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7 MAY 1980

(FOUO 20/80)

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JPRS L/9076

7 May 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 20/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL DRUGS COMMISSION REPORT LEAKED TO MELBOURNE PAPER

Customs Procedures Advised

Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Report from Michelle Grattan]

[Text] CANBERRA. — A Royal Commission has urged tighter scrutiny of imported freight containers and more use of body searching and dogs to combat drug smuggling.

Sections of the still-secret report of the Federal Royal Commission on drugs, headed by Mr. Justice Williams, were leaked to the Melbourne paper, 'The Age' yesterday.

The Williams report proposes that customs officers should have specific powers to require those suspected of carrying drugs in cavities of their body to undergo a preliminary ultra-sound examination.

It urges the upgrading of the customs harbor fleet. Customs surveillance should also be extended from three nautical miles to 12 miles.

The report was commissioned in 1977 and is now before the Government. It will be tabled soon in Federal Parliament.

The Royal Commission regards the growth of containerisation as a serious threat to controlling the illegal entry of drugs.

It recommends a new system of customs seals on containers, a special random searching programme, development of better searching skills and acquisition of new detection equipment.

The commission warns that the advent of containers has added another dimension to the problem of detecting drug smuggling.

"Because of their size containers offer what one customs officer

described as "the perfect opportunity" for drug smuggling.

"Customs authorities throughout the world have been endeavoring to establish procedures adequate to cope with the threat containers present. The commission cannot point strongly enough to the need for similar efforts to be continuously and energetically pursued in Australia," the report says.

The commission says there should be an urgent intensification and expansion of the use of drug detector dogs.

It says a national training school should be set up for all dogs used in law enforcement, anti-terrorism work, prison services and by the defence forces. The school would train dogs for Federal and State agencies.

The Federal Government has already implemented Mr. Justice Williams' preliminary report which recommended the disbanding of the narcotics bureau.

In his main report Mr. Justice Williams said the commission was disturbed by unrest among some customs officers which has hindered the efficiency of drug detection.

Much of this unrest arose from rivalry between different groups of customs officers.

"On some occasions certain preventive officers demonstrated not only a bitter resentment towards management but also towards other officers who have vitally concerned as themselves with combatting drug smuggling."

The report recommends the customs fleet should be expanded and modernised, especially in Victoria and NSW.

This would provide harbor patrols which paid particular attention to small boats from overseas.

The upgraded patrol would also concentrate on the approaches to major ports and other areas where drugs were likely to be dropped.

"Some witnesses were of the opinion that the easiest way of smuggling drugs into Australia would be to do so by a pleasure craft entering Sydney Harbor on a busy sailing afternoon," the report said.

But the commission said that customs should leave patrolling remote areas to other agencies, rather than chartering Nomad aircraft for such work as happened now.

Under the proposals for more specific body searching powers, the report recommends giving customs officers and police the right to order an ultrasound examination by a doctor when they have reasonable cause to suspect a person is carrying drugs.

At present officers have general powers to refer a person under suspicion to a doctor for a medical examination.

The recommendation implies a more thorough use of electronic body-searching equipment.

The commission stressed that the role of the customs bureau should be simply the interception of drugs at Australia's national borders.

### More Travel Controls Urged

Melbourne THE AGE in English 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Report from Michelle Grattan]

[Text] Canberra.--The Federal Royal Commission on drugs has urged scrapping the system which allows most people to travel between Australia and New Zealand without passports.

This trans-Tasman "loophole" is often exploited by drug smugglers, the commission says in its report to the Federal Government.

It also recommends abolishing the present prohibition on deporting immigrants who are British Commonwealth citizens with five years' lawful residence in Australia.

The report of the commission, under Mr. Justice Williams, is still confidential. It will be tabled in Federal Parliament soon.

The commission says the Australia-New Zealand travel arrangement is out-dated and should be renegotiated to require everyone to carry a passport.

At present Australian and New Zealand citizens and commonwealth citizens with residential status in either country do not need a passport to travel between the two countries.

Evidence to the commission indicated it was simple for a trans-Tasman traveller to take advantage of the arrangement, whether or not he had the required citizenship and residence status.

#### Couriers

"Evidence was also given that the arrangement was being used by persons directly involved in the drug trade, including couriers, to conceal their movements from the authorities", the report says.

"A drug user informed the commission that the best known method of breaching the preventive screen was for a traveller to enter and leave Australia via New Zealand (presumably under a false identity) so that the immigration authorities and the Narcotics Bureau would be unaware of his travel.

"This device ensures not only that the traveller's absence from Australia is unrecorded but also that his passport, with possible tell-tale evidence of visits to drug source countries, is not seen by the Australian authorities," the report says.

"The only documentation which the traveller would normally be called upon to present on arriving from New Zealand is a completed incoming passenger card and Customs declaration."

The Foreign Affairs Department told the commission New Zealand police had evidence that New Zealand was becoming "a major avenue for drug couriers whose ultimate destination was Australia."

#### Large-scale

"An Australian drug user asserted that he knew of a well organised syndicate of New Zealanders importing heroin through New Zealand, taking advantage of the trans-Tasman travel arrangement," the report says.

Other evidence indicated that New Zealanders, alone and with Australians, "are notable for their involvement in large-scale illegal importation of drugs into Australia".

(The Wilsons, the couple murdered and buried at Rye nearly a year ago, were New Zealanders involved in drug-running for a syndicate headed by New Zealanders.)

The report says that in 1977-78, about 27 per cent of the 3.4 million movements in and out of Australia for that year were from or to New Zealand.

Last April Australian and NZ Immigration Ministers agreed to investigate limiting the travel arrangement to citizens of their respective countries.

They also agreed to survey travellers to establish the extent to which people were entering New Zealand as visitors before trying to enter Australia as if they were entitled to the free-movement advantages of the arrangement.

So far, no action has been taken as a result of these investigations.

## Coastal Patrol Scored

Melbourne THE AGE in English 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Report from Michelle Grattan]

[Text]

CANBERRA.— A Federal Royal Commission has attacked the inadequacy of Australia's coastal surveillance to detect drug smuggling.

"It would be fair to say that smugglers, whether of drugs or other commodities, have little to fear from the customs fleet," the commission says.

It says this is perhaps best illustrated by the example of the customs launch that broke down 83 times when travelling from Eden to Brisbane. The boat was never able to get closer than 14 miles to the ship it was supposed to shadow.

The Royal Commission on Drugs, headed by Mr. Justice Williams, describes the present surveillance effort as both "inadequate and misdirected".

"The majority of detections have been fortuitous or as a consequence of a source of information unrelated to coastal surveillance," the commission says in its report.

### Leaked

The still-secret report is now with the Federal Government. It will be tabled in Parliament soon. Sections have been leaked to 'The Age'.

The commission is scathing about the customs fleet, but praises the defence forces and says their surveillance efforts should be maximised.

The commission urges that the defence forces should be involved in coastal surveillance "as much as possible".

Also there was "considerable potential" for importing drugs, including heroin, to Australia by light aircraft, small sea craft and "sea drops".

"It is only by greater efforts and by improved organisation that the extent will be discovered. The lack of success to date is, in the view of the commission, no reason for discounting these methods of importation".

The commission received evidence of 109 unresolved sightings of unidentified aircraft recorded in a two-year period from August, 1977, to August, 1979.

The commission believes the most dramatic illustration of the alleged inadequacy of surveillance was given by a senior police officer in confidential evidence in Brisbane in 1978.

This officer said a Taiwanese fishing boat had been apprehended after it had sailed unimpeded from Darwin, round the coast to Brisbane and up the Brisbane River, using a school book atlas for the journey.

Among its recommendations the commission says:

- Surveillance of Australia's coastline should not be confined to northern Australia.

- Initially, emphasis in surveillance should be put upon the northern Australian coastline and on the areas adjacent to the major population centres.

- Responsibility for the development, co-ordination and direction of all civil coastal surveillance should be vested in the Australian Coastal Surveillance Centre.

- The Customs fleet should be upgraded and concentrate its work on ports, estuaries and areas close to land.

Over-Prescriptions Noted

Melbourne THE AGE in English 15 Mar 80 p 3

[Report from Michelle Grattan, "our Chief Political Correspondent"]

[Text] Canberra.--Doctors over-prescribe narcotic drugs, according to the Federal Royal Commission on drugs.

The commission says in its report that this is part of the more general problem of over-prescription of drugs.

"There has come to be a community attitude that a medical consultation which does not conclude with the patient carrying a prescription form is of no value," the commission, headed by Mr. Justice Williams, says.

It says factors causing over-prescribing are patients' expectations, pressure of work, promotion of drugs by pharmaceutical companies, and insufficient training of doctors in pharmacology.

The Royal Commission's report is now before the Federal Government and should be released soon. The Williams inquiry also has commissions from all State Governments except NSW and South Australia.

The report recommends that State and Territory Governments should legislate to ensure doctors get certain information from people seeking narcotic drugs.

This information would include:

- Whether the person has used narcotic drugs in the past six months;
- The names and addresses of doctors and institutions which had treated the person in the previous six months;
- The circumstances of his use of narcotic drugs.

The commission also urges that the States enact laws for the uniform scheduling of drugs of dependence throughout Australia.

The report urges that all States adopt the NSW regulations which provide that a pharmacist may dispense a prescription for specified drugs of addiction only if he knows the doctor's hand-

writing, knows the person for whom the drug is prescribed or has verified the prescription with the doctor.

The commission stresses the need for an efficient system under which movement of drugs of dependence are supervised from manufacture or import right down to the consumer.

In another section of its report, the Williams Commission recommends that the Immigration Department keep better records to help track drug traffickers.

"The Commonwealth Government should study the possibility of collecting, on a selective basis, records of travel and residence of member of any groups of common ethnic origin known or suspected to be involved in illicit drug-related activity," it says.

At present records are based on the passenger cards people fill in when they come to Australia or leave. Immigration officials do not keep any records of foreigners' movement within the country.

The commission says the particular characteristics of many ethnic groups offer certain advantages to those bent on the organisation of large-scale criminal enterprise.

"A foreign language, a different culture and values and social patterns, which may involve little contact with the rest of the community, can enable an illegal operation to be organised with greater secrecy and less risk of detection than would otherwise be possible," it says.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON DRUGS, ALCOHOL REPORTED

Balinese Doctor Speaks

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 6

[Report by Shaun McIlraith, Medical Correspondent]

[Text] The tranquil, tropical paradise of Bali is threatened by kopi-susu, or mixed marriage, between Balinese and whites, bringing drug abuse to the island, according to Dr Denny Thong.

Dr Thong, of the Bangli Mental Hospital, Bali, said kopi-susu meant white coffee.

Many of the whites in the new partnerships were Australians who brought a drug habit with them, he said.

Dr Thong told the first Pan-Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol in Canberra that the Hindu culture of the 2.3 million people of Bali had given them strong social ties and a discreet etiquette for releasing emotional tensions.

During the day the rule was to smile and be pleasant and helpful to everyone.

Strong emotions were suppressed until nightfall when they could be let out in social and cultural activities such as dances and plays.

Under very strong emotional pressure, a person might lapse into a trance state at night.

The tranquility of the people had been likened by some visitors to experiencing a constant "high" and had led others to assume drug dependence could never take hold.

Then the Western tourists came.

They came through the international airport, which had been a local airstrip before 1965, and stayed in international hotels at Sanur on the eastern side of the island.

But the younger tourists quickly discovered the waves were higher and

the beach more attractive at Kuta, a few kilometres away.

Kuta slowly developed from having been a traditional village into a busy strip, alive with neon signs and discotheque noises, where residents and tourists could mix informally.

Adventurous young Balinese in search of "an easy dollar" flocked to Kuta and many of them had entered a relationship with foreigners, particularly Australians.

The "susu" (white) side of these partnerships usually had had a good job and had acquired a drug habit in their own countries.

Some had been married before. AM had gone to Bali to find something new because of dissatisfaction with their families or their society.

Dr Thong said the "kopi" side, drawn from all over the island, was invariably connected, directly or indirectly, with the tourist industry. Some were guides, some restaurant attendants.

They had some psychological affinities with the "susus," being young people thirsting for new values.

In these mixed relationships, the drug habit usually spread from the "susu" to the "kopi."

Dr Thong said there were about 30 kopi-susu partnerships. In his own practice, he had treated seven such couples in a year.

Drug abuse cases, first reported in small numbers in Indonesia in 1969, had grown so rapidly that in 1971 President Soeharto had formed a national co-ordinating body to fight the problem.

However, the first few cases were not reported in Bali until 1976.

Experts Describe Drugs

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Mar 80 p 4

[Report from Kerry Wakefield, from the "Alcohol and Drug Conference" page]

[Text]

CANBERRA.— Illegal drug users are scouring the streets for chemical cocktails which could contain sugar, talcum powder, chalk, and even strychnine.

"LSD" is often a simple mix of amphetamines; hashish oil can contain honey, chalk and vegetable oils, and heroin is a hodge-podge of everything from caffeine to antiseptics.

But two drug experts yesterday dispelled the myth that marijuana was commonly spiked with stronger drugs.

Mr. Graham Cook, a senior analyst with the NSW Health Commission, and Mr. B. Flaherty, of the NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority, told the conference that there was no evidence of marijuana being spiked.

"It is possible these rumors are spread by apparently well-intentioned sources who believe, without foundation, that such 'scare' tactics will be effective drug education and persuade

naive persons from drug use," they said.

Only 3 per cent of heroin samples were undiluted or uncontaminated according to a recent test.

Common dilutants are glucose, lactose and caffeine, while contaminants, which may be toxic, include aspirin, paracetamol, strychnine, boric acid (a preservative and antiseptic), talcum powder and barbiturates.

Cocaine, darling of the glamor set, is widely misrepresented.

Users commonly score a deal of lignocaine (a local anaesthetic), procaine (a synthetic cocaine), benzocaine (a sedative) or plain sugar.

"Grass" can be just that, or oregano.

They argued that drug analysis could reveal significant findings about the use of illegal drugs. For example, a high rate of dilution of heroin could mean that drug prevention programmes were increasingly successful.

The greater publicity of drug analyses could stop drug users from accepting some dangerous substances, they said.

Talk on 'Mood' Prescriptions

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Mar 80 p 24

[Text] Canberra: The medical profession had increasingly replaced religious and legal institutions in making decisions about the regulation of society, an international conference on drug and alcohol abuse was told yesterday.

A paper presented to the Pan-Pacific conference on drugs and alcohol being held in Canberra claimed that doctors were prescribing big amounts of mood-altering (psychotropic) drugs for the symptoms of society.

responding by finding that an increasing range of problems of living are suitable for treatment," said Miss Diana Wyndham, of the school of public health and tropical medicine at Sydney University.

She said that drugs used to relieve anxiety, tension and depression were the second most prescribed group of drugs in Australia particularly for women.

Analgesics were the most prescribed drugs. Miss Wyndham said that in 1978-79 more than 10.5 million benefit prescriptions were issued for psychotropic drugs at a cost of almost \$30.5 million.

Most of these prescriptions had been written for women, usually by general practitioners.



**ARGUMENT**

Opponents of pharmacological solutions to social problems persuasively argued that people were over-medicated and that society was being dehumanised, internally polluted and given too much psychiatric treatment.

They had also argued that this process in Western society was being aided and abetted by a medical profession that operated as an agent of social control.

"Between 67 and 72 per cent of psychotropics are prescribed for women, with most of these being given to poor, uneducated, urban-dwelling women," Miss Wyndham said.

"They go particularly to housewives, the unemployed and the elderly.

"Psychotropic drugs are commonly prescribed for depression and anxiety and it appears that social

discrimination against women is related to the frequency of emotional distress experienced by women.

**'SUICIDE'**

"Suicide and depressive symptoms are higher for married women and less for the never-married, divorced or widowed."

Miss Wyndham's paper said that 65 to 70 per cent of the prescriptions for psychotropic drugs were written by general practitioners, who were mostly male.

Busy doctors tended to prescribe the drugs to cut short appointments. Women doctors were less likely to prescribe them.

Doctors often gave drugs to the isolated elderly, the harassed mother without child care and those in unhappy marriages.

"The drugs may mask the problem but they certainly do not solve it," Miss Wyndham said.

**'Too Much Concern' Alleged**

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 5 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] Canberra.--Community concern about the drug problem far outweighs its importance, according to a senior Federal Government adviser on the subject.

The Health Department's senior medical adviser on alcohol and drugs of dependence, Dr Leslie Drew, said yesterday that one aim of drug policy should be to reduce concern and rationalise effort.

"There are much greater threats to our societies, and much more worthwhile ways of using our resources in terms of reducing human misery and in saving human lives than attending to the drug problem," he said.

He was delivering a paper to the Pan-Pacific conference on drugs and alcohol in Canberra.

The real force behind drug policies and programs might well come from the community anxiety which drug issues always generated, he said.

This anxiety did not necessarily relate to factors inherent in drug use or to the demonstrable effects of drug use.

In Australia there was no hysteria about alcohol and tobacco, despite their acknowledged important contribution to ill-health.

But when strange drugs were used predominantly by non-conforming young people adults became disturbed and wanted to rectify this situation.

The reality of some so-called drug problems had to be called into question.

Apart from the involvement of barbiturates in suicides, and the association of alcohol and tobacco with death, few statistics were available linking drugs with death or ill-health.

Even if heavy drug users had high death rates there was little doubt that the same people would have high death rates without the drugs, because they were generally prone to accident and illness.

The association of drug-taking with crime was also doubtful, with the only major Australian study showing no reliable evidence that drug users committed violent crimes directly because of the effect of the drug.

In Australia the main problems were with alcohol, analgesics and sedatives. Narcotics had been a problem among the young for the past 10 years but had remained more or less confined to those with other serious psycho-social problems.

Education, Laws 'To Blame'

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Mar 80 p 13

[From the "Alcohol and Drug Conference" page]

[Text]

Anti-drug laws and drug education programmes were spreading the drug problem, not curbing it, a drug expert said yesterday.

Professor F. Whitlock said: "There is no evidence we had a drug problem of any size until we began to legislate against it."

"The more concern shown by officials, the more laws we pass to prohibit certain drugs, the more the laws are enforced and the more we publicise the so-called 'facts' about drugs and drug-taking, the greater has been the resort to illegal recreational drugs, mainly

by young people," he said. Professor Whitlock, a professor of psychiatry at Queensland University who launched a book on drugs this week, told the conference: "The drug problem is not the drugs themselves but the individual and social consequences of prohibiting their use".

Neither opiates nor cannabis were particularly dangerous drugs unless used exclusively.

"Cannabis has been growing wild in Australia for a long time and nobody seems to have been interested in using it until the mid 1960s," he said.

Conference President's Remarks

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 6 Mar 80 p 18

[Text] Canberra.--The community had to adopt new approaches to combat alcohol and drug abuse, Sir William Refshauge said yesterday.

Sir William, a former Federal Health Director-General presided over the Pan Pacific Drugs and Alcohol Conference which ended yesterday.

He said new emphasis would be placed on cutting demand for drugs, not just their supply.

The Australian Federation of Alcohol and Drug Dependence would consider urgently ways of starting projects among young people.

"In developing the pilot projects for the schools, we will be placing particular emphasis on the need to help young people at a local level," Sir William said.

"We still have a long

way to go and alcohol remains, I believe, one of our greatest threats to health.

"It is not only a medical problem, but also a society problem, and a community problem."

Sir William said community participation was needed to cut alcohol abuse among young people.

"We have to reassess quite urgently the way we are going," he said.

"Maybe our assumptions are correct, but it's

time now to have a look at them."

Sir William said the conference, attended by about 700 delegates, had been highly successful as a planning reference source.

Representatives from the Pacific area, the Middle East, Europe and America as well as Australia had attended.

The conference covered almost every aspect of alcohol and drug abuse including religion, rehabilitation and the law.

Review of Laws Urged

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

DRUG control laws need to be reassessed urgently, the national president of the first Pan-Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol, Sir William Refshauge, said in Canberra yesterday.

He said after the conference that assumptions made about drugs and alcohol would have to be questioned.

"Perhaps the assumptions have been correct in the past but it's time we had a new look at them," Sir William said.

"Australia's achievements have been largely technically oriented programs which paid little attention to the immediate problems of young people."

He said small community programs, if carefully designed to suit local needs, could achieve a decrease in drug-related problems and other anti-social behaviour by young people.

Sir William said a major result of the seven-day conference was that new emphasis will be placed on the prevention of drug abuse by reducing the demand for drugs as well as the supply.

Although great efforts to stop drug trafficking had been made, attempts to encourage

young people to avoid drugs had been less well developed.

He said the national drug body, Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, will urgently consider ways to start pilot projects among the young aimed at improving quality of life.

An Aboriginal health unit would also be set up within AFADD.

It is expected the unit will be similar to AFADD's Alcohol in Industry program with Aboriginal representation on all the committees, and full-time project officers.

Sir William said a second Pan-Pacific Conference will be held in Hong Kong in 1983 and it was hoped conferences would be held every three years.

He said the conference was not an attempt to "single out" drugs or alcohol as the biggest evils in society, but to try a more positive approach to achieving a better quality of life.

The executive director of AFADD, Mr Pierre Stolz, said the foundation will set priorities for the education of young people, particularly in teaching them to resist the pressures to use drugs.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES DRUG COMMISSION HEARS EVIDENCE

Witness on Sinclair, Fellows

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 Mar 80 p 10

[Text]

A witness identified only as C. H. told the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking yesterday how he had collected a \$20,000 debt from a convicted drug smuggler, Murray Riley, for William Sinclair.

Sinclair is in Thailand facing drug charges.

CH told the commission that Riley and Sinclair had been business partners but had fallen out.

Sinclair had met CH at Tattersalls Club in early December, 1977, and asked if he would be interested in collecting the money, about \$20,000, from Riley and Riley's business partner, Kenneth Derley.

CH had agreed to undertake the job for a commission which was "usually half what you get back."

Sinclair had arranged a meeting in a park near the Spit Marina, where Riley had paid CH the money. CH had then collected his commission.

CH first wrote the names Riley and Derley on a piece of paper but Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, said the two were heavily involved in

investigations and there was no reason why their names should be suppressed.

CH also told the commission that accompanied by Sinclair he had visited Singapore, Hong Kong and Manila in December, 1977, using a false passport obtained by Sinclair, who had paid all expenses.

A second Asian trip had been paid for through a deal organised with Singapore Airlines.

CH had gone as the treasurer of an organisation producing a TV booking program being organised by Sinclair.

When CH entered the witness box, Mr Justice Woodward directed that his name be suppressed and that he be referred to only by the initials because he was awaiting trial.

The judge prohibited publication of CH's address, details of the charge he faces or any references to other people which might identify him.

After hearing legal argument about whether CH should be directed to answer questions pending hearing of the charge against him, Mr Justice Woodward refused to excuse him and said he was preparing to charge CH for failure to answer questions. CH then agreed to answer questions.

It was alleged "earlier" that Warren Fellows, another Australian facing drug charges in Thailand, smuggled heroin into Australia in the lining of a golf bag.

A record of interview with Mark Andrew Bryant, a sales representative of Allambie Heights, was read.

The court was told that when Mr Bryant and Fellows went to Singapore and Penang in February, 1977, Mr Bryant took his golf clubs with him.

In the interview, Mr Bryant denied that the golf bag had been used to import heroin and said he still had it.

Mr Bryant told the commission yesterday that he had heard Fellows was selling heroin, but they had never discussed dealing in illegal drugs.

Mr Gyles said summonses had been issued for Stanley John Smith and Eric Delaney, both referred to during the inquiry in connection with criminal activities. Efforts to serve the summonses had proved unsuccessful.

Mr Gyles said investigators wanted to interview Martin Olsen and Paul Dole, but both were outside the commission's jurisdiction.

The inquiry will resume next Tuesday.

Further Testimony Heard

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] A Sydney hotel licensee had failed to disclose the existence of a bank account through which \$90,000 had passed in about 16 months, the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking was told yesterday.

Mr Robert Evans, licensee of the Dumbarton Castle Hotel, in Kent Street, City, said he had not realised that it was open to construction that he closed the account, in October, 1978, after hearing of the arrest of William Sinclair, Warren Fellows and Paul Hayward on drug charges in Bangkok.

Mr Evans denied any attempt to deceive the commission about the account, saying he thought it was interested only in examining current accounts.

Mr R.V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, suggested to Mr Evans that he (Evans) had failed to disclose the existence of the savings account at the ANZ Bank in King Street, City, in answer to a summons because he did not want the commission to find out about it.

Between June, 1977, and October, 1978, some \$90,000 had passed through the account.

Mr Gyles asked Mr Evans whether he had understood that there had been serious allegations that he had conspired with a group of people, including Sinclair, Hayward and Fellows, to import heroin into Australia.

Had he not understood that the alleged complicity involved his financial affairs between 1977 and 1978?

Mr Evans replied that he had not understood this.

Mr Gyles: Why did you not disclose the existence of the account to the commission?

Mr Evans: I thought they were talking about current accounts.

Mr Gyles suggested to Mr Evans that Fellows had drawn \$4,000 from the SP betting account of Mr Evans and his bookmaking partner, a Mr Donovan, before Fellows travelled to Bangkok in 1977.

Mr Evans first said he was sure Fellows did not have the authority to draw money from the account, but then said he believed Fellows had requested the loan to enable him to take his sick wife on a holiday.

Mr Evans agreed he (Evans) had been in Bangkok at the time.

He said he had taken about \$30,000 in cash with him to Manila in September, 1977, intending to buy a bar in partnership with Lord Tony Moynihan, an Englishman living in the Philippines, but the deal had fallen through.

He said he made a loan of about \$23,000 to Moynihan and about \$5,000 or \$10,000 to Moynihan's wife.

Mr Gyles said that in earlier records of interview sworn to by Mr Evans he had denied making substantial loans to anyone except Father O'Dwyer and Paul Dole, both directors of Wings Travel, and had denied considering any investments in Manila.

Asked why he had not mentioned the other loans, Mr Evans said: "I have got into so much trouble for being foolish for lending Father O'Dwyer \$27,000 — in the papers — I did not want to show people that I was stupid again."

During questioning of Mr Evans, Mr Gyles suggested that on February 22, 1978, \$24,000 cash had been drawn from the savings account while \$12,000 had been drawn from the SP account on the same day.

Mr Gyles then asked whether Mr Evans recalled allegations by Fellows that he (Fellows) had flown to Bangkok in early 1978 on Mr Evans's behalf to deliver \$26,000 to Sinclair.

Fellows had also alleged that he returned with the money and gave it back to Mr Evans at the Tattersalls Club.

He asked whether Mr Evans could explain the lodgement in the SP account of \$26,000 on March 8, 1978, "within days of Fellows getting back from Bangkok."

Mr Evans said he could not understand what had happened unless his bookmaking partner, Donovan, had won the money.

Bank Manager's Testimony

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] A bank manager agreed at the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking yesterday that he had risked his career by authorising payment on a \$20,000 cheque later found to be a forgery.

The cheque was purported to have been signed by a bank customer, Mr Michael Evans, alias Haybittle, when he was in custody in Britain on a charge of smuggling heroin, in 1977.

The bank manager, Mr John Stanley Dean, told the commission he believed it had been Evans who had signed the cheque and he was entitled to the money.

Mr Dean was the manager at the ANZ Bank at 153 Kent Street, City, between 1974 and February, 1980.

He said Michael Evans had been introduced to him as a customer by Mr Robert Evans, the licensee of the Dumbarton Castle Hotel, next door to the bank in Kent Street.

It has already been alleged before the commission that Mr Robert Evans was involved in drug trafficking. He has denied the allegations.

Mr Dean said that in February, 1977 he had received a call from Mr Michael Evans's solicitor, Mr Michael Seymour, to say that Evans's name was really Haybittle and that he had been arrested in Britain.

Mr Seymour had said Haybittle's fiancée, Miss Vickie Tunkin, had power of attorney for Haybittle.

She would be drawing money from his account to pay for Mr Seymour's travel to Britain and for the costs of defending Haybittle.

The bank administration had refused the request, but Mr Seymour had then advised him

he had a cheque for \$20,000 signed by Michael Evans and left in Australia in case his fiancée needed money.

Mr Dean said he had authorised a bank cheque to be paid.

"Our administration found that the cheque that was tendered to us for payment on the bank cheque was a forgery," Mr Dean said.

The bank had dishonoured the cheque.

Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, asked Mr Dean if he did not think it suspicious that after the refusal of administration to deal with the transaction on a power of attorney basis with Miss Tunkin signing the cheque, that Mr Seymour had told him he had a cheque signed by Michael Evans anyway.

"Not at the time," Mr Dean replied.

The Royal Commissioner, Mr Justice Woodward, pointed out that the two cheques given to Mr Dean — one signed by Miss Tunkin and the other by Michael Evans — were numbered consecutively, 938 and 939.

Mr Dean said he did not realise at the time that the cheques were consecutively numbered.

Mr Gyles: If they had come to you at the same time, that would have made you even more suspicious.

Mr Dean: I doubt if they came to me at the same time.

He could not recall if this had been the case.

Mr Gyles then suggested that when Mr Dean had paid out on the cheque without consulting the bank administration, he was risking his whole banking career.

"Yes I did. I gave it thought," Mr Dean said.

He agreed with Mr Justice Woodward that it was more dangerous to ignore by implication instructions from administration than to reject the cheque.

Mr Dean said he recalled meeting Miss Tunkin through Mr Robert Evans, but could not recall if she had handed him the cheques and other documents outside the Dumbarton Castle Hotel or whether he had been told that Mr Robert Evans could identify her to him.

Testimony from Accused

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

Mr Robert Evans, licensee of the Dumbarton Castle Hotel, City, had told the Commission he had been charged in December 1976 by police with taking bets in the bar of his hotel.

He said he had been framed by the police because he had only been putting on a personal bet over the telephone.

The charge had been changed to street betting so he would not get a mark against his hotel licence, and he had been fined.

Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the inquiry, said that 21 Special Squad had observed him taking bets in the bar.

He asked Mr Evans who had changed the charge, and Mr Evans said he did not know.

Mr Gyles asked Mr Evans if he had ever told anyone that Stanley Smith (known as Stan the man) and Lennie McPherson used the back stairs when they visited his hotel.

Mr Evans replied that neither man had ever been a visitor.

Mr Evans was also questioned about inconsistencies in his evidence concerning Michael Evans, alias Haybittle.

Mr Gyles said that in an earlier record of interview, Mr Evans had told investigators he did not know a man named Haybittle, yet Evans had said in evidence yesterday he knew Haybittle was the alias of Michael Evans.

Mr Evans replied he did not know of the alias until Haybittle was arrested. "He was arrested years before you gave evidence," Mr Gyles said.

Mr Evans agreed his earlier answers had been less than complete when he had said he did not know a person named Haybittle.

Mr Evans read a statement to the court denying that he had ever been involved in drug trafficking.

He realised it had been stupid to travel overseas with other people mentioned before the commission, but he did not know of their activities at the time.

"I do not regard myself as a bright person and I now realise I have been very stupid," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN OFFENDER JAILED--A 26-year-old unemployed gardener was gaoled yesterday for a drug offence and ordered to forfeit a \$2500 bail recognisance. Peter Lewis Whitwell, of Gordon Avenue, Quinns Rock, who failed to appear in the Supreme Court on the day of his trial in May last year, was sentenced to three years and nine months' imprisonment, with a nine-month minimum term. Whitwell had pleaded guilty during a court appearance last month to possession of heroin with intent to sell or supply it. The court was told then that his de facto wife's father had forfeited a \$2500 surety because of Whitwell's failure to answer bail on the original trial date. Mr. Justice Smith said there was no reason to give Whitwell a different sentence from Trevor Caldwell, a fellow New Zealander, who had supplied him with the heroin. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 15 Mar 80 p 18]

MARIHUANA FARMER JAILED--Toowoomba.--A Warwick-born man, Vincent O'Dempsey, was sentenced to four years' jail with hard labor at the Supreme Court sittings here on a drug charge on Thursday. O'Dempsey, 41, of Upper Freestone, had pleaded not guilty to cultivating cannabis sativa (Indian hemp) at Upper Freestone between November 20 and December 20 last year and another charge of possessing seeds and plants on December 20. A jury of eight men and four women found him guilty after a three-day trial. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 15 Mar 80 p 10]

HEROIN SELLER SENTENCED--A man, 21, convicted yesterday of selling and attempting to sell heroin, was sentenced to 30 months' jail with hard labor. Passing sentence in the Criminal Court on Darryl Alfred Corrie, spare parts assistant, of Marion Street, Leichhardt, a Sydney suburb, Mr Justice W. B. Campbell said he was being lenient. Crown prosecutor, Mr. P. Drew, said Corrie was arrested on July 4, 1979, by drug squad police when he was arranging a heroin sale to an undercover policeman. Analysis had shown that the substance contained 2.03 grams of pure heroin, Mr Drew said. Mr R. Greenwood, for Corrie, said Corrie first took hard drugs when he was 17. He said Corrie was a link in a chain of heroin supply. Corrie was making enough profit from heroin sale only to support his heroin addiction. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 14 Mar 80 p 14]



DRUG USE BY ELDERLY--Drugs are frequently misused among elderly people for the benefit of their families or the staff of an institution, a conference was told yesterday. The conference, called Drug Use among the Elderly, was also told that misuse of drugs was widespread among the elderly in Australia. Mr N. McArthur, of the Association of Drug Referral Centres, which organised the conference, said 45 per cent of psycho-active drugs--tranquillisers, sedatives, and anti-depressants designed to alter behaviour and mood--went to elderly people who constituted less than 10 per cent of the population. Professor P. Sinnett, Professor of Geriatrics at the University of NSW, said over-prescribing was a problem. He had conducted a pilot study into drug administration in a Sydney nursing home and some of the figures were "fairly staggering." The study showed 48.1 per cent of patients took psycho-active drugs before admission to the home. After admission the figure rose to 92.3 per cent. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 13]

VICTORIA DRUG SQUAD--The Police and Emergency Services Minister, Mr. Thompson, yesterday described criticism of Victoria's drug squad strength as two years out of date. He was replying to criticism levelled at Victoria's CIB by the Australian Royal Commission on Drugs. Mr. Thompson said that the figure of 12 members of the squad given to the commission was the strength in February 1978. "Since then the drug squad strength has been almost doubled and now stands at 23." Senior police said yesterday the squad had concentrated on catching drug traffickers rather than drug users. The head of the CIB, Detective Chief Superintendent Phil Bennett, said: "Half of the drug offences are detected by uniform police at suburban or country stations. They are authorised to lay charges under the Drug Act." [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 13 Mar 80 p 3]

BARBITURATE DEATHS RISING--Barbiturates now kill five times as many people as do heroin and other narcotic drugs in NSW, and the death rate from barbiturates is still rising. More than 200 people--four every week--died from barbiturate overdoses in NSW last year, compared with about 45 from narcotics abuse. The NSW Health Commission announced this week that 195 people died of barbiturate overdoses last year. But the list is not complete because the findings of several inquests have not been handed down. The current death rate--understood about 220 a year--is the highest since 1975, when 219 died of barbiturate overdoses. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ALLEGES COMMUNIST CONNECTION IN DRUG TRADE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

RANGOON, Tuesday. —  
Burmese communists are cashing in on the lucrative opium trade along the Thai border, Government officials say.

A military spokesman revealed recently a "communist connection" in the drug trade.

Anti-government communists in northern Shan State were raising money by selling opium to rebel groups which run clandestine heroin refineries along the border with Thailand, he said.

Reports here say the communists levy taxes on opium growers and also extract protection money in exchange for guaranteeing the safety of the plantations.

Growers are forced to sell to the communists, who buy at low prices and make huge profits when they pass the drug on to traffickers' laboratories further south.

The opium eventually finds its way to clandestine jungle laboratories in Thailand where it is processed into heroin.

The communists apparently have no qualms about dealing with various rebel groups in the area — the Shan United Army (SUA), the Shan United Revolutionary Army (SURA), the Shan State Army (SSA) and the Lahu rebels, once considered as feudalistic, right-wing and reactionary.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

SHIP'S OFFICER ACQUITTED ON TRAFFICKING CHARGE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Apr 80 p 8

[Text]

The fifth engineer of a freighter was acquitted on Thursday of a charge of possessing \$20 million worth of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

Chan Cheong-mau (45) wept with joy on being discharged by Mr Commissioner Hooper after the jury returned a 6-1 verdict of not guilty.

The drugs — 18.089 kilograms of a mixture of salt of ester of morphine and 10.199 kilograms of a mixture of salt of morphine — were seized by customs officers from the freighter, Tai Fook Shan, on October 20 last year after it arrived from Bangkok.

The drugs were found in a hole at the tail shaft in the engine room.

According to the prosecution, Chan made a statement to the customs officers in which he said he had been approached by a man in Bangkok to be a drugs courier for \$200,000.

But Chan denied in his defence testimony that he had anything to do with the drugs.

His counsel, Mr Brian van Buuren, in his address to the jury, asked them to consider if Chan, who was a simple minded person and who had no criminal record, would be trusted with such a large quantity of dangerous drugs.

Mr van Buuren was instructed by S.T. Poon and Co. Senior Crown Counsel Tom Gall prosecuted.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

RAID ON TRIAD NETS HEROIN PACKAGING FACTORY

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Apr 80 p 15

[Text]

In a determined effort to break the back of the triad societies in Hongkong, police units swooped on members suspected of belonging to a notorious Chiu Chow triad society and arrested 50 of them.

The biggest police operation mounted against triads since 1956, was launched following years of intelligence gathering by undercover agents who infiltrated the various societies.

Some of those arrested are believed to be top office-bearers of Sun Yee On triad society, which is considered to be most powerful in East Kowloon and Wanchai.

Among those arrested were a few women.

More than 200 officers drawn from the District Crime

Unit, the District Anti-Triad Unit and the Intelligence Unit from Kowloon Police Headquarters, swept into action last week under the command of Kowloon's CID chief, Mr Toby Emmet, and Superintendent G. B. Brooke.

The operation was ordered by the Director of Criminal Investigation, Mr Paddy Clancy.

During the operation, police seized several arms caches — mostly knives and sharpened iron piping.

They also uncovered a heroin packaging factory in a raid on an address in Kun Tong, believed to be operated by Sun Yee On members.

A quantity of heroin which was for distribution to addicts in East Kowloon was also seized.

CS0: 5320

HONG KONG

DRUG PROBLEM REMAINS 'MAJOR SOCIAL THREAT'

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Apr 80 p 12

[Text]

With up to 50,000 drug addicts and a generation of youth increasingly prone to drug taking, Hongkong cannot afford to rest on the laurels of a relatively successful decade of drug control.

That was the message the executive director of the Hongkong Council of Christian Services, Mr Karl Stumpf, gave the Primary Club of Hongkong North yesterday.

Whatever successes have been achieved in combating import and sale of drugs, he said, the narcotics problem continues to present a major social threat, especially to local youth.

In spite of many efforts in time, energy and money, the overall programme has not yielded the results anticipated or hoped for.

Widespread drug abuse still exists and no downturn is in sight, he said, adding:

"We cannot afford to sit back and assume that the whole thing will prove to be just

another passing fashion.

"The social changes which seem to be the cause of increased drug taking are relatively recent.

"With so many adverse factors at work, it may seem surprising that most adolescents still do not take drugs."

Amending laws and making more beds available in treatment centres is not going to make Hongkong drug free, Mr Stumpf said.

"We need a whole new approach to the problem."

Mr Stumpf compared the drug abuse trend ensnaring Hongkong youth with a long standing infection like tuberculosis.

Spontaneous recovery is slow, if it takes place at all.

"What is needed is the sort of broad public health approach which has gradually overcome the great epidemic infectious diseases.

"Measures might include healthy upbringing in childhood, more opportunities for children and adolescents to find outlets for their energies and abilities and adequate introduction about drugs in school."

Parents and teachers need to be better informed of the symptoms of drug use and able to spot its earliest signs, he said.

Needlemarks, pinpoint pupils, bloodstains on towels or bedclothes and unusual drowsiness must be widely recognised as signs of Hongkong's most vicious drug addiction — heroin.

And here must be proper facilities for effective treatment so that diagnosis can be followed by a reasonable prospect of cure.

Drug abuse is essentially a social problem with its roots in the nature of society as a whole, and in the family life of its victims in particular.

It will not be solved by medical or legal measures but by concerted community action.

Addicts' families often show a high rate of matrimonial difficulties, broken homes, delinquency, criminality, etc, he continued.

However, many addiction-prone teenagers come from normal homes.

Indeed, one of the most worrying aspects of drug-taking is the involvement of so many outwardly normal young people, he said.

CS0: 5320

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

MORPHINE POSSESSION CHARGE--A 39-year-old farmer was yesterday charged with possessing about 890 grams of salts of morphine worth \$700,000 for unlawful trafficking. Henry Kwan, alias Kwan Yuen-ming, alias Wong Mau-ping, was alleged to have had 1,030.7 grams of a mixture containing 892 grams of salts of morphine at the luggage reclaim hall of Kai Tak airport on March 28, 1976. He had just returned from Thailand and fled when customs officers were about to examine his luggage. Kwan was arrested in Yuen Long on Tuesday. /Excerpt/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Mar 80 p 14/

MORPHINE HIDDEN IN SHOES--A 32-year-old Thai printer was yesterday sentenced to six years' imprisonment for possessing 294.37 grams of a mixture of morphine for unlawful trafficking. The drugs were worth about \$130,000. Suang Chira-Aram pleaded not guilty but was convicted by Judge Daniell in Tsun Wan District Court. The court was told that Suang was arrested at Kai Tak airport shortly after he arrived from Bangkok on December 18. The drugs were concealed in his shoes. Inquiries revealed that he had been in Hongkong eight times in the past three years. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Mar 80 p 18/

MARCH ANTIDRUG STATISTICS --Police made 2,736 raids on illegal gambling establishments, vice dens and drug divans throughout Hong Kong last month. A police spokesman said the operations led to 1,462 arrests. On the anti-drug front, the spokesman said 296 people were rounded up during 1,092 raids and search operations in the streets. Drug seizures included 4.99 kg of heroin, 1.33 kg of opium, 1.16 grams of morphine and 1.93 grams of barbitone. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 80 p 7/

HEROIN BASE SEIZURE--Customs officers at Kai Tak airport yesterday arrested a man and a woman and seized heroin base worth \$1.3 million concealed in the false bottom of a paper bag they were carrying on their arrival from Bangkok. The man (28) and woman (46) were last night charged with possessing dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Apr 80 p 14/

DRUG SEIZURE ARRESTS--Police last night arrested four people in connection with a \$30,000 drug seizure in Yaumati. At about 8.30 pm, police officers from the Yaumati Police Station raided a flat at 68 Battery Street, following inquiries. About 0.23 kilograms of suspected heroin was seized. Two men and two women, aged between 36 and 58, who were arrested inside the flat were detained for inquiries. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Apr 80 p 11/

DRUGS STORAGE CONVICTION--A hawker was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Rhind in the High Court yesterday for allowing his premises to be used as a store for dangerous drugs. Chiu Lam-cheung (24) and his wife, Chan Lai-fan (22), were originally jointly charged with possessing 782.35 grams of a mixture of esters of morphine for unlawful trafficking to which they pleaded not guilty. The Crown offered no evidence against Chan who was then acquitted. The charge against Chiu was also amended to the lesser offence of allowing his premises to be used for storage of dangerous drugs. He pleaded guilty. Chiu was arrested on March 29 last year when police raided his home in Ngautaukok Road, Kowloon. The drugs were worth about \$70,000. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Apr 80 p 11/

NO 3 HEROIN SEIZURES--Three people will appear in court this morning after raids in which police seized about 160 grams of suspected No 3 heroin in Kowloon. Inspector Richard Struzyna of the Special Duty Squad of Yaumati began the first raid at 8.45 on Saturday night and arrested a 46-year-old man inside a flat on the second floor at 29 Cameron Road, Tsimshatsui. About 28 grams of suspected No 3 heroin were seized. Shortly after 3 am yesterday, the same squad searched premises at 1 Nelson Street, block A, 10th floor and arrested a 21-year-old man. They took away 14 grams of suspected No 3 heroin. Five hours later, the squad moved on to Kowloon City and apprehended a 36-year-old man at Ma Tau Chung Road, Fuk On Building, 12th floor. About 113 grams of suspected No 3 heroin were taken for examination by Government chemists. The trio have been charged with unlawful possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Police last night said if the heroin proved to be genuine its value would be in the region of \$25,000 to \$30,000. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Apr 80 p 13/

CSO: 5320

INDONESIA

NARCOTICS NEWS REVIEWED

LTP Confesses At Trial

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpts] LTP [Initials of unidentified person], a Singapore citizen accused of selling 1.92 kilograms of heroin, began his confession before the State Court of central Jakarta on Thursday [7 February].

At the previous session he said that he was not fluent in Indonesian. Therefore, the Court yesterday [7 February] sought to obtain a Hokien-Indonesian interpreter. The person selected was Ismail Topo, a clerk of the State Court of north Jakarta.

To the council of judges, led by Dr H M Soemadijono, the accused expressed regret that he had obtained, smuggled, and owned the heroin amounting to 1.92 kilograms. He confirmed having bargained over the heroin belonging to Sere Siripakorn (Thai citizen) with a potential purchaser in Jakarta.

He further admitted that a person in Jakarta named Tan Hong Boen was successful in connecting the accused (and Sere) with the interested person who was called "the white man."

He said that he, together with Sere, came to Indonesia for the first time in October, 1978, in order to find "cargo." An acquaintance of his, Houw Tjong Siang, who was contacted by him, said he could not give him any business.

On 11 May 1979, another acquaintance named Tan Hong Boen telephoned Singapore from Jakarta, and reported that there was a "white man" who was a buyer of heroin. Tan hoped that LTP and Sere could come again to Jakarta. They did this on 27 May 1979, with LTP and Sere staying at the "City Hotel," in west Jakarta.

According to LTP, Sere brought two thermos containers at that time. He believed that in the thermos container heroin would be carried. But Sere said that the thermos was filled with vegetables, while the heroin was carried by another person.



On 29 May 1979, Tan Hong Boen telephoned the City Hotel to report that the "white man" who wanted to buy heroin was staying at the hotel "Sari Pacific." LTP and Sere went to the "Sari Pacific" and met the "white man" in the "coffee shop."

At the meeting, the potential buyer offered \$40,000 per kilogram, while LTP asked for \$45,000 per kilogram. Agreement on price not having been reached, the two returned to the City Hotel.

On 31 May 1979, Tan Hong Boen telephoned LTP again to pass on the information that the purchaser had raised his price to \$42,000 per kilogram. LTP and Sere agreed to this. Sere, the owner of the heroin, sent LTP to the "Sari Pacific" to meet the "white man," in order to find out whether the purchaser had really brought the money.

From the "Sari Pacific" LTP telephoned Sere, who was still at the City Hotel, to say that the "white man" indeed had enough money available. Then Sere followed him to the Sari Pacific, bringing the heroin.

That afternoon, in the room of the "white man" in the Sari Pacific Hotel, the two sides demonstrated to each other their "seriousness" in the purchase. Sere and LTP showed the heroin, and the "white man" opened his briefcase with the money. Suddenly, the police broke into the room. All of them were arrested.

In the preliminary investigation reported in BERITA ACARA, it is stated that the "white man" left for overseas. He was an officer of Interpol who was used as bait to arrest LTP and Sere.

The accused frankly said that Sere had promised him a commission of 20 percent of the sales price, but the money has not been obtained from Sere.

The accused was asked why he offered to sell heroin, when he knew from the press that it was a dangerous substance. His answer was, "because my salary was not enough." As a sailor, the accused earned an official salary of 300 Singapore dollars per month.

#### Narcotics Destroyed in Denpasar

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Feb p 8

[Excerpts] Evidence in the form of 2,010,800 grams of hashish, a marijuana plant, 0.5 grams of prepared opium, two packages of morphine, and a package of dried marijuana leaves, whose overall value was estimated at about Rp 6.0 million, was destroyed at the office of the State Prosecutor in Denpasar on Tuesday, 5 February. The evidence had belonged to Arif Khushall, of Afghan nationality, and Piter James Walters, of Australian nationality, who have been tried and sentenced.

Arif Khushall was sentenced to three years in jail and a fine of Rp 200 thousand, or an additional three months in jail in lieu thereof, by the State Court of Denpasar at its sitting of 17 September 1979. He was found guilty of having collected and having possessed 2,010,800 grams of hashish in his hotel room at Kuta Beach. Meanwhile, Piter James Walters was sentenced to three months in jail and a fine of Rp 200 thousand, or an additional three months in jail in lieu thereof, by the State Court of Denpasar at its sitting on 24 January 1980.

The destruction of narcotics substances in the form of 664.1 kilograms of marijuana was carried out after the State Court of Denpasar handed down its decision in the case of Donald Andrew Ahern and David Allan Riffe in August, 1976.

The total number of narcotics cases is indeed mounting in Bali. In 1979, about 25 narcotics cases were brought before the State Court, 15 of which involved foreigners.

#### U.S. Narcotics Official Visit

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB 11 Feb 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The Chief of Police Region I/Aceh, Police Brig Gen Dr Hardjono, recently received a visit from an American narcotics team, which was composed of Mr Alphone F La Porta, consul and principal officer of the American Consulate; Mr George Shoaf, American narcotics expert, and Brig Gen (retired) Huwagonas, an interpreter.

The purpose of the team's visit was to obtain data on marijuana crime, and on developments and actions of the police in the special area of Aceh.

Mr. George Shoaf, the American narcotics expert, said that the quality of marijuana in Aceh was good, while the price was very low. In the future, this will certainly be an attraction for the Narcotics Syndicate abroad. The narcotics expert went on to express the hope that foreign cruise ships would be more closely inspected.

Previously, the chief of police had stated that the planting of marijuana in Aceh was continuing for two reasons: it was growing both in the wild and as a planted crop. Cultivated plantings were growing in mountain areas which were very far from the city or far from inhabited areas, requiring a journey on foot of between 3 and 14 days, which could not be covered in a motor vehicle.

According to the chief of police, data on misuse of marijuana in the Special Area of Aceh from 1977 to the end of 1979, points in the direction of an increase. Among other reasons, this was because the farmers who lived far from the cities, in the mountains, chose to plant marijuana, which was much easier than planting rice. The profits from engaging in the marijuana trade are far greater. The price in the growing fields is Rp 6000 per dry kilogram, while in Medan it can reach Rp 30 thousand to Pr 40 thousand per dry kilogram. Up to the present, there has been no evidence of syndicates involving foreign countries, and the markets have been in Medan, Jakarta, and as far as Bali.

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CSO: 5300

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INDONESIA

HEROIN CASE DEFENDANT FACES DEATH PENALTY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Mar 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Case Involving the Death Penalty: Single Accused Person in Heroin Affair"]

[Excerpts] LTP (47 years old), a Singapore citizen, the single defendant in a heroin case involving 1.92 kilograms of heroin, was faced on Saturday [1 March] with the death penalty, demanded by public prosecutor Dr Anton Suyoto.

Evidence in the form of 1.92 kilograms of heroin, two thermos containers for rice used to smuggle the heroin, two briefcases, and a bottle filled with white powder were seized for later destruction.

Passport No 0393635-Z, a residence card, and an airplane ticket in the name of the accused were included in the evidence in the case. LTP will be ordered to pay the court costs.

According to public prosecutor Anton Suyoto, LTP, a Singapore citizen living at 126 Mulberry Avenue, Singapore 13, was proved to be guilty without extenuating circumstances in the heroin transaction.

The affair, which was successfully brought to light by the research unit of police headquarters, occurred on 1 June 1979 in Room No 841 of Hotel Sari Pacific, Jalan Husni Thamrin (central Jakarta).

According to the prosecution, LTP had come to Indonesia many times. "Previously, he was acquainted with the witnesses Tjai So Yin, Lie Ek Kia, and Siuw Ming," said the prosecutor. During his visit around May 1979, LTP introduced his friend, Serre Siripakorn alias Mr Ang, to his acquaintances in Indonesia. In his meeting with his acquaintances LTP asked for their help in selling heroin. According to the prosecutor, the accused knew of and was aware of the buying and selling of heroin which, though prohibited, would bring a very large profit.

At the beginning of May, LTP returned to Jakarta. He came this time to introduce THB and a white man (the prospective purchaser) in a heroin

transaction. After agreement was reached on the price, LTP returned to Singapore, and Serre Siripakorn returned to Thailand to prepare the heroin.

On 27 May, LTP and Serre Siripakorn returned to Jakarta, bringing the heroin order. Because the total amount was too small, the transaction was cancelled. Later, a further meeting was held. After agreement was reached, LTP and Serre left Jakarta at the end of May. Precisely on 1 June, the two returned, bringing 1.92 kilograms of heroin. Because it was carefully hidden in the thermos containing rice, the high quality narcotics passed free from inspection by the officials at Halim airport.

On the same afternoon [1 June], the heroin was brought to Room 841 at the Hotel Sari Pacific. As the accused, LTP, and his friend, Serre Siripakorn, turned over the prohibited narcotics, the police research unit pounced on them. To fix responsibility on them for their actions, the accused, LTP, and Serre Siripakorn were arrested. Meanwhile, the white man who turned out to be an agent engaged in wiping out narcotics abuse, returned to his post in New York.

Serre Siripakorn, who said he was ill and was treated at the hospital, succeeded in escaping and has not been caught up to the present. Meanwhile, according to witness Tjai So Yin, who knew of the escape of Serre Siripakorn, the fugitive stayed at his home about a week prior to his arrest.

The prosecutor estimated that the heroin was worth about Rp 1.44 billion. According to the prosecutor, criminals involved in narcotics in neighboring countries are given heavy sentences. A young Malaysian woman was sentenced to hang, because it was proved that she had smuggled and distributed 5.0 kilograms of marijuana. In Singapore, traffickers in heroin are sentenced to death (there is no alternative).

In order to hear the plea of defense attorneys, Dr Mas Surbakti and Dr Edy Yuwono, the session was continued to 15 March.

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INDONESIA

ANTINARCOTICS OPERATIONS OF JAKARTA POLICE

Juveniles Arrested

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Mar 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Juvenile delinquency which leads to narcotics abuse is felt to be increasing in south Jakarta and is causing concern to security forces in the area. So stated the Commander of Regiment 74 in south Jakarta, Police Lt Col R A Tonang, to "AB" last week.

According to R A Tonang, from the results of "investigations" carried out by his personnel, he has succeeded in arresting seven young persons who were still attending SMP [junior high school]. The seven persons involved were arrested with evidence on them in the form of marijuana and heroin, which they were smoking at a restaurant.

Small Amounts of Morphine

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpts] An operation of the regional police command of Jakarta against narcotics abuse has not yet succeeded in catching the whole network of illegal traffic in dangerous substances, especially at the source. "The ones caught up to now are only users and retailers," said the commander of the Research Unit of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta, Police Lt Col Dr Somala Anggabrata on Monday [10 March]. He was holding his last meeting with the press before taking up his new duties as private secretary of the Chief of Police of metropolitan Jakarta on Wednesday [12 March]. The office of commander of the Research Unit of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta will later be turned over to Police Lt Col Hindarto, now commander of Regiment 71 of central Jakarta.

According to Somala, the lack of success by the police in resolving the matter of narcotics abuse results from the fact that usually those involved will shut off meetings with their sources and also, in selling the prohibited goods they use a system of secrecy, with the result that the police frequently encounter a dead end.

So far, according to Somala, smugglers and narcotics users and abusers are only active in the field of marijuana. There is indeed morphine or heroin, but the total amount is small, says Somala. Also small is the number of users arrested.

Because the matter of smuggling and narcotics abuse is widespread, according to Somala, in the near future the police will launch Operation "Taruna I" in several areas.

#### Unit Commander Transferred

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The change in the office of the commander of the Research Unit of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command, which took place on Wednesday morning [12 March], has given rise to speculation in the community as a whole.

Information which has been collected by this newspaper states that the leadership of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta has shown wise judgment in resolving the crisis which has occurred in the Research Unit. Before issuing drastic orders, the Metropolitan Chief of Police assigned to the unit under him the task of investigation of a case which has damaged the integrity of an apparatus of the Government. Indeed, a special source of MERDEKA states that, although the truth of the matter has not been proved, the Metropolitan Chief of Police will take action against the source spreading news of the smelly affair.

"But," adds the source, "on 6 March 1980, an order has come out of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta regarding transfers of some officers in the Metropolitan Jakarta area."

It appears that what happened in the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta was deliberately covered up in a limited sense, so that, for the present, it would be known only to officials in the office involved. To the press, officials in the Metropolitan Regional Police Command have been "silent" whenever asked about the matter or requested to confirm it.

Police Lt Col Somala, commander of the Research Unit of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta, when he himself began a meeting with the press last Monday [10 March], repeatedly made the statement that the transfer in the office of the commander of the Research Unit should not be connected with various kinds of interpretations.

A MERDEKA source states that this is the first time in the [history of the] Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta that the commander of the Research Unit has only been in office for six months.

Police Lt Col Somala was installed in office as commander of the Research Unit of the Metropolitan Regional Police Command of Jakarta on 6 September 1979. Thus, as of 6 March, the officer involved had only been in office slightly over six months.

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CSO: 5300

JAPAN

## BRIEFS

SMUGGLING FOR 1979 --Tokyo, 7 Apr--Total stimulant drugs smuggled into Japan last year hit a record high of 56.7 kilograms, valued at 17 billion yen on the black market, the Finance Ministry reported Monday. In a report on contraband control in 1979, the ministry's Customs and Tariff Bureau said 96 percent of all drugs smuggled into Japan came from South Korea through such local sea ports as Tomakomai, Hokkaido, Kisarazu, Chiba Prefecture, and Minamata, Kumamoto Prefecture. The paper said the combined number of smuggling cases reported by the nine customs houses throughout the country in 1979 came to 5,080, up 53.7 percent from the previous year. Of the total cases, 59 concerned amphetamines, it said. Total cannabis smuggling cases last year doubled the preceding year's figure to number 140, and 8.9 kilograms were seized from students and wage earners, the paper said. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW]

DRUG RINGLEADER ARRESTED--Tokyo, 9 Apr (KYODO)--Police Tuesday arrested the suspected ringleader of Kanto's largest illicit drug ring and confiscated 901 grams of stimulants worth yen 270 million. Police allege the arrested man, racketeer Aiji Kataoka, 32, was the central figure in a group illegally selling amphetamine smuggled into Japan from South Korea. They had been seeking Kataoka since last October, when his role became apparent during police questioning of six other persons arrested for illegal possession of stimulant drugs. The suspected leader of the smuggling group, Pak No Sik, 40, a Korean national, earlier fled to South Korea where he is now being sought through Interpol, the international criminal police organization. Police said Kataoka was traced through his girlfriend, Mieko Nishihira, 29, who was also arrested. They said 351 grams of amphetamine were found at her apartment in Koto Ward Tokyo and the remainder at Kataoka's home in Ichikawa City, Chiba Prefecture. Police said over 200 other persons have already been arrested in connection with the drug ring. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 9 Apr 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

MACAO

BRIEFS

TWO JAILED FOR DRUGS--Macao, Apr 11--A former police officer and a woman have been sentenced to jail for drug trafficking offences. The man, Tam Wai-man (33) was a deputy chief of a police station in Macao, but was sacked last year for violating police regulations. On February 16, a team of anti-narcotic squad agents raided a hotel and found a small bag of heroin in the possession of a 24-year-old woman, Chan Yim-fong. Chan told police officers after she was arrested that the heroin was obtained from Tam. Tam was caught by detectives the following day when he went to the Municipal Prison to visit the woman. The detectives found a small bottle containing heroin under Tam's motorcycle saddle. Tam and Chan appeared before the Macao District Tribunal on Thursday. Tam was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 1,200 patacas. Chan was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 200 patacas. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Apr 80 p 7]

CSO: 5300



NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT SUPPLY OF HEROIN TO ADDICTS PROPOSED

Medical Group Head's Idea

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE National Society of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence has reacted angrily to the suggestion that official supplies of heroin to drug addicts would put illicit dealers out of business.

The suggestion was made last night by the new president of the New Zealand Medical Association (Dr Bernard Bowden).

Dr Bowden said that if official supplies were introduced, there would be no further recruiting of new addicts.

"There would be no profit in recruiting only to have the addict turn to a Government agency for supply."

"We would be left with a few addicts who would be perfectly capable of carrying on their usual occupation — with the minor handicap of their addiction," he added.

**'Disaster'**

Police methods of dealing with heroin addiction were also criticised. Dr Bowden labelled the methods as a "disaster."

He said the evil effects of heroin usage stemmed indirectly from its highly addictive nature and indirectly from malnutrition, infection, and commission of crimes to raise money for the drug.

"Simply by establishing official channels of heroin supply to registered addicts, illicit heroin dealers would be put out of business immediately."

However, the director of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (Mr Roy Johnston) said the suggestion was an "insult" to people working in the drugs area.

"It would be better if Dr Bowden directed his attention to the more serious areas of the drug problem," he said. These included the over-prescription of drugs by doctors and disciplining within the medical profession for breaches of prescription standards.

"There is an epidemic of kids experimenting with prescription pills that eman-

ate from doctors," said Mr Johnston.

"You don't overcome the drug addiction problem by prescribing drugs," he commented. He said the method of prescribing methadone to people with drug problems was an "abortive failure."

The number of persons known to be attending drug treatment centres was around 1200, the director of clinical services for the Health Department (Dr John Phillips) said today.

"This is a bald figure that applies to the situation at about six months ago in the hard drug area," he said.

The Department had no age breakdown of those being treated.

Dr Phillips said that the department had no statistics. It could make no assessment about the number of persons addicted to hard drugs like heroin, who did not seek treatment.

## Experts Oppose Suggestion

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

Experts oppose suggestions by the new president of the Medical Association that drug dealers would be put out of business if addicts were given official supplies of heroin.

Dr B. J. Bowden has claimed that no further addicts would be recruited if a government agency supplied the narcotic.

Both Dr P. E. Savage, medical superintendent of Oakley Psychiatric Hospital, and Mr D. M. F. McDonald, medical superintendent of Carrington Psychiatric Hospital, disagree with Dr Bowden.

They said a similar system in Britain had failed.

Dr Savage said that under Dr Bowden's scheme there would be many more addicts.

Dr Savage, who ran New Zealand's first drug clinic in Parnell, said: "I would view it with grave concern due to the highly addictive qualities of heroin and the great tendency for the addicts' need to escalate (their dosage).

"I found at the drug clinic that patients and myself were always quarrelling over the amount they thought they should have and what you thought they should have."

Dr McDonald said no expert in Australia, the United States or New Zealand would support drug prescription for addicts, as recommended by Dr Bowden.

"His suggestion should not be taken seriously."

Detective Chief Inspector B. F. Scott, deputy director of crime at Wellington police headquarters, told the Herald: "Here we are trying to eradicate the problem and he (Dr Bowden) is saying 'spread it round and let them all have it.'"

### Govt Pledge

Mr Scott said drug addicts could, under the plan envisaged by Dr Bowden, collect their daily doses of heroin, accumulate their supplies then inflict overdoses on themselves.

He said Dr Bowden's proposed scheme would be impossible to administer and would encourage drug abuse. Such a scheme would aggravate the problem.

The Minister of Health, Mr Gair, said yesterday that Dr Bowden's suggestion that heroin be made legally available to addicts would be investigated.

Mr Gair said: "Any observation on a subject of major public importance from a leading figure in the medical profession must be given consideration."

He said Dr Bowden's proposal was a radical one and its implications might be far-reaching.

### Only Way

The Labour member of Parliament for Auckland Central, Mr R. W. Prebble, told the Herald that Dr Bowden's proposal should be considered seriously.

Mr Prebble, who has been outspoken on the drug issue, said: "The official policy of concentrating on dealers is the New York system and it has failed all the way round the world. The only way of combating the drug menace is by removing the market for heroin — the addicts."

Study New Plan

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Study First This New Drug Addicts' Plan"]

[Text]

THE QUICK reaction to Dr Bowden's call for addicts to be officially supplied with heroin is not surprising. There is intense public interest in the subject and what the new president of the Medical Association has suggested is a boldly different approach to an increasingly serious problem.

Dr Bowden reasons that by making the supply of heroin to addicts official it would put the illicit dealers out of business.

We don't imagine for one moment that the head of such a responsible body would want to encourage this particularly odious form of drug taking. Rather, his aim is more curative than punitive and this makes it worth the widest study.

Dr Bowden has a poor opinion of present police methods of dealing with heroin addiction. He feels by establishing official channels of supply the pushers would be quickly put out of business. This might well be the case, but the police, geared as they are to fight the illicit drug flow by more conventional methods, are understandably sceptical. So, too, are others dedicated to the addicts' rehabilitation.

Clearly, there is need for a greater community effort to contain addiction, specially heroin.

However, we must show ourselves

prepared to evaluate any new approach. We know that the average age of addicts who die as a result of drug abuse is a frightening 23, that heroin seized and heroin-related charges are increasing and that dealers are getting rich on the pickings of this ugly trade. In the circumstances, what Dr Bowden advocates is hardly cause for an outcry.

The fact that his remarks have drawn the public shows how concerned we are at drug addiction and the misery it is causing so many New Zealanders.

True, making it possible for a Government agency to regulate the supply of heroin to addicts is not going to rid us of the problem. It hasn't in other countries and Dr Bowden's critics have been quick to point to the failure of the British scheme. But, as Dr Bowden adds, any form of official supply would have to be rigidly controlled.

What has to be made perfectly clear is that there would be no heroin on demand in the indulgent sense, but rather the controlled supply to addicts who would otherwise continue to be the easy prey of those whose total lack of conscience and insatiable greed allow them to make money out of human frailty to a deadly degree.

Doctor Defends His Proposal

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 10 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

Press Association

Wellington

The president of the New Zealand Medical Association, Dr Bernard Bowden, of Whangarei, last night renewed his plea for a radical, new approach to the treatment of heroin addiction in New Zealand.

He said he stood behind his proposal to last week's annual meeting of the association that registered addicts be given a regular supply of heroin by the state.

Dr Bowden said the outcry his remarks had precipitated was an indication of the concern about drug addiction in the community and the limitations of the present strategy.

"The thrust of my suggestion was to minimise the number of addicts while improving the quality of life for those who remain," he said.

**Warnings**

In some respects a similar English scheme was promising, although it broke down because of abuse.

"With New Zealand's population, medical and police organisations, I believe the scheme is well worth trying," he said. "However, it would require the most rigid of controls to prevent casual experimentation with the drug, which is the basis of the whole problem."

Young people trying the drug disregarded warnings of the highly addictive nature of heroin and would not believe how easily they might become hooked.

A suggestion by Dr Bowden that drug dealers would be put out of business if addicts were given official supplies of heroin, has met widespread opposition in psychiatric and police circles.

Prescription heroin has not been widely abused in the United Kingdom, as some New Zealand experts feared would be the case if the narcotic was available legally in this country.

The Herald correspondent in London reports that the British system, where heroin is available from doctors licensed by the Home Office, receives little use.

A spokesman for the Standing Conference on Drug Abuse, a Government-funded organisation representing charitable drug-treatment organisations in Britain said heroin was prescribed only on a very minor scale by licensed doctors at treatment clinics to long-term addicts.

"It really was not prescribed to anybody, as far as I know, who has come forward for treatment in the past five years," he said.

Most clinicians preferred to prescribe oral methadone to heroin addicts mainly because methadone, a slower-acting drug, made treatment easier, especially for attending to the social needs of the patients.

**Licensed**

The spokesman said it was difficult to gauge the success of the National Health Service drug treatment clinics, but there was no explosion in heroin addiction in Britain as had happened in the rest of Europe.

Initially, the clinics had been set up as treatment centres, and also to counter the spread of addiction by controlling the supply of drugs, 14 of which could be obtained on prescription from doctors licensed by the Home Office.

A British Medical Association spokesman said the thinking behind the prescriptions of heroin and other drugs to addicts was that it was better to continue diminishing doses while the addict was given help.

"Otherwise, if the supply is abruptly cut off, the addict will simply obtain an alternative drug, perhaps more dangerous, and will become alienated from the doctor trying to give treatment."

### Government Committee Opposed

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

Staff Reporter  
Wellington

Giving drug addicts "legal" heroin is not favoured by a Government caucus committee which has studied drug abuse.

Rehabilitation of drug users, rather than maintaining their habits, appeared a better course, says Mr G. W. F. Thompson, the MP for Horowhenua and chairman of the Government caucus misuse of drugs committee.

Mr Thompson added his comments yesterday to the mixed bag of reaction to the call by the new Medical Association president, Dr Bernard Bowden, for a changed approach to heroin treatment.

Dr Bowden suggested giving addicts heroin legally in an attempt to stop criminal dealing in drugs, and the Minister of Health, Mr Gair, has since said the idea would be investigated.

"Many pitfalls exist," said Mr Thompson. Results of surveys of a system similar to that proposed by Dr Bowden and used in Britain were "not impressive."

### Medical Sociologist's Views

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 13 Mar 80 p 13

[Letter to the editor]

[Text]

Sir,—Despite what the "experts" say, there is a lot to be said for the decriminalisation and strict control of heroin addiction, as courageously advocated by Dr Bowden, president of the Medical Association.

The law enforcement approach has obviously failed to contain the problem of heroin addiction. While Australia — which follows this policy — has an estimated 12,500 addicts in a population of 13.5 million, the United Kingdom — which follows the medical approach — has only 6000 addicts, in a population of more than 55 million.

According to the same international survey in the Journal of Addictive Diseases of the estimated 620,000 addicts in the United States — which uses law enforcement methods — 100,000 are actually in jail, 170,000 in treatment, and the rest are on the streets.

How the experts can prefer our current murder and mayhem to the humane and well-controlled system in the United Kingdom is rather difficult to understand.

Peter Davis,  
Senior lecturer in medical sociology, School of Medicine, Auckland University.

### Psychiatrist's Alternative Plan

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

Press Assn Whangarei

A Whangarei psychiatrist working with drug addicts yesterday came out in favour of making heroin freely available — but expensive — and said it was no more harmful than alcohol and tobacco.

But the psychiatrist, Dr P. Berks, said he favoured banning marijuana, because not enough was known about it for users to judge whether it was harmful.

"People can dabble in heroin for a long time without getting addicted," he said, "You would have to take it every day for

about a month to become addicted.

"It requires perseverance and determination to become an addict. In fact, addiction is largely a problem created by addicts.

"Banning these things doesn't work," said Dr Berks. "so we should supply heroin freely, but make it as expensive as possible without attracting the black market."

Dr Berks said he saw little advantage in a suggestion by the president of the Medical Association, Dr B. J. Bowden, that heroin should be supplied to addicts on prescription.

"Giving them heroin doesn't stop other abuses; it just reduces them.

"There is no hope of abolishing drug addiction. Putting them in prison doesn't work and police vigilance has never been completely successful.

"The only realistic approach is to make heroin unfashionable, and failing that, make it freely available — at a price."

Heroin might not be so dangerous as many people believe, said Dr Berks.

"Heroin is harmful, but no more than other drugs — alcohol and tobacco,

for example. The major damage from opium is that it is very addicting."

But addiction in itself, said Dr Berks, need not be greatly debilitating.

"Many people considered to be pillars of society have been addicted for many years. Governor Grey was one."

Dr Berks has been involved in methadone maintenance programmes for drug addicts.

"Methadone doesn't help them to get off drugs," he said, "but it allows them to live more normal lives, and can tide them over the withdrawal period."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

ANTIDRUG SECURITY AT AUCKLAND PORT DISCUSSED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 11

[Text]

**A senior Auckland customs official says a huge security force would be needed on the Auckland waterfront if the port were to be completely sealed off from drug traffickers.**

The chief customs investigations officer in Auckland, Mr S. Hartley, said isolated burglaries planned by clever drug dealers could not be prevented with the present resources.

A recent burglary at a wharf cargo shed from which four crates from Bangkok were taken had been an isolated incident, indicating that the existing security was generally good, he said.

In that incident, burglars snipped the shed-door padlock with bolt cutters and removed four wooden crates, which the cargo manifest indicated contained ceramics.

Mr Hartley said that, because of tight gate security at the Captain Cook wharf, the suggestion had been made that the burglars might have made their getaway across the harbour in a speedboat.

**Most Profit**

The crates had been consigned from Bangkok to a Mt Eden address, but investigations indicated that had been a false lead. Mr Hartley said the crates must have been

intended to be intercepted before delivery.

The customs officer said ceramics were not known as a normal import from Thailand, but the consignment had not attracted immediate suspicion because it was described as household effects.

Customs officers were now confident the crates contained drugs. He said: "You can assume that anyone who goes to this amount of trouble will be going for something that offers the most profit, and that can only be drugs."

Police and Customs Department officers are investigating the burglary.

The crates had been discharged from the freighter Nedlloyd Amsterdam. Cargo from later ports of call, including a Malaysian port, Singapore and Fiji, would have been stowed on top, and therefore the Bangkok consignment probably checked last.

Because of the sheer volume of cargo unloaded daily at the Port of Auckland, Mr Hartley said, customs

officers could not check more than a small percentage of it. "To improve our operations, we would need a very large force of people."

Similarly, improving the round-the-clock security at the port would require a huge increase in staff.

That would be difficult to justify, because burglaries such as the recent one in which crates were taken had been rare in recent years.

Such burglaries had become a big problem in 1975, at the height of the import of marijuana sticks, which were large and bulky and had to be consigned as freight.

Even the following year, there was a burglary in which a suitcase containing seven kilograms of hashish was taken from a bond shed off the wharf.

**In Letters**

But, since 1977, Mr Hartley said, the drug importation business had been largely a case of people bringing in compact consignments of heroin on their person, or posting it in letters.

"In a situation where one kilogram of the stuff can make a fortune, it is not surprising we have had less of bulky drugs coming by sea," he said.

Mr Hartley said consideration had been given to using the customs launch on more regular patrols, increasing wharf staff and other methods of upgrading security.

"But these are all very costly things to consider, and you have to balance the need against the amount of stuff that is getting in, and that, we believe, is fairly small."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

PASSPORT CONTROLS TO CURB DRUG TRAFFICKING URGED

Reported Canberra Proposal

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 14 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

Staff Reporter Wellington  
Australian officials in Wellington are seeking confirmation of a reported Canberra proposal to introduce visas or passports for trans-tasman travel.

The Australian high commission in Wellington sent a telegram to Canberra after the Herald reported the passport idea yesterday.

But the Minister of Immigration, Mr Bolger, is adamant the New Zealand Government remains cool to the idea, which has been floated several times in recent years.

The Herald correspondent in Canberra was quoted yesterday as saying the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, was considering the passport move after getting a report on a big drug-smuggling racket.

Knows Nothing

An Australian royal commission into drugs had heard evidence of a "substantial" New Zealand interest in the importation of heroin and cannabis to Australia.

However, it is understood the Australian high commission in Wellington knows nothing of the latest passport suggestion.

Commission staff are reported to have said they would expect to be consulted before details became public.

Mr Bolger told the Herald last night the Government had not changed its previous stance on the trans-tasman travel issue.

No Substance

"We have had similar reports from Australia in the past," he said, "and on checking we have found them without substance. Hopefully, this is the same."

Next month, Mr Bolger will visit Darwin for a regular immigration ministers' meeting. If any moves on passports are contemplated they are likely to be discussed then.

"If they have any new policy, no doubt they will tell us," he said, "but so far they have told me nothing."



New Zealand Police Approve

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

**NEW ZEALAND police are continuing to pressure for the use of passports by trans-tasman travellers.**

And the main reason for this, according to the deputy head of crime directorate at Police National Headquarters (Detective Chief Inspector Bruce Scott) is so that there can be some monitoring system for people involved in narcotics.

Mr Scott said today that people could very easily get travel documents under false names.

"A person can go to Bangkok, ticketing with a false name from here to Sydney, then re-ticket in Sydney to Singapore or

Kuala Lumpur or somewhere.

"When they arrive back in New Zealand the Customs people would merely see them as people who have travelled from Sydney," Mr Scott said.

"The passport is already in common use, so the legitimate traveller is not going to be inconvenienced," he said.

Mr Scott said there was no black market in passports but that police did have evidence of them being stolen and forged.

He also said that police had evidence of people using false passports, when he was asked if the introduction of trans-tasman passport requirements would create a black-market problem.

He did not see the introduction of another system such as ticketing, solving the problem.

Asked if police wanted trans-tasman passports introduced solely for the purpose of monitoring drug couriers, Mr Scott said that it applied to crime generally.

"Drug couriers are the first that come to mind, but we have exactly the same kind of situation with bank robbers or any other type of criminal who crosses the Tasman."

Mr Scott said the police had advocated this for some time and it wasn't anything new.

"The Government has taken it up at Ministerial level with the States in Australia and also with the Federal Government," he said.

Governments Not in Favor

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Wellington (Staff Reporter)--Neither the Australian nor the New Zealand prime minister wants to see passports introduced for travel across the Tasman.

But Mr Fraser yesterday acknowledged that his Government would have to take into account the view of its Royal Commission into Drugs which has suggested the need for greater immigration control to curb trans-tasman drug traffic.

The communique issued after yesterday's talks in Wellington between Mr Fraser and Mr Muldoon referred to the endorsement of "the freest possible movement of their peoples... subject at any time to their respective laws and policies."

In reply to a Herald question, Mr Muldoon said the matter of passport control has been raised during discussions "just in passing."

**Issue**

But Mr Fraser went on to refer to the royal commission's report, yet to be given detailed study by his Government, and commented that the Australian Government "would want to find other ways of achieving the objectives of the royal commission."

The issue had to be discussed within Australia and with Government departments in New Zealand.

"Our objectives will be to meet the problems indicated by the royal commission, but in a way that at the same time maintains free movement of the people."

**Controls**

Mr Fraser said study was still needed to see precisely how that could be achieved.

"We don't want to go back to a system of passport controls," said Mr Fraser. "But we do have to take account of the considerations of the royal commission. We would

like to overcome that problem without re-establishing passports."

Mr Muldoon added: "I hope we can avoid it. But obviously if the Australian Government wants to talk to us about it as a result of this report, we will be very happy to."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

AIR NEW ZEALAND CREWMEMBERS GET DRUG WARNING

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 14 Mar 80 p 15

[Text]

PA Auckland

Air New Zealand crew members have been warned that drug convictions will cost them their jobs, and the Supreme Court recently added its weight to the warning.

Mr Justice Sinclair said airline crew who become "tainted" by their use of illicit drugs were not suitable people to hold crew positions.

"They are neither reliable in their jobs nor can they be trustworthy in their position in the air-

line, because they can become targets for persons overseas to use them as carriers of drugs into this country.

"In my view it is time they appreciated that if they are going to meddle with drugs their jobs will automatically go," his Honour said.

He dismissed an appeal by an international flight steward, Barry Sharpe, aged 31, who was dismissed from his \$14,000-a-year job after drug convictions.

Sharpe was fined a total of \$250 in the Magistrate's Court at Auckland in January after pleading guilty to possession of 3g of cannabis, and to cultivating the drug.

Counsel (Mr A. G. Deobhakta) said the fines were in line with others

imposed for similar offences. However, he appealed against the sentence on the grounds that in the particular circumstance it was excessive.

He submitted that a discharge without conviction under section 42 of the Criminal Justice Act would be appropriate because it would have enabled Sharpe to keep his job with Air New Zealand.

Mr Deobhakta said all Air New Zealand employees had been circulated with a warning about the result of such convictions.

Dismissing the appeal, his Honour said that Sharpe's convictions did not result from a casual connection with the drug. Sharpe had bought 3g of the drug and had admitted using some of it.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

FINDINGS OF RESEARCH ON DRUG DEATHS REPORTED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Auckland, Today (PA)--Recent medical research shows that the average age of addicts who die as a result of drug abuse is 23.

The medical superintendent of Oakley Psychiatric Hospital, Dr P P E Savage, who headed the research programme, studied the case histories of 24 drug addicts who died in Auckland during the past five years.

He said the research showed that those addicts with more abnormal personality characteristics than others were the ones who died.

His findings suggested they died from the self-administering of fatal doses.

Dr Savage said their deaths showed the need for the very strict supervision of methadone maintenance programmes.

He said: "Some of the methadone they used was legitimately prescribed to them."

Dr Savage, who received assistance in his latest research from the Justice Department, the Auckland Coroner (Mr A D Copeland) and two assistants from the Oakley Hospital Mental Research Foundation, has been a director of the foundation since 1967.

His earlier investigations into the case histories of 34 opiate addicts have showed that the common personality profile tended to be one of youth, above average IQ, early school leaving without formal qualification and only about 50 percent in employment.

Dr Savage said: "My theory is that you get young people who have plenty of brains and who cannot stand the dull unproductive jobs they get into."

"They go into these dead-end jobs and seek entertainment in the drug world."

"That is why I feel that if Dr Bowden or these clinics are going to hand out heroin on demand, there would be a big demand."

(Dr Savage was referring to suggestions by the new president of the Medical Association; Dr B J Bowden that official supplies of heroin should be made available to addicts).

Dr Savage said: "Everybody knows that drug clinics do not accept everyone. They expect to have positive urine tests or other signs."

"All the prospective users or the curious, who may not be addicts, have to do is start taking the drug, present them with positive urine and there you are . . . be maintained by the State."

Dr Savage said that if heroin became respectable, large numbers of people would opt out of life.

CS0: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

**'DRAMATIC DROP' IN HEROIN SUPPLY REPORTED**

**Police Pressure Cited**

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 11 Mar 80 p 34

/Text/ Heroin supplies in New Zealand have virtually dried up, with only four seizures--totalling less than one gram--recorded this year.

This is a dramatic drop on last year's figures when police were averaging one heroin-related offence each day.

Head of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau (Detective Senior Sergeant Paul Fitzharris) said there were several reasons for the downward trend. These included: —

- Increased police pressure last year on major suspects or offenders.
- Drug related homicides in Australia.
- The "Mr Asia" drug ring arrests in the United Kingdom.
- Key arrests in New Zealand involving people in drug distribution.
- Increase in penalties following new legislation.
- A shortage of heroin in main supply areas like South-east Asia.

**Pressure**

Police pressure had led to a number of offenders and suspects leaving New Zealand.

Greater powers to Courts had already seen one person sentenced to life imprisonment last year for importing heroin. "Considerable publicity given to the whole drug scene has no doubt had a tremendous effect on supplies," commented Mr Fitzharris.

The downturn first became noticeable late last year, and it is one police hope will continue. "But if any other group starts importing heroin, the figures could change. However we will endeavour to see they are slowed," added Mr Fitzharris.

The bureau is not aware if New Zealand is alone in experiencing the downward trend.

Asked if the low supply had led to an increase in chemist shop burglaries, Mr Fitzharris said no specific figures were available. It was reasonable to assume however that addicts would attempt to find new supplies.

He believes there is an increased trading in pills and tablets obtained from a variety of sources. These could include thefts from

pharmaceutical companies and over-prescribing by doctors.

"There are many people skilled in conning doctors for drugs simply by approaching a number of doctors in different areas for prescriptions," he said.

addicts which are substantially better than controlled supply of the drug.

**Criticism**

The Government's Caucus Committee on the Misuse of Drugs has joined critics of a suggestion by Medical Association president Dr Bernard Bowden, that registered addicts be given free heroin by the State.

Committee chairman (Mr Geoffrey Thompson) said the committee had looked at the proposal in operation in the UK and the similar methadone maintenance programme operated here. "The results are not impressive."

And the suggestion has also been labelled as impractical and undesirable by the head of the Dunedin-based National Poisons Information Centre, Professor E G McQueen.

Professor McQueen said that there are alternative methods of treatment for

Switch to Barbiturates

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

Auckland drug squad detectives believe no heroin is left in New Zealand.

But ironically, the disappearance of the heroin may have created a more serious problem for rehabilitation workers, as many addicts are now switching to barbiturates.

The clamp on heroin began last year with intense police pressure from several big inquiries. Seizures of heroin have become more and more infrequent, and now, drug squad detectives believe, the flow has completely dried up.

National Drug Intelligence Bureau statistics lend weight to the theory:

- Police have seized heroin only four times this year—twice in Auckland and once each in Wellington and Dunedin.

- The total weight of heroin impounded does not even reach one gram.

- By contrast, last year police were confiscating heroin once a day on average.

- And the quantity expected for 1980 to date, based on 1979 figures, was between 300 and 400 grams.

Police have not seized any heroin, anywhere in New Zealand, for a month.

The head of the Auckland drug squad, Detective Inspector B. J. Rowe, said yesterday that the experiences and observations of his team led him to believe there was no heroin left anywhere in the country.

Another strong pointer to that was the recent increase in chemist shop burglaries, invariably a sign of an absence of heroin. In Auckland, there had been a small spate of these, Mr Rowe said, including a few large hauls.

A spokesman for the Wellington-based National Drug Intelligence Bureau, Detective Senior Sergeant P. Fitzharris, said feedback from various treatment clinics around the country indicated fewer heroin addicts had been seeking help in recent months.

The superintendent of Carrington Hospital, Dr Fraser McDonald, said yesterday he agreed that probably no heroin was available now.

He said the number of patients being treated at Carrington had dropped in recent months from 200 to about 70. When any heroin was around, the number usually stayed relatively stable.

Detective Senior Sergeant Fitzharris gave various reasons for the slump in heroin supply.

He cited intense police pressure last year on many of the people involved in drug trafficking, and a number of arrests which followed, both in New Zealand and overseas.

Legislative changes increased penalties for drug offences, and courts imposed stiffer penalties — for instance, for the first time, a life sentence for a drug offence.

Violence, apparently increasing on the drug scene, had also turned people away, while a poor heroin crop in South-east Asia last year meant a shorter supply in New Zealand than usual.

Mr Fitzharris said drug squad detectives had recently reported a busy trade in pills and other illicit pharmaceuticals.

Dr McDonald said barbiturates were selling in hotels for between \$3 and \$7 a pill, and some were being obtained on prescription.

"Barbiturates are much more dangerous than heroin," he said. "You can die much more quickly with those."

"Even more worrying is that some are also turning to alcohol, and alcohol and barbiturates are a really lethal combination."

Pharmacy Burglaries Up

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 14 Mar 80 p 11

[Text] Burgling chemist's shops is becoming a way of life for desperate drug addicts as the heroin supply throughout New Zealand continues to dry up, drug counsellors believe.

Addicts with \$100-a-day heroin habits are now using morphine, pethadine, and illegal methadone tablets from chemist's security cabinets to keep withdrawal symptoms at bay, says Ms Barbara Smith, a psychologist and coordinator of the Christchurch Drug Dependence Service.

Ms Smith said the number of heroin users presenting themselves at the centre had dwindled steadily since Christmas.

"We had a man in today who had not used heroin for 3 months. He got by because his friend did a chemist's [as printed]

"They all tell the same story, almost as if they had rehearsed it," said Ms Smith.

"Some were using a gram at \$100 and tasting six times a day, and had the 'tracks' and traces of heroin in their urine to prove it. When it got short they did chemist's busts and shared the proceeds," she said.

To preserve trust and sometimes in spite of pressure from the police, counsellors observed an "etiquette" whereby they did not inquire into the criminal activities of addicts.

The heroin flow into New Zealand fell away in June, July and August last year and again just before Christmas, largely as a result of successful police work against importers of the drug in New Zealand and against suppliers overseas.

"A few people in Christchurch have still got some, but it is not generally available," said Ms Smith.

While the heroin supply was drying up, trafficking in LSD was on the increase, said the co-ordinator of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau (Detective Senior-Sergeant P. Fitzharris) yesterday.

Seizings of LSD soared from 375 doses in 1978 to 5342 last year.

Detective Senior-Sergeant Fitzharris said the heroin supply had been reduced to a "trickle" and had been replaced by LSD as New Zealand's main drug importation problem.

"We cannot say that there is absolutely no heroin left, but there is very little about, and what there is is for a very tight little market," he said.

The increase in LSD trafficking was probably not linked with the drop in the heroin supply. It was more likely to be the result of the reconstruction of overseas production plants that had been closed by police raids several years ago.

The LSD problem was not out of hand, but the police were keeping a very close eye on it. They believed it was all coming in from the United States and Britain via Australia.

The police do not think that any major drug syndicate is behind the present imports, but they are attempting to gain more information.

Although LSD is on the increase, the police consider home-grown plantations of marijuana the main drug problem at present.

While \$1 million worth of cannabis was seized in Wanganui 2 weeks ago Detective Senior-Sergeant Fitzharris said the police believed there was a great deal being grown and harvested in every province throughout the country.

The Wanganui haul was not likely to lead to any shortage of supply.

CSO: 5320



NEW ZEALAND

HEROIN IMPORTER SERVING LIFE TERM FINED \$NZ30,000

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

**Fines totalling \$30,000 were yesterday imposed on Brian James Curtis, a man already serving a life sentence for importing heroin into New Zealand.**

The former property developer was appearing in the Supreme Court at Auckland on two further drug-related charges.

Security was tight at the sentencing with about a dozen uniformed prison officers, detectives and members of the Auckland armed offenders squad being present.

Curtis was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for conspiring with Susan Florence Rennie to import heroin and cannabis into New Zealand, and five years' imprisonment for conspiring with David Andrew Fisher to import cannabis into New Zealand.

The terms will be concurrent with his present life sentence. He was also fined \$15,000 on each of the conspiracy charges.

**\$2.5m Value**

In passing sentence, Mr Justice Vautier said he was not prepared to accept that Curtis was anything other than the "master-mind" behind the drug offences of which a jury had found him guilty.

The drugs had a street

value of about \$2.5 million, he said.

"Everything the court has learned about you shows you to be a person utterly without scruples... a person prepared to cheat and plunder everyone around you."

Curtis had earlier made a "blatantly false declaration" about his assets so he could obtain legal representation at the expense of the taxpayer, the judge said.

"Apart from the appalling toll of human misery and

the side effects in the way of armed robberies which the community suffers from, I do not think the community has any real appreciation of the financial effects on this small country of operations such as those you were involved in."

**Financial Drain**

He said there were indications that hundreds of thousands of dollars had found their way out of the country to support Curtis' activities. The extent of the financial drain from drug dealing was already emerging from investigations from a commission of inquiry in Australia.

The judge said Curtis had rightly been described as a "suave, astute man of good intelligence" who had amassed a "sizeable fortune" largely from the profits of his drug dealing.

It is believed the fines are the largest ever imposed by a New Zealand court for a drug-related offence.

Mr G. F. Little appeared for Curtis and Mr E. R. Winkel for the Crown.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

INDIAN WITNESSES CALLED IN DRUG CONSPIRACY HEARING

Cannabis Resin Importation

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Mar 80 p 10

[Text] Two witnesses from Calcutta, India, were called by the Crown in the Magistrate's Court yesterday to give evidence on drugs conspiracy charges.

Three men granted interim suppression of name — are jointly accused of conspiring to import cannabis resin into New Zealand between January 1978 and November 12, 1979.

The accused are a 25-year-old photographer and a 26-year-old manufacturer, who are represented by Mr Michael Reid, and a 25-year-old mechanic represented by Mr John Billington.

The manufacturer is also accused of supplying cannabis resin.

The taking of depositions was before Messrs J A Young and J A Price, Justices of the Peace.

Mr Jim Larsen prosecuted for the Crown

Mr Uday Sankar Makherjee, scientist based in Calcutta, India said that his work involved analysing drugs and narcotics. Part of his job in India was giving evidence before Courts.

He said that he examined 12 cans on January 15, 1980. The cans contained extract of cannabis.

The gross weight was 11.3 kilograms. The tins were in a cardboard beer box and material had leaked through the wrapping. The material was the resinous abstract of cannabis, Mr Makherjee said.

Mr Samir Kumari Roy, intelligence officer with Indian Customs told the Court that he was stationed at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta.

He was on duty on July 4, 1979 when he was called to the cargo shed. He saw two parcels. Both were open.

Pickles

The witness said that the cartons were labelled "mixed pickles." Instead of containing "mixed pickles" the parcels contained, "a thick black liquid substance," which gave off an odour of cannabis, Mr Roy said.

Mr Roy said that he was present when Mr Makherjee analysed the substance in all of the tins.

Michael James Goebel, a former Air New Zealand clerk, said that he would have been working for Air New Zealand for five years this April.

Among his former duties, the witness had to collect documents relating to freight landing at the Wellington Airport. He said that he had gone to school with one of the three accused and had seen him occasionally in Wellington.

Immunity

Mr Goebel said that he mentioned to one of the accused early in 1978 the sort of work he did.

Mr Billington then rose and told the Court that the ramifications of what the witness was about to say, as counsel understood the matter, should be fully explained to him.

The witness said that he understood he was going to be granted immunity from prosecution.

"I've had no legal advice on it. I've had advice from the Police," Mr Goebel told the Court.

Mr Billington: "That is not the sort of advice he should have been given."

Mr Reed then told the Court that unless Mr Goebel had been given immunity from prosecution from the solicitor-general then he (Mr Goebel) could be charged in connection with the matter.

At that stage of the proceedings the Court was adjourned for the day.

Supreme Court Trial Ordered

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THREE men accused of conspiring to import cannabis oil have been committed to the Supreme Court for trial by jury.

The three pleaded no guilty to the joint charge in the Magistrate's Court at the conclusion of the taking of depositions before Messrs J A Young and J A Price, JPs.

They were remanded on renewed bail to appear in the Supreme Court for trial on April 14.

Their names have been suppressed pending the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court on the question of interim suppression.

The accused are a 26-year-old manufacturer and a 25-year-old photographer, represented by Mr Michael Reid, and a 25-year-old mechanic represented by Mr John Billington. The manufacturer is also accused of supplying cannabis resin.

The Crown Prosecutor (Mr Jim Larsen) called two witnesses from Calcutta and Chief Inspector Bryon Philip Duncan, who is New Zealand's drug intelligence

liaison officer based in Bangkok.

Police called seven witnesses to give oral evidence and 18 statements were admitted by consent of the parties.

Detective Senior Sergeant Clive Plucknett said of his interview with the mechanic:—

"I said, 'I know all about couriers coming into New Zealand' and he said, 'What's that got to do with me?'"

"I said, 'I believe Goebel is making a statement now and I believe he is telling the truth about what has happened.' He said, 'What's he saying?'"

"I said, 'I know there is a consignment somewhere overseas on its way to New Zealand and I want that consignment.' He said, 'What makes you think there is one overseas?'"

"He said, 'I can't help you with the overseas parcel.' He said, 'I don't know where it is. I think it's lost.'"

Mr Plucknett said that the accused told him that one of the other accused was big on the New Zealand side.

"I asked him how many couriers have gone down and he said, 'Quite a few'."

"I asked, 'How many importations have you been involved in' and he said 'One.'"

"He said 'I was working for Air New Zealand.'"

Mr Plucknett said that the accused told him he was asked by one of the other accused to "look after a parcel for him."

"What do you think was in the parcel?" Mr Plucknett asked. The accused allegedly replied, "I think it was oil."

"I went to the bond store and Mike gave me the parcel. Mike fixed the documentation so no one knew it ever came through."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

POLICE CONTINUE TO LOCATE CANNABIS PLOTS

Pukekawa Haul

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

Police found hundreds of cannabis plants worth \$50,000 in the bush at Pukekawa, the Otahuhu Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

Before the court was Jan Duploy, aged 53, unemployed, who pleaded guilty to a charge of cultivating cannabis.

Mr D. D. Finnigan, SM, convicted Duploy and remanded him in custody to the Supreme Court for sentence.

Sergeant C. G. Graham said the police went to Duploy's Pukekawa home and followed a track into the bush where they found several plots of cannabis. One plot contained 921 plants.

In Duploy's house they found 3.5 kilograms of cannabis material drying on the floor under a fan, and sacks, scales and small bags.

Mr Graham said Duploy told the police he had set his heart on buying a piece of land next to his home and the only way he could raise the \$25,000 to buy it was to cultivate and sell cannabis.

Mr K. Ryan, who appeared for Duploy, said Pukekawa seemed to be an area where things got "planted."

"It might be an area where things should not be planted — they get found out," he said.

Replied Mr Finnigan: "I like that — but I won't comment on it. I hope the sergeant likes it too."

### Raid Near Napier

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

**Press Assn Napier**  
Hawkes Bay police seized a large number of cannabis plants yesterday in a drug raid in the Puketapu area, near Napier.  
About 30 uniformed policemen and detectives from Napier and Hastings found the plants after combing thick fields of maize.  
The value of the haul has not been determined.  
The head of the operation, Detective Inspector Ian Holyoake, estimated some plants were "a couple of metres" high. These could have a street value of several hundred dollars each.  
By midday yesterday, the police — with the help of a

drug tracker dog from Wellington — had searched about 150 hectares of the maize-growing farmland.  
Mr Holyoake said the search was centred primarily on "a couple of farms" in the area.  
No arrests had been made, but inquiries were continuing, he said.  
The search of the area followed "intelligence indications" that cannabis was being grown in maize paddocks.  
A helicopter was used yesterday morning for a general sweep of the area. The search was being completed on foot to recover the plants spotted from the air.  
An army truck was also on the scene yesterday to transport the plants to Napier.

### Large Seizure

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

**Herald Corres Kalkohe**  
A helicopter lifted several wool packs filled with cannabis from a gully north of Manukau, north of the Herekino Harbour, after the Northland drug squad found 1500 plants there last week.  
The head of the drug squad, Detective Sergeant

J. R. Carr, said a conservative estimate of the value of the nearly mature plants was \$100,000.  
An Auckland man was arrested on Friday in connection with the plantation and police inquiries are continuing.  
The cannabis find fol-

lowed a tip-off, said Detective Sergeant Carr.  
"It is the largest amount of cannabis I have seen in one batch," he said.  
The cannabis had been growing in a bushland area of a farm and some had already been harvested.  
In a separate incident, a man was arrested in con-

nection with the discovery of 100 cannabis plants growing at Mokau, north of Helena Bay, near Whangarei, on Thursday.  
Both finds follow an appeal last week by Detective Sergeant Carr for public co-operation in locating cannabis plots and information on drug trafficking.

### Helicopter Sighting

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

**Staff Reporter Tauranga**  
 A chance sighting by a helicopter pilot led Rotorua police to one of their biggest cannabis hauls in recent years at the weekend.  
 A police spokesman yesterday put the street value of the cannabis at about \$10,000.

Thirty-five plants, most of them more than two metres in height, were recovered from dense bush in the Te Matai Rd area, about half-way between Tauranga and Rotorua.  
 The cannabis was taken out in a net suspended from a helicopter on Saturday.

### Shootouts Feared

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

**Herald Corres Kaikohe**  
**Police in Northland fear a shootout between cannabis growers and pirates may be imminent.**  
 The pirates — or sideroaders as they are known in the drug world — look for cannabis plantations to "rip-off."  
 "Both sides, that is the grower and the sideroader, carry firearms," the head of the Northland drug squad, Detective Sergeant J. R. Carr, said yesterday.  
 "When they clash they will have violent fights, and I am afraid of that happening very soon."

Detective Sergeant Carr has called for public cooperation on the location of cannabis plots and general information about drug trafficking.  
**Reprisals**  
 He said there was no basis for the public to fear reprisals from people connected with the drug scene if information were passed to the police.  
 "People are often afraid they will be set up or become the target for violence, but to my knowledge this is not the case."  
 Intimidation or violence occurred only among those actually involved in the drug scene, he said.  
 Detective Sergeant Carr

said that if the problem of cannabis continued to escalate and the police and the public did not soon "get on top of it" the offenders would become virtual dictators, opening the way for further involvement with harder drugs.  
**Alarming**  
 He said the number of arrests for drug-related offences in Northland for the past 12 months was double that of the previous year.  
 This year police had located 42 cannabis plantations between Maungaturoto and Hikurangi. North of Hikurangi, 24 plantations had been discovered.  
 He said the number of can-

nabis plants in each varied from two to 250.

Although the age of the offenders was invariably between 18 and 28, there had been instances of middle-aged men and women being involved.

Detective Sergeant Carr said the figures were alarming because the peak harvesting time for cannabis was mid-April.

He said most of those involved with cannabis growing were unemployed and received social security benefits.

"One effect of indulging is the lessening of motivation syndrome, a lessening desire to work and compete, and a

marked tendency just to lie about.

"That, coupled with the fact that unemployment benefits are available, is an easy way out, and these people supplement their income by growing cannabis to sell or for their own use."

He said the growers did not normally live on their plantations.

#### Suspicious

They lived in rented houses in the country or in the city, going to the isolated places to grow their crops.

Sometimes people travelled to Northland to plant their cannabis and returned to harvest it.

Detective Sergeant Carr added: "We are particularly

aware of the fact that there are people on land during the natural course of their business who could let us know about cannabis crops or suspicious behaviour or movement of people and cars but do not because they do not want to get involved.

"Some cannabis growers deal in LSD and DMA, both hallucinatory drugs. There are two or three suspected such dealers in Whangarei, as well as a couple farther north.

"There are also the transient types who follow the demand. In most instances the people involved with such transactions have casual jobs or are on the dole."

Detective Sergeant Carr said that generally, however, Northland cannabis growers were of the "bunny" type — quite small-time."

Because of the demands made on them, they had been known to give in to threats of violence.

Detective Sergeant Carr said: "We are grateful for the assistance we have had from the public. It is really only because the public have co-operated that we have discovered much of the cannabis."

He said reports from the public were treated with the utmost confidentiality, but more were needed.

CS0: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

INCREASED DRUG OFFENSES--Drug offending and related crimes increased sharply in Christchurch last year. A total of 528 drug offences were recorded in 1978, but in 1979 this figure rose to 702, an increase of more than 30 per cent. The 1979 figure included 585 cannabis offences, 151 more than in the previous year. Burglaries specifically for the purpose of obtaining drugs, usually from chemists, increased 68 per cent last year. Eighty-four such offences were recorded in 1978; in 1979 this increased to 141. The trend towards increased drug offending is reflected in statistics issued by the Christchurch police yesterday. Excerpt Christchurch THE PRESS in English 4 Mar 80 p 7

HEROIN CONSPIRACY SENTENCE--A four-year jail sentence was yesterday imposed on Patrick Norton-Bennett, found guilty last month of conspiring to supply heroin. He was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr Justice Speight for cultivating cannabis. The terms will be cumulative. The judge said Norton-Bennett had a number of convictions for serious offences in the past and was involved in drug dealing at what must be called an "intermediate level." Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Mar 80 p 4

FIVE-YEAR DRUG SENTENCE--John William Hare Brough Gillespie Martin, 30, barman, was sentenced in the High Court on Thursday to a total of five years' jail in respect of three drug charges. He had been found guilty by a jury in Palmerston North of supplying LSD, supplying cannabis resin, and selling cannabis leaf. Mr Justice Ongley said it was clear from evidence at the trial that the accused provided an outlet for an organisation dealing in drugs and had played an important part in a major continuing drug operation. Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Apr 80 p 6

LSD, MORPHINE SENTENCES--In the Supreme Court today, Selwyn Leonard Bradley, 25, of Grey Lynn, was sentenced to 3½ years' imprisonment on each of three charges of selling LSD and one charge of selling morphine, the terms to be concurrent. Mr Justice Barker said that in November



last year Bradley had been sentenced to periodic detention for possessing a small quantity of heroin, but the Judge on that occasion had acceded to submissions by Bradley's lawyer that Bradley was making efforts to control his drug habit. Within a month he had sold 50 LSD tablets to an undercover policeman. On two further occasions he sold larger quantities of LSD tablets to the policeman, and in January sold him a quantity of morphine. Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 5 Mar 80 p 2

THREAT TO KILL POLICEMAN--Auckland (PA)--Robert Jonathan Kirk Bradley, aged 35, has been imprisoned for two years and four months on drug charges when sentenced by Mr Justice Chilwell in the Supreme Court at Auckland. Bradley was found guilty by a jury last December of offering to supply lysergide, offering to supply cannabis resin, and threatening to kill an undercover policeman. He was sentenced to two years and four months on the first charge and one year and four months on the other charges, the sentences to be concurrent. Text Christchurch THE PRESS in English 4 Mar 80 p 7

PISTOL POSSESSION CHARGE--Auckland, Today (PA)--A former grand prix driver and speedway midget driver, Dexter John Dunlop, was sentenced today to two and a half years in jail. Dunlop appeared for sentence in the Supreme Court at Auckland, where he had been found guilty of cultivating cannabis, dealing in a controlled drug and possession of a pistol. Drug squad detectives found 114 cannabis plants at Dunlop's farm. Mr Justice Thorp said Dunlop had been involved in harvesting a significant crop of cannabis. Dunlop had not originated the plantation, but he was a party to growing the plants. The judge said that at the time cannabis was found a .38 pistol loaded with six bullets was discovered. The judge said 41 spent shells were found lying about. The judge said he accepted the pistol was not purchased originally for the cannabis business, but it was not sensible to regard the presence of the pistol as completely unconnected with the crop. He sentenced Dunlop to 18 months on the cannabis charges and a further 12 months to be served cumulatively for the possession of the pistol. Text Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Mar 80 p 22

CSO: 5320

VIETNAM

DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT IN HO CHI MINH CITY DESCRIBED

OW020804 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 2--More than 80 percent of the drug addicts left by the old regime in Ho Chi Minh City have been cured and sent to production establishments or back to their families. This figure was released by the municipal service of war invalids and social affairs at a conference reviewing the campaign against drug addiction in the city during the past five years.

Before liberation narcotics smuggled from Burma, Laos and Thailand by the CIA and the Saigon regime flooded South Vietnamese provinces. In 1973 there were an estimated 500,000 drug addicts in South Vietnam. The Saigon-Cholon area alone had almost 3,000 dens with more than 150,000 addicts. Statistics show that 84.6 percent of these addicts were young people and all of them had committed crimes ranging from robbery to homicide.

After liberation, the eradication of drug addiction was regarded as one of the most urgent tasks of the revolutionary administration. The health, cultural and information departments, the Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union of the city have in cooperation with the war invalids and social affairs departments, opened many rehabilitation centres to cure and reform drug addicts. In the past five years, besides those treated at the infirmaries established at ward precinct and district levels, these schools have cured almost 10,000 drug addicts by acupuncture combined with massage, respiration, bath and physical therapy. After having been cured, the former addicts were sent to work at various production establishments in the city. Three hundred of them are now employed at public offices and enterprises and thousands of others are working at state farms.

320 foreign delegations have recently visited these schools. They all expressed admiration for the efforts and initiatives of the city in the treatment and re-education of drug addicts.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORIES--Oruro, 15 Apr (PRESENCIA)--Three new cocaine laboratories have been discovered by narcotics officials. Laboratories were discovered in Uchuquillani, Inquisivi Province, and in Tarucamaraca, Aroma Province, in La Paz department. A third laboratory was discovered in Sabaya, Litoral Province, Cruro department. [PY172248 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 16 Apr 80 p 4 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

TELEPHONE CALL MARKS DRUG PUSHERS FOR ASSASSINATION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Mar 80 p 20

[Text] "Nenem" and "Chininha," found dead on Mangureira Hill in Caxias yesterday, were high on the list of 11 names released 12 March by police of the 52d Precinct and received by telephone from someone known as "Mao Branca" [White Hand]. The list has since been lengthened by other names, all robbers and drug traffickers in the poorer sections of Caxias.

Nearly all those on the list are persons previously arrested, some only for "questioning." As some do not have a police record at the Caxias precinct, they can be identified only by their nicknames.

"Garrinchinha" heads the list of the doomed. Little is known about him. He operates as a partner of "Para," the third name on the list, charging "tolls" to residents and selling "protection" to Vila Ideal shopkeepers. They are also charged with assaults on delivery trucks. It is possible that "Garrinchinha" is Jorge Jair da Souza Oliveira, also known as "Carnicinha." Single, 24 years old, 1.63 meters tall, with "rudimentary" education, he was first arrested in 1977 for resisting and disobeying police authorities. One year later he was arrested for robbery. Arrested in November 1978 for carrying a weapon, he was convicted and imprisoned until July last year. In December he was arrested again for carrying a weapon.

It was impossible to identify "Para" by his nickname. In the 52d Precinct files there are at least three persons with the same nickname: Jose Roberto Bezerra, Antonio Montenegro Mareira and Gervasi Jose da Silva.

Three on the list conduct assaults together and control part of the drug trade on Sapo Hill, in the Centenario section: "Tiao Procopio," "Manoel Pintado" and "Tonho." "Tonho" is Carlos Alberto Rosa of Uba, Minas Gerais, 21, married. His police record shows robberies with "Lula," another name on the list, in November 1978. The Caxias precinct does not have files on "Tiao Procopio" or "Manoel Pintado." "Lula"--Luis Carlos Messias de Oliveira --is 25 years old, 1.75 meters tall, has an elementary-school education and was born in Caxias. According to his police record, he was arrested three times: in October 1978, for carrying a weapon, and twice for questioning.

"Lula," with a man known only as Henrique (who is not on the list), robs-- according to police--delivery trucks in the Doutor Laureano neighborhood. They are accused of having assassinated the robbers "Pistolinha" and "Ximbica" and a PM [Military Police] soldier.

"Ica" is another drug pusher on the list published by the Caxias precinct. His area of operation, according to police, is the Vila Itatiaia "favela" [squatter settlement]. His name is Natalício Ferreira dos Santos; he is 20 years old, he has been held at the Bonsucesso precinct and his police record includes one homicide, committed in July of last year. In February of this year he was arrested and freed "because there was no proof against him." He has had no convictions.

Others on the list are "Carlinhos Malandrino," robber in the Beira Mar favela; "Marinho Incendiario" or "Marinho do Dique," who commits robberies in the Dique favela; and "Tiozinho," who, together with "Jorge Neguinho," now under arrest, always operated in the Vila Operaria, robbing, stealing cars and conducting a small drug trade.

At least two others were included in the list of those that, according to the anonymous telephone call, will be "executed": "Wilsinho Crioulo" and "Fonsequinha."

According to a policeman, all the offenders listed are "petty criminals"; that is, they operate in poor neighborhoods and, despite their robberies and assaults, live no better than do other favela residents. Caxias, one of the state's principal industrial centers, absorbs a large number of migrants, mainly from the Northeast, and its favelas continue to grow. A recent survey indicates that the municipality now has 72 favelas, other than poor neighborhoods and illegally occupied plots of land. It is in such areas without resources or job opportunities that the assailants operate.

Vila Operaria, for example, is a neighborhood with over 30,000 inhabitants. It has no urban infrastructure whatever. There are 10,000 to 15,000 persons living in Vila Ideal, mainly migrants from the Northeast. In the Centenario section there are at least two hillside favelas: Mangueira, where "Nenem" and "Chininha," killed yesterday, operated; and Sapo, where "Tiao Procopio," "Manoel Pintado" and "Tonho" are active. These two hills, where Northeasterners predominate, are the areas where population is growing most rapidly in the municipality.

The most poverty-stricken area is on the border with Nova Iguacu, where about 80,000 persons live without any urban resource, without employment opportunities or social services. According to police and municipal officials, this area has the highest crime rate in the municipality.

A policeman of the 52d Precinct described the poverty in which the assailants who operate in such poor areas live:

"When they arrive here, I ask them right away: 'How many cars do you have? How much money do you have in the bank?' They remain silent; sometimes they say they don't have anything. 'Well, then,' I say to them, 'you are stealing and you don't have anything? Not even money to pay for a lawyer? You think you are big-time hustlers, but a worker is more of a hustler than you are, because he is more sensible. A worker doesn't have anything, but at least he doesn't end up in jail or becoming a corpse.'"

#### Armed Group Kills Trafficker

A group of armed men (some of them wearing hoods) killed a drug trafficker and kidnaped two others at dawn yesterday in Heredia de Sa Park, Benfica, after a shootout during which a fourth trafficker managed to escape. The shootout took place about 500 meters from the Theft and Robbery Station of the 16th Military Police Battalion.

Josimara, 28, girlfriend of the dead trafficker, Rui Moraes, reported that she was in a house on Padilha Street with him, three other traffickers--Gutemberg, "Dori" and Peixe"--and her two children, Marcio (8 years old) and Nilmara (1 and 1/2 years old), at about 0400 hours when the group of armed men arrived shooting and trying to break down the doors.

She explained that because she was trying to hide she does not know whether those who were in the house returned the fire or not. In any event, the bursts of gunfire did not cease for some time.

"I know the strangers were not able to get into the house. I also saw that during the shooting Rui managed to escape by the front door and Gutemberg by the back door, but Dori and Peixe had no way to get out. I was frightened and hiding in a corner with the children."

Josimara added that when the shooting was at its peak her mother, Djanira Laurindo Neto, who lives nearby, began shouting and begging them to let her come out with the children.

"They stopped shooting," Josimara went on, "and ordered everyone to come out with their hands over their heads. Dori and Peixe obeyed, but were beat up. Then they were taken away by the men, who disappeared."

#### Only One Escaped

Of the four traffickers, the only one managing to escape the armed group was Gutemberg, who got out the back door. Rui Moraes, Josimara's boyfriend, was later found dead some 300 meters from the place of the shootout, in front of the house at 11 Solano Lopez Way. He had been shot twice in the head, twice in the right arm and once in the back.

Inside the vacant house at 11 Solano Lopez Way, blood stains and a blood-soaked pair of Bermuda shorts were found on the stairs leading to the terrace. The back of the house faces a vacant lot, where there was a trail of blood. Police believe that Gutemberg, although wounded, escaped that way.

Josimara reported that of the group of assassins--about 10--she got a look at only two, who had long weapons; she does not know whether they were rifles or carbines:

"One of them was white, with thick hair, and the other, also white, wore a stocking cap pulled down to his eyes."

She remembers having heard one of them say:

"How are things? Weren't you going around saying you weren't afraid of the 'Mao Branca'? Now we'll see how things are."

The other, irritated, complained about his companions when he learned that at least one trafficker had escaped during the shooting:

"How could 10 men let 1 of those guys get away?"

Nobody at the Window

Persons living near the scene of the gun battle said the group was made up of many men, some wearing hoods. They could not get a better look because one of them warned:

"If anyone puts his face in the window, he'll get filled with lead."

According to Josimara, Rui quit being a taxi driver some time ago and began trafficking in marihuana:

"He, Dori and Peixe were living in Meredia da Sa Park and Gutemberg had arrived from Belford Roxo Monday. They used to sell the marihuana right there, in the house where they killed Rui."

She said she could not give any more information about Rui's companions:

"I only know that Dori and Peixe are tall, thin mulattos and are about 23 years old."

Police of the 21st Precinct reported that Rui belonged to the gang of Angelim and Jose Carlos, who control drug traffic in the area.

8834  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ARMY'S 15-MONTH RECORD IN GUAJIRA DESCRIBED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 10

[Text] The troops operating in Guajira have seized over 3.5 million kilograms of warihuana from the drug trafficking rings whose center of activity is the aforementioned coastal department. The confiscation of the fabulous number of kilograms took place during the so-called "lightning strike" plan carried out for 15 months by the regular army troops.

The 3,626,294 kilograms of grass were packed in 87,277 bundles, and were found ready to be shipped abroad. According to the information supplied by the army command, 10,767 plantations of the grass were discovered and burned, an area representing a total of 800 hectares.

In the same operation, 2,282 Colombian citizens and 342 foreigners, mostly North Americans, were arrested, making a total of 2,630 individuals, including men and women, the majority of whom were tried and are serving long sentences in jails on the Atlantic coast.

During the military operation, 1,080 weapons of various calibers were confiscated, including rifles, pistols, revolvers and shotguns; as well as over 56,401 rounds of ammunition for the former.

Vehicles

According to the information learned by this newspaper, the military authorities succeeded in seizing 692 vehicles, 17 of which are rendering services to the second brigade command. It was stated that, as soon as the action is taken against their owners, the other vehicles will also be turned over to the military authorities on the Atlantic coast.

On various parts of the coast, 129 aircraft of different types and flight cruising range were seized. Several of those aircraft are rendering service to the Ministry of Defense, and others have been, or will be placed at the disposal of the Colombian Air Force command, an entity which is outfitting them as combat planes or for patrolling.



A total of 86 vessels were caught entering or leaving national territorial waters, and in most instances large shipments were found inside of them. Ships from the National Navy have been detained.

Other Facilities

The military authorities also seized 72 pumps and engines, 112 high-powered, long-range radios, 39 scales and 96 presses. Most of the foregoing items have been turned over to the military authorities, who use them in their constant battle against the reduced drug trafficking rings still operating in the coastal departments, especially Guajira.

2909

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ARMED FORCES ARREST 45 TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Mar 80 Sec A p 14

[Text] A total of 45 persons (six of them North Americans, and one a Nicaraguan) have been arrested in various sections of the country in operations conducted by the armed forces against the drug traffic.

The captures occurred last week, and a large volume of weapons, marihuana, cocaine, hallucinogenic pills, vehicles, aircraft, telescopic sights, bullet-proof vests, navigation charts and other implements were confiscated.

The Ministry of Defense released the following list of individuals in custody: Amin Malkun Tafache, Melquiades Bustos, Augusto Alberto Berbeci and Laureano Agualimpia, in Atlantico; Perez Racine, Angel Areguzet Ustate, Julio Lozane Cabana, Alex Enrique Orozco, Julio Mendoza Rodriguez, Pablo Lozano, Robert Rayneredyt (North American), Juan Bautista Martinez (Nicaraguan), Fabio de Jesus Corzo Bolanos, Alberto David Diaz Buzaina, Juan Manuel Loaiza, Jose Antonio Cortes, Miguel Rafael Velasquez, Alberto Fernandez, Enrique Nunez, Rafael Romero Jimenez, Adalberto Olivares, Libio Mendoza Tenzio, Rafael Hidalgo Diaz, Luis Jose Arrendondo and Mario Enrique Mendoza, in Guajira; and Francis Van Tarbach Carman, Smith Jay-Wallace, John Robert Thrasher and David Wiston Siekler, all North Americans, in Magdalena; as well as the Colombian, Cesar Mendoza.

In operations carried out in the interior of the country, the armed forces also arrested Oscar Armando Pulido Canon, Oscar Humberto Gonzalez de la Pava, Carlos Mario Gomez and Leonel Gaviria Ortiz; and in the south, in Putumayo, Omar Silva Montenegro, Reynes Gaviria Gutierrez and Luis Antonio Benavides.

The weapons seized include eight pistols, ten revolvers, two shotguns, three carbines, cartridges of various calibers and two fragmentation grenades.

Also confiscated were 14 vehicles of various makes, two aircraft with North American registration, 5,000 grams of cocaine, 77 bales of marihuana, 2 million Mandrax pills, 994 units of Rorer pills, navigation equipment, 5 million pesos and \$23,000.

2909

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZED AT EL DORADO AIRPORT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Apr 80 Sec A p 13

[Text] One of the biggest blows dealt in Bogota against the international drug trafficking organizations took place yesterday at El Dorado International Airport, when the Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Attorney Generalship delegated to the Judicial Police succeeded in confiscating 70 kilograms of cocaine with a high degree of purity.

It Came From La Paz

The incident occurred shortly after 1615 hours in the afternoon, when an Avianca plane arriving from the capital of Bolivar had just landed.

The officials in the special group from the Attorney Generalship operating at the airport gave further proof of their skill in the battle against the drug trafficking Mafias when they searched, on the basis of certain suspicions, two suitcases which had arrived on the aforementioned plane as ordinary luggage, and found the 70 kilograms of alkaloid inside of them.

New System

The cocaine was packed in large plastic cans which had been recently coated with red paint to prevent the German shepherd dogs trained to locate shipments of the alkaloid from being able to detect them. The receptacles had, in turn, been wrapped in material also painted red, a fact which, nevertheless, did not prevent the members of the Attorney Generalship from discovering the huge drug shipment.

The Owner Disappears

As has been previously noted, the suitcases which contained a total of eight cans arrived in an Avianca plane from La Paz, and their owner failed to show up anywhere; because it is quite certain that he noticed the action of the officials from the Attorney Generalship, and decided to make a cautious retreat before they could discover him.

Thus, the new method used by the drug traffickers seeking success in their endeavor failed completely, in view of the cleverness of the investigators from the Attorney Generalship's Anti-Narcotics Unit.

Four members of a drug trafficking ring were captured in the Narino municipality of Ipiiales, while riding in a public service vehicle and carrying 1,000 grams of cocaine, which had apparently been brought in from Ecuador.

The individuals were identified as Jose Guillermo Saenz Orozco, Humberto de Jesus Rios, Luis Felipe Murcia Medina and Edmundo Hermogenes Rodriguez Mera. They were placed at the disposal of the pertinent magistrate for purposes of investigating the case.

According to reports from the police office of press and information, the cocaine traffickers were captured by personnel from the Narino police department's F-2, and the incident occurred while those individuals were riding in a taxi with license plates US-2727.

The 1,000 grams of alkaloid, described as being of great purity, were found inside the vehicle.



Yesterday, at El Dorado Airport, 70 kilograms of very pure cocaine were discovered in these plastic containers, shown with the two suitcases in which they were packed.

2909

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

AIR FORCE DOWNS TRAFFICKERS' PLANE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Apr 80 Sec A p 21

[Text] Riohacha, 9 April--An airplane with North American registration was forced down yesterday by an aircraft of the Colombian Air Force [FAC], after a pursuit which lasted nearly 15 minutes, according to a report made here by official sources.

The reports released in this town indicate that the airplane with North American registration number N-4932-P, carrying two foreign citizens aboard, was brought down by a T-33 jet-type plane of the FAC, after the unidentified pilots disregarded the order to land given to them not only by the officials in the control tower of the Northern Air Command, but also by the crew of the government aircraft.

The spokesman added that the pilots who had entered Colombia, violating air space, attempted to evade the action of the FAC plane, which forced the crew of the T-33 to fire a volley of shots, which hit the fuselage of the plane being pursued.

It was also noted that the two foreign nationals had suffered various injuries which required their hospitalization. The military authorities maintained complete silence regarding their identities; and it was reported that their names would not be disclosed until they make a statement to a judge of criminal proceedings.

Several military squads were sent to the area in which the North American plane was grounded, in order to ascertain whether there were more clandestine airports on the site used by the rings engaged in drug trafficking.

2909  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

FOUR COCAINE LABORATORIES RAIDED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 17 Mar 80 Sec A p 1

[Text] Members of the Anti-Narcotics Group of the Attorney Generalship delegated to the Judicial Police captured 12 individuals after the discovery, in a section of Putumayo, of 45 hectares planted with coca, four modern laboratories for processing cocaine and 45 kilograms of leaves of the aforementioned shrub.

The new major blow against the drug trafficking "Mafias" took place last Friday between the San Miguel and Caqueta Rivers, and represents another success chalked up by the Attorney Generalship in the battle against drug trafficking.

The two captured individuals were placed at the disposal of the judge of proceedings of Puerto Asis, to whom they will start making their pertinent statements sometime this week.

Nurseries

It should be added that, apart from the large plantation and the four laboratories, seven technically constructed nurseries were discovered in the same location, with which the drug traffickers may possibly have been expecting to foster the production of coca and even to improve its seed.

More in El Dorado

The successful blow on Friday against the drug trafficking organizations was compounded by the seizure of 5 kilograms of cocaine at El Dorado Airport last Saturday. The alkaloid was found on Luis Hernando Parra Medina, a native of Valle del Cauca, who was carrying it packed in manila envelopes concealed in the false bottom of a box of wrapped cigars. The man arrived on Avianca flight 222 from Bolivia, and the only explanation that he gave for the presence of the cocaine in his possession was that someone had given him the box in La Paz, requesting that, when he arrived in Bogota, it was to be given to a certain person who would be waiting for him. The drug trafficker was placed at the disposal of a judge of criminal proceedings.

2909

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

LONG-SOUGHT TRAFFICKER ARRESTED BY DAS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Mar 80 Sec A p 18

[Text] In the course of a successful operation, members of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) captured the individual identified as Diego Angel Castaneda at the El Dorado International Airport in Bogota, as he was attempting to leave the country using forged identification papers.

The captured individual was wanted by INTERPOL of Rome on charges of belonging to a ring of criminals engaged in crimes which ranged from drug trafficking to armed assault and holdup.

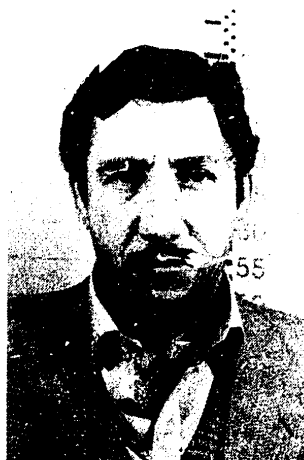
Three Escapes

Diego Angel Castaneda is recorded in the files of the Colombian secret police as one of the most dangerous antisocial characters, and his criminal dossier contains three escapes from various jails in the country, including the model one in Bogota.

It was also said that he was wanted by penal courts of criminal proceedings in the cities of Cali, Medellin and Bogota.

At the time of the arrest of Diego Angel Castaneda, the secret agents discovered the citizen identity card of the citizen Fideligno Mosquera Perea, and a forged passport.

According to the results of the preliminary investigation, the individual in custody belongs to a criminal organization engaged in drug trafficking between South America and Europe, and holdups in several countries on the latter continent.



Diego Angel Castaneda, the antisocial individual who has been captured.

2909  
CSO: 5300



MEXICO

## BRIEFS

FUGITIVE POLICEMAN CAPTURED--A former State Judicial Police agent who was serving in that capacity in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, in 1973, and who participated in the theft of 53 bags of marihuana, was captured by the Federal Judicial Police and, upon being placed at the disposal of the third district judge, he was declared by the latter to be officially jailed as an individual presumed guilty of committing a crime against health in the degrees of marihuana possession and trafficking. As a ridiculous excuse, Juan Manuel Garcia Martinez, alias "El Patotas," tried to defend himself by claiming that he was not known by that name, but rather as "El Paton." In 1973, Juan Manuel Garcia, with other Judicial Police agents, held for questioning two presumed drug traffickers from whom they allegedly seized 12 bags filled with marihuana, and who were therefore turned over to the Federal Judicial Police. However, upon being questioned by the Federal Police, the individuals under arrest claimed that it was not 12 bags of grass that were confiscated from them, but rather 65 bags that were actually seized. When the investigation was made, it was found that the Judicial Police had stolen 53 bags of marihuana, which they sold to other members of the Mafia. On that occasion, several Judicial Police members were arrested, but not Juan Manuel Garcia, who was captured a few days ago by the Federal Judicial Police. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 18 Mar 80 Sec B p 5] 2909

COCAINE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT--Mexico City, 24 March--Three Bolivians and one Mexican were arrested as drug traffickers early this morning by federal agents, who confiscated 20 million pesos worth of drugs. First, at the International Airport in Mexico City, the Bolivian Juan Carlos Baldovinos was arrested with 2 kilograms of pure cocaine, which he was carrying in polyethylene bags attached to his back and calves. The aforementioned individual, member of a well organized international ring, arrived in Mexico City on Argentine Airlines flight 387 from La Paz, Bolivia. Upon being questioned by police, he disclosed that two of his accomplices were waiting for him at this airport. A few minutes later, after a brief pursuit in the airport corridors, Eduardo Aguilera Hechazu and Miguel Vargas Azuastegui were captured. The criminals said that their final contact was at the Dorado Hotel, on Sullivan and Insurgentes Streets, where Antonio Rivera Gonzalez was waiting for them. The latter was also arrested. According to the criminals, the drugs were worth over 20 million pesos on the black market. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 1] 2909

COCAINE, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Mexico City, 10 March--After an intensive investigation conducted by Federal Judicial Police agents in four different towns in the northern part of the country, today they captured a ring of drug traffickers engaged in bringing drugs from South America to the United States through our territory, from whom they seized approximately 2 kilograms of pure cocaine worth 10 million pesos. The capture of Guadalupe Gutierrez Mercado, who headed the ring comprised of Cruz Diaz Lopez, Enrique Solorzano, and Felix and Elias Gutierrez Labra, took place at kilometer 25 of the Nogales-Mexicali highway. On that site, Gutierrez Mercado was intercepted by the federal agents while riding in a white Brasilia model Volkswagen car, with license plates 121-EAM, of the Federal District. In its glove compartment he had concealed seven polyethylene bags containing the 2 kilograms of cocaine. The same federal agents, under orders from Comdr Aragon Zambrano, dealt a blow to the marihuana traffic when they arrested the brothers Filiberto and Isidro Giron Vargas, seizing from them a large quantity of marihuana which they admitted having brought from Maderas, Chihuahua. Finally, it was reported that the federal police arrested Francisco Nunez Portillo, alias "El Pancho Gacho," in compliance with a warrant for his arrest issued by the second district judge of the state located in Nogales, for crimes against health. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 4] 2909

ACCUSED DRUGGISTS RELEASED--The judge of the second district court, Ismael Ruiz, released five individuals remanded by the agent of the Federal Public Ministry for crimes against health. The judge's decision was based on lack of evidence and on the opinion of the Associated Eighth Circuit Court in other similar cases. The court's opinion is that, in such cases, they are dealing with medicines of a pharmaceutical nature containing psychotropic substances and narcotics wherein, owing to their nature, the Secretariat of Health and Assistance has direct control over the raw material and the finished product. For this reason, they are not considered narcotics or psychotropic substances, but rather medicines. On this basis, it was felt that there was not sufficient evidence with which to accuse them of crimes against health. Those released are: Antonio Miguel Silva Melendez, proprietor of the two drug stores, "El Sol" and "Alva," as well as Jesus Santos Carrillo, Antonio Najera, Luis Mendez Alarcon, Ignacio de la Torre and Luis Raul Hernandez. Silva Melendez was arrested on charges of possessing over 20,000 psychotropic pills, most of them physician's samples, which he was selling without a prior doctor's prescription. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 5] 2909

TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED, ACQUITTED--Yesterday, the drug traffickers Jose Javier Montoya Perez, alias "El Gordo," and Antonio Garcia Espinosa were sentenced by the third district judge; but, at the same time, the judge decided to discontinue the penal prosecution of ex-convict Jose Alberto Valzquez Castillo, alias "El Marciano," and Alejandro Gonzalez Cantu, alias "El Canay." For his guilt in committing a crime against health, Jose Javier Montoya was sentenced to 5 years and 3 months in jail and given a fine of 5,000 pesos; while Antonio Garcia Espinosa received a jail sentence of 7 years and a similar fine. The actions of which the aforementioned individuals are accused were

related to a gun battle which took place on 26 January of last year in the Hidalgo development, in which the federal agent, Fernando Rodriguez Escobedo, was wounded by a bullet. The shooting incident between the Mafia members and federal police took place opposite the residence located at 912 Corona Street. Jose Javier Montoya was arrested in the company of "El Canay." The former was carrying a sample of heroin which he intended to use for the sale of 10 grams of powder that Antonio Garcia Espinosa had in his residence. As for "El Canay," he said that he had engaged in several purchase and sale transactions involving heroin and cocaine, which "El Marciano" had provided to him. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 21 Mar 80 Sec B p 5] 2909

UNIVERSITY SEEKS DRUG CURB--Mexico City--Yesterday, a group of university officials visited the General Department of Police and Traffic to express their views on how to combat drug addiction in the facilities of the top-ranking educational establishment. They also disclosed that between 20 and 25 percent of the student body is addicted to various types of drugs. Upon being interviewed by newsmen from this source, they claimed that the "small-scale" drug traffickers are gaining ground every day, with serious repercussions on the morale of the students. They also said that they are preparing a plan that would permit police agents to have access to the university and the preparatory schools, so as to detect and subsequently apprehend the drug traffickers who have converted the buildings into their center of operation, under the protection of university autonomy. They noted that, based upon their observations, it is marihuana, toxic pills and "poppers" that are consumed most by the drug addicted students, the majority of whom take the drugs in the student quarters themselves. They indicated that the consumption is about the same among men and women, with the difference that the men are the ones who put in an appearance to purchase the drugs. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 3]

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER CAUGHT--Yesterday, Alejo Verduzco Siqueiros, a drug trafficker who has been engaged in this criminal activity for some time, was arrested by Federal Judicial Police forces from this town in Agua Prieta, and taken to Nogales after having been captured with a large quantity of marihuana. The federal police, under orders from Comdr Mario Aragon Zambrano, pursued the trafficker, Verduzco Siqueiros, and it was not until yesterday that they were able to capture him in the act. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 3] 2909

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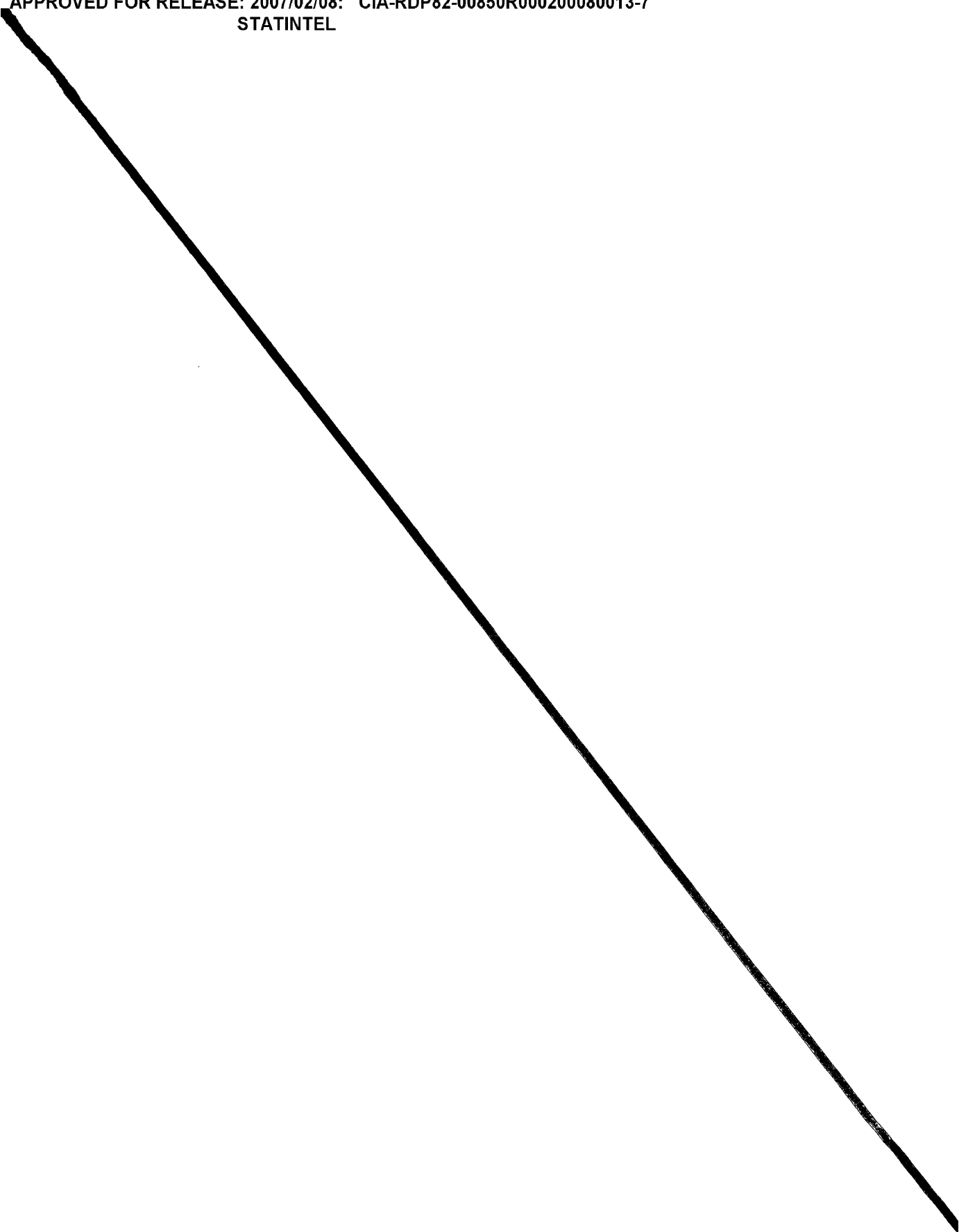
PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATION--Kenneth Edwin Gervas, 35, was arrested at Tocumen airport on his arrival from Santa Cruz, Bolivia with 1.5 kg of cocaine, worth approximately \$500,000 hidden around his abdomen. Gervas served with the Los Angeles police for 12 years and, while being arrested, attempted to dissuade the local authorities from arresting him by showing them his police badge. [PA160320 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 32 PA]

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COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Police arrested Julio Medina Vicente, alias "Chino," and "Flaco" Maximo Garcia yesterday while they were processing cocaine paste in their secret laboratory located in Francisco Bolognesi of El Callo. The two drug traffickers had gathered a large wealth estimated at more than 100 million soles in this activity. According to preliminary investigations, they had produced approximately 120 kg of basic cocaine paste which had been distributed by known "pushers." [PA311750 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 13 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Lima, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian police have announced that they have arrested Argentine citizen Alfonso Rosmiro Luna, 42, who was carrying over 10 kg of cocaine. His documents list him as an international soccer umpire who is also involved in construction activities. Luna was arrested when he was about to take a flight to Miami. [PY141526 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY]

COCA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED--Lima, 11 Apr (AFP)--In a far-flung operation called "Verde Mar," the Peruvian police have destroyed coca plantations valued at 5 billion soles. The operation, which has been going on for 10 days, is taking place in the north and center of the country. The center of operations of the drug traffickers has been located in Tingo Maria, east of Lima. The police, with logistical support from the armed forces, have destroyed 760 hectares of coca plantations and over 100 drying facilities. [PY141526 Paris AFP in Spanish 0519 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY]

POLICE CRACKDOWN--Lima, 28 Mar (AFP)--The Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) have broken up a ring of drug traffickers who had sold 1,200 kg of basic cocaine paste (PBC), it was reported here today. The discovery was made on a farm located in Tingo Maria at the edge of the Amazon Jungle on the eve of "Operation Green Sea," which the police and the three branches of the armed forces will initiate on Saturday to burn illegal coca plantations in 14 locations in the jungle. The police arrested Nestor Amacifuen Rengifo, the farm's owner, and Manuel Adolfo Guerra Melenez, an accomplice, from whom they seized the following: laboratory equipment, raw materials, instruments for making the PBC and some vehicles. It was also reported that four other persons were arrested by the police while attempting to buy 63 million soles (\$236,000) worth of PBC. In 1979, the police seized 1,352 kg of PBC and other drugs. [Excerpts] [PY291139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY]

COCAINE HAUL--The Civil Guard has seized 6 kg of cocaine paste in Huanuco. The past was found in an automobile driven by Freding Emilio Angales Ruiz, who was arrested together with two other occupants of the

vehicle named Jose Walter Quisado Peralta, 24, and Simon Clemente Claudio. The drug was being taken to Lima. [PA240114 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 11 PA]

DRUG CONFISCATION--The Peruvian Investigative Police have arrested two drug trafficker gangs and seized 524 kg of basic cocaine paste worth 300 million soles. The first gang was arrested by the guards at the Matucana checkpoint, where Enrique Nunez Baraybar, 32, and Fernando Mori Espinoza were arrested while carrying 475,740 kg of cocaine paste [drug amounts as published]. Fernando Espinoza Condezo, 57, owner of the truck in which the cocaine was carried, was also arrested. The paste was to be delivered to Colombian Gregorio Galarza, who is at large. Also arrested were Miguel Mosqueira Palomino, 52, Teodoro Alberto Garces, 29, Huberdino Enrique Mora, 32, Mario Nunez Millan, 36, and Leopoldo Ramos Vasquez, 25. Their drug supplier in Aucayacu, Orlando Flores Alvarez, has not been arrested. [PA240114 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 8 PA]

COCAINE CONCEALED IN PLANE--Lima, 17 Mar (EFE)--It was reported today in this capital that a package containing approximately 2 kilos of cocaine was found hidden in the ventilation duct of a cargo plane about to leave for Miami. It is believed that four maintenance workers were bribed into concealing the drug in the plane. In another area, the Pucalpa Civil Guard arrested 21 drug traffickers and confiscated 50 kilos of basic cocaine paste in different operations. [PA240114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1423 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA]

U.S. TOURIST ARRESTED--Lima, 14 Mar (LATIN)--Claudia Bill Marshall, a 27-year-old U.S. tourist, was arrested at the Lima International Airport yesterday when she was getting ready to take 700 grams of hydrochloride of cocaine out of the country by using her small son. The 8- to 10-year-old child carried the drug in plastic bags adhered to his body. [PA240114 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0509 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA]

DRUG GANG--Lima, 17 Mar (AFP)--A wealthy family of drug traffickers whose fortune is estimated at more than \$3.8 million was discovered in Trujillo by the Peruvian Investigative Police. Manuel, Wilmer and Perciles Sanchez Paredes are being sought by the police who arrested their 36-year-old sister, Amanda. In Lima, the Sanchez Paredes family owned a modern laboratory for processing cocaine hydrochloride. They processed about 1,000 kg a day which was shipped by air and sea to Mexico and the United States. [PA240114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA]

DRUG CONTROL OPERATION--After having found drug-producing plantations and having seized transport equipment--which altogether were estimated to be worth \$40 million--in the Amazon Jungle, the Peruvian police have approached the police of Colombia and will approach the police of Brazil to launch together an operation codenamed "Amazon Trapezium" to control drug traffic in the area where the borders of these countries meet. Since the drug traffic is mainly destined for the United States, U.S. drug control authorities will serve as advisers in this operation. [PY252039 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 18 PY]

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE--131 kgs of raw opium and 961,000 rials were seized in Zaranj, centre of Nimroz province, last Sunday. The smugglers captured by the Anti-Smuggling Squad with the cooperation of some patriots are being interrogated. [Text] [Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 4]

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IRAN

REVOLUTION GUARDS ORDER POPPY PLANTATIONS DESTROYED

Gachsaran Communique

GF061739 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80

[Text] In a communique, the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in the city of Gachsaran has asked all Boyer-Ahmad farmers who have been planting poppyseeds to destroy their plantations within 48 hours. They have been warned that if the Corps of Revolution Guards should observe any procrastination or negligence on the part of these farmers, they will destroy their plantations with the cooperation of local residents and the violators will be prosecuted accordingly.

Deadline Announced

GF061740 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80

[Text] Revolution Guards arrested two narcotics dealers yesterday. These two individuals, who had been under surveillance by law enforcement officials for several days for having 5 kg of opium in their possession, were arrested yesterday and sent to the Islamic revolution court in Shiraz.

Revolution Guards have warned several villages that they should eradicate their poppy plantations by no later than 10 April. It has been reiterated in the announcement that all violators will be duly prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

HEROIN LABORATORY UNCOVERED, TEN ARRESTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 80 p 8

[Article by Jean Contrucci]

[Text] In Haute-Loire Department and Marseilles--Ten people are arrested after the discovery of a heroin laboratory. From our correspondent. Marseilles.--While the Marseilles region has become unsafe for them, the "veterans" of the "French connection" have not disarmed. This has just been observed as a result of the questioning of ten persons currently being kept under close watch on the premises of the SRPJ following the discovery in an isolated farmhouse near Chambon-sur-Lignon (Haute-Loire) of a clandestine laboratory for processing morphine base into heroin, which was still in the trial stage.

At the end of shadowing activities that lasted several months and a constant watching of the farmhouse police agents were able to catch in the act Friday, 7 March, at 1330, at the time when they were preparing to make a getaway, five persons who were dismantling and putting vacuum air pumps, stills and centrifugal machines away into the trunks of three vehicles parked in front of the farmhouse, which left no room for doubt about their activity.

At the same time in Marseilles, within the framework of a judicial investigation entrusted to Mr. Pierre Michel, examining magistrate, police agents of the SRPJ narcotics brigade, led by superintendent Boidet, acting in close relationship with representatives of the Narcotics Bureau and the special brigade of the customs service, arrested five other persons.

These two coordinated actions proved that the affairs were related. In point of fact, among the ten people questioned were Christian-Ange Simonpieri, 48, and Fernand Chaffard, 47. Simonpieri had been arrested in 1973, on the discovery of a clandestine laboratory installed in Marseilles, and sentenced to eight years of solitary confinement with hard labor, but set free after four years. Fernand Chaffard had been sentenced in 1974 to 12 years of solitary confinement with hard labor because of his role in the

important network run by Jean-Baptiste Croce. In 1977, benefitting from a pass, he had not gone back to the prison. The other persons arrested are Alain Chaffard, 23, Fernand Chaffard's son, Armand Morizio, 27, two young women, as well as Antoine Corenthio who made the Chambon-sur-Lignon farmhouse available to the traffickers.

After the discovery in 1978 of a residence near La Ciotat, Bouches-du-Rhone, which brought the "chemist," Georges Calmet, a sentence of 30 years in prison, the arrest of these traffickers, as pointed out by Francois Le Monel, the director of the central office for repressing illicit drug traffic, who made a special trip to Marseilles, shows that "the group knows how to become adapted and that the expected profits are such that the traffickers are not reluctant to go as far as 300 kilometers from their base to work more directly."

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NORWAY

SUPREME COURT LAWYER ATTACKS GOVERNMENT DRUG REPORT, POLICIES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by F.B. Sigmond, supreme court lawyer]

[Text] About a year ago a push against narcotics started. Against the hell that heroin creates, against degradation and crime. My thesis was that the market must be attacked at all levels.

The year has given a new recognition of the limits of practical policy. The report of the secretary of state's committee became a specter of traditional thinking. Strewn over plenty of pages, it gives seeming expression to knowledge and power to act. In reality it is an alibi for politicians; funds and measures have been distributed as if with a sprinkling can. Is that the limit of the art of the possible?

It is my belief that by analysis of cause and effect especially with a background in historical experience, it is possible to do much better in the choice of political means. One condition for that, however, is desire for the truth. An analysis must be based on a true fact, and must not conceal the proper medicine even if it does taste bad. It should be recognized that this desire for the truth lies outside the framework of everyday political reality. But everyday reality can be the Doomsday of democracy, if after a certain interval one does not find out where one stands. And in this matter that is strictly necessary.

The situation today is frightening. Narcotic deaths tell one side of the story, if anyone goes off the deep end. To a social analyst, however, it is equally frightening that large groups today openly use hashish, etc., and that it has gradually become an accepted view among those who are growing up that it is no more dangerous than alcohol. That is the teaching, of course, not only of the sellers, but of psychologists and self-appointed experts, and is reinforced by international influence, especially from the United States. We are fast approaching a situation in which the lighter forms of narcotics are a socially accepted intoxicant on a par with alcohol. I repeat, that is frightening, but that fact must be understood by the older generations, by us who get shivers when we hear the word hash.

The next link in the chain of analysis is to look backward to historical parallels and their effects. The conditions during prohibition, first and foremost in the United States, are well known.

A soundly constructed criminal syndicate was built on the strain between ideal policy, a society free of intoxicants, and good people's social and legal consciousness. Experience from all societies shows that a legal rule must be observed by a majority; otherwise it becomes merely the expression of hypocritical claptrap. Norwegian alcohol policy and tax policy give clear evidence of this.

We are thus in the situation of confronting an incipient social consensus that says that hash is not dangerous. The first question becomes whether this is true. The answer to that today is an unqualified no, and the ground for that answer is primarily not the effect of the substance, but the fact that it forms the platform for the heroin hell. Hash itself is also destructive and stupefying, but it hardly differs essentially in that respect from alcohol.

I am approaching the core of the political problem, which makes the view of the health director and other pillars of society that narcotics and social problems are no worse than alcohol dangerous. That stops any further ability to think in our political authorities. For alcohol is a publicly condemned but socially and legally approved form of intoxicant. No politician with his ear to the ground wants to prohibit alcohol.

The great difference is that a person becomes an alcoholic by drinking more alcohol, just as he becomes fat by eating too much. But a person becomes a drug victim first and foremost by switching from one form of narcotic to another. That is an *essential difference* that gives the political authorities three alternatives.

*The first alternative* is to refuse to recognize narcotics as socially acceptable intoxicants, and to see to it that the social consensus does not so recognize it either. But then one must resolutely take the only medicine that helps, namely to seize and punish at every rung of the ladder. It does not help to wink at young people that use the mild drugs because they are not so dangerous. Experience with alcohol prohibition in certain Mohammedan countries shows that this leads to results. We are a small country, so that can be done. It is quite possible to say that we have an accepted form of intoxicant and we neither need nor want more. If the young insist on trying it, they can go to the metropolises of sin. That has been done by earlier generations.

*The second alternative* is to drift with the current, accept the problem along with traffic accidents, house fires, and tax frauds. That seems to be closest to the political guideline today, irrespective of party. It stamps the sale as illegal, but in reality approves the use. That line will lead to stable angles of incidence for foreign syndicates and speculation, and gives an enormous economic gain to the consciousnessless criminal.

This alternative implies the same sales apparatus for milder as for stronger drugs, and this involves immediate danger to users. Both because of their own desire and because of the sellers' manipulations, it is a small step across the line to the heroin hell. A typical device is mixing heroin into milder drugs, often combined with a brief suspension of the market. If the politicians really want to know how cynically this game is played, they should ask for a report from the police. Not much is to be found in public documents concerning this swinishness.

This alternative is followed up with a fight to save the pieces of the destroyed lives and by police investigation of the sales apparatus. The only measure in sight that can improve the situation is to change the young's conception and view of narcotics. There is little indication that much can be done in today's world with such educational activity in general; on the contrary, youth's view of the milder drugs appears to be going in the opposite direction.

*The third alternative* is a radical step, namely to accept as a starting point the notion that hash is no worse than alcohol, if only the transition to stronger drugs can be avoided. The transition from hash to stronger drugs takes place because of operating with the same sales link. By accepting hash while condemning harder drugs it will be possible to succeed in separating them. The condition is monopolizing all import and selling at prices that exclude the same interest in importation via illegal channels. A user accustomed to get intoxicants from the Wine Monopoly will not be easily attracted to the underground station on Egertorvet. The possibilities of control and police surveillance can be sharpened considerably.

So much for a political analysis of the present situation. Is it in the cards that the third alternative should be chosen? It may seem surprising that I think not. It is still my firm opinion that we should carry on an all-out fight against the market. To accept hash is to approve a new debasing and destructive path for our civilization. But what I want to point out in this account is that the authorities and our politicians in their perplexity, by choosing the second alternative are in reality approving it, and at the same time shutting their eyes to the effects that has. A choice urgently needs to be made on a real factual basis.

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NORWAY

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS SEIZE TWO DANES FOR SMUGGLING HASHISH

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Two Danish narcotics smugglers were seized yesterday afternoon at Fornebu [the Oslo airport] with between 15 and 20 kilograms of hashish in their suitcases. This is the biggest hashish seizure that has ever been made at the Oslo airport. The customs had gotten tips in advance about the suspected smuggling, and were ready and waiting when the two young, well-dressed Danes arrived on the plane from London at 1635 hours. They had traveled via Great Britain in transit from New Delhi, and the Norwegian customs authorities got full information about the two Danish citizens from their international contacts earlier in the day. The narcotics were professionally hidden behind double walls in four suitcases.

"This successful exposure is one of the results of the excellent investigation and information net that has been built up between the customs authorities in a number of European and non-European countries," AFTENPOSTEN was told by Haakon Skaarer, a department director in the Customs Directorate.

"We knew whom we were waiting for and could easily pick them out when they got to the arrival hall at Fornebu."

The two Danes were not previously known to the Norwegian police or customs authorities, and it is not yet known whether they have been in trouble with the police in their own country. For safety's sake the customs first let a narcotics dog sniff at the Danes' baggage, and when the dog made a hit the baggage was confiscated. At once 8.2 kilograms of hashish was found in two of the suitcases, and a corresponding amount was contained in the other two. There were also some drugs in a couple of brief cases the Danes had with them. They were held, and could do nothing but confess. The prisoners were taken to the police station in Sandvika, where they were questioned late last evening. All of the suitcases were cut up and the cannabis brought to light. The Danes are 29 and 33 years old respectively, and they are of the well-dressed, well-groomed type that characterizes successful business men the world over.

Jon Leland, desk sergeant at the Asker and Bærum police station, tells AFTENPOSTEN that at present there is nothing to indicate that the two narcotics smugglers have had any connection with Norway. The police will of course keep in touch with the Danish police authorities to uncover their background. The Danes will be brought before a magistrate's court today with a police request for an order of commitment.

AFTENPOSTEN understands that there is a good deal to indicate that the two Danes had really intended to carry the big batch of hashish on to Denmark, either by boat, by train, or by plane. They obviously chose to take the narcotics into Scandinavia by way of the Oslo airport without knowing that information now crosses national boundaries faster than the jet plane they took from New Delhi.

"Norway has multilateral and bilateral agreements with a large number of countries all over the world that guarantee us that important information will be exchanged, and on trips and at conferences Norwegian officials make personal contacts that are very valuable in this work," says Director Haakon Skaarer.

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NORWAY

COURT SENTENCES TWO DANES FOR SMUGGLING HASHISH FROM THAILAND

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Feb 80 p 16

[Text] The two Danish hashish smugglers, Poul Fly Torpdahl, 28, and Søren Aksel Andersen, 33, were sentenced yesterday to 6 weeks in prison without the right to receive letters and visits, under the strict "professional paragraph" of the criminal code. Both said that they had lived in Thailand for a long period, and Torpdahl, who chose to testify in some detail, explains that it was their intention to sell the 17 kilograms of hashish in Copenhagen. The drug was bought for \$4,500 from friends in Karachi, he says, and he counted on making 40,000 to 50,000 kroner for his part on the smuggling and sale.

The batch of hashish was already sewn into the specially prepared suitcases when it was taken over in Karachi Friday of last week, and it was brought via Lahore, New Delhi, and London to Fornebu [the Oslo airport]. The intention was to take the first plane to Copenhagen, but that plan came to nothing because of the arrest, the 28-year-old Dane says. He explains that he has been living in Bangkok and making his living as a businessman, selling rugs, furniture, and antiques. He moved to the East 6 years ago, but has regularly visited Europe 2 or 3 times a year during that time. There has never been any question of smuggling narcotics before, he insists. His fellow conspirator chose to say nothing to the police, but according to Torpdahl, Andersen has been residing at the seaside resort town of Pattaya, Thailand, where he purportedly works as an artist, a painter. Both are married to Thai women and have families in Thailand, according to the testimony.

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NORWAY

MAN CONFESSES TO HASHISH SMUGGLING IN WIDE-RANGING TRIAL

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Mar 80 p 4

[Report by Halvard C. Hanssen]

[Text] Hamar, 3 March--The head man in the smuggling ring from Hedmark said he was guilty on every single point in one of the most extensive indictments for narcotics crimes ever read out in a Norwegian courtroom. Quite unlike what otherwise happens in serious narcotics cases, he also gave a thorough and detailed account when the case came up before the Eidsivating court of appeals in Hamar yesterday. The 31-year-old Stange man gave his statement without reservations concerning his bringing in 48 kilograms of hashish and selling the drug for nearly 600,000 kroner.

The head man's statement was not simply accepted without more ado by the other five in the dock in the courthouse in Hamar. The other head man admitted large parts of the facts, but denied that he was guilty of selling 9.7 kilograms of hashish that he was said to have bought from the 31-year-old, and said the amount was about 5 kg. The others accused generally denied that they were guilty as charged in the indictment, with the exception of points dealing with the use of drugs.

"Hamar post office was an open line to foreign countries, and I saw the possibilities that lay in smuggling hashish in postal packages from the Netherlands," the Stange man testified. He said that he had gotten his wife to ask for a job in the customs section at the Hamar post office, and that he had promised to help her with the heavy packages. He also went to work with her every morning when he was expecting shipments from the Netherlands. He used the hour early in the morning, before the customs people came to inspect the foreign packages. By taking away both the packages and the accompanying blank forms, he thought he had eliminated all possibilities of inspection.

The man's wife was charged earlier in connection with the narcotics smuggling, but is not under indictment in this case. She is supposed not to have known that narcotics were involved.

After several months' tension and investigation of suspicious premises in Stange and at Espaa, it was tips from an informer that led to the ring's being broken up last summer. The police got decisive new clues when the 31-year-old man lost the pocket notebook containing telephone numbers and addresses of his Norwegian and Dutch contacts.

The day the accused man was seized with the packet of hash he had picked up at the post office, the police had put an iron ring around Hamar. The man was seized with 6 kg of hashish on 19 July last year.

Besides the 31-year-old head man's having given a detailed statement, one of the ring's contact men in the Netherlands, an international drug trafficker who is now under arrest, has also told the police how large quantities he has sold to the individuals in the ring. Altogether they are charged with having smuggled in 56 kilograms of hashish, which at the street level would have a value of far over one million kroner. The head man alone has confessed to having sold 29.6 kilograms for nearly 600,000 kroner.

The head man, who has no previous convictions and is well educated, stated that he came in contact with drug circles in Oslo in the beginning of the 1970's. When he moved to Hamar he sought contact with the drug scene there.

He consciously opted for selling to the drug circles outside the Hamar district in order to avoid suspicion, but spoke also of periods when the sales outlet was shut down because of arrests in Oslo.

All six are charged in the indictment with violating §162 of the criminal code, dealing with professional narcotics smuggling and sale, but for four of those accused the amount they are supposed to have smuggled is around 2 kilograms. They are also charged with considerable purchases and resales. Five days are allotted for the legal proceedings at Hamar courthouse, which is administered by Judge Lars L'Abée-Lund.

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PORTUGAL

COCAINE CONFISCATED IN CITY OF PORTO

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 11 Mar 80 p 25

[Text] A businessman has been charged with taking part in a major drug trafficking operation involving about 2 kg of cocaine. Artur Dias Ferreira Nogueira, age 51, a textile importer and exporter with offices on Rua Goncalo Sampaio, in Porto, was arrested by the Porto Judiciary Police and sent to the Custodias prison.

The businessman was arrested after he picked up an order from Bogota, Colombia, shipped by air in a cardboard carton. The package became suspect when it passed through the airport in New York, and the drug was discovered in a false bottom. The package was sent on to our country, accompanied by an agent of the American FBI. In Lisbon, he notified the Center for Drug Investigation and Control, which arranged to have the addressee picked up.

Meanwhile, the two small packets containing over 2 kg of cocaine in the false bottom of the carton were replaced with an equal quantity of glucose, after which the package was sent on to Pedras Rubras.

After a few days, the businessman appeared to pick up the merchandise and was arrested at that time. The arraigning judges in turn ordered that he be held.

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PORTUGAL

SPECIAL BRIGADE CONFISCATES HASHISH IN PORTO

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 25 Feb 80 p 4

[Excerpts] A special brigade of the Porto Judiciary Police seized over 60 kg of hashish, valued at over 80,000 contos, in an apartment in the neighborhood of Jardim da Arca de Agua.

The seizure was made as a result of an Interpol request for cooperation, after French police authorities seized a ton of hashish aboard a yacht anchored at a French port after it had put in at Leixoes for 30 hours about 2 weeks ago.

At that time it was not yet known that the 60 kg of hashish had been stolen from the yacht. For obvious reasons, the victims, major international drug traffickers, chose not to report the theft, to avoid running afoul of the authorities.

On being discovered and arrested, however, they revealed this detail during their interrogation, and hence the investigation was extended to the city of Porto. The Judiciary Police brigade acted immediately and with the utmost precaution. Even so, although they recovered the hashish, which was taken to the police headquarters, they did not manage to apprehend any of the middlemen in this major "deal." Efforts to this end are in progress, however, and it is assumed they will be successful.

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SWEDEN

CRIMINOLOGISTS REPORT: ROLE OF GANGS IN DRUGS A MYTH

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Mar 80 p 25

[Article by Mona Johansson]

[Text] "There are no large narcotics syndicates with branches extending into big finance, business, and the bureaucracy that rules the Swedish narcotics market.

"It is a myth that billions of kronor can be earned in this area," said Leif Lenke, criminologist and researcher.

The figures on how many drug addicts there are in Stockholm and what their habit costs are considerably exaggerated. Therefore it is impossible to earn billions from the illegal drug market. The profits are too small and the risks are too great for organized economic crime to become interested.

So say Leif Lenke and Hans Enroth, jurists and criminologists who have studied the economic volume of sales on the Stockholm drug market.

Their report, "Narcotics and Economic Crimes," which is part of the City of Stockholm's report on social outcasts and economic crime is aimed at wiping out the argument that the narcotics market is a multibillion kronor business controlled by large well-organized syndicates.

"That is a myth," Leif Lenke said. "If that picture of the narcotics market were true it would require big well-organized crime syndicates to take care of the dirty money and 'wash' it clean. It would also require a corrupt control apparatus.

"Too little money is involved in drug sales in Stockholm for that to be a realistic concept."

#### Seldom Have 500 Kronor

It is a popular belief that there are around 5000 people who need 500 kronor every day to take care of their drug habit.

This would mean drug sales of 3.65 billion kronor a year in the Stockholm area alone.

Lenke and Enroth feel that is quite incorrect. The figures are too high.

"When you ask heroin addicts about their consumption they often give you what they would like to have. They try to support a habit costing 500 kronor a day. They seldom succeed unless they are pushers themselves," said Leif Lenke.

A maximum of 3000 drug addicts in Stockholm would be more realistic according to Lenke and Enroth.

Less than a third are heroin addicts. Most inject stimulants that are considerably cheaper than heroin.

#### From 4 to 8 Million Kronor

Drug addicts in Stockholm spend a total of 21-31 million kronor a year on drugs.

"The figures come from the peak sales year, 1977. They are more likely to be too high than too low. We studied the opportunities they have of financing their abuse and then figured out how many drug addicts the money had to cover," said Leif Lenke.

Most resort to theft and fraud. Welfare, prostitution are other minor sources of income.

It is estimated that goods worth 120 million kronor are stolen each year. Of this amount drug addicts are responsible for about 40 million kronor.

But there is not much left to buy drugs with when the stolen goods have passed through all the middlemen involved. Perhaps between 4 and 8 million kronor, Lenke and Enroth estimated.

#### Tight Market

In certain periods when the police have confiscated large quantities of narcotics the market has almost closed down. It has been hard to get hold of amphetamines and similar drugs.

When the big drug king, Karl Pauksch, was arrested in 1972 imports dried up completely. The same thing happened 2 years ago when a big drug ring



was uncovered in Malmo and the police seized drugs in Stockholm. The Stockholm market has not recovered from that yet.

"If the drug market was managed by an enormous organization the arrest of a few people would not have that great an effect," Leif Lenke said.

"Instead it looks as if the market is quite fragile and vulnerable."

#### Risky

Up to just a few years ago almost anyone willing to take a chance could travel to the Mediterranean countries and buy some central stimulants to smuggle into the country.

"A few trips could bring in a lot of money. But most of those who survive several drug smuggling trips leave the narcotics branch and go into something less risky.

Heroin imports are different.

"Heroin is controlled from abroad. It comes from the Middle East via Turkey and West Germany. Most of the money from the heroin market in Stockholm goes out of the country," Leif Lenke said.

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SWEDEN

POLICE: AT LEAST TWO AMPHETAMINES FACTORIES IN OPERATION

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Mar 80 p 8

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] At least two drug laboratories capable of producing large amounts of high-quality amphetamines are in full operation in this country. Consequently access to amphetamines is quite good at this time and several big hauls have also been made.

"We know these laboratories exist but we don't know where they are," said superintendent Karl-Erik Augustson, chief of the narcotics detection division of the National Police.

Just a few days after the police swooped down on an apartment on Stora Essingen in Stockholm where they found some equipment for manufacturing amphetamines three people were arrested after a car chase through Soder. One of the men in the fleeing car threw out a bag containing 1 kilogram of amphetamines. The men's apartment in Soder was searched and more drugs were found there.

This haul and other confiscated narcotics have been analyzed by the State Criminology Laboratory. The drugs are of a very high quality and they were manufactured in Sweden.

Finnish Connection

The Essingen apartment was probably meant to be an affiliate of a large laboratory outside Helsinki. Several suspects were arrested there. Swedish and Finnish police are now working together in an effort to find out where the factory is hidden based on tips from confiscated documents and statements made during interrogation. At the same time police in Malmo and Copenhagen are trying to unravel another very complex gang.

Several people have been arrested in Denmark, suspected of illegally manufacturing amphetamines and smuggling them into southern and western Sweden. So far the police have not discovered the location of the Danish factory.

According to reports one of the new Swedish factories is located on the outskirts of Stockholm. The police have several leads to follow up.

#### Big Demand

"At any rate amphetamines have made a big advance on the narcotics market since there is still a big demand for central stimulants," said superintendent Augustson.

"We are very concerned about the immediate future. We must find the laboratories as quickly as possible before large amounts flood the market. And the chemicals branch should also be observant with regard to unusually large purchases of base products."

New laboratories may have been built up again in Holland where drug gangs used to manufacture large quantities of amphetamines for Sweden.

"Several members of the fearful Peters gang which produced hundreds of kilograms of amphetamines have served their sentences and have been released. The West German who was expelled from Holland earlier, Karl Paucksch, was in Holland recently," superintendent Augustson said.

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SWEDEN

## BRIEFS

DRUGS FROM TURKEY VIA FRG--TT, Norrkoping--A well-known musician is suspected of being one of the key figures in a narcotics ring now being unraveled by Norrkoping police. A warrant was issued in his absence and he is now sought by Stockholm police. He was detained in Norrkoping but was released after a secret detention hearing due to lack of evidence. Now the police feel they have enough evidence. The man is an internationally known musician who has successfully appeared on TV, among other things. When the police started unraveling a drug ring a few weeks ago one of the trails led directly to this man but he was released. Now it is believed that he has gone underground or left the country. Four other people have been arrested in Norrkoping. The musician has been in contact with one of these people, a 25-year-old man from Tyreso, after the first detention hearing. The drugs smuggled, mainly cannabis, cannabis oil and heroin, came from Turkey via West Germany. The shipments were brought to Norrkoping for further shipment to Stockholm where the drugs were sold. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Mar 80 p 11] 6578

CANNABIS FROM NETHERLANDS--TT, Goteborg--A drug smuggler who tried to sabotage the efforts of a narcotics dog by spreading sulfuric acid over the hiding place did not succeed in his efforts. The dog did not give up but found the hiding place despite receiving burns on its nose. The smuggler, a 23-year-old man, was detained Wednesday by Goteborg District Court. The man had bought about 3 kg of cannabis in Holland and was on his way to Oslo by car. The drugs were concealed in a specially-constructed gas tank. When he got to Goteborg on the ferry from Denmark the car was pulled out for a spot check. The narcotics dog was interested only in the rear end of the car. He investigated it with obvious discomfort but did not give up and his handler was sure there were drugs in the car. This was confirmed when the car was disassembled. The drugs were worth around 160,000 Swedish kronor. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Mar 80 p 3] 6578

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN LAB UNCOVERED--Turkey's largest heroin lab has been uncovered in Gaziantep and 4 kg of pure heroin valued at 50 million lira has been confiscated. According to information on the case, which was furnished by Gaziantep Security Director Ferdi Zaim, one Ahmet Dilmez, who had been followed by the Narcotics Bureau teams for quite some time and had aroused their suspicion, was arrested. He was held in custody for 30 hours before his 3-story house on 4th Street in the Cumhuriyet District was searched the other morning at 0600 hours. During the course of the search it was discovered that the third floor of the building had been converted into a heroin laboratory. The Security Director pointed out that those who were in the building at the time of the raid spilled a large quantity of processed and semiprocessed heroin into the toilet. Mustafa Altinay, who was brought from Istanbul to manufacture the heroin, and three other unnamed persons, one of them a woman, were taken into custody during the raid. An investigation is underway. [Excerpts] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 7 Mar 80 p 10]

PURE HEROIN SEIZED--Some 520 grams of pure heroin, having a market value of 1.5 million lira, were confiscated during the search of a vehicle in Kilis. Four persons have been arrested in connection with the incident. According to information obtained from the Office of the Public Prosecutor for the Republic, security forces acting on a tip confiscated the heroin which was stuffed into five small plastic bags and placed in the automobile's plastic windshield wiper fluid receptacle. The occupants of the car, Hayrettin Unvali, Mehmet Emin Unvali, Sukre Beyret and Husamettin Sarioglu have been arrested. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Mar 80 p 3]

HASHISH SEIZED, SMUGGLER KILLED--The Narcotics Branch teams of Gaziantep's Security Directorate have seized 65 kg of processed powdered hashish during raids and checks that they have carried out. One of the Gaziantep teams, donning the disguise of addicts, entered a restaurant in the Upper Market neighborhood and attempted to make a deal. When the hashish smugglers realized that the addicts were really policemen they opened fire. One of the smugglers was seriously wounded during the exchange of gunfire. The smuggler, whose name has not yet been identified, died en route to the hospital. Four other smugglers were taken into custody. Forty kg of hashish were subsequently seized in a search of the restaurant. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Mar 80 p 3]

AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--Ankara, 27 Mar (AA)--The cabinet has approved an agreement signed with Bulgaria for cooperation against smuggling goods across the border. The 5-year agreement provides for exchange of information, samples and documents on acts of "illegal transfer of goods" across the border and on the identity of persons involved. The two countries will also cooperate between themselves and with relevant international organizations against trafficking in narcotics. [Text] [TA271646 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA]

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