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JPRS L/9610

16 March 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 12/81)

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AUSTRALIA

STONEVILLE MAN CONVICTED ON COCAINE CHARGE

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Jan 81 p 21

[Text] After a five-day trial a Supreme Court jury yesterday took 1 1/2 hours to convict a man on a charge of possessing cocaine with intent to sell or supply it.

Edward John Sullivan (34), mechanic, of Osborne Street Stoneville, was remanded in custody for a pre-sentence report.

Drug-squad detectives had told the court that Sullivan had a seizure at CIB headquarters just after admitting having paid \$6720 for about 50 grams of cocaine.

They alleged that he said he wanted to sell the cocaine in bulk for prices marked on four envelopes containing the drug.

Crown witnesses said that on June 28 last year 10 drug squad detectives raided Sullivan's Stoneville house, where he lived with his wife and three children.

Detectives said that a customs officer with a German Shepherd dog found a garbage bag under a tree in Sullivan's yard.

Four envelopes containing 68.71 grams of white powder were found in the garbage bag. Analysis showed that the powder was 75 per cent cocaine.

Detectives said that Sullivan admitted sending \$6720 in a shoe box by priority-paid mail from Midland to Melbourne for the drug, which was placed secretly under a rock at the front of his house.

Sullivan had admitted having used some of the cocaine but said he had not yet sold any.

Sullivan admitted in court that he has 23 convictions for dishonesty dating back to 1960, including charges of breaking, stealing and larceny. He also admitted a conviction on a cannabis charge in 1972.

Sullivan told the court that the drug squad had mistreated him.

He said that detectives put a towel over his face, held his nose and poured water over the towel, making it hard for him to breathe.

Sullivan said that this was done after detectives ordered him to strip and held him down on the bathroom floor of his house.

Sullivan admitted telling an acting inspector at his house that he had no complaints about his treatment by the drug squad.

He said he told the inspector this because he was scared of what the drug squad might do to him if he complained.

[Before Mr Justice Smith and a Jury. Mr L. B. Robbins for the crown. Mr R. M. Utting for Sullivan.]

CSO: 5300



AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY RESTAURANTEURS, CUSTOMS MEN IMPLICATED IN UK TRIAL

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Sydney.--Two Sydney men have been named as heroin distributors at the English trial of an alleged drugs and murder ring.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr Michael Maguire, Q.C., told the Lancaster court the names of the men and the restaurant they allegedly owned and managed. The restaurant was closed yesterday.

Mr Maguire said one drug consignment imported by the ring had a street value in Australia of \$3 million.

Mr Maguire named another man known as "Aussie Bob" whom he said acted as a contact for the ring's women couriers.

Outlining his case against 11 alleged ring members in the dock at Lancaster Castle, Mr Maguire said that some still might be members of the ring.

Five of the accused had murdered the ring's Singapore-based buyer, Christopher Martin Johnstone, he said, but the ring continued and its purpose had never been abandoned and never frustrated.

The prosecution is to continue its opening address today.

Meanwhile Queensland customs officers have called for an investigation into allegations by McMaguire that officers at Brisbane Airport were bribed by the ring.

"If it's true, why hasn't something been done about it?" president of the Customs Officers' Association Queensland branch (Fourth Division), Mr Harry Donoghue, said yesterday.

"The allegation is not new. This matter came up at least a couple of years ago at the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Drugs," Mr Donoghue said.

"It's an allegation by a person implicated in the drug trade. It's a ghost that has been haunting us for a while now.

"It's a slur on the integrity of all our officers. And it lowers the morale and thus the efficiency, of officers on the job.

"We would like an open and thorough investigation into the allegation to consider and resolve the situation," Mr Donoghue said.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN IN HOSPITALS--Canberra--Heroin will be used again in hospitals this year after an absence of about 28 years. A Federal Health Department spokesman said yesterday that preparation for the reintroduction of heroin was well advanced and it should be in use within a few months. This follows the decision of a committee of Commonwealth and State Health Ministers last May to allow the use of heroin to ease the suffering of terminally ill patients. The powerful narcotic was banned from hospitals in 1953 following concern over pilfering and misuse. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Jan 81 p 5]

BANGKOK TRIAL OF AUSTRALIANS--A 26-year-old Melbourne woman pleaded guilty today to attempted heroin trafficking when her trial opened in the criminal court here. Kay Ayres had pleaded not guilty when originally charged with illegal possession of 300 grams of heroin with the intention of smuggling it out of Thailand. She was arrested last July at Bangkok airport with John Western, also 26, an Englishman who was living in Melbourne before the trip to Thailand. Western, who faces the same charges, has pleaded not guilty. Ayres, of Toorak, Melbourne, said today that she had decided to change her plea because it seemed pointless to deny it as the heroin had been found on her at the airport. Captain Suro Surajet Noipun of the narcotics police said in evidence that he had searched for the two accused in Bangkok for a month before the arrest. He began searching after advice from the Australian Embassy that the two accused might be planning to smuggle heroin out of Thailand. He had been told that Western had once been convicted of smuggling marijuana. That conviction was in the records of Interpol. Captain Surajet said he found Ayres and Western in the departure lounge of the airport as they were about to board a flight for Manila. They were searched and heroin was found in Ayres's underwear. The trial was adjourned until March 9. [By Neil Kelly] [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Jan 81 p 10]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

OVER 5,200 ACRES OPIUM POPPY DESTROYED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Feb 81 p 8

[Text]

RANGOON, 17 Feb— About 5,200 acres of opium poppy were destroyed under Operation 'Nga-ye-pan' Phase I launched on 25 November 1980, under the arrangements made by the Central Narcotics Control Board.

The step was taken in accordance with a resolution passed by the fourth session of the First Pyithu Hluttaw, calling for a national drive to combat the abuse of narcotic drugs which can endanger the entire nation.

The Tatmadaw, the People's Police Force and the working people under the leadership of the respective Township Party Unit and People's Council helped in destroying the opium poppy.

In order to inspect the destruction of the opium poppy fields, Secretary of the Central Narcotics Control Board Deputy Minister for Home & Religious Affairs Col Min Naung, Director-General of the People's Police Force U Thein Aung and Director-General of the Working People's Settlement Department Col Than Hla visited Monghsat by a Tatmadaw aircraft yesterday morning.

Mr Phillip C Zealey, Liaison Officer of UN/Burma Programme for

Drug Abuse Control, Mr George B Sherry, Deputy Chief of Mission, United States Embassy and officials also accompanied them to Monghsat.

The officials headed by the Deputy Minister went by a helicopter and took part in the destruction of 10 acres of opium poppy fields on Loikyant range in Monghkoke village tract, Monghsat Township, together with the working people. They later inspected the opium poppy fields being destroyed in the township and then proceeded to Taunggyi.

Later in the evening, Shan State Party Regional Committee Chairman Commander of the Eastern Command Brig-Gen Hla Oo hosted a dinner for the Deputy Minister and officials at the Panglong Yeiktha.

The Deputy Minister and officials left Heho by a Tatmadaw aircraft and returned to Rangoon this morning.

BURMA

HEROIN SEIZED IN RANGOON

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

RANGOON, 13 Feb— Police Station Officer U Kan Myint and party from the Crime Prevention Squad of the Rangoon Division People's Police Force raided the house of Daw Sein (42) at No 2, Asbestos Factory (2) Street, No 2 Ward, Mayangon Township, and seized 5.5 grams of heroin on 12 February.

Of the total, 2.5 grams of heroin were seized from Ma Sein Sein Htwe (26) of Sabechan 3rd Street, No 1 Ward, Kamayut Township, and the rest from Daw Sein. Ma Sein Sein Htwe was in Daw Sein's house when the police conducted the search.

According to information given by Daw Sein the police continued to search the house of Ko Aye Hlaing and wife Ma Tin Tin Mar, daughter of Daw Sein, in Sabechan 3rd Street. U Tin Khaing, father of Ko Aye Hlaing, surrendered 20 packets (5.5 grams) of heroin to the police.

Action

The police are taking action against Daw Sein, Ma Sein Sein Htwe, Ko Aye Hlaing, Ma Tin Tin Mar and U Tin Khaing under Sections 6 (b) (possession), 10 (b) (sale), 11 (abetment) and 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Sub-inspector U Nay Dun and party searched Maung Htaung Htaung (24) of 21st Street at the corner of Latha and Canal Streets and seized two packets of heroin valued at K 100 each on 10 February.

Hlaing Township

According to information given by him, police raided the house of Daw Tan Saw War (48) of Thukha Myaing 4th Street, No 8 Ward, Hlaing Township, and seized 20 packets (80 grams) of heroin. Police are taking action against Daw Tan Saw War and her daughter Ma Kyi Kyi Myint (20) under Sections 6 (b), 10 (b), 11 and 14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Action was also taken against Maung Htaung Htaung under Sections 6 (b), 10 (b), 11 and 14 (d), of the Narcotic Drugs Law.—(H)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

RANGOON POLICE SEIZE OPIUM

Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 19 Jan 81 p 6 BK

[Photo Caption]

[Text] Photograph shows Hla Shwe and Than U together with their 50 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of opium seized on 11 January from compound No 168, Zaychodaung Za ward of Moulmein and house No 34 of Hlaing Shanzu ward.



CSO: 5300

BURMA

WUNDWIN TOWNSHIP ARREST YIELDS OPIUM

Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 20 Jan 81 p 6 BK

[Photo Caption]

[Text] Houseowner Daw Than Tin and her daughter U Sin [as published], and guests U Toe Pwa and Ma Cho seen at the Wundwin police station after 5 viss of opium buried in the house compound was uncovered on the evening of 8 January at the residence of U Mya Maung and Daw Than Tin in Shawpin village, Wundwin township.



CSO: 5300

BURMA

MOGAUNG POLICE SEIZE RAW OPIUM

Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 19 Jan 81 p 6 BK

[Text] Mogaung, 12 Jan--On 11 January, acting on information, Mogaung township people's council secretary U Yu Tin and a party, together with Pho Chit Kon village councillors and police supervisory unit, searched and found hidden in a haystack of a farm 31 packages of raw opium, weighing 31.25 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds]. The opium was to be delivered to Phakant jade mines by Sabaw Shaywae of Lawmon village, near Banmaw city.

Mogaung police station has taken action and kept in custody the opium worth about 100,000 kyat. Picture is shown below.



CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SEIZED AT PEGU--Pegu, 15 Feb--Police seized four viss and 70 ticals of marijuana from a young man at the corner of Mekkatit Road here at about 5 am yesterday. Police from the No (I) Police Station who were on security duty stopped a trishaw and searched the young man and found the marijuana in his bedroll. Police arrested the young man, identified as Maung Than Lwin alias Kyaw Thet Min of Mazin Ward No (8), Pegu, and booked him under Sections 6(b) (possession), 7(b) (transportation) and 10 (b) (sale) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Feb 81 p 1]

HEROIN SEIZURE--Police personnel of Sanchuang township in Rangoon searched Aung Chan, 30, at the corner of Ma Kyi Kyi Street and Mo-ma-kha Street on 28 January and found seven packets of heroin worth 25 kyat each. On information supplied by Aung Chan. Ma Ohn Ngwe, 28, of Mo-ma-kha Street, was also arrested later. Charges have been filed by police under Sections 6.B, 10.B, 11 and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYITHU NEZIN in Burmese 29 Jan 81 p 7 BK]

POPPY SUBSTITUTION--A ceremony was held in Pekon on 3 February to present former poppy growers needy goods for cultivating cash crops in place of poppy. Speaking at the ceremony, township party unit and people's council chairmen explained the threat of drugs to the nation and disclosed that 160 acres of poppy have been destroyed in the township in 1980-1981 season. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 18 Feb 81 p 5 BK]

CSO: 5300



HONG KONG

## CUSTOMS OFFICERS STEP UP FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRADE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 81 p 18

[Article by Tommy Lewis in the column "Monday Focus"]

[Text]

Customs officers will be keeping an extra sharp lookout this year for new tactics which smugglers will be dreaming up to get drugs into Hongkong.

They said drug traffickers last year switched their tactics several times in bids to beat customs checks.

Customs drug-fighters, headed by Senior Superintendents Jim Prisk and K. S. Tong, said they "played hide and seek" with smugglers during the year, but claimed they got the upper hand.

Despite these difficulties, customs officers arrested 765 people in connection with various drug offences and seized more than \$73 million worth of drugs last year.

Although there was a slight drop in the number of arrests, the value of drugs seized was up by \$12 million compared with 1979 seizures.

Drug addicts had to pay an all-time high record price of \$200 for a small packet of heroin and the drug's purity plunged to as low as 10 per cent due to an acute shortage of supplies in July.

The shortage was thanks to the work of customs men and police.

But it brought another headache — many addicts turned to crime to raise the cash to buy their daily drugs.

At the beginning of the year, high demand for drugs in Hongkong encouraged small operators to recruit more couriers to bring in small quantities.

The couriers, posing as tourists, were given free trips to Thailand and carried drugs with them on their return trip.

The "hide and seek" game then began between customs officers and these couriers.

The first tactic tried by smugglers was the suitcase with a false bottom.

This method was soon discovered by customs officers who arrested both local and foreign couriers using it.

So drug-runners changed their tactics by using men and women couriers coming back through Kai Tak airport carrying drugs concealed in their bodies.

Customs officers at Kai Tak arrested 75 people and seized drugs worth more than \$20 million during the whole of last year compared to 19 arrests and a similar amount of drugs seized in 1979.

Of those arrested at the airport last year, eight people, including two women, were arrested for internal concealment of drugs.

One man courier escaped detection on his return, but died of an overdose when a condom packed with heroin broke in his rectum.

Because of the tight surveillance at Kai Tak, drug bosses changed their smuggling tactics again — and ordered couriers to return from Bangkok to Hongkong via less "suspect" countries.

Seven of these couriers were later arrested — five returning from the Philippines and another two from Taipei.

When the diversified routes idea failed, drug operators then switched to smuggling drugs into Hongkong by way of ships arriving from regions where drugs are not grown or manufactured.

Despite the new tactic, customs officers managed to arrest eight seamen and seized drugs worth more than \$41 million from ships last year compared with six arrests, and seizures of \$27 million worth of drugs in 1979.

Senior Superintendents Prisk and Tong said the fight against smugglers would be just as fierce this year.

Sen Supt Prisk is in charge of the Operations Branch while Sen Supt Tong heads the Investigations Bureau.

Sen Supt Tong, who is one of two highest-ranking Chinese officers at customs, admitted that it would be impossible to conduct 100 per cent searches of every vessel that enters Hongkong.

"Whether vessels searches are routine, partial, or full-scale searches have to depend

on our intelligence reports," he said.

He said his officers would continue to fight the local drug situation and will again be working closely with their counterparts in other countries.

Last year, Hongkong officers gave information to the customs in Thailand and the Philippines which resulted in the arrest of six Hongkong residents and the seizure of drugs meant for here.

Meanwhile, intelligence reports said that there was a bumper crop in the Golden Triangle poppy-growing area last year, which will probably lead to even more drug-smuggling attempts this year.

Last year the customs made only one drug seizure where the drugs were found to have originated from Southwest Asia instead of the Golden Triangle.

Reports estimated that between 750 to 1,000 tons of narcotics were shipped out of the Golden Triangle in 1975 but the shipments had been reduced to between 200 to 300 tons each year since poppy planters faced bad harvests over the past couple of years.

Reports also said because of the bad harvests in the Golden Triangle over the past few years, drugs from Southwest Asian countries — Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey — have taken over the European market in the past few years.

Intelligence reports claimed that 570 kilograms of drugs were smuggled into Europe in 1978 of which 140 kg was from Southwest Asia. But in the following year, a total of 550 kg was shipped, of which 300 kg was from Southwest Asia.

For the first nine months last year, a total of 111 kg of drugs was smuggled into Holland of which 87 kg came from Southwest Asia.

And 200 kg was smuggled into West Germany last year of which 150 kg was found to have come from the southwest, intelligence reports said.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

## RENEWED WARNINGS ISSUED ON MARIHUANA'S HARMFUL EFFECTS

## Medical Profession

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

The prospect of a heavy harvest of locally grown marijuana has prompted renewed warnings over its alleged harmful effects on physical and mental health.

Recent research into the effects of cannabis use has been fragmented and the results have been sometimes contradictory.

A link with damage to natural immune systems has been presented as strong evidence against it, for example, and yet research done in New Zealand showed the effect to be trivial.

Studies on possible marijuana risks have concentrated on heavy, rather than casual users and in some respects they have been inconclusive.

The present consensus among narcotics experts in New Zealand, however, is that prolonged use of marijuana can be dangerous.

They have accepted evidence such as that presented to the United States Congress last year that daily use of marijuana was likely to lead to lung damage similar to that resulting from heavy rette smoking and that it caused a reduction in the sperm count of young male users.

**Complex**

The Government-sponsored research project showed few studies had been done on possible risks to women for fear of damaging their reproductive systems —

though one limited experiment showed a sharp increase in menstrual cycle defects.

It was stated there was good reason for concern about the possibility of pulmonary cancer resulting from extended marijuana use over several decades and marijuana was described as a complex drug which could effect motor co-ordination and learning.

Cannabis was described as "a grave menace to the community" by Professor E. G. McQueen, director of the National Poisons Information Centre in Dunedin and director of the toxicology research unit of the Medical Research Council.

"The main reason for this is the way it has allowed the popularisation and acceptance of the concept of inebriation for amusement," he said.

Professor McQueen said there were also quite legitimate concerns over the physiological effects of cannabis use.

It was "generally accepted" to diminish the secretion

of male sex hormones for example; to have some adverse effects on immunological systems and have a more irritant effect on air passages than tobacco smoking.

And there were certainly grounds for concern about long-lasting, if not permanent, effects on mental processes.

But Professor McQueen said he believed such effects were "rather secondary."

"It is through the popularisation of marijuana that the idea of taking drugs for pleasure has become accepted," he said.

**Distortion**

"We are now getting numerous cases of solvent sniffing — even among children as young as five or six — and prescription drugs and hallucinogens have come into much more common use as a tolerable form of behaviour.

"But before the popularisation of marijuana it was believed that a person who indulged in such things must be a 'nut' — some sort of drongo."

Professor McQueen said he would stick to his view even if it could be shown that marijuana had no adverse health effects.

"I cannot accept that the

distortion of central processes, for whatever reason, is a reasonable form of activity."

Alcohol was "bad enough" — although at least, unlike marijuana smoking, it was possible to drink alcoholic beverages for reasons other than simply to become inebriated.

Another warning against cannabis was given yesterday by Dr Fraser McDonald, superintendent of Carrington Hospital. He agreed with Professor McQueen as to its likely effects.

"Intoxication in any form is always likely to be physically and psychologically damaging," said Dr McDonald.

He said it was worrying that very little research had been done on the effects of marijuana when used in conjunction with alcohol, as the two were often combined and the effects could be "telescoped" under those conditions.

But the research which had been done showed that uncontrolled use of marijuana, even on its own, was likely to be harmful.

The suggested depletion of male sex hormones and similar effects on female reproductive systems were worrying, particularly for the possible damage to unborn children.

There was also a danger to people in adolescence, when hormone levels were crucial in guiding development of a largely asexual child into an adult male or female. To "muck around" with cannabis at that critical stage could have unknown effects on an individual's sexuality, said Dr McDonald. As such, it would be "crazy" to take the risk.

**Aggravate**  
Dr McDonald said it was

also unfortunate that those who were most attracted to marijuana were those who should not use it at all. They were people who were using it as a "pseudo solution" to stress and to avoid "fronting up to reality," whereas an intoxicant was only going to aggravate their problem.

The director of the National Society on Alcohol and Drug Dependence, Mr Roy Johnston, said that although the concept still persisted

that marijuana was harmless, it was no longer tenable. One of the worst aspects was that the potent ingredient, THC-delta-9, was soluble in fat, rather than water, and therefore could remain in the system for six weeks. A comparable dosage of alcohol would be "metabolised" and be discharged from the body in six hours.

Mr Johnston said one effect of marijuana in reducing the "drive" or motivation of

users had been highlighted by recent calls for assistance from six North Island factories.

The accident rates at the factories had increased and an "infiltration of cannabis use" had been detected. He claimed there was "ample evidence" that cannabis was physically addictive and that it caused "what appeared to be brain damage where there was heavy, sustained use."

Parliament Speaker

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Feb 81 p 21

Text Claims that cannabis is harmless were labelled "ridiculous" by Parliament's Speaker, Sir Richard Harrison, yesterday.

Sir Richard said the claims were completely at variance with knowledge now available about the drug.

"The more the researchers investigate THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) the more dangers they find in the use of this substance, and the more they confirm the view expressed to me by several experts from countries with a long history of cannabis use, that this is a substance which we would be unwise to add to our list of permitted chemicals," he said.

Sir Richard was addressing the opening session of the National Society of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence 11th summer school held at the Central Institute of Technology in Heretaunga.

He pointed out to delegates that the dean of the school, Dr Humphrey Rainey, had said a flow had started of patients with problems arising from the use of cannabis.

"Contrary to the opinion expressed by some people, this problem is not con-

fining to the young, but is affecting all age groups," Sir Richard said.

"The National Society of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence has reported that a significant number of factories are finding that the use of cannabis is having a detrimental effect on personal health, industrial safety, and volume and quality of production. Likewise, the society has dealt with cases where, because of a dependent use of cannabis by one spouse, the family unit is in crisis.

"In the face of this knowledge and experience, minority groups still seek to talk nonsense about cannabis. As Dr Gerald Milner has commented in relation to the Great Marijuana Debate: it is a general popular error to suppose the loudest complainers for the public to be the most anxious for its welfare," Sir Richard said.

Cannabis was one of a number of substances dealt with by Sir Richard

in the course of his address on chemical dependence problems in New Zealand.

"Each substance has a chemical which alone, or with some other, acts on the body to bring about some change in behaviour or sensation, and the body may become dependent on that chemical. We also know, confirming research overseas, that a large proportion of our chemical-abusing youth have parents who have been doing the same thing for many years, although probably using different chemicals."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

MAJOR COCAINE SEIZURE--A major seizure of cocaine, a class B controlled drug, was made after a Porirua police stake-out of a house in Pukerua Bay this morning. A 31-year old married woman will appear in the Wellington District Court on charges relating to the incident. Detective Senior Sergeant Colin Lines said today that a combined police and customs operation resulted in the interception of some overseas mail this morning in connection with the incident. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 30 Jan 81 p 16]

HEROIN SUPPLY CHARGES--A man and a woman were yesterday committed to the High Court for trial after a dispositions hearing in the Auckland District Court on charges arising from an \$11,000 drug deal. Neville Patrick Teichelman, aged 31, a beneficiary of Mt. Eden, and Maria Mavis Seally, also 31, a housewife, of Grey Lynn, pleaded not guilty to a joint charge of supplying heroin. Teichelman denied nine further charges of supplying heroin, possessing heroin, offering to supply cocaine, supplying cocaine and theft of two gold chains, a watch and a car radio cassette deck. [Excerpt] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Feb 81 p 4]

HEROIN SUPPLIER JAILED--A heroin addict was yesterday jailed for six years on each of two drug-handling charges when he appeared in the High Court at Auckland for sentence. Steven Dominic Edward Urlich, aged 27, unemployed, had pleaded guilty after a depositions hearing to possessing heroin for supply, and to supplying another class A controlled drug, to a person or persons unknown. The amount involved in the heroin charge was 2.01 grams of powder, containing 102 milligrams of heroin. In 1977, Urlich was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for possession of heroin for supply and, while he was on leave from prison in the course of his sentence, he was again found in possession of heroin, and his sentence extended by six months. The terms of six years on each charge were concurrent. [Excerpts] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 10 Feb 81 p 4]

LSD, COCAINE SEIZURE--Auckland, Today (PA)--Customs officers seized more than 13,000 LSD "tabs" -- worth \$60,000 -- when they intercepted a Christchurch man at Auckland International Airport yesterday. The 25-year-old was taken into custody shortly after arriving on an afternoon flight from Los Angeles. Customs officers were still examining today baggage which had been seized at the airport after it arrived ahead of the man's flight. The LSD, in tablet form, was concealed in wooden ornaments made in central America and which had to be cut open. The number and quality of the tablets has yet to be determined. Also seized was about 140 grams of cocaine, which would have an estimated street value of \$7000, and a small amount of cannabis. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Feb 81 p 32]

CSO: 5320

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THAILAND

ADDICT REHABILITATION NETWORK TO INCLUDE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLINICS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Jan 81 p 3

[Article: "Number of Rehabilitation Clinics Increased Throughout the Country. Seminars Held For Volunteers Who Will Help Those Who Are Giving Up Drugs"]

[Text] Mr Likhit Thoetsathlasak, the deputy secretary-general of the Narcotics Control Board, discussed the matter of controlling and rehabilitating drug addicts. He said that, to date, the Ministry of Public Health has announced [the opening] of 52 government and private drug addict rehabilitation clinics. These drug addict rehabilitation clinics are located both at the center and in the countryside. As for the center, or Bangkok, there are several clinics such as the ones at the Phra Monkut Klao Hospital, the Police Hospital and the Thanyarak Hospital and the rehabilitation center of Bangkok Municipality. As for those in the countryside, there are rehabilitation clinics in Chiang Mai and Songkhla provinces and almost all government hospitals are trying to establish drug addict rehabilitation clinics. As for the private addict rehabilitation clinics announced by the Ministry of Public Health, there are three clinics: One at the Tham Krabok Monks' Institute in Saraburi Province, one at the Khao Thamthalu Monks' Institute in Ratchaburi and one at the Rehabilitation Center of the Daeng Foundation in Samut Sakhon Province.

The deputy secretary-general of the Narcotics Control Board said that, concerning encouraging addicts to give up taking drugs and keeping them from taking drugs, besides the fact that the addicts must rely on their own will power, society and the people can play an important part in helping the addicts give up drugs or in controlling drug addiction. This begins with the parents, who must diligently look after [their children]. As for the people, or society, the people must change their views toward drug addicts. That is, they must stop viewing such people as bad people. They must accept them, give them attention and help them find jobs, or give them a chance to reform themselves. Another thing is that the community must be relied on to provide help. In the community, there may be some

volunteers who will help by providing guidance and watching over them. Concerning this, the Narcotics Control Board has held many seminars for volunteers so they can help the addicts who are trying to give up their drug habit. Concerning this, an effort will be made to increase the number of such volunteers.

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CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NARCOTICS REHABILITATION INSTITUTE, ECONOMIC COSTS OF ADDICTION NOTED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 29 Jan 81 pp 6, 2

[Pha Chiwit column by Thong Sabatchai: "Mr Surat Kriwattana Has Spent His Life Thinking and Acting to Get People to Give Up Narcotics and Start a New Life"]

[Text] "Narcotics"

How serious is the narcotics problem in the world and in our country?

It is almost unnecessary to state how serious the problem has become because the drug problem has spread everywhere and there are addicts everywhere. There are clear statistics showing that the number of addicts is increasing each day.

This poses a great danger and it is the number one social problem that every country must solve.

In particular, this is a serious problem among the youths and students. The good citizens of the country must help each other bear this problem and they must help find a way to solve the problem and limit or halt the destruction of the country's future manpower through the use of "drugs."

It must not be the government alone that is concerned about this. The people too must recognize that the narcotics problem is a disturbing and frightening matter for the people in general with regard to their personal safety and the safety of their families and children.

Because, crimes that stem from the drug problem have greatly increased in violence.

Based on statistics compiled by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, in 1978 there were 1.2 million drug addicts in Thailand. And this does not include the large number of people who were not included in the survey.



These are figures that should cause the people responsible for the country and the people themselves to think about the disaster that is facing the Thai people and that will spread throughout the world if something is not done or if measures are not taken quickly to eliminate narcotics from Thailand.

The fact that there are this many addicts, the figures for which are already 2 years old, show the country's great economic loss because addicts must spend an average of 100 baht per person per day to purchase drugs. That is, they spend 120 million baht per day, or 3.6 billion baht per month, which is 43.2 billion baht per year.

Thus, I would like to return to the narcotics problem.

This is a matter that we must think about, take action on and help each other as much as we can.

Thus, today, the column Pha Chiwit is very happy to be able to discuss the story of a young man who has spent his life helping to revive people who have given up all hope in life, turning them into new people with new and fruitful lives and restoring them to their families and to society.

The things that he has done have proven effective and it can be said that he has achieved success with more than 50 percent [of the addicts]. As for the remaining number, if the families and guardians cooperate well, it will be possible to solve the drug addict problem.

This young man is Mr Surat Kriwattana, the head of the Wattanawet clinic.

This drug rehabilitation clinic treats people using medicinal herbs under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Health, which provides guidance concerning objectives, methods and targets. It is clear that this is public work that is aimed at creating a new life for those who have given up hope rather than at some other "goal."

I am impressed with the motto that I saw on the signboard of the Wattanawet clinic, which is located at 135 Phahoyathin Road, Soi 40-41, telephone No 5791649, because, while the motto is short, the meaning is clearly in line with the goals. [The motto is]: Give up drugs and start a new life.

I forgot to tell you something and this concerns how the name of the clinic has been spread by word of mouth by the people who have undergone the resolute psychological rehabilitation methods of Mr Surat Kriwattana. It takes several years of treatment before good results are achieved in the difficult task of rehabilitating drug addicts.

It was as if a compass was directing me so that I could talk with Mr Surat Kriwattana, the person who has used his small "shoulders" to willingly bear this social problem.

Mr Surat Kriwattana's first words to me were that he guaranteed that the [medicinal] drug and physical rehabilitation methods used by the Wattanawet clinic, which uses ancient Thai herbal treatments that have been handed down from generation to generation, obtain 100 percent results. [That is], these herbs definitely neutralize the "poison" and they are different from other types of drugs used because they do not cause vomiting, restlessness or any pain. Results are achieved after taking the medicine just one or two times.

But I want to repeat that addicts treated with these drugs are treated physically. Only 30 percent of those treated are cured of their addiction. Another measure that is even more important and that must, therefore, be carried out and carried out seriously is to receive the cooperation of several groups -- parents or guardians, teachers and [others in the] social environment of the addicts. That is, they must be rehabilitated mentally also.

The personal problems of the addicts must be solved, they must develop will power and be given new hope and they must be freed from their old environment and not allowed to return to the old situation that caused them to become addicted.

The most important thing is to give these people love and show them that people are really concerned about them.

Mr Surat Kriwattana also said that he uses a combination of both methods in treating the drug addicts.

He now has great confidence in the efficiency of these methods and, therefore, he wants to tell others that, at present, he is encountering so many problems in this work that sometimes he feels like "running away" and doing something else because of his inability to fight all the pressures.

He hopes that someday some kindhearted foundation or wealthy person who has greater financial capabilities than he will help carry on the program of the Wattanawet clinic.

He does this work gladly because he wants to and he would like to achieve the desired results. When he reaches these goals, he will let someone else take over.

What has been described above should be enough to excite [people] about this man whose motto is "giving alms cannot compare with helping to give people a new life."

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CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MARIHUANA FIELDS DISCOVERED IN NORTHEAST

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Hoodlums Guarding the Fields Arrested. The Village Headman Fled. Police Are Searching Everywhere"]

[Text] The Suppression Division has gone into Nakhon Phanom and seized 15 rai of marihuana valued at 225 million baht abroad. Two people watching the fields were arrested. They shifted the blame to the village headman. [The land] was immediately sequestered. The owner of the fields fled and has not been found.

At 1000 hours yesterday, Police Major Damrong Watsanasomsit, an inspector at Section 4, Precinct 7P, and a force of eight other policemen, together with aerial policemen from Nakhon Phanom Province, searched the area near Rai Na Som Village in Phosawan Commune, Thauthen District, Nakhon Phanom Province. They had learned that up to 15 rai of marihuana was secretly being grown in this area. Calculated by weight, there was a total of approximately 15 tons.

Thus, the police searched these fields in order to find the owner. They found Mr Prasit Thikaeo and Mrs Sangiem Siritwangsai, who were in charge of guarding these fields. They searched their houses and found a rifle, license No N.P. 4/1945. They were told that the rifle belonged to Mr Nak Pinphu, the village headman in Phosawan Commune.

During the investigation, the two suspects stated that this rifle had been given to them by the village headman so that they could guard the marihuana fields, which belonged to the village headman. The police turned the suspects over to Police Captain Anusak Sirithipyot, the officer on duty at the Thauthen District Police Station for further handling of the case. At the same time, the marihuana was ordered sequestered and the matter was reported to Police Major General Sanguan Khlongchai. The police are seeking Mr Nak Pinpun, the village headman, for further handling of the case.

As for the 15 tons of fresh marihuana, if it was dried, there would be approximately 5 tons left, which would have a value of approximately 7.5 million baht in Thailand or 225 million baht if sent abroad.

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THAILAND

CHONBURI HEROIN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 29 Jan 81 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Heroin Valued At 10 Million Baht Was Seized. Police In Chonburi Set a Trap and Arrested the Entire Gang"]

[Text] Police made plans to arrest a major narcotics gang operating along the eastern coast by sending detectives to make contact with them and set a time to pick up the drugs. At the appointed time, the police rushed up and arrested the entire gang. But the suspects denied knowing anything. They said they were only hired to transport the drugs. As for the heroin, this was good quality heroin. It weighed more than 1 kilogram and had a value of almost 10 million baht abroad.

Concerning the arrest of this gang that was secretly selling heroin, on the evening of 28 January, a reporter for the newspaper DAO SIAM in Chonburi Province reported that at 1420 hours that day, a group of police officials from the Suppression Division headed by Police Captain Prayun Hongsakun, the head of the Narcotics Control Unit, Division 7, Suppression Division, and a force of policemen from the Suppression Division went and hid in the parking lot of the Chonburi Hospital because they had learned that a major narcotics gang operating along the eastern coast was selling narcotics to foreigners. Thus, the police sent a detective to make contact and arrange to buy drugs and, at the same time, they stationed forces at the parking lot mentioned above.

Somewhat later, a white Mazda pick-up truck, license No B-2715, Chonburi, with only the driver in it, arrived and parked in the hospital parking lot. Then, two young women walked up to the truck. The police hidden there watched everything and then rushed out and arrested all three people. The truck was searched and a brown paper bag was found on the front seat near the driver. When the bag was opened, three bags of No 4 heroin, including two bags of Super 1 heroin and one bag of Sing To Khu Yiep Lok heroin, were found. Each bag weighed 350 grams for a total of 1,050 grams or about 1 kilogram. All three people were taken into custody.

From the investigation it was learned that the man is Mr Somphong Rotchanaphong, age 50, who lives at No 695, Ban Khot Commune, Muang District, Chonburi Province. The two women are Miss Sila Chiunoi, age 32, who lives at 243, Village 9, Nongpru Commune, Banglamung District, Chonburi Province, and Mrs Salon Diching, age 30, who lives at No 23, Koloi Commune, Phanthong District, Chonburi Province. All three denied [the charges]. Mr Somphong said that he had been paid 50 baht to transport goods to the parking lot of the Chonburi Hospital. As for the women, both told the police that they had wanted to hire the car on business. The police did not believe their stories because everything matched what the detectives had told them. Besides this, it had been learned that this gang of heroin traffickers had been selling narcotics for a long time. After taking them and registering their names at the Muang District, Chonburi Province, police station, all three were placed under guard, taken to Bangkok and turned over to the Suppression Division for further investigation.

As for the three bags of No 4 heroin, officials of the Suppression Division had made arrangements to purchase the drugs for 600,000 baht and hand over the money at the parking lot of the Chonburi Provincial Hospital. Thus, if these drugs had been sold abroad, their value would have been at least 10 million baht.

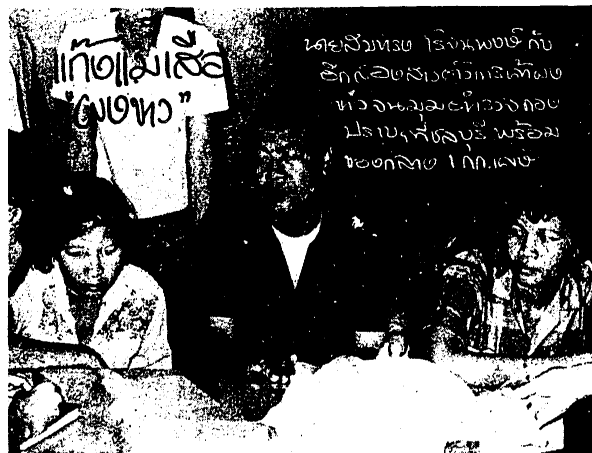


Photo caption: The vicious heroin gang. Mr Somphong Rotchanaphong and the two women who sold heroin until they were arrested by police in Chonburi with 1 kilogram of heroin.

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THAILAND

HAW CHINESE ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Photo Caption]



[Text] Heroin traffickers....Police from the Suppression Division arrested Mr Chin Saetieu and Mr Lu Saechang, two Haw Chinese. They were transporting more than 2 kilograms of heroin from the north. The heroin, valued at 500,000 baht, was hidden in a potato sack. It was being transported to Pak Khlong Talat.

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BERMUDA

## SENATORS DISCUSS THREAT OF DRUGS TO BERMUDA SOCIETY

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 29 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

Drug abuse and the crimes which arise from it will destroy Bermuda's society unless they are checked, Senator Sir John Plowman warned yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Throne Speech in the Senate, the leader of the Government group said: "I believe that there is serious concern through all sections of the community firstly the drug problem with which we are confronted, and unquestionably arising from that, the serious incidents involving firearms which have occurred in recent weeks. These are matters of concern to each and every one of us, and to every member of the public.

"I think that it is absolutely vital that there be the maximum cooperation between the Police and our community in order that these twin evils which are growing in our society and will destroy it unless checked, are dealt with strongly."

Senator Charles Bean, the leader of the Opposition group in the Upper House, said that while the drug problem was frequently mentioned, little seemed to be done.

"I would like to know that something positive is being done. We know that they are detrimental to this community, but it does seem that we are using this just like a political football, and not doing sufficient to try to eradicate the use of drugs.

"Our party will give Government all the assistance possible to be able to remove this evil."

Senator Llewellyn Peniston, Parliamentary Secretary for Works, Agriculture and Fisheries, said that Government was often wrongly blamed for the problem.

"It seems to have become a fad for certain interests to often and unfairly chide Government as being responsible for this situation, whilst the real facts have their origin in parental neglect and indiscipline, among other reasons.

"People seem to have been duped into believing that Government should, in fact, become foster parents for some of those young people who display various difficulties, which often manifests itself through participation in drugs, and appearances in our courts for other infractions."

Government had attempted to meet some of the needs of young people through sport, recreation and youth development programmes, but it could not be expected to do everything.

Senator David Allen (P.L.P.) said it was useless for Senator Peniston to talk about parental neglect, without considering Government's own responsibilities.

"Bermuda today is paying for years of neglect. Substandard housing has been a breeding ground for social problems, now built into our system."

Because Government had failed to provide decent housing at reasonable rents, said Senator Allen, in many families both parents had to work to make enough money to live, leaving children unattended for long periods of time.

"Youngsters causing problems now are products of that situation. It's useless to talk about parental neglect, when Government through its neglect is not assisting parents in coming to get to grips with this problem."

Senator Michael King (U.B.P.) described the drug problem as Bermuda's number one evil.

"In this particular situation there can be no winners. We all have to combine our knowledge and try to combat the problem."

Senator Quinton Edness, Minister of Community Affairs, said that drug abuse was not only a youth problem.

"It is an adult problem. There are those adults in our society who choose to prey on the weaknesses of others for the purposes of money in this drug trade. It is the quantity of money that makes it even more despicable."

He called for an attack on the drug problem on three fronts — by educating young people of the dangers involved, through greater vigilance in the detection and prosecution of drug offenders, and through an education and information programme for adults, particularly parents and those dealing with young people.

New members of the Senate were rapped on the knuckles yesterday by a long-standing independent for turning the debate into "a political forum".

And Senator Stanley Gascoigne warned that he and the two other independent members of the Upper House would have to consider their position if the debate continued to be so explicitly political.

Speaking after the Senate had returned after the lunch adjournment, Senator Gascoigne said: "I deplore the manner in which this morning's debate was turned into a political forum by representatives of both political parties . . . Perhaps newcomers to this assembly have either misinterpreted or chosen to ignore the real purposes of the Senate set out in a recent committee report.

"All of our deliberation in the past five years with which I have had experience has been conducted with a decorum and dignity which

has been a source of pride to all of us who were privileged to participate. I believe the public has grown to accept and understand the purpose of this body and I, for one, hope they may be permitted to continue in their understanding.

"If the type of debate which was initiated this morning is to continue, then I can only suggest that the independents appointed to this August body will find it necessary to reexamine their position very carefully."

Senator Gascoigne was supported by Senator Arnett Jackson (Ind), who said: "If we are going to exist merely as an extension of the House of Assembly, I question the validity of the Senate. In this House, we are here to make, in so far as is humanly possible, dispassionate examination of what is before us."

One of the new members quick to respond to the criti-

cism was Senator Quinton Edness, who said that he failed to see how the traditional decorum of the House had been violated. "I will not be robbed of my right to speak, and I will not be subjected to paternalism."

Senator Edness said that he had worked in the community all his life, and believed that the best way he could achieve things was through his affiliation to the United Bermuda Party.

"I am political. It seems very different to express an opinion about any issue without being political. I intend to continue being political."

Senator Edness said that a recent report on the role of the Senate had indicated that it wished to be more assertive and meaningful. Now some members apparently wished for some sort of restraint.

He also said that had he broken any procedural rules, he would be happy to apologise.

CSO: 5300



BERMUDA

THREE FOREIGNERS CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING HEROIN

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 6 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] A Turk, a Nigerian national and an American living in Bermuda have all been implicated in a conspiracy to smuggle heroin into Bermuda.

The Turk, 25-year-old Ali Killi, appeared in court on Tuesday charged with smuggling heroin into the Island between December 1 and 12 last year.

And yesterday, in a packed magistrates court, the Attorney General, Mr. Saul Froomkin Q.C., brought heroin smuggling charges against the Nigerian and the American.

Mr. Froomkin alleges that the American, Kurk Kennedy, 24, conspired with Killi and the Nigerian, Alexander Seriki, and others not now before the court, to import heroin into Bermuda from London.

Kennedy, who gave his address as Devonshire, is also charged with importing the drug into Bermuda between December 1 and 12 with Seriki. And he is charged with exporting \$35,000 in United States currency out of Bermuda without permission on December 2.

The Nigerian, who lives in London, Alexander Seriki, 22, is charged with conspiring with Killi and Kennedy and others not now before the court, to import heroin into Bermuda between December 1 and 12 last year.

Neither man was required to plead to the charges and both were remanded in custody.

Representing Kennedy was Mr. Trevor Moniz while Mr. Will Francis was representing Seriki.

The Acting Senior Magistrate, the Wor. K. C. Nadarajah ordered that both men be brought back to court on February 19 for mention.

CSO: 5300

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

COCAINE CHARGE--Lee David Foggo, 27, of Great Bay Road, St. David's, was yesterday committed to Supreme Court for trial on charges of importation of cocaine and possession of cocaine with intent to supply. He was alleged in magistrates court to have been in possession of 11.87 grams of cocaine. [Text] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 7 Feb 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300 .

DOMINICA

DOMINICAN LEADER BRANDS DRUGS AS CURSE OF CARIBBEAN

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Saturday (CANA)--The use of illegal drugs in the Commonwealth Caribbean is growing into curse, said Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles here yesterday as she warned of its possible harmful effects on national development.

But she gave no statistics to the gathering of Education Ministers from the less developed islands of the Caribbean Community.

It is the first ever separate conference of Education Ministers from the region's small islands. They are reviewing standards of education in their territories and trying to plan together for future growth.

Miss Charles felt that the problem of illegal drugs was one confronting all the governments, and she urged that this conference not ignore it.

"The use of drugs is a vital problem...it is a curse which can very much prevent our gaining the goals that we want to attain."

In a general call, she urged that they "iron out" problems and find solutions to matters affecting education development in the islands.

The Ministers from the Windward and Leeward Islands were at conference with their advisers. The two-day meeting is a result of discussions in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, last year between Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia's Education Ministers while attending a UNESCO conference.

The role of the University of the West Indies, establishment of an Eastern Caribbean Institute of Physical Education in St. Lucia, refresher courses for technical teachers, and strategies for dealing with the purchase of text books are among matters receiving attention during the meeting here.

Miss Charles advising on the need to tackle the problems regarding educational development of the islands declared "to those for which you can't find the solution, you will have to find ways around them, but that also is a form of solution."

Admittedly, the islands were all suffering from lack of funds for the things they want to do in education, but it was impossible for them to develop "unless we develop our own educational system."

"It is for this purpose that we have been looking at our curriculum. It is for this purpose we have been talking to all persons who can assist us to ensure that we have a system by which we can give to our people the education they deserve."

CSO: 5300

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

GANJA RAID--Ten acres of ganja plants and three nurseries were destroyed by the police in an early morning raid at Lionel District in Manchester, on Thursday. One ton of cured ganja was also seized and Oliver Errington, about 30, of Lincoln, was arrested and charged with possession of ganja, report from the Police Information Center (PIC) said. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Feb 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TECHNIQUES TO ERADICATE DRUG CROPS DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 31 Jan 81 p 8-A

[Article by Isaias Colunga Morales]

[Text] Mexico is a country with shockingly extensive marihuana and poppy growing and has had to resort to sophisticated control techniques to combat the international gangs that presently have cultivated acreage almost all over the republic.

Drug trafficking has, in fact, been a problem for Mexico's authorities for the last 40 years; nevertheless, they have been unable to eradicate it. "Nor will we be able to; the best that we can hope for is to control it," said the head of the Reconnaissance and Verification Unit of the Ongoing Campaign Against the Cultivation and Trafficking of Narcotics, Mario Tirzo Maldonado, an engineer.

Unfortunately, Mexico, like Central American countries, contains rough, mountainous terrain well-suited to the proliferation of poppy and marihuana growing and a ready market in the United States that has even classified the crops according to quality, for example, "la chicalada," "la cola de zorra" (fox tail), "Acapulco gold," among others.

The drug traffickers, who in recent years have victimized peasant farmers with their dirty dealings by taking advantage of the poverty and hunger that beset them, are developing increasingly sophisticated methods of growing these drugs in a bid to circumvent the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

In light of this evidence, the authorities have also resorted to sophisticated techniques of combat and control, relying on modern, computer-based detection devices outfitted in late-model planes, which are like laboratories in the sky.

Javier Juarez, an engineer and the assistant chief of the Reconnaissance Unit, accompanied EL SOL DE MEXICO on a tour through the hangar of the Attorney General's Office, where part of the interesting equipment used to detect, combat and control drug trafficking is located, in this case, a late-model Lear Jet-35, which is of great help in this program.

The Attorney General's Office acquired the Lear-35 about 4 years ago. It is outfitted with an electronic system called "the sweeper," which uses a powerful camera to detect, quantify and classify growing areas.

The late-model executive jet cost about \$8 million and can also be used for other activities, such as identifying crop acreage, quantifying acreage, irrigation districts, mapping urban areas and multispectral analysis, among other applications.

With the aid of modern computer systems the authorities have been able to cut marihuana and poppy growing by about 45 percent, especially in the troublesome Culiacan and Oaxaca regions.

The program relies basically on the airborne equipment that the Attorney General's Office has available, which consists of 60 helicopters, 12 Cessna light planes, two twin-engine cargo planes and the 40,000 liters of herbicide to fumigate the growing areas. The latter job is not at all easy, because there are snipers in these areas and therefore a helicopter always has to be around to provide cover for the detection and crop fumigation activities.

The Attorney General's Office is thus doing battle every day with organized drug traffic, which has taken root in all of the rough, mountainous regions of the country and which poses a real challenge that will sooner or later be vanquished.

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MEXICO

PJF SHOOTS ALLEGED TRAFFICKERS IN TUXTEPEC

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Jan 81 p 31-A

[Article by Jose Coronado Perez, EXCELSIOR correspondent]

[Text] Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, 22 Jan--The Federal Judicial Police have shot to death five persons (two young girls, a woman and two men) who were allegedly "involved in drug trafficking."

The incident occurred at 1500 hours in Paseo del Aguila and Tatahuicapan. After flying over the area, the federal agents decided to land and were greeted with gunfire.

In answering the attack they killed Julia Lopez Santiago, the wife of an alleged drug trafficker, two 12-year old girls and two as yet unidentified adult males.

According to a police report, the Federal Judicial Police were searching the area for the Bartolo brothers, Victoriano and Elias Antonio, known marihuana growers who are fugitives from justice.

It was these two men who fired on the police and then escaped.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 29 Jan 81 p 11

[Text] "The desire to take drugs," the great Osler wrote, "is perhaps the most striking characteristic that distinguishes man from animals," and as Huxley has observed, man's longing to transcend himself has, without question, existed from time immemorial.

In other words, as soon as man learns to feel and think, he inevitably wants to test to what extent he can alter his thoughts and emotions. He thus makes drug addiction a part of his life experience, either as a therapeutic habit or a mystical, magical complement to it.

But, why does this desire arise? What is it that motivates a person to take drugs? Several psychological hypotheses have been put forward in answer to these questions.

The desire must be prompted by curiosity. Playing a preponderant role in this phenomenon are the psychological state of the individual, his feelings of guilt, shame, anxiety, depression and fear and other such negative emotions.

It could provide an escape for the individual, whereby he can lose touch with reality and become disoriented while remaining relatively aware of what is going on around him.

Such an escape is often triggered by the internal and, consequently, external imbalance that an individual suffers from when he loses his sense of self-proportion and of the reality in which he lives.

This loss of the power of reasoning makes a person suggestible and easily influenced both by the stimuli of his environment and by the people around him.

These hypotheses should perhaps not be set forth as general rules for all individuals, but they do apply to most, as has been confirmed by prior observations in society, by statistics and by group and individual studies.

We know that sedatives, soporifics, analgesics, antipyretics, anticonvulsives and muscular relaxants prompt certain depressions in the central nervous system. All of them have different applications, and the effects they produce



on the human organism are different as well. In one way or another, however, by affecting the central nervous system, they completely alter the behavior of an individual and gradually bring about a psychic and at times physical state marked by, among other things, an uncontrollable urge to continue taking the drug, thus making the person an addict.

This unrestrainable urge is called dependence, which can be either psychic or physical. The two kinds of addiction go together; in other words, they occur in parallel during the process, although the psychic changes are predominant in triggering this phenomenon.

Physical dependence is a process of biological adaptation that the organism undergoes during the prolonged administration of a drug.

Psychic dependence is an uncontrollable and often unconscious urge to consume drugs and is associated with many symptoms of mental illness, such as restlessness, distortion of the senses and irritability.

In short, the changes undergone by an individual addicted to any kind of drug, whether medical or not, as in the case of marihuana and certain inhalants, alter that individual's interactions with society, and this poses a serious social problem.

Drug addiction is a serious problem in our country, affecting large segments of the population, especially teenagers, inasmuch as 14 to 18-year olds run the highest risk of susceptibility to this illness, owing to a lack of guidance, inexperience and the suggestibility of this age group.

The transition from childhood to adolescence prompts, in addition to biological changes, psychological modifications that are most often not properly dealt with and that trigger major psychic upheavals in an individual, upheavals that are clearly reflected in thoughtless, violent action and total disorientation and that culminate in the state of incomprehension that teenagers so often mention. In addition to their lack of a clear-cut character or personality, adolescents are unquestionably predisposed to suggestion and, therefore, are easily influenced.

To curb this social scourge attacking our people, the Mexican Center of Mental Health Studies and the General Directorate of Mental Health of the SSA [Secretariat of Health and Assistance] are conducting research to better coordinate their psychological, medical and psychiatric care and guidance programs, assisted by the health care centers of the same secretariat, which hold social and family guidance talks at schools and for the parents of drug addicts. Field work is also done, consisting of visits to homes, factories and schools. Problems are thus identified, and the individuals affected are sent to the appropriate health care center.

This research work is conducted by a three-person team, a psychologist, a nurse and a social worker, belonging to the Mental Health Department of the Health Care Center. (Summary taken from the Medical Journal published by the SSA)

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MEXICO

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--Drug traffickers Abelardo Lopez Amarillas, Mario Ochoa Paredes and Victor Manuel Meza Camacho were arrested in the wake of a shootout with Federal Judicial Police agents; they had 102 grams of pure heroin in their possession. The three criminals were placed in the custody of the Public Ministry of Culiacan, Sinaloa, where the incident took place. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 33-A] 8743

TWO COCAINE SEIZURES--Agents of the Federal Judicial Police yesterday seized two shipments of cocaine valued at 10 million pesos at the airport and arrested three women, one of them Colombian and the other two American, as the traffickers. After a flight had arrived from Panama, federal agents detained Colombian citizen Ester Julia Vera Martinez, who had hidden two polyethylene bags containing a total of 310 grams of pure cocaine in the shoulder reinforcements of her overcoat and in her lingerie. Upon the arrival of another flight from Venezuela, police agents detained American citizens Elizabeth Smith Lee and Rosalyn Mayland Cooper, who had concealed a half kilogram of cocaine in false-bottomed suitcases and inside the seams of their overcoats. The two Americans said that they had bought the drug on their own in Caracas, Venezuela, to take it back to San Diego, California. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 24-A] 8743

CSO: 5300

AFGHANISTAN

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROVIDED FOR EX-ADDICTS

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Edward Sackstein]

[Text]

Tackling the obstacles in his path back to the mainstream of society, the drug-dependent person may find as much difficulty in coping with the prejudices and hostility he encounters along the way as with the addiction itself.

Even after the physical dependency on drugs has been conquered, the "junkie" image is hard to shake and clings to the former addict as he looks for work and finds all doors to jobs closed. As a result, he can often sink back into addiction from sheer discouragement and he is not wholly to blame.

Helping the ex-drug-dependent person reintegrate into the community is a responsibility that has to be shouldered by the community itself, including employers, trade unions and private organizations.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Section of the International Labour Office believes that rehabilitation efforts should

aim at preparing the former addict to hold down a job. Selective placement techniques try to match his skills to specific job requirements but these measures rarely get a fair trial because of the negative attitudes of both employers and trade unions.

ILO experts place vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration high on the list of steps that should be taken by every community that is concerned by the waste of human potential because of drug dependence. Problems posed by the need to rehabilitate addicts are considerable but not impossible to solve. The frequent failure of rehabilitation programmes may, in part, be traced as much to society's own indifference as to the addict's personal difficulties in social adaptation.

Greater and more direct community involvement in drug programmes may, therefore, be one of the elusive answers.

Considering that lifestyles of many of today's

societies are based on and adversely affected by non-essential consumption, communities themselves as well as the drug users may also be troubled and in need of help. A community which organises itself to deal with a problem such as drug addiction is already well on its way to strengthening its own base.

ILO experts believe that the lack of such direct community participation in drug rehabilitation programmes has been a vital missing link which has no doubt helped contribute to the poor record of such schemes.

The community may be seen as the whole range of its components that might work together to help the ex-addict, including vocational schools, churches, the press, private groups, individuals, trade unions, enterprises and employment exchanges.

Such a community-wide approach would certainly be more viable and less costly than creating institutions which mainly serve to alienate the addict from his family and community. It would also require that rehabilitation professionals be prepared to rethink and reshape, to some extent, their traditional role as merely service providers and expand it to include acting as a catalyst to involve the various community components.

Most drug rehabilitation programmes on the whole have tended to be unsuccessful in helping the ex-

addict to keep off drugs and make a relatively stable social adjustment. Getting people to medically break the habit and not to sink deeper into addiction can be achieved fairly easily and quickly, but dealing with psychological dependence still represents the greatest challenge.

To be effective, vocational rehabilitation methods and techniques should provide not only job training and related services to enable a former addict to find and keep employment, they should also aid in helping him to restructure his life, develop survival skills and set social goals. Follow-up help is vitally important to ensure immediate aid during the crucial months when he first strikes out again on his own.

The ILO has been attempting to formulate guidelines for international action in the field of rehabilitation of the drug-dependent. One suggested approach for example, is that as a general rule, rehabilitation programmes should not be run as institutions requiring large financial investments, nor should they involve too many professionals in proportion to the number of people they are trying to help. Above all, addicts should be encouraged to seek such help voluntarily and employers should be encouraged to study ways of reclaiming those employees who have been identified as addicts instead of simply firing them.

(UNIC)

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KUWAIT

ARRESTS MADE IN SEVERAL DRUG DEALING CASES

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Jan 81 p 6

[Article: "Five Drug Dealers Arrested"]

[Text] Narcotics officers, supervised and directed by General Criminal Investigations Department Director Lt Col Fahd Ahmad al-Fahd, have arrested several suspects in four narcotics cases--Muhammad, 'Abd-al-Nasir, Jamal, Mamduh and Salih--as part of a concentrated effort made by investigations officers to eliminate some of the deviates who are dealing in and pushing narcotics.

The first and second suspects were arrested when investigations officers led them to believe that they wanted to buy a package of hashish for 25 Kuwaiti dinars, after an arrest and search warrant had been issued. They were arrested at the pre-determined location while handing over the narcotics. The first suspect confessed to dealing in narcotics, while the second one tried to deny it, even though he had been arrested while pulling a package of hashish out of his pocket.

The Second Case

In another connection, a narcotics department officer arrested a person called Jamal whom investigations had indicated was dealing in narcotics. After getting the approval of the General Criminal Investigations Department director, investigations officers raided the person's home in Hawalli. Upon searching him, they found a package of hashish in his pocket and five envelopes of hashish in his clothing. The suspect confessed to dealing in hashish, saying that he had gotten it from someone named Nabil for 100 dinars, and that he didn't know where this person lived. Investigations are continuing.

The Third Case

In the al-'Amriyah area, investigations men arrested a suspect called Mamduh with the help of an undercover man, who, under the department's supervision, led him to think that he wanted to buy a package of hashish for 25 dinars. He was followed to his place of work at one of the big hotels, where he was arrested. When he was searched, a package similar to the one he had sold to the undercover man was found in his pocket. He admitted that there were other packages of hashish in his car, and four packages were seized. He also confessed that there was about half a block of hashish in his home in al-Rabiyah. He admitted to dealing in

narcotics, and said that the seized narcotics came from a person who would meet him at the hotel where he worked, whose name and address he did not know. Investigations are continuing.

The Fourth Case

In the al-Shuwaykh area, investigation officers also arrested a suspect named Salih, who tried to escape but was prevented from doing so by the officers. A search of the suspect and his car revealed about four blocks of hashish under the front seat.

During questioning, he confessed to dealing in narcotics. Investigations officers are pursuing the source of these narcotics, and are doing whatever necessary to arrest the other persons involved.

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KUWAIT

BRIEFS

LARGE NARCOTICS HAUL--Two drug-peddlars fell into the police dragnet yesterday, when they attempted at completing a so-called transaction. It was for the police, a big haul involving 28 slabs of the narcotics. Following up surveillance on the suspects, two plain clothesmen approached the first suspect for the purchase of 24 slabs rated at KD 13,000 in all. The suspect insisted upon a cash down deal. The police men conceded the demand, but wanted to check the quality of the contraband before concluding the deal. The suspect arrived at the Shuweikh Industrial Area in a van driven by the second suspect, with the narcotics stowed neatly away in the van. The police arrested them on finding the contraband, which consisted of 28 slabs. The suspects are under police custody now. [Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES in English 23 Jan 81 p 2]

CSO: 5300

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

NEW MEASURES AGAINST SMUGGLERS--A move to institute strict security measures to minimize the rising wave of criminal activities at the Roberts International Airport has been stressed by joint security forces today. According to today's issue of the NEW LIBERIAN, from now on, any passenger caught with narcotic drugs will be whipped 25 lashes on bare back before prosecution for illegal drug trafficking. Quoting the chief of the Roberts International Airport joint security forces, Col Daniel Doe, the NEW LIBERIAN said there is an urgent need for a magisterial court at the Roberts International Airport to speedily handle cases and render judgment since justice delayed is justice denied. Colonel Doe further said that because of the influx of dangerous drugs into the country, security forces at the airport have become more vigilant in cracking down on drug traffickers. [Text] [AB022119 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Mar 81]

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AUSTRIA

UN NARCOTICS COMMISSION ADOPTS FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Feb 81 p 9, 10

[Article by Hanni Konitzer: "Dirty Business Amounts to Billions"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 February--The UN Narcotics Commission, which is located in Vienna, decided during a meeting to put together a 5-year program for the international fight against drug abuse and to establish certain priorities for the first year. First of all, it was decided to examine and improve the existing system of international agreements for the control of natural and chemical psychotropic narcotics.

In the process, special controls are to be instituted to monitor the manufacture and sale of those chemically produced drugs that were developed as medicine to be used as pain-killers and anesthetics and which today, however, particularly in America, Japan and a few Third World countries--less in West Europe--are used as narcotics, above all, methaqualon. In this respect, the FRG is more or less the accused, because the German chemical industry is one of the foremost producers of such hallucinogens.

To date the German government lacked the legal means to control the production and sale of psychotropic substances sufficiently and in conformance with agreements. Consequently, it happens again and again that legal German exports end up in the wrong hands and are then illegally diverted to the so-called narcotics scene. Most of the agents are located in Central and South American countries. Ministerial Councillor Schroeder of the FRG Ministry for Health in Bonn, who is representing the FRG at the UN Narcotics Commission, promises that there will soon be changes. A draft which will give the government the authority to control production, import and export of substances suspected of being narcotics has already been introduced in Parliament and will be adopted in the near future.

The UN Narcotics Commission also wants to examine and, if necessary, change the raw material agreement concerning the legal trade with raw opium which is used, for instance, for the production of codeine for cough syrup. At the present time there is a considerable surplus of legally produced opium. Storage facilities in India and Turkey are filled. Since Australia started growing the opium poppy, India and Turkey, the long-time producer countries, lost important markets, for instance the German market. Now both states are demanding support from the United Nations because otherwise, so they say, they would not be able to prevent their opium production from entering illegal channels.

During the Vienna narcotics conference, insurmountable differences concerning the "blame" for the increasing abuse were again apparent between representatives from industrial nations suffering from narcotics abuse and those representing producing countries. It ends just like the dispute between the chicken and the egg, where one is asking the other which of the two was there first. The Third World countries were arguing that the narcotics business would decline by itself if the industrial states were able to prevent the consumption and demand in their own countries. Industrial states, however, said that it was the other way around; the consumption of narcotics depended mostly on the abundant supply; consequently, a reduction in narcotics production should be the first priority. Finally, it was agreed to treat equally all three components--i.e. production, trade and consumption--in the UN program against drug abuse and to attend to these three areas simultaneously.

Nevertheless, all the participants know that the UN Narcotics Commission does not have the power to implement its program against drug abuse if governments do not cooperate. And this is currently the insoluble problem. Many governments in the Near and Middle East countries, in other words, the territory where--according to Interpol--90 percent of the narcotics traded in West Europe originates, have no interest in becoming active against the lucrative narcotics business. On the other hand, there are other governments that want to cooperate, but they do not have adequate power of control in their own states to be able to proceed effectively against narcotics cultivation and narcotics trade. Nevertheless, the moral effect of the UN recommendations are expected to be considerable. The world organization can motivate many governments to do something against narcotics.

Furthermore, the United Nations also has access to those states with whom Western industrial countries have little bilateral contact. Nevertheless, in practice it would certainly be an illusion to expect too much from the new long-term strategy against drug abuse by the UN Narcotics Commission.

According to a report published recently in Vienna by the International Narcotics Control Bureau (INCB), the FRG is the country experiencing the most severe heroin abuse. To be sure, "only" 494 so-called drug-related deaths were registered here last year (compared to 623 the preceding year), but the number of addicts continued to increase--although much more slowly than during the years of 1978/79--and is estimated somewhere between 50,000 and 60,000. In the opinion of experts, the reduction in fatalities is a result of intensive police actions against narcotics smuggling, because the confiscation of large quantities of narcotics led to a shortage in the supply of drugs on the German market which, in turn, led traffickers to "stretch" the offered heroin. As a consequence, however, the danger was reduced of fatal overdoses for "fixers."

Last year was a successful year for the German Narcotics Agency, as well as for Interpol. They were able to crack several narcotics smugglers' rings, and the members were arrested; in the FRG alone the police confiscated 260 kilograms of heroin. In spite of this success, however, one must not overlook the relative significance. The total amount of drugs that were confiscated in the FRG in 1980 constitutes only one-tenth of the consumed narcotics. Conditions in other West European countries are similar. Left to themselves, police and customs agents will never get a handle on narcotics abuse. An international strategy is necessary, a mobilization of public opinion in the consuming countries and close cooperation beyond the borders of states and continents.

The report by the International Narcotics Control Bureau is transmitting an impression of the enormous financial power behind the narcotics business. An official American estimate is quoted, according to which in 1978 alone illegal drugs valued between \$44 and \$63 billion were sold in the United States of America. Only a small ray of hope is presented in recent communications, according to which the so-called drug wave in America may have peaked in the meantime; last year the number of addicts had been the lowest since 1970. In contrast, however, drug addiction in most of the West European countries is still on the rise. According to an INCB report, the amount of heroin that flowed into or through West Europe was approximately 150 percent higher during the first half of 1980 than during the same period in 1979. Principal buyers are the prosperous European states: the Scandinavian countries, the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

CAPTAIN SENTENCED FOR CARRYING 20 TONS OF HASHISH

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Feb 81 p 9

[Article by Wolfgang Heyen: "Ship Carries More Than 20 Tons of Hashish--Prison Sentence for German Ship's Officers--Second Time in Court Following Sentencing in the United States"]

[Text] Bremen, 4 February--German Captain Heinrich H., 49 years old, was sentenced to 4-1/2 years in prison in Bremen for illegal transport of 21 tons of hashish to the United States. Codefendant helmsman Wolfgang V., 40 years of age, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for aiding and abetting in a violation of the Narcotics Act. The court, a district court criminal division, followed the prosecutor's petition in essence. The defense had petitioned that the defendants be acquitted because, in its opinion, they had acted in an emergency when they were "cruising" the seven seas with the huge cargo of hashish for months.

More than 2 years ago, the captain and the helmsman were referred to a not-too-seaworthy looking freighter located in Caracas, Venezuela, by the Hamburg Labor Office in cooperation with a Bremen broker, whose innocence has been proven. With a mixed crew of all different nationalities they initially sailed the "cockle shell" to Cadiz, Spain. There highly modern radio equipment was installed in the captain's cabin of the old freighter--in its opinion, the Bremen court rated this fact peculiar--a type of equipment which stood out against the general state of the freighter. In addition, ownership of the freighter was transferred: it was reregistered under the flag of the African state of Liberia.

The indictment papers and the hearing of evidence show that the freighter then sailed in the direction of Lebanon. In the Mediterranean, off the Beirut shore, the "Olaug," the ship's name, received a mysterious load in the early morning hours of 29 January 1979, consisting of sacks into which truck tires had been sewn. These tires contained 21 tons of hashish, the illegal value of which is estimated at DM 105 million.

The cargo was loaded at sea. It was delivered by a ship looking like a warship. A so-called supercargo was responsible for the overall load--in this case an American. Participants in the trial suspect that this owner's representative was a confidential agent of the principals, who never appeared on the scene and who were not identified by the Bremen court.

The contents of the sewn-in truck tires, however, did not go unnoticed by either the captain or the helmsman. They discovered the hashish independent of one another. According to the court, the helmsman smoked some of it and had his picture taken in a type of victor's pose with hashish slabs as a decoration. The captain had originally assumed that he was carrying illegal arms.

Soon it was ascertained that the cargo's destination was the United States. Evidently, however, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency had received word of what was sailing towards Newark harbor on the East coast on the old "Olaug" freighter. Crews of the airborne Coast Guard kept an eye on the ship.

When entering the harbor, the Coast Guard closed its trap on 17 March 1979. The captain, the helmsman and the crew members--among them seven Americans--were arrested. A U.S. court sentenced the German ship's officers to imprisonment of 1 and 1-1/2 years. Both of them, however, were deported to the FRG early last year. In the FRG, the judicial authorities, in spite of the sentence pronounced in the United States, took the viewpoint that the two Germans would have to stand trial in the FRG as well. The court accepted their opinions: In the FRG, violators of the Narcotics Act are subject to much higher penalties (up to 10 years) than in the United States. Therefore the accused men stayed in detention until Christmas of last year.

The defense petitioning acquittal claimed that the captain and the helmsman had acted in an emergency situation because they had involuntarily become tools of an international smugglers' ring. If they had cracked the gigantic hashish transport, they would have exposed themselves to the revenge of the one pulling the strings and would have had to fear for their lives.

The prosecution, however, claimed that the captain had had the responsibility and opportunity, during the long voyage through the Mediterranean and in view of several changes in his course which were ordered en route, to sail to a harbor and crack down the "coup." In that case he could have expected to get off unsentenced. Instead, he had even told the U.S. Coast Guard that the freighter was not carrying any cargo. The extent of the sentence, the prosecution said, had to take into account the health hazards which such a large amount of hashish presented for many people.

The court also allowed that the officers had initially tumbled into the crime without knowing it and that even a possible threat by the U.S. "Supercargo" may have played a role. On the other hand, a huge cargo of hashish had been involved, they said. The captain, the court found, had had the opportunity to inform the competent authorities ashore, especially since his ship was at anchor with engine trouble off the shore of Morocco following a storm. Apparently the captain, the court held, was "prepared to take a risk" in his own way as he did not attempt to surrender his position when the opportunity arose.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

FEWER DRUG-RELATED DEATHS IN 1980--Bonn, 4 February--The number of drug-related deaths last year declined by more than 20 percent as compared to the previous year. On Wednesday the Federal Ministry for Health reported in Bonn that the number of these victims, 494, declined by 129 compared with the preceding year. According to the estimates of Federal and Laender drug officers, the number of consumers of "hard drugs" increased by approximately 3,000 to about 50,000 from 1979 to 1980. These data, as was reported, approximately coincided with those of the Federal Investigation Office, which registered 47,301 drug consumers last year, 6,856 of those being first offenders and 9,920 being repeated offenders. The data showed that the drug scene had not changed considerably in comparison with the previous year, according to reports. As reasons for the decline in the number of victims, the ministry states a heroin shortage and better drug education of the addicts. Last year considerably more heroin than in 1979 had been intercepted in transit on the Balkan route, and the heroin secured in the FRG had increased from 211 kg to 263 kg. This, however, had not been reflected in an increase of the price of drugs, but had resulted in the "stuff" being diluted more, therefore showing a reduced effect; thus, the danger of lethal overdoses had decreased.

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

SCALE OF NARCOTICS MARKET NOTED

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 22 Jan 81 pp 1,12

[Text] The major role played in drug smuggling from Turkey to Europe by Armenian "godfathers" who are Turkish citizens has come to light.

Ugurcan Elmas and Migirdic Dobrasyon, who, it is claimed, are among those who directed the shipment of the 1.5 tons of dangerous drugs valued at approximately 16 billion liras that were confiscated in 1980 by Security Directorate General Narcotics Division teams, have fled the country and are now being sought by Interpol. According to intelligence reports, it is believed that the two smugglers of Armenian descent are presently in America.

Cooperation with Arms Smuggler

A man called Nubar, an Armenian specialist in obstetrics and gynecology and the right-hand man of Elmas and Dobrasyon, who, it has been established, have cooperated with well-known arms smuggler Abuzer Ugurlu, has been arrested in Frankfurt by German police.

It has been determined by police that Suleyman Naci Topuz, who was apprehended last year in Holland with 1,450 kilograms of hashish and who is currently in prison, carried out Elmas and Dobrasyon's plans. Furthermore, in a statement given to the Dutch police, Topuz openly admitted that he cooperated with the Armenian "godfathers."

Drugs Leave, Arms Enter

According to information obtained from officials, Elmas and Dobrasyon disposed of the drugs they sent from Turkey in Germany through the Armenian obstetrician and gynecologist named Nubar. Later, Elmas and Dobrasyon made agreements with Ugurlu, brought arms purchased in Bulgaria with the money in their possession into Turkey by various means, and sold the arms. In this way, the two Armenians of Turkish citizenship killed two birds with one stone and made millions through the sale of both dangerous drugs and smuggled arms.

#### First One Man, Then Doctor Nubar Arrested

In March of last year, Nubar, a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology who resides in Frankfurt, sent a man by the name of Semih Kocakaya to Turkey to purchase heroin. Kocakaya, who hid 10 kilograms of heroin in various spots of an automobile bearing license plate No K1-AH-181, was caught in the act of drug smuggling by police on the Diyarbakir-Elazig Highway on his return to Germany.

When Kocakaya said, while giving a statement to the police, that he was going to deliver the 36 bags of heroin weighing 10 kilograms that came from Iran to Dr Nubar in Frankfurt, the German police were notified, and Nubar was placed under arrest. Nubar, the drug dealer, is presently in Frankfurt Prison.

#### Turkey Serves as Bridge

Drugs that come from countries such as Iran and Afghanistan in which police and gendarme supervision is minimal change hands in Turkey, which serves as a bridge, and then are sent to Europe. In general, the cities of Mardin, Diyarbakir, Van, and Gaziantep are preferred as distribution centers for drugs in Turkey.

#### Transport Fee

According to police evidence, the majority of the couriers used are Turkish workers employed in West Germany, Holland, and France. In exchange for transporting one consignment from Turkey, a courier is given a new automobile and 15,000 to 20,000 marks in cash.

On the international market, a kilogram of hashish is worth 25,000 marks; heroin, \$1.5 million; and base morphine, \$125,000.

#### Cyprus, New Smuggling Headquarters

Officials, who pointed out that, following the peace action, persons from Lice who directed the processing of drugs in Turkey for 30-40 years emigrated to Cyprus, said the distribution of drugs manufactured in the Turkish Cypriot sector of the island is being supervised by Greek Cypriots in the Greek Cypriot sector. One official noted that the reason this is happening is that dangerous drugs are not being manufactured in Turkey as they were in the past. He said, "The identities of those who do this type of work have been placed on posters for all to see. Those who leave prison know that they are under constant surveillance. The fear of coming face to face with police at any moment leads them to work in a new place where they are unknown. They found the opportunity for this in Cyprus."

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TURKEY

SUGAR-SUBSTITUTE NARCOTIC MEDICINES BANNED

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 16 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[All drug and medicine names given as published]

[Text] Ankara, CUMHURİYET BUREAU -- Some of the narcotic drugs which are found on the market and offered instead of "sugar" in guest houses in some of our provinces have been banned worldwide and in our country, it was learned. It was determined that certain narcotic substances whose permits had been cancelled, production stopped and stocks destroyed by the Health Ministry are now being produced and that drugs being used freely in certain of our provinces are narcotics which quickly become addictive and are a threat to society.

When Kastamonu Governor Sadullah Erel issued a warning to the competent authorities that narcotics were being offered instead of "sugar" in guest houses in certain districts of Kastamonu, we asked Professor Dr Kazim Turkler, a teacher on the pharmacology staff of the Ankara University Medical Faculty, for his views. He said that the drugs mentioned in the governor's notice were very dangerous.

Professor Turkey said that "Revonal Tb." and "Revonal Retard Tab.," mentioned in the governor's letter, were a preparation which had been brought out as sleeping medicine, that the active ingredient was "Metagualon" and that it had been licensed in the 1960's. He expressed the following views:

"The active substance called Metagualon is a socially harmful substance which causes addiction very rapidly and a person who uses it a while finds it impossible to give up. It is at least as dangerous as heroin. It is impossible to understand how such a substance, which has been placed on the narcotics list by the World Health Organization should be produced or sold freely in our country. Those concerned had better have a scientific explanation as to why the permit for a substance with such toxic effects and no benefits has not yet been revoked in Turkey and why foreign exchange has been allocated to produce this substance."

Cancelled Permits

Noting that Nembutol, a sleeping medication from the "barbiturate" group, is highly addictive, Professor Turkler pointed out that it is considered necessary that drugs in this group be taken only under a doctor's supervision and said:

"Propilamin Arsan Tab. [as published] this group of drugs whose active ingredient is a dextroamphetamine had licenses cancelled, production stopped and stocks destroyed 6 years ago when attention was drawn to the fact that they are addictive, have no medicinal value and were being increasingly abused among young people at

the time when Dr Kemal Demir was health minister and Dr Sadi Bilginsoy was druggists' director general. This being the case, it is impossible to understand how this drug is being produced in our country now."

Professor Turker said that the active ingredients of "Bloptan Tab.," another drug mentioned in the letter, were barbiturates, caffeine and pain killers and that despite reports prepared by the Health Ministry indicating that these drugs were very dangerous to health, no procedure had been implemented in accordance with the proposals and reports that these drugs should be banned.

#### World-Banned Drug Sold

Recalling that drugs with the active ingredient "proctalol" had been banned throughout the world and in Turkey in 1976, Professor Kazim Turker said it was a fact that this drug is now being sold in the drugstores and added:

"A drug containing the active ingredient 'Cimetidine' which was also mentioned in the letter is about to be licensed in our country. It is necessary that Health Ministry authorities review the reports by scientists on this substance. It would be well to consider the future consequences if this active substance is licensed."

#### Laws from 1928

Pointing out that the basis of drug policy in Turkey goes back to 1928 to law 1262, Professor Turker noted that this law absolutely must be revised and said:

"Regulations must be placed in the law to put drugs under control from production to consumption according to the scientific principles of the times. Drugs placed on the market must absolutely be under control and organizational arrangements related to doctors, druggists and the Health Ministry in this regard must be introduced. After licensing, a drug must be reviewed within 5 years at most with licenses cancellable on the basis of risk/effectiveness, cost/effectiveness rates. Legislation to form a board with full powers over drugs is a must."

Professor Kazim Turker added, moreover, that the decree which went into effect in January 1979 envisaging review of drug licenses in Turkey and their revocation or the change of formulas had not been implemented to date.

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

ARRESTS YIELD HEROIN, HASHISH--As the result of a series of operations conducted by Istanbul Police Department Lighting Teams Chief and Second Branch Deputy Chief Ugur Gur and his officers, another drug ring has been uncovered. According to information from the Lighting Teams Command, when it was determined that an individual named Bekir Yedikardes was selling heroin--which he had buried--through his sons Nezir and Halit (ages 12 and 16), the teams conducted a raid on their home, arresting the suspects and seizing 65 grams of heroin. In a related incident, Huseyin Tellikara, Aysel Isik and Davut Kaygusuz, who were selling hashish in Beyoglu by pushing it on the market in gradual amounts, were arrested with 135 grams of hashish. Officials stated that an investigation of the accused in both cases is continuing and that they were transported to the courthouse. [Excerpt] [Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 7]

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