

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000200020024-1

15 NOVEMBER 1979

(FOUO 48/79)

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JPRS L/8764

15 November 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 48/79)

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON AUSTRALIAN DRUG OFFENDERS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 15 Sep 79 p 24

[Text] Canberra.--At least 90 Australians are in jail or have been charged around thw world over drug offences.

Eighteen are under restraint in Thailand, according to the Foreign Affairs Department.

Five have been jailed for various terms ranging from two years four months to 11 years, 10 are on remand or their cases are proceeding, and three are on bail.

Foreign Affairs officials again repeated a warning yesterday to Australians travelling overseas not to breach laws of the countries in which they were travelling.

The officials said consular staff could not release people from jail if they broke local laws.

"Australians are liable to the law of the land they are in," one official said.

"They should not believe that, just because they are Australians, they are above the laws of the particular country they are in, or that, if they get caught, all they have to do is yell and they can get out."

He said there could be more than 90, but these were only the cases which the department was aware of either because the individuals

concerned had contacted Australian Missions, or they had been brought to the department's attention.

He said there could be more Australians in jail in New Zealand or Britain serving short sentences who had never sought or wanted consular assistance.

According to the department, eight Australians are being held in Britain and two in New Zealand.

Four are held in the United States, Belgium, France and India. Five in Spain, six in Malaysia and eight in Greece.

Spread out

The rest are spread out in countries from Argentina to East Germany, Norway to Syria and Rhodesia to New Caledonia.

However, it is the number caught in Thailand which is causing the greatest concern.

The department said several countries, including Thailand, had introduced the death penalty for certain drug offences, although no Australians so far had been sentenced to death.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA RECEIVES REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF NARCOTICS BUREAU

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 20 Sep 79 p 10

[Text]

The Federal Government has received a confidential report on the organisation and control of the Narcotics Bureau from the Royal Commissioner inquiring into drugs, Mr Justice Williams.

The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Fife, said in a statement to the House yesterday that the report would not be made public in accord with a request by Mr Justice Williams.

Allegations have been made that a bureau officer was supplying information to an Australasian drug syndicate from bureau records compiled with the help of New Zealand couple Douglas and Isabel Wilson, who were later murdered.

Mr Fife gave an undertaking that the Royal Commission's final report, including whatever recommendations that may be on the Narcotics Bureau, would be tabled for debate in Parliament when received about the end of the year.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TRAVEL CONSULTANT JAILED--A travel consultant who brought about four grams of cannabis resin to Perth on a flight from London was fined \$400 yesterday. East Perth Court was told that customs officers found the resin in a matchbox and a cigarette packet in a travel bag. John Budge (22), of McCourt Street, Leederville, pleaded guilty to charges of possessing and importing cannabis resin at Perth airport on Wednesday. Budge said he bought the resin in London for his own use. He was fined \$200 on each charge. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Sep 79 p 20]

HEROIN SMUGGLER SENTENCED--The community was greatly concerned with the stamping out of the sale of dangerous drugs, Mr. Justice Andrews said in the Criminal Court yesterday. Mr. Justice Andrews sentenced Michael Joseph Higgs to five years' jail on each of two charges of having sold heroin to an undercover policeman. The terms are concurrent. Higgs, 27, laborer, formerly of Ranley Grove Street, Paddington, pleaded not guilty. An undercover policeman said he bought heroin from Higgs for \$70 last November 21. Higgs sold him a second lot of heroin for \$120 on December 26, the policeman said. Government analysts said the 281 milligrams of white powder in the first deal contained 11 milligrams, or 4.1 per cent, of heroin. Fifteen per cent of the 858 milligrams of white powder in the second deal was heroin, the analysts said. Mr. Justice Andrews said the Court of Criminal Appeal had said recently that more severe sentences should be imposed for selling even small amounts of heroin. The Appeal Court had said that sentences had ranged from three to five years and that, in future, sentences of about five years should be regarded as minimal, Mr. Justice Andrews said. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 11 Sep 79 p 13]

JAIL FOR OLD OFFENSE--Sydney.--A Sydney man, traced through a car he abandoned at London's Heathrow airport, was yesterday jailed on a five-year-old drug charge. In Sydney Criminal Court Judge Thorley sentenced Robert Edward Dux, 32, to six and a half years' jail for selling heroin--a charge on which he was first arrested on June 6, 1974. Judge Thorley said Dux pleaded guilty but failed to attend court in November, 1974, after leaving the country on a false passport. Subsequently Dux had been involved in the distribution of marijuana in Britain and had served a six months' sentence for a drug offence in Thailand, the judge said. Dux had left Britain in such a hurry that he

had abandoned his car at Heathrow airport. Dux had re-entered Australian on the false passport, but Commonwealth Police were called to investigate his finances and noted his drug selling history. The judge fixed a non-parole period to expire on February 20, 1982. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 11 Sep 79 p 5]

ALLEGED DRUG-RING CHIEF--A man alleged to be the ringleader of a heroin-smuggling operation was remanded in custody yesterday after the crown opposed bail. Kim Anthony Hunter (26), of Barnes Street, Innaloo, had been on bail since April. He is charged with 11 offences, mainly concerned with the alleged importation and possession of heroin late last year and early this year. Mr S. O'Sullivan, for the Commonwealth, told the East Perth Court that the total maximum penalties that Hunter faced if he was convicted of all the alleged offences was 200 years' gaol and an \$800,000 fine. He said that Hunter was considered an extremely bad bail risk, though he had answered bail on previous occasions. Mr O'Sullivan said the crown had a statement from a travel agent living in Penang, Malaysia, that allegedly implicated Hunter. The statement alleged that Hunter had been arrested in Thailand for a heroin offence and while on bail had absconded to Malaysia. There he had allegedly made a false declaration to Australian authorities to get a replacement passport because his own had been seized in Thailand. Hunter was remanded till September 17. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Sep 79 p 18]

\$150,000 BAIL IN DRUG CASE--Bail totalling \$150,000 with sureties of \$40,000 was set yesterday for a fisherman alleged to have brought about 500 grams of heroin from Asia to Perth. Mark Henry Abbott was allegedly to have got \$10,000 for the trip. Mr S. O'Sullivan, for the Commonwealth, said that Abbott had signed a confession. Several others were involved in the alleged offences. Abbott was remanded till September 17. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Sep 79 p 31]

MARIHUANA-CROP SENTENCES CUT--Three men gaoled for growing a big cannabis crop near Lake Grace had their sentences reduced yesterday in the Court of Criminal Appeal. Biagio Macri (28) and Bruno Morabito (25) had sentences of eight years with five-year minimums reduced to six years with 3 1/2-year minimums. Luigi Fotia (31) had his sentence of seven years with a 3 1/2-year minimum reduced to five years with a 2 1/2-year minimum. Mr Justice Lavan said yesterday that the three had been liable to 10 years' imprisonment, a \$4000 fine, or both. To justify punishment of eight years required that the offences fell into the category of the worst of their kind. The circumstances here were not in that category. The profit that would have been made on the crop was conservatively estimated at \$3.5 million gross for its operators, but the evidence showed that the three men were almost certainly not the main movers but mere cogs in the wheel. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Sep 79 p 18]

DEADLY DRUG STOLEN--Sydney: Thieves have stolen a deadly drug from the surgery of NSW country veterinarian. The drug, immobolin, is a powerful narcotic used as a horse anaesthetic. A specialist said last night that one millilitre of it could kill a human being. The theft occurred on Friday night at Armidale, 500km north-west of Sydney. The thieves took a safe which also contained other dangerous drugs, including pethedine, themalon and innovar. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Sep 79 p 8]

VALIUM STUDY URGED--Senator C. V. J. Mason (AD, NSW) called yesterday for an urgent inquiry into American evidence that the drug Valium may be addictive. He said it was possible Valium should be declared a drug of habituation with its prescription limited to "necessary" cases. Evidence to a US Senate subcommittee showed that Valium had been addictable in the case of eight witnesses who gave testimony. Valium in Australia was being prescribed in blanket fashion for a wide range of symptoms, Senator Mason said. "This was evidenced by the huge number of prescriptions written, which had been estimated as high as 10 million a year." [Excerpt] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 10]

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HONG KONG

BEATING THE DRUG PROBLEM

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Hong Kong's anti-narcotics efforts are definitely succeeding, says the chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics.

Addressing the opening of the month-long Wanchai District Anti-Drug Campaign at Southorn Playground, Sir Albert Rodrigues said:

"We are making considerable inroads into the problem of drug abuse among our youth.

"Drug prices on the streets are at an all-time high, attendances at out-patient clinics have never been greater, the number of people under 21 in drug addiction treatment centres and in the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers has been declining over the past 11 years.

"There has also been a major drop in those convicted for minor drug offences over the past five years."

However he said, "we should not relax our efforts."

He said the Government, advised by ACAN, is firmly committed to eventually eliminating the drug abuse problem.

To achieve this, effective law enforcement is needed against criminals who traffic in drugs and their helpers.

Sir Albert underscored the need for a wide range of treatment and rehabilitation facilities for drug abusers, firm support from members of the community, and close cooperation on the international scene.

He said over the past years Hong Kong has directed major efforts into the linked fields of prevention, education and publicity against narcotics.

And many intensive antidrug campaigns have been held at district level since 1973.

"In Wanchai during the next four weeks, residents, students and workers from all walks of life will be able to participate in a wide variety of programmes including exhibitions, seminars, competitions, film shows and recreational events."

The chairman of the Wanchai District Anti-Drug Campaign Organizing Committee, Mr Cham Siu-leun, said more than 400 local organizations, including area committees, mutual aid committees and schools, have prepared 80 anti-drug programmes for about 230,000 residents in the district, which also covers Happy Valley, Tai Hang and Causeway Bay.

This is the first of three district community involvement campaigns to be organized this year by ACAN, and it is targeted at more than a million residents.

Other campaigns will be in Mongkok and Tsun Wan.

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HONG KONG

DRUG ASSETS LAW CREATES PROBLEMS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

Legal officers will have to overcome "many technical problems" in drafting legislation to provide for the seizure of all assets of convicted drug traffickers.

A Secretariat source said this yesterday as drug-fighters welcomed the latest move announced by the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, on Thursday.

Besides the wording of the amendment, the source said, its implementation could also be a problem because of the diversified assets of drug bosses.

Mr Lee had told a lunch meeting of the Kiwanis Club that the new law was necessary to deter drug trafficking more effectively.

A long-time campaigner against narcotics, Dr L. K. Ding, also gave "full support" to the move.

"Nothing can be too harsh for these traders of death," he said.

Meanwhile, the Government plans to expand its general anti-narcotics education work next year to cover specific principal targets.

These include factories, companies, schools, the family as a unit and people who do not attend community activities.

This was disclosed yesterday by the assistant secretary for security of the narcotics division, Mr Bowen Leung.

"We want to reach those in street corners and tea houses," he told a Lions Club of Tsimshatsui dinner meeting.

"We want social workers to inculcate an element of anti-drug addiction in their work."

Implementation tactics and various anti-drug activities are now being worked out.

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HONG KONG

DRUGS SWOOP NETS SIX

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Sep 79 p 15

[Text]

Police on Tuesday seized a quantity of Part I poison, worth about \$25,000, in a series of raids in Yau-mati.

Three men and three women have been arrested in connection with the seizure of some 15,000 tablets of vari-

ous types of drugs, including antibiotics and suspected mandrix.

The six have been released on bail pending further inquiries.

Officers were yesterday checking the drugs before sending them to a Government Chemist for analysis.

They were also investigating the source of the drugs, some of which have hallucinatory effects when taken with alcohol.

Officers said investigations began about two weeks ago when detectives of the District Special Duty Squad received information that mandrix pills had surfaced on the market.

Following inquiries, 13 officers, led by Inspectors Mark Kinimouth and Steve Evans, raided a flat at 240 Ferry Street on Tuesday evening.

Officers seized about 1,000 tablets of different types of drugs.

An inspector of the Medical and Health Department, who accompanied the officers, made an on-the-spot examination.

Two women and a man in the flat were arrested.

Hours later, the party raided a dispensary and a flat in Canton Road where more pills were seized.

The pills were well packed and ready for sale.

Two men and a woman were arrested in connection with the second seizure.



Insp Evans showing some of the drugs seized.

HONG KONG

NEW HEROIN FLOOD FEARED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

A vigorous anti-drug campaign is being mounted to prevent the entry of heroin here from the Golden Triangle.

And this month's target of the renewed drive against drug trafficking and abuse is densely populated Mongkok.

This was disclosed by the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, at a press conference yesterday to announce details of the drive.

Warning the public to be on guard against any inroads of drug abuse, Mr Lee said international anti-narcotics agencies fear a resurgence of drug smuggling from the Golden Triangle.

Farmers in the opium-growing region were reported to be preparing to plant the crop again to make up for the losses they suffered in last year's drought.

The Golden Triangle — which straddles Thailand, Burma and Laos — has been described as the world's biggest source of heroin and other prohibited drugs.

"Harvest time will be in February," Mr Lee said, adding that the normal yearly yield there is about 500 tons.

Last year the drought cut down the Golden Triangle's production to only 150 tons.

This partly accounted for the decline in the volume of heroin that found its way here and to the steep rise in prices of the drug in the past few months.

"Even with the inflated prices of gold, the price of No 3 heroin now is still higher than the metal," he noted.

He said this can also be attributed to the highly effective law enforcement campaign conducted against drug trafficking locally and in Thailand.

An addict here usually pays \$250 for his daily intake of No 3 heroin.

"The high prices have two effects: to convince addicts that they should turn to treatment and to compel traffickers to employ new and varied methods to smuggle in the drugs," Mr Lee said.

The success of the campaign to prevent the resurgence of drug trafficking will depend, he added, on "international co-operation as well as our own efforts.

"No international agency has authority over one country.

"It's up to the law enforcement units of the country to reduce the flow of drugs," he explained.

He said a pilot project of crop substitution in Thailand

sponsored by the UN has been completed in some 30 villages.

"The project is successful but on a very small scale," Mr Lee said.

About 700 villages in Thailand still depend on opium as the main crop.

He said the Golden Triangle can become one of the world's greatest producers of coffee.

But this will take years.

"And the project should go hand in hand with the development of trunk roads in the mountainous areas, the provision of marketing organisations and recruitment of agricultural extension staff," Mr Lee said.

The US\$5 million (about HK\$25 million) crop substitution programme in Burma has been hampered by the problem of insurgency.

The five-year programme in conjunction with the UN started last year.

The one in Laos was abandoned because of political reasons.

On the law enforcement side of the campaign in Hongkong, Mr Lee said legislation is under way for the confiscation of assets amassed by drug trafficking.

He said drug prices should be kept as high as possible so that addicts have to turn to treatment.

"The rise in the attendance at methadone centres makes it necessary to extend the operating hours.

"Two evening clinics now provide day services," he said.

The daily turnout at the centres is 8,000.

"Wherever there is a need, we'll provide more facilities and clinics."

He said Hongkong is very experienced in coping with the drug problem.

"This can be verified by the fact that many Asian countries have sent delegations here to learn from us our treatment programme, prevention work and techniques of seizing drugs," Mr Lee said.

Prevention is all important, he said.

He spoke of the need for a strong community spirit in tackling the drug problem.

"I am very encouraged to hear that over 700 organisations are taking part in the Mongkok anti-drug campaign," he said.

"Our young people should be persuaded not to touch drugs at all," he said.

He said a dense population can bring on a number of social problems.

"The density of Mongkok is one of the highest in the world.

"Its density of 175,000 per hectare compares with 300 in the UK, 23 in the US and two in Canada."

The month-long campaign will be opened on Saturday.

"More than 300,000 residents are expected to attend a wide variety of educational and entertainment programmes," the Mongkok City District Officer, Miss Regina Lau, said.

The Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, will officiate at the opening ceremony to be held at the Mongkok Stadium.

He will be accompanied by the Secretary for Security, Mr Lewis Davies.

The campaign is the second of the three campaigns of the Action Committee Against Narcotics this year.

The first is currently being held in Wanchai and the third will start in Tsun Wan next month.

These three campaigns are expected to reach more than one million people.



Mr Lee... opium farmers will soon start "growing like mad."

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

PAIR DENY HEROIN CHARGES

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Oct 79 p 15

[Text]

A 43-year-old man, Ng Kwong-fai, yesterday pleaded not guilty to manufacturing heroin on his farm at Kiu Ling Shan, San Tin, New Territories.

He and Fung Chau-chung (30) also pleaded not guilty to possessing 7,123 grams of a mixture of salts of esters of morphine for unlawful trafficking.

Ng further denied possessing 1,709 grams of a mixture of salts of esters of morphine at his farm.

Fung also denied possessing 38.64 grams of heroin mixture in his car.

Crown counsel I. C. Whitehouse told Mr Justice Baber and a jury in the High Court that Ng and his family had been living on the farm for a number of years, rearing pigs and chickens.

Early in the morning of March 8, a large team of Customs officers kept the area round the village under surveillance.

At 7.30 am Fung was seen driving a car towards the farm.

The car later stopped and three men got in.

Ng met the car on a bicycle.

Officers intercepted Fung's car, arrested Fung and two of the passengers.

The third one escaped.

In the car were 16 lbs of heroin worth \$1 million.

There was also an envelope containing three packets of heroin under the driver's seat.

Ng was arrested and he took the officers back to his farm.

In a pigsty was found a charcoal stove and there were signs of drugs being in the process of manufacture.

In another shed, equipment for manufacturing heroin and packing heroin into polythene bags was found, Mr Whitehouse said.

Hearing continues today.

Mr Robert Whitehead appears for Fung and Mr Kumar Ramanathan for Ng.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL WORSE THAN DRUGS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

People should be warned of the dangers of tobacco and alcohol abuse which are equally, if not more, damaging than narcotics.

The superintendent of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Mr James Chien, said this yesterday.

He said that tobacco is generally regarded as the "gateway drug" to heroin dependence.

"Non-cigarette smoking young people are much less vulnerable to narcotic abuse."

From smoking heroin through cigarettes, the young addict quickly learns to advance to "chasing the dragon" (inhaling heroin fumes) using tinfoil from cigarette packages.

He told the Hongkong Rotary Club that it "is not known exactly how many people in Hongkong are risking their lives or damaging their health by excessive smoking, drinking and taking drugs."

Although from statistics it appears Hongkong is gaining ground in arresting the problem of narcotic addiction, no attention is being paid to other forms of addiction, such as alcohol and cigarettes.

He said the public has not been adequately warned against such dangers:

The apparently shrinking number of heroin addicts "is certainly no justification for us to be content to rest on our laurels.

"The health of our next generation and the well-being of our community depends on our action now."

He said nicotine addiction has even more casualties than heroin addiction here.

"It is estimated that Hongkong has about one million smokers, with more and more young people starting to smoke at a younger age."

China has an estimated tobacco consumption of 600 cigarettes per person per year, and recently launched an anti-smoking campaign.

Mr Chien said there is a dire shortage of information on alcoholism in Hongkong, but there is a rising trend of alcoholism.

"The percentage of patients admitted to Castle Peak Mental Hospital for alcoholic psychosis is rising steadily."

The increasing prevalence of drinking in Hongkong, Mr Chien said, is probably due to its Westernisation.

Trends also show that drug addicts often replace one abuse with another, such as alcohol.

"While it is gratifying to see seven or eight thousand addicts flock to our methadone clinics daily, there has been no attempt to assess their drinking habits or patterns of non-opiate abuse," he said.



Mr Chien

HONG KONG

DRUG ABUSE IS WELL UNDER CHECK

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

Drug abuse in Hongkong has been controlled and progressively removed, the Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Mongkok District Anti-drug Campaign at Mongkok Stadium, Sir Yuet-keung said:

"Two major social evils have arisen, in part due to our very rapid rate of growth and our densely-packed population — corruption and drug abuse.

"But these problems have been tackled in a typically Hongkong way by facing them squarely and pragmatically."

Sir Yuet-keung said drug trafficking and drug abuse have been two long-standing scourges of the Colony's community.

"Following the reconstruction of the Action Committee Against Narcotics in 1973, they have been dealt with in an imaginative, co-ordinated way."

Effective law enforcement has been closely linked with international action and with the provision of comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation and after-care facilities.

"These in turn are complemented by prevention, education and publicity programmes designed to persuade our young people never to experiment with drugs, and to attract existing addicts into treatment."

The success of the Colony's endeavours, Sir Yuet-keung said, could be seen in the very high level of drug prices on the streets, the record number of drug abusers in daily treatment and the steady decline in the number of young people involved.

"In this continuing war against drugs, the support of Hongkong's people is vitally important, and that is the purpose of the campaign."

Sir Yuet-keung said high-density living inevitably brought considerable problems to many.

"Mongkok City District is one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

"Approximately 250,000 people live here in a small area of under 1½ square kilometres — almost 170,000 people per square kilometre."

This compares with an overall density of 300 per

square kilometre in the UK, 23 in the US and two in Canada.

On the effects of dense population, Sir Yuet-keung said:

"Parental control over children may sometimes be loosened, and the development of understanding and mutual support between friends and neighbours may often be discouraged.

"Such effects are often accentuated when residents have to share common facilities and limited resources with each other, and feelings of anxiety and deprivation may result."

While the majority had adapted to the congested environment, some developed anti-social habits, or turned to crime or drugs to relieve the frustration in their lives, he said.

Sir Yuet-keung said he hopes the campaign, the biggest ever organised in Mongkok, will drive home the dangers of drug abuse to all Mongkok residents.

He hopes the campaign will dissuade young people from experimenting with drugs and encourage the public to be more willing to report the activities of those involved with drug abuse.

"In addition, I trust it will inspire a greater willingness to offer employment and other forms of practical assistance to rehabilitated addicts and to those who may be at risk of becoming addicts."

The Mongkok campaign is the second of three anti-drug campaigns sponsored by ACAN.

It is the effort of more than 700 schools and organisations in conjunction with various Government departments and voluntary organisations.

More than 300,000 residents are expected to attend the 80 events.

Sir Yuet-keung and the Secretary for Security, Mr Lewis Davies, officiated at the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

In attendance were Unofficial Legislative Councillor, Mr Wong Lam; the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee; the City District Commissioner (West Kowloon), Mr Tony Eason, and the City District Officer (Mongkok), Miss Regina Lau.

About 10,000 residents and students watched a three-hour variety show after the ceremony.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

FOUR GET STIFF SENTENCES FOR MANUFACTURING DRUGS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Oct 79 no page number given

[Text]

Three men were each sentenced to nine years' imprisonment yesterday for manufacturing dangerous drugs in a village near the border.

Ng Yee-kin (30), who used to work in a radio paging company, and Lee Choi (46), a cooked food stall worker, had pleaded guilty before Mr Justice Baber in the High Court to manufacturing salts of esters of morphine.

Ng Kwong-fai (43), owner of the farm in Kiu Ling Shan, San Tin, New Territories, which was used for manufacturing dangerous drugs, had denied the charge but was found guilty by a jury after trial yesterday.

The jury also found another man, Fung Chau-chung (30), guilty of possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

He was sentenced to seven years.

The court was told that on March 8 Fung was seen driving a car towards the farm by customs officers who had been keeping it under surveillance.

The car picked up Ng Yee-kin and Lee at the farm.

Officers intercepted it at the road junction and arrested the three.

In the car were 16 lbs of heroin worth \$1 million.

There was also an envelope containing three packets of heroin under the driver's seat.

Ng Kwong-fai was also arrested and he took the officers back to his farm.

In a pigsty was a charcoal stove and there were signs of drugs being in the process of manufacture.

In another shed equipment for manufacturing heroin and packing heroin into polythene bags was found.

The defendants were represented by Mr Robert Whitehead, Mrs Jackson-Lipkin, Mr R. Sujanani and Mr K. Ramanathan.

Crown counsel I. C. Whitehouse prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

SOARING HEROIN PRICES BOOST BANK ROBBERIES

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Oct 79 p 16

[Text]

Rocketing heroin prices are a major factor behind the recent surge of bank robberies.

The Director of Criminal Investigation, Mr Paddy Clancy, said yesterday that since mid-summer the street price of heroin has jumped from \$40 per packet to \$160 per packet.

Speaking at a Hongkong Kiwanis Club meeting, Mr Clancy said a heroin addict needs two packets each day.

The daily requirement of \$320 worth of heroin is driving addicts in search of quick cash to bank robbery.

Already this year 56 bank robberies have been reported, compared with last year's total of 11.

"The bank robberies we believe are connected to the drug situation," Mr Clancy said.

He added that most of the robberies have been unsophisticated, one-man operations, pointing to addict involvement.

He said the narcotics records of many robbery suspects arrested so far this year further support suspicions of a growing trend in drugs-related crime.

"There is no doubt the absence of drugs and the very high prices required to purchase them when they are available have caused more addicts and others involved in this disgusting trade to turn to crime."

Ironically, the high heroin prices pushing addicts to robbery is partially attributed to the success in cracking down on drug imports.

Mr Clancy cited the recent \$57 million heroin haul on the Panamanian freighter, Taifookshan, as an example of the success.

But, he said, the underlying reason for the short supply is a poor crop in the Golden Triangle.

When a new crop becomes available, local trafficking is expected to rise again.

Mr Clancy said manpower shortages caused by the deployment of large numbers of police officers to slow the pace of illegal immigration has also been a factor in the rising number of bank robberies.

He added that contrary to



Mr Clancy

public opinion, illegal immigrants themselves have not contributed greatly to crime rates.

"There is a widely held misconception that illegal immigrants from China and Vietnam are heavily involved in crime.

"We have no evidence of that."

Illegal immigrants are involved in only two or three per cent of reported crimes, he said.

Commenting on the recently published crime victimisation survey, Mr Clancy expressed "surprise and disappointment" at the survey's findings that only 18.2 per cent of all crimes committed are reported to police.

He noted long-standing police efforts to increase the reporting rate.

But, he added, despite all that has been done the public is still reluctant to report crimes.

He denied that crime victims were afraid to report to the police.

He said that in addition to a general reluctance to report crimes involving small losses or slight injuries, some people had indicated a fear that the police would not want to be "bothered" over minor crimes.

Mr Clancy said the police will continue to stress the importance of reporting all crimes in the hope that this message will eventually be accepted by more people.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

DRUGS TRIO WIN APPEALS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Oct 79 p 14

[Text]

Three men, serving prison terms ranging from eight to 15 years for conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs, yesterday succeeded in their appeals against conviction.

They were Yu Yuk-kwong (58), Chan Kai-yin (38) and Lee Fai (46).

All three were alleged at their trial to have been linked with a dangerous drugs syndicate headed by former newspaper publisher Ma Sik-chun and his brother, Ma Sik-yu.

The Court of Appeal adjourned for three hours before delivering its judgment. It will give its reasons at a later date.

Yu and Chan were each sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and Lee to eight years in November last year.

They were found guilty by a jury of conspiracy to traffic in salts of morphine between January 17, 1969, and June 1972.

Yu had been described by the Crown as a sort of porter for the syndicate by helping to bring dangerous drugs into Hongkong, while Chan was said to be the paymaster.

Lee was alleged to be the strong-arm man in the syndicate.

For six days the Court of Appeal heard submissions by appellants' counsel against the unsafe and unsatisfactory state of the conviction.

The credibility of an accomplice who turned Crown witness, Li Ting-zee, formed one of the main grounds of appeal.

Police began investigating the case in April 1976 when Li, a former seaman who was arrested for an immigration offence, gave them certain information.

It had been submitted by counsel for the appellants that there were material discrepancies between Li's statement to the police and the evidence he gave in court.

His identification of the appellants' involvement in the operation was also unsatisfactory, it was claimed.

The appellants were among nine defendants originally charged in connection with the alleged syndicate.

Among them were Ma Sik-chun and his nephew, Ma Woon-yin, but the Mas and three other defendants — Cheng Ah-kai, Wong Ping-fai and Wong Muk-ping — absconded while on bail.

Another defendant, Pui Sai-hung, a restaurant operator, was tried separately last year and was acquitted.

As a result of their successful appeals, the sentences on the three will be set aside.

Mr David Sparrow appeared for Yu on the instructions of Lau, Chan and Ko; Mr C. H. Koh for Lee Fai on the instructions of Ho and Wong; and Mr John Hazan, QC, and Mr Anthony Sedgwick for Chan on the instructions of Liu, Chan and Lam.

Senior Crown counsel Andrew Hodge and Crown counsel Francis Cheung appeared for the Crown.

The Court of Appeal comprised the Chief Justice, Sir Denys Roberts, Mr Justice Leonard and Mr Justice Li.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

\$57 MILLION DRUG HAUL ON PANAMANIAN FREIGHTER

Taifookshan Seized Again

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 7

[Article by Tommy Lewis]

[Text]

Customs officers yesterday swooped on the Panamanian freighter, Taifookshan, and seized drugs worth \$57 million on the retail market.

It was the 21st seizure made on the vessel since 1974 and the biggest drug haul on board a ship in Hongkong waters in 10 years.

By early today, officers of the Operations Branch, working under the direction of Senior Superintendent Jimmy Prisk, had detained five crew members for questioning.

Informed sources said three crew members were taken off the freighter anchored off Western District.

The other two, who had left the ship after its arrival in Hongkong, were detained in their homes.

The five were on engine room duties during the freighter's voyage to Hongkong from Bangkok.

The drugs were discovered in a secret compartment below the vessel's engine room by a team of officers led by Assistant Superintendent Szeto Chi-wing.

A hole just big enough for a man to squeeze through was found concealed underneath a steel plate flooring on the lowest deck of the engine room.

When the compartment was discovered, an officer, wearing an oxygen mask, was lowered into the hole where he discovered the drugs packed in four sacks.

The drugs consisted of 48 lbs of No 3 heroin, 35 morphine blocks and about a pound of suspected No 4 heroin.

The drugs are believed to have been taken on board the freighter in Bangkok to boost supplies of the acute shortage of heroin in Hongkong.

The Taifookshan arrived from Bangkok on Friday evening.

A party of customs officers boarded the freighter to search it as it is one of their "favourites" for drugs.

Nothing was found during the overnight search.

The breakthrough came shortly before midday yesterday when the manhole was discovered in the engine room.

When the sacks of drugs were seized, the Customs' drug-sniffing dog, Dewers, who is stationed at Kai Tak airport, was rushed to the ship to assist officers search for more drugs on the vessel.

Dewers was taken on board a customs launch.

As the launch was berthing alongside the freighter, the "eager drug sniffer" leaped — and landed in the sea.

His handler and several other customs officers immediately dived into the sea and brought Dewers to the freighter.

The search on the Taifookshan was still going on this morning.

Officers said they will not rest until every inch of the ship is searched.

Superintendent Sandy Sanders, who heads Customs' Harbour Division, assisted by his deputy, Mr Szeto, are personally directing the search.

"My search team has done

an extremely good job by detecting the ingeniously concealed manhole in the engine room where the drugs were found," Supt Sanders said.

"I am proud of them." Following the seizure, officers of Customs' Operations Branch took over the investigation.

It is making in-depth investigations as to who is behind the drug smuggling racket in Hongkong.

When contacted last night, Sen Supt Prisk said he is concerned with the seizure of morphine.

"With morphine it could

mean that drug syndicates may have already or are about to set up a drug manufacturing plant here," he said.

He said that with the soaring drug prices in Hongkong, racketeers are trying to import the drugs for big and fast money.

Sen Supt Prisk said he will liaise today with officers of the Narcotics Bureau on the matter.

According to drug enforcement officers, addicts are now paying \$200 for 0.1 of a gramme of heroin with a purity of between eight to 10 per cent.

The purity in previous years was well over 25 per cent and the heroin much cheaper.

The Taihookshan is the sister ship of Tai Chung Shan, another "favourite" of Customs officers.

Since 1974 there have been more than 40 seizures of drugs of various quantities on board the Tai Chung Shan.

Meanwhile, Sen Supt Prisk will be one of the two top drug fighters to attend the United Nations-sponsored meeting of national narcotics law enforcement agencies to be held in Sydney next month.

The other will be Chief Superintendent John Thorpe of the Narcotics Bureau.

At the meeting, Sen Supt Prisk will have a lot to say about yesterday's seizure by his men.



A customs officer being helped out of the secret compartment on board the Taifookshan.

Laws On Ships Urged

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

Drug fighters yesterday called for tougher laws to discourage ships from bringing narcotics into Hongkong.

The call came as customs officers continued questioning five crew members of the Panamanian freighter, Taifookshan, in connection with the seizure of \$57 million worth of drugs on Saturday. It was the 21st seizure made on the vessel since 1974.

Anti-drug sources propose that captains and ship owners be held responsible or fined should drugs be found on ships.

It was learned that proposals have been sent to the Action Committee Against Narcotics for consideration.

The Taifookshan arrived from Bangkok on Friday evening and the drugs were found hidden in a secret compartment in the engine room.

The five crew members arrested in Saturday's seizure were said to have been on duty in the engine room when the ship left Bangkok for Hongkong.

Follow-up investigations into the seizure — and the people behind the drug syndicates — are being conducted by customs officers of the Operations Branch.

They have raided the homes of various seamen.

Seven Get Bail

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Oct 79 p 12

[Text]

The chief engineer and six crewmen of the Panamanian freighter, Taifookshan, from which drugs worth \$57 million were seized on Saturday, will not be on board when the ship sails today.

The seven, who have been questioned by Customs officers of the Investigations Bureau since the seizure, have been placed on bail pending advice from the Legal Department on whether charges should be preferred against them.

A senior Customs officer said last night that the Taifookshan had been thoroughly searched and no further drugs were found.

But, he added, investigations into the seizure "are not yet finished and we are still trying to find the people behind it."

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

SIX HELD IN SWOOP--Five men and a woman were arrested yesterday after officers from Yaumati and Mongkok police stations raided a flat in Tsimshatsui. The police also seized 227 grammes of No 3 heroin and a quantity of drug smoking paraphernalia in the Granville Road flat. The men, aged from 30 to 50, and the 28 year-old woman are being detained for further investigations. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Oct 79 p 12]

HEROIN FOUND IN HANDBAG--Customs officers at Kai Tak yesterday found two lbs of No 2 heroin, worth about \$200,000, in the linings of the handbag of a woman who had just arrived from Bangkok. A man who arrived with the woman was also detained to assist officers with their inquiries. The woman is expected to be charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Sep 79 p 12]

DRUGS IN SUITCASE--A 53 year-old man has been arrested at Kai Tak airport for possession of raw opium worth \$100,000. He is expected to appear in Sanpokong Court today on charges of possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. He was arrested on Thursday shortly after he arrived from Bangkok. The drugs were found concealed inside the lining of his suitcase and a carrier bag. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Oct 79 p 6]

DRUG SUSPECT REMANDED--A toy maker appeared in San Po Kong Court yesterday on a charge of possessing about half a pound of No 3 heroin valued at \$100,000 for unlawful trafficking. No plea was taken and Mr C G Doyle remanded Wong Ping-ho (46) in jail custody for a week. Wong is alleged to have had the drugs in a flat at Lok Fu estate on Wednesday. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Oct 79 p 9]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

DRUGS FROM SOUTH KOREAN SHIP--Fukuoka Oct 31 KYODO--The maritime safety officials in Fukuoka have confiscated about four kilograms of amphetamine, worth about yen 1.2 billion in street value, from a South Korean ship which arrived at Hakata port in Fukuoka Tuesday. The stimulant drug was discovered when the MSA officials searched the Jin Kyong Ho, a 50-ton oyster shell transport ship of Seoul. The authorities are questioning four of the five crewmen on suspicion of violating the stimulant drug control law and is searching for the fifth crewman who has not returned to the ship after leaving it Tuesday. [Text] [OW310041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW]

STIMULANT DRUG RELATED CRIMES--Tokyo 24 Oct KYODO--Crimes related to stimulant drugs have steadily risen since 1974 with violations of the stimulant drug control law this year already numbering 20,075 cases involving more than 11,518 persons as of end of August. This was reported at a conference of the national police agency's security department chiefs held at the Hanzomon Kaikan in Tokyo Wednesday. The stimulant drug violations were 8 percent more than the corresponding period of last year and violators were 4.1 percent more than last year, it was reported. In view of the spread of drug abuse among housewives and normally respectable citizens and the resultant crimes, the police chiefs were instructed to exert greater efforts to enlighten the people on the degrading effects of stimulant drugs. The increase in juvenile delinquency cases was also taken up at the conference. Noting that youths taken into police custody last year numbered about 137,000, the participants agreed to expand the youth guidance system to increase the number of custodians. Other matters discussed were steps to cope with crimes involving environmental pollution and hoarding of kerosene by dealers. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 24 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

SUPREME COURT HEARS OF HEROIN WORTH \$1 MILLION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Oct 79 p 19

[Text]

AUCKLAND, Oct 8. (PA) — A 45-year-old self-employed property developer appeared in the Supreme Court for trial today on a charge of importing heroin.

Brian James Curtis pleaded not guilty to the charge before Mr Justice McMullin.

Mr E R Winkel, Crown Prosecutor, told the Court that witnesses would show Curtis sailed to Bali with a crew of four and bought heroin with a street value of more than \$1 million in Bangkok.

In October, 1978, Curtis bought a yacht named Nomad, which he renamed Toa once it had left New Zealand.

Mr Winkel said the Court would hear how the accused used a false certificate of registration, supposedly acquired in Tonga.

The Collector of Customs at Nukualofa would say that he did not sign or issue the certificate.

The yacht arrived in Bali on December 29 and went to Singapore on January 14, 1979.

The accused then offered a female crew member, whose name was suppressed, \$3000 if she would go with him to Thailand to pick up heroin and take it back with her through Customs.

In Bangkok, Curtis went to the girl's hotel room with a radio, in which he put packets of heroin.

He returned to Bali on January 13 and she arrived with the heroin safely through Customs the next day.

He then took the heroin out of the radio and the yacht left Bali on January 14.

The Court would hear how passports and documentary evidence showing where they had been were thrown overboard.

The yacht hit strong winds coming into New Zealand was helped ashore by locals and police, and were given refreshments at the police station at Karamea.

They were flown back to their yacht by helicopter. Curtis told the police he had not left New Zealand waters and completely disarmed suspicions.

He flew to Auckland with the girl and arranged for a man to meet her and take possession of the heroin.

CSO: 5320

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NEW ZEALAND

COURT OF APPEAL UPHOLDS TEN-YEAR HEROIN TERM

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

"It will be obvious that the Courts must now impose sentences in drug cases which properly reflect the alterations made to maximum penalties by the Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act, 1978."

The President (Sir Clifford Richmond) said this in a judgment delivered in the Court of Appeal dismissing an appeal by a 26-year-old fishmonger, Constantinos Spartalis, against a 10-year-sentence imposed in the Wellington Supreme Court on a charge of possession of heroin for the purposes of supply to others.

The other members of the Court were Mr Justice Cooke and Mr Justice Richardson.

The sentencing Judge had said that although the amount of heroin found in the appellant's possession was comparatively small, the very fact that he was able to buy in such quantity meant that he was accepted by the higher levels of the drug scene.

He was found to have two packets with a total of 11 grams of white powder and

containing 1.203 grams of pure heroin.

"It follows that the present appeal is a very important one, because our decision must necessarily affect the pattern of future sentencing," his Honour said.

"The sentence of 10 years in the present case is substantially more severe than would have been imposed under the previous legislation. It is indeed a very severe sentence.

"Nevertheless we consider that it is a sentence which the Judge could properly impose having regard to the policy of Parliament, the degree of involvement of the appellant in dealing in heroin, and the widespread public concern regarding the menace of heroin in our community."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

HEROIN SUPPLIER SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Oct 79 Sec 1, p 4

[Text]

A Supreme Court judge said in Auckland yesterday that a man found guilty of possessing heroin for supply was only one level below those who master-minded the drug trade.

Mr Justice Vautier sentenced John William Edgecock, aged 28, seaman, to eight years' imprisonment.

Edgecock was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of escaping from lawful custody. The terms are cumulative.

According to the police, His Honour said, the accused was found with 151 grams of heroin in his possession. Thirty-three grams was pure heroin.

"All the indications are that you were involved in a large-scale operation," the judge told Edgecock.

He said the accused had given no explanation for having \$2275 in his possession when the police searched his car.

"I am satisfied," said His Honour, "that you were involved in a regular large-scale operation for money. You are clearly in the category of evil people who, for large-scale gain, are preying on the victims of this ghastly trade."

Everything pointed to the accused being only one level below those who master-minded the drug trade.

His Honour ordered that the \$2275 found in the accused's possession be forfeited to the Crown.

He also ordered that a further \$916 which was said to be the accused's earnings while at sea be retained by Edgecock.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

DRUG NET REPORTED PULLING IN SOME BIG FISH

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Oct 79 Sec 1, p 1

[Text]

International drug traffickers running narcotics to New Zealand may have had their best years.

The longer they keep in business, the greater the risk of being scooped up in a Customs net that is starting to pick up some big fish.

Encouraged by the United Nations and the American Drug Enforcement Agency, many countries have during the past three or four years plugged themselves into the world's unofficial narcotics intelligence network.

Now, the customs departments throughout the world are exchanging vital information on the flow of illicit drugs.

New Zealand has forged much closer ties with Australia and Pacific and South-east Asian countries, and the closer co-operation is starting to pay dividends.

A senior Auckland customs investigating officer, who chooses to keep his name secret because of the nature of his work, told the Herald that better co-operation had produced spectacular results in the fight against trafficking.

Information supplied by overseas customs officers had resulted in two large drug seizures in Auckland last month, 13 kilograms

and 6.1 kilograms of hashish being impounded by police and customs officers.

As the drug problem in New Zealand intensified in the second half of the decade, authorities had become increasingly aware that New Zealand customs officers working alone could not stem the flow of drugs into the country.

New Methods

Instead of recruiting more men into the police drug squad and customs investigation teams, improved methods were devised and better ties fostered with other countries.

New Zealand customs officers had in recent months been responsible for drug seizures and ensuring convictions in several countries, particularly in Fiji and other Pacific countries.

In return, valuable fragments of information had been received from Australia, Singapore, Thailand and

other countries which had greatly strengthened the fight against drugs in New Zealand.

An example of how the co-operation worked was in tracing baggage between countries.

To the wealthy traffickers cost of travel was no complication when it came to throwing customs officers off the scent.

A consignment of drugs sent from India to Auckland could be sent by courier via London, so that on its arrival in Auckland baggage would be marked only as leaving London, and therefore arouse no suspicion.

The courier would have a new passport without the tell-tale Indian customs stamps.

Spectacular

But customs officers in London would earmark bags arriving from possible drugs sources and, if it were in transit, convey the information to customs officers at the destination.

Action would be taken then only when the bags were claimed by a passenger.

Special arrangements made by New Zealand with Australia and Fiji had resulted in some spectacular seizures in all three countries, as well as in Noumea.

The chief Australian narcotics investigator, Mr Harvey Bates, said Australia was now being used as a trans-shipment centre for drugs travelling to New Zealand.

Close liaison was being kept on drug routes between Australian and New Zealand narcotics agencies, Mr Bates said, and when information concerning a shipment to New Zealand was received, responsibility for arrests was usually left to the New Zealand authorities.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

UPSWING IN LSD MAIL CALLED SIGN OF DRUGS SWITCH

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 79 p 48

[Text]

THERE has been an upsurge in LSD imports onto the New Zealand drug scene.

The Chief Customs Officer (enforcement) Mr Bob Stephen said today there had been an increase in LSD seizures, and this indicated that more was being imported.

It appeared to have resulted from a drying up of other types of imported drugs.

The latest seizure was made in Auckland last week.

Mr Mike Howley, deputy collector of Customs in Auckland, said a parcel from North America containing 8000 doses of LSD was detected at the Post Office eight days ago.

It was delivered to the box number marked on the parcel, and the person who attempted to pick it up was taken into custody last Friday.

Another person had been interviewed, and both charged with offences.

They had not yet been charged with the specific offence of importing the drug. Investigations were continuing, said Mr Howley.

He estimated the LSD, which was impregnated on paper, to be worth between \$4000 and \$6000.

Mr Howley said LSD had been the "in" drug some two to three years ago but had faded from the scene after a series of big seizures and LSD laboratory closures overseas.

However, it had re-emerged in the last six months, and this was a matter of concern.

Mr Stephen said one reason for its increased prominence may be the fact that it was easier to import.

Doses were very small and the chemical could be impregnated in paper or even sugar cubes.

He said the change in popularity of different drugs could be attributed to continual changes in the drug scene.

Suppliers were constantly changing and this could be the result of major seizures or the arrest of some of the significant traffickers.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR SECOND OFFENSE--Auckland, 2 Oct (PA)--Seven months after his release from a two-year jail term, a 20-year-old Auckland man committed a similar type of drug offence, so today Mr Justice Moller sentenced him to five years' jail. The Judge said Ian Bruce McIntosh appeared to have learned nothing from his jail experience. He said McIntosh, who was an unemployed fibreglass worker, was released from jail in February, 1978, after being convicted of offering to supply a narcotic. By September 1978, McIntosh had committed the offence of possession of heroin for the purpose of supplying others. For the protection of the public, McIntosh must be taken out of the drug scene. McIntosh appeared for sentence after being found guilty by a jury of possessing 1.77 grams of pure heroin. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Oct 79 p 10]

JAILED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION--Auckland, 4 Oct (PA)--Possession of less than one gram of heroin resulted in an Auckland man being sentenced to three and a half years' jail today. Mark Tauwhari, 30, unemployed, had been found guilty by jury of possession of heroin for supply. Counsel, Mr E. R. Leary, said the quantity of pure heroin involved was .95 of one gram. Mr Justice McMullin said the heroin was divided into nine sachets with a street value of \$900. He was prepared to give Tauwhari credit for giving some limited assistance to the police. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Oct 79 p 32]

HEROIN COURIERS SENTENCED--Two men who imported heroin worth a total of \$140,000 by hiding it in their bodies were yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment when they appeared in the Supreme Court at Auckland. Barry Wayne Joseph Gundry, aged 23, a roofing contractor, of Orakei, and Simon Peter Colquhoun, aged 24, an unemployed process worker, of Meadowbank, had earlier pleaded guilty to indictable charges of importing heroin. Before sentencing the men, Mr Justice Mahon said he found it hard to see why couriers who made deliveries of drugs to New Zealand possible had traditionally been at the bottom of the scale in terms of the severity of sentences. Gundry and Colquhoun had been importing a large consignment of heroin. He hoped the sentence would be "a warning bell" to other people who might attempt to commit the same sort of offence. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Oct 79 Sec 1, p 4]

CSO: 5320

THAILAND

SYDNEY DETECTIVE TESTIFIES IN AUSTRALIANS' TRIAL

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 15 Sep 79 p 5

[Report from Neil Kelly]

[Text]

BANGKOK, Friday. — A Sydney detective told a criminal court here today that \$39,360 and a sub-machine gun were seized in raids on Sydney houses last October following the arrest of three Australian in Bangkok.

Detective-sergeant Barry Wentworth Dunn, 43, of the NSW police, was giving evidence at the resumed trial of footballer Paul Hayward, hairdresser Warren Fellows and bar-owner William Sinclair, who are accused of attempting to smuggle 8.5 kgs of heroin to Australia.

They have pleaded not guilty to that charge, but Hayward and Fellows have pleaded guilty to illegal possession of the heroin.

Sergeant Dunn said that in July, 1978, he had been informed that Arthur Stanley (Ned) Smith of Sydenham, Sydney, and other men were trafficking in drugs.

An informant said Smith was

selling 22.6 kgs of heroin every two months and that he was sending men to Thailand to procure heroin.

He was informed that these men got heroin from William Sinclair.

The heroin was distributed by Ned Smith, his brother Edwin William Smith, Warren Fellows, Dave Kelleher and William McLean.

After Hayward, Fellows and Sinclair were arrested in Bangkok on October 11, police searched Ned Smith's home in Henry Street, Sydenham, and another house in the street.

At the other house they found \$39,360 in bags, which was said to belong to Ned Smith.

Ned Smith was arrested, and when police searched the home of his brother Edwin at Blacktown, they found a sub-machine gun and five plastic heroin bags which contained residue of fine heroin, Sergeant Dunn said.

The court was adjourned until Thursday.

CSO: 5300

CANADA

B.C. SUPREME COURT UPSETS HEROIN RULING

Provincial Heroin Treatment Act Invalid

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 79 p 95

[Text]

VANCOUVER (CP) — The B.C. Supreme Court has ruled that the provincial government stepped beyond its legal bounds and tossed out the controversial Heroin Treatment Act.

The ruling came on a constitutional challenge launched by convicted drug addict Brenda Ruth Schneider of Burnaby, B.C., who has been on a methadone maintenance program since 1969.

Her action was on behalf of herself and all others in the province who may be psychologically or physically dependent on drugs.

Chief Justice Allan McEachern ruled the legislation is in effect the same as the federal Narcotics Control Act and the Social Credit government overstepped its bounds in passing the law last year.

He also ruled the legislation, which empowered the government to make treatment mandatory for convicted drug addicts, had the effect of creating a new crime, that of drug dependence. McEachern noted such laws can only be enacted by Parliament.

Health Minister Bob McClelland said in response to the decision the government would continue the voluntary aspect of the heroin treatment program.

"We feel honor-bound to continue with the voluntary and court referral part of our program — which is going quite well — and that part will continue," he said.

McClelland said he was disappointed with the court's decision and said the ruling indicated a need for federal involvement in this kind of program.

He said he intends to press for changes in the Criminal Code next week in Ottawa.

"I think it (the ruling) is wonderful," said Fred McInnis, president of Concerned Citizens, Drug Study and Educational Society, which was in the forefront of opposition to the compulsory treatment program.

McInnis said care of the province's heroin addicts should be left to the medical profession.

The government should follow Italy's example and legalize heroin for use by confirmed addicts, he said.

New Legislation Under Consideration

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 12 Oct 79 p A2

[Text]

A federal law that would allow judges to sentence convicted drug addicts to treatment centres instead of prison is under consideration by the Conservative government, Justice Minister Jacques Flynn said Thursday.

While B.C. government officials were preparing briefs to press Ottawa to fill the "gap" in heroin treatment created when the B.C. Supreme Court ruled the province's Heroin Treatment Act unconstitutional, Flynn told the Senate such legislation is already in the works.

Flynn, speaking during debate on the throne speech, said he wants to modernize the Criminal Code.

The federal government is considering introduction of a bill that could send convicted drug addicts for treatment instead of to prison. A justice department source said Flynn's bill would permit treatment only after conviction on criminal charges and only with the addict's consent.

Civil libertarians who challenged the constitutionality of the B.C. law objected that the provincial statute forced addicts to submit to treatment against their will.

Chief Justice Allan McEachern of the B.C. Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that the B.C. law invaded the field of federal law and created a new offence — narcotic dependency — and was therefore unconstitutional.

B.C. Alcohol and Drug Commission Chairman Bert Hoskin said Thursday he will press the federal government for swift

passage of legislation to fill the gap in heroin treatment.

Hoskin and Provincial Health Minister Bob McClelland will meet in Ottawa Monday with Flynn, federal Health Minister David Crombie, Solicitor-General Allan Lawrence and other federal authorities.

The B.C. delegation intended to persuade the government to re-introduce a bill that died on the order paper of the last Parliament (Bill C-21) and would have permitted judges to send narcotic-dependent people for treatment. Flynn's remarks to the Senate indicate this will be done.

Hoskin said Bill C-21 or similar legislation would allow the province to fill 80 per cent of its heroin treatment program's patient capacity.

Hoskin said the provincial program will still treat volunteers and people sent to it as a condition of their parole or probation.

Other planned reforms of the Criminal Code, Flynn told the Senate, will include legislation to prohibit publication of the fact that a house or office has been searched under a police search warrant until it becomes evidence in a trial.

"This will prevent needless and improper embarrassment suffered by those who are never charged following a properly conducted search of their premises by the police," Flynn said.

In connection with its promised freedom of information law, the government will also make changes to the Federal Court Act and the Human Rights Act, Flynn said.

Ruling Discussed

Vancouver THE WEEKEND SUN in English 13 Oct 79 p A4

[Editorial: "Square One, Revisited"]

[Text]

Now that the B.C. Supreme Court has ruled that the provincial Heroin Treatment Act is invalid, Health Minister Bob McClelland must ask himself some tough questions.

Mr. Justice Allan McEachern's ruling that the act involved criminal, not health, legislation bears out the opinion of the B.C. Civil Liberties Association, which has been making just that argument since August 1977 and helped to bring the court action.

The provincial government may appeal the decision, and Attorney-General Garde Gardom is apparently looking into that possibility. But in the meantime Mr. McClelland must try to rationalize the spending of huge amounts of public money (an estimated \$9 million by the end of this year) on a program that had long been pinpointed by a varied body of private professionals as doomed to exactly the fate it met.

Had Mr. McClelland really cared to introduce a program that had a chance of surviving he might well have taken the hint given to him by the previous federal government. After a meeting with provincial officials that involved discussion of the heroin plan, former justice minister Ron Basford provided in his proposed amendments to the Criminal Code for court-ordered treatment for addicts who had *consented* to treatment. That was clearly a statement of the govern-

ment's desires, and Mr. McClelland chose to ignore it.

The health minister has argued that no harm is done by the Supreme Court decision because only the voluntary aspects of the program have been put into use. Does Mr. McClelland forget that when he introduced the program he justified the compulsory aspect on the ground that no voluntary program has been successful? If Mr. McClelland pushed ahead with his program in order to win votes from a public concerned about drug abuse, as has been suggested, he can only look confused and short-sighted by reversing his arguments now.

Although it might have been preferable to have had a ruling on compulsory addiction treatment as a civil or human rights issue, Mr. Justice McEachern's decision does not rule out the possibility of federal compulsory programs to treat heroin addicts. That is exactly what Mr. McClelland has said he will push for during his visit to Ottawa.

Justice Minister Jacques Flynn, by suggesting his own version of the Liberal plan to commit only addicts who consent to treatment, appears to be no more enthusiastic about compulsory treatment than was Mr. Basford. It is an eminently reasonable stand: there is no simple solution to the complexities of the social and legal problems created by drug addiction. With Mr. McClelland's recent pratfall as an example, few politicians or governments are likely to pretend otherwise.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

RESULTS OF RCMP'S EIGHT-MONTH DRUG PROBE OUTLINED

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 6 Oct 79 p 5

[Article by John Marshall]

[Text]

Two Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers ended eight months under cover in Metro Toronto last week. And as a result, 66 people have been charged with drug trafficking offences.

Warrants have been issued for 27 more.

The operation, which included a surveillance team of about 10 other officers from the RCMP Toronto drug section, concentrated on street pushers, the bottom level of the illicit drug market.

That is a shift from recent practice in which the RCMP concentrated on major traffickers and the middlemen, and municipal police went after the street retailers and users.

Police seized 31 grams of heroin, 317 of cocaine, 517 of speed (methamphetamine), 146 of PCP (phencyclidine, a hallucinogenic anesthetic), 1,931 of hash oil, 563 of hash, 18 pounds of marijuana, 8,555 hits of LSD and 5,057 of bennies (various kinds of stimulants).

If they were all sold at retail street prices, they could have brought in about \$220,000, the police say.

Inspector Will Stefureak, officer in charge of the Toronto drug section, said the 66 persons charged have been brought before the courts for remands singly and in small groups over the past week. They face a total of about 130 counts, 31 of them concerning cannabis derivatives (marijuana, hashish and hashish oil), 26 for speed, 25 for LSD, 18 for heroin, 17 for cocaine, 8 PCP, 4 for morphine, 2 for codeine and 2 for bennies.

Inspector Stefureak will not name the two undercover men ("now cleaned up and off the street") unless they are required to appear in the courts.

He said they had been in the force five or eight years and had had previous experience in drug investigations.

Most of the accused are young, 45 of them no older than 25. Only six are more than 30. But only five are in

their teens. Thirteen of them are women.

The small involvement of heroin in the undercover dealing is a reflection of the generally low level of use in Toronto. On the other hand, cocaine, only a few years ago comparatively uncommon in the city, has been increasing in popularity.

Inspector Stefureak said the duration and extent of the operation is unique for one against street dealers.

Its main objectives, he said, were to deter street trading and to draw public attention to the size of drug-selling activities in Toronto.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

MINOR DRUG CONVICTIONS REPORTED DECLINING

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 79 p 17

[Text]

Convictions for marijuana and hashish possession dropped last year, possibly because enforcement stressed the more serious trafficking and importation of the drugs, the health department says.

A department release said convictions for cannabis offences reported by enforcement agencies to the federal bureau of dangerous drugs dropped 16 per cent to 31,718.

The majority of cases are for simple possession of the drug, a department spokesman indicated.

The decrease "may reflect enforcement trends in which priority is given to the offences of trafficking and importation," the department said.

Nearly one-third of 646 convictions related to opiates and similar drugs show users and traffickers are obtaining their drugs from legal sources.

Last year, 236 convictions involved theft, forgery and manipulation to obtain certain drugs.

Late last year, bureau director T. Reid McKim said users and traffickers penetrated medical channels for narcotics and drugs controlled through prescriptions.

Tactics described by McKim include:

- Impersonating physicians when telephoning prescription orders.
- Forging medical prescription forms.
- Persuading physicians to write prescriptions by faking illness.
- Double-doctoring, or visiting several doctors to obtain prescriptions using methods mentioned.

The convictions reported are related to the illicit use of medical drugs such as hydromorphone, a favorite heroin substitute, and oxycodone, similar to morphine drugs.

Other figures show the number of generally

known users of illicit drugs increased 6.2 per cent to 18,389. Heroin users rose 1.3 per cent to 11,435.

Reported cocaine users increased 20 per cent to 2,155, continuing an upward trend which began in 1972, the department said.

Known users of the chemical PCP rose 16 per cent to 2,184.

The department also reported a 38-per-cent drop to 685 in the number of known users of hallucinogenic drugs.

CSO: 5320

ECUADOR

QUESTIONS SURROUND MURDER OF INTERPOL AGENT

Guayaquil VISTAZO in Spanish 5 Oct 79 pp 100-102, 104-106, 108

[Article: "The Mafia"]

[Text] A dull silence has surrounded the bloody event that occurred on the skating rink of the Policentro during the night of 25 September, when Captain Marco Narvaez and the drug trafficker, Jorge Gonzalo Mori Luzuriaga, were shot down. Also, Vicente Mori Luzuriaga was wounded and is being treated at the Kennedy Clinic.

The Policentro shooting produced an impressive flow of commentaries, versions, and rumors--completely confusing the case. There are many interrogators and the information issued by Interpol contains areas of obscurity that should be clarified. At the same time, Dr. Walter Mori Luzuriaga, acting as spokesman for the large family from Catacocha, Loja Province, said that it was a question of revenge and retaliation on the part of Interpol agents.

He hinted that his brother, Jorge Gonzalo Mori, years before had been an "Interpol" agent and that in the course of his activities, he had succeeded in exposing an agent in the city of Loja who was engaged in the trafficking of drugs. This agent, a police officer whose name was not given, is said to have been a companion at the Interpol Police Academy and is said to have been condemned for that reason. This version does not stand up, since the data are disconnected and are not very specific.

In an interview on Guayaquil TV channel 2 he said that his brother, Jaime Mori, had been subjected to beatings and torture by the police, and that he feared for his life. The next day the Guayas police superintendent, himself, lawyer Abdalah Bucaram, countered the verbal attack by charging that the Moris wanted to win public sympathy and that what was actually happening was that Jaime Mori was trying to seek legal help in order to go to a clinic, so that he could escape from it.

He insinuated that he had tried to cut his veins with a razor blade. In addition, the Guayas superintendent of police emphatically stated that the investigation that they were carrying out included sectors of the police institution, and that if any corruption is detected with respect to those in uniform, they would be forced to leave their jobs.

The Economic Entanglement of the Luzuriagas

There is not the slightest doubt that the matter hinges on an economic enigma.

A confidential investigation disclosed that Vicente Mori had negotiated the purchase of the modern and luxurious skating rink and a "boutique" for the "Marmoriza Limitada" firm for the considerable sum of 20 million sucres. Exactly 3.5 million sucres had been advanced on behalf of the Policentro enterprise. Prior to starting the negotiation, its directors had obtained economic reports from three important banks in Guayaquil.

The confidential reports were all positive: the Mori family could meet its obligations. They were also trying to arrange the best possible terms for a mortgage through a bank. But it was not possible to conclude this negotiation, because of a temporary reduction in the operations of the local banks. The Moris were short of cash. That is why they owed the architect who did the preliminary work on the rink some money.

At the same time, Mrs. Luzuriaga de Mori, mother of the implicated persons, was allegedly acquiring a second "boutique" in the Policentro; the details of the purchase are unknown, but it is believed that the negotiation was completed.

The question is: How did the Mori family, originally from Catacocha, a large family of modest origin, succeed in a few years to elevate its economic standing to the point of having sufficient means to negotiate properties on the order of eight figures?

Another detail that might lead the investigators to the solution of some unknown quantities resides in the fact that no member of the Mori family appears on the Ministry of Finance's list of taxpayers. Neither does the "Marmoriza Limitada" enterprise appear on the Public Finance lists of income taxpayers.

Dangerous Missions

An Exceptional Police Chief Shot Down

The tragic death of Captain Narvaez, who has been accorded the highest "post mortem" police rank, has made a deep impression on the nation. Captain Narvaez served in the Guayas government since 10 August 1979, that is, from

the day of the advent of the constitutional government. During the first month of service his impressive professional zeal and proper performance drew the attention of the sectional authorities.

He was a highly qualified officer and had been trained to handle dangerous missions. His "curriculum" manifested high professional marks and he had special training courses in several countries. It has been unofficially indicated that he enjoyed the trust of the renowned United States Narcotics Bureau, and he was trusted by international police organizations that are engaged in the fight against the trafficking of drugs.

From what it has been possible to establish, he had initiated a secret investigation to determine the degree of "integrity" existing in the Guayas Interpol and had succeeded in identifying abnormalities and in detecting significant international connections. These are reasonable conjectures that were made known to VISTAZO by semiofficial governmental sources.

Nevertheless, there is the following question: Why did an Interpol officer like Captain Narvaez, who had been deputy chief of the anti-drugs unit for 2 weeks, go with very little protection to an appointment with a prisoner (Jorge Gonzalo Mori) at a place that became a mortal trap for him?

Why was Interpol agent Teofilo Ordonez unarmed, and why did he tell his superiors that he could not defend his captain because he had lost his revolver during the skating rink incident?

Who were the persons who were with Vicente Mori in the office of the skating rink?

Drugs, Multimillion Business

A frightening escalation in the trafficking of narcotics has been noted in recent months along the Ecuadorean coast, especially in the provinces of Loja, El Oro, and Guayas, known as "the cocaine route." "The Ecuadorean Connection" is already a fact--not just a movie title. The reasons are the result of the mortal war that was begun by the Colombian government against the leftist guerrillas, whose source of revenue and economic level of living resided precisely in the cultivation and "exportation" to the United States of enormous quantities of marihuana and cocaine. The Bogota government, under pressure from Washington, has undertaken a total war against those groups of guerrilla exporters of drugs, and recently it has been observed that there have been displacements of drug buyers from Colombia to Ecuador, according to confidential reports.

Apparently there are five groups of powerful drug traffickers with good connections that are operating in our country. From confidential reports,

it seems that one of those groups was formed by Vicente and Jaime Mori Luzuriago. The names of the members of the gang are not known. There possibly are various women couriers, charged with transporting drugs to the lucrative United States market.

What happened to the 10 kilos of cocaine that Captain Narvaez was looking for? According to official reports, only 200 grams were confiscated. The value on the foreign market for 10 kilograms of cocaine is about 4 million dollars.

A great deal of money, too much money. And we of course know that money, with its influence and corruption, bends the strongest of spirits.

Whad had the unfortunate Marco Narvaez succeeded in discovering?

Was he killed because he knew too much and because he remained honest?

The public deserves a full answer to this bloody mystery.

The Shooting

The closest point of reference with regard to establishing how the shots between the Interpol agents and the drug traffickers in the Guyayquil Policentro came about is related to the arrest of the drug trafficker, Luis Marotto Fuentes, at noon on Sunday, 23 September, at kilometer 7 on the Duran-Tambo road. This drug trafficker was an escapee from the Bahia jail and was captured by agents Adolfo Luna Peralta and Teofilo Ordonez Villacres on their return from the El Triunfo parish subsequent to carrying out a mission connected with the trafficking of drugs.

Behind the Skating Rink

In a jail cell, and upon being investigated by the Interpol agents, Marotto acknowledged his drug delivery "contacts" and indicated that he worked closely with one of the Mori brothers. In the meantime, the agents found out about an odd thing that was taking place in the Litoral Penitentiary. Drug trafficker Jaime Leonardo Mori Luzuriaga, a prisoner who has been serving an 8-year sentence since 1976, was regularly leaving the prison enclosure in a blue truck which he owned and going to his residence where he had his lunch at about 1400 hours, to then return to the prison. He did all of this without any difficulty, making use of a special permit granted by the penal administrative office. Since Marotto's arrest, the Interpol agents, on the order of deputy chief Captain Marco Alonso Narvaez Camacho, himself, carefully kept track of Mori. On Monday, 24 September, Jaime Mori

arrived at his residence as usual. The Interpol agents saw some persons inside Mori's house and also saw that someone was running out of the rear of the house which is under construction. Under these circumstances, the agents decided to enter Mori's house. At the end of their search--which included the discovery of a scale and part of a laboratory to process drugs--the agents found two "pies" under some boards where the construction was taking place. Each "pie" contained 100 grams of cocaine paste. Then they immediately proceeded to arrest Jaime and Jorge Gonzalo Mori.

Once the Mori brothers were arrested, an investigation was initiated, at which time it was learned that Jorge Gonzalo Mori on Monday, 24 September, made his most recent drug delivery to his brother, Vicente, at the "Marmoriza" premises in the Guayaquil Policentro. It was established that that drug was camouflaged and put in sacks containing peanuts.

The Drug Traffickers Are Surrounded

A few minutes before 2000 hours on Tuesday night, 25 September, the following arrived at the Policentro: Captain Narvaez, agents Adolfo Luna, Bienvenido Sanchez, and Teofilo Ordonez, accompanied also by Jorge Gonzalo Mori. According to agent Teofilo Ordonez Villacres's version, the following occurred. The ones who entered the "Marmoriza" were Captain Narvaez; the prisoner, Jorge Mori; and Ordonez, himself. Agents Luna and Sanchez guarded the front and rear doors. Inside the skating rink, which is in the lower part of the premises, the three went up the winding staircase that leads to the upper floor. They went to an office in which were Vicente Mori and some other persons whose identities have not yet been ascertained.

The Brother's Denunciation

After the agents identified themselves as members of Interpol, Jorge Mori told his brother, Vicente, to hand over the 10 kilos of cocaine that he had brought to that same office the previous Monday, for which he and his brother, Jaime, had received 20,000 sucres. According to Ordonez's account, Vicente Mori, astonished, said to Jorge Mori: "You're doing this to your brother!" as he took a few steps and quickly took a revolver from one of the drawers of his desk. He shot in the direction of Captain Narvaez, who bent over to protect himself.

As soon as the shooting began, the other persons who were there disarmed agent Ordonez, but the latter succeeded in escaping by forcibly breaking away from the hands that were holding him. He quickly went down the stairs, followed by other persons who tried to overcome him, crossed the entire courtyard of the Policentro, took a taxi, and went to the SIC [Criminal Intelligence Service] police station to ask for help. The ordonez version ends by saying that when he returned to the Policentro with police assistance, Captain Narvaez and Vicente Mori were already wounded and Jorge Mori was dead.

Uncertainty Concerning the Shooting

The other agents who were guarding the front and rear doors did not contribute further details concerning what might have happened at the shooting, since they were not on the spot. Agent Adolfo Luna's contribution was that he grabbed Vicente Mori while he was trying to flee through the inside corridors of the Policentro, after breaking a glass door. Mori was already wounded when he tried to escape.

After the shooting, Captain Narvaez was seen leaving the "Marmoriza" premises. He was bent over with intense pain, the result of four bullet wounds. As he was being helped by the agents, the captain lost a great deal of blood and became increasingly weaker.

Interpol: Vicente Mori Killed His Brother Because He Was An "Informer"

Up to now it is not precisely known how the events occurred, but several versions, some contradictory, have been advanced. For example, the day after the events, the Interpol issued its report, according to which it was Vicente Mori who allegedly shot his brother, Jorge Gonzalo, having accused him of being an "informer" because the brother had denounced him to the police.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 106. Vicente Agustin Mori Luzuriaga was the most prosperous member of his family. He was wounded and up to now has not disclosed anything.
2. p 106. The Mori Boutique, managed by the Mori sisters, also involved in drug trafficking.
3. p 108. Carlo Backhaus, director general of INMOTEC, the administrative firm of the Policentro, says that they will terminate the "Marmoriza" contract. [Photo not reproduced.]

8255
CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

AGENTS ARREST COCAINE TRAFFICKER

Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 18

[Text] The local Interpol office announced yesterday that its agents had arrested Vicente Guillermo Leon Zuniga, member of a band of drug traffickers.

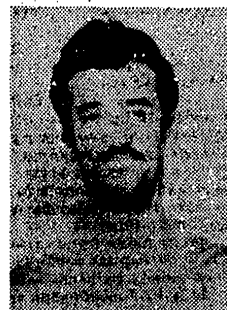
According to this information, Interpol agents became suspicious when they noticed a very nervous individual traveling from Guayaquil to El Oro by interprovince transport. After searching him, they found 338 grams of cocaine paste. He was arrested and brought to the local Interpol office.

On being questioned, the suspect revealed that he had obtained the drug in Huaquillas, and gave the name of the seller, whose identity is being withheld for investigative reasons, and who is being sought by Interpol.

Other Members of Bank Being Sought

It was reported that Leon Zuniga is part of a bank of drug traffickers whose members are being sought in various parts of the country.

The suspect will be handed over to the "Sala de Sorteos" [? Selection chamber] of the Superior Court of Justice, so that a decision can be made on where to try the drug trafficking case.



Vicente Guillermo
Leon Zuniga

45

9077
CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

INTERPOL DRUG TRAFFICKING--Guayaquil, 20 September--The National Police began an investigation here to determine whether there has been complicity on the part of local Interpol agents in drug traffic king. According to a story published today by EL TELEGRAFO, the leading Uruguayan newspaper, there have been six police officers removed from their positions so far, with investigations continuing. These men, according to the newspaper, assisted in the capture of a band of traffickers in possession of 200 kg of pure cocaine. Later, however, the six officers reported the seizure of only 152 kg. Besides bringing this particular case to light, the newspaper points out that the investigation represents the first step in a series of clean-up measures initiated by the police after the establishment of the new Ecuadorean government. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 12-A] 9077

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL BORDER MEETING ON DRUGS

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 22 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Deputy Maria Eugenia Moreno came out yesterday against the legalization of marihuana in the United States, because it would represent a setback in the binational efforts being expended against drug abuse.

She made this statement yesterday afternoon, during a press conference held on the occasion of the opening today of the Fourth International Border Meeting on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, which will take place from 21 to 24 October.

The deputy and national president of the Youth Integration Centers said that, in some parts of the United States, groups of individuals and politicians in particular have been attempting to legalize marihuana, arguing that "it does not harm the body."

She claimed that this situation is a cause for considerable concern, but, fortunately, the group is very small, and she is confident that the United States Government will not waver in the face of the drug abuse problem, which is one without borders.

She said that this position would be reiterated again during the course of the international meeting, which will be attended by officials from the neighboring country and groups with the same interests from the Youth Integration Centers: namely, those concerned with preventing drug abuse.

Deputy Maria Eugenia Moreno said that the Youth Integration Centers operate as civil associations, because they are a community service.

An attempt is made to let individuals with drug abuse problems know that the members of their town are interested in them, and will come to their aid without any idea of exercising repression against them.

With regard to the meeting, she remarked that experts from various institutions had been invited and that its purpose was to give the professionals and para-professionals from both countries an opportunity to share information on the individual sociocultural, economic and psychological features

that have affected drug addiction in this area as a public health problem which has appeared in recent decades and has involved extensive portions of the population.

She said that this situation had prompted the need to adopt measures involving international cooperation and strategies calling for coordinated action on the local, regional, national and international level.

She went on to say that there are now facilities for consultation between Mexico and the United States for solving such complicated problems as those relating to persons without documentation and drug trafficking. She said: "We believe that from these binational meetings there can result mechanisms for consultation between the two governments leading to a solution for the drug addiction problem."

Peter J. Collumb, head of the Texas Department of Community Affairs, with headquarters in Austin, Texas, will take part in the meeting, representing the governor of Texas. Members of some of the 35 Youth Integration Centers will take part representing Mexico.

The Fourth Meeting will open at 0900 hours today, at the Civic Center in the neighboring city of El Paso, Texas.

This morning, Deputy Maria Eugenia Moreno will deliver a message at the opening ceremony for the meeting; and, following a break, the work will begin, and will continue all day.

The deputy and president of the National Executive Committee of the Youth Integration Centers will leave the city after the official opening ceremony.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

POLICE, NAVY BATTLE COCAINE TRAFFICKERS AT SEA

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] Mexico City, 15 October--After a heavy gun battle between drug traffickers and forces from the Federal Judicial Police, as well as Navy troops, on the open sea, a shipment of pure cocaine worth nearly 150 million pesos was seized and a United States citizen presumed to be a drug trafficker was arrested.

The rest of the drug traffickers managed to escape aboard a beautiful yacht named "Marauder," which, under cover of machine gun fire, quickly took shelter in the North American territorial waters north of Ensenada, Baja California.

According to the report from the Judicial Police, the individual in custody, Steve Curtis Zalabak, was carrying the drugs to a private beach owned by the American Steve Bigler and disguised as a "tourist camp," known as "Cantamar," located at kilometer 45 of the Tijuana-Ensenada highway.

The Judicial Police intercepted the shipment, which was contained in a light blue super-van model Ford truck, with California (U.S.) license plates 33510-Y, and in which they discovered 25 polyethylene bags containing 12.5 kilograms of pure cocaine concealed behind wooden paneling in doors, on the floor and in seats.

Shortly thereafter, Steve Curtis, aged 34 and a native of Hermosa Beach, California, residing at 201 Cooper Avenue, Vista, California, confessed to the origin and destination of the drugs. The purchasers, Steve Bigler and Pat Passheim, the latter of whom owns the "Sun Protective Glass Tinting" company, were waiting for him on the yacht, anchored off the coast facing the "Cantamar" tourist center.

Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the antidrug campaign in the state of California [sic], immediately ordered the arrest of the ship's crew; but some accomplice of the latter must surely have given them a "tip," because the yacht took off at full speed for the open sea, despite the fact that there was very bad weather and sailing was dangerous.

The Judicial Police sought the aid of the Navy forces detailed to that location and they gave chase aboard a light vessel; but the advantage that the yacht "Marauder" had was considerable and, in addition, the latter's crew protected its escape with machine gun fire.

It was learned that Curtis had lived in Puerto Rico for 2 years, and traveled constantly to Peru and other South American countries. In this way, he managed to make contact with Bigler, a native of Hawaii, with whom he made some drug deals, delivering the drugs on board his yacht near the dock at Moana Harbor.

Steve Curtis also confessed that he had engaged in similar deals with Pat Passheim, who has his sun glass business at Redondo Beach, California. He said that both operated among wealthy Californian businessmen and industrialists, some of whom are located in Ramona, California, who are known to have been his steady customers.

The Judicial Police reported unofficially that the drugs had been purchased by Curtis in Tijuana, Baja California, from the brothers Carlos and Oscar Jimenez, who were staying at the Bahia Hotel in that town.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

NOGALES JUDGE SENTENCES LARGE GROUP OF TRAFFICKERS

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the second district judge of Nogales, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia, announced that he had passed sentence on 18 persons, the majority of whom had been arrested for drug trafficking. The combined sentences exceed 100 years and, on the other hand, 11 individuals have received an outright release, having been acquitted of the crimes with which they were charged.

The court's work, involving a study of records, face to face encounters and statements, until the verdicts were arrived at, was exhausting during September and October.

Carlos Lopez Espinoza, Jose Aispuro Torres and Armando Esquerra Hernandez each received a jail sentence of 5 years and 4 months, and a fine of 5,000 pesos.

Jesus Alberto Betran Gastelum and Celia Rivera Urias received a jail sentence of 7 years and a fine of 5,000 pesos.

Arnoldo W. Valenzuela was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in jail, and given a fine of 2,000 pesos.

Juan Villa Parra and Raul Cota Borbon received a sentence of 5 years and 3 months in jail, and a fine of 5,000 pesos.

Both Oscar Ramon Robles Valenzuela and Jose Luis Gutierrez Lopez were sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in jail, and given a fine of 5,000 pesos.

Jesus Samaniego Rubio and Esteban Arroyo Varela received a sentence of 6 years in jail and a fine of 10,000 pesos.

Ernesto Palomque Alzalde was sentenced to 6 years in jail and fined 5,000 pesos; Victor Monreal Sanchez received 5 years in jail and a fine of 10,000 pesos; Ismael I, Arguelles was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months in jail and fined 5,000 pesos; Fausto Flores Rochin was sentenced to 7 years and 4 months in jail and fined 5,000 pesos; and Netzahualcoyotl Flores Salgada and Pablo

Leon Varela were both sentenced to 1 year in jail and given a fine of 1,000 pesos.

Jesus Samaniego Rubio was sentenced to 6 years and 3 months in jail and fined 10,000 pesos; Octavio Rodriguez was given a sentence of 4 years in jail and a fine of 5,000 pesos; and Marcelino Gamez Valencia was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months in jail and fined 5,000 pesos.

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MEXICO

RURAL POLICE INVOLVED IN TRAFFICKING RELEASED

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 10

[Text] Last night, four former members of the State Rural Police were released after having spent over 24 months in jail for being implicated in drug trafficking, an activity which they had also concealed on a large scale.

Those released last night are members of the large group of Rural Police arrested by the Federal Judicial Police following a gun battle among them for control of the drug traffic going on from the southern part of the country to the United States, using the various communications routes in Tamaulipas.

The former Rural Police members freed last night are Rufino Obregon Villa, Narciso Reyna Ruiz, Lorenzo Reynosa Gutierrez and Jesus Lopez Galvan, who were behind bars for slightly over 22 months, after the notorious incident wherein it was discovered that the State Rural Police as a whole were implicated in drug trafficking.

The last of the Rural Police remaining in prison in this town left the prison at about 2030 hours last night, following the arrival, a half an hour earlier, of a telegram sent to the administration of the municipal jail by the second district judge of Nuevo Laredo, who heard that scandalous case.

The notice from the district judge stated that the four aforementioned Rural Police members had received an acquittal, and were therefore to be released immediately.

It also stated that the released individuals would have to appear within 5 days before the second district judge of Nuevo Laredo, Luis Garcia Romero, who would officially inform them of the ruling issued yesterday, Thursday.

Seven other members of the Rural Police were released over a year ago, after they filed for and obtained pardons on different dates. The only ones remaining incarcerated were Rufino Obregon Villa, Narciso Reyna Ruiz, Lorenzo Reynosa Gutierrez and Jesus Lopez Galvan, the very ones with the least important positions within the Rural Police.

Among the first to be arrested was Raul Salinas, the son of Raul Salinas Gracia, head of the State Rural Police.

Background of the Case

It was in October 1978 that two groups of the State Rural Police were discovered at dawn on the local road in El Barretal engaged in a gun battle, while one of those groups was guarding a large truck containing several tons of marihuana.

That group of Rural Police was headed by Raul Salinas, who was seriously wounded in the shoot-out, along with other persons.

The Federal Judicial Police subsequently intervened, and made a total of 11 arrests. It was explained that both State Rural Police groups were in contact with powerful drug traffickers, whom they allowed free passage for transporting the harmful grass; and, at times, they themselves guarded the drugs so as to prevent other police entities from halting the shipments.

On the day of the conflict, there was some confusion, and one of the State Rural Police groups thought that those watching over the large drug shipment were not in on the "fix," and, following discussions, the gun battle occurred.

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MEXICO

SHOOTING PROMPTS DRUG PROBE, BRIBERY RUMORED

Arrest Reveals Drugs

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 4 Oct 79 p 16

[Text] Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas--Another drug trafficking ring has apparently fallen into the hands of the police with the arrest of an individual who had participated a few moments earlier in a gun battle in the municipality of San Fernando and, upon being arrested, was found to have a package of marihuana joints in his possession. Moreover, upon being questioned, he identified some purchasers, and is therefore being intensively queried about the drug traffic.

Shortly after 0100 hours yesterday, Leonardo Torres Hernandez was intercepted at the intersection of Lopez Portillo and Ciudad Victoria highways, after the San Fernando authorities had reported that several individuals were heading in that direction after Saul Cantu Garcia was seriously wounded for unknown reasons. They noted that these were dangerous persons, because they were going about well supplied with high-powered weapons.

Upon being arrested in a 1971 Ford car with Texas license plates EUQ-692, Leonardo Torres did not put up any resistance. He was not carrying any weapons, but he was found to have 20 joints and a bag of marihuana inside his car. In his defense, he said that he was taking the car to a lady with the surname Grimaldo, claiming that he knew nothing about the marihuana.

When questioned, he said that the leader was Armando Grimaldo who had wounded Saul Cantu in San Fernando for unknown reasons, and that he had ordered him to deliver the car to his sister, whom he only knew by the surname Grimaldo.

The police inspector, Joel Garcia Chapa, left with the prisoner for San Fernando, because he had claimed that there was more marihuana in his residence there. For this reason, he is presumed to belong to an organized ring trafficking in drugs on a large scale.

He also identified several small-scale purchasers in this municipality who are their customers, particularly one named Juanito, who lives near the

Federal Licentiate Adolfo Lopez Mateos Secondary School, as well as others whose names the police have and who are expected to be arrested at any moment.

He also named many well-known farmers in this locality, but it is not known why he mentioned them by name; although he did say that he had worked with them and that they might help him to get out of jail.

As for Armando Grimaldo, he was claimed to be very well known in this town, because he apparently resided on Zaragoza Street, and was engaged in the small-scale sale of curios, in addition to the fact that he has a record as an addict.

The investigation is under way, and hence many surprises are anticipated if there is no interference to prevent the probe; inasmuch as well known personages from the area may be implicated therein.

The Wounded Individual Is In Serious Condition at a Matamoros Clinic

Furthermore, the wounded man, Saul Cantu Garcia, aged 25, is in rather serious condition, confined in the San Vicente Clinici in Matamoros, where he was taken from San Fernando by relatives in a private vehicle.

Cantu Garcia received a bullet wound in the left side from Armando Grimaldo, a resident of Valle Hermoso who is at large.

The incident occurred at about 0900 hours, inside the Los Bohemios bar, where both the victim and the individual who shot him were drinking alcoholic beverages with some friends of the latter.

The wounded man resides at No 25] Iturbide y Ruiz Cortines Street, in San Fernando. Upon being questioned by police authorities, he said that he did not know the person who had shot him, and he also denied knowing the reasons that the latter had for doing so.

Police Bribe Hinted

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 10

[Text] Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas--Strong influence was exerted to make the police inspector, Joel Garcia Chapa, give up the investigation concerning a ring of drug traffickers and another group of assailants; and it was claimed very discreetly that he had received a large sum of money to let everything be dropped.

The foregoing was learned in a highly confidential manner, but it was claimed that the facts would be exposed in time.

The great deployment of police, the ostentatious use of long-barreled, high-powered weapons, the shouting and the desire for notoriety of Police Inspector Joel Garcia Chapa were all merely "empty talk," because it turned out yesterday that none of it is true, and that no one succeeded in arresting those who have been identified as being implicated in both the drug traffic and a ring of assailants.

Neither marihuana purchasers nor channels for the latter, nor producers of that grass, and no purchasers of inhalants either, appeared anywhere. It is all highly suspicious, because everyone already knows that Police Inspector Joel Garcia Chapa likes to boast of the reputation of being presumed to be working when he is faced with cases such as the foregoing.



Leonardo Torres, arrested by the preventive police with marihuana, knows a great deal about the drug traffic.

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MEXICO

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH EASED, THEN INTENSIFIED

Battle Deemed Successful

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 7

[Text] The intensification of activities related to the battle against the drug traffic in the southern part of the state has ended, after the destruction of 2,150 marihuana plantations over an expanse of land totaling 461,475 square meters, which would have brought the traffickers nearly 13.8 billion pesos.

This report was made by Cruz Lopez Garza, coordinator for Zone 06 of the permanent campaign against the drug traffic that the Office of the Attorney General of Justice has established; noting that false accusations had been made that seasonal corn plantations throughout the entire region had been fumigated.

Lopez Garza remarked: "Actually, we had to fumigate two corn fields, but this was due to the fact that the marihuana had been planted in an interspersed manner, and those plantations were in the mountains, where there is no control of any kind for learning the name of the owner, since no agricultural group has registered that land."

The Zone 06 coordinator said: "The entire southern area was combed both by air and land, because in every operation that we conduct, we always have the backing of the Mexican Army forces, either through the Condor Task Force, or those of the 9th Military Zone, such as in this instance, when we were aided by forces from the 8th Infantry Battalion detailed to Mazatlan."

Lopez Garcia commented: "All the plantations in this zone have apparently been exterminated, and therefore we shall soon start working in another part of the state; but we shall continue to make reconnaissance flights, to prevent further cultivation."

Resumption in Zone 06

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] The 37 sectors into which Zone 06 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking is divided, over an area of 150,000 square kilometers, will be inspected again in the air searches made by forces from the Office of the Attorney General of Justice.

For this purpose, the most important bases in that zone are: Choix, San Jose del Llano, Culiacan, Mazatlan, San Ignacio and Cosala, in Sinaloa; Topia, in Durango, and Guadalupe and Calvo, in Chihuahua, from which the activity to counter this scourge of society will be reintensified.

This announcement was made by the director of coordination, Cruz Lopez Garza, who also reported on the activities carried out during September, when 109 arrests were made, as well as seizures of 590 grams of heroin, 6 grams of cocaine and 24 grams of hashish.

He added that 1,580 kilograms of opium gum, 99,455 kilograms of marihuana, 1 kilogram of seed of that same grass and 5,600 kilograms of poppy seed had also been confiscated; in addition to 11 short-barreled weapons (pistols) which were taken from those under arrest, as well as three long-barreled weapons and 608 unused rounds of ammunition, plus six vehicles which had been used for these illegal activities.

As for the work done on destruction using manual and fumigation systems, Lopez Garza told EL SOL DE SINALOA that, in the first instance, 202 marihuana plantations covering an area of 54,729 square meters had been destroyed; and, insofar as poppies were concerned, 217 plantations on an area of 279,291 square meters were destroyed.

The Zone 06 coordinator said that all these activities were, as usual, aided by the valuable cooperation of the Mexican Army forces, both in the Condor Task Force and in the 9th Military Zone.

Lopez Garza explained: "And the support that was received for the fumigation was also sizable. Thanks to it, we succeeded in destroying 1,546 marihuana plants on an area of 353,975 square meters, and 67 poppy plantations on an area of 16,050 square meters. Whereas, in the case of plantations interspersed with the two types of drugs, six were discovered and destroyed, over an area of 3,650 square meters."

Finally, he said that since the rainy season had now ended, the entire region included in Zone 96 would be inspected again, little by little, to detect possible plantations; because the orders from his superior are not to let down the effort and endeavor to eradicate this harmful activity.

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MEXICO

MARIHUANA, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED, JAILED

Charges Denied

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 4 Oct 79 Sec B p 3

[Excerpts] Octavio Malacara Garcia, regarded as an important member of a ring of drug traffickers who were operating in Donna, Texas, and whom he was supplying with marihuana, cocaine and other types of drugs, flatly denied his participation in drug smuggling upon appearing to make his preliminary statement before the second district judge yesterday.

His codefendant, Gilberto Vallar Alvarez, a resident of 3 Encinos Street, Veracruz, also claimed to be dissociated from the drug traffic.

When interrogated, Octavio Malacara admitted to having made many trips to Veracruz to obtain cannabis indica, which he later sold in Donna, Texas. He also said that he had purchased moderate amounts of cocaine on other occasions.

As for Gilberto Vallar, he explained that he had used him as a contact, to become introduced to drug traffickers in Veracruz. This statement was confirmed by the individual in question.

Imprisonment Ordered

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

[Text] The second district judge issued a writ for official imprisonment against Octavio Malacara Garcia and Gilberto Vallar Alvarez, as individuals presumed guilty of committing a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession and trafficking.

Both had admitted to the Federal Judicial Police that they were engaged in drug trafficking.

The Federal Highway Police captured the pair on 26 September at kilometer 203 of the National Highway.

Octavio Malacara was driving a 1973 Ford car, with license plates FQD-882, and was accompanied by Gilberto Vallar. They were carrying heavy caliber pistols. A pillowcase filled with marihuana was found under the back seat of the car.

When questioned by the Federal Judicial Police, Octavio Malacara confessed that they had intended to use the marihuana found on them as a "sample," for the purchase and sale of a shipment of 1 ton of cannabis, which was to be bought in Veracruz and subsequently sold in Donna, Texas.



Octavio Malacara Gracia, or Garcia, and Gilberto Vallar Alvarez, who were arrested for having 1,300 grams of marihuana in their possession, cynically denied their involvement in drug trafficking. Both made their preliminary statement to the second district judge yesterday morning.

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MEXICO

MODERN AIRCRAFT PURCHASED FOR ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 8 Oct 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] An investment of over 500 million pesos has been arranged by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to reinforce the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, based on its concern over eradicating this illegal activity in its entirety from the whole national territory.

The foregoing statement was made by Cruz Lopez Garza, coordinator of that campaign for Zone 06, who notified EL SOL DE SINALOA on an exclusive basis that 119 aircraft have been purchased for this purpose, two of which will be of inestimable value from the standpoint of the service that they will render in performing the task of destroying poppy and marihuana plantations.

He added that the "35 and 25 Lear jets" would have special equipment for making reconnaissance flights with the use of the scanner system, which is one of electro-optical tracking with the use of computers, requiring a specific system that was put into operation last year, one which cost over 175 million pesos.

The subject of our interview went on to say that these two aircraft will be the basis for the forthcoming operations throughout the republic, owing to the fact that their operational capacity is extremely extensive, since they can cover the country from one end to the other within a very short period of time, photographing everything that they encounter on their travels.

The other equipment which will be received, together with the two aforementioned planes, by 25 October at the latest, consists of a Bell 111 Ranger and a Twin Brother [?], with a capacity for 14 persons, which will be used primarily for transporting forces of the Office of the Attorney General and from the Army, according to the Zone 06 coordinator.

Finally, Lopez Garza said that the personnel who will be responsible for crewing the two Lear jet planes, each of which costs an average of 80 million pesos, are already being trained at NASA, so that they will have the necessary information.

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MEXICO

LAW OFFERS LENIENCY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS IN JAIL

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 14 Oct 79 p 9

[Text] Estimating that the number of those imprisoned for federal crimes, specifically that categorized as a crime against health, who may enjoy the benefits granted by the Law on Minimal Standards during the next 6 months ranges between 150 and 200, the head of the agency of the Federal Public Ministry, Hector Aviles Castillo, stated that this government agency is interested in helping those who have committed an offense for the first time.

Hence the plan called for both by Aviles Castillo and Gilberto Zazueta Felix, director of the IRSS [Institute of Health and Social Rehabilitation], to hold constant discussions wherein an attempt will be made, using all possible means, to guide the inmates so as to eliminate the trafficking within that institution; because if any of them is caught committing illegal acts, he will not be able to receive any benefits, and if the reason is different from the one which caused him to be jailed, the penalty will be reimposed, and the one given him for the new offense will be added to it, according to Aviles Castillo.

The federal official declared: "Therefore, the normal activities in which we in the agency engage are aimed at giving us complete documentation on what is being used against the offender, so that, in this way, we may ascertain which of them have been accused of drug trafficking crimes, and study them, so as to help them subsequently, enabling them to receive some benefit."

Aviles Castillo remarked: "Now that the socioeconomic study has been made a regulation at all times and in all cases, but with an opportunity to help those who break the laws out of ignorance or necessity, our concern is greater; and we are doing everything possible to enable them to obtain their release, depending on the circumstances."

The head of the Federal Public Ministry explained: "And so, in addition to the study of the proceedings, there must be a report on why and under what circumstances the individual broke the law, and also whether he did so with a knowledge of the basic facts; and it must also be determined whether it was for profit or out of necessity."

Upon being asked about the highest index among the various types of crimes against health, the agent of the Public Ministry said that, in the first place, the majority of those incarcerated, nearly all of them, are farmers, who engaged in planting marihuana; adding: "Those are the only ones whom we are helping."

Aviles Castillo explained: "And it is very important that this be made perfectly clear: that those who will receive the benefits of the Law on Minimal Standards are those who have been tried or sentenced for the crime of planting, cultivating or harvesting marihuana, and in some instances for possession, if and when the amount is not excessive and also if there has been no second offense."

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MINORS CAUGHT WITH VARIOUS DRUGS, WEAPONS

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 9 Oct 79 p 9

[Text] The minors Jose Castro Felix, Angel Serrano Riveros and Carlos Humberto Castrejon Diaz, all 17 years of age, were placed at the disposal of the Minors Guardianship Council after being captured by forces of the Federal Judicial Police, who found weapons of different calibers and drugs in their possession.

The agents of the Federal Public Ministry deemed it feasible for the youths to be turned over to the aforementioned institution, so that they might receive treatment suitable for their age, and in an attempt to guide them along the right path; although the official admitted that this was rather difficult to achieve in the case of one of them.

Carlos Humberto Castrejon Diaz is a second-time offender, having been arrested at the beginning of March with marihuana in his possession.

The items confiscated by the members of the aforementioned policy entity were the following: a plastic bag containing a brown-colored substance with a penetrating odor, apparently heroin, which weighed approximately 470 grams; another bag containing a dark brown substance, also with a pervasive odor, which had the appearance of opium gum, weighing about 15 grams; and also a package containing grass which is presumed to be marihuana, weighing 75 grams.

The spokesman for the federal office said that they had also seized a precision scale, a 9-millimeter caliber Star pistol, two Browning pistols of the same caliber, a 30-M1 Universal brand carbine, a loaded magazine for use in that weapon, as well as two other 9-millimeter magazines, also loaded, and a 1975 green Cheyenne model Chevrolet pickup truck with license plates TU-3700.

The agency of the Federal Public Ministry stated that the youths had been questioned and confessed to the possession of the items described; and hence the federal public official decided to place them at the disposal of the Minors Guardianship Council.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE, PILL TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Three drug traffickers who were captured on 30 March 1978 in Ciudad Reynosa with cocaine and pills in their possession were sentenced yesterday by the third district judge. Javier Pena Garcia received a sentence of 6 years and 6 months in jail for possession of cocaine and pills; while Juan Manuel Sosa Pineda was sentenced to 5 years and 3 months in jail for the same crime. Jose Hernandez Montelongo was given a 4-year jail sentence for possession of toxic pills. These three individuals were arrested when they had just completed a "deal" involving 10 ounces of cocaine. Javier was subsequently relieved of another 250 grams of the same drug and, when they arrested Juan Manuel, 775 grams of cocaine were found in his possession. Montelongo was discovered to have 50 grams of the same drug in his possession. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 20 Oct 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

COCAINE SEIZED FROM FOREIGNERS--A Nicaraguan and three Venezuelans who had been engaged in cocaine trafficking in Monterrey were captured by the Federal Judicial Police, together with a couple who were supplying them with the drugs. On 18 October, the federal agents raided the residence located at No 116 Durango South, in the "Centro" development, and arrested the Nicaraguan Benjamin Conrado Saavedra, and the Venezuelans Carlos E. Canas, Erick A. Lapreayeva and Hilmer A. Felice, who were found to have 28 grams of cocaine in their possession. They said that an individual known as Roberto Loza, alias "La Changa," had sold them the drugs. Also in Monterrey, a warrant issued for the arrest of Hector Gonzalez Trevino was executed. He was wanted for attacks on the general communications routes. In Tampico, Enrique Meraz Rodriguez was arrested for a crime against health. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 20 Oct 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

NEW MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING POLICY--The incident went unnoticed, but very reliable sources have disclosed that, on the Monday before last, the federal prosecutors, including the coordinator of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for the northwest zone, held a meeting with the inspector and two commanders of the uniformed police. Our sources reported that the purpose of this meeting was to issue instructions to the police chiefs to the effect that, from now on, any individual who is arrested with marihuana is to be placed immediately at the disposal of the federal authorities, and

the Federal Judicial Police will conduct the investigations. Both Maj Flavio de la Pena Medina and Comdrs Octaviano Ramirez Sanchez and Jose Trinidad Gonzalez Perez promised that, henceforth, anyone arrested with marihuana will not even make a "report," but will be taken to the Federal Palace, where the forces of Manuel Espindola and Carlos Santibanez will proceed to investigate him in connection with the drug traffic. The request made by the federal prosecutors to the chiefs of the uniformed police resulted from the fact that the press reported that the latter had arrested someone with marihuana; and this caused them to be on the alert against those engaged in distributing drugs in this border port. We hope that this measure will bring positive results. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 26 Oct 79 Sec C p 6] 2909

JALALPAN MARIHUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED--Puebla, 10 October--This morning Federal Judicial Police agents burned vast marihuana plantations located the day before yesterday in the town of Jalalpan. The commander of the police forces, Rodolfo Calvo Rodriguez, announced that, when reconnaissance flights were made last weekend, over 8 hectares of the grass were discovered, and it was subsequently decided to destroy all of them. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 11 Oct 79 Sec A p 5] 2909

OPIUM TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Guadalajara, Jalisco, 18 October--Four individuals who were members of a large drug trafficking ring which came here to make a sale of 2 kilograms of opium for \$50,000 were captured, and part of the money, as well as drugs, including marihuana, other substances and a scale were seized from them. It was learned that some members of the ring succeeded in escaping, but they are being hunted in the areas of the republic where they may have sought refuge; and they are expected to be caught within a few days. Those in custody are: Alejandro Marin Rodriguez, Jose Refugio Gutierrez Delgado, Felix Iniguez Melendez and Juan Manuel Gonzalez Olguin. The drug sale was about to take place at a hotel near the Truck Station. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 20 Oct 79 p 4] 2909

HEROIN, MORPHINE TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--While the third district judge, Andres Cruz Martinez, issued a verdict of guilty against Raul Villarreal Fernandez and Emilio Castaneda Lopez, the second district judge, Luis Garcia Romero handed down his final decision in the case of Fernando Vazquez Villarreal, finding him guilty of a crime against health. In proceedings 236/977, brought against Villarreal Fernandez for the possession of morphine and heroin, and against Castaneda for the transportation of heroin, Cruz Martinez imposed on the former a sentence of 7 years in jail, and the latter was given corporal punishment amounting to 6 years. These two individuals were arrested on 5 October 1977 at the "Embajadores" farm in Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, after the Federal Judicial Police had caught Raul with two polyethylene bags containing 900 grams of a brown powder. This person claimed that the individual responsible for the drugs was Emilio Castaneda, a resident of Tehuala, Nayarit. Insofar as Vazquez Villarreal is concerned, this individual was given a jail sentence of 7 years. He was arrested on 5 January 1979 for the transportation, possession and supplying of marihuana. He was caught as a result of the confession made by Domingo Casas Alvarado, alias "La Promesa,"

to the effect that the latter had sold him the marihuana which the Federal Police confiscated from him. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 18 Oct 79 Sec D p 3] 2909

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Mexico City, 22 October--Federal Judicial Police agents, in cooperation with Mexican Army forces, captured an international drug trafficking ring and confiscated from its members a shipment of pure cocaine with a value on the drug black market of over 45 million pesos. Santiago Flores Vicencio, Antonio Flores Vicencio, Rafael Garcia Flores, Magdalena Valenzuela Lopez and Andres Lopez Ulloa headed the ring, as did eight other accomplices. Those under arrest were taken to this capital and placed at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, to whom they explained that they had received the drugs directly from four Colombians who had brought them from Bogota, Colombia. They later took them to the town of Tijuana and delivered them to three North Americans, who were responsible for transporting them to the leading consumption centers in the United States. They said that, in addition to taking drugs to the United States, they were engaged in distributing marihuana and toxic pills. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 23 Oct 79 pp 3, 4] 2909

DRUG LABORATORY IN GUADALAJARA--Mexico City--Yesterday, the Federal Judicial Police broke up an international drug trafficking ring, arresting 13 members of it in the city of Guadalajara. An additional 20 members of the gang, which operates in Colombia, Mexico and the United States, still remain to be captured. Those arrested for crimes against health were taken from Guadalajara to the Federal Judicial Police jail in the Federal District, where they have been questioned by agents of the Narcotics Group of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The army took part in the capture of the criminals, backing up the federal entity. The individuals in custody were engaged in the purchase, sale, preparation, transportation and distribution of cocaine, heroin and marihuana, according to an official report from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The areas for their operations were located in the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Baja California. Some of the drug traffickers who are in jail were captured in Tijuana, and others were caught in Nuevo Laredo. They were taken from those towns to Guadalajara. They purchased the drugs in Colombia, particularly the cocaine which, together with the heroin, they processed in a clandestine laboratory which they had established in Guadalajara, for subsequent shipment to the United States. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 2] 2909

FOUR COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--One photo shows two major drug traffickers, heads of the ring captured by the Federal Judicial Police of Nogales with a shipment of 6,300 kilograms of cocaine which was to be removed for sale in the United States. They are Benito Bejarano and Takeo Matsumoto, who were operating in Culiacan. Another photo shows two more of the drug traffickers captured by the Federal Judicial Police in Nogales in a large-scale action, seizing over 7 kilograms of cocaine. They are Arturo Lugo Lugo and Jesus Mares Rivera, the accomplices of Matsumoto and Benito Bejarano. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 20 Oct 79 p 4] 2909

WEAPONS FOR TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--Over 100 submachine guns, pistols and rifles which had been smuggled were discovered by Federal Judicial Police agents. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic stated that these weapons were to be sent by the drug traffickers to the farmers to use when they are planting and cultivating marihuana and poppies. These weapons were obviously brought in from the neighboring country to the north, without any official declaration to that effect. An agent of the Federal Public Ministry is investigating this incident and, for reasons of security and so as not to interfere with the probe, the authorities in question have not supplied all the details concerning this new contraband that arrived in Sinaloa. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 4] 2909

GAS TANKS CONCEAL MARIHUANA--Mexico City, 3 October--A couple of smark alecks took advantage of the energy shortage in the United States to smuggle marihuana, which they shipped in tanks used for gas for domestic consumption. Forces of the Federal Judicial Police based in San Luis Potosi discovered a pickup truck in the town of Ventura with Texas license plates MN-1696, a 1974 model loaded with "butane gas" cylinders. The truck had already aroused suspicion because of its constant crossing of the borders between the northern part of the country and the United States, and they decided to investigate it. The vehicle was stopped, and its occupants, Arturo Acosta Tizcareno and Guadalupe Luna Sandoval were not upset, because they assumed that the vehicle would be searched, but never imagined that the cylinders would be opened. In this way, the Federal Judicial Police found that the traffickers had put 1,320 kilograms of perfectly compressed marihuana inside of 30 butane gas cylinders each having a capacity of 30 kilograms. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 4 Oct 79 p 8] 2909

TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT WITH VARIOUS DRUGS--The agents of the Federal Judicial Police detailed to Piedras Negras, Coahuila, dealt the drug traffic a heavy blow on Monday, when they arrested four individuals bound for Ciudad Acuna to deliver some "samples" of cocaine, marihuana and toxic pills, apparently intending to make a large drug sale. The Public Ministry reported that those under arrest are Manuel Santos Menchaca, Rosalio Ayala Martinez, Mario Alberto de los Santos and the Mexican-Texan Julian Rodriguez. The arrest of the four took place at a gap known as "La Puerta del Golpe," located several kilometers from Ciudad Acuna. They were riding in two pickup trucks, one a 1976 Chevrolet and the other a 1973 Ford, with border license plates. Confiscated from them were a package, containing about 10 grams of marihuana, a bottle containing a small amount of cocaine and several glass bottles with pills of various brands, as well as a pipe engraved with a cannabis leaf, two packers for making cannabis indica cigarettes and a 22 caliber rifle. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 26 Sep 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

POLICE VIOLATIONS DENIED--"My denial is flat, because Federal Judicial Police forces have never committed any violation in the area of operations of the Condor Task Force; and, furthermore, the only purpose for which that entity goes to the mountains is to carry out warrants for arrest issued by the Federal Public Ministry. Therefore, all the charges made against them are

false." The foregoing statement was made by Cruz Lopez Garza, Zone 06 coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, under the Office of the Attorney General of Justice; who explained that no attention could or should be paid to such rumors, which are being circulated by the news media, because his duty is to obey orders and deal with charges that are made to him directly. He added that everything stated publicly cannot be considered an accusation, because there is no irrefutable evidence much less real reasons for seeking to downgrade the entity for the sole purpose of detracting from the benefits that have accrued to the community since it ridded the latter from the looting that existed previously. "Hence, we do not even consider the assaults on schools, attacks on minors and the whole string of lies attributed to us. It would be different if they came to complain about some irregular situation that cropped up, because the complaint would be immediately investigated, and the one who caused it would be severely punished." Lopez Garza said: "We know that many of the statements that have appeared are made from political motives rather than on the basis of actual facts; and therefore I am not at all concerned about what might be attempted in this regard. Hence, I repeat again, emphatically, that I shall personally deal with any complaint that is made to me in the offices of the Attorney General of Justice, punishing anyone who dares break the entity's discipline." [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 3] 2909

CSO: 5330

IRAN

ANTI-ADDICTION CAMPAIGN OUTLINED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] In order to prevent the smuggling of domestic production, the Ministry of Agriculture increased the price of opium from 10,500 rials to 14,500 rials. The official number of addicts in the country is 163,315 and they consume 300 to 350 tons of opium annually. According to unofficial statistics, there are one million addicts in the country, and the Ministry of Health considers this figure close to 700,000 persons. For the last 12 years, the cultivation of opium was permitted in Iran under the supervision of the government in order to spend the revenue on the treatment of addicts.

The ever-increasing number of addicts has caused alarm in Iran. Preliminary steps have been taken for general mobilization and a multi-directional campaign against addiction. For this purpose, an anti-addiction campaign staff was established in the Ministry of Health and actions were taken in providing the necessary plans. On the other hand, the law prohibiting the cultivation of opium is supposed to be prepared and enforced. Under these circumstances, the issuance of opium coupons for the authorized addicts and even those over 60 was stopped, so that after adequate studies, actions could be taken regarding issuance of new cards.

Preliminary efforts are being made to increase the capacity of hospitals and reduce the waiting period, so that the addicts could be persuaded to stop. In the meantime, the military and disciplinary forces will also be mobilized to close the borders to the smugglers, discover and prevent the distribution and consumption of narcotics and do their share in this social Jihad (holy war) against the biggest blight of the 20th century.

Some time ago, KEYHAN reported and warned that addiction was spreading to the youth and that if it was not stopped as soon as possible, it would turn into a social crisis very shortly. At present, the young addicts use narcotics freely in the streets and alleys. The traders of "White Death" have laid their trap in every street. Under these conditions the country is losing many youths who are the future hopes of this country and the families have become worried.

Following the publishing of these reports, the Minister of Health and Welfare contacted KEYHAN and announced the establishment of anti-addiction campaign staff and extensive programs for fighting and uprooting addiction. He also emphasized that one way of fighting addiction is to destroy the grounds for production and distribution. Most probably, beginning with next year, the cultivation of opium will be prohibited and extensive treatment programs will be implemented.

The Minister of Health and responsible officials of the Anti-Addiction Campaign staff did not disclose the details of the programs they have prepared. However, in general it is said that the treatment facilities will be increased for the treatment of the addicts, they would be warned to give up addiction in a specific period of time, and if they do not give up, they will be sent into exile to islands which have bad climates. There, they would undergo treatment and work at the same time. If their addiction is repeated, more severe measures will be taken. They will be exiled to the islands for a longer period of time and, finally, the leaders in smuggling and addiction will be executed. This is part of the multi-directional campaign against addiction. Various phases are being completed now. It is said that some islands in the south of Iran are being prepared by experts for this purpose.

The responsible authorities emphasize that in the first place the anti-addiction campaign will take action through persuading the addicts to give up their addiction, banning the production and distribution of narcotics, controlling the borders, and other training programs. If these procedures were not found effective, harsh decisions will be made especially for their leaders and those who spread addiction. Creating self-confidence in the addicts, destroying the economic and cultural grounds for addiction and other training programs are included in the first phase of the anti-addiction campaign. This calamity should be uprooted, as much as possible, by persuasion and without using force. In the following phases, some action should be taken based on using force so that those addicts who have not given up their addiction with soft words and persuasion would be separated from society in order not to turn others into addicts.

Regarding the goals and programs of the anti-addiction campaign staff, the minister of health and welfare said: This is a coordination staff for fighting against addiction and it has been established with various wings that are responsible for the anti-addiction campaign. They have started extensive activities for providing fundamental plans for fighting addiction. At present, the staff is preparing extensive plans which will be implemented with decisiveness and legal authorizations. For this reason, all necessary possibilities have been anticipated.

Therefore, the flames of addiction which were hidden under the ashes appeared after the revolution. The flames should be put out with the mobilization of the public. It was announced that unauthorized farmers and smugglers of narcotics would receive capital punishment.

How to Fight Against Addiction

Those involved in the issue of addiction have concluded that as long as there are narcotics, treatment of the addicts will not produce a result, and that if that all the addicts go to the treatment centers, it will take years--considering the treatment facilities and the possibilities for expanding them--for all addicts in Iran to receive treatment based on the assumption that no one would become an addict during that period of time. Putting the addicts and retail smugglers into prison will not produce any result but filling up the prisons. So, what is left is a continuous campaign against all elements involved in smuggling and addiction including the addicts themselves. This may be an extremist view, but the ordinary ways have shown that without pressure addiction will not be uprooted. Iranian prisons have always been filled with smugglers in the previous years. In the first 8 months of 1976, 12,000 persons were prosecuted for smuggling opium.

If we go further back, we will see that in Shahrivar, 1347 [23 August-22 September 1968], more than 5,000 persons were in prisons on the charges of smuggling. A comparison between the two statistics show that imprisonment has produced no result. We will realize how great the danger is if we take into consideration that the amount of the smuggled goods that are discovered and the number of smugglers who are caught are between one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of the true number.

Although there are no official statistics on the number of addicts, some semi-official statistics estimate that there are about one million addicts in Iran. The authorities of the Ministry of Health admit that there are 600-700,000 addicts and say that this figure is closer to reality.

According to latest statistics, there were 163,315 authorized addicts in the month of Tir, 1357 [22 June-22 July 1978]. Since Tir, new cards have not been issued. They smoke about 300 to 350 tons of opium annually. The price of government opium during the first year, that is Aban, 1348 [23 Oct-22 Nov 1969] was 17.50 rials, which was increased to 21 rials in 1355 [1976] a gram.

The maximum amount of opium given to authorized addicts is 5 grams a day. However, for the first time this year there are not sufficient narcotics available. The reason is that due to the extraordinary conditions, in the past several months those who had planted opium refused to deliver the narcotic preparation from opium residue to the government and they smuggled them to the consumption market. Because of this shortage, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to negotiate with those who had planted opium and increase the price and to pay 14,500 rials for one kilo of opium. Compared to last year's price at 10,500 rials, this will make a remarkable increase.

Cultivation of Opium Poppy in Iran

Although in the recent years there has been a remarkable increase in providing and preparing narcotics by artificial substances, nature is still the most important resource for narcotics. Most of the specialists in addiction problems believe that as long as narcotics are planted, it will not be possible to uproot addiction.

Since long ago, opium, which is the oldest type of narcotics, has been planted and used. Asia has been the most important area for the cultivation of poppy and preparation of opium. The Golden Triangle has included Burma, Laos, Thailand, Eastern Asia, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey. The most important production centers for opium are located in Western part of Asia. Until 1334 [1955] opium was planted and used in Iran freely. That is, even the ruling governments encouraged the consumption of opium directly and indirectly. However, in 1334 [1955] the ruling government passed the law prohibiting the cultivation of opium and decided to stop the cultivation of this product. The gendarmerie was assigned to discover and destroy the planted opium.

The law was in effect for about 14 years. However, it was never able to uproot the cultivation of opium and during all those years, opium was planted and prepared illegally. In addition, there was a remarkable increase in the import of opium from neighboring countries. In general, the factors that led to the regime's failure in fighting with the cultivation of opium was that the cultivation areas were scattered and the officials had made under-the-table deals with those who had planted opium. Even the law which was passed in 1338 [1959] for increasing the punishment of the smugglers did not have any effect in stopping the cultivation and smuggling of narcotics and it failed to stop the import of smuggled goods to Iran. The only thing that it did was to fill up the prisons with smugglers of small quantities.

According to statistics presented to the United Nations in 1339 [1960] within the 6 years that cultivation of opium was prohibited in Iran, the amount of 14,370 kilograms of opium was discovered and seized from smugglers. This perhaps shows only one-twentieth of the opium that had been smuggled into the country. In the same year, Iran's representative at UN Narcotics Campaign Conference announced that Iran sustained a loss of more than 30 million dollars caused by the prohibition of cultivating opium in Iran, and that more than 300,000 Iranian farmers had lost half of their income.

The published statistics indicate that only in the months of Azar and Dey, 1340 [22 Nov-20 Dec and 22 Dec-20 Jan 1961], 2,411 kilos and 500 grams of opium, 825 kilos and 500 grams of (narcotic preparation from) opium residue and 2 kilos and 195 grams of burnt opium [low quality] were seized from smugglers. The total amount of narcotics discovered in 1340 [1961] was up to 12,983 kilograms.

The failure in the campaign against the cultivation of opium and the ever-increasing smuggling of opium through the borders compelled the regime to authorize the cultivation of opium once again. A great deal of gold and foreign exchange was leaving the country at the time for opium. In Esfand, 1347 [20 Feb-20 Mar 1968] the authorization for the limited cultivation of opium and its export was approved. At that time it was decided that until the time that the neighboring countries are cultivating opium, opium could be planted in Iran under the government's supervision.

In the end of 1349 [1970] the Organization for Opium Transactions was established which was in charge of all works related to the cultivation, harvesting, manipulation of opium, turning it into opium residue, opium and its distribution to the pharmacies. Based on this project, the Organization for Opium Transactions undertook to spend the income from selling opium on the treatment of the addicts.

Anti-Addiction Government Programs:

--The establishment of an Anti-Addiction Campaign Staff at the Ministry of Health.

--To increase the treatment facilities for the addicts and reduce the waiting period.

--Training the addicts and making them familiar with the consequences/side-effects.

--To persuade the addicts to give up their addiction, to provide adequate possibilities and to determine a deadline.

--To prohibit the cultivation of opium.

--To control the borders and prevent the illegal import and distribution of narcotics.

--To make revision in the authorized coupons of opium and issue new cards.

--To destroy the economic and cultural grounds of addiction.

--Severe and continuous fighting against the brokers and sellers of narcotics.

--To send those addicts who do not give up their addiction in the specific period of time to exile in islands with bad climates.

--To exercise severe punishments up to execution for those addicts and brokers who are not ready to give up their addiction under any circumstances.

Statistics on the cultivation area of opium poppy:

1349 (1970) cultivation year		12,000 hectares
1355 (1976)	" "	22,000 "
1357 (1978)	" "	17,000 "

Narcotic resources:

In the past, nature was the only source for providing narcotics. However, in the recent years chemical laboratories have become a large source for the production of narcotics. With the combination of several chemical substances all types of synthetic narcotics are made. We can therefore divide the narcotics into two groups: Natural and Synthetic.

Natural Narcotics:

- Opium
- Morphine
- Heroin
- Hydro-morphine
- Codeine
- Cocaine
- Coca leaves
- Seeds of nenuphar
- Hashish
- Pewtyl (sic)
- Mushrooms with hallucinogenic substances.

Industrial Narcotics:

- Dixtromoramid
- Methadone
- Normtadon
- Pitidine
- Barbitones
- Valium
- Librium
- Milton Agnil
- Dermiden
- Amphetamine
- Combination of Barbitones and Amphetamines

Last Year's Major Discoveries in 10 Provinces:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Opium</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Hashish</u>
Tehran	30 kilos	27 kilos & 178 grams	2,800 kilos and 245 grams

<u>Province</u>	<u>Opium</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Hashish</u>
Gilan	192 kilos	482 grams	-
Khorasan	2,035 "	1 kilo & 143 grams	109 kilos
Fars	16 "	843 "	-
Kerman	222 "	97 "	71 "
Azarbaijan (East & West)	-	3 kilos & 386 grams	1,178 "
Esfahan	-	4 kilos & 315 grams	-
Khuzestan	-	252 "	-
Hamadan	126 "	10 kilos	-
Lorestan	-	-	-
Total	2,754 kilos	47 kilos & 696 grams	4,963 kilos & 245 grams.

The above statistics are from the report which was presented to the UN in 1978 by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

9156
CSO: 5300

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HOW TURKISH DRUGS REACH THE FRG

Hamburg STERN in German 18 Oct 79 pp 72-79, 278-279

[Report by Peter Neuhauser and Gaby Weber: "Quick Death from Turkey"]

[Text] The FRG has become the world's heroin country No 1. At least 45,000 young people are already addicted to drugs, and more than 600 of these will die from addiction this year. STERN has done some research on how the lethal drug reaches young people in Germany. The main suppliers are traders in Turkey.

Duisburg Regional Court, room 201, 1 June 1979, 9 a.m. Among the audience are four Turks. They are staring at their compatriot in the dock who is being interrogated about his identity by the presiding judge of the Third Major Criminal Division. His name is Nusrettin Gunduzhan, he is 41 years old, was born in the small Anatolian town of Diyarbakir and for 6 years has worked as a welder in the FRG. As the judge is about to come to the matter in hand, the defendant suddenly pulls a razor blade from his right and cuts his artery. Employees of the court carry the bleeding man out of room 201. Outside there are a couple of narcotic agents of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau (BKA) in Wiesbaden who have been summoned as witnesses. While the Turk is being bandaged and is receiving an infusion on his stretcher, the BKA agents ask him, "Why did you do that?" In broken German, the defendant replies: Out of fear from the four Turks among the spectators, for if he should say one word too many he would be a dead man by the time he got out of prison, at the latest.

The event about which Gunduzhan did not want to make any statement had occurred on 14 October 1978, when Duesseldorf police, posing as well-heeled persons interested in heroin, arrested the foreign worker and an accomplice of his in possession of 3.5 kilograms of heroin at the "Seuzertal" autobahn parking area near Arnsberg.

Thus heroin to a market value of DM 420,000--as well as the couriers--had been withdrawn from circulation, but the men behind it all remained unscathed. They are in Turkey, a bankrupt country which Federal Chancellor Schmidt has

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called a "pigsty" but which nevertheless, as an important NATO partner, receives hundreds of millions of deutsche marks in financial aid from the government in Bonn.

This same Turkey has become the main supplier of the lethal drug of heroin, decisively contributing to the FRG becoming the world's heroin country No 1.

Three pieces of statistics demonstrate this:

-- In 1970 the police recorded 16,104 offenses against the narcotics law--almost all in soft drugs--whereas in 1978 the offenses numbered as many as 42,800--the majority of them in the hard drug of heroin.

--In 1970 police in the FRG seized half a kilogram of heroin, while in 1979, already by the end of July, the amount was 117 kilograms.

--While in 1970 a total of 29 persons died of hard drugs in the FRG, such deaths will number more than 600 in 1979.

And almost every time that sizable quantities of the lethal "H" drug are seized, Turks are involved. In the opinion of BKA narcotic agents, Turks control 90 percent of the wholesale trade in the FRG. And John Warner, the head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), told STERN in Paris: "Wherever we make a hit, we almost invariably come across Turks." More than half of the heroin wholesalers nabbed in Europe between June and August with DEA help were Turks.

For centuries the cultivation of poppy has been an important line of business in Turkey. In addition to painkillers such as morphine and codeine, poppy also yields heroin. For most of the unimaginably poor peasants in the eastern part of the country, the illegal sale of poppy to heroin producers since time immemorial has been the only way of making something like a minimum living.

In the 1960's the United States was inundated with heroin of Turkish origin to such an extent that Washington decided to take an unusual step: Turkey received credits of 80 million dollars with whose help the poor peasants were to be enabled to plant other products--such as vegetables.

But the small farmers got only a small part of the large funds; the lion's share was raked in by corrupt politicians and bureaucrats. The result: In 1975 Suleyman Demirel of the conservative Justice Party came to power with the election promise that the planting of poppy would be permitted again.

In order not to irritate the allies to the point of despair, Prime Minister Demirel then promised to permit the cultivation of poppy exclusively for medicinal purposes in the future and subject it to government control.

As might have been expected, the Demirel promise was not kept. In a country where baksheesh has reigned for centuries, where whole regions are ruled by big landowners who finance the careers of politicians and civil servants,

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the farmers again were selling their poppy illegally. Corrupt civil servants had a share in the profits. Bribed customs officers closed their eyes to the situation. One kilogram of heroin fetches in Turkey the almost unimaginable sum of DM 25,000. (The per capita income in Turkey in 1978 was DM 2,030.) In the FRG wholesalers raked in between DM 80,000 and DM 110,000 per kilogram of heroin, and getting a kilogram of the devilish drug to the final consumer in Germany easily entails a turnover of DM 1 million, though the cost of heroin is two-thirds less here than on the U.S. market.

Attracted by the large FRG market and favored by the open borders and airports handling the transit of tens of millions of visitors annually, the "Turkish connection" developed—"connection" meaning, in the traders' lingo, any opportunity to get hold of hard drugs.

Heroin Business for a Free Kurdistan

For the U.S. market, the connection for years had run via Marseilles, until in 1972 U.S. narcotic agents and Interpol smashed the so-called "kitchens" in that port city--chemical laboratories in which raw opium was made to yield heroin at a ratio of 10 to 1.

Thereupon the Turks switched operations:

--Moving the heroin kitchens into the inaccessible East Anatolian hinterland, they decisively lessened the risk of transport—for now, rather than having to transport 10 kilograms of raw opium to a "kitchen" in France, they had to transport only 1 kilogram of heroin to the sales markets direct.

--They developed a new system of distribution which no longer could be effectively fought by any police. Turkish foreign workers and their relatives, entering the FRG as tourists by the thousands, transport the stuff in moderate quantities. If one of the couriers is caught, the loss is not as great as it used to be, when the police in the FRG regularly confiscated millions of deutsche marks' worth of heroin.

--And the Turks produce in their kitchens heroin "No 4," surpassing anything that has gone before in purity, and therefore also in risk. Whereas in the mid-seventies 10-percent-pure heroin still caused a sensation on the market, the Turks are now supplying the FRG with 60-to-90-percent-pure heroin. The raw opium, the Turks increasingly also obtain from Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is smuggled into Turkey via Iran. The main transporters are the Kurds, who buy arms for their independence struggle from the money made in the heroin business.

In the case of the superstrong heroin "No 4," any injection, "any shot," into one's veins can be the first and the last, for heroin "No 4" has about the same effect as if pure alcohol was injected into the bloodstream of an infant.

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The bomb from faraway Turkey has had devastating consequences. In 1977 already, 337 Germans died of heroin, and by the time this report appears in print the number of deaths--430--will already be greater than last year. Per capita, more people died of heroin in West Berlin than in New York, which previously had been considered the Sodom of heroin abuse.

Included in this count are only the dead found with pricks in their arms in toilets or rundown buildings; not included are the young people who, full to the brim with heroin, cause traffic deaths, die of liver or circulation failure or commit suicide because of their addiction. More than 70 percent of drug offenders caught in the FRG are between 16 and 25 years old, and 40 percent of male, and 50 percent of female, persons in German prisons are drug offenders.

As always, here too the free market economy governs the price. If the merchandise is plentiful, the price drops.

And because the merchandise was plentiful, the price of a gram of heroin at the main point of turnover, Frankfurt, dropped from DM 500 to DM 100 in the last half-year.

One gram of Turkish heroin put in syringes, diluted with water or acids, is enough for at least 15 injections, for making addicts out of at least 15 persons. For even a single shot of heroin "No 4" makes on an addict, first causing great euphoria but then ineluctably leading to physical and mental destruction.

As late as in the mid-seventies, the Turkish wave did not yet appear to constitute a threat. For most of the horrible merchandise reached the FRG through foreign workers who often fell into the traps of police agents when they made amateurish attempts to sell the stuff. Most of the foreign worker couriers knew nothing about the devastating consequences of heroin but merely wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to earn a quick mark.

The situation changed at the end of 1977, however. Suddenly the Turkish producers were working with professionals' tricks such as are known from the U.S. Mafia.

Now heroin was welded into the gas tanks of automobiles, sewn into car seats or shipped by so-called "container transport," with women shoving condoms filled with heroin into their vaginas and men swallowing heroin-filled condoms only to excrete them later in the FRG. More and more truck drivers traveling by Europe Highway 5 from Istanbul to the FRG via Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Austria were bribed.

The rings' transmittal of information took on conspiratorial proportions. Thus, for instance, in 1977 the Turkish travel bureau Anadolu in Duisburg had come under suspicion of being the central place of turnover for the Ruhr, with the sale of illegal arms constituting a sideline. When the police tapped telephones,

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they did not get anywhere--because the conversation invariably only dealt with tickets, though heroin or arms were meant.

"Big ticket" was the cover name for a 9-mm pistol, a "children's ticket" the name for a 7.65-mm gun. The question "Is my ticket ready?" actually was to determine whether the heroin was ready for further distribution.

This code was broken by the BKA agents only after they had received the tapes of monitored telephone calls of an Amsterdam wholesaler from their Dutch colleagues. Here too it was only a question of "tickets," and, according to a transcription of tape 888-943 by BKA Department EO 33-32, the conversation went like this:

L.: Can I talk?
B.: The way you know, right?
L.: The thing won't arrive until Monday.
B.: Did you get any money?
L.: Uh--1,500.
B.: No more?
L.: But 500 extra, you know, on account of ticket and such.
B.: I see.

At the end of 1977 the Duesseldorf police hit the Anadolu travel bureau and its customers. A dozen Turks were arrested. A few of the minor members of the gang confessed. The travel bureau gang had smuggled almost a [metric] hundred-weight of heroin into the FRG.

In addition to the wholesalers, distributing heroin out of personal greed for money, other people had now entered the drug business. According to what Erich Strass, BKA department head in charge of narcotics, has told STERN, "we have lately received indications time and again that extreme rightist Turks are also behind the heroin trade."

There are two extreme rightwing parties in Turkey--the National Salvation Party (MSP) and the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP). Both have tightly organized their supporters in the FRG in hundreds of associations.

The German cover organization of the fascist MHP is the "Gray Wolves." This organization, comprising 20,000 members, on the face of it attends only to cultural and religious interests. In reality they also support terrorist attacks against social democratic politicians in Turkey.

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Members of the "Gray Wolves" were serving as bodyguards of Turkish nightclub owner Ismail Cakir when he was arrested by Berlin narcotic agents in 1979. Cakir's nightclub "Efes" in Schoeneberger Hauptstrasse had long been known as a place of distribution for drugs to the police hunting for heroin. In January 1978 West Berlin police had observed a wholesalers' meeting in the "Efes," but when they went into action later, they only found a small envelope with heroin. The Berlin agents continued to observe the goings-on at the "Efes" from a distance, and in July 1979 they were more successful. On the basis of statements by a couple of minor heroin dealers in prison, they nailed what a police spokesman called the "most important heroin dealer in Berlin."

Among the material they confiscated in this connection, the police discovered a file with receipts according to which Cakir had transmitted the untaxed sum of about DM 500,000 to business partners and extreme rightwing Turkish organizations.

Suspicious about a connection between the heroin business and extreme rightwing parties were also nurtured by the arrest of the 58-year-old heroin dealer Halit Kahraman in October 1978. Kahraman had been the boss of the Turkish foreign worker Gunduzhan tried in Duisburg and had been arrested together with him. Police found 3.5 kilograms of heroin in Kahraman's car. In his statement to the police, Kahraman heavily implicated a Turkish politician, Necmettin Erbakan. Acting deputy prime minister until 1977, Erbakan now is the chairman of the National Salvation Party (MSP), which, according to information of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution [in the FRG], is an extreme rightist organization which is also being blamed for bloody terrorist attacks in Turkey.

The former MSP deputy Kahraman told the German police: "In the middle of August I went to the headquarters of the MSP in Ankara. When I saw Erbakan in his office, he made me the following offer in the course of a conversation. He could sell some heroin to me. He said one could make a lot of money with it in Germany. Erbakan stated that I would be entitled to DM 20,000 per kilogram of the heroin sold. I asked him where he was getting the heroin from. Erbakan laughed and said who he really was. He was not just anybody and no small-fry person, but was producing the heroin himself.

Yet, even after Kahraman had sung, nothing happened to Erbakan. The German investigations against him were stopped. Possibly, if the social democratic prime minister, Ecevit, cannot maintain himself in power any longer, Erbakan soon will become deputy prime minister again.

So far the BKA has been unable to prove in court that Turkish extremist finance arms and attacks from the narcotic business, because those who have tipped off the BKA do not dare give testimony in court. They are afraid of being executed by commandos carrying out the sentences of the dope rings.

It is for this reason that Kahraman accomplice Gunduzhan slit his throat in the Duisburg courtroom. And after Berlin nightclub boss Ismail Cakir had been

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arrested, his woman attorney received an anonymous letter saying: "He need not depend on the leniency of the German courts. If he should be extradited to Turkey, he will be punished by death there. Thanks to our good connections, we have already negotiated this with the Turkish State Police."

Like customs, intelligence and a large part of the bureaucracy of Turkish ministers, the Turkish State Police is in the hands of the extreme rightists.

Three Hundredweights of Stuff in Diplomat's Car

Thus it happened that in the summer of 1977 the "biggest heroin producer in Turkey" (according to Berlin police), Izzet Sariyar, after 4 weeks' arrest in Ankara received a personal amnesty. "In such circumstances, one surely may indulge in speculations about the political background," Berlin narcotic agent Hartmut Kellner told STERN.

For a decade Sariyar had been the most competent heroin chemist in Turkey. He had established the new kitchen in Turkey and discovered a chemical method for producing heroin which elicits respect from the BKA to this day.

Known in the industry as "Dr Izzet," Sariyar had seen to heroin replenishments for the United States via Marseilles as early as at the end of the 1950's. He knew, for example, that the extreme rightwing MHP Senator Kudret Bayhan was traveling with a diplomatic passport and 146 kilograms of raw opium in a car when he was nabbed by French police en route to Marseilles in 1972. The value of the poison in the diplomat's car: Roughly DM 100 million.

When "Dr Izzet" more and more often received news of transporters dispatched by him landing in German prisons, he decided to personally tend to the German market of millions of deutsche marks. In December 1977 he entered the FRG. In the middle of February 1978, Frankfurt police arrested him at 2 am in room 53 of the Apollo Hotel.

"German Politicians Must Do More"

But it is impossible to get a photo from the German police of Sariyar, that new type of mass murderer. The secrecy surrounding him becomes understandable when one finds out that he worked for years as an informer for the U.S. narcotic agency, DEA. But all he did was blow the whistle on competitors.

The DEA and its 2,700 agents are the most successful fighters against narcotics in the world. DEA agents are assigned to U.S. embassies and consulates general with diplomatic status and also to units of the U.S. Army--including units in the FRG. It is the task of the DEA to fight the international drug trade in the approaches, before it reaches the United States. Having established a worldwide network of information, the DEA

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pays huge sums to spies on the narcotic scene. DEA tips have contributed to increasing successes by German police. In the first half of 1979 more than 300 Turks were arrested for narcotic offenses in the FRG, and more than half of the 212 kilograms of heroin seized by narcotic agents in the whole of Europe was seized in the FRG.

This despite the fact that the heroin wave from Turkey had found the German police completely unprepared in the mid-seventies. The BKA and Land police were concentrating on chasing RAF [Red Army Fraction] terrorists, with money and personnel galore. The Narcotic Division of the BKA under Acting Commissioner Erich Strass remained a stepchild. Only 55 of the 135 personnel slots had been filled as of the middle of October. Even experienced narcotic agents had been detailed for the personal protection or the protection of assets of politicians and leading civil servants.

Yet 10 years of RAF have not cost one-tenth of the human lives perishing annually as a result of abuse of heroin.

Now Minister of the Interior Gerhart Baum has taken the matter in hand. After a talk with the head of the U.S. DEA, Gen Peter Bensinger, he gave assurances last week that the BKA narcotic vacancies would be filled. Bensinger's deputy in Paris, John Warner, in whose hands all data about the production and transport of the lethal drug of heroin are concentrated, told STERN: "It is hoped that all German politicians will finally understand that they must do more."

Other countries already do. Even Yugoslavia and Bulgaria--transcending all political borders--have scored considerable successes in pursuing Turkish heroin couriers. Cooperation with the BKA proceeds quite unbureaucratically via telephone and teletype. The GDR police also cooperate, having cut off the transport route from the East Berlin Schoenefeld Airport via uncontrolled S-Bahn [rapid transit] transit to West Berlin. A DEA agent told STERN: "They too are already having their narcotic problems with young people, and their checks are so strict that hardly anything gets through any longer."

The Mafia Too Wants To Do Its Part

After the first painful blows by the DEA and BKA, the Turks reacted by remodeling their murder business. According to information from north Italian drug agents, they are erecting 10 to 12 mobile kitchens with the help of the Sicilian Mafia for producing heroin in southern Italy and Sicily. Increasingly Turkish couriers detour via the maritime route to Italy.

And this lends to noiseless war against heroin a new quality, for the Mafia has enough people and money to organize the distribution of the lethal drug in Europe like an international corporation. "If that happens, goodnight," Paris DEA chief John Warner told STERN.

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FRANCE

NEW HEALTH MINISTER INTENSIFIES DRUG ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Sep 79 p 13

[Article by Dr Monique Vigy: "Drugs: Four Ministers Will Intensify Their Efforts"]

[Text] The new minister of health has resolved to give a new impetus to the interministerial commission on narcotics. This commission is certainly not new, but Jacques Barrot convened it for the first time under his actual presidency yesterday. This commission regroups representatives from the ten ministerial departments concerned with the struggle against drug addiction.* It also includes several physicians who are specialists in various aspects of drug addiction problems--so to speak "practitioners of drugs and addiction." Another indication of the decision to intensify the action of the commission: Jacques Barrot has decided to convene it regularly.

The commission heard yesterday a presentation by Monique Pelletier, minister delegated to the feminine condition, author of a report on the problems of drugs, giving an overview of currently available data on drug addiction. Mr Barrot emphasized that "Very significant efforts have already been made by the various ministries concerned, but, faced with the dimensions of the problem--now endemic--it is indispensable to intensify the coordination of actions directed by different administrative departments, so that the struggle will be carried out simultaneously on all fronts."

Intensified, coordinated actions will thus be carried out in two departments, Seine-Saint-Denis being the first one selected.

On the basis of the conclusions of Mrs Pelletier's report, working groups have been formed, charged with defining the specific actions to be taken in the field of research (pharmaceutical, medical and social), the struggle against the traffic, the rehabilitation of addicts and prevention, particularly among the young.

* The ministers and secretaries of state represented on this commission are: justice, foreign affairs, interior, army, finance, education, agriculture, industry, scientific research, commerce, health, information, overseas departments and territories [DOM-TOM], youth, sports and quality of life.

One group will be in charge of information. Another group will be concerned with the training of physicians to deal with drug-related problems; this training will be required as a part of all medical studies, so that it will reach all doctors. One group is in charge of the security of pharmacies, another will take stock of the accomplishments of the "Health Clubs" which have already been set up in some secondary schools. These clubs are not concerned only with drug addiction, but it is important to estimate their potential among young people in this regard.

No Miracle Recipes

Furthermore, yesterday's discussions disclosed that figures cited to date on the number of addicts are not reliable: Perhaps they are, but perhaps not. INSERM [National Institute of Health and Medical Research] has therefore been asked to determine "trend indicators." Only thus will it be possible to "perceive the evolution of the problem in terms of the measures taken, and to judge their effectiveness (or ineffectiveness)."

These measures will certainly not be foolproof. Jacques Barrot thinks that in this field "It is appropriate to be modest, prudent and pragmatic." Nobody has any miracle recipes. We must be ready to adapt ourselves to a reality that may contradict theories which, under the circumstances, are of little interest in relation to the facts.

No spectacular measure was taken yesterday. But this was undoubtedly wise, for it is in keeping with a sad reality: The ignorance in which we find ourselves everywhere in the world on the means to use for struggling against drug addiction. On the other hand, there was an expressed will to coordinate the actions of all those concerned with the problem. And a precise objective has achieved definition: In the experiments which will be conducted, beginning now, in two departments, the stress will be put on setting up what Jacques Barrot called "a therapeutic chair"; the idea being that there should not be any hiatus, any holes, at the different stages which mark, for the addict, the way from deintoxication to the final objective: reintegration into the family and the socioprofessional group.

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ITALY

TWO KILOS OF PURE HEROIN CONFISCATED, FIVE ARRESTS

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 17 Aug 79 p 9

Article by Aldo Repetto

Excerpts Two kilograms of pure heroin seized and five persons arrested are the results of the Ferragosto operation launched by the special anti-drug corps of the Genoese customs department in the Ventimiglia area. The arrests occurred simultaneously throughout Italy to some extent.

The Ferragosto antidrug operation sprang from a long and patient effort which lasted several months and included investigations in Italy, France, Turkey and the United States. The overall job was coordinated by San Remo's deputy attorney, Mario Gagliano, and Lt Col Pietro Sgarlata of the customs department. Those arrested are: Jacques Masia, 55 years old, originally from Sorso (Sassari) and now residing in Ventimiglia; his son, Jean Pierre, 22 years of age; Pasquale Bentivoglio, 53 years old, originally from Sant'Agata Bianco (Reggio di Calabria) and now residing in Cantu; Ferdinando Sferrazza, 41 years old, originally from Naro (Agrigento) and residing in Ventimiglia for some months; and Angelo Alaimo, 41 years old, born and residing in Castrofilippi (Agrigento).

Of the five, Jacques Masia is already well-known to the police and especially to the antidrug crops for having been arrested in 1972 for being involved in the trafficking of narcotics with Marseille. He was condemned to 6 years of imprisonment for that offense but was released after 4 years for good conduct. Obviously, he had immediately resumed contact with the old milieu. Ferdinando Sferrazza, known in the Ventimiglia areas as "the American," lived in New York many years and operated beauty parlors.

The arrest of these five should at least in Italy have blocked the activity of the organization which perhaps sank its branches in the heart of the Calabrian "ndrangheta" through Bentivoglio and of the Sicilian mafia through Alaimo.

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The investigations also made it possible to reconstruct the long path of the drug before arriving in Italy; obtained in Istanbul as morphine, probably by the same Masia duo, it is refined in the vicinity of Marseille whence pure heroin is derived and then sold in Italy through the Ventimiglia headquarters.

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ITALY

DRUG LAB DISCOVERED, FOUR ARRESTS

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 30 Aug 79 p 13

[Article by A. Tr.]

[Excerpts] Two months after the clamorous protest of the Ticinese residents, exasperated and alarmed by the growing spread of the sale of narcotics in their quarter and especially in the park of the Two Basilicas, we see the first fruits of the antidrug services established by the police. Drugs valued at more than 1 billion /lire/ were confiscated the other night by officers of the local police precinct in two different operations carried out simultaneously in Ticino and concluded in San Siro and Corvetto and three pushers who were not drug addicts were arrested; among these was Giampaolo Pala, aged 39, residing at 67 via Rembrandt, a wholesale "death merchant," that is, a supplier of pushers in the market place.

This man--originally from Cagliari, married and the father of three children (two twin girls, 4 years of age, and a boy of 6)--was caught in the act in the kitchen of his home converted into an out and out "laboratory"; he was cutting heroin with other substances, among which--it seems--was a laundry detergent in powder form which was also confiscated. This is a condition which, if proved by laboratory analyses, could explain why the number of those who have died from drugs has grown at a greater rate than the increase experienced in the consumption of narcotics.

The search of Giampaolo Pala's house--wife and children are vacationing at the seashore--resulted in the seizure of 1.5 kilograms of heroin (Turkish and "brown sugar"), 100 grams of amphetamines, more than a kilogram of cutting substances (caffeine, hematolite, infusions, citrate) and "mixtures" still to be analyzed. It turned out that Giampaolo Pala had left San Vittore prison only 15 days before, having been convicted for possession of drugs.

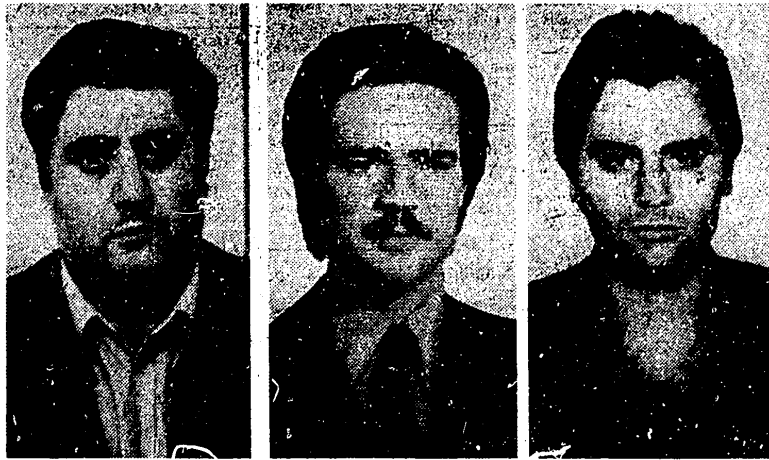
The previous offender was convicted many times, for smuggling, receiving stolen goods and gambling. Moreover, his name had emerged in inquiries following the kidnaping of Ennio De Vecchi, a Venetian merchant kidnaped 4 years ago in Sardinia where he was vacationing and released after being held 52 days as a hostage; in Iesolo the former Cagliari resident allegedly sold some banknotes of 100,000 /lire/ being part of the ransom (1 billion) and which had been washed for fear of being marked.

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The two "intermediate pushers," arrested in Corvetto, are Giovanni Claudio Sallemi, aged 20 (residing in San Donato Milanese at 25 via delle Crociate, unemployed but living in a luxurious apartment recently acquired) and Alessandro Schiavone, 26 years of age, employed in a company in Milan which specializes in vaults where furs and jewels are kept. The two, who were running around in a red "minibus" with black roof, were seen repeatedly in corso Ticinese and were surrounded after a series of tailings at 19 via Marco d'Agrate under the residence of Alessandro Schiavone while exchanging five doses of heroin. Also found in the employed one's home were another 65 grams of heroin, 100 grams of amphetamines, 260 grams of cutting substances, a scale and 1 million lire in cash.



Those arrestate: Giampaolo Pala, Alessandro Schiavone and Giovanni Sallemi

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ITALY

TURKISH HEROIN SEIZED, FOUR ARRESTS

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 29 Aug 79 p 10

Excerpts The operation was carried out on the basis of a tip from the Stuttgart police. Among those arrested was a young woman from Cinisello, a Turkish engineer and a driver with a 25 million lire Mercedes.

An answer to those who died from drugs in recent times--but an answer limited to the sphere of suppression of the phenomenon and not one which hits at the social ramifications of the problem--was given yesterday by the narcotics squad of police headquarters in confiscating 1.3 kilograms of Turkish heroin and arresting four "death merchants." The group consists of one Turk and three Italians all residing in Germany. Their names are: Necmettin Ozeron, Turkish construction engineer, 28 years of age; Salvatore Iraci Sareri, 23 years old; his fiancée, Vittoria Falda, 26 years of age, whose legal residence is Cinisello Balsamo but who, like the others, lives in Stuttgart; and Salvatore Cinquerruri, 29 years old, driver of the Mercedes and a resident of Fellbach.

If the confiscated heroin had been put on the market, it would have netted the sellers 1.05 billion lire.

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Vittoria Falda and Necmettin Ozeron--two of the four arrested

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ITALY

DRUG TRAFFIC NETWORK DISBANDED, 44 ARRESTS

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Sep 79 p 5

Article by G. Perciaccante

Text Forty-four drug traffickers arrested, five other charged and actively sought and 1.5 kilograms of heroin confiscated. According to the police of the investigative corps of Turin acting in collaboration with customs officials, this is the largest individual operation of drug traffickers conducted in our country in recent times.

The organization disbanded--which the military police term "very large"--was divided into various clans each of which controlled an area of Turin and of the province. Most of those arrested have had previous sentences for armed robbery and theft.

Some are holders of public establishments which had become centers for the sale of narcotics.

The police investigation had begun during the first week of August. After lying in wait for several days, a considerable number of "gazelles" surrounded a garden in the Lucento district--known as the site of drug pushing--and arrested about 30 persons. Except for one individual--a retiree of 60 years, Patroclo Patella--all were released, however, the day following the arrest. As a result of inquiries made after this operation, a certain Giampaolo Pala was singled out as one of the drug trafficking bosses; he was to be arrested by the Turin carabinieri when, on 28 August, he was arrested by the Milan police for being in possession of 1.5 kilograms of heroin which was to be used to replenish the market of the capital city of Turin.

Subsequent to Pala's arrest, other drug traffickers were arrested. The most important of these, those whom the police term as heads of clans, are Biagino Fabiano, 36 years of age, already accused of extortion and apparently without a steady job although he was seen to circulate in a high-powered car; Alberto Giordana, aged 34, co-owner of a combination nightclub and hotel in via Accademia Albertina; Francesco Sciortino, 25 years old, builder and owner of a bar in via Breglio in the Borgo Vittoria district; Giovanni Pangia, aged 30, who managed a pizzeria in via Sansovino; Armino Mezzo, 20 years of

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age, who owned a newsstand in the heart of the city at the corner of via Carlo Alberto and via Cavour; and Gianfranco Pregnolato, who lived in Grugliasco where he controlled the strings of the drug traffic in the first Turin belt.

Several women also ended up in prison, some of whom are wives or girl friends of the bosses who were arrested. The police and judge conducting the inquiry have not wished to disclose the factors which led them to track down the traffickers who, it seems, were not found with narcotics in their possession. The investigators limited their remarks to the statement that they acted on the basis of proofs and evidence gathered after long and arduous inquiry.

One theory is that they finally succeeded in breaking the wall of conspiracy of silence which usually surrounds such individuals. The importance of this operation is not in the quantity of drugs confiscated but in the fact that for the first time the authorities succeeded in achieving the simultaneous arrest of such a large number of important traffickers. Again according to the carabinieri, 90 percent of the drug traffickers operating in Turin allegedly fell into their hands. This would seem to be confirmed by the astronomical quotations which heroin--which has suddenly become almost impossible to find--has been chalking up these days in our city: for 1 gram which until a month ago could be purchased for 140,000 lire one must now pay not less the 500,000 lire.

This time it seems that intermediaries of undoubted influence have ended up in the clinker if not the real narcotics bosses. This is shown also by the fact that of the 46 accused only 5 or 6 turned out to be addicted to drugs. The others are all individuals who have accumulated immense wealth speculating on the lives of thousands of young people.

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ITALY

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZURE IN VENICE--Venice--Hashish valued at more than 860 million lire was seized at the Venetian port during an operation carried out jointly by customs officials, agents of the port commissariat and customs personnel. Thanks also to the sense of smell of the dogs, Albes and Heike, trained in the search for drugs, tens of cakes of hashish with a total weight of 51.9 kilograms and three sealed cans containing 24.4 kilograms of narcotic oil extracted from the same substance were found in some false compartments of a Mercedes unloaded from the Turkish motorship "Istanbul," coming from Izmir. The drug was immediately confiscated and the driver of the automobile, an Austrian citizen, 41 years old, whose name was not ascertained, was arrested and placed at the disposal of the courts. The operation was carried out on 25 August but was disclosed only yesterday; this confirms once more that drug traffickers still use the Venetian port from time to time. /Text/ /Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 28 Aug 79 p 5/ 8568

THAI HEROIN SEIZED--Upon returning from a "tourist" trip to Bangkok where they had taken delivery of 1.2 kilograms of Thai heroin intended for the Italian market, four "drug runners" were arrested at the Linate airport by the Milan customs officer. The heroin, 100 percent pure, was hidden in the false bottom of two large traveling bags; after being "cut" with caffeine and talcum powder, it would have yielded the sellers 7,000 doses and these, sold on the traditional "death markets," would have brought in more than 1 billion /lire/. Only the names of those arrested were released--all from Rome residing in the San Basilio district. They were identified as Giorgio Trina, 23 years of age, his brother, Roberto, the sister-in-law, Palma Teresa Consalvi, both 27 years old, and their friend, Daniela Persica, 21 years of age. /Excerpts/ /Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 18 Sep 79 p 16/ 8568

ARREST OF HEROIN DEALER--Turin--A girl, 19 years of age, was arrested yesterday morning by the police near the Royal Gardens. She was found to be in possession of 11 doses of heroin which she was trying to sell to three youths. Her name is Carla Facciola and she resides at 55 Cecchi Street. /Excerpts/ /Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Sep 79 p 5/ 8568

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

ENORMOUS NARCOTICS OPERATION--Kahramanmaras (Special)--It has been disclosed that 24 trucks full of Indian hemp have been seized in a number of operations conducted during a 9-month period. In addition, 256 assorted weapons and nearly 5,000 rounds of ammunition were found during searches conducted in various parts of the city and surrounding towns. Kahramanmaras Governor Enver Hizlan, who released the information about the incident, reported that millions of illegally planted Indian hemp plants have been destroyed, 24 trucks full of Indian hemp have been seized and 55 persons have been arrested on charges of narcotics smuggling. The governor added that 82 others are being sought in connection with narcotics smuggling. [Text] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 23 Oct 79 p 3]

HASHISH SEIZURE--A search of the village of Milyanli in the Pazarcik sub-district of Kahramanmaras netted 104 kilos of powdered hashish. Provincial Gendarmerie Brigade Command narcotics teams found the hashish in four sacks hidden among the thickets in a field. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Oct 79 p 12]

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UNITED KINGDOM

CUSTOMS INVESTIGATOR KILLED IN CANNABIS OPERATION

Police Detain 33

London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Christopher House]

[Text]

POLICE engaged in drugs investigations were last night questioning 33 people. More people are expected to be questioned.

Police and customs investigators raided addresses in London, Kent, Surrey and Fareham, Hampshire and some of those held are women.

Mr Peter Bennett, 32, an undercover customs officer taking part in the investigation was shot dead on Friday as he approached a lorry containing £1 million worth of cannabis in Lowell Street, Stepney. The 18-month investigation had been code-named Operation Wrecker.

The investigation involved cannabis smuggling from India and Sri Lanka, and more than 100 Hampshire police and customs officers took part. Most of the work involved delicate undercover surveillance and centred on East Coast ports.

With Mr Bennett at the time he was shot was a fellow customs officer, Mr Jim Jarvie, and Hampshire Detective Sergeants John Harvey and John Moseley. All were unarmed.

A man taken to hospital with a slight gunshot wound at the scene of the killing was later taken by police to Limehouse

police station where last night he was still being questioned by detectives.

The police said later that cannabis worth anything between £1 million and £5 million could be inside the lorry container, which was being cut open yesterday.

Detectives who said the cannabis was for distribution in this country, are checking to see if two other similar containers had been imported within the last 18 months.

Suspect Sought

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by T. A. Sandrock]

[Excerpt] About 1 1/4 tons of cannabis resin with a sale value of about 2 million pounds has been found in a secret compartment of the container lorry which was seized on Friday after a Customs investigator was shot dead in Commercial Road, Stepney.

As police and Customs officers spent more than five hours dismantling the lorry in their search for drugs, detectives appealed for help in tracing a man known as "The Duke," who is of "prime importance" in the inquiry.

The lorry and its container, which had delivered shoes from Pakistan to a Tesco store at Saffron Walden, Essex, was dismantled at HMS Sultan, the Royal Navy base at Gosport, Hants.

By last night, 37 people, including some women, had been detained for questioning by the investigating team of Customs officers and Hampshire detectives. Five people were later released.

The team appealed for help in tracing Colin Ousbourne, 50, known as "The Duke." He lived in a flat at Henfield Court, Beddington Gardens, Wallington, Surrey, for about two years, but has not been seen there recently.

Ousbourne is about 6ft 11in tall, of thin build and pale complexion.

He has dark brown or red hair in an Afro-style, but police say this may be a wig because he suffers from a complaint which causes hair to fall out. He may be armed.

More raids

Hampshire police, in their joint operation with Customs, are directing what they described yesterday as "an on-going operation" from Cosham police station in Hampshire.

Raids were made yesterday in Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, and London.

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UNITED KINGDOM

DRUG SMUGGLER CAUGHT IN CUSTOMS' INVISIBLE INK TRAP

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

WINE bottles marked with invisible ink trapped a drug smuggler when he tried to bring cocaine worth £200,000 through Heathrow, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

The secret marks were visible only under ultra violet light.

They were made by suspicious customs officers when the self-confessed smuggler, TREVOR SCATTERGOOD, left Heathrow for South America in May 1978.

Scattergood, 24, a fitter, of The Crescent, Hayling Island, Hants, took the bottles, with another containing hydrochloric acid, without knowing they had been marked.

When he returned via Paris five days later the bottles were opened and found to contain 1,340 grammes of cocaine in solution with the acid and distilled water, said Mr DAVID OWEN THOMAS, Q C, prosecuting.

Opened luggage

Scattergood is one of nine men and two women, from Hampshire, Dorset, the Isle of Wight and London, facing charges concerned with an alleged drugs conspiracy.

The jury was told of journeys at £800 a time by several of the defendants to Ecuador and Bolivia, where the drug was allegedly obtained.

On one occasion, customs officers had opened the luggage of one defendant without his knowledge, as he passed through Heathrow on one of these journeys to South America. Inside they found \$10,000 (£4,566), which they allowed him to keep, said Mr Owen Thomas.

Scattergood has pleaded guilty to cocaine smuggling, but denies conspiring to smuggle cannabis. The other defendants deny the charges against them.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

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UNITED KINGDOM

FIVE SENTENCED AFTER COCAINE RING BROKEN

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by John Shaw]

[Text]

FIVE men who were involved in smuggling cocaine into Britain were sentenced to imprisonment by Judge THOMAS PIGOT, Q C, at Reading Crown Court yesterday.

He said the drug traffic ran from the Peruvian Andes to the beaches of Ibiza.

The smuggling operation was broken up after Customs officers found cocaine with a street value of £176,665 in the luggage of a Spanish actor who was acting as a courier.

It was the last of five shipments worth more than £400,000.

In court, names of prominent people who were alleged to have used cocaine were listed on a piece of paper which was passed to the judge by Mrs BARBARA CALVERT, Q C.

Mrs Calvert was defending RICARDO GRANERI, 38, a Spaniard described by Judge Pigot as "the most culpable of the group," who had organised cocaine importation as a deliberate trade.

He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and recommended for deportation. Graneri

had admitted one offence of conspiracy and one of Customs evasion.

DAVID FINLOW IVESON, 40, businessman of St Neots, Cambs., who was said to have acted as financier, admitted one offence of conspiracy and two of Customs evasion. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and ordered to pay £2,000 towards the prosecution costs.

ANTONIO JOSE SPITZER-ISBERT, 28, an actor and member of a prominent theatrical family in Spain who acted as courier, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

INNES MONTAGUE, 38, car salesman of Gieba Place, Chelsea, was sentenced to three years on four charges of Customs evasion.

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

FOUR JAILED--Four members of a family were jailed yesterday for their parts in an international drugs ring which is believed to have smuggled 1 million pounds worth of cannabis into England. Abdul Wahid, 61, his sons, Jawaid, 33, and John Lewis, formerly Zahid, 31, his daughter Ishrat, 27, and her husband, Fakhur Saddiqi, 30, all of Longsight, Manchester, were convicted of conspiracy to smuggle cannabis at Manchester Crown Court. Jawaid Wahid, said to be the ringleader of the gang's English connection, was jailed for four years, his father and Saddiqi received 12 months; John Lewis was jailed for six months and Ishrat Saddiqi was given a six-month suspended sentence. Jawaid's brother Shahid, 29, of Bletchley Close, Longsight, was cleared of the conspiracy and discharged. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Oct 79 p 36]

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END