine in one of the file cabinets in his place of business known as "El Flamenco," was sentenced to 10 months in jail and given a fine of 500 pesos for his guilt of the commission of a crime involving the use of counterfeit documents.

The third district judge decided to discontinue the penal case against Hernandez Pedraza in connection with the commission of a crime against health in the degrees of supplying and possession of cocaine.

A few weeks after Andres Cruz Martinez declared Hernandez Pedraza officially imprisoned for supplying and possession of cocaine, as well as for using counterfeit documents, the individual in question brought a motion for acquittal because of the disappearance of evidence associated with the crime against health.

However, the judge did not consider this motion in order, and therefore refused the release.

This did not satisfy Hernandez Pedraza, who filed an appeal in the fourth circuit unified court, which reversed the decision of the third district judge, and, as a result, the release of Hernandez Pedraza from the drug trafficking charge was ordered.

At the same time, the order for official imprisonment for the crime of using counterfeit documents was sustained, and he was eventually sentenced on that charge.

It may be recalled that the Federal Judicial Police made a search of the offices of the "El Flamenco" nightclub, because they had information to the effect that drug trafficking was going on there.

The singer Enrique Linares Garza, who confessed that Armando Hernandez often supplied him with cocaine, was arrested. In one of the file cabinets the agents found several packets containing cocaine, whereupon Hernandez Pedraza was arrested.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Three drug traffickers who were captured in February of last year for the possession of marihuana, and who attempted to bribe the soldiers who arrested them, were given prison sentences yesterday by the third district judge. Carlos Monroy Vazquez, Casimiro Mireles Salazar and Arturo Cuellar Lucero will each serve a sentence of 5 years and 3 months in prison, and will have to pay a fine of 5,000 pesos for their guilt of the commission of a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession. It was reported that, in the same trial 122-978, the judge handed down a decision acquitting Eleazar Garcia Medina, since there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. The four individuals were captured in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, in February 1978, by forces from the Mexican National Army, which confiscated various amounts of marihuana from them. They all said that they had for several years been making "deals" with American traffickers, from whom they took large amounts of money by promising to obtain marihuana for them. Carlos Monroy Vazquez tried to bribe the soldiers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 15 Jun 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

JAILED TRAFFICKER CONVICTED--The second district judge, Luis Garcia Romero, imposed a prison sentence of 5 years and 3 months on the notorious criminal Jose Luis Luna Palacios, alias "La Tripa," after finding him guilty of a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession. Luna Palacios has been incarcerated for years in the municipal prison, since 1972, to be exact, when he participated with his brother, Roberto, in a double crime, as well as in the incidents wherein Police Corporal Oscar Arredondo was killed. Yesterday, Garcia Romero handed down his final decision in the trial of Luna Palacios for a crime against health. He was brought to trial after a search made on 8 May 1978 by guards from the prison, who found a moderate amount of marihuana in Luna Palacios' cell. Yesterday, in the third district court, hearings were held during which the preliminary statement of Agustin Duron Reyes, recently arrested by the Federal Judicial Police, was taken. On 25 May, the Federal Judicial Police arrested Agustin Duron Reyes, who had 2 ounces of heroin in his possession. [Excerpt] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 7 Jun 79 Sec C p 3] 2909

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--In Sultana del Norte [Monterrey], two individuals engaged in heroin trafficking were captured. According to the information

released yesterday by the coordinating agency for the anti-drug campaign, headed by Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, they are Mario Zamora Espinoza and Jorge Luis Zamora Urias. It was forces from the Federal Judicial Police detailed to the capital of Nuevo Leon who were responsible for the capture of the aforementioned individuals, from whom they seized 350 grams of a brown powder which was apparently heroin. In addition to the heroin, two boxes were seized from Zamora Espinoza and Zamora Urias, containing 100 small vials of liquid "suprarenal novocaine," a bottle of anhydrous acetic acid and a 1975 model Rambler automobile with Nuevo Leon state license plates RMM-193. The two individuals in custody are being subjected to close questioning by the Federal Judicial Police in order to identify their accomplices in the illegal drug business. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 3 Jun 79 Sec D p 4] 2909

DURANGO COCAINE RING CAPTURED--Durango, 13 June--The heaviest blow in the history of the drug traffic in the country was dealt in Durango, when the Federal Judicial Police confiscated a contraband shipment of 30 kilograms of pure cocaine worth 540 million pesos. The drug trafficking ring, comprised of four Mexicans and two Americans, consisted of public accountant Sabino Gonzalez Campos, Ramiro Gonzalez Campos and Saul Renato Garibay, both of whom hold licentiate degrees, Jose de la Torre, Joseph Patrick Graham and Paul Cox Phero. They were captured as they were preparing to leave for the United States. Agents from the Narcotics Division, headed by Comdr Rafael Diaz Albures, succeeded in apprehending the accused. These drug traffickers, who are members of a well organized ring, had their center of operations in the northern part of the state of Durango, with branches in the southern United States, which was the final destination of the drugs. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 14 Jun 79 p 4] 2909

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FREES SUSPECTS--Out of nine individuals whom the Federal Judicial Police arrested for questioning in connection with the drug traffic, only four were remanded to the third district court where, eventually, only two of them were declared officially imprisoned as persons presumed guilty of committing a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession and trafficking. They are Jose Guadalupe Hernandez Salazar, and Manuel Duenas Zaragoza, who were moreover acquitted of the crime of attempted illegal exporting of marihuana. Jesus Lombera Maldonado and Jorge Flores Villalobos were released at the decision of the judge, who was of the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence with which to try them. All of them, as well as Jesus Lombera Padilla, Ismael Lombera Padilla, Catarino Hernandez Salazar and others whom the Federal Judicial Police did not remand, were captured on 28 May. The investigation followed the arrest of the Lombera Padilla brothers and Jesus Lombera Maldonado, as they were riding in a car to this town in order to collect money owed them by Jose Guadalupe Hernandez for the sale of a shipment of cannabis indica. The other members of the ring were caught later, and 35 kilograms of marihuana were seized from Jose Guadalupe which he had previously purchased from Manuel Duenas Zaragoza. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Jun 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

NINE TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Yesterday, Cayetano Hernández Valencia, the second district judge in the state, issued sentences to nine drug traffickers. Alfonso Guerra García was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in prison and given a fine of 3,000 pesos for crimes against health; and Raymundo Leon Dominguez was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and given a fine of 5,000 pesos for the same crime. Jesus Roberto Vargas and Oscar Sierra Yescas each received prison terms of 5 years and 3 months and a fine of 5,000 pesos, for crimes against health. Florencio Benitez Alvarez, Raul Hector Huerta Cruz and Salvador Mendivil Bojerque were acquitted of crimes against health. Javier Alvarez Gonzalez and David Gonzalez Carreon received prison sentences of 5 years and 3 months, and 1 year and 8 months, respectively, and fines of 5,000 and 1,000 pesos, for crimes against health. [Excerpt] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 4] 2909

EARLY RELEASE FOR TRAFFICKERS--Yesterday, Armando Iglesias Hinojosa, a former secret service agent from Ciudad Camargo, Tamaulipas, who was captured by the Federal Judicial Police when he was caught with half a kilogram of heroin in his possession, left the Social Rehabilitation Center. The 7-year prison term to which he had been sentenced by the second district judge was considered to have been served. Marcial Flores Reyes, deputy director of social rehabilitation and prevention for the country, granted the partial remission of the convicted individual's penalty, deducting 2 and a half years from the sentence imposed on him by the court. Armando Iglesias has been incarcerated in the Social Rehabilitation Center since 10 October 1974, having entered it at the order of the second district judge in connection with penal case No 155-974. In early October of that year, the Federal Judicial Police captured Iglesias Hinojosa in Camargo, as he was waiting for a customer to whom he intended to turn over half a kilogram of heroin. The federal prisoners Gregorio Garcia Aguilera and Guadalupe Lozano Sanchez, who had been sentenced for their participation in drug trafficking, received the benefits of pre-release; and, therefore, they will be allowed to leave the Social Rehabilitation Center over the weekends, on the condition that they return to the prison for the other 5 days. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 13 Jun 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

RELEASE FOR INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE--Yesterday, Jesus Carrillo Barraza, who had been confined in the Social Rehabilitation Center for several months, recovered his liberty. The second district judge issued a decision for his acquittal, because he was of the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him of being guilty of committing a crime against health in the degree of possession and trafficking of heroin. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 16 Jun 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

WEEKEND RELEASES GRANTED--Yesterday, the General Directorate of Coordinated Services for Social Rehabilitation and Prevention, through individual official memoranda, notified the warden of the local jail of the pre-release benefits granted to federal prisoners Jose Ontiveros Sarabia, or Jose Larrazoloa Pedroza, and Ovidio Garza Perez, who are serving jail sentences for drug trafficking. Both obtained the pre-release benefits in the form of weekend departures, with incarceration during the other days. This announcement was made yesterday by Hector Garcia Trevino, the warden of the Social

Rehabilitation Center. Sarabia is serving a 6-year jail term which the Fourth Circuit Unified Court imposed on him, changing the 8-year sentence given him by the third district court for his guilt in committing a crime against health. This convict entered the jail on 15 November 1975. As for Ovidio Garza, it was reported that he entered the institution on 3 December 1975, at the order of the third district judge. The judge gave him a prison sentence of 5 years and 8 months, and a fine of 6,000 pesos, for his guilt in committing the same crime for which the other individual who is to receive a pre-release was convicted. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 20 Jun 79 Sec B p 13] 2909

HEROIN, COCAINE PUSHER ARRESTED--Yesterday, State Judicial Police agents arrested Ramon Corrales Garcia, alias "El Gordo," an individual who, in 1975, supplied a large amount of heroin and cocaine to the youths Luis Alberto Corrales and Patty Hadley Pina, alias "La Patty," drugs from which they died of a fatal overdose. The foregoing information was given to DIARIO by Sandra Elizabeth Carrasco Esquer, penal judge of the first instance, who had issued the warrant for "Gordo Corrales'" arrest. She added that the individual in custody was captured in the town of Magdalena and taken to this town. He was incarcerated in the Nogales Social Rehabilitation and Prevention Center, where he will be indicted for the crime of homicide. As may be recalled, the aforementioned young people were found dead, one in the gutter of Chulavista Street and the other in the dike at the end of the Granja development. The maneuver of placing them in different areas was carried out so that their deaths would not be linked, but they had been seen together that same day; hence, the police inferred that they had died together. An investigation was begun, and an individual with the surname Canchola was arrested, a waiter who had also participated in the death of the pair, because he was a heroin "pusher." Next Monday, the constitutional period expires for the accused, and his legal status will be determined then. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 16 Jun 79 p 4] 2909

CSO: 5330

IRAN

OPIMUM AND HASHISH OPENLY SOLD IN STREETS SINCE REVOLUTION

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 May 79 p 1, 8

[Article: "Opium Harvest Sets Record"]

[Text] After the revolution, Iran is flame-red. But it is not the red color of socialism that is leaving its mark on the country, but rather that of the opium poppy. In the fertile parts of Iran the farmers have already begun to gather in the century's largest opium poppy harvest.

The world is under the threat of a wave of opium from Iran, where the shah formerly kept opium poppy cultivation under a certain amount of control, TT-REUTER reports from Tehran.

In Iran, pushers now dare to sell opium and hashish openly on the streets and in central Tehran drug users are seen everywhere in the streets.

Iran's political and religious leaders are becoming more and more troubled by the situation and have announced that they are considering strict control over opium poppy cultivation. But they are presumably too late. The harvest is ready and has already begun to be gathered in and the farmers are counting on large profits.

Farmers Took the Opportunity

Farmers around Iran took the opportunity to plant the opium poppy when the shah's security forces collapsed. Iran was the first country in the world where cultivation of the opium poppy was forbidden. That was in 1955. Certain controlled cultivation was allowed after 1969. The penalty for narcotics crimes was death.

Between 1969 and 1976 around 300 drug smugglers were executed.

But it was mostly small-time dealers who were caught and executed. The big-time drug sharks went free, which led to the rumor that narcotics smuggling was run from high places.

Large quantities of opium are used in Iran both in the country and in cities.

Weapons In Circulation

In connection with the disbandment of the shah's security forces during the revolution, enormous quantities of weapons came into circulation. In both villages and cities, those who cultivate, sell, and use narcotics have access to weapons.

They do not intend to stop their activity right away. Presumably, the producers and consumers of opium believe they are better armed than the police in case of open battle over narcotics.

Seyyed Nassr-Ullah Zadegan, head of Iran's largest drug treatment home, believes there are around 2 million drug abusers in Iran. This would mean that about five percent of the population are drug addicts.

Unemployment, lack of proper medicines, and the strict new prohibition against alcohol have driven many to drug addiction.

Drug abuse has a long history in Iran. It is from Persia that the world took the word hashish.

There are religious groups in Iran, however, that are attempting to induce the country's real ruler, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, to ban narcotics. He recently branded drug pushers as first-class traitors and a menace to society.

The Islamic position toward drugs is ambivalent. The strict prohibition against alcohol has no counterpart with respect to narcotics, which are not even mentioned in the Koran.

Last Sunday at the Iranian Embassy in Washington, however, the wine was flowing in rivers. Over 4,000 bottles were smashed or uncorked and emptied, TT-REUTER reports.

It was former Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi's entire wine cellar that was laid to waste. Iran's new diplomatic representatives, all loyal servants of Islam, will not stand for it.

"Drinking wine is against our religion."

9336
CSO: 5300

IRAN

TWO MILLION IRANIANS ON NARCOTICS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 79 p 8

[Article: "Heroin Trade in Iran Is a Good Business for Many Again"]

Text Ayatollah Khomeyni presented the Iranian narcotics market with good business conditions: With the overthrow of the shah last February the last barriers restricting the drug traffic had fallen. At the same time the United States withdrew its advisors on narcotics affairs and almost immediately peddlers on the streets of Tehran quite openly offered anything that the market would want: hashish, heroin, opium. Hundreds of thousands of peasants in the fertile Western regions of the country have now started to harvest what is most likely the largest crop of poppies of the century.

When the peasants came to realize the collapse of the security organs of the state, they hastened to plant again "papaver somniferum," the poppy from which opium is obtained. If the revolutionary leader now shouts with worried mien that heroin peddlers are "traitors of the first rank and a danger to society," he is apparently too late.

Seyyed Nassrollah Mossavi-Zadegan, director of the largest rehabilitation center for drug addicts in Iran, estimates the number of Iranian addicts to be 2 million. This would amount to 5.25 percent of the population (the shah's government had always talked of 600,000 addicts). Unemployment, lack of medical care and of suitable normal analgesics and recently also the prohibition of alcoholic drinks have contributed to the situation that more and more Iranians reach for the "hard stuff."

Narcotics are a part of the country's history. The term "hashish" can be traced back to Hassan Sabah, the "old man of the mountains," who lived from about 1040 to 1124. His drug-addicted followers were called "hashasmin"—later also "murderers" because they terrorized the Near East from out of their fortress of Alamout.

Measures against narcotics are a problematic affair for Khomeyni, the religious leader and unofficial head of state, because the Koran does not

mention narcotics--only alcohol is forbidden--but doctors have already urged him to declare narcotics to be "haram"(taboo).

In the meantime the Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi has demanded the reduction of poppy cultivation. He appealed to the revolutionary committees to cooperate with the government agencies to get hold of the poppy harvest. His idea was to have the state pay for every kilogram of opium double the customary pre-revolution price of 8,000 rials (about DM 200) against assurances from the peasants that they would indeed deliver up the entire crop. But Mussavi Zadegan believes the peasants would at best deliver up only one-tenth of the "opium harvest" and would channel the rest into the illegal market.

In the last year of the shah's rule, 15,000 hectares were planted to poppies. Nobody knows now how large the area is at present. Immense fields of red are reported from the "opium provinces" of Luristan, Kurdistan and Azerbaijan. The local gendarmerie has been dispersed. Many villages have now armed themselves. There is hardly any possibility to seize their crops by force.

Iran, in 1955, was the first country to prohibit poppy cultivation. By doing so it was ready at that time to put up with an annual loss of \$40 million in foreign exchange revenue. Because poppy cultivation was all the same being continued, the shah, in 1966, permitted a limited amount to be grown but at the same time introduced the death penalty for traffickers in opium.

From 1969 to 1976 about 300 narcotics dealers were executed, mostly "small fry"--the big shots in this business have never been caught. This gave rise to speculations that even highest members of the regime that was toppled in February had their fingers in the pie. A retired narcotics agent recently testified before a revolutionary court that a close relative of the monarch had been in control of the heroin traffic.

In the filthy brothel district of Shar-E-Now (New City), in the south of Tehran, hundreds of shabby addicts offer to passersby opium, heroin and hashish. In Jamshid Street and in the nearby "golden alleys" where the prostitutes live, addicts huddle together. They no longer have to fear the police because they never show up anymore. Formerly, many homeless addicts used to freeze to death in the alleys during the winter. The garbage collectors would pick up the corpses in the morning and send them to the medical colleges for dissection.

The narcotics dealers are now also armed. They helped themselves from the arsenals that had been opened by the revolution. "These people are not afraid of the police. They think they can beat our narcotics agents if necessary," complained Colonel Parviz Sahabi, chief of police in the "New City."

A narcotics dealer substantiated the colonel's statement: "Formerly we used to bribe the police. Today narcotics are under the jurisdiction of the

revolutionary guards who, however, are not trained for the task. Many members of the guard live in the prostitutes quarters and are addicted themselves. But even if one is caught one can still always buy one's way out."

8453
OSO: 4403

IRAN

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT BURNS HEROIN, HASHISH--About 35 tons of heroin and hashish, which did not have any medical or experimental use, was burned at the vaccine production factory of Hesarak, yesterday. Dr Hazdi, under secretary in charge of medicine and drugs at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in a talk with the Pars News Agency said: This amount was collected since 1955 and was stored in the sealed stores of the general office for the control of drugs. He added: From now on the drugs confiscated from smugglers and considered extra to the needs of this Ministry, will be burned every 3 months. Present at the burning of these drugs were the UN representative, representatives of the public prosecutor, police, gendarmerie, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The UN representative admired this revolutionary act in an interview with the Pars News Agency. He said: This act has revealed that the Islamic revolution will be the beginning of a decisive and persistent fight against addiction. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

BRIEFS

COCAINE DEALERS JAILED--Brussels, Wednesday.--Three Australians and five Bolivians, said to have traded in cocaine worth \$12.7 million on the streets, were jailed for up to seven years today and given heavy fines. John Greer, 35, a musician, from Brisbane, and Garry Campbell, 39, an engineer, from Cunnamulla, Queensland, were jailed for seven years and fined \$59,000. William Phillips, 38, a Brisbane tattooist, was given a six-year sentence in his absence and a \$36,000 fine. Phillips was released on bail after his arrest and disappeared. (AAP-Reuter) [Bolivian names not given] [Excerpt]
[Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 May 79 p 1]

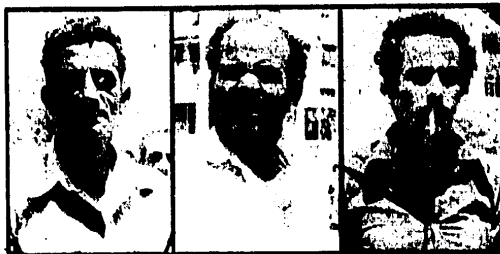
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CYPRUS

POLICE FIND QUANTITY OF OPIUM

Nicosia ELEVETHERI KYPROS in Greek 29 Jun 79 p 1 NC

Detained for Possessing Opium



[Caption] The above 3 members of the cargo vessel 'AFAF were remanded yesterday for 8 days in custody by the Limassol District Court in connection with a case of possession of 20 kilos of unprocessed opium. From left: 'Ali Batih Shaykh 'Ali, aged 57, of Syria; Fathi 'Abd al-Qawud, aged 39, of Egypt; and Muhammad Ahmad Unbuz, aged 26, also of Egypt.

CSO: 5300

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

LARGE-SCALE SMUGGLING FROM FRG TO AUSTRALIA REPORTED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Jun 79 pp 63, 65

[Article: "Paella in Jail"]

[Text] A German organization smuggled hashish worth billions as far as Australia. Transport was provided by globetrotters in campers.

The travelers represented themselves as "film people," as people "on safari" or as people who just wanted to make a trip from Hamburg to Australia.

The automobiles were folding models like the Renault 4 or luxuriously equipped Mercedes mobile campers sometimes bearing the letters AC (for Aachen) or GG (for Gross-Gerau) on the license plate.

The cargo was always the same: tons of hashish from India bunkered in the vehicle's framework or in a double floor and unloaded in Australia after passage by ship.

The shipments were organized--as now uncovered by Interpol, the German Federal Criminal Police Bureau and by the state's attorney of Frankfurt--in the FRG by a drug ring preponderantly made up of Germans. The ring smuggled hashish having an ultimate sale value of about 1 billion marks to Australia and thereby made millions.

After apprehension of the dealers in the FRG, on Ibiza, in Switzerland and in Australia a new field on the German drug scene presented itself to the narcotics sleuths. While for a long time previously it had been a question of eliminating principally Chinese or Turkish heroine importers and now for the first time an organization was emerging which on the contrary supplied to the foreign market material originating in the FRG--and this over a worldwide sales network.

Thus, for example, the two American women, Florice Marie Bessire, 59, and Vera Todd-Hays, 61, were dispatched on a long journey with hot cargo starting

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from La Pine in the American state of Oregon. In Stuttgart the ladies took over a Mercedes mobile camper (value new around 65,000 marks) which they drove to Bombay. Their pay: 25,000 marks each plus 5,000 marks for expenses.

Then a liaison man promised a full 400,000 marks to the team of women if they would bring the vehicle on further to Melbourne--a vehicle now packed with a commodity which the old ladies knew nothing about, Florice Marie Bessire testified: "We didn't know if it was hard drugs or gold ingots."

Officers of the Australian Drug Authority, after the crossing on the ship "Straat Luanda," early last year ferreted out the secret of the cargo. A test drilling in the floor of the car yielded a dark resinous mass. In nine compartments packed into 88 plastic trash bags the sleuths found 4,100 flats of hashish: altogether 1.9 tons having a street sale value of about 40 million marks. It was, declared the Sidney DAILY TELEGRAPH on its front page, "the biggest Australian haul."

The women responsible for its transport received the maximum penalty ever meted out on the fifth continent for a drug offense: 14 years imprisonment each. The court considered it an aggravating circumstance "that the drug shipment from Germany to Australia had been planned carefully down to the smallest detail."

Further seizures strengthened the suspicion of the Australian Drug Authority that the hashish imports were controlled by a "German gang":

In the port of Adelaide the customs officials uncovered 95 kg of high-quality hashish in the floor of a Renault 4. The driver, a 33-year-old German, had driven the car for 20,000 marks from Frankfurt via Bombay to Australia.

In the tubular framework of a mobile home with German license plate inspectors in Sidney uncovered 37 kg of hashish. The two travelers were from the FRG and had been ferried over from India by ship.

The most recent information regarding the structure and mode of operation of the drug ring was collected by the German authorities. They consisted, said an investigator, "of a nucleus of 15 people" with an additional 10 persons; the majority of them were Germans.

The investigations showed that the shipments were organized and carried out in a uniform manner; for each stage of the process there were corresponding specialists. One purchased the cars from auto dealers in the FRG area, another modified the vehicles. In the case of mobile homes having tubular metal frameworks, for example, the caps were sawed off and later welded back again; in other vehicles the floors were hollowed out and after they had

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been loaded carpeting was glued to the cover plate and furniture was then positioned on the carpeting.

The band sought out couriers among globetrotters and adventurers whom they "enticed with a free world tour in the mobile home," declared one drug investigator. And in order that none of the round-the-world wanderers should deviate from the prescribed route the trip was escorted by observers who traveled by plane via Bombay as far as Australia.

These continentwide trips, for years undiscovered, yielded millions to the men behind the scenes according to information obtained by investigators. Some members of the organization who, according to one investigator, "once peddled some joints on Ibiza and enjoyed lying in the sun" have in the meanwhile there "built handsome residences and acquired sailing yachts."

One of the four properties on the Spanish island which are ascribed to the hashish dealers belongs to a married couple in Berlin to whom, according to the investigating Frankfurt state's attorney, Harald Koerner, "all the strings converged": one of them, a 33-year-old Indian student, and the other, a 26-year-old German girl, daughter of a Berlin cosmetic surgeon.

The young woman, who belongs to the leftist smart set in Berlin and on Ibiza is a member of the clique of well-to-do jet set young people, is under investigative detention in Frankfurt. Her legal interests are being handled by the two former Baader-Meinhof defenders, Otto Schily (Berlin) and Rupert von Plottnitz (Frankfurt), according to whom "complicity on the part of the wife is absolutely impossible to establish." At the same time the investigators are certain that the woman not only knew about her husband's activities but also was an accomplice in the hashish business.

The group's cash was deposited in Swiss banks; a 33-year-old German withdrew 2 million marks shortly before one account was blocked. He intended, he declared after his apprehension, to transfer it to a relative of the Indian in the Zurich airport. The investigators were able to account only for 750,000 marks; they had to be helpless witnesses of the escape of the Indian and others.

The supposed boss of the drug ring apprehended by the Spanish police together with five other members on Ibiza was set free by the local judge. Subsequent explanation: through an "error" the appropriate extradition requests had not been presented for three of the apprehended persons within the prescribed period by the German authorities.

The German investigators see this release differently. The head of the organization, they say, had also had Spanish authorities in the palm of his hand. For, state's attorney Koerner found, "his servant was still bringing him his paella in jail."

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FRANCE

SEVEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR DOCTOR TRAFFICKING IN HASHISH

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 79 p 18

[Text] Toulouse district court has just sentenced Dr Richard Hurpy, a physician from Fleurance (Gers), age 34, to 7 years in prison; he had been arrested in July 1978 by the narcotics squad of the Toulouse Criminal Investigation Department with three of his accomplices (LE MONDE, 3 Aug 7st 1978).

The general practitioner had stood for election in the second round of the municipal elections of March 1977 on a leftist coalition ticket defeated by the M. Messegue ticket claiming membership in the presidential majority. Dr Hurpy made frequent trips overseas, particularly to black Africa and, in Morocco, to Casablanca. With the collusion of police lance-corporal M. Mustapha Bakhti, recently arrested by Moroccan Surete, he had succeeded in bringing into France, in the body of his car, about 50 kilos of hashish. This drug had supplied several networks in the Toulouse region, thanks to the services of Christian Gallo (sentenced to 5 years in prison), Francois Lavanoux and Michel Magnin (18 months in prison each, with 6 months suspended).

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

BESANCON DRUG CONVICTIONS--The Besancon district court handed down, on Wednesday 27 June, its decision in a case involving 17 Besancon residents (six of whom are young women) aged 18 to 32, prosecuted for drug use; some of the accused were both users and traffickers. The five that the prosecutor had categorized as purveyors were accused of having procured hashish, LSD and even cocaine in Paris, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Morocco. These drugs were distributed in Besancon, Belfort and in Switzerland, among other places, by intermediaries who, users themselves, were paid in drugs. They had occasionally sought their customers in schools. The court handed down sentences ranging from 2 full years in prison to 3 months suspended, often accompanied by a requirement to submit to medical examination and a prohibition against associating with the other prisoners. In the case of three of the accused who were prosecuted only for the use of hashish and who received 3- and 4-month suspended sentences, the court decided that the convictions would not appear in bulletin #2 of their punishment records. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jun 79 p 12]

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GREECE

BRIEFS

ARRESTS FOR COCAINE, HEROIN--Evros Customs Officers on Sunday arrested French tourists Robert Keskouti, 27, and Andre Daniel Mioutzi, 32, for attempting to import 2 kilos of heroin and 24 kilos of cocaine, which they had bought in Turkey and had hidden in their car. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 19 Jun 79 p 7]

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NORWAY

STORTING ADDS TO ANTI-NARCOTICS BUDGET

Government Alarmed by Drug Increase

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by Rolf A. Amdal]

[Text] The fight against drug abuse is being stepped up. Another 18.6 million kroner will be used in measures spanning a broad area. The government received the unanimous approval of Storting yesterday for implementing a plan of action. The action plan was worked out in a short period of time. The background for this rapid reaction on the part of the government is the alarming reports on increased narcotics abuse. The Social Affairs Ministry was praised in Storting for having acted so quickly.

Social Affairs Minister Ruth Ryste painted a dark picture when she explained the need for a special action plan to combat the growing abuse of narcotics: Many drug abusers have become harder to help as a result of protracted abuse of hard drugs. Fatalities have increased. Crimes for gain as a result of drug abuse have risen sharply, especially in Oslo. Along with the more violent addict environment this has led to insecurity and fear on the part of the population in many places.

A total of 54 measures will now be put into practice. They cover a broad area, from increased controls by customs authorities and police and increased surveillance to expansion of preventive measures, increased education and information activity, strengthening of the external treatment section, work-related measures, new hospital wings for hard-core drug abusers and the increased use of involuntary measures in treatment.

In the Storting debate it was emphasized that the abuse of narcotics is a complex problem with no ready-made solutions. It was also stressed that the plan of action in itself was not enough. Spokesman for the issue Thor

Lund (Labor) of Aust-Agder emphasized that the government puts great weight on setting up a long-range policy to combat the problems of narcotics.

Thor Lund said he had become convinced that force was necessary when it was a matter of life and health -- including the lives and health of others. "Force should be used along with a meaningful plan of treatment," he said.

There was broad agreement in Storting on the plan of action. But the parties divided ranks with regard to their view of penalties for narcotics crimes. In the debate the Conservatives asked the Ministry of Justice to reevaluate sentences, indicating that they felt the sentences should be increased for the most serious cases of professional dealing in narcotics. The Center Party and Christian People's Party favored raising sentence limits without waiting for a new report. Justice Minister Inger Louise Valle said she could well understand those who asked for stricter penalties. However she expressed doubt that increasing the sentence limits would have the desired effect but added that this question is being studied by the Ministry of Justice. She did not reject the view that an increase of sentence limits should be studied more thoroughly.

Conservatives Call Action Inadequate

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jun 79 pp 1, 22

[Text] "Let's have a narcotics general who can conduct a campaign against abuse using all available means," said the chairman of the Justice Committee, Jo Benkow (Conservative) when Storting debated the growing wave of drug abuse yesterday. Benkow called for a central narcotics bureau with broad powers and adequate resources. Justice Minister Inger Louise Valle was dubious about Benkow's proposal which she felt could lead to increased bureaucracy. The government's dramatic action in presenting a program in such a short time for parliamentary consideration stems from the pervasive abuse and the growing number of fatalities due to narcotics.

Perhaps the soft line in handling the evil of narcotics is ultimately a refined form of inhumanity, despite all our good intentions. This paradox was presented by the chairman of the Justice Committee, Jo Benkow when Storting appropriated 18.6 million kroner to combat the increasingly serious narcotics problem yesterday. Benkow charged that the plan of action presented by the government was not a real crisis plan and he called for the establishment of a central narcotics bureau with sweeping powers and adequate resources to come directly under the authority of the minister of justice.

There was full agreement in Storting on putting into effect measures to prevent and combat the narcotics problem and the recommendation from the fast-working cabinet committee which formed the basis for the government motion received much praise. Six ministries were involved in the discussion of the plan which contains 54 points of action. The government proposal and the unanimous recommendation from the Storting Social Affairs Committee both stressed the need to establish positive alternatives in the local environment.

Spokesman for the issue Thor Lund (Labor) of Aust-Agder stressed that if special measures against the widespread abuse of narcotics are to have a lasting effect this work must be viewed in context with general political work to develop a qualitatively better society in which improving the growth conditions for children and young people is of central importance. This element was stressed by speakers from all parties.

Jo Benkow pointed out that the appointment of the fast-working committee was primarily the result of pressure from above and from outside and that this could hardly be presented as an example of either energy or foresight. He characterized the work of the committee as good but added that the many proposals in their multiplicity covered the central problems where the need is acute.

Benkow also attacked the idea that the primary goal of the police and the prosecuting authorities should be to discover and render harmless the groups involved in selling drugs, although that is important enough.

"It is a serious mistake to let environments like Egertorvet blossom in relative freedom without police intervention," said Benkow who stressed that this was a question of contagious environments with their own peculiar and destructive attraction for young people seeking for something new, exciting and unknown.

Benkow said that in his opinion the best preventive effort would be to bring in all abusers, especially the younger ones who have not yet become addicts, not to punish them but to frighten them with all the gravity and authority a competent police force should be able to muster.

If one can't bring parents and family into the preventive effort in time by sounding the alarm before it is too late one loses the opportunity to mobilize the strongest resource available -- the immediate family -- in Benkow's view. He added that no one wants to take part in a military search-and-destroy expedition against abusers. "But we must not in the name of humanism and humanity make pliability into a virtue," stated the chairman of the Justice Committee who felt that the fight against abuse would never be an economic problem but a question of political determination and common sense.

On behalf of the Conservative members of the Justice Committee Benkow presented the following proposal: "As a link in the preventive effort the government is asked to authorize the police to bring in children and young people and those there are reasonable grounds to suspect of buying and using narcotics so they can be given a serious warning of the consequences and so their parents or guardians can be called in or informed." The proposal was sent to the government without an actual vote being taken.

Speakers from all parties expressed deep concern over the alarming reports of growing drug abuse in Norway and the rising number of deaths. Justice Minister Inger Louise Valle also made it clear that this was the reason why the government chose such a dramatic procedure as presenting an action program to Storting in such a short time. However with regard to the view of sentence limits for narcotics crimes there was some disagreement in Storting. The Christian People's Party and the Center Party want to raise the sentence limits. The five Conservative representatives maintained that the crimes involved here are so serious that the sentence limit for the most serious cases of dealing in narcotics should probably be increased and the Conservatives asked the government to present this question to Storting as a separate issue. The other parties backed the government's view that the sentence limits should not be increased at this time. Minister Valle stressed that the question of increasing sentences is under continuous observation. A proposal from Erland Asdahl (Center), Akershus, which contained a recommendation to increase the sentence limits for narcotics crimes substantially among other things, was sent to the government without taking an actual vote on it.

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PORTUGAL

OVERVIEW OF DRUG ABUSE, ATTEMPTS TO COMBAT IT IN PORTUGAL

Reduction in Consumption

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 p 7

[Report on interviews with Dr Armando Rocha, director of the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs [GCCD], and Dr Luisa Maria Simoes Raposo, chief of the Data and Public Information Division of the Drug Treatment Study Center [CEPD], by Antonia de Sousa: "Drug Outbreak Has Diminished"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] In 1976 a report submitted to the United Nations spoke of there being 100,000 drug addicts in Portugal, but in 1978 the number estimated by the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs was only 10,000. Could it be that the latter number is closer to the truth?

Abuse of drug consumption in our country does not seem to be as serious as was previously believed. In 1976 the report submitted by the Portuguese delegation to the Narcotics Commission in Geneva estimated [words missing]. The 1978 annual report of the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs considers possible the existence of 10,000 drug addicts in Portugal. Could it be that the latter figure is closer to reality?

How is one to interpret the disparity between the figures initially estimated and those assumed now? Was there an exaggeration in the first estimate? Or, on the other hand, could one consider that a spectacular reduction in drug consumption has occurred? And, conceding the exaggeration and the reduction, to what is each of these factors due? What role has been played by the agencies to combat drugs in reducing their consumption?

The 1978 annual activities report of the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs leaves several clues for analysis and discussion of the drug problem in Portugal.

The first and most important is that drug abuse in our country does not seem to have been as serious as was suggested in 1976 by the Portuguese

delegation to the Narcotics Commission in Geneva. An estimate of 100,000 addicts was made at that time. After agencies were created to combat drugs, the exaggeration of this figure was quickly established. Through specific action, 1,500 cases of individual drug abuse and 190 cases of illicit traffic with one or more participants were identified. Based upon these known cases and taking into account a percentage increase internationally recognized after many inquiries and surveys, the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs suggests the possibility that there are 10,000 drug addicts in Portugal. "Could there be 10,000? Perhaps," the report concludes, leaving the margin of doubt that is indispensable in problems of this nature, which resist statistical rigor.

The Lisbon, Porto and Coimbra regions are named as centers of hard-drug consumption, which is certainly logical, in view of the population density in these three regions.

Still under the heading of nonrigorous conclusions, the report says there do not appear to be drugs for the underground market and all the legally produced drugs diverted to the domestic market must originate within this country. Also, as would be expected, most (90 percent) illicit drug seizures were made in customs zones as they entered the domestic market.

The most plentiful and cheapest drugs in the underground market, the report continues, consist of medicines diverted from pharmacies or the health stations dispersed nationwide, particularly through robberies, which in recent times have become more frequent.

Another conclusion, which should come as a surprise to no one, is that the most widely used and disseminated illegally produced drug (responsible for 80 percent of arrests) is hashish, in the form of resin as well as grass.

But the most controversial point of the report is in reference to the activity carried out by the three Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers established in Lisbon, Porto and Coimbra. The Lisbon center, where a drug addict died last year, was avoided by the addict community and closed, and is now the subject of an investigation and an inquest. The Porto center had relative success and only the one in Coimbra had beneficial results, with a few cures.

But the results were so modest in relation to the amount of funds spent that the director of the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs, Dr Armando Rocha, asserts at one point in the report: "The financial means involved in the CEPD justify and even require serious evaluation of the qualitative and quantitative results obtained in respect to the future."

Could it be concluded from this that closing the hospital centers is being considered?

Addict Is Dependent and Disturbed

We went to see Dr Armando Rocha of the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs and the chief of the Data and Public Information Division of the Drug Treatment Study Center, Dr Luisa Maria Simoes Raposo, to help us in correctly interpreting the data in that report. But before relating the result of this meeting, it is appropriate to recall the state of alarm that was generated in Portugal about 1975, a period when an undeniable explosion in drug consumption was observed. It was this state of alarm that resulted in establishing the agencies to combat and repress drugs. Thus, in 1975 the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs (GCCD), the Drug Investigation and Control Center (CICD) and the Drug Treatment Study Center (CEPD), subordinated to the president of the Council of Ministers, were established.

"At first there was a great deal of alarm," agrees Dr Luisa Maria. "During the period right after 25 April there was more social permissiveness, more liberalization, people were speaking more freely and there was really a big outbreak of drugs with the arrival of much hashish and marihuana from the colonies--which had begun, incidentally, to enter Portugal, although to a lesser extent, during the colonial wars. This frightened the public and the newspapers themselves can take much of the credit for this."

The figure of 100,000 drug addicts mentioned in a report submitted to the United Nations served to corroborate the public alarm, confronted with the more or less open sale of drugs on the street, and verified the repercussion that the problem had in the newspapers. "That figure was flung out more or less at random," Dr Luisa Maria told us, "without there having previously been either inquiries or surveys made."

Shortly after the drug-combating agencies were created, field work quickly exposed the exaggeration in the figures. "A figure of about 40,000 to 45,000 was then suggested," which was to diminish to 10,000 to 15,000 after statistics collected by police and hospitals and through the work of the centers themselves were analyzed.

But these figures are not rigorous. As our informant told us, "the estimate is made taking into account the known cases and with the realization that there is a much larger part which is submerged." Clearly, "if one were to consider a person who once or on occasion smokes marihuana as an addict" the number would be much greater and could reach astronomical proportions. "To us, the drug addict is one who has become dependent upon drugs and who has physiological and psychological disturbances," Dr Luisa Maria explained to us, saying that there is some difficulty in persons speaking the same language about this problem. The disparity between the initial figures and those now considered possible may thus be based upon one's conception as to who is a drug addict.

In any event, she believes there has been a decrease in drug consumption, due not only to the actions of treatment and repression agencies but also

to a reduction in supply. Stronger police action led to a reduced supply, drugs became more expensive on the market, and that caused a reduction of demand and consequently of consumption. This phenomenon is verified in the case of mild drugs. The current tendency, on a worldwide basis, she said, is toward addiction to more than one drug.

"When a drug becomes scarce the addict may switch to stronger drugs," because they are the ones for sale, "which is very serious," she stresses. "There are, in fact, indications that this leads to addiction," she asserted, supported specifically by robbing pharmacies.

"I do not consider drugs an isolated phenomenon. It results from social instability, experimentation, alienation, boredom," she told us. "For that reason," she continued, "it is impossible for one agency to solve the drug problem all by itself. What it can do is reduce it and even help to make it comprehensible to higher authorities, relatives and addicts themselves." Rehabilitation, she contends, is even more difficult when there is a high rate of unemployment, especially among youth, aggravated by the fact that there are no organized ways for them to spend their free time. The detoxification carried out in the Hospitalization Centers may thus not be followed by rehabilitation and social reintegration. An addict who returns to the same environment where he is going to face the same problems he had previously runs a serious risk of returning to drugs.

70,000 Contos Spent Annually in Drug Combat

The Drug Treatment Study Center carries out its activity in the fields of prevention and rehabilitation. It has three regional agencies--one in Lisbon, another in Porto and the third in Coimbra--in which direct preventive actions are carried out with the communities and through treatment and hospitalization for detoxification, done at the Hospitalization Centers.

As the report concludes, only the Coimbra Hospitalization Center has produced results. Why? "If you follow the newspapers," Dr Armando Rocha, director of the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs, which coordinates the drug-fighting activities of the CEPD and the CICD as well, you will have noticed that a drug addict died at the Lisbon center at one time. Later an inquiry was ordered and now an investigation is being made throughout the center."

The Hospitalization Center was operating with 4 multidisciplinary teams that were rotated completely every 24 hours, which jeopardized continuity of treatment, "and which was being done only by the attendants." This naturally affected the therapeutic quality of work and led the drug community to avoid it and go to the Coimbra Hospitalization Center.

We asked: "Does this situation have anything to do with the observations made in the report about results obtained in relation to funds expended? Is it likely to bring the drug-fighting agencies into question?"

"My job is that of a manager," Dr Armando Rocha replies, "and as such I must take into consideration the utilization of the financial means put at the state's disposal. Now, among the Coordinating Office, the CEPD, the CICD and the Judiciary Police--who themselves have a narcotics brigade-- the state spends annually about \$1.5 million, which is about 70,000 contos. One question which I must ask is whether the 70,000 contos are too much or too little. Did they achieve their purpose? If they did not accomplish their purpose, then they have no reason for being."

And he adds:

"The function of the CEPD is to treat drug addicts; the function of the CICD is to arrest traffickers. Either it arrests traffickers or it is not functioning. And the CEPD, likewise, is either treating addicts or it is not functioning! And this is the problem that I pose: is the money provided for drug combat justified? Is it too much or too little? Is it enough? It wasn't due to lack of money that activities were not carried out or were not done properly, but, rather, to the incompetence of those who were to have carried them out..."

The solution does not appear to be easy, because it involves "the human element" and "work assignments." At the Lisbon center a dozen technicians have been practically idle for about a year "and a dozen technicians cost a lot of money," he tells us. But he warns us that conclusions cannot be made hastily, because one cannot know how the phenomenon will evolve. "The following solution was arrived at: What was costing the most were the Hospitalization Centers. It was decided that those in Lisbon and Porto should be closed and the admission capacity in Coimbra should be increased, reducing the investment in Lisbon and Porto essentially to primary prevention, which is direct action with the public.

"Of everything that has been done so far," Dr Armando Rocha stresses, "what must be strengthened is repression of traffic. Beyond that, measures have been taken so that it will not be so easy to rob a pharmacy. After that comes the matter of prevention and treatment through the Study Center."

In regard to the three centers, the objective, as he told us, is to reinforce "primary" prevention, concentrate ["secondary"?) efforts in the Coimbra Hospitalization Center and try to launch "tertiary" prevention, which is concerned with rehabilitation and social reintegration.

In conclusion, Dr Armando Rocha told us that the drug prevention and combat agencies are still a very new structure, about which very hasty judgments should not be made, and one thing that is very disturbing is the cost.

Moreover, as he emphasized, the organization to combat drugs was launched in time to enable it to attack the evil at its roots. "Without such agencies in so troublesome a matter, there would have been anarchy," he concluded.

Drugs Confiscated

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 79 pp 7, 19

[Report on interview with Dr Antonio Claro, director of the Drug Investigation and Control Center (CICD) by Antonia de Sousa: "65,000 Contos of Drugs Seized in 1978"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The work of the Drug Investigation and "Control" Center (CICD) investigators goes beyond mere judicial investigation. Their activity is part of a more extensive process of combating supply.

That is the aspect of the CICD which the agency's director, Dr Antonio Claro, stressed during an interview in which he spoke to us regarding the work accomplished by the center and its plans for the future.

"One of the reasons for establishing this center was recognition that, in terms of supply, drugs could be found anywhere in the country, although in varying amounts in the different regions," Dr Antonio Claro began by telling us.

At the time of its creation, the drug-combat force was limited to the Narcotics Brigade of the Judiciary Police, which had a small complement of personnel. "The center," according to its director, "had the purpose of reactivating the existing structures which, due to their jurisdiction or the position they occupied in the field, had become indispensable and irreplaceable in terms of combating drugs. I am referring expressly to the Customs Guard, the PSP [Public Security Police] and the GNR [National Republican Guard]."

With a force of 28 investigators, 4 technicians and 26 administrative employees, the CICD, after being formed in 1976, was engaged in activities aimed especially at training; investigation; collecting, analyzing and disseminating information; and control and surveillance of the market for legally-produced drugs.

"We can divide the center's action into various sections," Dr Antonio Claro told us. "In the training section, which is the section for informing all police and customs personnel, we tried to enlist them in this combat." For that purpose, courses were held for these entities, "which attempted to produce a better perception by all these personnel of the illicit consumption and traffic situations, enabling them to be able to recognize whether a product is considered a drug or not, and how this is done.

"A second objective is to frustrate addiction through activities created over the years," he proceeded, "by use of a moral juridical model in respect to consumption," giving the agent a psychosocial perspective of drugs and one that censures the consumer less. In 1978, 982 agents throughout the country took part in these courses.

Also for training purposes and to overcome the lack of teaching material, the center sponsored publication of a study on "Abuse and Improper Use of Drugs" and "Drugs: A Practical Guide for Government Agents."

The CICD also sponsored quick tests to be used by police and which are being made in collaboration with military authorities.

In the investigation section, the CICD has worked in collaboration with other entities, notably the customs houses, "which makes it possible to do a thorough job," by seizing drugs when they enter Portugal and apprehending traffickers within the country.

As an example, Dr Antonio Claro cites an action carried out in collaboration with Cacem authorities which resulted in "a successful investigation at the local level and breaking up a network extending to other regions," in this case, to Lisbon.

"In the operational section, which is that of investigation," Dr Antonio Claro continues, "without going into a very detailed description, I can tell you that about 65,000 contos of drugs were seized in Portugal last year, about 36,000 contos due to the work of the CICD investigators, which from our point of view reveals the wisdom of the operational philosophy adopted."

In regard to collecting, analyzing and disseminating information, the CICD director says:

"In the field of information, there was nothing in Portugal. That is why contradictory and disconcerting figures were cited in regard to the drug situation in our country. There was in fact a period of great alarmism which, if it were real, would have represented--even in comparison with the most affected countries--a catastrophic situation. From the beginning we were concerned about a capable collection of data, that would enable us to clearly delineate supply and help to show the consumption profile in Portugal."

For this purpose the CICD carried out an investigation through the MAI [Ministry of the Interior] organization, the data from which are now being processed and studied, and another one through the MEC [Ministry of Education], which is now being launched. "These investigations which we launched or suggested are necessarily incomplete. They must be completed with the data collected by the agencies concerned with demand, so that an epidemiological study can be made, possible only at the level of an agency that centralizes all the data, which in this case is the GCCD."

And he adds:

"Having acquired this information, we may conclude, certainly, that the seriousness of the Portuguese drug-abuse problem is minor in the European

context. And beyond that, exportation of drugs to foreign clandestine markets is practically nonexistent, while practically all the illegally produced drugs supplying the domestic market are of foreign origin. But all legally produced drugs that are diverted to the domestic Portuguese market are of domestic origin."

To a great extent, Dr Antonio Claro told us, the clandestine Portuguese market is supplied by illicit diversion of therapeutically useful pharmaceutical products, so that it can be said that, along with cannabis, medicines are the most frequently used drugs. "More efficient surveillance and control of channels for prescription and sale of legal drugs should result from operation of the CICD," he asserts. For that purpose a task force was created in the Directorate General of Health, proposals were made and conclusions were suggested; the CICD demonstrated for the various participants their material and human facilities for accomplishing the tasks assigned to it. Despite this, the recommended measures were not taken and "lack of control continues, legal drugs continue to be diverted to the illegal market, endangering young people and the poor without, from our point of view, approaching any solution we are aware of, for reasons totally unknown to us," the center's director continues.

And in regard to plans for the future, what are the CICD projects? Dr Antonio Claro asserted:

"Based upon an analysis of the Portuguese situation, made in a document presented at the proper occasion, the CICD argued that the plans for future combat of supply would be correctly defined only if included in an overall policy of combating drugs, since punitive action carried out in the supply field frequently ends up being carried out on terrain common to supply and demand."

Dr Antonio Claro thus recommends making repressive activity subject to an overall policy that responds to the supply-demand relationship and in which the various programs of action are coordinated. In view of the complementarity between measures taken for supply and those taken for demand, the CICD made its contribution to the overall plan, "suggesting objectives, alternatives for action, probable results and an indication of funds that are needed in view of the objectives."

What Happens to Seized Drugs?

These objectives contemplate: reducing diversion of legal drugs to the illegal market by installing an efficient system of control and surveillance, which would result in higher prices in the clandestine market; combating the transit and increased importation of illicit drugs through strengthening investigation of international networks and surveillance of areas of passage and introduction, in collaboration with the GF [Customs Guard] and the DGA [General Directorate of Customs]. The plan also provides for aggravating problems of acquisition for the consumer through strengthening

the action of the PSP and the GNR; and also a better knowledge of the situation and the output of personnel in combating drugs.

Inasmuch as it is believed within the drug-addict community that police agents consume or sell the confiscated drugs, we asked Dr Antonio Claro what is done with them.

He replied:

"Confiscated drugs are subject to a court case. Until the case is concluded and the drugs are declared given over to possession of the state, they are retained here or sent to the court as requested by the judge. They are hence subject to rigorous control through being photographed, weighed, sealed, registered and put in a safe deposit location to which only a small number of employees, chosen, identified and made responsible for this purpose, have access. Any movement of the drugs requires these transactions. Once they have been given over to the state, substances that have any sort of therapeutic or pharmaceutical value are sent to the authorities who are responsible for such material. However, during this still recent phase of the center, part of these products are used for educational purposes, particularly within the scope of courses that we have and always without compromising the control I have described. Since the center has been in existence for only 1-1/2 years, no drugs have yet been destroyed. This is because most of them are still subject to legal cases and because it has not been possible to use the crematory furnace that had belonged to the center and which was damaged. We have just now received authorization to use the one owned by the St. Maria Hospital."

Judiciary Police on Problem

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 79 p 11

[Report on interview with Dr Bessa Monteiro, head of the Central Section for Narcotics Traffic Investigation (SCITE) of the Judiciary Police, by Antonia de Sousa: "Drug Traffic Still Tied to Other Forms of Criminality"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] There are at present two police agencies in our country that investigate, collect and carry out analysis and dissemination of information about narcotics. Both are essentially devoted to combating the supply and traffic of drugs. They are the Drug Investigation and Control Center (CICD), subordinated to the presidency of the Council of Ministers, and the Central Section for Narcotics Traffic Investigation (SCITE), belonging to the Judiciary Police. In a recent interview with the CICD director, Dr Antonio Claro, we reported on the activity of his agency. We now intend to inquire into the scope of work carried out by the SCITE. What is going on? Are the two agencies complementary? Is there a competitive clash? What is the SCITE and what does it do?

"The Central Section for Narcotics Traffic Investigation is a section of nationwide scope, consisting of centralized services in Lisbon for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information about narcotics and of the brigades that do the investigating," we were informed by the inspector of the Judiciary Police, Dr Bessa Monteiro, who heads the section.

At the regional level and integrated in the departments of the Judiciary Police dispersed throughout the country, are the brigades, centers and units of investigation, according to the capabilities of the department and the needs of the area. "There is no justification, for example, for there being a brigade that penetrates into the province," states Dr Bessa Monteiro, who emphasizes: "With this system of sectional operation it is possible to assure a certain functional unity at the national level, complemented by the necessary investigational decentralization."

What is intended is that the section be a whole dispersed throughout the national territory, connected within itself, "centralized but not concentrated." For that purpose 50 officials are dispersed nationwide, some of them having several functions at the departmental-regional level, involved in investigation of other crimes. "Practice has shown that this is a good procedure, since drug traffic is increasingly associated with other forms of criminality."

Of these 50 officials, 25 are based in Lisbon. Their activity is carried out through four brigades, two of local penetration, the so-called "point" brigades, one for investigating drugstore robberies and the other devoted to internal work, collection of evidence, testimony and so forth.

Medium of Exchange

Drugs are connected with other forms of criminality. Why is this and to what types of criminality?

"Drugs are expensive merchandise and as such can be used as a medium of exchange for other goods, also illicit, such as weapons, counterfeit currency, automobiles, traffic in foreign exchange, and so forth," replies Dr Bessa Monteiro. "My own current interpretation of the clandestine market is that at this moment in Portugal the phenomenon of clandestine traffic is a minor phenomenon from the quantitative point of view, less dispersed geographically than it was 2 or 3 years ago. The market is more closed, it is less accessible, but abusive consumption is qualitatively more serious."

The reasons for that seriousness, according to our interviewee, are due to the fact that there now exists in our country a hard core of some thousands of drug addicts in a state of drug dependence. "The 10,000 estimated by the Coordinating Office to Combat Drugs?" we asked.

"I am convinced," Dr Bessa Monteiro declared to us, "that there is no entity in our country at the present time that can make a definitive judgment about

the number of drug dependents, and much less a police entity! It must be understood that the treatment entities have been working for too short a time to be able to give a correct statistical picture of drug dependence. As for the police entities, they are only very superficially concerned with the consumer (when they are concerned at all), so that they are not even qualified to identify an individual as a drug dependent. The police agencies, and in this case I refer to the Judiciary Police, are essentially oriented toward repression."

The seriousness of the problem, as a matter of fact, is accentuated, in the words of Dr Bessa Monteiro, by the "spread and diffusion of abusive consumption and failure to regulate psychotropic drugs such as mandrax, lipoperdur and preludin--some tranquilizers, others barbiturates or amphetamines." The most in vogue, according to his statement, are now lasso, sossegon and fringanor.

These medicines are obtained by robbing pharmacies, by falsified prescriptions or by embezzlement. In 1978 alone the Judiciary Police recorded 243 drugstore robberies and 29 cases of falsified prescriptions. The PJ [Judiciary Police] discovered about 70 percent of the robberies. The guilty parties, according to the inspector, are generally youths of a relatively low economic level, sons of the lower middle class and a few of the middle class, all in an advanced stage of drug dependence.

Of course, he adds, there must yet be considered the undiscovered cases of falsification, the diversions, the submission of pharmacy owners to persons badly in need, etc. And he adds: "What is more serious is that acquisition of these substances is more accessible from the economic point of view and their consumption has recently spread to very young age groups, including children 14 to 15 years of age."

These substances are composed of various types of drugs. Dr Bessa Monteiro now tells us that "beginning drug consumption with this type of substance is much more serious and liable to negative consequences than beginning consumption with smokable drugs." This is explained by the fact that various types of drugs enter into the composition of these substances, which induces drug dependence, reducing the probability of a cure.

Can Decriminalization Reduce Consumption?

In view of the development and spread of psychotropic drugs, would not decriminalization of mild drugs such as marihuana be considered reasonable, since their effects are less serious?

"I have neither experience nor professional qualification to make a judgment on that," Dr Bessa Monteiro replies. "However, according to what I have heard said by persons qualified on this subject, an experiment with decriminalization is being tried in 10 states of the United States. But this experiment does not provide a definitive answer to the question, because it is being undertaken for pragmatic reasons.

"Essentially," he adds, "what is intended is to conduct an experiment to test the principle that decriminalization of consumption and its consequent tolerance can act as a means of limitation, on the assumption that liberalization will result in lack of interest in its use."

But decriminalization, in the view of Inspector Bessa Monteiro, does not mean depenalization. Persons could still be subject to fines, confiscation of the drugs, etc. Moreover, drug traffic will continue to be punished, even traffic in mild drugs. "And it is important to note," he emphasizes, "that this attitude, beyond being experimental and pragmatic, is taken in a nation where the question is secondary. There is more to be concerned about than marihuana. In New York alone there are 300,000 heroin addicts."

"In theoretical terms," he adds, "and not in merely pragmatic terms, consumption of so-called mild drugs continues to be highly dangerous. First and foremost, it is not certain, as some individuals claim, that their consumption is harmless. Beyond that, consumption of marihuana can have secondary, extremely serious consequences, according to recent experiments, and which are manifest in being able to revive the effect of residual LSD that may be in the bloodstream."

Drop in Traffic or PJ Ineffectiveness?

In practical terms, how is SCITE action manifest? "During the year 1978, the Judiciary Police brought 936 law suits relating to drugs throughout the country." In regard to the number of cases and the variety of drugs seized, Dr Bessa Monteiro observed: "To interpret these data statistically presupposes a comparison with previous data, which do not exist. Interpretation must be indirect." Having made this reservation, the inspector called our attention to the fact that in 1978 there was a sharp drop in the amount of hashish seized compared to the previous year. In 1977 the PJ had seized 460 kilograms of hashish, "which represented the largest amount of hashish seized in an annual period by a Portuguese authority." In 1978, only 39.821 kilograms were seized. How is this disparity explained?

"These figures seem to indicate either a sharp drop in traffic or the ineffectiveness of the Judiciary Police," says Dr Bessa Monteiro. "As a matter of fact, the reason for the decrease in confiscations must be due to the fact that in 1977 we destroyed two of the major networks of international hashish transit, both Spanish, which were using our airports and seaports as drug passageways, carried in suitcases with false bottoms and in vehicles transported in ocean containers." Hence, this type of drug traffic has been controlled, which in 1978 must have resulted in less confiscations of this type.

Meanwhile, and with the intention of detecting changes in routing or in methods of transportation of drugs in our country, the PJ checked several possible roads, without results. During the year 1978, 40 kilograms of hashish were seized in the domestic market, twice what was seized in 1977,

which was 20 kilograms, figures which the inspector relates inversely to the confiscations in [international] transit.

"Counterbalancing that, in regard to opiates, the largest quantity of heroin ever seized by a Portuguese authority, a total of 574 grams, was confiscated in 1978, compared to 23 grams during 1977," he reported.

In closing, we asked Dr Bessa Monteiro:

"The CICD and the SCITE perform quite identical roles in combating drugs. Does this perhaps cause competitive clashes between the two police agencies?"

"The procedural law in force," replied Dr Bessa Monteiro, "assigns the Judiciary Police and the Drug Investigation and Control Center to an identical scope of responsibility in investigating narcotics crimes. In practice, this results in existence of two entities with the same purpose."

"Could the action of both be considered complementary?" we then asked.

"There is no complementarity because the spheres of responsibility are the same. There is duplication."

And could this mean that one of them is redundant?

Dr Bessa Monteiro retorted:

"The Judiciary Police will express themselves on this matter, clearly stating their opinion, if and when the entities responsible for coordinating drug combat request it, whether they be the Coordinating Office [to Combat Drugs] or others."

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SPAIN

BRIEFS

POPPY PLANTS--The Civil Guard has found 5,000 poppy plants in Valcuerna's Fraga mountains (Huesca). A surveillance team was set up after which the region's Civil Guard found the crop and proceeded to immediately destroy it. [Excerpt] [Bilbao EL CORREO ESPANOL-EL PUEBLO VASCO in Spanish 30 Jun 79 p 24]

POLICE DETAIN 8,000 IN 1978--According to a report prepared by Jose Maria Mato Reboredo for the magazine POLICIA ESPANOLA, the number of people arrested in 1978 for illegal activities in drug trafficking totalled 8,000. According to this report the number of those arrested increased from 293 in 1967, to 2,732 in 1974 and to 5,419 in 1977. Of those arrested in 1978 55 percent were Spanish and 45 percent foreigners. The number of police in the anti-drug detail has not changed for 5 years. The drugs confiscated by the police amounted to 10,528 kilos of marihuana and hashish in 1977 decreasing to 6,021 kilos in 1978. In 1977 there were 8,927 doses of 250 micrograms each of LSD confiscated and during the first half of 1979 [as published] 721 doses. Also in 1977 there were 22,690 doses of confiscated cocain and 15,000 for 1978. The confiscation of heroin also increased from 7,465 doses in 1977 to 8,400 in 1978. All the cocain came from Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. The marihuana and hashish come from the large supplies in Amsterdam and London. The heroin comes from Thailand. Spain is used as a jumping board for the exotic drugs. [Text] [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Jul 79 p 51]

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT HAS YET TO CLASSIFY PCP AS NARCOTIC

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 May 79 p 4

[Article by Lisbeth Borger-Bendegard]

[Text] PCP, or angel dust, is the name of a new narcotic substance that is dangerous both for the user and his environment. It has not yet come to Sweden.

"Everyone is talking about it but no one has seen it," says one of the regular customers at the "Slab" (Sergel's Square).

PCP is an abbreviation for phencyclidine and comes in tablets, capsules for injection, and a pinkish white powder. PCP can also be smoked and anyone who happens to come near the smoke is affected.

Like many other drugs, PCP comes from America. In small doses, the effects seem to be positive. In larger doses, it is similar to the effects of LSD intoxication. The surroundings are changed, the user experiences great fright, and is completely unsusceptible to physical pain.

The so-called kick lasts several minutes. The user is "high" for several hours, after which it takes 1 or 2 days to return to normal.

Nothing Remembered

When the intoxication is over, the user remembers nothing of his fright and anxiety.

Another factor that makes PCP dangerous is that it is so easy to produce. PCP, which is not yet classified as a narcotic in Sweden, is a synthetic mixture first used as an anesthetic agent in lesser surgical operations and still used to render larger wild animals unconscious. The component parts include ether and hydrogen cyanide and the time needed for production is 1 day.

But there is not yet any evidence that angel dust has reached Sweden. Bert Klamm, head of Jourbyra has made several surveys among drug addicts. Together with Bert-Ola Karlsson, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has spoken with drug abusers. The answer is unanimous. Everyone has heard of angel dust but no one has seen it.

"I have enough with what I am doing," says one heroin user.

The police are following up all rumors. There are some indications that PCP has been here, among other things, a doctor's report of a suspect urine test.

Not Verified

"But so far, we have not been able to verify by chemical analysis that PCP has been used," says Torvald Nilsson of the Federal Police Board.

Both police and social workers are convinced that PCP will come, but they do not believe the drug will be so widespread as in the U.S.

"I know of few of us who would try it. Unfortunately, it will probably be the young ones," says a female heroin user.

A study shows that the average age among American PCP users is just over 14 years. Another study describes 30 additional drugs that are analogs to PCP.

Cocaine Abuse Increases

Cocaine is now finding its way out onto the street. So far in Stockholm it has only been sold at ten or so places and not, like heroin for example, at Sergel's Square.

Presently in Stockholm, any given amount of heroin can be obtained. The street price is 2,500 kronor per gram and it is sold in capsules of 0.2 grams for 500 kronor. With the right connections, it can be obtained for about half the price. Many get their heroin on a system of accounts, i.e. by selling it and keeping as payment capsules for their own use.

To Sergel's Square

Cocaine, the effect of which is seven times stronger than that of the central stimulants, is on its way down to the Slab (Sergel's Square). At present, it is sold at ten or so locations around Stockholm. The drug users themselves say that cocaine is taken by drug users in the higher social groups.

Cocaine creates a high tolerance and is high in price. On the international market, a capsule of cocaine costs around 1,700 kronor. A capsule contains 0.1 grams. Right now in Stockholm, there are introductory prices on cocaine. A capsule costs 500-700 kronor. For a time, the price was 350 kronor. As soon as the user is hooked, the price goes up to normal.

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SWEDEN

UNIQUE TREATMENT CENTER SHOWS FAVORABLE RESULTS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Jun 79 p 31

[Article by Bo Engzell]

[Text] Very encouraging results with regard to the curing and the rehabilitation of drug addicts between the ages of 25 and 30 have been achieved by a unique contact group in Orebro, which is supported economically in its experiment by the Welfare Board. Now, after 18 months, the preliminary conclusion may be drawn that 80 percent of the drug addicts, many of whom had used hard drugs for many years, had been influenced to some extent or had been rehabilitated through the group's efforts. Many drug abusers have given up narcotics and are now able to work and function.

The Welfare Board is supporting the contact group in Orebro with 300,000 kronor this year. The group consists of nine people. It is the only group of its kind in the country that works across the board from seeking out contacts, motivating, and detoxification, to rehabilitation, including procuring interesting jobs as well as housing.

The project leader is Olle Bursell, actually a welfare assistant but now only a member of the contact group. Otherwise, it consists of former drug addicts or people who have experience with social problems.

The group works on a one-to-one basis while visiting the "quarters."

"It is terribly important to work in this way and not as an institution." says Olof Wennerlund. "We must gain the addicts' trust and motivate them for rehabilitation."

After 3 months on a farm, which was donated to Orebro Commune, the detoxified patients have managed to put some distance between themselves and their problems. At that time, the group obtains work and housing. The group has about 20 emergency jobs from which to draw.

"We have to find 'tailor-made' and interesting jobs for those who are motivated," says Bursell. "Comradeship means quite a lot subsequently, as well,"

During rehabilitation itself, considering the fact that drug abuse has put many in a poor economic situation, social welfare is brought in for help to a certain extent.

"An interesting job works as a form of stimulation for the former drug users who in this way do not get the same need for narcotics," says Bursell. Above all, many have given up central stimulants.

Short Period

"We are amazed that we have succeeded in achieving such encouraging results, but so far we are dealing with a relatively short period, 18 months," Bursell continues. "We will see how things look after several more years."

Of 34 former drug users in one group, most are now working, including some who did not have jobs even before they became drug abusers.

Orebro Commune also contributes money for the contact group's work, which is part of the otherwise completely commune-funded "Project Wasa". This also includes an action group that obtains work for young people as well as a recreation building.

"We believe the contact group's work with drug addicts is an especially interesting argument now that people are talking about force in the treatment of addicts," says social welfare chief Willy Karlsson.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

GOTHENBURG INVESTIGATION REVEALS GANG ENTERING TRAFFIC

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 May 79 p 4

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Gangland rule with foreign criminals at the top is being established on the Swedish drug market. Drug abuse is terribly widespread. Police resources are not enough to stop this frightening development. This was stated by prosecuting attorney Goran Friberg, Gothenburg, chief investigator in one of the big investigations in which 17 people under arrest have been linked to sales of several hundred kilograms of amphetamines for over 50 million kronor.

At present, several prosecutors, 15 interrogators, and two surveillance teams are involved in the two cases. Since the investigation is not expected to be complete until next fall, the police and prosecutors are being tight with their information. Surveillance units in Stockholm and Malmo receive daily reports from headquarters in Gothenburg.

Prosecuting attorney Friberg informed DAGENS NYHETER that one of the suspects in custody is a businessman in his 60's from southern Sweden.

The man, who has also dealt in trotting horses, also owns real estate. He has bought up large quantities of narcotics and sold them by the kilogram to big-time dealers.

The man had surrounded himself with a "harem" of young girls. The youngest was barely 15 years old. A 23 year old woman is under arrest as an accomplice.

Several foreign drug sharks have moved to Sweden during recent years. One of these people came to Sweden with his family in 1969. For a long time, he has been on a disability pension. The family has enjoyed great social benefits.

"Enough is enough," a social officer exploded when he found out that the disability recipient had bought a Mercedes 450 SEI--the largest and most expensive Mercedes available. When narcotics police searched his house, they found large gold belts, gold rings, etc., worth several hundred thousand kronor.

Gambling Establishments

The man has had very intimate contacts with his fellow countrymen in gambling establishments, where he delivered amphetamines in kilogram quantities.

One of the Swedish contacts was apprehended in a minimum security facility where he was serving time for previous drug-related crimes. During the investigation it was revealed that the Swede managed all his drug transactions by way of the facility's telephones. Not once did the personnel come across anything shady in his activities.

The drugs have been smuggled in every imaginable way, but primarily in specially prepared cars. One of the top men and his fiancée, by the way, own 25 cars. Sometimes, the big-time smugglers would fly to Amsterdam, go from there by taxi to the ferry landings on Jutland, from where they would enter harbors on the southern and western coasts.

Amphetamines

On one occasion, one of them delivered a kilogram of amphetamines to a customer in Stockholm.

He had paid around 40,000 kronor for it at his source. The customer paid 200,000 kronor in cash. The man returned to a club in Gothenburg, which is nearly inaccessible to the police. There, he lost 270,000 kronor at cards.

The investigation contains information that a ticket to enter one of these gambling clubs costs up to 50,000 kronor and the minimum to buy cards was 500 kronor. Enormous sums of money went in the pots.

Among those arrested are seemingly seriously working businessmen, construction workers, car dealers, foremen, etc.

Police know that one of the gang members smuggled out 700,000 kronor to a foreign address and that most of them have constantly been in possession of large sums of cash.

Quantities of narcotics have gone to clubs and closed circles where police have great difficulty penetrating. From there, the drugs were distributed to the pushers.

"The previous so-called drug kings we have heard about in Sweden are small-time dealers compared to members of the gang's top," says prosecuting attorney Friberg. The top men even had a price list for courier assignments. To move a quantity a few blocks, the "gopher" received 5,000 kronor per kilogram.

A surveillance team from Gothenburg's narcotics squad has put an end to this activity after surveillance that began 3 years ago. In 1978 the team came in contact with 1,000 amphetamine users in Gothenburg.

Abusers

"There are certainly 10,000 drug abusers in our commune and 20,000 in the entire province," said squad leader, Commissioner Lennart Lindman, who is very critical of the politicians' efforts against narcotics.

"It is not humane to let users who push drugs continue their drug dealing in prison. There must be tougher restrictions. Convicts should serve out their entire term. Visits at the prisons must be watched closer, as well as correspondence and telephone conversations."

According to prosecutors and police in Gothenburg, drug trafficking is so serious that prompt reinforcements in personnel are needed. Street sales occur openly and in recent months police have not had time to devote any attention to them.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

ONE OF LARGEST CANNABIS SEIZURES LEADS TO CONVICTIONS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 May 79 p 7

[Article: "Fifty-Five Kilos Of Cannabis Confiscated"]

[Text] One of the biggest cannabis gangs ever in Sweden has been broken up by the police. The gang has been operating in the Stockholm area. Cannabis valued at around 5 million kronor has been confiscated on various occasions during the spring. Twenty-five persons are involved. Twelve have already been given prison sentences of between 1 and 1/2 and 5 and 1/2 years. Four persons are still at large. They are under arrest in absentia. The gang's leader has been found in England where 15 people have been apprehended.

Last fall, police received an anonymous tip concerning the affair. Through close cooperation between the Federal Criminal Police's narcotics squad and provincial narcotics surveillance officers it was gradually uncovered.

"The shipment of cannabis comes originally from Morocco. Malaga, Spain has served as a transfer station. The Englishmen have served as couriers and smuggled the drug into Sweden, hidden in gas tanks," says criminal inspector Gosta Claesson at the provincial police in Huddinge.

By shadowing those involved, the organization was mapped out. In February the first confiscation, 3.5 kilograms of cannabis, was made in Danderyd. In March, officers moved in on the couriers and in three apartments in Stockholm they found a total of 40 kilograms.

The couriers had 420,000 kronor in cash on them--payment for previous deliveries.

Quite recently in Bollmora, 10 kilograms of cannabis were confiscated. Altogether, police have found 55.5 kilograms of cannabis and have apprehended 25 people. According to Gosta Claesson, the gang has now been completely broken up. He also says the organization has not branched out outside the Stockholm area.

At the same time, a large-scale investigation is underway in England with the 15 suspects in custody. Arrests are also expected in Spain and Morocco.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

NEW CLINICS PROPOSED--On Tuesday, the Justice Committee unanimously recommended that parliament accept the government's proposal for "contract" treatment of drug abusers who have committed crimes. However, the recommendation was made under protest. The committee did not like the idea that a new law based on completely new principles was dealt with in an extremely brief period of time. The new law will mean that a drug addict who has committed a crime can defer his sentence if he promises to undergo treatment at Ulleraker Hospital in Uppsala. Treatment is to include follow-up supervision. The new law will go into effect 1 September this year. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 May 79 p 1]

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

ILLEGAL OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 31 May 79 p 4

[Text] Adiyaman: The Narcotics Team of the Provincial Gendarmerie Brigade Command, in eight villages of Gerger, has destroyed approximately 14 million shoots of secretly planted Indian hemp and opium poppy, from which 600 kilos of hashish and 40 kilos of opium could potentially have been obtained.

According to information provided by Adiyaman Governor Agah Buyuksagis, Narcotics Teams attached to the Provincial Gendarmerie Brigade Command, investigating a tipoff, determined that contraband Indian hemp and opium poppies had been planted in the Gerger villages of Onevler, Gecitli, Gozpinar, Konacik, Yagmurlu, Gonen, Beybostan, and Seyitmahmut.

The operation, which began just before morning, continued until evening. Thirteen million illegally planted Indian hemp plants, over a 500-donum [about 125 acres] area of land, and a million poppy shoots on 100 donums [about 25 acres] were destroyed by being uprooted and burned in stacks.

Narcotics experts stated that 600 kilos of hashish could have been obtained from the destroyed Indian hemp plants, and that this would have had a market value in this country of approximately 100 million lira.

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

INDIAN HEMP SMUGGLING ARRESTS

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Jun 79 pp 1,14

Text Paris: French police have reported that three Turks included among the passengers of an airplane coming from Istanbul to Paris were arrested while trying to smuggle narcotics in their baggage into France.

Indian hemp worth 100,000 dollars was found in the bags of the three Turks, whose names were given as Hasan Karadeniz, Mustafa Kuyucu, and Talip Kalkan. The suspects said that they had intended to take these narcotic substances through France to West Germany.

According to Orly Airport police, the suspects said that they had been promised 500 marks apiece in exchange for delivering the hashish to an address in West Germany.

The Orly police said that this is the first instance of any Turkish citizens being arrested at a French airport for smuggling hashish.

9173
CSO: 5300

TURKEY

GAZIANTEP RAID NETS NARCOTICS, ARMS

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 26 May 79 pp 1,11

[Text] Adana: The Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, and Adiyaman Provincial Martial Law Command, in a statement made through its Press and Public Relations Division, has reported that "During a search of a house in Gaziantep carried out by our security forces on 24 May due to a tipoff, in a cellar as big as a TIR [International Highway Transport] truck and reached through hidden passageways passing through the wardrobes in the bedrooms," 880 guns were found, as well as ammunition, contraband goods, and narcotic substances. The weapons and other materials listed in the statement as having been seized are as follows:

867 9mm revolvers, 5 clip-fed pistols, 8 long-barrelled rifles, 586 pistol cleaning rods, 288 rounds of 9mm pistol ammunition, 100 rounds of 7.65mm pistol ammunition, 25 rounds of 6.35mm pistol ammunition, 40 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition, 150 Mercedes water pumps, 2 Mercedes shock absorbers, 73 Renault shock absorbers, 266 radio-tape players, and 344 kilos of narcotics in "sole" form.

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

ILLICIT CROPS--Adiyaman--The Narcotics Team Command attached to the Adiyaman Gendarmerie Regiment Command, as the result of an 18 day operation, has destroyed 415 donum of indian hemp (each donum capable of producing up to 2 kilos of narcotics substance) and 118 donum of opium poppies (each donum capable of producing 3 kilos of opium). According to a statement made by the authorities, the persons responsible for having planted the crops have been taken into custody and an investigation is underway. It was further stated that "The fields of those engaging in illicit cultivation will be sought out. If we come across such fields, the crops will be destroyed and legal proceedings will be initiated against the growers". [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 26 Jun 79 p 6]

CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

ILLICIT DRUGS FROM IRAN COULD INCREASE THIS SUMMER

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by James Allan]

[Text]

BBRITAIN and Western Europe face a serious increase this summer in the supply of illicit drugs from the Middle East and Asia as a result of the revolution in Iran.

With the breakdown of the gendarmerie and government agencies to supervise opium growing, Iran's farmers are expected to harvest well over 600 of opium, most of which will find its way into the hands of traffickers.

Customs officials at Heathrow airport have become alarmed by the number of Iranians caught trying to enter Britain with drugs.

The British Embassy in Teheran has been consulted by Customs and Excise and the Home Office, via the Foreign Ministry.

The British Embassy in Teheran has sent a number of letters to London, pointing out that control over opium poppy-growing in Iran has virtually collapsed.

Opium, from which morphine and heroin are also derived, has proved a profitable harvest for the country's farmers, whose economy was badly hit by the revolution.

Through Turkey

It takes only about two months to grow (roughly March and April), needs very little water, and is readily snapped up at

black-market prices by the organisers of drug rings, for smuggling through Turkey.

A month ago, fields throughout the Western provinces of Lurestan, Kurdistan and Azarbaijan, and in Khorassan in the north-east, were aflame with the bright red opium poppy.

In the past, state control over its growth was erratic, with bribery and corruption rampant. Iranian law required farmers to sell their crops to a government agency for use in medicines and for registered addicts.

The upheaval caused by the revolution has created an uncontrolled freedom for the farmers, who have not been slow to take advantage.

Together with neighbouring Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iran now forms a new "Golden Triangle" to add to the one in south-east Asia, and threatens to double the amount of drugs, both opium and heroin, reaching Europe.

800 tons

Iran has long been a popular route for opium from Pakistan and Afghanistan, along the "silk route" of Marco Polo into Turkey, from where it finds its way into West Germany, which has a high Turkish labour force.

From there, the network spreads across Europe. Generally about 400 tons of opium travels along the route but this summer, with the addiction of the Iranian crop, the total exceeds 800 tons.

While posing a critical problem for Europe's drug enforcement agencies, the opium is also causing great concern among Iran's religious leaders, politicians and medical services.

The Psychiatric Society of Iran recently estimated that there were about two million opium addicts in a country of little more than 36 million. They called on Ayatollah Khomeini, the Shi'ite Moslem leader, to declare the use of opium religiously proscribed.

But the Moslem holy book, the Koran, is a little unclear on drugs, though the Ayatollah did warn of the dangers to society.

Banned by Shah

Drug usage was banned under the Shah between 1955 and 1969, but legalised again for registered addicts, mainly those over the age of 60. The death penalty was introduced for traffickers, and since then, about 300 people have been executed.

Now, in a country where alcohol is banned along with many other forms of escapism, opium is becoming socially acceptable again.

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UNITED KINGDOM

DRUG SQUAD TRIO CLEARED OF PLOT TO RECYCLE DRUGS

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jun 79 p 19

[Text]

THREE Scotland Yard drug squad detectives accused of re-cycling seized cannabis said to be valued at £750,000, were cleared of conspiracy and drugs theft charges at Marylebone yesterday.

On the 13th day of committal proceedings, the magistrate Sir Ivo RUBY, dismissed all the original charges through lack of evidence. But Det. Sgt KEVIN CARRINGTON, 31, of Strathmore Gardens, Hornchurch was sent for trial at the Old Bailey on a substituted charge of supplying cannabis.

Det. Chief Insp ANTHONY RICH, 32, of Airlie Gardens, Kensington and Det. Insp DAVID DRAPER, 34, of Fernleigh Road, Winchmore Hill, were discharged. All three men had been suspended from duty.

Discharging Rich and Draper, Sir Ivo said: "The case against them reeks of surmise and conjecture. I am not satisfied that a prima facie case has been made."

The court was told that drug squad officers led by Rich seized Moroccan cannabis worth £750,000 at a house in Hertfordshire and arrested five people in Feb., 1976.

'Drugs switched'

Part of the haul was eventually taken to police laboratories for analysis and two half-pound slabs were kept by scientists while 56 other slabs were signed over to Rich for storage at New Scotland Yard. The 56 slabs "disappeared."

The bulk of the haul, just under 1,300 lb, was kept in the prisoners' property office in Wapping until Sept. 20, 1976 when Rich, assisted by Draper, collected it as exhibits for an Old Bailey trial.

The prosecution had alleged Rich had taken the step of arranging to destroy the cannabis himself.

After the trial Rich and Draper set off to return the cannabis to the Wapping store but the drugs were switched for other substances during the journey.

The next day Rich and Draper were said to have collected sacks containing the substances which were taken to an incinerator for destruction.

Part of the haul, 132lb and valued at about £56,000, was seized in raids on March 23, 1977 in Essex and East London, the bulk of it at garages owned by John Goss, a street trader and police informant in Hornchurch.

Fingerprint powder on the slabs linked the cannabis to the 1976 haul. They were compared with the two slabs kept by the police scientists and the three detectives were arrested.

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