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JPRS L/8789

29 November 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 50/79)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

HEROIN FOUND ON SINGAPORE SHIP IN FREMANTLE

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

A TIP-OFF from the Singapore authorities has helped Australian customs officers make the biggest single heroin haul in Australian history yesterday from the Singapore passenger and cargo ship Kota Bali at its western port of Fremantle.

Reuter reports that the waiting officers seized 12 kilos of heroin, said to have a street value well in excess of A\$1 million (S\$2.41 million), after searching the ship.

They also questioned several crew members of the ship, which arrived

from Bali.

The director of the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), Mr Tee Tua Ba, told the Straits Times last night that the tip-off was given through an Australian High Commission official here.

"We came across this in the course of our investigations into a syndicate smuggling heroin between Indonesia and Australia. We had information that this ship was carrying heroin and we passed it on to the relevant authorities," he said. — By N.G. KUTTY.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

'DAILY' REPORTS ADVANCES MADE IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Nov 79 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "Narcotics Control"]

[Text]

THE recent announcement by the Central Narcotics Control Board that over 3,000 acres of poppy fields were destroyed during the first quarter of 1979 is indicative of the continuing energetic efforts being made in the field of narcotics suppression. Since the commencement of the campaign against narcotics drugs production, trafficking and abuse many years ago, Burma has made considerable headway in combating this scourge of humanity.

We were aware from the very beginning that this kind of problem with its deep physical, psychological, social and economic ramifications would not lend itself to easy solutions. What is more, the very nature of terrain in which poppy is grown—ruggedly jungled mountain areas in some of the most inaccessible regions of the country, confronts us with immense logistic problems in our efforts to eliminate the plantations.

However, we have quietly gone on to deal with the problems, which though great are not totally unsurmountable.

The insurgent elements who felt themselves safe in their mountains soon found

out that the jungle fastness could no longer provide them sanctuary. One refining plant after another was destroyed and plantations were put to the torch by the Tatmadaw even in the deepest of jungles and the most difficult terrain.

In closer areas, combined forces led by the Tatmadaw frequently went out on search and destroy missions. The total acreage destroyed during the first quarter of 1979 is very nearly 4,000 acres and includes plantations found in Shan, Kachin and Chin States as well as Sagaing, Magwe and Mandalay Divisions.

One of the most effective tools in narcotics control has been found to be the people themselves. The information provided by responsible-minded villagers through the local People's Councils has been instrumental in the elimination of a lot of such secret plantations.

This is in itself indicative of the kind of public confidence which has been nurtured right down at the grass-roots level. The energetic efforts being made for the introduction of substitute cash crops where there used to be poppy plants has also helped to ensure permanent solution to the problem. The knowledge that what they are doing for their livelihood is in effect bringing much suffering to others has helped to make such planters switch over to harmless cash crops which are as paying. No wonder that narcotics control measures at the grass-roots level have been bringing such satisfying results.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

NEAR 4,000 ACRES POPPY FIELDS DESTROYED IN THREE MONTHS

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 2 Nov 79 p 1, 8 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 1 Nov--A total of 3969.7 acres of opium poppy cultivations were destroyed in Shan, Kachin and Chin States and Sagaing, Magwe and Mandalay Divisions during the first three months of 1979 under arrangements made by the Central Narcotics Control Board.

The destruction of opium poppy cultivations was carried out by People's Police Force No 5 Security Regiment, members of the State and Division Police Forces, local Tatmadaw regiments and units and militias with the cooperation of the local populace.

State and Division Police Forces, with the cooperation of the local nationals and under the guidance and leadership of the local party and People's Councils, also destroyed clandestine marijuana plantations in the eastern and western part of Pegu Yoma, Irrawaddy Delta and the eastern part of Western Yoma areas.

Law enforcement organizations took action against 1,886 drug cases and seized 539.63 kilo of opium, 11.05 kilo of opium solution, 3.72 kilo heroin and 53.93 kilo marijuana during the first six months of 1979.

Narcotic drugs control work is continuing in Burma under the guidance and leadership of the Party and People's Councils in accordance with the resolution adopted by the fourth meeting of the First Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] calling for a national movement for combating narcotic drugs abuse. NAB

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

FIVE YEARS FOR DRUG POSSESSION--Mergui, 27 Oct--The Mergui East Township Court No (1) yesterday sentenced Ko Kyu Lun and U Yaung Gwan of Kangyi Ward to five years' imprisonment each under Section 6(b) (possession) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The case was that police seized four packets of opium and a bag of opium residue from the room of Ko Kyu Lun, a tenant at Daw Hla Yin's house in Kangyi Ward here, in March last. Police arrested Ko Kyu Lun and Daw Hla Yin and sent them up for trial before the township court. The court found Ko Kyu Lun guilty and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. House owner Daw Hla Yin was acquitted. Similarly, 54 packets of opium were seized from U Yaung Gwan of Kangyi Ward and he was sent up for trial before the township court which sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 Nov 79 p 8 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN KALEWA--Kalewa, 28 Oct--Two bottles of heroin each worth about K 450 were seized from one Ko Chit Sein of Ooywa village, Minkin Township, by a combined party of police and Ward People's Councillors on the night of 26 October. Police of Kalewa Township narcotic drugs abuse suppression squad and Ward People's Councillors seized two small bottles of heroin from Ko Chit Sein near the Fire Services Department on the night of 26 October. Acting on information given by Ko Chit Sein, the police party searched Ko Zaw Weik of Shardaw Village, Minkin Township, at the jetty here and seized three bottles of heroin from him. The two men told the police that oil mill owner U Ba Yone of Shardaw Village asked them to sell the heroin for him. Police are taking action against Ko Chit Sein and Ko Zaw Weik under the Narcotic Drugs Law and are interrogating the oil mill owner. (296) [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Nov 79 p 8 BK]

CSO: 5300

INDIA

BRIEFS

GANJA SEIZED--About five maunds of ganja, valued at Rs 76,000, were seized by the Central Striking Force of the Excise Directorate, West Bengal, from a house in the Narkeldanga area on Saturday. The drug was kept in 85 packets, each weighing more than 2 kg in tea chests. A man was detained, Excise Directorate sources said. [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 21 Oct 79 p 7] A large amount of ganja, valued at more than Rs 68,000, was seized by the Central Striking Force of the Excise Directorate, West Bengal, at a house in the Beniapukur area of Calcutta on Friday night. Three persons were arrested. Central Striking Force sources said on Saturday that the ganja was in 77 packets hidden in tea chests. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 28 Oct 79 p 7]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

U.S. ASSISTANCE FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 13

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — The United States will provide Malaysia with various forms of assistance including monetary grants in its efforts to combat drug trafficking and abuse in the country, the national chairman of Pemadam, Datuk Rais Yatim said this evening.

Details of the assistance and cooperation between the two countries are contained in a joint Malaysia-US Memorandum of Understanding signed in Washington during Datuk Rais's two-week visit there.

Speaking to reporters on his return from the US, Datuk Rais said this agreement showed that the US was seriously concerned about the drug problem in Malaysia.

He said the memorandum called for US assistance in terms of enforcement, counselling and rehabilitation.

Further assistance from the US would take the form of training for

enforcement officers such as the police and customs.

Datuk Rais, who is also Mentri Besar of Negeri Sembilan, said that this document would be submitted for study to the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad.

He also said the US Government would give a direct grant of US\$75,000 to Pemadam for the last quarter of the year to further its activities.

He hoped that the next Asean meeting on drugs would take a collective stand to solve the problem and to enlist interna-

tional assistance in the matter.

On investment, Datuk Rais said he had general discussions with several US industrialists with a view to securing investment for Negeri Sembilan.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DEFECTS SEEN IN DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 16

[Editorial: "Only Holding"]

[Text]

On the enforcement side Malaysia has scored several victories in the war against drugs this year. There has been a drop in the amount of drugs transiting through our ports and local addicts are finding drugs increasingly difficult to get. Now that the understaffed and underpowered Narcotics Bureau has been reorganised under the CID a further crackdown against traffickers can be expected. But let us not fool ourselves that these victories are any more than tactical. One of the reasons for the reduced flow of drugs is a drought in the Golden Triangle — after the next poppy harvest the pressure will be on again.

We pointed out in this column six months ago that enforcement alone is only a holding action — that only by cutting demand through reducing the addict population will any real inroads be made on the drug problem. We asked then if the government was prepared to make the kind of investment necessary to rehabilitate addicts — to build detoxification units, rehabilitation and af-

ter-care centres, appoint and train the personnel and make changes in the prison system? The answer to date is *no*: — the facilities available are still ludicrous in relation to the need. For all the talk the only people who seem to care are the police.

We cannot sit back and wait for the problem to go away. All conditions are conducive to an even greater growth in the addiction rate. Large numbers of young people will continue to drift into towns, where the absence of family ties or any alternative social life and all the problems of urban living will push them towards the drug culture. And the numbers at risk are increasing as girls become more mobile and therefore more open to the same influences. A recent survey of addicts in Selangor found that more than one in three addicts is now female. It is easy to pass punitive laws against trafficking and satisfying to hit out at individual suppliers — but when is Malaysia going to get down to the hard part — rehabilitating the addicts?

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

OVER 11 PERCENT OF SURVEYED STUDENTS HAVE USED DRUGS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Sep 79 p 24

[Text]

PENANG, Mon. — A drug study has shown that 11.5 per cent of school children have taken one or more drugs without any medical reason.

The majority of these students are experimental or occasional users and hence are not dependent on drugs, while a minority are regular and experienced users.

This was disclosed today by Universiti Sains researchers Dr. V. Navaratnam and Puan Azizah Haji Ahmad in a paper on "Drug abuse in Malaysia" at the CAP seminar on health, food and nutrition.

Dr. Navaratnam is with the National Drug Defence Research Centre while Puan Azizah is with the National Drug Dependence Research Centre.

The study, which was carried out among 16,166 secondary school children, defined non-medical drugs as amphetamines, tranquilisers, sleeping pills, ganja, mx pills, psychotropic compounds, heroin, morphine and opium.

The paper disclosed that curiosity and influence by friends accounted for 60 per cent of all reasons given for initiation to drug use.

Sixteen per cent gave coping with problems as a main reason with 12 per cent claiming that they used drugs as an aid to studying.

Pressures

The more chronic drug dependents cited influence of friends as the reason for initiation, with financial or emotional pressures of life as the second inductor.

The paper also disclosed that up to 1978, 38,000 drug addicts had been identified, of which 70 per cent were between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

The paper said that of all drugs, the potential of becoming hooked was greatest with heroin.

The paper revealed that heroin was also the main form of drug taken by 78.5 per cent of addicts in Malaysia. The second most popular drugs were ganja and morphine.

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MALAYSIA

DRUG-LACED FOOD FOUND IN SCHOOL CANTEENS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Sep 79 p 6

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — Schools have been warned to be on the look-out for unscrupulous people offering food mixed with ganja to children.

An official of Pemadam (the National Anti-Drugs Abuse Association) came across two cases recently of nasi lemak and meeheon sold in school canteens containing traces of ganja and heroin.

In an interview with the New Straits Times, Dr. M. Kasinathan, who is an executive official of the association, said to-

day that his suspicion was aroused when the nasi lemak and the meeheon he ate on two separate occasions at certain canteens made him feel drowsy.

"On carrying out my own investigations, I was convinced that either ganja or heroin had been mixed in the food.

"School canteen operators quite often lease out part of their premises to hawkers to sell a variety of food.

"The trouble starts when two or more hawkers sell the same type of food.

"To boost sales, they

resort to all sorts of gimmicks including mixing some food with drugs like ganja or heroin," he added.

He said that no survey had been made by officials trained in drug detection to find out to what extent schoolchildren were being exploited by canteen operators on a national scale.

"Since more than a million of our children are in schools and quite a number of them frequent canteens, it would be in their interest to carry out such a survey," he said.

Dr. Kasinathan, who is a psychiatric medical of-

ficer, has made a study of drug addiction among schoolchildren in the Kajang area.

During his study, spread over three years, he treated about 80 boys and girls who were on drugs.

Daily contact

"We have to be on the look-out for outsiders who may try to sell drugs to children after deliberately giving them a taste of them through ganja mixed food.

"I will go so far as to say that principals must be very careful when employing watchmen, gardeners, traffic wardens and office boys.

"They must ensure that these people do not have any records of drug addiction.

"Since they would be in daily contact with schoolchildren, they could be the main pushers," he said. Dr. Kasinathan is also one of the officers at the Pemadam centre in Ulu Langat in Kajang.

He said one of the most effective ways of checking drug addiction among schoolchildren was to train teachers to recognise symptoms.

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MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Sep 79 p 4

[Text]

IPOH, Fri. — A magistrate's court here today ordered Shahlan bin Ahmad Judi, 28, to be released after sentencing him to four and a half months' jail for a drug offence.

The court imposed the jail term when Shahlan pleaded guilty to illegal possession of 0.05 grammes of heroin at a house in Gopeng Road.

Shahlan was, however, ordered to be released as the sentence was to take effect from the date of arrest, April 11.

Life Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Sep 79 p 17

[Text]

IPOH, Thurs. — A Thai woman, Leela Bahar, 24, was yesterday sentenced by the Sessions Court here, to life imprisonment when she was found guilty of trafficking 2,106 grams of cannabis on Dec. 26, last year, at the Air Panas customs checkpoint near Kroh.

A packet containing brown leaves, suspected to be ganja, was found by a customs officer in a bus which stopped at the checkpoint enroute to Baling from the Malaysia-Thai Border on Dec. 26 last year. The leaves in the packet were wrapped up in polythene, and placed in a bag.

The bag was found near the accused who

was seated alone three seats behind the driver, the court was told.

In her defence, Leela said that the bag was given to her by a friend whom she identified as "Pak Din." She said Pak Din had asked her to hand over the package to someone in Penang.

Leela claimed that she did not know the contents in the bag.

During an earlier hearing, Nordin Hamid, commonly known as "Pak Din," had denied that he had given a packet containing drugs to the accused.

He admitted he was a "pirate taxi" driver, but told the court he did not give anything to the accused on Dec. 26, last year.

Escapes Capital Charge

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Sep 79 p 32

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Thurs. — An American woman, who originally faced a drug charge carrying a mandatory death sentence, pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of possession here today and was remanded in custody until next Monday for sentencing.

The maximum penalty she now faces is 10 years' jail or \$20,000 fine or both.

Alene Calloway Finlay, 50, from Houston, Texas, was arrested as she was about to board a plane here for San Francisco on Aug. 29 by Customs

officers, acting on a tip-off.

During a search, a condom stuffed with 11.8 gm of a powdery substance was discovered in her vagina and she was charged with trafficking in more than 100 gm of heroin.

The law

Under the Singapore Misuse of Drugs Act, anyone in possession of more than 15 gm of heroin is presumed to have had the drug for trafficking and faces death by hanging.

Since the law was introduced three years ago, two people, a Malaysian and a Singaporean, have been executed. — Reuter.

Smuggling Route

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Tues. — Police have arrested a 30-year-old Thai woman at a bus station here on Sunday on suspicion of drug smuggling.

A total of 44lb of ganja, worth thousands of dollars in the blackmarket, was seized from the woman who had earlier arrived here from Patani in south Thailand.

Following her arrest at 5.30 p.m., a police party picked up a 52-year-old Singaporean at a nearby taxi stand.

'Major success'

He is suspected to be a member of a syndicate responsible for trafficking drugs from Thailand to Singapore via Kelantan.

Police said the woman was arrested when she was about to board a bus for Johore Baru.

Police believe the woman had been on several similar missions before.

It is also believed that ganja was taken from Golok into Kelantan via

Pengkalan Kubur in the Tumpat district.

It was to be taken by road to Johore to be smuggled into Singapore by boat through Masai, a small village in south Johore.

Police said the woman did not have any travel document when arrested.

They described the arrest as "a major success" for the anti-drug squad set up recently. — Bernama.

Life Sentence for Trafficking

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

KANGAR, Tues. — An ex-soldier was today sentenced to life imprisonment and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan by the Sessions Court here for drug trafficking.

Court President, Mr W. Satchithandhan, found Bakar bin Ismail, 44, guilty of trafficking 2,230 grams of ganja at the Padang Besar bus stand on

Oct. 21, 1977.

Bakar, who carried the drug in an aluminium pot; was arrested by members of the special Anti-Smuggling Unit.

Mr Karpal Singh appeared for Bakar while the prosecution was led by Senior Supt. of Customs, Mr S. Subrayan. — Bernama.

Heroin Possession

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Sep 79 p 9

[Text]

PENANG, Thurs. — The Sessions Court today sentenced Lee Swee Choon, 31, to three years' jail and ordered that he be given six strokes of the rotan for possessing 8.58 grams of heroin.

Two other men — Lim Kee Chye, 22, and Goay Eng Chai, 18, — jointly charged with Lee, claim not guilty.

The three were arrested by a raiding police party when they were found filling plastic tubes with heroin at a house in Frangin Estate on July 24.

Opium Traffickers Caught

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Sep 79 p 28

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Mon. — Two men were sentenced to life imprisonment today when the High Court found them guilty of trafficking in 81,278 grams of raw opium about three years ago.

The court also ordered that the two — car salesman Shariff bin Kassim, 33, and bicycle repairer Hamsah bin Talib, 38 — be given 14 strokes of the rotan each.

The prosecution said the opium, valued at \$120,000, was found in

Shariff's car at the 13th mile of the Kangar-Alor Star road at 7.15 a.m. on Aug. 7, 1976.

In passing sentence, Mr Justice Datuk Gunn Chit Tuan said he was not imposing the death sentence because both were first offenders.

He said public interest had to be considered in view of the big amount of opium involved.

At an earlier hearing, Customs officer Amin bin Ismail told the court that he and four other officers waited

for two hours at a lane in Air Hitam before the car passed their position.

Enock Amin said they chased the car for about 1 1/4 miles before forcing it to a stop.

Shariff, who was the driver of the car, and Hamsah were caught after a chase on foot in a padi field, he added.

Enock Amin said his party found 40 slabs of opium hidden in five places in the car.

DPP John O'Hara prosecuted while Mr Karpal Singh appeared for the defence.

Heroin Charge

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Sep 79 p 6

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — Medium Foo Chin Teng, 33, was sentenced to three years' jail by the magistrate's court today for unlawful possession of 17 tubes of heroin weighing 3.38 grams. Foo pleaded guilty to committing the offence at a house in Kampong Jalan Temerloh, Setapak, at about 7.15 p.m on July 28.

Death of Addict

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 79 p 4

[Text]

KUCHING. — A 20-year-old youth died in Kuching General Hospital a day after being released from a cell at Sekarna police station, Kuching coroner Mr Chan Kay Poh was told on Wednesday last week.

Mr Chan was inquiring into the death of Jsong Yieng Youn, of Jalan Chawan, Kuching, who died in hospital on May 23 last year after being found unconscious on the five foot way in front of the Kapit Hotel in Padungan Road.

Dr Sivarajan, 40, of the central laboratory at the hospital, said he carried out a post mortem examination of Jsong on May 29 in the presence of Mr Chan and Assistant Superintendent of Police Stephen Yee and found many old and new needle marks on Jsong's arms and legs.

He said the cause of death was heart failure probably brought on by a drug overdose; there were no signs of external physical injury.

Hospital assistant En-cik Dominic Nawe anak Nijenig, 48, said Jsong

was brought into the hospital unconscious and he tried to revive him by using oxygen and massaging his heart.

A former jockey, Teo Choon Ek, 27, said he had been arrested in May last year for fighting in the open air market and shared a cell with Jsong, although he knew him as Ah Pui.

Teo said Jsong told him he was a member of the Simpang Tiga gang and was taking drugs but had plans to go to Singapore and turn over a new leaf.

Supt Yee, 33, in charge of the major crimes unit at Kuching central police station, said Jsong had been detained in April last year at Sekarna police station under emergency regulations; he was released on May 23.

He told Mr Chan that a few months before he died Jsong had been involved in a fight with two people who had used a changkol and had split a crash helmet Jsong was wearing; Jsong had been seriously injured.

The inquest is continuing.

Heroin Arrest

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 79 p 16

[Text]

KUCHING. — A patrolling police constable on duty in Market Street, Kuching, thought a 20-year-old youth was drunk because he was walking strangely and behaving in a suspicious manner.

But when Constable Buhun Monbal approached Tan Chiang Min he found a tube containing 0.053 grammes of heroin, Kuching District Court heard last week.

Before magistrate Encik Stanley Eddy, Tan, alias Alfried Tan, alias Ah Chaw, of Kai Loo Lane, Kuching, admitted possessing the heroin on

July 12 and was jailed for six months.

Encik Eddy said Tan had been jailed for six months for a familiar offence in 1977 and it was obvious this had not done him any good so he would have to go to jail again.

Charged with Possession

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 79 p 4

[Text]

KUCHING. — Police are still waiting for a chemist's report about what they suspect to be heroin found in the possession of a 21-year-old man.

And it means Yeo Eng Hua will have to wait until November 7 before the case against him for possessing 34 tubes of heroin in a building in Ban Hock Road, Kuching, can be heard.

When he appeared in Kuching District Court again last week senior magistrate Madam Agnes K.L. Wong allowed him \$5,000 bail plus two sureties.

Yeo had been remanded in custody at the request of Inspector Stanlee Teng, prosecuting, but after submissions by Yeo's lawyer, Mr Anthony Tai, he was allowed out on bail.

The offence was said to have been committed on May 24.

CSO; 5300

NEW ZEALAND

CHINESE SYNDICATE REPORTED ACTIVE IN HEROIN TRADE

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Oct 79 p 38

[Text]

AUCKLAND, Today (PA). — An international Chinese crime syndicate has stepped into the New Zealand heroin trade, according to the "Auckland Star's" drug investigative team.

The syndicate — with origins in Malaysia — has filled the vacuum created by intense police pressure this year which saw the local heroin market badly disrupted.

The "Auckland Star's" team has learnt that the "Ping" syndicate first made its presence felt in January this year when it imported a quantity of heroin through Wellington.

However, the Pings have since moved to Auckland where they have prospered in the wake of drug squad activity against local heroin dealers.

Linked

The Pings have linked successfully with known Auckland criminal elements and have been involved in drugs, prostitution and gambling.

They have also been importing diamonds from Malaysia and selling them locally with the assistance of an Auckland confederate.

Huge sums of New Zealand from Bangkok and Penang, by the Pings.

The syndicate numbers at least 15 ethnic Chinese — some of whom are illegal immigrants — and about five Aucklanders, including two women.

Criminal sources report a number of arranged marriages this year between the Chinese and local girls.

And in a bid to establish a legitimate trading front, a number of businesses have been either bought or set up in Auckland since January.

Both the Auckland drug squad and the Criminal Intelligence Section (CIS) have been keeping the syndicate under surveillance.

But its tight structure has not been penetrated by the police yet.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

DRUG ENFORCEMENT BOOSTED WITH ADDITIONAL MANPOWER, VEHICLES

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

POLICE drug law enforcement received a boost from the Government today with the announcement of 22 more staff, 22 more vehicles, and finance for the purchase of more equipment.

The Minister of State (Mr Thomson) told the Police Association and the Police Officers' Guild, in separate addresses, that the Government has approved 22 more staff for drug work.

Police needed extra mobility to ensure these staff were as effective as possible, so the Government yesterday approved the purchase of 22 more cars for use in drug and related investigations, he said.

Mr Thomson, speaking on behalf of the Minister of Police (Mr Gill), said communications needed upgrading also to match the growing sophistication of drug offending.

For this reason, the Government has approved finance to buy radios and other equipment for drug investigations.

Resolve

"The Government is determined to give the police the means of countering developments in the drug

field, particularly trafficking," he said.

"The additional manpower, vehicles and communications equipment are the best possible evidence of that determination."

Despite his warning for tight budgeting on Government spending, however, Mr Thomson said that Mr Gill would be recommending a further increase in staffing levels to deal with "gang misconduct and general preventive work."

Promise

Mr Thomson said the Government has honoured its promise "to see that you have what is required to maintain the initiative."

By June 18 this year, the Government had approved a total police strength of 4860, the highest staffing level in police history. Police civilian strength has been increased by 135, and at March 31 this year the police vehicle fleet was 861 vehicles — 179 more than in 1975.

By March 31, 42 more vehicles would boost the total to 903, he said — the highest in police history.

As well, the Government last year approved 108 extra staff — 38 solely for drug law enforcement, Mr Thomson said.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

X-RAY CHECK ON MAIL--The new X-ray machine at Wellington Central Post Office is being used by Customs Department officers to check as much international mail for drugs as they "physically can." The assistant Collector of Customs (Mr Malcolm Natta) said today that since the machine was installed about two months ago, a number of prosecutions had been made but figures on exactly how many were not yet available. Officers in the Post Office used it to check all first class international airmail, as much first class surface mail as possible, and any "doubtful" or "suspect" packages or parcels. The machine cost \$20,000 and was installed by the department as part of a Government effort to complement traditional measures taken against drug trafficking. Mail sent from suburban offices goes through the central Post Office and is screened as well, Mr Natta said. An X-ray machine was also installed at Auckland, more recently, and one is planned for Christchurch's new central Post Office. Similar measures in the United Kingdom have been effective in drug detection. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Oct 79 p 52]

HASHISH SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Suva--Liquid hashish valued at \$250,000 was seized by customs officers at Nadi Airport yesterday. An Australian man and an Australian woman will appear in Nadi Court today on drug charges. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 Sec 1, p 1]

DISPOSAL OF DRUGS--Wellington (PA)--Confiscated illegal drugs are destroyed by burning under the supervision of the Health Department, the Minister of Police (Mr Gill) told Parliament yesterday. A small amount was kept for education purposes under strict control. The Minister was answering a question from Mr W. R. Austin (Nat., Awarua). [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 Oct 79 p 1]

HEROIN IMPORTER FOUND GUILTY--Auckland (PA)--A jury in the Supreme Court at Auckland yesterday found Brian James Curtis, aged 45, guilty on a charge of importing heroin into New Zealand. The jury reached the verdict after a retirement of more than three hours. Mr Justice McMullin remanded Curtis in custody for sentence. Curtis, a self-employed property developer, of Glen Eden, had pleaded not guilty. The Crown said that he

had imported heroin valued at \$1M into the country at Karamea on March 9. It said he had obtained the heroin in Bangkok after a yacht voyage to Bali with three other persons. Curtis had denied being involved in the importation of heroin or that he had any knowledge of any importation. Alternatively he said that if the jury found there had been importation it was something carried out and executed by three persons who gave evidence for the Crown. Mr E. R. Winkel and Mr M. J. Ruffin appeared for the Crown at the trial, which lasted eight days. Curtis was represented by Mr G. F. Little and Mr R. W. Walker. [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 18 Oct 79 p 3]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CHARAS SMUGGLING ATTEMPT FAILS--Bannu, 21 Oct--An attempt to smuggle out charas worth about Rs 20 lakh to abroad was foiled by Custom's Intelligence Staff in Bannu today. The smuggled charas was contained in the hidden cavities of two trucks, RIE 9997 and PC 4290. The case was detected near Tanai check post.--PPI [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 22 Oct 79 p 7]

TEN KILOS OF CHARAS SEIZED--Ten kilograms of contraband charas was seized by the Excise Staff in a surprise swoop on Thursday morning. Shaukat Ali, who hails from Peshawar was taken into custody at the Lahore Railway Station when he allegedly tried to smuggle the charas from Peshawar. The Excise authorities conducted the raid following a tip. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Oct 79 p 7]

NARCOTICS ON PAK-AFGHAN BORDER--Seven maunds of opium was recovered and seized from a vehicle on the Pakistani-Afghan border in Baluchistan yesterday by the Zhog militia. The vehicle and the driver have been taken into custody, and he will be tried by a summary military court. [Text] [BK100308 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Nov 79 BK]

SRI LANKAN SMUGGLER HELD--Karachi, Nov 4--A Sri Lanka national was arrested at the Karachi airport yesterday while allegedly trying to smuggle seven kilograms of contraband charas. Police said accused Palagi Pannathurai was also charged with using a forged passport issued from Colombo under a false name. The accused is being interrogated by the police.--A.P.P. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 5 Nov 79 p 6]

CSO: 5300

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

DRUG PEDDLERS DEPORTED--The Guangzhou public security organs have respectively detained, fined and deported three criminals from Hong Kong (Yang Yishou), (Xiao Jinwei) and (Liu Weiwen) who peddled and took drugs, engaged in fights and caused trouble in our city. Since his arrival in Guangzhou on 23 August, (Yang Yishou) sold drugs many times and was criticized and educated by the public security organs in our city. However, he continued his criminal activities of peddling drugs. On the morning of 19 October, when (Yang Yishou), (Liu Weiwen) and two other drug peddlers from Hong Kong were selling drugs to (Xiao Jinwei), they started to quarrel and a fight broke out. (Xiao Jinwei) was seriously beaten and knocked unconscious. After the incident, the cadres and policemen sent by the Renmin neighborhood immediately hurried to the spot, sent (Xiao Jinwei) to a nearby hospital and rapidly organized people to arrest the escaped criminals. With the masses' cooperation, the public security workers arrested (Yang Yishou) and (Liu Weiwen) in the Xinhua hotel. In order to protect the socialist legal system and public order, the Guangzhou public security organs decided to strictly deal with (Yang Yishou) and the two other criminals. (Yang Yishou) was fined 200 yuan and detained for 10 days. (Xiao Jinwei) was fined 100 yuan and detained 7 days. After completing their terms of disciplinary detention, (Yang Yishou) and (Xiao Jinwei) were deported by the public security organs and (Liu Weiwen) was also ordered to leave before 28 October. [HK051159 Guangzhou Guangdong City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK]

GSO: 4005

PHILIPPINES

REGIONS IDENTIFIED AS MARIHUANA PRODUCERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

FERTILE Cagayan Valley is the main source of marijuana grown in the country, according to the Dangerous Drugs Board.

Secondary producers of the illicit weed were identified as the Bicol region, Ilocos, Southern Tagalog and Central Luzon.

Of the 49,436 marijuana plants seized last year by government anti-narcotics agents, 31.52 percent was found to have been cultivated in Cagayan, the board said.

Bicol accounted for 25 percent of the total; Ilocos, 16.85 percent; Southern Tagalog, 13.16 percent, and Central Luzon 11.61 percent.

THE SEIZED plants came from 32 provinces in those five regions compared with 28 in 1977. In 1971, there were only nine such provinces, the board observed by way of underscoring spread of such illicit planting.

The board said Cagayan production in 1977-78 jumped by 17.52 percent, or from only 14 to 31.52 percent, and Bicol by 14 percent to 25 percent. The increase broadly indicated that growers consider the two regions "safer" than the others, the board suggested. As a result, the government has put up stricter surveillance in the two areas.

Effectiveness of government efforts against marijuana cultivation in the three other growing regions is reflected by production declines, the board pointed out.

THE PREVIOUS 35 percent production of the Ilocos went down to 16.85 percent in 1978, or by a steep 19.85 percent; Southern Tagalog by 5.16 percent, or from 18 to 13.16 percent, and Central Luzon from 17 to 11.61 percent for a drop of 6.61 percent.

Marijuana continues to be the preferred item by drug abusers in the country the majority of whom are found in Metro Manila, according to the board.

A total of 1,151 abusers were arrested last year, 74.5 percent of whom used marijuana. Abusers of non-dangerous pharmaceutical drugs consisted of 11.2 percent; regulated drugs, 8.4 percent; prohibited drugs, 3.2 percent and glue, 2.4 percent.

IN LOOKING at such statistics, the board said marijuana users were on the increase since they constituted only 72 percent in 1977. Also rising in

numbers were abusers of regulated and prohibited drugs while those who go for non-dangerous drugs and glue appeared to be decreasing.

While Metro Manila continues to be the center of the drug abuse scene in the country, incidence in the city area decreased to 44.3 percent from 55 percent in 1977, the board said.

Incidence went up in four other regions: Central Luzon, from 17 to 20.6 percent; Ilocos, 6 to 11.5 percent; Bicol, 1 to 4.7 percent, and Central Visayas, 1 to 3.2 percent, the board said.

In the case of Southern Luzon, the board said it seems to be following the Manila trend with a decrease in incidence, from 14 to 8.4 percent.

Aside from marijuana, no other opium or coca bush cultivation was detected by the government last year, the board said. Absence of such cultivation was interpreted by the board to the potent government effort against the more deadly opiates and success of the information effort against drug abuse.

On the whole, however, the board said that while the drug abuse problem in the country is well under control, it is no reason for all segments of society to let their guard down since the threat to the community is a continuing one. — DEPTHnews

CSO: 5300

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

PAKISTANIS ARRESTED--Most of the foreigners caught by the police with narcotics in their possession have been deported to their respective countries on the payment of the fines imposed on them. Two Pakistanis, who were caught by the police with 50 pounds of hashish in their possession, were fined 255,000 rupees and 155,000 rupees respectively. However, they have not yet paid up their fines. Narcotic bureau sources said that in the event they do not pay up the fines, customs will be taking steps to deal with them according to the law. The sources added that if they are produced in court and sentenced, they will have to serve their jail sentences before returning home. [Text] [BK Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Nov 79 BK]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN BANGKOK

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

NARCOTICS Suppression police yesterday said they had smashed a Bangkok-Hong Kong drugs gang, with the arrest of four people and the seizure of 4.7 kilogrammes of No. 3 "brown sugar" heroin.

Police said the drug was about to be smuggled to Hong Kong, and detained for interrogation five women thought to be the intended couriers. The five were later released.

Among those arrested was Cheng Yang, a Hong Kong Chinese alleged to be the leader of the gang.

The police action followed a tip-off that Cheng Yang had rented an apartment in Sol 61, off Sukhumvit Road, and used it for storing heroin and meeting with couriers.

Police said when they raided the place, they found Lantom sae Lim, Choosak Pholanong and Miss Charuwan Vajrapimolmitre in a room in which 10 packages of heroin weighing 4.7 kilos were hidden.

The three named Cheng Yang and another man, Iam Sompant, as the bosses of the operation, police said. Informed that Iam was in Chiang Mai, police alerted the narcotics police in that province, and it has been reported that Iam has been arrested.

Cheng Yang was arrested later in the day in the Lang Suan area.

Secretary-General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj-Gen Pow Sarasin claimed yesterday that the gang had been smuggling heroin between Bangkok and Hong Kong for a long time.

Cheng Yang had frequently visited Bangkok, while Iam travelled often to the North to obtain heroin for the gang, he said.



Three suspects arrested yesterday on narcotics charges are seen with heroin and paraphernalia police say they found in an apartment off Sukhumvit Road. From left, they are Lantom sae Lim, Cheng Yang and Choosak Pholanong.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AIRLINE OFFICIAL ARRESTED, LINKED TO TRAFFICKERS IN HONG KONG

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] THE chief of Thai International's passenger handling section was arrested yesterday and charged with involvement with a Hong Kong-Bangkok heroin gang, of which four alleged members were arrested on Wednesday.

Somma Satrapung, chief of the passenger handling section of Thai International's Traffic Department, based at Don Muang Airport, was taken by Narcotics Suppression Police from Paolo Memorial Hospital, where he had gone for heart attack treatment.

The arrest was made after police claimed to have "sufficient" evidence to prove that Sommai had conspired with the Hong Kong Chinese, Cheng Yong (alias "Tiger") to smuggle heroin from Bangkok to Hong Kong.

According to police, Sommai had teamed up with Cheng Yong and his alleged Thai-Chinese financier, Iam Sompart,

to help drug couriers negotiate Customs checks, using his position and familiarity with airport routine.

Police alleged that Sommai was a frequent visitor to Hong Kong himself, and had recently returned from the British colony.

Somma was taken for a search of his house, where police said they found "useful" documents implicating him in drug trafficking with other members of the gang, including Iam Som-

part.

He was reported to have admitted acquaintance with Iam, but to have said their business dealings were not related to drugs.

He was initially charged with conspiring with the four people arrested on Wednesday.

After several hours of intensive interrogation, Sommai was brought for further questioning at the Crime Suppression Division. Upon arrival there under police escort, he demanded to see a police colonel and to be given immediate bail. So far bail has not been approved.

On Wednesday, Narcotics Suppression police arrested Cheng Yong, Lantom sae Lim, Choosak Pholanong and Miss Charuwan Vajarapimolmitr in raids at an apartment in Soi 61, off Sukhumvit Road and a rented house in Soi Lang Suan. Police said 4.7 kilograms of No. 3 heroin were seized.



Somma

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE RAID CHINESE OPIUM DEN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] A combined police force raided an opium den alleged to have been in operation for more than 10 years and arrested its operator a guard and eight opium smokers in China Town last night.

Police also confiscated a quantity of drugs and opium smoking equipment.

A team of 20 police, from the Anti-Narcotics Office, Special Task Force and Crime Suppression Division, went to house No 30, in the narrow Soi Kanmatayaram, Charoen Krung Road in Pom Prab District, about 9.30 p.m.

The house located near Chakrawad Police Station, is an old two-storeyed structure. It has three gates and was guarded by one man.

Police nabbed the guard, identified as Mokseng sae Yim, before he could sound the alarm and then broke open the three gates.

The opium smokers, startled by the surprise raid, scrambled upstairs to escape through a secret exit in the ceiling.

Some tried the back door.

Eight of them were arrested. Police also arrested the alleged operator of the den, Yonglee sae Lao, and late last night were searching for the house owner, Kao (last name unknown).

A number of opiumsmoking pipes, lamps, tea pots and kettles, pillows, and other related equipment were seized along with 110 grammes of cooked opium and 15 grammes of heroin.

The arrested were detained at Crime Suppression Division headquarters for further questioning.



EIGHT opium smokers and an opium-den operator lined up for photographing at the Anti-Narcotics Office, along with opium-smoking equipment seized from the den which police alleged has been in operation for more than 10 years.

CSO: 5300

CANADA

COMMENTATOR URGES LEGALIZATION OF HEROIN

Vancouver THE WEEKEND SUN in English 20 Oct 79 p A5

[Commentary by Gerry Bellet: "Heroin: Make It Legal"]

[Text]

REMEMBER talking to a bunch of cons in the B.C. Penitentiary during one of those drug meetings prison worker Mary Steinhauser organized in the hope of convincing the authorities to set up a pilot heroin maintenance program. Steinhauser was to die in a hail of bullets fired by guards at Andy Bruce, this province's most infamous heroin addict-contract killer, who had taken her and others hostage.

She estimated that more than 80 per cent of the prisoners in the pen were there for crimes related to drugs. Most of them were addicts.

All that the cons at the meeting wanted was dope. The desire seemed to consume their waking hours. As soon as they got out of jail, they said — these were the ones who weren't in for murder and could see a couple of years ahead — the first thing they'd do was get a fix.

They'd all been through withdrawal and were supposed to be clean.

But none had any intention of getting off heroin. It might be hell on earth for the rest of us but being a junkie didn't bother them. The only thing that did was getting a fix.

Methadone? You must be joking, said one — they gave it on a spoon! He liked sticking a needle into a vein. If he had to take methadone that's how he wanted it because he got off on needles.

I remember one meeting in which the judiciary, police, social workers, reporters

and just about anyone else Steinhauser and her committee of cons could think of inviting were gathered in the prison gymnasium.

In the afternoon came the slide show. They dimmed the lights, not too much, because other shows in that arena had provided an occasion for settling scores with a shiv; with all those judges and policemen around, no one was taking any chances.

While the PA pushed out throbbing bursts of disturbingly sensual electronic music the screen was lit by a montage of slides, some flashing quickly, some lingering.

At the beginning I thought the slides were for the benefit of the dignitaries whom the cons were trying to inveigle into pressing for legalized heroin doses. But no. The show was pure pornography, although of a type only the cons could appreciate.

The music came out frenzied or exhausted and the pictures twitched in step and the audience was treated to sights of junkies shooting up, needles glinted against glowing candles, filthy bathrooms and stashed 'fits — needles, syringes, and more needles — and the face of a dead junkie who'd OD'd and lay there purple-faced with froth and mucous covering his mouth and nose.

While all this was going on the cons fidgeted with suppressed frustration, panting with an ache that only a candle, a spoon, a syringe, and \$35 worth of over-diluted smack could relieve.

It convinced me. With addicts like that you could either shoot them or give them heroin. No other solution.

The politicians who decide we don't need heroin maintenance and persist in the belief that jail sentences will control addiction live mostly in the East. If they lived and worked in Vancouver they wouldn't be so smug. It is wishful thinking combined with a large dose of cynicism to advocate non-maintenance treatment programs.

As long as heroin is illegal it's uncontrollable.

We might as well give up on the junkies we've got now. They'll go to the grave craving a fix. We should concentrate on the next generation, preventing creation of yet another brood of addicts. And the only way to achieve this is to get control of the drug once and for all.

Give the addicts maintenance doses. Treat them as medical or mental cases but not criminal.

Considering the enormous cost we are forced to pay to keep addicts away from dope it's time to ask if the battle's worth it.

In the early '70s Vancouver was second only to New York for the amount of heroin handled on its streets in the twilight world of addicts and pushers.

No one will agree on the number of heroin addicts we have except that 60 per cent of the Canadian total live here. Figures for B.C. such as 10,000 hardened users and three times that many casual users are bandied around.

No one seems to know. Addicts don't advertise.

What is known is the effects of this trade that's right up there with Exxon and General Motors.

For instance, how many of those convenience stores, the ones which stay open after 10 p.m., haven't been robbed, not just once but numerous times?

Go into some of those stores and see the notice sticking in the window, the one which says there's no money kept around at night. It's a message to the addicts. You'll see the same notice in gas stations.

Special floor vaults have had to be constructed in these businesses so money can be locked away immediately, preventing anyone, including the staff, from getting at

it without a key, which is never kept on the premises.

It's all designed to keep addicts at bay.

Heroin addicts are undoubtedly the main component in the community of stickup artists.

Bank robberies which net very little, gas station and store holdups which net almost nothing, have become so routine they aren't news anymore.

Addicts commit 60 per cent of all robberies, police say.

Drug-inspired murders are commonplace.

We pay for the addicts' habit by having our houses burglarized, by being strong-armed and mugged and by suffering all the other crimes committed by addicts for ready cash.

Traditionally, addicts were non-violent and could maintain their habit by shoplifting. Dope used to be far cheaper and stronger than the watered-down stuff on the street today. But once the crime syndicates made drugs big business in the '60s the price zoomed and the quality went down.

The small addict population that had hung out around Hastings Street exploded and every part of the Lower Mainland became contaminated.

The price increase combined with the dilution made it essential for addicts to get their hands on large amounts of money. Shoplifting couldn't bring in enough. Only armed robbery offered the chance of a big enough haul.

Is it surprising that cynics wonder if the provincial government's "forced treatment" program is anything more than a tactic to scare addicts out of the province? It's a relief that the B.C. Supreme Court refused to sanction the attempt.

That clears the way for us to follow the British example and exercise control over the addicts by state provision of maintenance doses. Considering the mess we find ourselves in today, would we be worse off?

Critics will argue that the scheme is a failure in Britain. But that country hasn't nearly the problem we have in North America. Let anyone point to a city in Britain that can match Vancouver's problem.

Under our system the rate of addiction has infected our lives to an extent unknown

in Britain; still we are told that the way to cure lies in denial.

Four years ago Ralph Salerno, that extraordinary New York policeman who heads the Queens District intelligence section, was here to give a talk to Vancouver policemen. He mentioned heroin, and at the end was asked what was the answer to it.

Without even thinking, he said: make it legal. That way the mob would be deprived of one of its major sources of revenue and a halt would be called on the activities of pushers whose one object in life was to induct new devotees into the mysteries of mainlining.

Salerno's no patsy; anything less like a "bleeding-heart liberal" would be difficult to find. He is the epitome of the tough cop. If legalizing is good enough for Ralph, it's good enough for me.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

PERUVIAN JAILED EIGHT YEARS ON COCAINE CHARGE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 2 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

BRAMPTON — A Peruvian woman who carried 1.6 pounds of cocaine to Toronto International Airport in September to pay off a \$400 debt before her marriage was sentenced yesterday to eight years in penitentiary.

The narcotics had a street value of \$600,000.

Ivette Ruiz, 28, will be considered for parole in about two years and eight months, a third of her sentence.

Provincial Judge Kenneth Langdon said an eight-year term was the most compassionate sentence he could impose.

He said Miss Ruiz had placed herself in an "unusually vulnerable position" because of her intended marriage and the fact that she wanted to start it off on an even keel. He rejected the suggestion by a federal Crown prosecutor that cocaine was as deadly as heroin and that Miss Ruiz should be jailed for 12 years.

Judge Langdon did rule that cocaine was more serious than marijuana and said he was adding the year to the mandatory minimum seven-year term for importing narcotics into Canada.

The judge emphasized deterrence but also laid emphasis on Miss Ruiz's pleading guilty at the first opportunity despite advice to the contrary from several lawyers.

Her lawyer, David Cole, had told the court that after hearing about her family background and circumstances he and other lawyers had recommended that she plead not guilty, test the Crown's case and hope for a lucky break.

Judge Langdon, a frequent critic of the minimum term, called it "a Draconian minimum of seven years."

He found that because she came from a good family and enjoyed "a gentle station in life" in Lima, a jail term would be "more traumatic" for this accused.

He said that in addition she could not speak English and that she would not have the privilege of her family visiting her at the Kingston Penitentiary for Women.

Evidence showed that Miss Ruiz worked as a secretary for the director of the school for naval warfare in Lima. Her father was a chief purser with Braniff Airways.

Judge Langdon said although he agreed with the prosecutor that courtiers are chosen because of their spotless background, he could not completely ignore her background.

Miss Ruiz, who had cried continuously during her first court appearance Oct. 19, appeared calmer yesterday. Her brother, who had flown in for the appearance, was absent during yesterday's sentencing.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

B.C. APPEALS HEROIN ACT DECISION--The B.C. government is appealing the judgment of B.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Allen McEachern that the Heroin Treatment Act is invalid. The Court of Appeal will be asked to set aside the judgment made last week. However, the province did not say on what grounds the appeal is based. Meanwhile, Wednesday in a clarification of his ruling, the chief justice found that voluntary treatment as well as compulsory treatment of addicts by the province is beyond its jurisdiction. A spokesman for the B.C. Alcohol and Drug Commission said no comment could be made immediately on the status of 200 addicts undergoing voluntary treatment under the provincial program. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 18 Oct 79 p A2]

DRUG LABORATORY DISCOVERED--Toronto (CP)--A courageous robbery victim followed a holdup man to his home Tuesday, then called police who seized chemicals capable of producing \$3-million worth of the drug commonly called speed. Bill Trentos, a pizza-shop employee, followed the robber, who got \$300, even though he had been struck with a rifle butt and was bleeding from a scalp wound. Trentos then led police to an apartment where they found a makeshift laboratory containing a pound of methamphetamine and 19 pounds of chemicals that they said could be made into methamphetamine with a street value of \$3 million. Gerald Russell, 24, was charged with armed robbery, possession of a dangerous weapon and using a weapon for crime. John Reynolds, 22, was charged with trafficking in a narcotic and possession of a narcotic for the purpose of trafficking. Police said Trentos, who needed three stitches to close his wound, would be recommended for a civilian citation. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 31 Oct 79 p 38]

DRUG RAID IN ALBERTA--Edmonton (CP)--The RCMP and city police have raided a laboratory making methamphetamines on a farm about 130 kilometres north of Edmonton. In a joint release yesterday, the two forces said the laboratory was capable of making half a pound of near-pure methamphetamines a day with a street value of \$26,000. A large amount of laboratory equipment and about 28 grams of the drug were seized. Michael Brian Nelson, 28, and Evan James Tarleton, 32, both of Edmonton, were charged with possession for purpose of trafficking. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 3 Nov 79 p 11]

CSO: 5320

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

DRUG ADDICTION FIGURES--At a press conference held in Bratislava on 16 October, Dr Iur Frantisek Omelka, director of a department of the Slovak General Prosecutor's Office, said, among other things, that although drug addiction in Slovakia is "not a serious problem," the "increasing number" of drug addicts cannot be ignored, particularly among young people under 20 years of age. In Bratislava, Omelka said, 122 drug addicts are registered; in the Senica District 21; in Levice 16; in Galanta 21; and in Kosice 116-- and their number in this city is increasing by 8-10 cases annually. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

CSO: 5300

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA, COLOMBIANS SEIZED--Nassau, Bahamas, 20 Nov (LATIN-REUTER)--Eleven Colombians, arrested Sunday night aboard a Colombian-registered ship, must appear in court today. They are charged with the importation and possession of some 2,000 bags of marihuana. Bahamas Defense Force Cmdr William Swinley said the marihuana valued at "millions of dollars" was unloaded to be presented as evidence at the trial. Commander Swinley said the Bahamian Government vessel, Abaco, had intercepted the Colombian 50-meter-long ship, Irma, near Cay Cape close to midnight while the Abaco was searching for a vessel in distress, the Gris, which was found later. The U.S. Coast Guard captured four vessels in southern Florida waters. According to officials, they were linked to the Irma. Commander Swinley confirmed that the steel-hulled Irma is the largest vessel captured thus far in the anti-narcotics operations taking place in the Bahamas. [Text] [PA202236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2011 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

SEIZURES TO DATE IN 1979 SUMMARIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 22-A

[Text] To date the military forces have seized a total of 91 airplanes and 76 boats from persons involved in drug trafficking. Most of these confiscations took place on the Atlantic coast, where a vast operation is underway to prevent illegal drug trafficking from continuing to thrive.

In accordance with existing regulations on the matter, many of the airplanes and boats seized have been turned over to the military forces to be used by them, while the remainder are being processed routinely so that appropriate decisions can be made as to what will be done with them.

1,557 Arrested

According to the official information available, 1,557 persons have been arrested in this battle against drug traffickers and charged with drug trafficking. Of these, 205 were identified as foreigners. In addition, the following items were confiscated: 170 long-range weapons; 587 hand guns; 23,411 cartridges; 309 vehicles; 88 radios; 61 pumping engines which were used to irrigate land for growing marihuana; 35 scales; and 78 presses.

It was also reported that 67,615 bales of marihuana weighing a total of 2,704,008 kg have been confiscated. The value of the marihuana on the U.S. blackmarket would reportedly have been enormous.

Also, numerous marihuana plantations were discovered covering a total of 10,275 hectares, of which it was only possible to destroy 800 hectares.

New Blow by the F-2

Four men and one woman have been charged by the F-2 section of the staff in Bogota on charges of being mixed up in drug trafficking. The persons were arrested at 13-61 73rd street, where the F-2 also found 5 kg of cocaine and two late model cars which were being used to distribute the drug.

In addition, according to reports from Neiva, the following persons have been arrested in that city: Alirio Diaz, Julio E. Mejia, Arturo Cifuentes, Pedro Polania and Leonilde Perdomo. They were found in possession of 4 kg of cocaine.

Reports from Santa Marta state that the following persons have been charged with possession of 27 bales of marihuana in that city: Orlando Corredor, William de Jesus Sanchez, Jose Duran, Martin Zubiria, Salvador Silva and Pablo Perez.

In the district of Caloto, in the department of Cauca, National Police units have discovered a marihuana plantation which will be destroyed in the next few days. They also confiscated 2 pounds of marihuana seed. Lisandro and Guillermo Silva were found responsible and arrested.

It is an established fact that marihuana plantations have increased considerably in Cauca, Cesar, Magdalena and the eastern plains, primarily as a result of the restrictions imposed in La Guajira.

Words of Encouragement

It was reported yesterday that during the last session of the National Security Council--an organization which includes several ministers and the heads of the security services--a motion was passed congratulating the National Police, and especially the F-2, for the efficient work they have been doing to combat drug traffickers. The motion was made by Minister of Government Dr German Zea Hernandez.

A U.S. commission recently visited police chief Brig Gen Pablo A. Rosas to tell him how pleased U.S. authorities were with the measures being taken against drug traffickers. One of the members of this commission was the chief of police of Los Angeles, California.

9494
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ATLANTIC COAST: 3 MILLION KG OF MARIHUANA TO DATE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Sep 79 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] To date the army has confiscated close to 3 million kg of marihuana this year on the Atlantic coast. This marihuana is estimated to be worth 5 billion pesos.

The Press and Information Office of the Army Command has reported that yesterday army personnel counted a total of 2,701,576 kg of marihuana seized from the drug traffic gangs worth 5.402 billion pesos. Experts in the struggle against drug trafficking revealed that 1 kg of marihuana is sold in the country for 2,000 pesos.

In addition to this huge quantity of marihuana, the military confiscated 308 vehicles, 87 airplanes, 76 boats and numerous weapons and ammunition.

The following are the results of the most recent operations carried out by the army on the Atlantic coast: In San Pedro de La Sierra, in Upper Guajira, the army found and destroyed 40 hectares planted with marihuana and 50 kg of marihuana ready for export.

In a place called "Castillete" near Tayrona Park, troops of the Cordoba Battalion confiscated a small airplane with U.S. registry No N-6465Y as it was getting ready to transport marihuana to the United States. The plane's crew members fled when they saw the authorities approaching and an intensive search for them is underway.

Finally, troops of the "La Popa" Battalion found a cache of 150 kg of pressed cocaine in a place called "El Desastre" in the district of Bolivar.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

SIX NEW SEIZURES, RAIDS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 22-A

[Text] During the last 24 hours National Police agents struck 6 new blows against drug traffic organizations in various parts of the country.

According to reports provided by the press office of the National Police Directorate, close to 2,000 kg of marihuana were confiscated and a laboratory for processing cocaine was uncovered in Popayan.

In Santa Marta

The police report states: 17 bales of pressed marihuana have been confiscated in Santa Marta. They were being transported in a truck--license plate No PK-6063--which was driven by Orlando Corredor Corredor. During this operation the agents captured William de Jesus Sanchez, Jose Duran Trujillo, Martin Zubiria Piales, Salvador Silva and Pablo Perez, who were turned over to the appropriate authorities.

In Cauca

A laboratory for processing cocaine equipped with modern devices has been discovered in Popayan, the capital of Cauca Department. F-2 detectives were able to capture Marco Antonio Perez and Javier Perez, who tried to bribe the detectives with 134,000 pesos when they were discovered.

The official spokesman said the money and the devices from the laboratory were turned over to the judge of a court of criminal inquiry.

In addition, police agents discovered a marihuana plantation in the rural area of the municipality of Caloto in this department. The plantation was being tended by Lizandro Silva and Guillermo Silva, who were found in possession of 2 pounds of marihuana seed which they were planning to plant shortly.

In Cundinamarca

Police agents have captured Victor Manuel Garzon Canas and Antonio Leguizamon Salamanca in the urban area of the municipality of Tibacui,

Cundinamarca Department. They were found in possession of 12 pounds of marihuana which they were trying to sell in small quantities to the inhabitants of that area.

Finally, the bulletin issued by the press office of the general directorate states that the following persons were captured in Neiva: Aliro Diaz Perdomo, Julio Ernesto Mejia, Arturo Cifuentes, Pedro Polania Castrillon and Leonilde Leonilde Perdomo de Diaz, a widow. They were found in possession of 4,000 grams of highly pure cocaine and 5 kg of coca leaves.

9494
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE, MILLION-PLUS DOLLARS SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Sep 79 pp 1-A, 13-A

[Text] F-2 agents seized more than \$1 million yesterday from the powerful organization of drug traffickers they had captured a few days earlier, when they were able to confiscate the biggest cocaine shipment in the world.

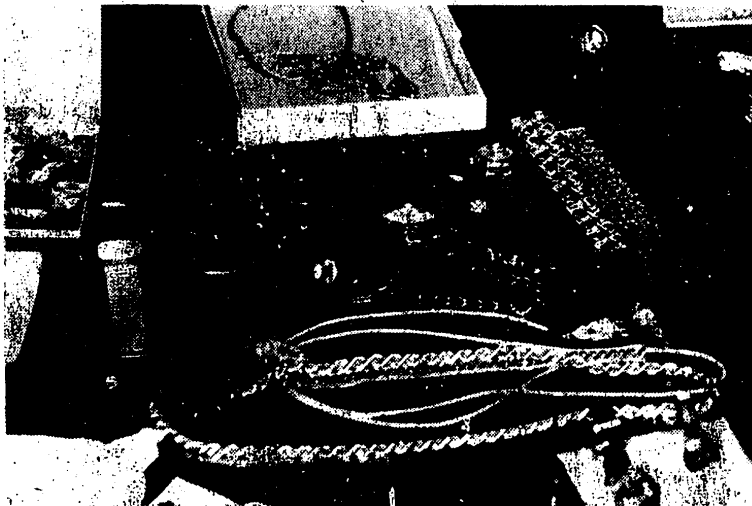
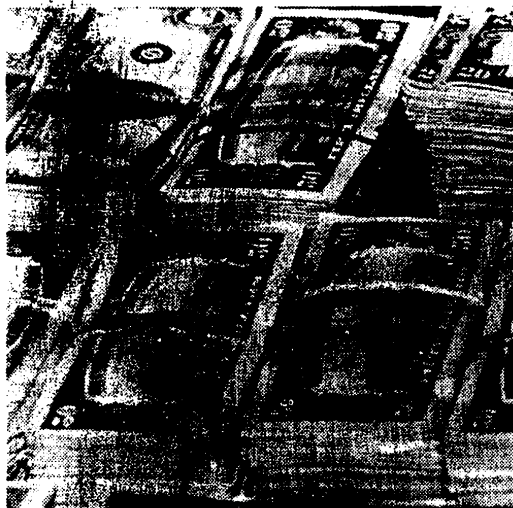
The detectives located one of the organization's houses at No 16-91 93rd Street, where the mafia had one of its "bases of operation." The money--\$1,048,500--was in a safe in the house, which was being guarded by the domestic servants, none of whom was arrested by the authorities.

Col Miguel Maza Marquez, chief of the F-2 staff, said that the owner of the house, who is one of the most important leaders of the international organization, is apparently in Spain at the moment and investigations are underway to capture him.

Along with the \$1 million--equivalent to some 50 million pesos--the F-2 confiscated some valuable jewelry which also belonged to the organization. The jewelry is estimated to be worth about 2 million pesos.

The chief of the F-2 reported that the money confiscated, as well as the jewels, have been turned over to the judge who is trying the case, and the money will be deposited in the Bank of the Republic this morning.

The officer said he was pleased with the operation and added that this is the second phase of the operation called "Bogota Against Drugs."



The photograph shows the \$1 million and the jewels seized from the drug traffic organization captured by the F-2 a few days ago in possession of a cocaine shipment which was the biggest ever confiscated in the world.

9494
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

U.S. REPORT ON DRUG MONEY--Colombian monetary authorities maintained silence today regarding a U.S. Government report that the Central Bank is reportedly depositing in U.S. banks dollars stemming from traffic in marihuana and cocaine. Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra abstained from commenting on the U.S. Treasury Department report and said any statement in that respect must come from Rafael Gama Quijano, manager of the bank. Gama Quijano was not in the city today and it was not possible to get any statement from deputy manager Alvaro Ortega. According to the U.S. report, the surplus of dollars registered by Colombia as a result of the drug traffic has forced the Central Bank to deposit millions in cash in the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank in Miami. [Text] [PA142357 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA]

AIRCRAFT, WEAPONS, DRUGS SEIZURE--The government has confiscated four airplanes registered in the United States in the course of the campaign it is waging against drugs on the Atlantic coast. The airplanes were confiscated in Las Flores, in the district of Barranquilla; in Camarones, La Guajira; in Rancho Grande, in Mingueo; and at the Riohacha airport. The airplanes had the following registration numbers: XB-ATC, N-9061M, N37103 and NA-571402. The following items were also seized during these operations: 23 weapons of various calibers; 1,497 rounds of ammunition; and 164 bales of pressed marihuana. In addition, the government discovered 450 hectares planted with marihuana, which constitutes a harsh blow against the drug traffic mafia. The authorities found the small airplane bearing registration number NA-571402 in a swamp next to the Magdalena River in Las Flores, in the district of Barranquilla. The police arrested the airplane crew members following an operation during which the crew members managed to leave the plane before they were arrested. The persons arrested were: Michael Michone, Dave Clark and Pheophileos Evangelous. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 79 p 2-A] 9494

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED EN ROUTE TO COLOMBIA

Quito EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 8 Oct 79 p 11

[Text] In recent days Pichincha Interpol has arrested seven Ecuadorean and Colombian drug traffickers and is seeking two other citizens from Loja because of their involvement in the case, according to a press release. During the operation against drug traffic, Gustavo Adolfo Jaramillo, a Colombian, and Ecuadorean Jose Elvio Salinas Agila, a native of Loja, were caught carrying about 1.25 kilograms of cocaine paste, cleverly hidden. The drug was acquired on the southern border and was on the way to Colombia.

With the help of the Immigration Service of the National Police, also arrested were Fernando de Jesus Guevara Naranjo, a Colombian, and Ecuadorean Luis Fernando Castillo Castillo of Gonzanama canton in Loja, when they were transporting 920 grams of cocaine paste, bought in Loja, to Colombia.

The Pichincha Criminal Investigation Service assisted in the arrest of Gonzalo Burbano Cabrera, Marco Vinicio Pacheco, and Galo Oswaldo Solis Sanchez, as they were traveling to Cuenca with 448 grams of marihuana, bought in Quito.

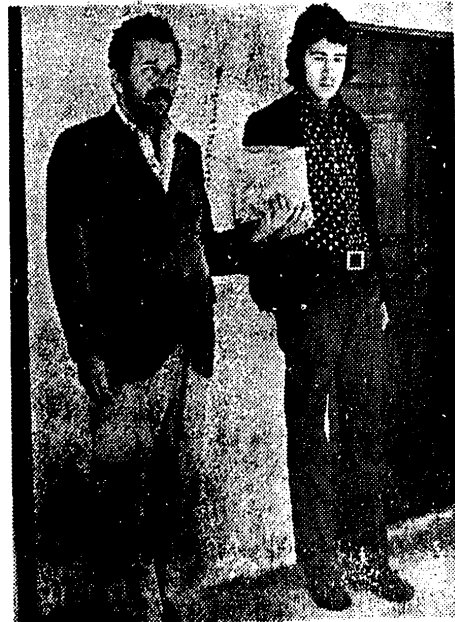
Loja residents Servio Castillo and Hipolito Castillo are wanted for trafficking in cocaine paste. Those arrested in the various drug and marihuana traffic cases have been consigned to the Men's Prison in Quito at the disposition of the Head of the office of Jury Impaneling of the Judicial Department.



Jose Elvio Salnias Agila and Adolfo Gustavo Jaramillo Jurado, the latter a Colombian



Galo Oswaldo Solis Sanchez, Marco Vinicio Pacheco, and Gonzalo Vicente Burbano Cabrera.



Jesus Hernando Guevara Naranjo, Colombian, and Luis Fernindo Castillo Castillo

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CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

COCAINE CONFISCATED IN HUA QUILLAS

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Oct 79 p 24

[Text] HUA QUILLAS--Rural Police stationed here under the command of Chief Maj Telmo Erazo Saavedra and with the cooperation of Capt Zhuppy Paredes and officer Mario Garcia Pinos, have begun a cleanup campaign against drug traffic. As a result, on 5 October they entered a house belonging to Ecuadorean Maximiliano Castillo Avila located at 401 Hualtaco Avenue, and seized a navy blue bag containing about 2.5 kilograms of cocaine paste from a Peruvian named Mauro Guarniz Pineda.

How the Drug Was Found

As we were told, the drug that is causing so much harm among our youth was discovered thanks to a tip that Castillo Avila had been selling cocaine for some time. Capt Zhuppy Paredes therefore ordered a thorough operation, during which officer Mario Garcia Pinos and several other policemen watched the house and Castillo Avila at all times. The Quito Interpol was also involved, since the Rural Police work had outstanding results, catching the criminals red-handed. It must be noted that the Rural Police, and especially Maj Erazo Saavedra, have been working tirelessly against the rise of drug traffic that has been developed here by people who have come from other parts of the country.

The Drug and the Prisoners

The prisoners, Maximiliano Avila and Peruvian Mauro Guarniz Pineda, and the cocaine were sent to Quito at the disposition of the Head of the National Central Office of Interpol, as ordered by the Interpol National Directorate. It should be remembered that on other occasions the Rural Police have seized 2 kilograms of cocaine and two vehicles, which were also sent to Quito for due process of the law. We congratulate them and hope that there will be more such arrests. Carry on, and we will continue to inform the country about what is happening on the borders.

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CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

DRUG ARRESTS--Boyce Guillmette Munoz, a U.S. citizen, and Jose Besa Silva, a Chilean, were arrested at Tocument International Airport for possession of cocaine which they purchased for \$30,000 in Lima and were planning to sell in the United States. The two men are university students in Davis, California. [PA112045 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 32 PA]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN CARACAS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 4-32

[Text] The arrest of a drug trafficker carrying a shipment of cocaine estimated at a million bolivars led to the discovery of an underworld organization that has been the scourge of banks and the arrest of three gang members.

The cocaine trafficker was identified as 20-year-old Jesus Alfredo Herrera. He was arrested in house 4 of Lot 63, Altos de Lidice. He had with him a large sum of money, money bags from the Bank of Venezuela, and that bank's stamps from its Valencia branch.

"We also seized a kilogram of cocaine, two M-26 grenades, a 38-caliber revolver, 79 cartridges for a 9-millimeter pistol, the payroll list from a construction company that was robbed recently, several bundles of bills of various denominations totaling 68,380 bolivars," said Col Luis Eduardo Altuna Poleo.

"Personnel from police district 5, headquartered in El Calvario, made the arrest," he continued.

Jesus Herrera Rodriguez also had in his possession some partly burned checks and pay envelopes from several companies. Col Altuna Poleo said that after the arrest was made the Metropolitan Police launched an operation to try to catch the rest of the gang that has become the scourge of the banks.

Three Robbers Arrested and Another Three Sought

Starting with the arrest made by the Metropolitan Police, the Robbery Division of the Judicial Technical Police [PTJ] began an operation in the capital area that led to the arrest of three more robbers and the identification of others, all members of an organization known in the underworld as "Los Rufianes."

A Casualty

Jesus Alfredo Herrera Rodriguez said yesterday that he wanted no contact of any kind with the press. He admitted that he had a drug traffic record, but said he had nothing to do with the cocaine that was seized or with the goods or money the police found in Lidice. "I just happened to be there."

In the meantime Metropolitan Police say they have conclusive evidence against the accused, and it is all linked with a job the Intelligence Division is working on. The PTJ has a press conference set for today, during which it will present the three men arrested in connection with the bank robberies and will release the names of the other gang members still at large.



Jesus Alfredo Herrera Rodriguez,
arrested during a raid in Lidice.

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CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE--Maracay authorities have arrested Jesus Abraham, 38; Oscar Benitez, 25; Jose Marin, 29; and Jesus Pena, 25; for possession of a drug shipment apparently brought in from Trinidad. The cargo, which was seized while being unloaded from a boat in Ocumare de la Costa, included 175 kg of cocaine and 470 LSD tablets. The authorities are now searching for the traffickers' contacts. [PA172121 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

DRUGS, ARMS HAUL--The spokesman of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that as a result of the efforts by gendarmerie officials in Fars, Lorestan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Esfahan, Khorasan and Mazandaran different types of combat weapons, side arms, hunting rifles, submachineguns, 11 pieces of equipment, 31,291 rounds of ammunition, 43,221 packets of foreign cigarettes, 5,660 kg of foreign tea, 200 kg of caviar, 15 kg of opium and other goods valued at 4 million rials have been discovered and seized. The guilty individuals have been arrested and handed over to the appropriate authorities. [Text] [LD291845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

HEROIN SMUGGLER GETS 9 YEARS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Yoram Bar]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — Yehuda Cohen, who was yesterday sentenced to nine years in prison for smuggling half a kilo of heroin from Turkey, seemed indifferent to the District Court judge's ruling. "I've served long prison sentences," Cohen commented to Judge Yussuf Haj Yihya.

Cohen, 45, of Netanya, was charged with heroin smuggling after his niece, Huliya Varol, was caught in Ben-Gurion Airport carrying 480 grammes of the drug worth some IL6m., on October 25 this year.

Varol, 23, claimed she did not know there was heroin in the two boxes of Turkish delight she had brought. "My uncle visited me in Turkey and asked me to bring these boxes for him, because his luggage was overweight," Varol said after she was arrested.

Cohen did not deny his niece's version of the affair, which police dubbed "The Turkish Connection." "I'm addicted to heroin and need it for my personal use. I didn't intend to trade in it," he told *The Jerusalem Post*.

A senior aide to Tel Aviv district attorney Avraham Landstein yesterday asked the court to impose the maximum penalty of 15 years imprisonment on Cohen.

The defendant's attorney asked the court to consider his client's confession to the police and to the court. The attorney added that his client was trying to overcome his addiction to drugs.

CSO: 5300

USSR

WHO DRUG SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW, CONTINUES IN DUSHANBE

LD261541 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "International Seminar in Dushanbe"]

[Text] On 8 October the WHO international seminar on "Topical Problems of Present-Day Narcology," which opened the day before in Moscow, continued its work in Dushanbe. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Venezuela, Greece, Cyprus, Britain, the United States, Switzerland and Asian and African developing countries are taking part in it together with Soviet specialists.

The republic's health minister, I.A. Sazhenin, delivered a report on the achievements of Tadzhikistan's people's health service during the years of Soviet power.

Those taking part in the seminar listened with interest to a report from Prof M.G. Gulyamov, chief psychiatrist and chief narcologist of the Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Health, entitled "The History and Present State of the Fight Against Drug Addiction in Tadzhikistan."

S.R. Abdullayev, head of the chief pharmaceutical administration of health, spoke in his report of the development of the pharmaceutical service network and the organization of control over the use of narcotics in Tadzhikistan.

R.Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, and E.A. Babayan, leader of our country's psychiatric and narcological services and chief administrator and chairman of the standing committee on drugs control of the USSR Ministry of Health, are taking part in the work of the seminar.

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EDITORIAL VIEWS HEROIN PROBLEM, MEASURES TAKEN

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 79 p 4

/Text/ Cheap and pure, that's the kind of merchandise the customer wants. Where is there any? On the heroin market! This is not to belittle the narcotics problem, but rather to shed light on it. In September heroin was offered in Rheinland-Pfalz at a tenth of the 1977 price. At that time the degree of purity was between 10 and 20 percent. Today it is between 60 and 90 percent, with the result that often the first "shot" is fatal, and in any case causes addiction. Today one can buy a gram of heroin, which depending on concentration is good for up to 15 injections, for 120 marks. For 120 marks a man can fall into total physical slavery. The chemical-pharmacologically produced intoxication with death has never been so cheap -- a proof of the quality of this heroin, that bears the type designation "No 4."

Since the "French Connection" was broken in Marseille a couple of years ago, the morphine base is no longer smuggled to European backyard factories from the poppy fields of eastern Turkey: Big Turkish buyers and chemical enterprises "refine" the raw material right in the vicinity of the producers. Due to their good relations with politicians, police, and customs need not fear any serious interference, and the transportation problem is facilitated by the fact that the final product has only a tenth of the volume of the morphine base.

The couriers float along in the stream of tourists and guest workers. It is more an expression of the enlarged volume transported than improved search, for in 1970 only 1.5 kilograms of heroin were found, but in 1979 122 kilograms.

The great supply at cheap prices (local shortages are the exception) forces the small dealers to aggressive sales methods in their struggle with the competition. They no longer sidle up with an innocent joint of hashish in order cautiously to build up the dependency of the new customer, but are right there with a free heroin sample in their hands. A monstrous dynamic thereupon appears on the scene. The "time for reflection" which the victim still has, during which he feels first the habit and then the need growing within him as he tries something new and stronger, this "time for reflection" shrinks to minutes in the case of a bout with heroin.

The alarming expansion of heroin addiction in the past 2 years is thereby explained. The number of addicts is estimated at 60,000, and the dead to the end of 1979 at 600. These are the dead found in bed or in railroad station toilets. How many of the fatal traffic accidents in which youths drive straight off a slight curve at high speed can be attributed to narcotics is an open question. The trusty blood alcohol test, to the extent that it is still taken, reveals nothing about this. Heroin is disseminated to an extent of which adults, and particularly parents have hardly any idea. It is the firm conviction of the experts that every youth is solicited. The FRG is the number one heroin country in the world, the operational area of the "Turkish Connection." Since some of the stuff has even flowed into the GDR from the minor cross-border traffic from the Turks' airport at East Berlin's Schoenefeld via the metro system to the West Berlin heroin paradise, the alarm is sounding over there, and despite the difference in the social system, the police search assistance office functions well.

Yesterday the interior committee of the Bundestag dealt with the proposals of Minister of the Interior Baum for the Intensification of the struggle against narcotics criminals. The heart of these proposals is the doubling of the personnel in the narcotics section of the Federal Criminal Investigation Office and the building of a comprehensive information system similar to that used in the search for terrorists. It is urgently necessary because in dealing with a substance like heroin it is important to have the defenses well out in front. More severe punishments for the professional dealers are no help to someone once an addict, and reeducation cures and rehabilitation efforts often help little. In these fields innovations have also been proposed. In the narcotics law up for amendment the maximum sentences of 10 to 15 years imprisonment for narcotics dealing, transportation and brokerage are to be raised. But Baum does not want to lock up the small dealers who engage in the trade in order to finance their own addiction, and who are therefore victims; they are to be turned over for therapy after conviction.

More deterrent for the dealers, more help for the victims--the parties in the interior committee seem to be able to unite on these general lines, even if the opposition accuses the interior minister of whipping up a smokescreen to hide the fact that since the promise of 3 years ago on narcotics suppression in the government's statement nothing of substance has happened. Nevertheless Baum's idea of aggressively countering the internationally organized gangs of smugglers through international police and political cooperation is correct. With great national effort a country which has become a "connection" can free itself from being a port of entry, but its border-crossing youth is not thereby saved for a long time. The drug trade takes other currencies besides the dollar, franc, or mark.

6108
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

91 KILOGRAMS OF HASHISH FOUND IN MOBILE HOME

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 79 p 15

/Text/ Munich (SZ)--German and Austrian customs officials succeeded on the weekend in jointly arresting 2 Austrians who were trying to smuggle 91 kilograms of hashish into the FRG. A 36-year-old man from Haiming and his 22-year-old woman companion from Innsbruck drove up at 2:30 a.m. on Saturday morning to the Griesen Customs Office (Landkreis Garmisch-Partenkirchen) in their automobile, towing a house trailer. The customs officials ordered a search of the vehicle and the trailer, which had to be detached for this purpose.

The officials had just separated the trailer from the car when the driver of the car suddenly started up and drove back in the direction of Austria. Two warning shots fired by the customs officials failed to impress the fleeing man. Three more aimed shots missed the tires of the car.

The Bavarian officials then gave the alarm to their Austrian colleagues in Ehrwald, 7 kilometers away. The latter finally succeeded in stopping the car and detaining the occupants. In the meantime the narcotics detection dog of the Griesen customs office had searched the house trailer and found 91 kilograms of hashish. The merchandise, of the "Green Turk" type (price per kilogram about 5,000 marks) was packed in 112 linen sacks hidden under the floorboard and carpet of the trailer. According to information from the driver, the car and trailer had come from Yugoslavia and had been taken over by him at the Brenner Pass. The man had been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for other crimes and had recently been released on probation.

6108
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

INCREASED SMUGGLING, USE, EFFECTS OF COCAINE DESCRIBED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Oct 79 pp 72-75

[Article: "Charley Is Coming"]

[Text] The drug scene has a new hit: cocaine. Using a cheap product from South America, dealers are trying to capture the market.

"Bleck" and "Cliff," two customs dogs, were sniffing for narcotics in the offices of Gerd Huege, a structural engineer in Bad Homburg. They pointed the way to sundry envelopes containing a total of 51 grams of heroin, but the dogs' noses failed to notice what had been deposited between loose tax documents--the dogs had not yet been trained for cocaine. The officials themselves discovered the white crystalline powder.

In the case of the Hamburg engineer Manfred Schnabel, agents struck out several times: 9,000 LSD trips in Frankfurt, 4 kg of hashish at the Beirut airport of 40 kg of hashish oil in Salzburg. Then, in spring of last year, the "habitual narcotics dealer" received an unusual letter, according to the Federal Criminal Police Bureau in Wiesbaden. "Dear Manfred," the letter from Bolivia said, and the police were reading along, I can send 1 kg of cocaine from Argentina during the soccer championship."

The police had information that Albert Gumbalies, who owned a taxicab business in Frankfurt, was in frequent contact with marihuana suppliers and hashish users. He was dealing over the telephone, indicating "a package of 10" or "2 grams." Then it was almost 1 pound. Gumbalies met the Bolivian pilot Justiniano Mendez at the Rhine-Main Airport; the detective police found 431 grams of cocaine on the pilot--hidden in his trouserbelt, his coat and the soles of his shoes.

Since Tuesday last week, the three German dealers who, according to the investigation, had switched to coke, and the courier from South America have been on trial in Frankfurt. They have been accused of "possession, importation and distribution of narcotics in considerable quantities."

And there is probably more: In the opinion of Federal Criminal Police Bureau agents, the four accused persons belong to a group which either "had already smuggled large quantities of cocaine into the FRG and sold the stuff at enormous profits," or it was just in the process of "establishing a large-scale trade in cocaine from South America to Germany."

Among the problems facing the Frankfurt Land Court which will have to solved within a year is the question of whether the dealers were already firmly established in their business or whether they were in the process of preparing the market. One thing is certain: Following hashish and heroin, cocaine is now entering the German drug market in fairly large quantities.

The stuff is passed around as "Charley," "snow" or the abbreviation "C." This year, up to the middle of September, police detectives or customs agents had already confiscated 111 doses or larger portions of the white crystal powder in the FRG--during the entire year of 1977 there were 81 incidents.

Two years ago, when four South Americans were caught carrying 5 kg of cocaine, it was an unusual occurrence--now people are caught with coke every day. For instance, in Mannheim two Turks and two Germans tried to sell 0.5 pound of highly concentrated cocaine, but they approached police agents who had been posing as buyers.

And in Munich six South Americans are under investigative arrest. Agents had come across the information that they wanted to establish in the Bavarian Land capital a "European headquarters for cocaine"--they were all young men from lucrative professions, for instance a pediatrician or the son of an admiral.

The gentlemen were located in a college dormitory, the "Latin America House" on Guerickestrasse in Munich, they bought the stuff from "Carlos," their boss, in the Peruvian capital of Lima. One of them was caught at the Frankfurt airport, carrying 2.2 kg, another one in a Schwabing hotel with 2.7 kg.

Seizures like those in the Munich student quarter or the Rhine-Main Airport are gradually providing agents with the knowledge as to the origin and trade routes of the white drug. But not only the agents of the Land Bureau of Criminal Investigation are wondering "where the consumers are." The agents of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau could "not yet identify" the buyers of the cocaine which had been brought to Germany by the group that has been indicted in Frankfurt.

The cocaine scene has very little in common with the heroin scene. Chief Commissioner Peter Loos of the Frankfurt Narcotics Department knows that wherever coke is sniffed, "no word is getting out."

The sweet scent of hashish has been lingering in rock concert halls and disco shacks for some time; heroin addicts are buying their stuff from dealer hangouts familiar to the police and frequently leave their lives in public toilets--agents do not very often find coke addicts in these places.

They assume that the people who are using coke are artists or the partying kind; anyway, they have better addresses and are able to pay. A conversation in the Frankfurt-Preungesheim jail is quite informative: A cocaine dealer was boasting, as related by a fellow prisoner, that coke sales were "much more lucrative than other items," also, that he knew a lot of well-to-do buyers. But then the dealer stopped, "It is dangerous to give out names in these circles."

Occasionally a prominent catch will divulge in which circles the "C" is making its rounds. In the middle of May the American film director Stanley Dragoti ("Love at First Bite") was arrested. He had 25 grams of cocaine. The stuff had been placed into several small glass vials that Dragoti had taped to his skin with adhesive bandages.

A Frankfurt lay assessor court sentenced the filmmaker to 21 months in jail with probation and a fine of DM 100,000. He needed the stuff to combat his jealousy, the accused man stated in a scene good enough to be filmed; his wife, the actress Cheryl Tiegs was involved with another man.

But it was more likely that the entire film crew wanted the stuff to stay in the mood, because on board the airplane in which Dragoti and his companions were going to continue their flight to the Cannes Festival, three more cocaine capsules were found.

As happened once before, during the 1920's, "Charley" is again making the rounds among artists in the 1970's. The narcotic, which is made from the leaves of the South American coca bush and chemically transformed into a crystalline powder, is particularly fascinating: When inhaled through the nose, licked from the back of the hand or taken with a glass of alcohol, it sharpens the senses and makes self-criticism disappear--without the consequences of heroin indulgence, "the turkey syndrome"; no gooseflesh, no trembling, no rash.

There are no withdrawal symptoms, but a cocaine user has a pale complexion, his cheeks are hollow, the corners of his mouth grow stiff and curl--at times the column of the nose deteriorates. Doctors particularly warn of the strong psychic dependency which is created by cocaine; regular use produces a persecution complex and confusion.

And the leeway is small between a euphoric and a fatal dose: To maintain a constant high, a daily dose of 0.05 to 0.1 gram is necessary. Five-tenths gram is enough for a "one-way ticket on an airline made of snow," according to the folksinger Hoyt Axton who sings about cocaine intoxication.

In the United States, the rising death rate from cocaine use has done away with the notion that the powder is a harmless means to liven up parties. Major suppliers for Americans, and lately also for West Germans who are interested, are Bolivian sources. Wholesale dealers who are living there are using the same scheme to open up the market as heroin dealers did: dumping.

Narcotics agencies estimate that annually approximately 600 tons of cocaine are illegally produced in Bolivia. German detective agencies found out that corrupt police officials and prominent families are involved in this business. Hans Ulrich Endres, defense attorney during the Frankfurt cocaine trial, indicated that "the level of involvement reaches as high as the ministers."

In the capital of La Paz 1 kg costs DM 7,000-5 times less than in neighboring Columbia. Considering a final sales price of approximately DM 200 for 1 gram, the profit can go as high as 30 times the cost--an inducement for many dealers to switch to the lucrative drug.

The distributors who are facing charges in Frankfurt added to their profit by saving transportation costs. Anyway, investigations have produced the information that the Bolivian suppliers mailed the stuff now and then, 20 grams at a time, and they managed to ship as much as 1 kg to the FRG spending DM 100 for postage.

The plan of distribution was a kind of a snowball system, dispersing the shipments: Whoever among the German dealers was paying on time, received the challenge "to send two or three additional addresses" in order that more cocaine could be mailed.

Investigations led to the information that the supplier in Bolivia was the shipper Cesar Mentasti, whose father owned a prosperous trucking company in the provincial town of Tarija. At one time, to improve his fleet, Mentasti ordered two BMW's in exchange for 0.5 kg of coke. As a free bonus there were also requests for "10 pornographic films, with sound, in the Spanish language, super 8."

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FRANCE

TEENAGE STUDENTS' USE OF DRUGS DISCUSSED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Oct 79 p 32

[Article by Thierry Desjardins and Gerard Jovene (also separate sections by Monique Vigy and by Lucien-James Meteye)]

[Text] Once again drugs are the "No 1" of the present moment. At Liverdun some 10 school girls from 14 to 16 years of age have been smoking hashish. How is it that parents and teachers have not been aware of this? How do they get the drugs? Where do they find the money? These are some of the many questions to which we must find answers.

The question, it seems, has not assumed the enormous proportions which some media have attributed to it without sufficient evidence. It apparently does not concern young children at all. It does not seem to be true that there is a racket inside the school nor that young girls have become prostitutes in order to obtain drugs.

Nevertheless, the actual situation is a serious one. All the more serious since it has become commonplace. What has happened in Liverdun is happening in other small French towns. Now what is at issue is the introduction of French youth to the use of drugs.

Clouzot could have made a film about it. He would, perhaps, have chosen for its title "My Little Town at Hashish Time." Or else, simply "The Rumor." The author of "The Raven" would have been greatly taken by this affair. The little village school, the mayor, the tobacco-licensed bar, the drawn shutters, the state police making investigations, and especially the children to whom they would give Communion without Confession, who lie, who brag, who get even, who have watched too much television.

But, alas! This is not all just a movie! We must open our eyes: we are suddenly plunged into the daily life of a tiny French village gathered

around its church steeple, in the shadow of its mills, with its problems and its joys, and suddenly we have thrown in our face one of those only too well-known "social problems" which have been dunned into our ears for years and to which we have finally become accustomed because we have not wished to believe they are true. Drugs, youngsters who smoke and who take drugs, that's somewhere else, they are other people's youngsters.

No indeed. Liverdun is a little village like ours and the children of this small market town are like ours. They are neither better nor worse. And they take drugs just like the little Americans, like the youngsters in Amsterdam. What is really going on? Life in Liverdun was just run-of-the-mill, but happy. Here we don't have just some ugly little dormitory-town enveloped in gloom and fumes. Liverdun is a well fortified village which overlooks the Moselle. It is the old Liverdun. From its old stone houses we see the bend of the river, the forests of fir, oak and beech trees, a landscape of rare beauty at this time with its autumn colors. Below the fortified village the old Marne canal extends as far as the Rhine--a deep, dry tunnel which is beginning to fill up again. Frequently, the youngsters go there to play cops and robbers, even though it has been prohibited.

But the village has not let itself die. Around the old hemmed-in houses they have built new neighborhoods. Nancy is quite near and the people who were working in the city have been only too happy to come and live here. In the evening they could go fishing in the Moselle or take a walk in the woods. The neighborhoods are modern with smart little houses. The Mirabelle Plum smells good and they had forgotten the nearby steel works.

The children seem happy. They had built a fine secondary school right in the heart of the woods on the edge of the town. Liverdun on the Pompey road. It has 23 classes for the first and fourth forms with a fine gymnasium.

A Happy Little Stragglng Village

For 2 days, all France has been speaking of nothing else--or almost nothing else--but this affair. It must be brought out into the open. But what is most impressive is that Liverdun is not the exception, that all this, unfortunately, is frighteningly commonplace. And we need not bother to "exaggerate it" to find a new excuse and refuse to look at it.

Everyone knew it only too well. The 6,500 old Liverdun inhabitants and the 1,500 recent arrivals in the new neighborhoods knew it. Of course, the youngsters were frequently left to their own resources. The parents working in Nancy came home late when there were bands of teenagers gathered admiringly around a motorcycle; some playing pinball in the cafe, others listening to disco records. Of course, there was the 14-year old girl about whom there was much talk. The poor girl, they said, her mother too, was selling her charms. And besides, the CES [Secondary School] young people were not left running completely wild. Now and again trips were

organized. The town is the twin of Weingarten, a little town in Baden country, very near Carsruhe. A few weeks ago, the town council took the youngsters there. That was a happy event. All left by car and camped out. But suddenly someone noticed a queer smell. The youngsters were smoking hashish! So it was true! For some time now several people in the village were saying that Liverdun youngsters were using drugs. No one wanted to believe it. Not in Liverdun! But this time it was obvious. A social assistant, member of the town council, dropped the bomb right in the middle of a council meeting. Something must be done to open their eyes, to ask for police investigation.

They then observed the young people. Yes, some were smoking but it was... American cigarettes. The school principal kept them in for 3 hours "not to punish them, but merely to make them understand that that was not good form." Thinking it over, the poor principal remembers: "Yes, there was some talk about drugs at the end of May. Yes, the work of some of the pupils has left something to be desired for some time now, but that involves only a few pupils you could count on the fingers of one hand."

And the reaction was very interesting. In Liverdun they did not want to admit that the youngsters were on drugs. "Yes, the pupils at the Poincare Lyceum in Nancy are on drugs, it's a matter of public knowledge. Yes, in Pompey, they are selling drugs on the street, but not here." It is elsewhere, they are other people's children.

Fear of Scandal

The argument over, the CES principal was reduced to finding some political explanation as he feared being held responsible for the scandal with which he is faced. "We have to see in this affair," he said, "and in this publicity a basic political history. It seems that the centrist town council for the common good is being attacked by another political bloc which had run for the magistrature at the last elections. There was a socialist list in long hand and it was defeated. But it is not Don Camillo that is being played here now. The police are particularly cautious and we understand them. On the one hand, it is a matter of minors, and on the other hand, the presence of drug addicts indicate a presence of drug suppliers, channels, drug peddlers, inquiries to follow up while trying not to cut the thread.

That means that one thing is certain: at least some 10 youngsters from 14 to 16 years of age have been taking drugs in the little village. They have been getting their hashish in Nancy. For the moment, everything else is exaggerated as if some felt a need to add fire to the flame. Apparently, the 12-year old youngsters are not on drugs; there is no evidence that the "older youngsters" "have bullied" the "little ones" to get their money; there is no evidence that the young girls have fallen into prostitution to be able to buy their drugs. There have been youngsters who have been "filching" but they are not the ones who are taking drugs and there are some frivolous young girls but they do not belong to the group the police are questioning.

No, everything is much more normal and therefore much more disquieting. In a little Lorraine village, there were some children who played football, some young people playing "loubards" [translations unknown], some young girls lounging around, some school boys who were taking drugs, just as at Nancy, Pompey and everywhere else.

The Ants

Beside these structured organizations, there are the agents, those whom specialists call the "ants." They are the drug addicts, hippies or not, who in their baggage, in the faked vehicles bring in several kilos of drugs, most often bought in Morocco, or in the Middle East for their personal use; they resell a part of it to pay their expenses. Hardly a day goes by but several "ants" are stopped at a frontier post, on disembarking from a ship coming from Maghreb or in an airport. Labrador retrievers and German shepherds have been specially trained to spot the very characteristic smell of hashish in the travelers' baggage. These dog teams are proving to be very active.

The widely spread hashish traffic each year amounts to hundreds of tons. It is by far greater in quantity than that of heroin or brown sugar (brown heroin) but the profits realized are far less significant: a gram of hashish is worth 10 to 30 francs while a gram of heroin containing 90 percent lactose is now being sold at from 700 to 800 francs.

This disturbing growth is due largely to the fact that hashish is a so-called "sweet and harmless" drug. Nothing is so absolutely untrue. Some serious studies have shown that "H" could have serious consequences: children born with birth defects for in females, sexual impotence in males, perhaps a cancer in the long range for everyone. At any rate, one thing is certain, known heroin and cocaine addicts now undergoing treatment have begun to smoke hashish under one of its many forms. The most deadly of all, which goes back to 1972, is liquid cannabis. This is a regular cannabis resin previously dissolved in alcohol then, after mixing it with vegetable oil which serves as a base, is distilled. This form of "H," which particularly interests traffickers because of its light mass and strong concentration (this product is five times more harmful than ordinary hashish) is primarily manufactured in Afghanistan, in Morocco and Lebanon. Liquid hashish, moreover, contains a high percentage of tetrahydrocannabinol, a product which is very dangerous for the nervous system.

On Dependence

Should one go into a panic without thinking, and "stir up ghosts," speak of a "lost generation" or rather try to adopt a more thoughtful, less emotional attitude? The second solution seems far more advisable in every respect, all the more so since doing this almost never corresponds to a true drug addiction. Recall the results of a recent study by

INSERM (National Institute of Health and Medical Research---see LE FIGARO of 21 June 1979). This research was done by the INSERM research unit on sociopathic diseases. It included 907 teenagers, chosen by drawing lots in the Paris suburban lyceums where they were asked to fill out an anonymous, confidential questionnaire.

One lyceum out of every two in the Parisian region said they had never had the opportunity to experiment with a drug. Then, on the contrary, on out of every two had had this opportunity. In all, one boy out of six and one girl out of 10 had tried it at least once. But there are drugs and drugs, and these experiments almost never involved "hard" drugs.

The authors of the research estimated that in the majority of cases, the drug taken was marihuana (or hashish). Of the students questioned, 9.4 percent believe that the regular use of these drugs is not harmful, 33 percent believe that their occasional use is harmless, while in the lyceums which are--in the great majority--well informed on the danger of "hard" drugs, only 0.8 percent believe their regular use to be non-toxic and 5.5 percent their occasional experiment with them.

An in-depth study made by the same team on 226 users of "hard" drugs has revealed the frequency with which one finds either a family or personal tainted past. In the first place, it is not in just any environment that children take to "hard" drugs: broken homes, disagreement between husband and wife, hostility or indifference on the part of at least one parent toward the party in question are very often found. On the other hand, we very often come across mental illnesses or some indications of deep-seated maladjustments among the members of the drug addict's family. In the second place, drug addiction has frequently been preceded in childhood or adolescence by more or less serious "signs of difficulties": running away from home, school expulsions, psychoneurotic problems. Last but not least, we find one or two attempts at suicide among at least half of them.

The dangers of marihuana are becoming increasingly better known. Specialists meeting in Rheims in 1978 (see LE FIGARO 25 July 1978) very particularly pointed this out in a symposium which Prof G. Nahas organized and chaired. Acute and chronic toxicity from Indian hemp results mainly in changes in spermatogenesis and in ovulation. These transitory effects disappear when the drugs are no longer taken. A significant part of the results come from animal experimentation. It is also with animals that we have brought to light the toxicity which marihuana has on the product of conception: giving it to rodents and primates during gestation results in a high rate of abortions, of still born and the birth of underweight offspring. In this respect, marihuana seems to produce effects which are only slightly different from two other widely used drugs: tobacco and alcohol.

Generally speaking, it is well known that these two drug addictions, whose harmfulness is unquestionable, namely, nicotin and alcoholism, are attacking more and more young people.

Cannabis Connection

The cannabis plant, which produces marihuana and hashish, is the narcotic most used by drug addicts because of its moderate cost. It is relatively easy to get it. Whereas but lately the amounts seized rarely exceeded 10 or so kilos, today it is no longer unusual to find 100 kilos of it at one time. Thus it was that last Thursday customs officers seized 152 kilos at the Rossy-en-France airport. For this airport alone, the amounts seized are rising to more than a ton since the beginning of the year. In 1978, the balance sheet rose only 600 kilos. This increase proved to be disturbing, for Rossy-en-France is not the only way for traffickers of every sort to get through. For example, the seizure of 1,100 kilos of hashish on 4 July 1977 at the Plan de la Tour (Var) in a villa rented by Christina Von Opel, daughter of the German automobile magnate, concerning which the proceedings are now underway in Draguignan. There are organized networks which have replaced those for heroin after the disorganization of the French connection by the French and American police. Faced with an increasingly more effective repression and retreating before the seriousness of the penalties given for some years by the courts, the heroin traffickers have turned to hashish. Veritable international channels have for 5 years been set up in a sound position. They begin primarily in North Africa, the Near East (Lebanon and Turkey), Black Africa (Nigeria, Ghana and Cameroon), the Indian peninsula and Southeast Asia. The "Professional" carriers are most often West Africans, Pakistanis, Turks, Moroccans and West Africans. Some Canadians and Dutch have also been caught.

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TURKEY

HEROIN, HASHISH USE ON THE RISE

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 5 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] It seems that rapid price increases have not effected hashish and heroin use in this country. Tefvik Ozbey, chief physician at the Bakirkoy Hospital for Mental Illness, reports that there has been a sizeable increase in the number of narcotics users in recent years. In addition, Narcotics Branch officials state that after 27 years heroin, which sells for between 2,000 and 3,000 liras per gram, has begun to be widely used.

Narcotics Branch officials, who report that heroin is going for 5,000 liras a kilo and 2,000 liras a gram (together with added ingredients), indicate that they have noticed an increase in the number of heroin users despite the high cost for one gram of heroin which is only enough for 4 "fixes". Tefvik Ozbey, chief physician at the Bakirkoy Hospital for Mental Illness, has also pointed out that there has been an unprecedented increase in hashish and heroin use in recent months, an observation which he bases upon the increased number of heroin addicts that have come to his hospital for treatment. According to the chief physician: "Within the last few months we have admitted 47 new heroin addicts for treatment. We have admitted over 2,000 heroin addicts for treatment at our hospital in recent years. It is extremely difficult to treat them. Most of those we have treated and released return in 3 to 4 days."

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