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(FOUO 8/80)

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JPRS L/8933

20 February 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 8/80)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL POLICE BEGIN CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG RACKETEERS

Commissioner's Press Conference

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Report by Brad Lawson and Russell Schneider]

[Text] The Federal Government yesterday declared war on organised crime and is about to begin deliberate harassment of people it believes to be major criminal syndicate leaders.

The campaign is expected to include the use of telephone listening devices, electronic "bugs" and around-the-clock surveillance of the crime bosses.

Although principally using new anti-drug powers, the newly-formed Australian Federal Police will also employ other federal laws, including currency and banking regulations, to get convictions against ringleaders.

Special teams of police will probably be assigned to gather evidence on leading criminals.

The Chief Commissioner of the new force, Sir Colin Woods, disclosed part of the federal plan yesterday in warning that "the gloves are off" against drug traffickers.

Heads of the federal and six State police forces will meet in Melbourne today to discuss further co-operation in the fight against drugs.

But the new federal plan is understood to go beyond drug trafficking to involve most major organised crime.

Federal officials believe there are criminal "businesses" operating in Australia, all with some involvement in drugs.

But their operations extend also to prostitution, gambling, money-laundering, and, occasionally, murder.

listening devices to gather evidence on drug traffickers, but these powers would not be abused.

Sir Colin said he thought it wrong not to make heroin the top priority in the fight against the drug trade.

His stand was backed by Mr Brian Bates, a former senior officer in the disbanded Federal Narcotics Bureau and now a consultant adviser with the police, who said heroin was the big problem in Australia and "that's where our energies and efforts will have to go".

Mr Bates said: "I think to cloud the issue by talking about something else would be dodging the main issue. It is as simple as that."

Sir Colin said policemen thought there were more important targets than marijuana, especially federally, although police believed marijuana led to the use of harder drugs.

He said: "I think the drugs

The force is expected to concentrate its energies on "targeting in" on the heads of these businesses.

Sir Colin, declaring his intention of attacking the \$100 million-a-year drug trade, said yesterday he was personally shocked at the nature and extent of trafficking and drug-related crime in Australia.

He told a press conference in Canberra that:

**THERE** was a sufficient number of "Mr Bigs" on the Australian crime scene to maintain an uninterrupted flow of narcotics into the country, even when one master criminal was removed;

**HE WOULD** press for greater co-operation with State law-enforcement authorities to co-ordinate anti-drug police work;

**MANY** members of the old Customs Narcotics Bureau would be sworn in as federal police; and **POLICE** would use electronic

problem facing this country is of immense proportions.

"I know the scene in other countries and I have been in Australia now for sufficient time to make an assessment of the situation here.

"Policemen are supposed to become immune to many things, but I am personally shocked by the nature and extent of the illegal drugs and related crime situation in Australia."

He was convinced it was time the police had extra powers to conduct electronic surveillance and the opportunity to mount a national offensive.

He said: "The purpose of this new power is to help police to lock up criminals who import narcotics into this country and distribute them.

"It is a power that will not be abused by police, for, to abuse it would, in a society such as this one, be the best way to lose it.

"The targets for our surveillance are no respecters of the rights of the individual.

"These people exist because they are ruthless in their pursuit of illicit gains.

"The new powers given to the Australian Federal Police mean that we have now taken the gloves off and, as a result,

our chances of success become far more hopeful."

Sir Colin said there were people in Australia the media liked to call "Mr Big".

He said: "It is an astonishing and sad fact that these people can exist as they do.

"Saddest of all is the fact that in Australia there are sufficient of these people to maintain an uninterrupted flow of narcotics into the country, even when one of their number is removed from the scene.

"The community cannot allow the scale of crime I am talking about to continue.

"It is the job of the police as the protectors of the community to see that it doesn't."

He said that, in the past five years, the amount of heroin seized by federal authorities each year increased fivefold, from just under 6kg to almost 30kg in the past 11 months.

But intelligence reports showed that only between 2.5 per cent and 5 per cent of heroin imported was seized.

"This means that, already in 1979, between 600 and 1200 kilograms of import-quality heroin may have been brought into this country.

"Intelligence from overseas suggests opium growers antic-

ipate a bumper harvest in 1980."

Sir Colin said a meeting of assistant commissioners from State and federal police forces will start a two-day conference in Melbourne today to assess the state of drug trafficking.

State police have promised to co-operate fully with the proposed federal crackdown.

The West Australian Minister for Police, Mr O'Neil, said his force was ready to help in any moves the federal police saw fit in the continuing fight against the drug trade.

He said the State's police had expressed concern at the increasing incidence of drug abuse and the tendency of addicts to turn to crime to support their habits.

There was also concern in Western Australia that drug-affected drivers were becoming a factor in the road fatality rate and this trend would worsen if drug use were allowed to spread.

In Brisbane, a spokesman for the Queensland Commissioner of Police, Mr Terry Lewis, said the federal drug officers would be given the utmost co-operation.

#### Narcotics Chief Reassigned

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 11 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The head of the dismantled Narcotics Bureau, Mr Harvey Bates, has parted company with the front ranks of Australia's anti-drug forces.

He has gone back to work with the Federal Government's customs officers, from where he came 10 years ago when the Narcotics Bureau was set up.

Mr Bates is not divorced entirely from the effort. He works now as assistant secretary for special projects in the pre-

ventive and detection area of the Bureau of Customs.

For reasons which the head of the Federal Police, Sir Colin Woods, left open yesterday, Mr Bates decided not to go with the Narcotics Bureau's agents to the police force when they were transferred last month.

"Harvey Bates and I had cordial and frank discussions, and I wish him an enormously successful job somewhere else," Sir Colin said.

### Intelligence Center Formed

Melbourne THE AGE in English 13 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

An Australian crime intelligence centre will be set up in Canberra next year.

The centre will collate information from all States and overseas.

A Melbourne conference of top police from all States and New Zealand yesterday agreed on rules to stop corruption in the centre.

One of the rules is believed to be that staff in areas susceptible to corruption do not work at the centre for long periods.

Some State police forces were reluctant to agree to a central intelligence unit unless there were guarantees of tight security.

The centre, to employ more than 100 people, will be financed through the Australian Federal Police, police sources said last night.

Intelligence experts from all Australian forces would work at the centre on a rotating basis.

The centre will get a free flow of criminal intelligence from all forces.

It will also collate and pass on information from overseas intelligence networks.

Senior police believe the centre will stop duplication of investigation, especially in the drug field, among Australia's forces.

This had previously been impossible because of open distrust between the former Federal Bureau of Narcotics and State police.

The two-day Melbourne conference of about 30 senior police, which ended yesterday, decided on the guidelines for the establishment and management of the centre.

A working party of senior

By LINDSAY MURDOCH, our  
Chief Police Reporter

police from Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia was formed after a police commissioners' conference in Canberra last week to draw up a master plan.

But the scheme was started by the head of the Federal police, Sir Colin Woods.

He is in New Zealand this week for talks with senior police there about closer co-operation.

Victoria's deputy commissioner, Mr. A. W. Conn, who chaired the conference, said late yesterday that working parties were set up to follow up information exchanged during the two days.

Police sources said officers from each force outlined details of big investigations.

Police said this was the first time the forces had been prepared to tell all they knew of drug syndicates under investigation.

Police expect the intelligence centre to analyse and monitor the movement of drugs especially the \$50 million a year heroin trade, into Australia.

The Police Federation of Australia last night welcomed the centre but called for action on the recommendations in 1978 of British police expert Sir Robert Mark.

The federation president, Inspector Tom Rippon, said Australia's police forces should urgently consider the establishment of a central forensic science laboratory, computer system, research and planning unit and police college.

New Campaign Analyzed

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 12 Dec 79 p 7

[Article by Paul Ellercamp: "Beating the Drug Menace"]

[Text]

SIR Colin Woods cemented his control over the Commonwealth's anti-drugs effort this week characteristically — with a press conference.

It was in marked contrast to the style of the former Narcotics Bureau, which operated curiously through secretive and often dramatic tips to the press, radio and television.

The press conference has come to be Sir Colin's hallmark since he took over the new Australian Federal Police in September, and the hallmark of the open force he has promised.

He has also promised repeatedly that the new force will not cheat. He said it again on Monday.

Referring to its newly gained powers of electronic surveillance — eavesdropping microphones and telephone taps — he said they "will not be abused by police, for to abuse them will be the best way to lose them.

"I have stated earlier and I will repeat — we will not cheat."

Perhaps he is assuring a population not known for its concern about matters politic, but his rationale is that, for the Australian Federal Police to succeed, it must have public backing, especially in the sensitive area of narcotics, where extraordinary measures are often required.

Extraordinary for the police, at least, is the new "era" of co-operation among the State and Federal forces working against the narcotics

industry, particularly the organisers of the heroin trade.

For the first time, all forces are to pool intelligence and resources through a National Crime Intelligence Centre, aimed not solely at narcotics, but at all crime.

And extraordinary are the powers of electronic surveillance — bestowed for the first time upon a non-security organisation, and aimed specifically at organised drug rings.

This is where the cheating comes in. Other forces have been known to use listening devices and telephone taps without worrying first about getting the power to use them.

In some cases, it is the result of confusion about what constitutes a tap, and in others the requirements of pragmatic police work.

It is such pragmatism and oversight which creates public distrust of police forces, and which Sir Colin must avoid if the AFP is to have a real impact on crime in Australia.

The heroin market alone realises between \$50 million and \$100 million annually, he said, describing the problem as like "a deeply rooted tree, with branches that continue to grow and cast their sinister shadow further across the country."

Policemen were "supposed to become immune to many things," he said, "but I am personally shocked by the nature and extent of the illegal drugs and related-crime situation in Australia.

The words are incongruous coming from Sir Colin,

who, in the way of the English civil servant, is restrained and softly spoken.

In what he acknowledged as a new era of police co-operation, all police forces will pool intelligence and activities and make sure that two forces are not chasing the same target.

What, then, was the problem before?

"Well, I think it is the normal business of federalism that one does tend to think of things in a State context," he said. "This does have advantages, but it also has disadvantages when the problem we are talking about is very much a national one.

"We were previously organised to compete in the street, which I don't think ever leads to good co-operation. We're after the same informants, the same people in the same business — hence my belief that in operational terms, it's far better to join the big battalion . . . than to compete with it."

He stressed the significance of the National Crime Intelligence Centre, as opposed to a "narcotics" centre — "major crimes are inextricably linked with narcotics crimes." And the "Mr Bigs," while organising the latter, are inextricably linked to the former.

Sir Colin has appointed a new Assistant Commissioner, Mr John Reilly, to head the AFP's narcotics activities.

It is uncertain yet how many former Narcotics Bureau officers will be absorbed into the AFP's drug division. All have been sworn

in as "special members" of the force, pending decisions on their future, which are expected by the end of next week.

It is far from certain that all bureau agents will be taken into the force. For a start, the relevant Act may have to be amended to allow people to be sworn in as policemen without necessarily serving first as protective security officers — one of the major functions of the former Commonwealth Police.

Sir Colin has travelled Australia, and has spoken to every Bureau agent he could to explain their positions and the need to reconcile the formal requirements for policemen with the "undoubted wealth of specialist skills and expertise."

"I have told them that as potential police officers, they must be acceptable not only to me, but to my police colleagues in the States," he said.

"But far from seeking to exclude them from police ranks, I shall be looking for reasons to include as many as possible, consistent with commonsense and good judgment."

New Approach Needed

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial: "The Appalling Facts about Drugs"]

[Text]

"THE gloves are off," said Australia's new Federal Police Commissioner, Sir Colin Woods, outlining his plans for an all-out war on drug trafficking in Australia. Sir Colin is well qualified to make such a statement. With a reputation as a racket-buster in the United Kingdom — within the police force as well as outside it — he promises a new approach to crime prevention, unshackled by past associations and law enforcement dogmas.

And a new approach is certainly needed. The appalling drug trade, with its huge profits for those ruthless enough to take advantage from it at the expense of broken bodies and destroyed minds, is no longer something we just read about in the newspapers. As Sir Colin said yesterday, it has become a "deeply rooted tree with branches that continue to grow and cast their sinister shadows further across the country."

The figures quoted by Sir Colin alone deserve consideration: 1kg of heroin can be bought in South-East Asia for \$8000 and after all expenses have been deducted can be sold in Australia for at least \$80,000. The heroin market is no longer the preserve of small, backstreet operators. It is big business: worth between \$50 million and \$100 million a year, and its growth rate in recent years would be the envy of many legitimate enterprises.

Sir Colin has a reputation for frankness, and it was refreshing to see

yesterday that at least one Australian policeman is prepared to admit the existence of organised crime and of "Mr Big" crime bosses, and to plan to do something about it. It was also reassuring to be told that the extensive powers the new Federal Police have been given following their absorption of the Narcotics Bureau — including wide-ranging powers to conduct electronic surveillance of suspected drug traffickers — will not be abused. As Sir Colin wisely pointed out, the abuse of such powers would, in a free society, be the best way of losing them.

Intelligent use of these powers — plus the armory of other Commonwealth laws — should provide the police with the weaponry they need to carry out the war (and it is unarguably a war) — against the people who thrive on the misery of the drug trade.

Sir Colin has the machinery to carry out the task: he now has a duty to live up to his promise. Australia's performance to date has not been all that impressive. Only between 2.5 per cent and 5 per cent of all drugs coming into the country are seized by the law enforcement authorities — which means that between 600kg and 1200kg of heroin may have been brought undetected into Australia this year.

The seizure rate to date is just not good enough. It must be improved, and the people behind the trade put where they belong: behind bars.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA PLANS FOR WAR AGAINST DRUGS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 12 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

THE South Australian Government is drawing up its own battle plans in the national war on drug abuse.

The governing Liberals yesterday declared themselves allies to the Federal Government, which is using the new Australian Federal Police to spearhead a campaign against the drug trade.

State Cabinet ministers will direct South Australia's assault, drawing on the resources of key government agencies and the police to generate public awareness and condemnation of illegal drugs, their trafficking and abuse.

The Premier, Mr Tonkin, said yesterday a Cabinet committee would survey the problem and define the objectives before deciding on a strategy.

He said he was appalled by the nature and extent of the drug trade in Australia, as revealed on Monday by the Chief Commissioner of the federal police, Sir Colin Woods.

"We're particularly concerned about heroin and the fact that it goes hand in hand with organised crime," Mr Tonkin said.

The State's campaign was likely to involve the Departments of Health, Community Welfare and Education, as well as the police.

Mr Tonkin said he believed the campaign must be based on "total community involvement" to be successful.

CSO: 5300



AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND DRUG AID SERVICE GIVEN GREATER AUTONOMY

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 18 Dec 79 p 23

[Text] Blackall.--Queensland's Alcohol and Drug Dependence Services will be made a separate branch of the Health Department.

State Cabinet approved the move yesterday on the recommendation of a Public Service Board inspection of the service, the Health Minister (Sir William Knox) said.

Sir William did not release the inspector's report but said it recommended a number of changes designed to improve the service.

He said that there would be greater emphasis on the service as a research and resource centre.

The investigation was carried out by two barristers, Mr. E. W. Ambrose (in private practice) and Mr. R. J. Howatson (a Public Service Board commissioner).

Sir William called for the investigation into the organisation, management and operation of the Alcohol and Drug Dependence Services following the resignation of the service's director (Dr. Alan Freed).

Dr. Freed cited, as reasons for resigning, the problem of "serving two masters" as a professional catering to the needs of patients and their families, and on the other hand, as a public servant.

Sir William said one major aspect of the "new look" Alcohol and Drug Dependence Services, would be greater emphasis on preparing schemes of prevention and programmes relating to the treatment of patients by institutions such as public hospitals, and by the large numbers of voluntary associations who work in the alcohol and drug dependence field.

### Fewer staff

He said the report pointed out that when the service was established with the prospect of financial assistance from the Federal Government, a total staff of 224 was envisaged for the Biala Detoxication and Treatment Centre in Roma Street.

The Federal Government support did not develop as expected and the Biala staff now was slightly more than 100.

Sir William said this resulted in some oversupply of top positions and imbalance between staff in various areas. Measures had been suggested to overcome these difficulties.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO TAKE ACTION ON DRUG PROBLEM

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Dec 79 p 11

[Editorial: "Action Needed on Drug Problem"]

[Text] **T**WICE last week warnings were sounded about the extent of the illicit drugs trade in Australia. The first warning came from the new head of the Federal police, Sir Colin Woods, who said he had been "personally shocked" at the extent of illegal drug trafficking and of drug-related crime in Australia. Sir Colin said that an estimated 1200 kilograms of heroin had been smuggled into Australia this year, and that the problem was growing fast. The heroin trade in this country could now be worth between \$50 million and \$100 million, he said. It was past the stage of being an incipient problem. It was now like "a deeply rooted tree with branches that continue to grow and cast their sinister shadow across the country".

Sir Colin's warning was followed by claims by Professor Harry Messel that hard drugs were being smuggled into Australia along remote areas of the northern coastline with apparent impunity. Professor Messel, the head of the school of physics at Sydney University, is not an expert on drugs or crime. Nonetheless he has spent most of the past five years exploring and surveying tidal estuaries in north Australia; and he has often seen light aircraft and boats landing in isolated areas for no apparent reason. Professor Messel says that because there is no radar coverage in these parts, small aircraft are free to come and go as they please, landing at one of the numerous landing strips along the coast and its estuaries. The presumption — probably a fair one — is that these aircraft are involved in illegal drug running; and that the money being spent on fighting the drug menace in the south is not coming to grips with the heart of the problem which is the ease with which drugs can be smuggled into Australia along the northern coast.

CSO: 5300

Since Sir Colin sounded his alarm, police from all States and from New Zealand have met in Melbourne. The result was a decision to set up a crime intelligence centre in Canberra next year. The centre will collate crime information from all States and from overseas. In the past, open distrust between the police and the now-disbanded Federal Narcotics Bureau has prevented any pooling of information. The Melbourne conference marked a breakthrough in that for the first time representatives of the various police forces were prepared to divulge details about their own investigations to one another.

However, it is clear from the revelations of both Sir Colin Woods and Professor Messel that sharing information is only the first step in what should be a systematic high-level and co-ordinated attack on trafficking. The courts can do their bit, as they have been doing lately, by imposing heavy sentences on convicted drug traffickers. But the problem starts a long way back—at the point of entry into Australia—and it is here that the authorities should concentrate their energies. It may be, as Professor Messel suggests, that we need to enlarge radar coverage along the northern coastline. It may be that we need a much-expanded coastal patrol boat service. It may be that narcotics agents need to be placed at strategic points like Darwin where the drug problem is well-advanced. What is certain is that drug running and drug addiction has the makings of a huge and destructive social malaise, and that if the police forces and the Federal Government do not rapidly get together to devise ways and means of combating it, it will take an irrevocable hold.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

SYNDICATE MEMBER JAILED--A member of a syndicate which tried to import heroin worth almost \$6 million into Australia was sentenced yesterday to 14 years' jail. In the District Criminal Court, Judge Hicks said Keith Arnold Wilson was one of three men who made an ingenious and carefully planned attempt to bring in a large and valuable consignment of heroin from Malaysia. Wilson, 43, club consultant, of Cronulla, pleaded guilty to a charge that between January 1 and May 31, 1978, he was knowingly concerned in the importation of 9,893 grams of heroin. The other two, Richard Kennedy and Dennis John Carter, have already been sentenced by Judge Hicks to jail terms of 20 years and six years respectively. Judge Hicks said yesterday that on May 20, 1978, Kennedy and Carter arrived at Sydney Airport carrying identical suitcases. Kennedy had travelled from London posing as a respectable businessman. In Malaysia he and Carter had swapped suitcases so that when they arrived in Sydney, Kennedy was carrying the case containing the heroin and Carter the other case which contained clothes. Judge Hicks said the plan probably would have been successful if it had not been for a dog which sniffed out the heroin. Judge Hicks fixed a nonparole period to expire on August 27, 1985. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Dec 79 p 12]

DRUG PLAN 'SUCCESS'--The Odyssey drug treatment programme had achieved success with drug addicts well within the limits of its own time schedule, the Victorian director, Mr. Joe Lamberti, said yesterday. Mr. Lamberti, who worked for the NSW Odyssey programme before coming to Melbourne, said seven addicts had graduated from the NSW treatment centre within the 24 month programme. Mr. Lamberti was responding to criticism from the Lower Plenty Action Group that the Odyssey drug treatment programme results were disappointing in view of the public funds allocated to it. Mr. Lamberti said that Odyssey had been successful in keeping 400 others drug-free while on the programme. [Excerpts] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 15 Dec 79 p 4]

DANGERS IN NORTH--A great quantity of hard drugs almost certainly enters Australia through its unguarded northern coastline, according to adventurer, academic and renowned crocodile-researcher Professor Harry Messel. But Professor Messel, who heads the University of Sydney's school of physics, says the rape and depletion of marine resources in northern waters is a far more serious problem for the north than drugs. His research vessel, the Harry

Messel, returned to Sydney yesterday after a five-year study of the coastline and river estuaries in the north of Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland. But he declined to expand on his claims about drug-running, saying: "I remember what happened to Mr Mackay" (the anti-drug crusader from Griffith, NSW, believed to have been murdered). [Excerpt] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Dec 79 p 3]

MARIHUANA AS CANCER DRUG--Sydney: A team treating young cancer victims has advocated the use of the active ingredient of marihuana as a drug to lessen sickness in children receiving cancer treatment. The team has used the ingredient, tetrahydrocannabinol or THC, on about 20 children being treated for cancer with powerful anti-cancer drugs at the Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne. They report in the Medical Journal of Australia that THC is significantly better than other anti-emetics in relieving nausea and vomiting. Team members, led by Dr H. Ekert, director of the hospital's clinical haematology and oncology department, say they obtained the informed consent of parents and children to their using THC. They say that the only short-term side-effect of THC was a bad "trip" in one patient. This was experienced by one of the only two patients to report a "high" while receiving THC. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Dec 79 p 10]

ALLEGED SMUGGLERS' TRIAL--A 24-year-old fisherman had admitted bringing a briefcase which he believed contained heroin through customs at Perth Airport last year, a senior narcotics investigator alleged yesterday. William Taylor, of the Australian federal police, told a Supreme Court jury that Mark Henry Abbott made the admission during an interview on August 28 this year. He was giving evidence on the second day of the trial of Abbott, of Sackville Terrace, Scarborough, and Kim Anthony Hunter (26), unemployed, of Barnes Street, Innaloo, on conspiracy and drug charges. They have each pleaded not guilty to three separate charges of conspiring with each other and persons unknown between July 1, 1978, and December 31, 1978, to import heroin into Australia. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Dec 79 p 30]

NEW ZEALANDER SENTENCED--Darwin.--A 26-year-old New Zealand man was yesterday jailed for 12 years after pleading guilty in the Supreme Court to importing and possessing heroin. He is John Anton Horwood, who had been living recently in the Perth suburb of Cottesloe. Passing sentence, Mr. Justice Muirhead said Horwood had admitted attempting to smuggle 846 grams of number three heroin, worth almost \$1 million on the street, into Darwin from Bangkok. He said Horwood was arrested after a raid by narcotics investigators on a motel room in Darwin on September 29. The heroin had been secreted in a large torch. Mr. Justice Muirhead fixed a non-parole period of six years. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 8 Dec 79 p 3]

ALLEGED RINGLEADER'S DENIAL--Sydney: Mr Antonio Sergi (44), the man named in the Woodward report as a key figure in the Griffith drug ring, has denied the allegations against him. He said on the ABC television programme "Nationwide" last night that he had never been involved in the growing or distribution of marihuana. On "Nationwide", Mr Sergi denied he was a "godfather" figure and said he did not know what the term meant. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 5 Dec 79 p 24]

WARNING ON STOLEN TABLETS--Thieves who broke and entered a Southport dental technician's office on Monday night and stole drugs may be risking their lives. Southport police yesterday issued an urgent warning when it was found that among the items stolen was a bottle containing 50 Nembudeine tablets. They were advised that anyone taking a number of the tablets, particularly with alcohol, could be risking their lives. The tablets were taken from the office of R. S. Henry and Associates, dental technicians, of Nerang Street, Southport, on Monday night. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 5 Dec 79 p 21]

REGIONAL CONFERENCE PLANNED--Australia will host a major international conference on drugs and alcohol in February. Countries from Asia and the Pacific region will meet in Canberra and more than 800 delegates are expected to attend. The conference is being organised by the Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence with the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions and the World Health Organisation. The executive director of the foundation, Mr Pierre Stolz, said: "No country in our region can effectively control the illicit drug trade without facing up to the socio-economic problems which sustaing the Golden Triangle." Mr Stolz said the Federal and State Governments were supporting the conference. [Excerpts] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Dec 79 p 4]

SYDNEY MARIHUANA RALLY--Sydney: The police arrested 60 demonstrators at a marihuana rally in Sydney on Saturday. About 4000 people, many smoking marihuana cigarettes, attended the meeting and concert in Hyde Park, organised by the Marihuana Petition Organisation. The police moved in when scuffles broke out and people began throwing beer cans. The arrested people were taken to the Darlinghurst central police station and charged with drunkenness and assaulting the police. At the end of the rally about 200 people marched to the central police station and demanded to be arrested. They passed marihuana cigarettes among the crowd and changed: "We smoke dope. We smoke dope." The police took no action. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Dec 79 p 1C]

CANNABIS RESIN SMUGGLING--Perth.--A Melbourne man who was caught at Perth airport smuggling cannabis resin into Australia was sentenced to seven years' jail yesterday. Two Sydney men also caught at the airport with cannabis were sentenced to six years. Fahrettin Eski, 48, of Glencairn Avenue, Coburg, Riad Hussein Taha, 31, and Elia Faraj, 35, had been convicted by Supreme Court juries. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Dec 79 p 2]

HEROIN IMPORT ATTEMPT--A fisherman was convicted by a Supreme Court jury last night of attempting to import heroin into Australia. The jury of nine men and three women told Mr Justice Wickham that they believed that Mark Henry Abbott (25) had attempted to import more than the trafficable quantity of two grams of the drug. Abbott, of Sackville Terrace, Scarborough, was remanded in custody for sentence. He was found not guilty of importing heroin into Australia on or about September 22, 1978, but guilty of the lesser charge of attempting to import heroin. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Dec 79 p 31]

WOMAN ON HEROIN CHARGE--An unemployed woman, 22, set fire to a narcotics agent's notes of a conversation between them when the agent left her in an interview room, the Magistrate's Court was told yesterday. David Terry Hutchinson claimed he left Carmel Francis Childs, of Dornoch Terrace, Highgate Hill, in a room with a male friend at Childs' request on November 1. He said he returned to the room, at the Federal Bureau of Narcotics Headquarters in Eagle Street, about three minutes later to find the notes burning in an ash-tray. Childs was committed to the criminal sittings of the District Court on January 21 charged with having possessed 0.82 grammes of heroin reasonably suspected of having been imported. She has pleaded not guilty. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 19 Dec 79 p 31]

CSO: 5300

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BURMA

AUTHORITIES DESTROY POPPY PLANTATIONS

Campaign Launched

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 22 Jan 80 p 4 BK

[Text] Ngaungshwe, 14 January--The team launching operation "Bloom of the Hell" under the command of the commander of the 94th Infantry Regiment went to Wa-mu village in Nyaungshwe township on 29 December and destroyed nearly 200 acres of poppy plantation.

UN Official Takes Part

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 23 Jan 80 p 4 BK

[Text] Mong Nai, 9 January--Personnel of the party, council, army, people's police force, people's militia, Lanzin youth organization and Red Cross Society and working people of Mong Nai township in Southern Shan State today went to Kongmong village tract in Mawkmai township and destroyed poppy plantations.

A representative of the UN Program for Drug Abuse, accompanied by Deputy Commander Col Myint Aung of the Eastern Burma Command Headquarters, the commander of the 99th Infantry Regiment, the director general of police and the commander of the Shan State people's police force, arrived at the scene at 1100 in a helicopter and took part in the destruction of the poppy plantations.

A total of 38 acres of poppy plantations were destroyed in the Naloi village tract in the Mong Nai township and in the Kongmong village tract in the Mawkmai township between 1 and 8 January.

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BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Rangoon, 22 January--The Seikkan township court, with U Saw Win as chairman and U Tin Shwe and U Hla Kyi as members, today sentenced defendants Tin Aung Swe, Thein Shwe and Tin Thuang to 7 years imprisonment at hard labor each as they were found guilty under Sections 6 (B) and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The case was that on 20 December 1978, Sub-Inspector of Police U San Myaing of the Division Narcotic Drugs Suppression Squad and his team searched the defendants near Hiedan wharf, Morton Street, Seikkan township, and seized eight heroin packages from them. Charges were then filed against them. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 23 Jan 80 p 7 BK]

HEROIN IN TAUNGGYI--Taunggyi, 21 January--Sub-Inspector of Police U Tun Myint of the Shan State Narcotic Drugs Suppression Squad and his team searched the house of U Hla Maung at No. 321, 2d Pyidawtha Road, in Taunggyi this morning and seized from the shirt pocket of U Hla Muang's son, Win Myint, 9 packages of heroin worth 10 kyats each, hidden in match boxes. The Taunggyi Myoma police station has taken action against U Hla Maung and Win Myint under Sections 6(B) and 14(D) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and investigation is underway. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 26 Jan 80 p 5 BK]

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

TWO JAPANESE ARRESTED--Kobe, 12 Feb (KYODO)--Police have arrested two persons for allegedly attempting to smuggle 1 kg of amphetamines from South Korea with street value of about 300 million yen. Police said Hatsuo Hirakawa and Toshiaki Yatabe, both of Hiroshima Prefecture, tried to smuggle the drug in two bags hidden in stone lanterns they imported from South Korea in January. Another unidentified man is wanted by police in connection with the case. The lanterns were found in a container aboard a South Korean freighter at Kobe port here according to police. This port is the world's busiest container base handling more than 20 million tons of containerized cargo a year. [Text] [OW120533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 5000

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND TO JOIN WITH AUSTRALIA IN ANTIDRUG WAR

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Dec 79 p 29

[Text]

WELLINGTON, Thurs: New Zealand and Australian police will combine in a crime intelligence bureau being set up to catch the top offenders in Australasia's drug trafficking.

The move was announced today by Australia's newly appointed Police Commissioner, Sir Colin Wood, and New Zealand's Commissioner, Mr. Bob Walton, at a press conference here.

Sir Colin is in Wellington for talks on the establishment of the bureau, a concept which New Zealand commissioners have been advocating for 12 years.

Sir Colin said that research on the bureau was being carried out by senior Australian police and a report from them would be due in mid-January.

The purpose of the bureau would be to exchange available information that had not been coordinated.

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

MOVE ON DRUG VEHICLES--Wellington, Sun: Aircraft, boats and vehicles used in drug smuggling or dealing will be liable to confiscation in New Zealand next year. A Government caucus committee said new legislation would be introduced to enable forfeiture of any means of conveyance used in drug deals. The report said the law would be changed to remove the present time limit for launching prosecutions in drugs cases. Court action at present must be started within four years of an alleged drug offence.--AAP. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Dec 79 p 28]

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

BIG HASH HAUL--Rawalpindi, Jan. 4: The district Excise Staff, Attock recovered one kilogram of smuggle hashish worth of million rupees, in a raid near Attock last night. According to details, the Staff informed that a Toyota car (LEE-2455) was used for the smuggling of hashish to Punjab. The Excise Staff, on this tip, raided the car last night and recovered the smuggled hashish. The Staff has confiscated the car and hauled up three accused smugglers, Mehmud Khan, Riaz Mohammad and Abdul Ghafoor under Shariat Laws.--PPI [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jan 80 p 3]

CHARAS SEIZURE--Attock: Jan. 6: The Excise and Police Departments of Attock district have recovered 10 KGs of charas from a Rawalpindi bound car (LEE-2455), and arrested three persons in this connection, here Friday. A case has been registered with Sadar Police Station. In another Police raid Mohammad Irfan, Incharge Police Post Attock Fort, recovered 570 grams of charas and a pistol. The police also recovered a revolver from the possession of Sattar Gul s/o Tota Gul, a resident of Peshawar. The police have registered different cases under Arms and Excise Act in this regard. [Excerpt] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jan 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

WAR ON DRUGS--Port Moresby, Mon: Papua New Guinea had been used as a transit centre for traffickers taking drugs from South-East Asia to Australia and New Zealand, the PNG Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Olewale, said today. Mr Olewale told Parliament that the Government co-operated closely with drug authorities in Australia and South-East Asia to combat the traffic and this had resulted in some big hauls. PNG had specialist anti-narcotics section in its Police and Customs Department and intended to form a national drugs bureau, he said. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Dec 79 p 37]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS CONSIDERS DENYING BAIL TO ARRESTED DRUG PUSHERS

OWO71711 Manila PNA in English 0230 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] President Marcos last night issued an arrest, search and seizure order against all drug pushers facing charges before the courts. He also disclosed the drafting of a decree that will soon deny the grant of bail to drug pushers. Instead they will be committed to a rehabilitation center. The president noted that once on bail pushers resumed their illegal activities. In justifying the stronger measures against pushers the president said he considers them dangerous criminals.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

ALERT TO DRUG HARVEST--Singapore, Wed: South-East Asian drug authorities are tightening up airport and border checkpoints after reports that this year's opium-poppy harvest has started. Western narcotics agents today confirmed that the harvest had started in the mountainous Golden Triangle area where the borders of Laos, Burma and Thailand meet. "Last year's crop was down and the raw-opium price went up by about five times, but this year's crop looks like being a bumper one," one Western agent told me. Officials of Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau said that a regional alert had gone out to narcotics agents and customs officers in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. This meant that searches and surveillance at airports and border checkpoints would be intensified. Western agents said that the alert would have the effect of cutting down supplies to South-East Asia. But the Australian and European markets would inevitably be flooded with heroin after this year's harvest.--Richard Gill. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Dec 79 p 54]

CSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

SEVEN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING STIMULANT DRUG

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

Prosecutors in Seoul yesterday arrested seven persons, including three Chinese, disclosing that the 3,300-ton Panama-registered vessel, now held in Incheon, smuggled 300 million won worth of stimulant drug materials into the southwestern port city of Mokpo last September.

The Supreme Prosecutor's Office is searching for three persons, including two Chinese, in connection with the smuggling.

The three arrested Chinese included Chang Chi, skipper of the impounded Mandarin.

According to prosecutors, Chang was charged with smuggling 1,500 kg of materials for the stimulant drug, popularly known here as "hiroppon," into the country when the vessel arrived in Mokpo last Sept. 19.

Chang stored the contraband in a house owned by a resident Chinese operating a Chinese medicine shop in Mokpo and sold the materials

for 200,000 won per kilogram through another resident Chinese, prosecutors said. The two resident Chinese are among those arrested.

Choi Yun-gok, one of the four arrested Koreans and an official of the Mokpo Customs Office, was charged with receiving 1 million won from the skipper by allowing the vessel to smuggle in the contraband.

The arrested policeman, Senior Patrolman Yun Chun-sup of the Mokpo Police Station, was suspected of receiving a million won from Lee Se-dong for condoning the smuggling.

A total of 70 Chinese crew members of the vessel are now being held by customs officials in Incheon in connection with the smuggling case which the Mandarin and two other vessels of Panama registry attempted to smuggle Chinese medicines and other contrabands through the western port city of Incheon last December.

CSO: 5300



SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

PHILOPON SMUGGLING--Pusan, 2 Feb (HAPDONG-KYODO)--A South Korean resident in Japan was arrested Friday on a charge of attempting to smuggle out of the country a kg of philopon worth 420 million won. Mrs Kim So Won, 50, of Yamaguchi Prefecture, was nabbed by customs agents as she tried to board the Pusan-Shimonoseki ferry with the stimulant hidden in a suitcase. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 2 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HONG KONG SMUGGLERS ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] Two Hong Kong Chinese were arrested at Don Muang Airport yesterday for attempting to smuggle out nearly 10 kgs of heroin which was found stuffed inside 10 dried fish. Customs officials booked the two, identified as Hung Wai Man, 27, and Lin Pak Him, 25, when they were about to board a SAS plane flight SK 976 for Paris together with the heroin No 3, weighing 9.3 kgs.

Officials searched the duo's luggages at the departure lounge and discovered the 10 dried fish, the stomach of which were stuffed with the heroin which was neatly packed in aluminium foil.

Officials said the price of the heroin, estimated at about one million baht in local black market, would jump to 200 million baht in Paris.

**SMUGGLERS**

The duo turned down an allegation that they were drug traffickers, saying that they were hired by a man in Hong Kong to travel to Bangkok where they met a drug agent at the President Hotel who gave them the heroin to take to Paris.

They said they were paid 50,000 Hong Kong dollars each (about 200,000 baht) for the mission.

Customs officials, how-

ever, stood firm that the two were members of an international drug trafficking gang. The two were detained at the Crime Suppression Division for further interrogation.



Suspects Hung Wai Man, left, and Lin Pak Him, pictured with the fish which were cut open by customs officials. The officials alleged they found 9.3 kilos of heroin inside the fish.

THAILAND

TWO ITALIANS CAUGHT WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Nov 79 p 3 BK

[Text] TWO Italian tourists were arrested at Don Muang Airport Monday night on charges of possessing and attempting to smuggle heroin out of the country.

Mrs Giuli Liana Fagnali (24) and her brother Rolando (23), were nabbed by a Customs Department narcotics squad as they were about to board a Thai international plane bound for Paris.

Customs officials then searched the two and found heroin packed in nine condoms strapped around the woman's waist. The drugs weighed about 310 grammes.

Customs officials said that the two tourists hid in a toilet inside the departure lounge after the check-in. Only when there was an announcement for passengers to board the plane did the two emerge from the toilet.

An Italian tourist, Luciano Guffino (28), was also arrested at Don Muang Airport last Wednesday with 140 grammes of heroin.



The woman arrested at the airport Monday night shows customs officials the heroin in condoms strapped to her waist.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

OPIUM SEIZED AT LAMPANG ROADBLOCK

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Nov 79 p 5 BK

[Text]

**LAMPANG Highway Patrol police Tuesday arrested a truck driver after allegedly finding 30 kilogrammes of raw opium hidden aboard the Bangkok-bound ten-wheeler.**

Police are also looking for another man, Sa-nga Thakrua, who had been travelling in the truck. He had been released earlier after a brief detention but is being sought again.

The driver, Boonsong Onsangkham, was arrested at 9 a.m. Tuesday when the truck with Lampang license plates was stopped at a highway checkpoint at kilometre 556 of Paholyothin Highway near Ban Fon village in Muang District.

Boonsong told police he was taking a cargo of sugar to Bangkok. However, a police search revealed 18 packages of raw opium hidden in kerosene cans on the truck.

Boonsong reportedly told police he had no knowledge of the opium. He claimed Sa-nga might have known about it since the truck's owner was Sa-nga's relative.

But Sa-nga also denied knowing anything about the opium and was released after brief interrogation. Highway police claimed they had no grounds on which to hold him.

Boonsong was later handed over to Lampang provincial police.

Lampang police chief inspector, Lt Col Amphol Ngarmchit, after reading a report on the incident, immediately ordered the arrest of Sa-nga as an accomplice in the matter.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

TRUCKLOAD OF MARIHUANA SEIZED IN PATTAYA

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Nov 79 p 3 BK

[Text]

PATTAYA noon, police said. POLICE arrested five people and seized more than 1.3 tons of marijuana near a hotel in this seaside resort Friday. The five people were identified as Pinyo Pasomsap, Suvat Charuratananont, Som-sak sae Kwo, Mrs Porn Khookaew and Chareh Thungchai. All were detained in police custody on a charge of possessing narcotics for sale. Police said that an undercover agent had contacted a gang of marijuana traffickers in Panasnikom District, Chon Buri, for the purchase of 1,500 kilograms of the drug at about 1.5 million baht. A deal was made and it was arranged for the marijuana to be delivered near the Orchid Lodge Hotel Friday after- noon, police said. Several policemen were despatched to the vicinity of the rendezvous to wait for the traffickers and the consign- ment. At the agreed time, a Fiat sedan with four occupants stopped near the hotel, police said. The undercover agent then approached the four people and was eventually led to a nearby ten-wheel truck to examine the marijuana. After examining a sample, the agent signalled the waiting policemen, who made the swoop, arresting the four people and the truck driver, police reported. A search of the truck revealed 84 sacks of marijuana, weighing 1,282 kilograms, under a covering load of sugar cane, and another 50 kilograms were found in the sedan, police said.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN TOUR BUS SEIZURE--Two kilogrammes of heroin were seized on a tour coach heading for Bangkok and an alleged trafficker arrested in Lampang on Saturday night, police reported yesterday. Police said the heroin, worth about 500,000 baht on the local market, was found concealed in two plastic bags in a passenger's travelling bag on board "Viriya Tour." The alleged bag owner, Thawee Malipol, was arrested and charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell. Following a tip-off that the heroin will be transported to Bangkok on the company tour coach, police were sent to intercept the coach. Police said two kilogrammes of heroin were found in a leather bag beside Thawee's seat. He denied being the owner of the bag, police said. Thawee was taken to Muang District police station of Lampang for further questioning, while the tour bus was allowed to continue its scheduled trip to Bangkok with the rest of the passengers. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 79 p 3 BK]

WANTED DEALER ARREST IN CHONBURI--Chonburi--A woman who was sought by police for over a year on charges of narcotics trafficking was arrested in Muang District here early this week. The suspect, Mrs Ooh Chanthana, was walking on Soi Sermsanti in Tambon Ban Khode near her house when she was recognised by a man living in the neighbourhood. The man informed the police and Mrs Ooh was apprehended shortly afterward. Mrs Ooh was alleged to be one of the biggest heroin wholesalers in the eastern region. She disappeared when Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan last year ordered a crackdown on narcotics traffickers by exercising his absolute powers under Article 200 of the Constitution during the pre-election transition period. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Nov 79 p 5 BK]

AUSTRALIAN SENTENCED--Bangkok, Thursday.--A young Sydney man sentenced to 10 years' jail yesterday for attempted heroin trafficking became a drug addict as a result of a near-fatal accident on Sydney Harbour when he was a child, the Criminal Court in Bangkok was told. Christopher Charles Retallack, 23, of Beecroft pleaded guilty to illegal possession of 537 grams of heroin, but not guilty to attempting to export it for sale. The court accepted that the heroin was for his own use. Medical evidence from Sydney said Retallack had been hit on the head by a speedboat when he was swimming in Sydney Harbour when he was eight years old. He had suffered massive head injuries from which he never fully recovered. Afterwards he had become dependent on drugs. At the time of his arrest in February Retallack was about to board a flight for Bombay. Police said Retallack had visited Thailand six times in the past two years. The 10 months Retallack has already spent in custody will be regarded as part of his sentence. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 2]

ARRESTS IN CHIANG MAI--Bangkok, Thurs: A New Zealand woman and an American man arrested in the north Thailand town of Chiang Mai last month for alleged possession of about 300 grams of heroin have been remanded in custody for another week. No charges have yet been laid against Andrea Karmela Resetar (25), from Auckland, and Mathew Cosio (22), an American living in Auckland, who had been due to appear in court yesterday. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Dec 79 p 55]

GSO: 5300

HUNGARY

INCREASED USE OF NARCOTICS EVOKES STIFFER SENTENCES

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 80 p 9 WA

[Text] Under the instruction of Dr Laszlo Kuhne, the Supreme Court has returned a verdict in the case of Budapest resident Laszlo Pellek.

Six years ago, the 21-year-old, unemployed accused began abusing a dangerous drug. He obtained the drug--which makes some people euphoric, produces a sensation of floating and even occasionally results in hallucinations--by accident. Since the young man could not obtain the narcotic legally he obtained it through devious methods. As a result he was soon tried in court for drug abuse. He was sentenced to 6 months in jail which was then suspended to 2 years' probation. Additional legal action was soon taken against him for theft and offences against property. It was found that some of the crimes were committed for the purpose of obtaining the narcotic while others took place under its influence. On this occasion he was also charged with criminal idleness and sentenced to 9 months in prison. Last May at a restaurant with friends he drank wine, beer and hard liquor, and took six or seven tablets of the drug in the course of a few hours. In the evening the group continued their binge at one home. While playing they wrestled and even fenced with knives. When the fun got so wild that they broke a potted plant, the host told his guests to leave. This was when Laszlo Pellek took a kitchen knife and stabbed his host and friend in the stomach. The rest of the group immediately called the rescue squad which was able to save the young man's life.

Laszlo Pellek's defense was that he acted under the influence of drugs and in a confused state, and that he had no intention of killing his friend. His defense was not accepted. It was argued that the accused knew that the drug combined with alcohol had a narcotic effect and that was what he was aiming for. Persons who come under the influence of drugs of their own volition must be judged as though they had acted while of sound mind. Pellek was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for attempted murder. His past record made the offense more serious as did the fact that crimes involving murder and bodily injury have increased in Budapest. The fact that use of narcotics is on the upswing calls for increased severity for the good of society. The Supreme Court therefore approved the sentence which thereby became final.

CSO: 5300



BRAZIL

ANTIDRUG PROGRAM INITIATED FOR SAO PAULO STUDENTS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Dec 79 p 6

[Text] Sao Paulo--Ten out of every 100 students in Sao Paulo State have already used drugs for nonmedicinal purposes. On the basis of this determination the Secretariat of Education is beginning in 1980 an educational program for the prevention of the improper use of drugs. The program will even be incorporated into the curricular manual for the entire state educational system, which serves approximately 4 million students.

The Secretariat of Education of Sao Paulo State conducted a survey prior to formulating this "public health program for students of the first and second grades" in the form of eight projects which are to be implemented through 1982. The objective, according to Benedito Campos, is not "to solve the problem but at least to minimize it. This is not," he explains, "a short-term effort but rather an attempt to prepare a generation to cope with, and live with, the problem."

The Survey

The first step in approaching the drug problem in the schools was a survey carried out by the Institute of Social Medicine and Criminology of Sao Paulo (IMESC) to obtain data concerning the "phenomenon of the improper use of drugs (drug dependence) among the urban population of young people enrolled in the public and private schools."

The collection of data involved a sample consisting of 5,612 students of the Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo, and the initial result was stated as follows: "Drug experimentation is more prevalent than drug use. It can be said that in general, nine or 10 out of every 100 students surveyed have already used--or experimented with--drugs for nonmedicinal purposes, with the ratio of experimenters to users varying between two to one and three to two."

The survey also indicated that the greater number of users and experimenters attend school at night and are in the 14 to 18 year old age group. It was also determined that tranquilizers are the type of drug most often used initially, followed by sleeping pills and marihuana.

After almost 3 years the survey was concluded last June, and in August the program "Public Health Patterns Among Students of the First and Second Grades: Drug Dependence" was launched, consisting of eight projects which will be implemented starting in 1980.

According to Benedito Roque da Silveira Campos, chairman of the Coordination Group for the program, the projects (which range from training the teachers to orienting the parents) are based on Law No 6,368 of October 1976, which prescribes "measures for the prevention and suppression of the illicit traffic in, and improper use of, narcotic substances."

Calling the program "eminently useful in preventing the improper use of drugs," Benedito Roque da Silveira Campos says that implementation of the projects is now under way, with 50 Secretariat of Education technicians from throughout the state attending a Police Academy narcotics course in which the legal, medical and social aspects of the problem are studied.

Funding is simultaneously being arranged for introduction of the problem into the curricular manuals under the chapter heading "Practices Harmful to Health" in the section on "Sciences." The question is also being dealt with in civic institutions. The next phase of the program will feature the joint publication of books for teachers and students concerning the "nature and effects of substances that can cause physical or psychological dependence."

One of the projects is designed to show the parents "how to deal with the problem of drug dependence in their children," together with a warning against the "chemical paradise in the home," given the fact that "many parents unknowingly help to create in their children a predisposition to drug dependence by keeping medicines in the home that can lead to this type of dependence and are not always used properly."

The program also involves the Secretariats of Justice, Health and Public Safety, with a view to an exchange of orientations and even to more direct action, as for example in the identification of traffickers inside or near the schools.

In the view of Benedito Roque da Silveira Campos, "the previous laws contained a taboo: they embodied a fear of bringing up the drug problem. But the problem exists," he says, "and must be dealt with in the proper manner."

The chairman of the Coordination Group for the program points out, however, that there is an urgent need for the creation of a national system for the investigation and control of the traffic in, and use of, narcotic substances.

"The draft of the bill has already been sent (in late October) to the Presidency of the Republic," he added. "It provides that the principal organ of the system will be the Technical Chamber for Narcotics and Drugs of the National Health Council of the Ministry of Health. Our program is already in conformity with the norms of the Chamber."

10992

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DRUG CASES INVOLVING POLICE UNTRIED AFTER FIVE YEARS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 26

[Text] Although more than 5 years have passed, none of the 82 individuals accused of trafficking in narcotics in the Morro do Faz Quem Quer district of Rocha Miranda has been brought to trial. Among the accused are 21 policemen, an Army sergeant, a member of the Fire Department, a guard at the penitentiary, and an employee of the Felix Pacheco Institute, all of whom covered up and facilitated the traffic in exchange for money and drugs furnished by the group headed by Milton Goncalves Thiago, known as "Cabecao."

In March 1978 the presiding judge of the 23rd Criminal Jurisdiction, Sergio Cavallieri Filho, ruled that 13 of the accused could be tried that same month. Nothing definitive occurred, however: investigations would have to be carried out. Now another judge, J. Simoes Costa, has promised to render a decision "next week."

Many Involved

In October 1974 the Narcotics Control Division of the Regional Superintendency of the Federal Police Department began the investigation into the case and confirmed the activities of drug traffickers who were selling principally marijuana and cocaine. It was not difficult to identify "Cabecao" as the leader of the gang.

There was insufficient evidence to warrant an indictment, and Prosecuting Attorney Carlos Biscaia--who had been appointed especially to handle the case--was able to charge only 41 of the accused but requested the preventive arrest of all of them. To date only 15 have been arrested, however, and four of these have obtained their conditional release. The other 26 have fled, and during the past 2 years three of the accused have died.

Because of the excessive number of accused persons the trial was divided up in order to avoid waiting for the indictments against each individual to be concluded. There are now 13 who can be placed on trial. The first definitive decision in the case came at the beginning of 1975, when 11 of

the accused who had been arrested at the outset of the investigations were convicted in addition to Cabecao, who at that time was a fugitive. Cabecao was sentenced to 11 years in prison, but because he was not apprehended until 29 April of that same year (and had continued as leader of the gang) he was reindicted. He is one of those whom the judge is scheduled to sentence within the next few days.

The "fronts" used to conceal the sale of narcotics were the Bel-Car Automobile Agency Ltd, on Quomaru Street, and the Morro do Faz Quem Quer Neighborhood Association--both located in Rocha Miranda. At these locations the police found books and notes which implicated the group of traffickers led by Cabecao.

All the investigations have involved persons who not only are charged in this trial with using their status as policemen, military personnel or civil servants to facilitate the narcotics traffic but many of them--as for example the detective Ivonio Ferraz Viana, known as "Vianinha"--are also charged with murder in trials distributed among the four jury-trial courts.

#### Who They Are

In addition to the leader of the group (who heads the list), the roster of those who are scheduled to know the outcome of their trial within the next few days includes "Vianinha," who was arrested when he was working in the Narcotics Division. He is accused of interceding in behalf of the arrested traffickers and also of obtaining weapons for Cabecao. In addition to this charge against him there are 26 other investigations in progress wherein he is accused--together with others who are also implicated in the aforementioned trial--of complicity in 36 deaths.

This first group includes five [sic] police personnel: Otto Correia de Mello, Orlandino ("Dino") Montovani, and Claudir Monteiro, all of whom are charged with murder together with Vianinha.

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Eduardo Carrulo, 37, and Joel de Araujo Venancio, 19, were arrested day before yesterday by agents of the Narcotics Division in Ladeira dos Tabajaras, Copacabana. Joel was in possession of 50 grams of cocaine but alleged that it belonged to Carrulo. The drugs were sent to the Criminalistics Institute for analysis. [Text] Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Jan 80 p 11] 10992

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN AMAZONAS--Manaus--Agents of the Federal Police Department seized almost 2 tons of marihuana being grown in the municipalities of Anori and Careiro. The Indians--nine of whom were caught in flagrante delicto--had been induced by traffickers to plant marihuana, which was then distributed in other regions of Amazonas, Para, Rondonia and even abroad. Each of the growers received 4,000 cruzeiros per kilogram for his product. The first person to be indicted was the farmer Jose Rodrigues Verdeza, a Colombian who has lived in Amazonas for more than 28 years. He had devoted more than 5 quadras [one quadra equals 17,424 square meters] of cleared land to growing marihuana, of which the police destroyed approximately 800 kilograms. Other such plantings were discovered in Anori near the villages of Cunha, Cuinha and Anama, and six planters were arrested at these locations. [Text] [Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 8] 10992

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

POLICE SEIZURES FOR 1979 SUMMARIZED

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

[Article: "Drugs Worth 2,117 Million Colombian Pesos Seized by the Police in 1979"]

[Text] Cocaine and marihuana for a total value of Col \$2,117 million were seized by the national police between January and November 1979, according to a report on the activities of that organization released yesterday to the press.

According to the survey, during the same period 78 policemen were killed on active duty including 3 officers and 7 noncommissioned officers.

As regards kidnappings, 13 individuals held captive were rescued while 28 kidnapers were arrested as were 77,511 common criminals. Too, 93 rowdies, 65 of them considered highly dangerous, had clashes with the police.

The following are the principal figures contained in the report:

Arrests: Common criminals, 77,511; drug traffickers, 445; highly dangerous criminals, 396; and bandits, 79.

Kidnappings: Individuals rescued, 13; persons released, 6 individuals now in the hands of kidnapers, 2; and abductors captured, 28.

Weapons: Various types and units of arms seized, 5,386; ammunition of various calibers seized, 26,055.

Psychotropic substances: Cocaine seized, 1,252 kilograms; laboratories for the processing of drugs, 31; cocaine leaves, 270 kilograms; cocaine plants, 185,700; marihuana, 304,462 kilograms; marihuana plants, 398,210. The impounded drugs as well as the plants were destroyed in accordance with the legal regulations in effect.

Similarly seized as responsible for drug traffic were 378 Colombian men and 29 Colombian women and 4 foreign men and 6 foreign women.

According to a quantitative estimate the impounded cocaine had a value of 944,914,000 Colombian pesos. The laboratories were evaluated at 2,204,060 pesos; the cocaine leaves at 115,000 pesos; the cocaine plants at 23,858,000 pesos; the marihuana at 543,982,600 pesos; and the marihuana plants at 601,941,400 pesos. This makes a grand total of 2,117,015,960 pesos.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ATLANTIC COAST SEIZURES IN EARLY DECEMBER LISTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Dec 79 p 3-A

[Article: "Positive Results in the Fight Against Drug Traffickers"]

[Text] The government released a positive survey of the operations effected on the Atlantic Coast during the past week to check the cultivation, trafficking, and consumption of narcotics. It disclosed that in the past 7 days 26,380 kg of marihuana, 6 aircraft, and 19 vehicles were seized.

In a report of the Ministry of Defense it was noted that in that connection 36 Colombians and 12 foreigners involved in drug trafficking were arrested.

The communique stated the following:

In the period between 7 and 14 December 1979, in the course of operations effected on the Atlantic Coast to check the activities of drug traffickers, the following results were obtained:

8 December 1979: In the locality of Guanabano in the town of San Juan del Cesar, Carlos Plata Toncel, Gustavo Rafael Daza, and William Salvador Garcia were arrested. The following materials were seized from them:

1. One F-350 truck; and
2. A total of 77 packages of marihuana weighing 3,080 kg.

8 December 1979: At the Santa Marta airport a small two-engine plane bearing registration No N-21-L with three crew members on board: Anibal Badeb (a Colombian citizen), Jimht Otter, and Natte Smith (U.S. citizens) without identification documents.

8 December 1979: In Barranquilla, during a search made in the Pico de Oro cockfight ring, Juan Elias Bendeck Pareja and Adalberto Ruiz Berrio were arrested. The following materials were seized from them:



1. Six 9-millimeter caliber pistols; and
2. One long-barreled 38-caliber revolver.

9 December 1979: In Punta Escondida, jurisdiction of Budilla, district of Rihacha, the following were arrested: Pedro Jose Cerchan Iguaran, Fermin Jose Cerchan Ceballos, Nicolas Martinez, Nelson Rafael Gneco Pimienta, Jorge Antonio Gneco Cerchan, Carlos Enrique Daza Cordoba, Marco Peralta, Francisco Alberto Martinez Mora, Jairo Martinez Morales, Juan Onata Guillot, Lucas Gneco Cerchan, Ernesto Gustavo Pimienta Gaviria, Hebert Jose Martinez Pineda, Jacobo Trinidad Lopez Ortiz, Nestor Francisco Redondo, Jacobo Cotes Moscote, Santiago Pineda Barrios, and Milder Barrios Linder. The following materials were seized from them:

1. Various vehicles;
2. Three receiving-transmitting automobile radios;
3. Two standard radios;
4. One radio battery;
5. 229.5 packages of marihuana weighing 9.180 kg; and
6. A total of 400,000 pesos in cash.

10 December 1979: In the locality of Saloa, district of Curumani, the following individuals were arrested: Martin Antonio Rodriguez, Jose Manuel Pallares Zabaleta, Ramon Meneses Perez, Martin Pulido Trujes, Carlos Cera Cutierrez, Ignacio Rivera Perez, from whom the following materials were seized:

1. Four vehicles of various types; and
2. A total of 39 packages of marihuana weighing 1,560 kg.

11 December 1979: At the Simon Bolivar airport of Santa Marta a two-engine plane bearing registration No 5694-D was seized with three crew members on board: Thomas Caffo, Donald Leetwelss, and Christopher Russeau Kigdun [sic--? Kidgun], all U.S. citizens. They had no flight plan nor permission to land.

11 December 1979: At Barranquilla airport a Cessna 310 aircraft bearing registration No 777DN was seized with two crewmen on board--Earl Robbin Bowers and James Edward Watts--U.S. citizens, lacking identification documents. They had neither a flight plan nor permission to land.

11 December 1979: On the road leading to Cuestecitas, jurisdiction of Riohacha, the following materials were impounded:

1. One F-350 truck; and
2. A total of 48 packages of marihuana weighing 1,920 kg.

11 December 1979: In the locality of Punta de Camarones the following materials were seized:

1. Three hydraulic pressers; and
2. Seven small pressers.

13 December 1979: In the locality of Poponte, jurisdiction of Curumani, the following individuals were arrested: Jorge Cordoba, Araujo Penalosa, Waldo Diaz Torres, and Gustavo Tancer. The following materials were seized from them:

1. Two vehicles; and
2. A total of 106 packages of marihuana weighing 4,240 kg.

13 December 1979: On the El Pajaro airstrip, jurisdiction of Riohacha, 2 [sic] C-60 aircraft in good condition bearing registration No 51962, one Centurion aircraft in good condition bearing registration No 98837, and 5 U.S. citizens without identification documents were seized.

13 December 1979: On the Caricari airstrip, jurisdiction of Camarones, one Beechcraft aircraft bearing registration No [omitted from source] was found abandoned.

13 December 1979: In the locality of La Playa Costa Verde, jurisdiction of Cienaga, Jose Vicente Vargas was arrested and the following materials were seized from him:

1. Two vehicles of different types; and
2. A total of 160 packages of marihuana weighing 6,400 kg.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

NATIONAL ANTIDRUGS COALITION FOUNDED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Dec 79 p 8-B

[Text] The National Antidrug Coalition of Colombia inaugurates at 0900 today the National Founding Convention in an act to be opened by a delegate of the nation's attorney general. Sessions will be held until 2000 in the Comfenalco Auditorium, 19-85 4th Carrera.

The order of presentations is as follows:

0930: Fausto Charris Romero, national coordinator of the National Antidrug Coalition.

1000: Physiologic and Psychic Effects of Drugs: Dr Jose Francisco Socarras psychiatrist; Dr Elsa Strauss, psychologist and technical director of the Caminos Rehabilitation Center of Cali; Dr Antonio Guerra, MD, PhD in pharmacology; Dr Gabriel Nahas, MD, advisor to the UNO [National Opposition Union] on drug abuse; Dr Maria Isabel de Lince, psychologist, founder and director of the Prometeo Rehabilitation Center of Bogota.

1500 to 1800: Economic and Social Problems of Drug Traffic: Dr Maximiliano Londono, economist, Andean Labor Party's (Plan) national executive committee; Muhammad Salahuddin, vice president of the National Antidrug Coalition of the United States; Victor Moreno A, president of the Trade Union Federation of Colombian Workers, Festracol-CTC [Trade Union Federation of Colombian Agricultural Workers-Confederation of Workers of Colombia].

1800 to 2000: How to Stop International Drug Traffic: Dr Luz Stella Torres, chemist-pharmacist, administrative chief of the Ministry of Health's Rotating Drug Fund; a representative of the nation's attorney general; Dr Juan Torres, MD, president of the National Antidrug Coalition of the United States; Dr Max Dean, lawyer, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Flint, Michigan.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BENSINGER CALLS FOR HEAVIER PENALTIES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Dec 79 p 7-A

[Text] The administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Peter B. Bensinger, called for heavier penalties for marihuana and cocaine traffickers.

"Assistance is needed," he said, "to suppress the flow of drugs in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. For this reason we must make long-term plans and control the eradication of crops with the support of the diplomatic corps."

Bensinger considers that a recommendation to approve legislation on "the high seas," for American citizens and ships "is extremely necessary to close any unnoticed possibility of evading the law of controlled substances, which allows ships loaded with marihuana and cocaine to sail the seas with impunity."

The United States should belong to the convention on psychotropic drugs, signed in 1971 and as yet not ratified by the senate of the United States.

He said there has been a drop of 6.6 percent in retail sales of heroin between 1976 and 1979, which has meant a decrease in the death rate from 150 per month in 1976 to 30 during 1979.

He specified that the number of heroin addicts dropped from 560,000 in 1975 to less than 440,000 in 1978.

"The control that the United States must exercise in the face of the threat posed by the opium production of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, estimated at some 1500 tons, will be a worthy task in the fight against drugs," Bensinger concluded.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

F-2 IN TRIPLE STRIKE AT TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 6 Dec 79 p 22-A

[Article by Francisco Cristancho]

[Text] Two of the largest and most sophisticated cocaine-processing laboratories ever found by agents of the F-2 antinarcotics group were impounded during a triple strike in the capital and suburban areas of Fusagasuga and Girardot.

In addition to discovering the two laboratories, agents of the national police's secret organization also captured eight subjects and confiscated 10 kg of cocaine and 20 kg of cocaine paste ready to be processed.

Three Phases

The operation set up by F-2 agents was carried out in three phases.

The first phase took place on Tuesday at 1930 hours in apartment 202 at 74-92 13th Avenue, Bogota, where 10 kg of pure cocaine were confiscated and several subjects were arrested: Pedro Jose Santamaria Lago, Rafael Eduardo Diaz Ramirez, Julio Cesar Murcia and Armando Nieto Cartagena.

Also found at the apartment were two presses, four very large, false-bottom suitcases used to transport the alkaloid, a plastic-sealing machine, two .38 long caliber revolvers with lots of ammunition, several rolls of plastic used to package the substance and two vehicles: a 1979 white Nissan Patrol station wagon with free transit plates number 4242 and a 1978 Dodge-350 truck carrying plates number MC-3880.

Laboratory in Fusa

After traveling almost an hour on the Bogota to Tolima highway, the F-2 agents found a large cocaine-processing laboratory near Fusagasuga, inside a farm called La Fonda Mia.

Here they arrested Santiago Tobon Gaviria, from El Toto, Valle del Cauca; Elibardo Salinas Garzon, from Quipile, Cundinamarca, and Bernardo Munoz, from La Dorada, Caldas.

A spokesman for the secret organization said that among the items confiscated at the La Fonda Mia farm were five plastic gallon containers with ether in them, six 5-gallon plastic containers, four glass demijohns, eight cocaine-drying lamps, three containers of hydrochloric acid and a precision scale.

#### The Girardot Operation

In the third and last of the operations, members of the F-2 antinarcotics group, the organization which has distinguished itself by dealing the heaviest blows against drug trafficking organizations in the past few years in Colombia, entered the La Marinita farm, belonging to Alberto Duarte French, at approximately 600 hours.

Here, Siervo Humberto Jimenez Jimenez, from Junin, Cudinamarca, who said he was the manager of the farm, was arrested.

Inside a room of La Marianita, the agents found items used for processing cocaine, including 12 powerful cocaine-drying lamps, several test tubes, 2 boxes of hydrochloric acid, 6 drums containing acetone and ether, a plastic-sealing machine, suitcases suitable for transporting the drug, several sheets of filter paper, a roll of plastic to wrap the substance and countless plastic containers used to mix the acids and the cocaine paste.

#### Farm Rented

It must be noted that, according to preliminary investigations of the F-2 agents, the farm was rented by its owners almost a year ago to a man who identified himself as Ismael Pena. The latter is now being sought by the police, since he is accused of being one of the leaders of the drug trafficking band.

Yesterday, a source outside the F-2 said that it is very possible the drug traffickers arrested in this operation might have something to do with the recent arrest of Francisco Trimino, the race car driver, who was discovered the previous Sunday with 77 kg of highly pure cocaine, in a luxurious apartment of a residential area north of the capital.



In the mist of the materials that formed the two largest laboratories ever found, appear seven of the eight persons who were arrested during the triple strikes carried out by the F-2 antinarcotics group.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

POLICE CLOSE DOWN MAJOR COCAINE OPERATION

PA232207 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--One of the most spectacular blows was dealt today against the international drug trafficking gangs operating in Colombia. The Administrative Department of Security [DAS] discovered a plantation with more than 3,000 hectares of coca leaves in the middle of the jungle. The operation was carried out by the police command in Guaviare near CaJamar, Miraflores and (Tiobarba). Several persons were arrested. It was reported at noon today that the DAS seized a shipment of processed coca, the 3,000 hectares of coca, a large and modern laboratory, U.S. and Colombian currency, outboard motors and several launches. Several officials of the attorney general's office left for the area today to help in the investigation.

It was said that this is one of the largest seizures of cocaine in the history of the struggle against drug trafficking. The investigation of this case started several months ago when Rafael Poveda Alfonso was the DAS director.

It was reported that the drug traffickers used Indians of the region to cultivate the drug. The authorities reported that many persons, both Colombians and foreigners, were arrested in the operation. The Indians received money and other items in exchange for the product which was subsequently processed in the modern laboratory that the authorities found.

The drug was transported in light planes which landed at clandestine airstrips, or in launches with outboard motors. The authorities had to penetrate several kilometers using horses and then launches to arrive at the place where the drug trafficking center operated. One of the DAS agents said that it is impossible to estimate the value of everything that was seized but noted that it may be worth many millions of dollars.

CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

DRUGS, FORTY EIGHT TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Dec 79 p 8-A

[Text] The armed forces dealt a severe blow to drug traffickers operating on the Atlantic coast during the week of 7 to 14 December 1979.

In this period 48 individuals involved in that unlawful activity were arrested while six aircraft of various types were also seized by the authorities. Also impounded were 19 automotive vehicles of various types, 7 short-range weapons, 10 hydraulic pressers, 5 radios, and 659 kg of marihuana ready for export. The volume of drugs confiscated in such a short period makes it possible to deduce that said trade continues at its peak. The following persons were arrested:

Anibal Badeb, Jimht Otter, and Natte Smith, the first of these being a Colombian citizen and the other two U.S. citizens, who were seized in Santa Marta together with a small two-engine aircraft.

Carlos Plata Toncel, Gustavo Rafael Daza, and William Salvador Garcia, were captured in the locality of Guanabano, in San Juan del Cesar. One truck and 77 packages of marihuana were taken from them.

Juan Elias Bendeck Pareja and Adalberto Ruiz Berrio were arrested in Barranquilla. One revolver and one pistol were taken from them. In the district of Dibulla, municipality of Riohacha, Pedro Jose Cerchan Iguaran, Fermin Jose Cerchan Ceballos, Nicolas Martinez, Nelson Rafael Geneco Pimienta, Jorge Antonio Geneco Cerchan, Carlos Enrique Daza, Marcos Peralta, Francisco Martinez Mora, Jairo Martinez Morales, Juan Onata Guillot, Lucas Geneco Merchan, Ernesto Pimienta Gaviria, Hebert Martinez Pineda, Jacobo Trinidad Lopez Ortiz, Nestor Redondo, Jacobo Cotes Moscote, Santiago Pineda Barrios, and Milder Barrios Linder were arrested. Nine automobiles, 5 car radios, 229 packages of marihuana, and 400,000 Colombian pesos in cash were seized from them.

Martin Antonio Rodriguez, Jose Payares Zabaleta, Ramon Meneses Perez, Martin Pulido Trujes, Carlos Cera Gutierrez, and Ignacio Rivera Perez were also arrested. This occurred in Saloa, municipality of Curumani. In this instance, 4 automobiles and 39 packages of marihuana were also seized.

Thomas Caffo, Donald Leetwelss, and Christopher Russeau Kidgun were arrested in Santa Marta in a two-engine plane. Earl Robbin Bowers and James Edward Watts, also with a two-engine aircraft, were seized in Barranquilla. In Riohacha a truck and 48 packages of marihuana were impounded. In Punta de Camarones 10 pressers were found. In Poponte, Curumani, 106 packages of marihuana and 2 automobiles were impounded. Jorge Cordaba, Araujo Penalosa, Waldo Diaz Torres, and Gustavo Tancer were arrested.

In the locality of Pajaro in Riohacha, three aircraft and five U.S. citizens were seized. On the Caricari airstrip a plane which the traffickers had abandoned was discovered. In Costa Verde, Cienaga, Jose Vicente Vargas was arrested. He was found to have in his possession 160 packages of marihuana and 2 vehicles.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TOTAL OF 500 KILOGRAMS OF COCAINE SEIZED IN BOGOTA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Dec 79 pp 1-A, 15-C

[Article by Ramiro Castellanos: "A Total of 500 kg of Cocaine Seized in Bogota"]

[Text] The second largest shipment of cocaine in the world valued at 2 billion pesos on the black market in the United States was seized by the antinarcotics group of the criminal police of Colombia's Public Prosecutor's Office.

The shipment, consisting of 500 kg of 95 percent pure cocaine had originated from Eastern Plains region in a station-wagon with a double compartment and a luxury automobile.

The operation, characterized as lightning-like by the authorities, was carried out yesterday afternoon near the El Campin coliseum at a time when several of the members of a band of drug traffickers were moving the valuable smuggled goods along the major arteries of Colombia's capital.

A patrol of the antinarcotics group arrested as suspects in drug trafficking the following individuals: Oscar Arcila, a native of Urrao (Antioquia); Rodrigo Ayala, a native of Palmira; and Fabio Garcia, born in Manizales.

Together with the drugs a station-wagon bearing license plate MC 3838 and a Dodge 1800 automobile with temporary license plate No 7775 were seized.

In the first vehicle, in a double compartment located in the body of the station-wagon, more than 490 kg of the alkaloid substance were being transported duly packaged in plastic bags. Another 2 kg of cocaine were being carried in the automobile.

According to the information given to EL TIEMPO, the three arrested individuals tried to bribe the personnel of the Public Prosecutor's Office's patrol and offered them the station-wagon in exchange for the return of the shipment of cocaine and their release.

Obviously, the representatives of the law-enforcement agency refused the offer.

A spokesman for the antinarcotics group noted that this attitude was due in large measure to the honesty of all its members and to the good salaries that allow them to be above bribery.

The 500 kg of cocaine, on the basis of the known details, were to be delivered in Bogota to a network of drug traffickers which would have seen to forwarding the shipment to the United States.

This is the second largest cocaine shipment seized by the personnel of Colombia's Public Prosecutor's Office in 1979. In February 1979 some 200 kg were impounded in an operation carried out in Turbo (Antioquia).

The largest cocaine shipment in the world was seized by the F-2 unit of the [?army's] general staff in Bogota on 11 September 1979. It involved 800 kg valued at 256 billion pesos, nearly twice Colombia's budget.

In that operation effected in various residences of the special district, several laboratories earmarked to the processing of the drug were discovered. A virtual fleet of modern vehicles was also seized while 16 persons, including 2 foreigners, were arrested.



Together with the valuable cocaine shipment estimated at 2 billion pesos are the three drug traffickers arrested yesterday in Bogota by the personnel of Colombia's Public Prosecutor's Office.

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COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, DRUGS SEIZED AT BOGOTA AIRPORT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 12 Dec 79 p 14-A

[Article: "Drug Traffickers Seized at Eldorado Airport"]

[Text] A Colombian citizen and a U.S. citizen were seized yesterday at Eldorado International Airport when the former tried to smuggle in 70 kg of cocaine paste and the latter attempted to transport 2 kg of pure cocaine to Guatemala.

The arrest of the drug traffickers was made by agents of the criminal police of the antinarcotics group of Colombia's Public Prosecutor's Office who had been alerted by a customs official. The latter was the one who discovered the valuable shipment being carried by the Colombian in two suitcases.

The U.S. Citizen

Richard Terry Basse, a native of California, U.S.A., was seized yesterday morning as he tried to take out of Colombia a shipment of pure cocaine made up of 2 kg of the drug.

The foreigner, who was on his way to Guatemala, carried two slim leather suitcases with a sophisticated double bottom where he had concealed the drugs.

The arrest of Richard Terry Basse took place at 0900 hours in the morning as he was about to board a plane of the Aerocondor company whose first scheduled stop was Medellin. The special agents assigned by the Public Prosecutor's Office to the criminal police noted that the individual behaved in a very nervous fashion and they decided to subject him to intense questioning which made it possible to discover the drugs.

The U.S. citizen was about to take a return flight after spending 8 days in Bogota, a period during which he undoubtedly made the contacts necessary for the acquisition of the drugs.

A total of 70 kg of Paste

In a second strike effected at about 1600 hours in the afternoon, the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, alerted as was mentioned by a customs official inside the air terminal, seized two suitcases in which they found 70 kg of cocaine paste carefully packed.

On this occasion the Colombian Fabio Yanguas Valenzuela, who had arrived from La Paz, Bolivia, on Aviance's flight No 80, was arrested.

Because of the manner in which the drugs were being transported, some experts indicated to EL ESPECTADOR that there had never been a similar case given that the two suitcases seized were built uniquely and exclusively for the transportation of said paste. This suggested that the suspect had planned to meet a key individual at the airport, for otherwise he would have tried to conceal the valuable shipment.

It was also reported that the cost of the drugs after processing could easily reach some 100 million Colombian pesos.

#### Falsified Passport

Yanguas Valenzuela, who tried to outwit the action of the authorities, at first identified himself as Fabio Gallego, a Spanish citizen. However, after a thorough check of his passport, No 656867, it was possible to determine that it had been falsified.

The drugs were wrapped in three packages which, after being unwrapped, were discovered to involve plastic containers that were protected by thick pieces of plastic which in turn were secured by broad strips of adhesive tape.

The Colombian Fabio Yanguas Valenzuela is accused of falsifying documents and drug trafficking, a spokesman for the Public Prosecutor's Office said. In the last few days that organ has managed to seize approximately 200 kg of narcotics whose value on the black market would be incalculable.

*Fabio Yanguas Valenzuela, quien fue capturado ayer en el aeropuerto Eldorado cuando pretendía introducir al país un cargamento de 70 kilos de pasta de cocaína, cuyos paquetes aparecen dentro de las maletas que se aprecian a la izquierda de la gráfica. (Foto de Posada).*



Fabio Yanguas Valenzuela, who was arrested at Eldorado airport yesterday when he tried to bring into the country a shipment of 70 kg of cocaine paste. The packages involved can be seen inside the suitcase at the left of the picture

2662  
GSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS FINED 3 MILLION PESOS--Carrying out his antinarcotics campaign, the governor of Magdalena, Fernando Avila Pena, imposed fines of 1 and 2 million pesos to owners of Santa Marta real estate, where various quantities of hallucinogens were found. Also confiscated were six vehicles which, according to existing laws, were distributed among the department's schools and mayoralties. The persons accused were Fredy Calderon Rosado and Miguel Manjarres Valdes. At Calderon Rosado's house, a few kilometers from the Simon Bolivar airport, were found 468,000 hallucinogenic pills manufactured by the Roref laboratory. It was also learned that residues of marihuana seeds were found near the same place. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Dec 79 p 3-C] 9341

LARGE COCAINE, MARIHUANA SEIZURE--Bogota--The judicial police of the attorney general's office have discovered 40 kg of cocaine of great purity in northwest Bogota and captured two drug traffickers in connection with it. The individuals, who were carrying many weapons which they were not able to use, were riding in a luxurious car. They had hidden the powder inside the upholstery of the car. The drug was initially valued at more than 40 million pesos. In addition, army troops have seized a shipment consisting of 4 tons of pressed marihuana, which was ready for export, in La Guajira Department. Five persons were arrested in connection with it. [Text] [PA231710 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA]

SHIP, MARIHUANA SEIZED--San Andres, 23 Dec--In an operation directed by the intendant, the ship "Carabela Azul," carrying 201 bundles of marihuana, was seized and towed near Cayo Bolivar, an hour and a half from this port. Information about a marihuana cargo known by the intendant, Ana de Pechthalt, led to the operation headed by the intendant, police chief Rodriguez Quinones and some uniformed men, who left in a small craft toward the ship and its cargo. Upon approaching Cayo Bolivar, they realized that the ship's crew were fleeing in speedboats and the flight could not be avoided. [Gustavo Hernandez] [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Dec 79 p 16-A] 9341

CSO: 5300

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AUTHORITIES SEIZE PLANE CARRYING TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF MARIHUANA

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Jan 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Angel Valenzuela]

[Text] The pilots of the drug-carrying plane were questioned this morning by the Antidrug Department of the Police to determine whether they have ties with anyone in the Dominican Republic. This information was released by Col Descartes Perez, who said that the drug shipment consisted of 2,305 pounds of marihuana.

Army and Navy troops seized an airplane which had brought 2,000 pounds of marihuana worth \$2 million into the country via Cabo Rojo.

The authorities imprisoned the pilot, Peter Hernko, and copilot, James Wolcott, who said that they had landed in Cabo Rojo because they had run out of fuel. The NH-72MA plane, with U.S. private registration number 1853331, was seized yesterday afternoon at 1440 hours by Army and Navy troops who surrounded the aircraft immediately after it had landed.

Pilot Hernko and Copilot Wolcott were taken from Pedernales to National Police Headquarters where they were imprisoned in official National Army vehicles numbers 2225 and 2188.

The pilots admitted that they had come from Colombia and were bound for Puerto Rico; however, they were forced to land in Cabo Rojo because they had run out of fuel.

Both prisoners attempted to bribe officers of the National Army with \$8,000. The officers, Maj Alfredo Perez Molina, Capt Antonio Polanco Jorte and 1st Lt Ramon Antonio Mota, placed them under arrest.

The marihuana was wrapped in 87 bales which are being held at National Police Headquarters.

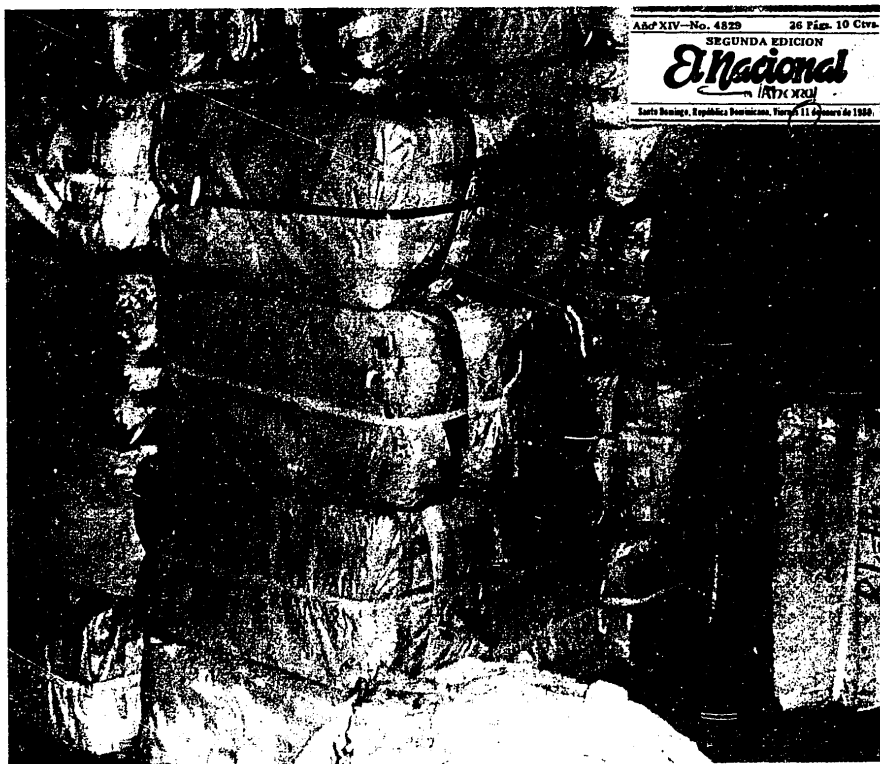
This information was provided by the governor of Pedernales, Prof Luperto Volquez Medrano, who said that he was concerned because: "I believe that drugs are being brought into the country via that point."

He said that two other light planes are impounded in Cabo Rojo; however, the cargos they were carrying have not yet been found.

He said that the planes have dirt in them leading to the belief that the shipments were drugs.

He complained of the fact that the mouth of the Pedernales River in the direction of Barahona is not being kept under surveillance by the authorities and asked President Guzman to order air surveillance.

The governor of Pedernales praised the conduct of the officers who had refused to be bribed by the American pilots who had intended to obtain gasoline supplies to permit them to take the contraband marihuana to Puerto Rico.



Bales of marihuana seized by the authorities aboard an airplane with American registration which landed in Cabo Rojo, Pedernales. The airplane came from Colombia and was on the way to Puerto Rico.

8143  
CSO: 5300

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FURTHER DETAILS ON SEIZURE OF PLANE CARRYING MARIHUANA

Investigation of Pilots

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Jan 80 pp 1,11

[Article by Antolin Montas]

[Text] Two American pilots, the crew of a private airplane carrying a load of marihuana valued at 2 million pesos, were captured Thursday afternoon in Cabo Rojo, and still remained under arrest last night.

Peter Hernko and James Walcott are under arrest at the national police headquarters. The two pilots were arrested aboard an Aerocommander airplane carrying 2,355 pounds of marihuana, with an estimated value of 2 million pesos. The pilots were arrested by an army-navy contingent.

As of today, the plane's port of origin has not been determined, but it has been said that it came from Colombia, probably on its way to Puerto Rico.

Yesterday morning at national police headquarters, the drugs and the pilots were shown to journalists by Col Manuel de Jesus Alberto Garcia, Lt Col Descartes Perez, national army officers and the governor of Pedernales province, Ruperto Volquez Medrano. It was learned that the plane landed in Cabo Rojo, Pedernales, supposedly due to lack of fuel. The seizure of the plane, with plates numbered 1853-331, was directed by Army Maj Alfredo Perez Molina, Cap Antonio Polanco Jorge, First Lt Ramon Antonio Mota and Navy Lt Ney Tejada Beltre. The authorities confiscated 87 bundles containing 2,500 pounds of marihuana with an estimated value of 2 million pesos. The drug was brought to the police antidrug research department yesterday morning. It was received by the chief of police, Maj Gen Virgilio Payano Rojas, assistant chief, Brig Gen Carmelo Fernandez Beras and Col Alberto Garcia, of the antidrug department. The plane was seized at 1400 hours when it landed at the small airport of Cabo Rojo, Pedernales.

It was learned from the police that upon being arrested, the two American pilots offered 8,000 pesos to the officers participating in the operation to be allowed to go on. Col Descartes Perez said that the police are

investigating whether there are any connections between the two pilots and someone within the country.

Request for Surveillance

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Jan 80 pp 1,11

[Article by Antolin Montas]

[Text] The governor of Pedernales province asked president Antonio Guzman to establish an effective coastal surveillance in the area, which he suspects is being used in international drug traffic.

Ruperto Volquez Medrano said that his request to President Guzman is based on information that Cabo Rojo, Pedernales, is being used to bring drugs into the country. Governor Volquez Medrano made this statement after giving information on the seizure of a private plane carrying 2 million pesos' worth of marihuana.

The officer recalled that some four months ago two light aircrafts and their crews were held at the Cabo Rojo airport and it is believed that the planes had smuggled drugs into the country. The undersides of the two planes were full of mud, which leads to believe that they had landed somewhere else and unloaded the drugs.

He explained that the plane seized yesterday with the marihuana cargo had landed at the airport presumably due to lack of fuel. However, it was later observed that the plane did have enough fuel. In addition, governor Volquez Medrano said, the pilots contradicted themselves when questioned about the destination of the drugs on the plane.

There have been reports of drug smuggling in the Pedernales area for almost 5 years. It has been said that the country is being used as a base in the international drug traffic.

Governor Volquez Medrano said that he believes the area is being used to bring drugs into the country or, at least, as a springboard to carry narcotics to other Caribbean nations, mainly Puerto Rico. He explained that this situation is due to the fact that the Pedernales coasts are not under surveillance, either by sea or by air.

The representative of the executive power said that president Guzman must instruct the Dominican Air Force and Navy to intensify surveillance of the area. He said it is essential to establish strict surveillance of the area, since smuggling of drugs has been detected there before.

Thursday afternoon, members of the army and the navy arrested two American crewmembers of an airplane, presumably of Colombian register, where they found 87 bundles of marihuana, valued at more than 2 million pesos.

Pilot Peter Hernko and copilot James Walcott were arrested and taken to Santo Domingo.

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CSO: 5300

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MEXICO

BRIEFS

GUADALAJARA DRUG RING SEIZED--The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has announced that 30 drug traffickers who operated in taverns, cabarets, restaurants and schools selling marihuana, cocaine, heroin, peyote and psychotropic pills, were apprehended by the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] in Guadalajara, Jalisco. The persons arrested, members of a gang, used three automobiles and four bicycles to distribute the drugs. The action of the PJF was supported by the State Judicial Police after they had already found out how the gangsters operated. At the time of the arrests they were able to seize, in addition to the automobiles and bicycles, large quantities of the drugs listed. Included among the 30 arrested persons are: Juan Calvilla Coronado, Jose Mejia Medrano, Ponciano Rivera, Efrain Herrera Castaneda and Eduardo Perez Ramos. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Jan 80 p 27-A] 9204

PJF SEIZES HEROIN, TRAFFICKERS--Pure heroin valued at over 50 million pesos was seized by the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] on the Durango-Torreon Highway. Two members of a ring which operates in Mexico and in Chicago, Illinois were arrested. Upon being arrested and interrogated, the brothers Francisco Javier and Armando Esparza gave the names, addresses and localities where their "contacts" in the United States can be arrested. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic immediately advised drug control authorities in the United States so that the criminals might be investigated and arrested. They were planning to bring the drug--18 kg of heroin which can be cut up to six times--into the United States in secret compartments of automobiles which they used especially for these illegal actions. They also disclosed the names of other drug traffickers who supply them with heroin and who operate in Durango, Jalisco and Aguascalientes. The PJF, on orders from their director, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, is already carrying out the appropriate investigations. The Esparza brothers already have a criminal record in Chicago and at the time they were arrested by Mexican authorities they were fugitives from American justice for crimes against public health. [R. Medina Cruz] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Dec 79 p 8-D] 9204

PERUVIANS SEIZED WITH COCAINE--A Peruvian couple was arrested at the International Airport in Mexico City when they attempted to bring into the country a shipment of 3 kg of pure cocaine with an approximate value of 20 million pesos. Jean Guy Beaudin and Patricia Ann de Beaudin arrived in Mexico City

on "Aero-Peru" flight 622 from Lima with a double-bottomed suitcase and other normal suitcases. The Federal Judicial Police [PJF] had advance warning about the contraband through Interpol, and the Mexican PJF had only to detain the suspects and search the bags. During their interrogation, according to what Ramon Herrera Esponda reported in a press conference, it was possible to ascertain that the shipment was destined for two persons who reside in Los Angeles, California and who in turn, handle the distribution to movie personalities and rich industrialists. Jean Guy and his wife stated that "this is the first time that they have performed this type of work" and that they had done it because they had assumed that they would not be bothered because they have no criminal record. An old PJF agent who is now in the Investigation Division told EL SOL DE MEXICO that these drug runners (the arrested persons) most certainly served to divert the attention of the federal police and that the contraband of real interest passed on to its destination as is usual in these cases. He added that drug traffickers always allow some scapegoat to get caught, make sure "his arrival is made known to the police in a very confidential manner, while the big coups are carried out undisturbed." For his own part Herrera Esponda of the Federal Public Ministry, while announcing the "arrest" of the drug traffickers with great fanfare, started proceedings under article 6623/79 for the crimes of possession, transportation and introduction of drugs. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 26 Dec 79 p 15-A] 9204

TRAFFICKERS, TOXIC PILLS SEIZED--Contraband toxic pills en route to the United States by way of the Tijuana border, valued at over 48 million pesos were intercepted by the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] on the Hermosillo-Guaymas section of the international highway. The official report released by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic stated that the contraband was in a Torton truck with a double bottomed bed, license plate No JV-771, and driven by Victor Manuel Hernandez Martinez, who stated that the shipment was being sent from the Federal District to Tijuana, Baja California. In the bed of the truck and in its doors the judicial police found 160 plastic bags containing 13,100 toxic pills each, a total of 2.096 million pills, "chocos" as addicts call them. Each one of these pills has a value of \$1. on the black market in the United States. Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, director of the PJF immediately ordered a thorough investigation to find out what laboratory is producing them, who the buyers are and through what transactions they are obtained. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Jan 80 p 10-A] 9204

DRUGS, SIX TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--Nogales, Sonora. 4 Jan--The Federal Judicial Police [PJF] confiscated 60 kg of marihuana and 25 gm of pure heroin valued at 5 million pesos and arrested six drug traffickers. Comdr Mario Aragon Zambrano reported that three of those arrested were engaged in the sale of marihuana in reefers in this city. Those arrested are: Basilio Perez Marquez, Santos Perez Mendoza, Alfonso Romero Maldonado, Isidro Hernandez Gutierrez, Agustin Nunez Hernandez and Ramona Romero Jimenez. The three last-named processed the drug in a laboratory on 16 de Septiembre Street. [Francisco Santacruz, EXCELSIOR correspondent] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Jan 80 p 27-A] 9204

CSO: 5300

IRAN

VAN FULL OF HEROIN SEIZED NEAR QAZVIN

LD0720500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Two hundred kilograms of heroin which were hidden in a van were discovered by antidrug squad officials in Takestan [village in the district of the town] of Qazvin. Officers of the police antidrug squad of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after 2 months' effort, succeeded in arresting a well-equipped and armed gang which was involved in drug and firearms smuggling from the eastern regions of the country.

Details of this discovery, which was unprecedented for its kind in the world, were announced at a press conference in which General Mostafa'i, the chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr Mirkarim, the under secretary of the Ministry of the Interior for political affairs, took part.

General Mostafa'i said: The heroin was packed in small white boxes, and it entered Iran via eastern border posts the smugglers intended to distribute some of it in the country, sending the rest from the country through Urimiyeh border post. General Mostafa'i stressed the necessity of guarding border posts and, most important of all, cooperation by all strata of the people and especially the border people in catching these smugglers. At the press conference, the chief of the antidrug squad of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that during the current year this organization has succeeded in discovering 526 kg of heroin. (?60) kg of opium, nearly 2 tons of hashish and arresting 155 smugglers.

CSO: 5300

DENMARK

TWO 'NARCOTICS KINGS' ARRESTED; SMUGGLED MORPHINE BASE FROM INDIA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] With the arrest of two narcotics kings and several of their female couriers, the Copenhagen narcotics division and the tourist police in Hillerod believe they are close to solving the case of two drug rings responsible for importing millions of kroner worth of morphine hydrochloride from India.

Pan Helge Jensen, 36 years old, has been in custody in Copenhagen since last June, but has given the narcotics police no information to support their suspicion that he collaborated in smuggling in the morphine base.

The Copenhagen police had to send a detective to India under the highest secrecy. He returns today and is expected to submit a report next week that may support the charges against Jensen.

Ib Hansegaard, 32, was taken into custody in Hillerod on November 22 and charged with attempting to smuggle morphine in from India.

Hansegaard was imprisoned after two of his couriers were arrested at Rome International Airport with at least one kilogram of morphine hydrochloride concealed in the shoes of Susanne Graversen, 28. The woman was accompanied by her friend, Per Rolchau, and their case will come to trial in early January, 1980, according to the Italian police.

The points of resemblance between the cases of the two dope kings are that both usually utilized female couriers, who often found it easy to hide the drugs in places like their thick-soled platform shoes. Their modi operandi also included transportation via Rome.

The sole direct connection between Hansegaard and Jensen however is that the former has been living with the latter's wife for the last two years.

The couple got together when Jensen was arrested and imprisoned in France in May, 1977. He was released shortly thereafter however because the French police didn't think they had grounds for an additional charge for smuggling the 1800 grams of morphine that his pal, Niels Sorensen, had on him when he was arrested in France.

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CSO: 5300

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DENMARK

TEN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING TON OF HASHISH

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] Ten persons have been arrested and imprisoned in Denmark and two in Holland for smuggling or attempting to smuggle a ton of hashish into Denmark. The five most recently arrested spent last night in the Copenhagen City Jail, while the arrest of a Danish woman married to a Lebanese, who was also one of those arrested, was upheld.

Held in evidence against the six, who were arrested in Copenhagen Monday and Tuesday, are 72 kilograms of hashish, which were found secreted to cellars and in an untenanted apartment on Norrebro.

The six, who were brought before a closed preliminary examination yesterday evening, include, in addition to the Danish-Lebanese couple, the wife's father and three Danes. Two Copenhagen photographer's models and their fiances had been arrested previously. Police and customs officials in Lebanon, Switzerland, and Holland have confiscated large amounts of hashish from smuggling routes.

The Danish and Dutch police estimate that at least a ton of hashish was smuggled in and confiscated. Most of those arrested are old acquaintances of the police. Many have been previously convicted of drug smuggling, including one case a few years ago when it was disclosed that the whole staff of the North Korean embassy in Copenhagen was involved in smuggling hashish and cigarettes.

9386  
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MINISTERS OF HEALTH, INTERIOR INTERVIEWED ON DRUG PROBLEMS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 Jan 80 pp 66-81

[Interview with Federal Minister of Interior Gerhart Baum and Federal Minister of Health Antje Huber by Hans-Wolfgang Sternsdorff and Paul Lersch of DER SPIEGEL about the drug problem]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Year in and year out the federal government talks big about the drug problem. There have now been antidrug programs for the past 10 years. Their effect has been nil: the number of drug addicts has been rising rapidly, and more and more people have been dying from drugs--593 last year. Mrs Huber, Mr Baum, can we agree right off that neither of you will start out describing the grand achievements of the federal government in fighting drugs?

Huber: Yes; though I have to protest the statement that all of the programs have been useless. We are today a chief place of turnover for drugs, and everything would be even worse if we had not gone in for those programs.

Baum: There is indeed no cause for self-righteousness. We are today in a situation which is no longer comparable to previous ones--in terms of the number of addicts and dead. However, it was never only a problem for the police; they can in effect only curtail the drug supply--that is, smash dope rings and stop the dealers' game--but they cannot lessen demand. The emphasis must be on prevention, therapy and rehabilitation.

SPIEGEL: Your colleagues Matthoefler recently wrote to the federal chancellor: "To this day the jump in drug consumption, with partly catastrophic effects, has not been confronted by any comprehensive federal government plan, without which it is not possible successfully to fight drug abuse." Thus, the charge is being made against your ministry, Mrs Huber, that it has failed in the face of one of the most important sociopolitical tasks.

Huber: I don't think that is justified. After all, drug abuse is fought on many fronts, with the police successes against dealers also being very important. As for my ministry, we worked out the draft of a new narcotics

law with a single man, with enormous overtime. We have huge bottlenecks. For example, we asked for an additional position with the drug representative; the minister of finance concurred, but parliament rejected it. He now wants to tie 14 departments together for a round, with each contributing to the fighting of drugs from its vantage point. He offered the chairmanship to my ministry--so what he said cannot be directed against me.

SPIEGEL: The draft law you have now submitted at last is only a torso, and useless at that. The fact which has long since been acknowledged throughout the world that only therapy, not jail, has any effect on addiction was not reflected in your paper. Only afterward did your experts finally still come up with the pertinent declaration of intentions. Why was it that the critical part had to be made the subject of a supplementary delivery?

Huber: Let me explain that to you. To start with, we took one step with the law--reducing punishment down to a fine or a caution for young addicts--something that did not exist before. The other part is to increase the punishment for dealers. The principle of "therapy rather than punishment" we still have to work out, and supply in addition, because the minister of justice reserved the right for a lengthy examination.

SPIEGEL: Isn't it rather true that only Mr Baum, when he saw your draft and failed to see in it the slogan "therapy rather than jail," came up with better proposals?

Baum: We discussed that jointly. I proposed a certain language, adding that the federal government definitely had to make it clear that it was necessary not only to increase the penalties provided in the law against certain culprits but also to create increased possibilities of therapy via the penal code.

SPIEGEL: At that point your ministry, Mrs Huber, offered some resistance to start with...

Huber: ...My ministry did not offer any resistance. I said from the start that the principle of "therapy rather than punishment" had to be anchored in the law. And that will be done.

SPIEGEL: Anyway, the person responsible for the draft, Ministerialrat [high government official] Schroeder, offered resistance; as the CDU's man in your ministry, he turned the draft law into the kind of politically explosive subject desired by the opposition.

Huber: The person responsible for the draft did a difficult job in a comparatively short time and did good work. I have told you why this point has not yet been settled. It has nothing whatever to do with the party affiliation of this official.

SPIEGEL: Isn't it amazing that you are presenting a draft that doesn't include the very thing you yourself consider crucial?

Huber: Not at all. What was important for us was to submit the draft law early enough for it to be passed in this legislative period. The minister of justice said that he would require some more time to examine this difficult question. That is no catastrophe. We will come up with the relevant article during the parliamentary consultations. Incidentally, that is not an unusual procedure. We have done that with many other laws.

Baum: Mrs Huber submitted a law, definitely stating during the submission that she supported this idea of therapy rather than punishment. I talked with the minister of justice as early as some weeks ago...

Huber: ...Me too.

Baum: For me a drug law providing only increased penalties was not acceptable. Punishment preventing therapy is injurious here. We must use the penal code to strengthen therapy--through a provision according to which in certain cases punishment may be waived if therapeutic treatment is engaged in. I say it in no uncertain terms: with such a provision and corresponding instructions by the courts, we also want to exercise pressure on Laender and municipalities to create more therapy places. The ministers of the interior of the nation and the Laender as far back as in May drafted a package of measures for the police. One can say that this is not enough...

SPIEGEL: ...Surely that is putting it mildly. Mr Baum, you have said that the fight against drugs is equally as important as the fight against terrorists. The same promise was made by your predecessor, Mr Maihofer. In fact, however, the pursuit of some dozens of terrorists was conducted with an effort that can hardly be topped, while virtually nothing happened in the drug sector.

Why? Is it that the voters do not reward a commitment in behalf of minorities which at that inflict the injury on themselves?

Baum: We cannot be that simplistic. Quite a lot has been done by the police. But particularly in 1977 the emphasis of what had to be done was on fighting terrorism. Nor is that surprising in light of what occurred in that year. In the face of that the subject of drugs--also among the public--unfortunately took something of a backseat. A factor in this is that many people say: It is the fault of your way of life that you are addicted to drugs; cope with it yourself, why don't you; why should society have pity, or the state come up with money? There is such a trend of public opinion...

SPIEGEL: ...Is it permissible for that to be the ethic of the government?

Baum: Of course not. Whoever speaks in such terms pushes aside the share of responsibility of society and regards the solution of the drug problem as the exclusive task of criminal prosecution.

SPIEGEL: Since 1975 hundreds of millions of marks have been spent on warding off terrorists--in a field, in other words, where the state, through its institutions, saw itself under attack. On the drug scene, where young citizens apparently are dying a death they have brought on themselves, the treasury shows itself tightfisted. In your BKA [Federal Criminal Police Bureau] alone, 300 officials are employed, in the drug department all of 45.

Baum: The BKA is responsible only for part of the fight against drugs--for internationally organized drug crimes and as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information. Everything else is handled by the Laender. Nor is it only a question of the number of officials. The success of the Americans can also be explained by the fact that they saw to the destruction of areas of cultivation in Mexico. Then the drug supply decreased. These opportunities have not been exhausted in the Middle East.

SPIEGEL: How much money has the federal government spent on fighting drugs since 1975?

Huber: Our responsibility is, after all limited to legislation. There exist models which we have put over together with the Laender. But invariably there is trouble with the Federal Audit Office, which says that this is not our responsibility. When I offer something--for instance, special measures for child drug addicts--right away the question of followup financing crops up, leading to great difficulties with the Laender, which are supposed to go on with the matter later.

SPIEGEL: If you had spent as much money for fighting drugs as for fighting terrorism, would you then not have been able to buy up and destroy the entire opium harvest in the countries of production?

Baum: Of course it is a very attractive idea to simply buy up the stuff and destroy it. As yet it has not been done to any noteworthy extent because there are difficulties there. One cannot get to the people. In some of these countries the governments do not have the necessary power to make their will prevail in the provinces of cultivation.

Huber: There do exist some model villages where tribes have settled that now engage in agriculture. The money invested in this is bearing modest fruit. But there is so much pressure in the business that the relatively easy way of earning a living with opium continues to be practiced nevertheless.

Baum: My point of departure is the excessive attention public opinion devoted to the phenomenon of terrorism, and, putting things on an equal level, I am making an appeal for devoting at least as much attention to the drug problem. I want the citizen to be no less sensitive to the drug problem. We must do our share so that public opinion becomes amenable to these questions, so that there is a debate reaching into the municipalities. All that, of course, is not just a question of money.

Huber: For years now we have issued literature on drugs, instruction material for schools and also information for parents. Unfortunately there has not been as much concentration on the subject in the schools as we wished.

SPIEGEL: Why has the federal government not at least seen to it, jointly with the Laender, that every school--starting with the fifth grade, for example--teaches information about drugs as an obligatory subject, as has long since been the case with sex instruction?

Huber: The central federal office has made instruction materials available since 1973, but unfortunately it has been used to an insufficient extent. The federal government cannot order what is to be done in the schools. That is up to the ministers of culture, education and church affairs. We have suggested topical classes in the schools, making material available for them. Many schools go along, but others just don't.

Baum: We have to ask ourselves with what kind of arguments we can induce society to turn toward the problem rather than away from it. Nor must one evade the question as to whether there are not trends in this society which share the responsibility for the drug problem having arisen. We must not look for the responsibility only among those who are destroying themselves.

SPIEGEL: Meanwhile in your draft law, Mrs Huber, one can read only the age-old recipe of deterrent by punishment. Do you think a single heroin dealer will keep his fingers out of the business in the future merely because you are increasing the maximum penalty from 10 to 15 years?

Huber: If nothing else, these dealers will then be put behind lock and key a few years longer. That can be important in the individual case. Besides one obtains an increased attention effect by threatening such high penalties for such offenses: people see what kind of crimes are at stake here. We also want to achieve a certain psychological effect with it.

SPIEGEL: But the fact that an increase in penalties does not accomplish anything particularly in this field--that conclusion you were able to draw from your experience with the last amendment of the law back in 1971. In fact, in justifying your present draft, you say the following about this:

"Notwithstanding the increase in penalties at that time, offenses have been on a constant increase." Do you now want to put your stake on a means which you already know is not effective?

Huber: Already last year I suggested to the European ministers of health that we harmonize sanctions internationally. The dealers always move wherever the penalties are lowest. Of course, our penalties will not be of much use if the real criminals are located elsewhere.

SPIEGEL: This harmonization of penalties does not exist to this day, but some experience has been gathered with strict drug laws. In New York, for example, a rigid drug policy was pursued under Governor Rockefeller in 1973--high penalties also for addicts in the event of any relapse. Within 2 years as many life sentences were meted out in New York as are meted out here in 20 years. Scientific research conducted at the same time demonstrated the failure of this policy. Judging by the deaths, the cases of serum hepatitis and admissions for therapy and the number of offenses against property, the effect on the traffic in heroin was virtually nil. Readiness to undergo therapy is said to have decreased. What have you learned from this?

Huber: It's difficult to say what and how much one can learn from this. If one nabs people who deal in drugs and ruin others out of purely commercial motives, one has to have an effective tool of punishment. Regardless of whether one is fairly successful or not with it, one has to put up a barrier. Of course I realize that punishment always only has a limited effect.

Baum: I definitely think that, for example, the organizer of a dope ring deserves harsher punishment. We must, however, take out the person who, while also being engaged in it as a business, is in it only to satisfy his own addiction. For him therapy should be a matter of priority.

SPIEGEL: One could agree with that; only, it is not in the draft law.

Baum: It remains to be inserted...

Huber: ...It will become the most important point in this article.

SPIEGEL: At present there are about 60,000 heroin addicts in the Federal Republic. Their consumption is estimated at 15,000 kilograms a year. In 1978 the police confiscated all of 187 kilograms--barely a week's supply, in other words.

Baum: Yes, it is really very little, and it remains little even when we add the quantities confiscated in other countries. We have a transit problem, you see. While many Turkish dealers come here direct by air, considerable quantities are also transported primarily overland via

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Drugs are of course confiscated there as well. We will strengthen these controls further together with the countries of transit. If at all possible, the stuff is not to reach this country in the first place.

SPIEGEL: How is that supposed to work?

Baum: BKA President Herold has developed a certain strategy for it. It starts with a network of information about culprits and suspects and ends in criminological cooperation. We also want to make technological aids available to these countries. To a certain country, which I don't want to mention here, we have recently paid half a million for technological equipment.

SPIEGEL: New miracle weapons against drugs?

Baum: No, but for instance special unloading devices with which a customs officer can check a truck thoroughly. Such equipment can be made available to foreign police, for example. The Bulgarians are already confiscating twice as much as we. The readiness of transit countries must be increased, though they themselves are not as much affected by drugs as we are...

SPIEGEL: ...and therefore probably also less motivated to do some specially thorough frisking.

'Dogs Are Still the Best Helpers At Present'

Baum: When I was in Yugoslavia recently, I expounded our concerns and did encounter a readiness to cooperate. Cooperation is also good with Bulgaria, and we will even intensify it further. Once the heroin gets to this country, it is much more difficult for us to find it. It must become a matter of universal awareness that unless we jointly strengthen our efforts no country can escape this plague in the long run.

SPIEGEL: I suppose the police could score pervasive successes if they had every traveler searched, frisked, x-rayed and, if possible, also felt into his behind on top of it, regardless of the means of transport--plane, car or railroad--by which he enters this country. But surely you don't seriously intend to organize that?

Baum: That is something that cannot be done, and therefore any successes will only be partial. But we have to aim at tracking down more drugs even before they reach our borders or, at the latest, when they do so.

SPIEGEL: Are there also any talks with the GDR about how to intercept the drugs coming in via East Berlin?



Huber: We have broached it in the dialog with the GDR. Cooperation is difficult there.

Baum: We anticipate increased cooperation with the United States, which has offices of its antidrug agency in all critical places in the world. The Americans are interested in this to start with because of their forces in the FRG.

SPIEGEL: Is it also intended to use the Federal Border Police:

Baum: Border Police and Customs jointly, without much ado. The Border Police will receive new authorities with this new law. Mr Matthoefer has already agreed on some additional measures with Mr Herold.

SPIEGEL: How are things to be done at the border? Say, a long-distance train arrives in Freilassing with 1,000 travelers from Yugoslavia; will it stop for a couple of hours to allow all people to be frisked?

Baum: No. They will have to have more specialists for this kind of check--specialists with the requisite equipment. Dogs are still the best helpers at present. There is also an acoustic method. A trained ear allows officials by knocking to hear whether there is something in the hollow space.

SPIEGEL: A little cumbersome with 10 suitcases in each of the 150 compartments...

Baum: Everything is very difficult. And if something is really hermetically sealed, even a dog won't smell anything. As long as people move across borders, complete control will not be possible.

SPIEGEL: Let us get to the causes of the drug problem. What, in your opinion, are the reasons why considerable parts of young people say no to state and society today, flip out, withdraw into their most private domain and in many cases resort to drugs?

Huber: I won't talk about the 98 percent who do not react that way. I do regard it as a genuine problem. A still unpublished Swiss investigation enumerates some of the most important causes. It says that there is not enough solidarity toward the young, that they do not feel part of a community and look for warmth among likeminded persons, who then often seduce them to take the first step into the drug scene. It is stated that the desire for autonomy plays a big part, many feeling under constraint and tutelage, as well as the impression of not getting enough out of life and of wanting to experience an expansion of consciousness. Family relationships are almost invariably of decisive significance.

Baum: It is a dropout phenomenon--people who fail to adjust. There are other dropout phenomena; terrorism is one, and so are the sects. There are roots here which tell us not to view the addict in isolation. There is probably a relation between self-narcosis by consuming drugs and the consumer philosophy demonstrated by the average citizen. Horst Eberhard Richter has written some impressive things about this. For instance, he speaks of dehumanization in many spheres of life, of discomfiture of many young people, of a feeling of being exploited and administered. I see here a key to this phenomenon, and also a key to drug abuse.

SPIEGEL: How do you intend to start doing something about it?

Baum: We must take seriously the desire for more communication, more sensitivity and take up the longing for security beyond the fulfillment of material desires. It is a question of greater consideration, for instance, for the query about the meaning of life, for dangers to freedom emanating not so much from lacking options as from lacking ties. This pointer by Dahrendorf, for example, I regard as the beginnings of a debate about the meaning of things which can also induce young dropouts again to involve themselves in society and commit themselves to it. I don't have any panaceas for it; they would certainly be premature and would not start deep enough.

Huber: It must also be stated, however, that dropping out via drugs is not a way out. I belong to the generation which grew up during the war and then experienced the rebuilding phase, in which people were busy primarily with reconstruction and neglected some spheres of life. There are two things that are not communicated to young people sufficiently today. That there is no such thing as a comfortable life without any problems (many children are not prepared for this at all), and, secondly, that all difficulties notwithstanding man can also cope with the problems. What is lacking is communication of reality and communication of hope and courage.

Baum: I have a feeling that our society does not permit certain questions to be asked. Many do not have a chance at all to get anywhere with us with their questions. Actually it is precisely these people with their developed sensibility that we ought to accept and receive in order to regenerate ourselves.

SPIEGEL: What part of the reproaches can you lay at the door of family and school, and what part do you have to relate to yourselves as politicians and accept as a failure of your own?

Huber: There is an important factor that we have to relate to ourselves. We have become accustomed to not translating politics properly any longer. We all talk in a special jargon which makes it almost impossible to enlist others in the dialog. It is politics turned speechless.

Baum: It is urgent for us to affect the consciousness of people in order that the fact that there exist people who are ill from narcotics may not be regarded by them as something only concerning the patient who has become ill through his own fault but as something requiring action by society.

SPIEGEL: Perhaps the unimaginative kind of draft law with which you newly want to approach the drug problem is even contributing further to the alienation of those affected. The fact that your draft does not distinguish any further between hard and soft drugs and puts everything under the same umbrella of criminalization will not make a great impression on the drug scene.

Huber: Just last November I was in Stockholm, where all 10 of the European countries participating stated that they wanted to continue to prohibit cannabis, that soft drug, because it seduces one to switch to hard drugs and causes serious damage to one's health. I think the best recipe is to say "No drugs whatever"--precisely because young people, sometimes even children, are involved.

Baum: The very fact that we cannot rule out that hashish is harmful suffices for maintaining the ban.

SPIEGEL: Do you know of a case where the consumption of hashish led to death, Mrs Huber?

Huber: No, I do not.

SPIEGEL: Do you know of any cases of consumption of hashish necessitating withdrawal therapy?

Huber: Hashish does not cause physical addiction. I know of no withdrawal therapy.

SPIEGEL: What harmful effects does cannabis have on one's health?

Huber: Cell damage; brain cells too are damaged by high cannabis consumption. Further, there are effects on the nervous system, on the ability to concentrate. The stuff stays in the organism for 30 days, you know. The lung is often affected in the case of longtime consumers. I am referring here to what many physicians have told us so far. It surely would be frivolous to believe only such expert opinions as consider cannabis to be harmless. But I will concede that the investigations have not yet been concluded.

SPIEGEL: Are you aware of the fact that the habitual consumer of hashish in the long run needs not more but less of the stuff?

Huber: Yes; he puts himself on a certain level, and he then gets there faster taking less.

SPIEGEL: Are you of the opinion that hashish causes addiction--in other words, makes it impossible for the person to get away from it again physically or psychologically?

Huber: I think hashish causes addiction. What is created is an addiction to the aimed-at expansion of one's consciousness.

SPIEGEL: Addiction in the medical sense?

Huber: The longing for a drug making possible a beautiful experience from the point of view of its users is increased through consumption. This leads to side effects we neither want nor tolerate particularly among young people.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that hashish is a drug from which people switch to heroin?

Huber: Yes. In former years this was the case to a large extent. Recently, however, many young people immediately go for heroin--also because it is so inexpensive. But there exists the feeling among many hashish consumers that the experience can be heightened further through a harder drug, and of course there is such a thing as their being seduced into this.

SPIEGEL: But physically, hashish does not necessarily lead to heroin.

Huber: No; you are right there. But if someone is used to consuming drugs in the first place, the step toward switching is smaller than for most of the rest, who still are afraid of it to a certain extent.

SPIEGEL: But the risk and injury potential of cannabis and that of heroin are entirely different, aren't they?

Huber: Yes, they are.

SPIEGEL: Would it not be in line with the nature of things also to make the legal consequences different? Criminal law also makes distinctions elsewhere in regard to hazardousness--for example, between knuckles and explosives.

Huber: We see dealers trying to lead young people to hard drugs via soft drugs. We must therefore also see the function of these soft drugs, not only their chemical or medical effects. If we should be taught differently by solid scientific facts, it will also be necessary to discuss the separation between hard and soft drugs. I am not dogmatic in this.

Baum: The hashish consumer often gets into a social environment in which he then also gets in contact with the harder drug.

SPIEGEL: This very fact serves as an argument for many to separate hard and soft drugs from each other. The well-known British drug expert Sybil Eysenck too says that the only connection between cannabis and heroin is the black market.

Baum: Surely the fact that injury cannot be ruled out must be the criterion.

SPIEGEL: Then you would logically also have to prohibit alcohol and tobacco, for thousands die from alcoholism every year. Or is the state not prepared to forgo the relevant tax income?

'To Allow Hashish To Be Sold Freely Is Out of the Question'

Huber: I am sure the tax income is the last reason. Alcohol and tobacco are traditional stimulants widespread in this country. We warn against excessive use and particularly do not regard smoking as harmless. Alcohol--for instance, in the form of a glass of wine--definitely can make life more beautiful. But, considering the danger of hashish, one need not on top of it create the impression that society needs it.

SPIEGEL: You stress your agreement with the other West European countries. How about Holland? There the consumption of hashish is regarded only as a misdemeanor and is virtually not prosecuted at all any more.

Huber: The Dutch minister of health stated only recently that her country was not dreaming of legalizing soft drugs.

SPIEGEL: Because for all practical purposes they have long since been legalized.

Huber: Yes, but one can now notice a clear change in attitude. We were all quite surprised by it.

SPIEGEL: The Berlin drug representative, Heckmann, reports that hashish can be purchased in the open in Holland even in many youth holiday homes. He says market prices are announced daily over the radio.

Huber: It is not up to me here to judge the practices in other countries. I can only tell you once more that after carefully weighing all pros and cons I think to allow hashish to be sold and consumed freely is out of the question.

SPIEGEL: If the ban on hashish was lifted and one could purchase it, possibly with a tax, in any tobacco store, the police would no longer have to spread themselves thin on the drug scene and could concentrate on the really dangerous heroin wholesalers.

Baum: As it is, they already made a distinction as regards intensity of prosecution and concentrate on the big fish. Moreover, to a large extent the same culprits are involved.

SPIEGEL: Primarily, the chances are, because hashish can be obtained only on the black market; and thus anyone who wants it perforce is pushed into this subcivilization milieu and into circles where he almost inevitably contacts people who also palm off heroin on him.

Baum: Surely one has to expect that the release of hashish would increase the amount of consumers. But that would entail the obvious risk of even more people ending up with heroin.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of the idea not even to treat heroin addicts as criminals any longer but only as sick people, to establish government-licensed and -controlled places of issue and to give each addict his needed dose of heroin there gratis--under medical supervision and urine control. The dose is then reduced slowly, and the addict is switched to withdrawal drugs, such as methadone or polamidone. If this works, the illegal heroin trade would not have a chance on the market any longer.

Baum: The heroin on this market might then seek new buyers.

Huber: I am not sure either whether that is now the ready remedy. It is being used in Britain...

SPIEGEL: ...Not only there; also in America...

Huber: That's right; and if it is handled very strictly and at the same time used as way of therapy, I would accept it. Treatment with methadone under strict control, with a view to reducing doses--that should not be dismissed. We do not want to reject such ideas.

SPIEGEL: In New York alone there are several such outpatient clinics where heroin addicts are taken off the needle, first still given the stuff orally and then slowly switched to methadone. Results have apparently been positive. There are 1,700 long-term methadone patients and 65,000 applications by heroin addicts for such treatment.

Of those treated, 80 percent stick with the therapy, and of those treated 2 years or longer, 80 percent return to their work. Your Italian counterpart, Renato Altissimo, also wants to proceed along these lines in the future.

Huber: Of course one has to see what the other countries are doing. I know that there will generally be great opposition to it in the FRG--with people feeling that, on top of it, the state itself now distributes the poison--but what counts in the end is for what purpose and under what conditions this is done. If the conditions are therapeutic, we will also

have to consider such ways as serious possibilities. I am no stickler for principles. Only, there must not be any places for gratis issue to people who do not want to go in for therapy at all.

SPIEGEL: On the subject of therapy: There are only about 1,000 places for about 60,000 addicts. How can one believe the politicians' promises of vigorous measures in this field as long as the finance ministers of the country and the Laender do not make the necessary funds available?

Huber: It is true that a great deal here is not what it should be. There are regional differences, however. In some areas we even have vacancies. I think the therapy places of independent organizations are in much greater demand than those of government organizations. We have to take that into account.

In our drug model we have treated only those juveniles who came voluntarily and already were highly motivated. Now we have the new tracking system, at 32 places in the Federal Republic. There, for example, youth leaders and teachers track down young boys and girls and try to go with them to these places of consultation.

We should (that is my personal view, anyway) make available funds by way of example to the independent organizations in order that social workers may be trained additionally for this. If the Laender go along, I am prepared to establish such a training program and also to do something specific for children and offenders who are drug addicts.

Baum: The situation is so serious now that the country is being addressed in its overall state responsibility. If I understand Matthoefer correctly, his commitment is so great here that he is prepared to discuss the making available of the required funds.

SPIEGEL: So far the state preferably has furthered institutions under medical direction--much less, for example, sociotherapeutic residential units, though all drug consultants stress the advantages of the latter.

Huber: Much though I welcome this work, we are not permitted at all to help local or regional institutions as far as covering their areas is concerned.

SPIEGEL: Are not medical therapy places given preference over social institutions primarily because this relieves the burden on public budgets? Therapy in clinics must be paid for by the health insurance carriers, while therapy by social institutions has to be paid for from public budgets.

Huber: The question as to who bears the costs is certainly relevant. There too we must seek new solutions. Therapy is very expensive. The

federal government has no responsibility in the field of therapy. We can only indicate good will through models.

SPIEGEL: Then you ought to do at least what you are responsible for. Why, for example, do you not change the Reichsversicherungsordnung [Reich Insurance Regulations] in such a way that the insurance carriers must cover not only medical but also sociotherapeutical rehabilitation? A decisive factor as far as practice is concerned!

Huber: That is a question for the minister of labor. And you will have to define exactly what is to be included under sociotherapeutical institutions. I cannot imagine that Mr Ehrenberg is proceeding very rigidly there, out of purism on account of his insurance funds. It is always easy to say that the funds should pay. Actually they later have to pass the burden to the workers in the form of increases in contributions.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of compulsory therapy--in other words, assignment to it against the will of the person concerned?

Huber: A difficult question. If the alternative is prison, the answer is clear--yes. If it is a question of someone who only has small amounts of drugs for his own use, it is a kind of rape to put him in there.

SPIEGEL: Probably not only that. Experts agree that nowhere in the world is there such a thing as a closed drug institution that works.

Huber: That is true. There is an advantage to free, open institutions. But what do we do with people who have gone through several such therapies, who after some years have fallen apart and with whom their families cannot cope any more?

SPIEGEL: No therapy will succeed if you prevent people from running away from the institution.

The experts say that in that case the therapy is bound to fail. The addict must be able to run away, but he must also be able to come back. It is always exclusively a question of arousing his motivation--over and above any relapses.

Huber: In principle, I think, you are right. Only in the end there will also be some who no longer try, who are no longer ready.

SPIEGEL: Many juvenile court judges complain that they have to assign addicts to clinics and sanatoriums for therapy although they know full well that these institutions do not have the prerequisites for this--the same as in imprisonment.



Baum: In only imprisonment or other kinds of internment I see but little possibility of adequate therapy. It can and should as a rule take place outside closed institutions. Without the basic principle of "therapy rather than punishment" any amendment of the law would be inadequate as far as I am concerned.

SPIEGEL: Why don't you change the penal code to enable drug addicts to be paroled also if they are tried a third or fourth time? According to drug experts, relapses are part of almost any therapy, but the law in force now does not then provide any parole any longer. Practical circumstances urgently demand such a provision; yet your draft states, not exactly convincingly, that there was no time left to include it.

Huber: The question of parole remains to be discussed thoroughly. One must not deprive this instrument of all its significance, but on the other hand it should indeed be adapted to the practical needs in the field of drugs.

'The Judge Does Not Talk About Punishment at All'

SPIEGEL: In the future you also intend to make the promotion of drugs a punishable offense?

Huber: Yes.

SPIEGEL: In other words, also ban Baudelaire or, for example, Dutch newspapers which as a matter of course and without any cautioning innuendo report about the consumption of hashish?

Huber: No one wants to prohibit Baudelaire or some such.

SPIEGEL: How then do you intend to draft that article to avoid this for sure? After all, we have gone through comparably absurd things with the unfortunate article dealing with the glorification of violence.

Huber: Yes, that is a difficult question. The aim is to be shoddy material clearly glorifying the consumption of drugs. But in no way is it intended to ban, for example, the description of this side of life in the arts.

Baum: The way I understand it, the evidence has to include the intent to promote drug abuse. In other words, if in a school or in a discotheque a poster is put up reading "hash is beautiful" or "hash liberates." Precisely this article 88a, while having hardly any significance in practice, had a negative effect in that many people assumed that their freedom to write and publish might be infringed. We therefore should find a language here which does not trigger any untoward consequences from the constitutional point of view. Altogether I would like to look into this point once more to see whether the advantage would really be greater than the danger.

SPIEGEL: Generally drug addicts are also pushers. This has not been properly taken into account in your draft; the declared aim of "therapy rather than punishment" does not hold up there.

Baum: I am in favor of depenalization. You say, "Why don't you take out hashish?" I even take out heroin. Even the consumer of heroin who pushes heroin only to satisfy his own needs is to escape punishment if he undergoes therapy. I therefore go further than the Young Democrats. To the student who is a drug addict, too, who for example tries to sell his merchandise to schoolmates, who therefore draw others into addiction--to him too I would like to give the opportunity of "therapy rather than punishment."

SPIEGEL: But then you will still have to change this draft law considerably.

Baum: Yes, that will be necessary, such as, for example is already the case in the law on juvenile courts. The judge establishes that you are guilty, but there is no talk at all as yet about punishment. The defendant receives instructions from the judge. For example, to undergo therapy.

SPIEGEL: But then that is not voluntary therapy any longer. The judge confronts the person concerned with this choice: Either you go in for therapy or you go to jail.

Baum: There is a certain pressure behind it, but the supposition is that the person concerned is willing to undergo therapeutic treatment. Differently from the suspension of a sentence, he has no record. Further, the chance of his being reintegrated into society is greater, and the pressure on society will increase for them also making available sufficient opportunities for therapy.

SPIEGEL: To start with, your draft states that an addict older than 21 who sells the stuff to juveniles--even if thereby he only finances his own needs--is subject to imprisonment for no less than 2 years. The problem that the addict generally is himself a pusher apparently was not perceived at all by Mrs Huber's lone in-house lawyer. This provision of the draft you cannot support at all, can you?

Baum: It definitely has to be adjusted. The political aims are clear as far as I am concerned. They remain to be integrated into the law. We must find clear criteria for drawing a line between the pusher who is not a drug addict and the pusher who operates only for his own needs.

SPIEGEL: According to article 28 of the draft, it is even considered a particularly serious case, punishable with imprisonment up to 15 years, for someone to push drugs. No distinction is made there, nor is to make a difference, whether this kind of pushing serves only to finance one's own addiction.

Baum: I can see why this makes no sense to you. The fact is that the complementary provision is still lacking in the law. That is, of course, a flaw. The idea of "therapy rather than punishment" must lend the whole law a totally different character.

SPIEGEL: According to your announcements, the law is to be passed before the end of this legislative period. The Legal Committee, however, has already made known its misgivings. So one probably has to figure that you will have to start afresh with the whole project in the next legislative period. Is that not in appalling contrast with the speed with which the antiterrorist laws were rammed through?

Huber: The Legal Committee is notoriously overburdened. Nevertheless, I also hope for pressure as a result of this SPIEGEL interview so that all those involved will notice that this is also a priority subject as far as the public is concerned. I have seen miracles happen in such cases.

SPIEGEL: Minister of Justice Vogel said he would need 3 months to examine the matter. Then the Legal Committee will start from the beginning again, then the election campaign will start...

Huber: ...No, no. I am an old hand at legislation, you know. The law is divided into several parts, and if Mr Vogel needs more time, this point can be the last one to be discussed by the committee concerned with the subject.

SPIEGEL: What will the drug program of the federal government look like in 1982, when we may have as many as 100,000 addicts and perhaps 1,000 dead from drugs annually? Expert predictions are that of the current 60,000 heroin addicts 45,000 will die within the next 7 years.

Baum: I don't think the figures will be that awful in 1982. Nor does the matter depend on figures. It is not just a question of the state, not just a question of money, but what counts here as well is the extent of readiness and the extent of openness with which society as a whole confronts this problem.

Protests have to start pouring in from all sides if existing therapy institutions are not used, are restricted or are impeded--which does happen unfortunately. Everything cannot just be ordered by the state.

Society must develop forces to cure itself here, and these must not be impeded. Physicians and nonphysicians must get equal opportunities in caring for addicts. Unfortunately we in Germany incline toward perfectionism. Everything is prepared for a long time, and in the meantime the child has long since fallen into the well. One must also have courage to improvise here.

SPIEGEL: Mrs Huber, Mr Baum, thank you for this interview.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE DEALS WITH DRUG PROBLEM

Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Peter Weigert: "Terrorist Hunt as Model: Commissioner Computer Against Heroin"]

[Text] Duesseldorf--A half-eaten sandwich was in front of the 23-year-old student sitting in the Amsterdam-Vienna express train when customs officials walked through the train in Emmerich. One of the officials became suspicious and found a paper packet containing 6.5 grams of heroin under the meat in the sandwich. They found 38 grams of heroin inside an ashtray stand with another young man in Emmerich. They had noticed the man because of injection scars on his arms: he was addicted himself. He confessed to have smuggled heroin in minute quantities in his mouth. He also had wanted to sell heroin because otherwise he would not have been able to financially support his own habit.

Both young men are typical examples of the development of drug crime. "There is proof that the 'drug career' is starting more and more frequently directly with heroin rather than with initial use of a so-called soft introductory drug," according to a drug report by Gerhard Baum, Minister of the Interior. The illegal drug market is characterized by the "stable, low price" for heroin. The report states further: "This excessive supply favors further distribution of the wares by gaining new buyers, especially through addicted dealers who are helping finance their habits."

The key sentence of the report, which is based on Federal Criminal Police Bureau [BKA] figures, reads: "The fact that the number of suspects under the age of 21 has increased steadily is cause for concern." In 1977, 8,878 persons were reported to be "hard" drug users. At present, approximately 40,000 are "known to the police."

The increase in drug crime becomes especially apparent in North Rhine-Westphalia because of its two high-density areas on the Rhine and Ruhr rivers. In the first 10 months of last year alone, 107 people died there from drugs. In 1978 the total number was only 58. Approximately two-thirds

of the victims were heroin addicts; they were often found in restrooms of restaurants or train stations where they had given themselves the last "shot."

Frequently it was not desperate suicide with an overdose, the "golden shot," but rather the more highly concentrated heroin smuggled in from Turkey. Its degree of purity ranges from 60 to 90 percent and it is 3 times as concentrated as the "Hong Kong-rocks," which came into the FRG via the Netherlands.

Shortly before the end of the year, the interior ministers' conference approved extensive measures to support the fight against drugs by the BKA. Among them is the creation of a "Drugs" information system in collaboration with the individual Laender. Similar to the methods used in the terrorist search, all data will be collected and stored in computers at the BKA; it will then be accessible to the police "but is by itself not relevant."

Initially for heroin only, the "Drug Identification Service" is also being formed, which is to provide information about the origin of confiscated drugs, using standardized methods of analysis. This way, the structure of the internationally controlled drug trade is to be determined. Later, other drugs will be included in this system and will be analyzed for "laboratory traces." One of them will be cocaine, which, as the "stylish drug," is playing an increasingly important role. According to the FRG Interior Ministry, "It cannot be ruled out that this drug will in the future contribute to a further intensification of the situation in the FRG."

The BKA is being "stocked" with drug experts, through whom the potential for independent investigations is improved. These criminal investigators with special training will also support and advise the police of the individual Laender. By international agreements, criminal investigators will also increasingly be sent to the "countries of origin and transit" and will serve there "for limited periods."

The interior ministers' conference resolution, "knowing that police measures alone do not suffice," has asked the minister-presidents "to work toward an action program which covers all relevant points." Medical experts are of the opinion that approximately 80 percent to 90 percent of heroin addicts must be considered candidates for certain death, because at present there is little chance of a cure. The ministers resolved that "in light of this development, increased efforts by all concerned authorities are necessary to stem the obvious dangers to society."

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

WEST BERLIN POLICE REPORT INCREASE IN DRUG DEATHS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 29/30 Dec 79 p 28

[DPA article: "Total of 79 Drug Deaths Last Year: A Balance That Must Shake Us All Into Action"]

[Text] The drug division of the criminal police issued a statement yesterday: As of 30 December of this year, 79 people died of dangerous drugs, 17 more than in 1978. By the end of November, 12 kg of heroin and 83 kg of hashish had been confiscated. More than 3,000 people had been arrested, an increase of 25 percent over the previous year.

The youngest fatality this year was 16 years old; the average age of the victims was 25. Approximately 2,250 heroin addicts are registered in Berlin. In addition, there is an unreported figure of approximately 40 percent. Chief Gerhard Ulber, head of the drug division, pointed out yesterday that the risk for drug users has increased. Drugs in circulation now are up to 60 percent pure. For users who are accustomed to a 30-percent mixture, the danger of death has increased.

According to Ulber, drugs get into the city via the FRG. The dealers use "classic foreign worker routes from Eastern Europe" or a direct flight from Turkey to West Berlin. Ulber emphasized that no drugs are brought into the city by way of Schoenefeld Airport in East Berlin. In the past 2 years, 20 kg of heroin have been confiscated in Berlin. In none of the cases had it come in through Schoenefeld.

In collaboration with customs officials, the police succeeded in the summer of 1979 in breaking up the most important Turkish drug rings that had controlled the market. Now there are numerous individual dealers, with Turks being increasingly replaced by Arabs.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

PAPER APPLAUDS FEDERAL LAENDER INVESTIGATION UNIT

Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial by P.W.: "Drug Headquarters"]

[Text] The Federal Criminal Police Bureau is receiving a new unit--specialists in the fight against drugs. They are not only to lead their own investigations against international rings in this area, they are also to support the police forces of the individual Laender. A comparison with the antiterrorist unit of Border Police Unit 9 is not too far-fetched. The ministers of the interior of the Laender stated in a resolution that this problem must receive the same emphasis as the fight against terrorism. The development of central information and identification services for drug criminals at the Federal Criminal Police Bureau cannot be based on computers alone. This bitter lesson had been taught in the past by the search for terrorists. In addition, it is to be applauded that the ministers of the interior have requested the minister-presidents to initiate extensive programs of drug education for schools and for the general public.

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DRUG SCENE CAUSES, REMEDIES AS VIEWED BY ADDICT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Dec 79 p 14

[Article: "The Drug User Establishes His Own Morality"]

[Text] "Drug Aid 80," the first major private venture, has dedicated itself in Frankfurt to the fight against drug addiction. Not least among its objectives is to break down prejudice against addicts. We are publishing here a report that we received from a juvenile who as one who is directly concerned, is currently imprisoned in a penal institution. Now that scientists and politicians, above all, have spoken out on this theme, it would now also be appropriate to hear from someone directly concerned.

About 4 years ago I tried my first joint at the urging of a good friend who had made an impression on me with his happy-go-lucky life style as well as his ideas and notions about alternative life styles. With the joint and the regular consumption of hashish, which then began, thoughts and certain considerations developed on the current style of "human" living as expressed by the state and by society. I began to recognize that the human being in his role as a fellow-traveler of the masses, who shuns responsibility and prefers to be led, has become a well-oiled cog who, with more or less criticism, adjusts to all assignments and survives one way or another in apparent happiness.

The nature and the calling of every unique human being are absolutely suppressed; the human being destroys his natural habitat, generates conflict with his own kind and the world around him, which the individual in fact does not want but is resigned to tolerate because he conceives of it as an insoluble, innate problem, and with notions of "after us comes the deluge" he provokes an escalating chaos, to the dimensions of which every news report testifies. Finding a remedy for this means that each individual must show responsibility for his unique life, change accordingly and be tolerant toward others.



This change takes place for the most part only in the more or less individualized persons who despite all norms and generalizations seek out and live an alternative life style. These individualized minorities have an exceedingly difficult time surviving in the state and in society.

Among these individualized minorities may also be counted the great percentage of drug users who view drugs as a means for understanding and use them to maintain more intensive impressions of life, which means escape from everyday living. Intoxication produces a feeling of independence and a more intensive understanding of natural phenomena. The individual manages to split his personality and changes into a lovable, good-natured human being who is content with himself and with the world. It is this world which disturbs the drug user after entry into reality, and thus it becomes a question of directing and working on sense impressions and thoughts gained in a state of intoxication in such a fashion that they can be used in the other ("normal") life.

Since my views and their application in practical life continually generated conflict, I decided to leave the service while serving as a border guard. My assignment at the time was to check individuals at a border crossing. It was my job to see that the people crossing the border could give an accounting of themselves and, in general, conducted themselves well.

This "servicing" of human beings was very distasteful to me so that I limited my checking and began to perform a social service, which quite naturally prompted criticism from and rejection by my colleagues who, it is true, accepted me as a human being (we had a very good relationship with one another), but required of me the performance of certain official duties. The break seemed unavoidable, and thus I ended this excursion into a "tool existence" on my own after 2 1/2 years of being a border guard.

During this time I got to know many like or similar-minded friends in my home town (Hannoversch Munden), most of whom smoke hashish or take comparable drugs. My apartment became a place of refuge which led to an exchange of views and a "drug cult." Outsiders would label this development with words such as degeneration or decay; I, however, got a new feeling for life which was intensified and confirmed by an extended trip to Asia.

In the still rather natural living environments of Asia, I learned among other things that people there preferred to "consume" marijuana (grass) and hashish, just as the German drinks his beer here. Thus there is more tolerance in these countries, not least because of the ignorance which the inhabitants display for forms of government, preferring to devote themselves to their natural inclinations. Philosophy and wisdom came to the West from Asia; they have not been made use of, and progress is seen only as expressed by technology, so that the human being today can travel faster and shoot better.

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The drug user, who has established his own morality and does not want to identify with governmental or societal structures, encounters rejection and a lack of understanding everywhere, which is not surprising, as public opinion on drugs is fixed largely on health impairment; the actual causes of the "drug problem," remain in the dark. Under the blanket of heroin deaths in the newspaper the entire drug scene is viewed as dangerous. One forgets to make careful distinctions, and so that hashish should not develop into a tolerated drug, it has been given a label; it has been declared to be an "entry drug."

The fact that the majority of drug users remain with hashish or comparable things and only a few take the "path beyond" is intentionally forgotten. I personally, like the majority of drug users, reject "hard" drugs, i.e. I would not use them, because in fact in many cases side-effects to the addiction occur, and regular use of these substances results in damage to health. The real risk, however, lies in using substances of varying concentration which are partially enriched with contaminants.

The government deems it necessary to make a bogeyman out of the drug scene; the state, however, has sufficient reason to defend itself against ideological terrorists who, for the most part, get recruits from Germany's younger generation, since they are undermining the structure of society in an increasing fashion by their self-serving behavior and shake the foundations of the state. The fact, however, that more and more stones are crumbling loose, and vistas of freedom are glimpsed through the cracks, should give people in responsible positions something to think about.

A study published in the United States claims that hashish is harmless; but it comes to the conclusion that two drugs are too much for humanity and alcohol is preferred. Of course, this result is to the advantage of the government for the "stultification drug," alcohol, does not generate much ideological damage, and thus one would rather have alcoholics (3 million in the FRG) than drug users.

In order to master the drug threat a special law was created, and the mills of justice are used to remove both drug users and dealers from circulation or to force them back into the "orderly" tracks of a socially acceptable life-- usually a hopeless task. The sentences meted out for the "offenses," shows that the state takes the ideological danger very seriously, and the comparison to sentences accorded to terrorist offenses shows also that both are placed at about the same level; the drug user, however, is often very sympathetic to the terrorists and shows understanding for their goals, but generally rejects violence as a means.

Efforts to legalize hashish and comparable drugs will probably be made in vain as the state cannot afford to see its rules broken. It must, however, devote itself more and more intensively to this danger because drug consumption is becoming considerably widespread, particularly in the younger generation. Some day the state will have to recognize that it cannot place its interest above those of the people. I, therefore, demand that the machinery of the state and not the least of all parents, whose children will at some time begin to think, be more differentiating and more tolerant, that they not pass judgment on addicts based upon emotions and an attitude toward the drug scene but to reflect upon the acceptance of the misuse of a law, to which drug users fall victim, and not to dismiss the addict as a criminal-- he is by no means a useful member of society, but he is certainly not an evil person.

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TWO SENTENCED FOR HEROIN TRAFFICKING

Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 13 Dec 79 p 14

[Article by Erwin Tochtermann: "The Judge Would Have Liked to Make More Severe Judgment"]

[Text] For illicit drug trafficking the 23rd Criminal Court of the District Court of Munich I sentenced the seller Sezai Mahmuti (27) to 10 years and the dealer Faik Kanberoglu (51) to 9 1/2 years imprisonment. On 8 February of this year on the parking lot of the Langwieder See rest-stop both tried to sell for DM 160,000 2 kilos of heroin that Mahmuti had smuggled into the FRG. The prospective customer, however, turned out to be a decoy from the District Attorney's Office and the defendants got handcuffs on their wrists instead of cash in their hands.

During the hearing Mahmuti pleaded innocent. Unaware of its worth he maintained that he did not know "what the white stuff was." His codefendant did not pretend to be so uninformed, even if, as he contended, he only gained his "professorship" in drugs at Stadelheim. He also ceded the correctness of the basic account of events.

The presiding judge, Werner Schmidt, characterized the sentences given to the defendants as absurd, as they sought to put 2 kilos of heroin of the finest quality into circulation just to make money. The court, however, is bound by the 10-year maximum sentence because legislators have not increased the sentences despite all the appeals which have been made by judges concerned with such offenses. Under the circumstances the court could only reward Kanberoglu symbolically for his confession by setting his sentence at half of a year less than the maximum.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

FEW SMUGGLERS, MORE DRUGS--Fewer smugglers are transporting more drugs into the FRG. Customs and border guards apprehended 2,198 drug dealers during the first 6 months of this year--that is 435 less than during the preceding 6 months, and even 799 less than in the first 6 months of 1978. This is shown by preliminary figures from the activity report of the Cologne Customs Criminal Institute. Smuggling centers are at the Dutch-German border on a small scale, as well as the airports in Hamburg and Frankfurt. Worldwide drug smuggling is getting ever more sophisticated. According to the FRG Ministry of Economics, two boxes containing 155 kg of hashish and 5 kg of cannabis concentrate were secured at the Hamburg airport. The boxes had been equipped with electronic warning devices: When customs officials open the boxes, the smugglers are informed by a signal tone that their merchandise has been discovered. [Text] [Bonn DIE WELT in German 29/30 Dec 79 p 3] 9328

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FINLAND

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL: DOGS FIND 90 PERCENT OF DRUGS

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 11 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] Drug dogs will be the biggest bogy also to the 1980's criminals. At least an estimated 90 percent of the drug smuggling efforts that fail are exposed because of drug dogs' effective work.

The well trained Customs Office drug dogs have proved especially skillful in uncovering criminal activities. Their keen scent is well-nigh infallible.

The Customs Office today has about 20 of these invincible helpers. One of them is 6 years old Tomi whose weekly work schedule includes among other things random checking of foreign letter and parcel mail in the Pasila Postal Center in Helsinki.

Tomi, like the other customs drug dogs, is used to detecting drugs not only in the postal service but also at air terminals, harbours and jails and as an assistant to the police for instance in home searches.

The drug dogs are in other words used according to need everywhere one suspects drug traffic is going on. This has been going on ever since 1969 when the first trained drug dogs were acquired by Finland.

Customs officer Pekka Juuti who trains and directs Tomi says that judging on the basis of the number of discovered cases, the drug market and therefore also drug smuggling attempts reached an apparent peak in 1977. That year there were a lot of revealed cases, but lately it has been a lot more peaceful.

"There is of course no shortage of cases now either, as long as we succeed in placing ourselves in the right place at the right time. However, I've got the feeling that we always are a step or two behind the criminals," Juuti surmises.

Pekka Juuti has cooperated with his dog successfully for around three years. The drug dog is owned by the state, but outside working hours it is an ordinary house pet.

#### Cooperation Without Hitches

"Tomi and I have a 40-hour workweek, so we are on the run quite a few hours a day usually. Tomi's effective work time is 1 and 1/2 hours a day, but before that it is necessary to prepare for a long time," Pekka Juuti explains.

"The absolute prerequisite in my opinion is smooth cooperation between the dog and its master. Both parties have to train in order for everything to go well. The dog might make only a small gesture at a discovery and the master should notice it."

"The dog might for instance sniff at somebody's shoes in the harbor terminal crowd and disclose drugs hidden in the shoes; this actually has happened."

"At the other end of the scale from that kind of hardly discernible gesture can be a perfectly explosive sniffing reaction," Pekka Juuti says.

#### "Absolutely Irreplaceable"

"A dog is an absolutely irreplaceable assistant for us Customs officers, especially in certain kinds of working conditions. In a few minutes it can effectively take care of tasks that otherwise might require hours and produce no results."

"For instance here at the post office a dog sniffs through thousands of foreign letters in five to ten minutes... In that short period of time it finds out for certain whether there is prohibited stuff in the letters or not."

"When the dog finds drugs in a dispatch, it normally expresses it by beginning to claw, dig or bark."

The training of drug dogs is based simply on a game. As an ordinary dog can be taught to search for the ball, a dog can be taught to search for drugs essentially in the same way.

#### Only Few Are Suitable

But not just any dog is suitable to be a drug dog. Certain positive characteristics are required, and only a few chosen individuals have these.

"About 60 to 80 percent of trainee candidates are already rejected on the basis of the first tests," Pekka Juuti remarks.

Labrador retrievers have been found to be especially suitable as drug dogs. With the exception of two miniature schnauzers, the Customs dogs are all Labrador retrievers.



After the dogs have been proved healthy and otherwise completely suitable, the training is started at the age of nine to twelve months and lasts for several months.

The oldest drug dog trained in Finland is the legendary Eri, now eleven years. He was, however, put on pension at the age of nine years. There are Eri's offspring carrying on the family traditions in the drug field.

Biggest Catch: 11 Kilo Batch of Hashish

The fattest drug batch ever caught in Finland with a help of a dog contained 11 kilos of hashish. That was quite a few years back.

There is no way of estimating beforehand how long each dog can be used in drug search. Some dogs may wear out in two or three years only. The average effective service period however is six to seven years.

"The Customs have had a degree of trouble in finding sufficient numbers of drug dogs to replace those released." Pekka Juuti says that a few donations have been helpful in this matter.

It has been the Customs Office's purpose to have at least one drug dog available in every custom house district.

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PORTUGAL

MORPHINE DEALERS ARRESTED BY JUDICIARY POLICE

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 21

[Excerpt] The Judiciary Police of Lisbon, after conducting various actions, have just broken up a large morphine traffic network and arrested three of its members.

A communique distributed by the Judiciary Police yesterday afternoon states that the three traffickers are two men and one woman. Their identities have not been revealed, but it is known that they are between 20 and 27 years of age and both [as published] are Portuguese nationals. They were members of a criminal organization operating from Benares in India which introduced large quantities of morphine into our country.

According to the communique, in addition to seizing close to 40 grams of morphine, valued on the black market at close to 20 contos per gram, the traffickers also had in their possession close to 65 contos from other transactions which the police did not identify.

The three members of the gang, after being presented to the criminal judge, are under arrest without bail in the Judiciary Police cells.

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END