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JPRS L/8198

3 January 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 1/79)



WORLD

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BURMA

SEIZURES, ARRESTS IN PABEDAN, SITTWE, TAMU

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Excerpt] Pabedan Township

Pabedan Township Court chaired by U Tha Oo yesterday sentenced a young man to six-year term on one count and one-year term on another count and another to seven months' imprisonment, on conviction of offences under the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Mya Nyein (24) of Room No 9, No 14, Adamson Street, Botataung Township, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment under Section 6 (b) (possession) and a one-year sentence under Section 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The sentences are to be served concurrently.

Maung Gyi alias Khin Maung Myint (22) of No 39, Aung Teza Road, Kyaukmyaung, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment under Section 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Police of the crime prevention squad led by Sub-Inspector U Aung Soe, acting on a tip, searched Mya Nyem and Maung Gyi in the presence of witnesses, in 30th Street, Rangoon, on 5 April 1978. Police seized a hypodermic syringe containing heroin solution which Mya Nyein throw away when searched.

Mya Nyein and Maung Gyi were arrested and sent up for trial before the Pabedan Township Court.

At Sittwe

Sittwe (Akyab), 19 Nov--Eighteen balls of raw opium weighing ten viss and 80 ticals [1 viss or 100 ticals equals 3.6 pounds] were seized from two persons here on 18 November.

A police party led by Corporal Myint Lwin found two suspicious looking men on a trishaw near the BOC at 1 am on 18 November. When they searched the two men, they found 18 balls of raw opium hidden in a box. The opium is reportedly valued at more than K 30,000.

The two men were later identified as Ohn Thwin and L Sai Tu.

Ma Tin Win of Mingalataungnyunt Railways Compound, Rangoon, has also been arrested by the police in connection with the case.

Police are taking action against them under Sections 6 (b) (possession), 7 (b) (transportation) and 10 (b) (sale) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. (073)

At Tamu

Tamu, 27 Nov--A packet of heroin weighing 21.4 ticals and valued at K 30,000 was seized from a bus passenger here on 1/ November.

The passenger was identified as Maung Nan Khan Hsan alias Shin Pu of Tarhan village in Kale Township.

Acting on information a police party, under the supervision of Tamu Township People's Council, searched passenger bus San-Myint-Than coming to Tamu from Kalembo and found a packet of heroin from Maung Nan Khan Hsan.

Police are taking action against Maung Nan Khan Hsan under Section 6 (b) (possession) and 7 (b) (transportation) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. --(025)

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BURMA

THREE NABBED FOR PASSING DRUGS TO PRISONERS

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 27 Nov 78 p 4 BK

[Text]

RANGOON, 21 Nov—Three persons who were reportedly passing heroin to under-trial prisoners brought for trial before the Pabedan Township Court, were caught in the act by police of the Crime Prevention Squad yesterday.

The Crime Prevention Squad members, acting on a tip, were lying in wait when they caught Tin Nyunt of 92nd Street, Kandawlay, Chit Yi Oo of Mandalay Road and Zaw Nyi of Kandawlay while they were reportedly passing four packets of heroin and a hypodermic syringe and needle to two under-trial prisoners—Zaw Shwe and Pe Than.

Tin Nyunt, Chit Yi Oo and Zaw Nyi have been booked by Pabedan police under Sections 6 (b) (possession), 10 (b) (sale) and 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Similarly, police of the Crime Prevention Squad seized a packet of heroin from Aye Kyaw of 22nd Street, Rangoon and cigarettes reportedly filled with heroin from Htein Lin of Konseindan (Edward) Street yesterday and booked them under Sections 6 (b) (possession) and 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.—(290)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

MAN FOUND WITH PETHIDINE--Rangoon, 4 Dec--Pabedan township court chaired by U Tha U, U San Myint and U Maung Sein today found Aye Myint, 30, of Thumana 2d Street, Ward No. 16 in South Okkalapa, guilty under Sections 10.B and 11 of the narcotic Drugs Law and sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment with hard labor. Aye Myint was charged in court after he was found to possess 7 ampoules of 100 mg pethidine injections, 76 pethidine tablets and 25 "mandrax" tablets. Aye Myint was arrested at 1100 on 18 April 1978 while he was selling the drugs at the corner of 32d Street and Anawratha Road. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 5 Dec 78 p 2 BK]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

SEMINAR HEARS OF DANGERS OF DRUG, ALCOHOL

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Nov 78 p 8

[Text]

A leading social worker has called for more attention to the dangers of non-narcotic drugs and the growing problem of alcoholism in Hong Kong.

The call is based on recommendations made by professional people who attended seminars sponsored by the Committee on Drug Abuse of the Hongkong Council of Social Service.

The chairman of the committee, Mr L.B. MacQuarrie said that 36 per cent of the 360 people, who either work in the social, teaching and medical field or other professions, felt that not enough attention was paid to the dangers of non-narcotic drugs such as hallucinogens, hashish and LSD, barbiturates and methadones.

They felt the need for more research and action in this field, he said while addressing the biennial meeting of the committee yesterday.

Mr MacQuarrie said: "Alcoholism is much more serious in Hongkong than generally realised, and research is needed to determine

the size of the problem and what to do about it."

Mr MacQuarrie also said there is a need to improve services for female addicts, whose problems are quite different from men.

The superintendent of Social Service of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts, Mr James Ch'ien said the number of male drug addicts is probably on the decline in Hongkong, while female addiction is increasing.

The number of female addicts applying for admission into SARDA's treatment centre on Shek Kwu Chau in 1975 was 1,321, but the number has grown to 1,845 last year, he said.

Both sexes are changing to the intravenous method of heroin consumption, which is more dangerous.

Mr Ch'ien warned that a trend of multiple drug abuse is emerging and this will make treatment more complicated.

Mr Ch'ien believes Hongkong has done reasonably

well in educating, informing and motivating the population at large on precautions against drugs.

"What we have not done well enough and where our committee could direct our future attention to is to reach school dropouts, unemployed youth, pre-delinquents and socially disadvantaged who are at risk to drug abuse," he said.

In this respect, he said better co-ordination among voluntary agencies and the Social Welfare Department could improve things.

Mr Ch'ien, who has worked in drug fighting for the past 15 years, left for Geneva shortly after the meeting.

He has been invited by the World Health Organisation to attend a week-long planning meeting that will work out guide-lines for a conference to be held in Bangkok next year.

At yesterday's meeting, Mr MacQuarrie was re-elected chairman of the Committee on Drug Abuse while Mr Ch'ien was elected vice chairman, for two years.

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HONG KONG

### TEACHERS RECEIVE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG EDUCATION KIT

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Nov 78 p 12

[Text] A comprehensive drug education teaching kit has been produced for secondary school teachers to advise students about the drug problem and the extent of drug abuse.

The kit, produced by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Education Department and the Government Information Services, will be given to the schools.

It contains the annual narcotics report, anti-drug leaflets, a set of colour slides with a commentary, a cassette tape on drama, and four folders containing detailed information on the many facets of the drug problem, the work being done to tackle it, teaching instructions for teachers and exercises for students.

An ACAN spokesman said yesterday the kit, which took six months to design and produce, was specially designed for use by social studies and health education teachers from forms one to three. It is written in Chinese.

He said although drug education has been included in the secondary school syllabus for some years, this was the first time such a comprehensive set of teaching aids was provided for them.

"We believe this kit will provide a major incentive to teachers in teaching their students about the serious social problem of drug abuse," he said.

The design and contents of the kit are based on those submitted by some secondary schools as entries to the drug education teaching kit design competition held by ACAN and the Education Department last year.

● The Medical and Health Department is carrying out checks on chemist's shops in Kowloon after receiving complaints that some controlled drugs are freely available.

A team of inspectors from the department are visiting pharmaceutical shops to see if they are selling controlled drugs without a doctor's prescription.

According to a Government spokesman there has been no legal action so far and the checks are still under way.

The spokesman added that there had been complaints "from various circles" that some controlled drugs were being made available without restriction in Kowloon.

Reports that some of these complaints had come from parents whose children had taken the drugs could not be confirmed by the spokesman.

Last night a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Wing said because it was Sunday they were unable to check out which areas of Kowloon were involved and give any further details.



The drug education kit.

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG TO STAY TOUGH ON EXPATRIATE POT SMOKERS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 78 p 12

[Text] Hongkong will not be lenient to people possessing cannabis or marijuana, one of the main drug fighters in the Colony said yesterday.

The Commissioner of Narcotics, Mr E. I. Lee, said this in an interview at a time when several countries, especially America and Canada, are taking steps to lessen the offence of people taking marijuana or cannabis.

Hongkong is "definitely not" going to de-criminalise the offence of possessing the drug as some American states have done, Mr Lee said.

He said it is believed marijuana can lead to harder and more harmful drugs.

"Not enough is known about the medium and long-term effects of using marijuana."

"Some people say there are none but increasingly more people are expressing reservations on this," Mr Lee said.

At the 47th session of the General Assembly of Interpol at Panama City three weeks ago — which Mr Lee attend-

ed — a unanimous resolution was passed by its 120 member countries expressing concern with the worldwide problems created by illicit production, trafficking and abuse of cannabis and its derivatives.

Mr Lee said the assembly had been informed by both American and Canadian delegates that recent research indicated there were harmful effects from constant use of marijuana.

The assembly declared that it was alarmed by talk in certain countries of full or partial legislation of cannabis, and resolved that Governments of all countries should be urged to maintain legal sanctions in respect of all aspects of cannabis abuse, Mr Lee pointed out.

Mr Lee noted however that abuse of cannabis is not a serious problem here.

"The use of marijuana is mainly confined to a small number of expatriates and possibly some local young people," he said.

Superintendent Dick Williamson, head of the operations section of the Narcotics

Bureau, said that around two per cent of the estimated 50,000 drug addicts in Hongkong may use cannabis.

There is no trafficking in cannabis in Hongkong, Sept Williamson said.

The drug is mostly brought in to Hongkong by users themselves.

At present, possession of cannabis here carries the same penalty as possessing heroin — used by 93 per cent of the drug addicts in Hongkong.

It can mean a maximum of three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

States in America which have de-criminalised cannabis often still list possession as an offence, but the penalty is in the same category as fines for parking tickets.

Selling cannabis is still a serious crime in those states, Superintendent Williamson said.

"That cannabis is not widely used is not a good reason to de-criminalise it. If it is de-criminalised, it may encourage more people to use it," he said.

CSO:5300

HONG KONG

PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT DANGEROUS DRUGS SOLD OPENLY

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Nov 78 p 13

[Text] Drugs that could lead children into mental illness are being sold over the counter, claim Tsun Wan parents. The parents had complained that their children were becoming dependent on the drugs sold, and were behaving "funny." They were also taking up bad company, Mr Li was told.

Allegations that medicine shops are dealing illegally with controlled "soft" drugs are now being probed by the Medical and Health Department.

A Hongkong doctor said the soft drugs in question were likely to be amphetamines — stimulants prescribed normally for depression — and sleeping pills. The doctor said buyers could become dependent on these drugs, and that dependence could precipitate them into mental illness.

The Senior Pharmacist of the Forensic Pathology Section, Mr K.Y. Li, yesterday said that his department is being hampered by a shortage of staff.

"At present there are only four inspectors available and we can only handle the urgent cases," he said.

About 6,000 products are presently under control, which means they can only be sold on a doctor's prescription and dispensed by registered pharmacies.

There are 77 such pharmacies in Hongkong. Many of the 3,000 medicine shops here are selling products which, without authorisation, can cause drug abuse problems, Mr Li said.

Some of them can almost be said to be trafficking in dangerous drugs, he added.

"Our investigations are not aided by the fact that these medicine shops do not have the controlled drugs on their premises. They are often stored in some nearby place."

The situation should improve in January though when laws regulating the import of drugs go into effect, Mr Li said.

The laws will mean a product cannot be legally imported unless it is registered with the Pharmacy and Poisons Board.

Also, companies will have to keep stricter records on how they dispose of their drugs.

Last week, as a result of reports sent out by the department following parents' complaints, six medicine shops were found with controlled drugs on their premises.

Their proprietors have been released on police bail pending further investigations.

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HONG KONG

**JOB SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FORMER ADDICTS**

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Nov 78 p 14

[Text]

An Unofficial member of the Executive Council, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, yesterday called on local industrialists to help tackle the drug problem by offering employment opportunities to rehabilitated addicts.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Wong Tai Sin City District anti-drug campaign at Morse Park, Sir Sze-yuen also urged employers to promote recreational activities for workers so as to pre-empt their desire of seeking pleasure from drugs.

A survey by the Government's Central Registry of Drug Addicts pointed out that out of 31,000 addicts interviewed, 17,000 were industrial workers.

"This has a serious implication because Hongkong's social and economic well-being depends largely on its industrial growth," said Sir Sze-yuen.

"The spread of drug abuse will undoubtedly substantially affect the productivity of our labour force — not to mention all other human miseries and social disorders it may incur."

Sir Sze-yuen said Wong Tai Sin City District, in particular its San Po Kong sub-office, is one of the most important industrial areas in Hongkong with more than 4,200 factories employing some 80,000 workers.

The Wong Tai Sin drive, which will run for four weeks, is the last of three district-level campaigns organised by the Action Committee Against Narcotics in conjunction with district organisations this year.

During the campaign period, more than 70 educational and publicity events will be held.

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HONG KONG

CHURCHES HELP IN WAR AGAINST DRUGS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Dec 78 p 10

[Text]

In the past 10 years, at least seven Christian churches have been quietly helping addicts get rid of their drug dependence and regain confidence in society, the Director of the Council of Social Service, Mr Hui Yin-fat, said yesterday.

At a Lions Club of Hongkong East lunch, Mr Hui said the time had come to bring their work out into the open.

The seven churches and the Council of Social Services have organised an exhibition from January 14 to 20 aimed at encouraging more religious groups to join the fight.

They hope to attract all Christian churches, Buddhists, Moslems and others, Mr Hui said.

"If the many churches in Hongkong flexed their muscles together in the fight, they would help their members beware of this vice and whet their appetites to contribute to the fight," Mr Hui said.

About 2,500 addicts have come forward to the churches in the past 10 years for treatment.

One church has reported a 48 per cent success rate in its programme, he added.

The churches employ

about 100 ex-drug addicts to help those who come forward willingly and share experiences with them.

Many missionaries and volunteers are also involved.

The organisations run by the seven churches are: Operation Dawn, Wu Oi Christian Centre, Liig Oi Youth Centre, Peace Ward of Haven of Hope Hospital, Society of Stephen, Rennie's Mill Lutheran Treatment Centre and the Hongkong Christian Service's Tung Fuk Hostel.

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG, CANADA COOPERATE TO SMASH DRUG SYNDICATES

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Dec 78 p 1

[Article by Russell Robinson]

[Text]

Narcotics Bureau detectives are working hand in hand with Canadian authorities in a bid to smash several syndicates using family connections here to smuggle drugs into Canada.

The partnership has already led to three major arrests and investigations are continuing.

Police believe that the syndicates, through old family contacts, are financing Hongkong residents wanting to visit their relatives in Canada.

The all-expenses paid holidays have only one condition — the recipients must carry a suitcase of heroin through Canadian customs.

Police here were alerted to the racket by the Canadian authorities who are concerned at the extent of the operations and the amounts that are being carried into the country.

According to a senior officer, the Canadian syndicates are comprised of Chinese who have extensive contacts in Hongkong who recruit the couriers.

At present a group of six traffickers are awaiting trial in the Canadian High Court on conspiracy charges.

This group was arrested a few months ago when they took possession of a consignment from a Hongkong student.

"These operations are concerning us enough to be extremely worried about the extent of the racket, and how many are in it.

"The couriers are very hard to trace because theirs is a one, one off role. They make one trip for the trafficker and then cut out — they're very difficult to track down, he said.

Hongkong police, who are playing the part of watchdogs for the Canadians, have so far been keeping their eyes on young travellers.

But they also have not discounted the possibility that the syndicates could be employing more elderly couriers.

One Hongkong courier, Kwun Chung-kok, was sentenced this week to 15 years jail by a Vancouver court on charges of possessing heroin for the purposes of trafficking.

The 26-year-old cook was arrested on September 6 in his flat after police seized 2.5 lbs of heroin worth about \$9.5 million on the open market.

Kwun, who pleaded guilty, was arrested a week after his arrival from Hongkong by drug squad police who had kept him under surveillance.

During his hearing in the provisional court, Kwun admitted to importing the drug into Canada.

However, the court was told that Kwun was not charged with importing, as there was insufficient evidence.

Kwun was then told that he would not be given a high penalty — the maximum being life imprisonment — because of the assistance he gave police in their continuing inquiries.

Police here said Kwun's drug source is obscure because of the zig-zagging route he took to enter Vancouver.

After leaving Hongkong, Kwun's first stopover was in Los Angeles, then Chicago and Toronto, before landing in Vancouver.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

ADDICT, PROMISED SHARE OF SMUGGLED DRUGS, SENTENCED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Oct 78 p 10

[Text] A drug addict who helped import opium and heroin from Bangkok in order to get some of the drugs for his own use, was sentenced in the High Court yesterday to seven years' imprisonment.

Lam Fai (33) pleaded guilty to three counts of possessing dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking when he appeared before Mr Justice Baber.

The drugs consisted of 334.6 grams of prepared opium, 18 grams of heroin and 735.1 grams of heroin base.

**In the courts**

Their total value was \$160,000.

Crown Counsel Peter Griffiths told the court that Lam was arrested at Kai Tak airport when he arrived from Bangkok on June 16.

The drugs were in the false top and bottom of a suitcase he was carrying as well as in a canvas holder belonging to him.

Lam had previous convictions for possessing and smoking dangerous drugs.

His defence counsel, Mr Bruno d'Almada, said in mitigation that Lam had been tempted and made use of by a man surnamed Wong who organised the trip for him.

He could not have earned

very much from it, but as he was an addict, part of the inducement was that he would be allowed half of the drugs for his own use.

Mr d'Almada added Lam had an artificial leg and worked in a garment factory.

Mr Justice Baber, who had last week remarked that the rivalry between the Customs and Excise Service and the Narcotics Bureau in handling an airport dangerous drugs case had almost ruined the investigations, yesterday congratulated the Narcotics Bureau officers for their work in connection with Lam's case.

The judge said he hoped that the overlapping of work between the customs and the Narcotics Bureau had been cleared up.

Mr d'Almada was instructed by the Director of Legal Aid.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

CONTRADICTION EVIDENCE LEADS TO ACQUITTAL

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 78 p 10

[Text]

Contradictory police evidence led to the acquittal yesterday of Wong Kwong-lam (24) and Lee Ming-chung (26) of a charge of possession of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

Judge Hooper in Victoria District Court said he was not satisfied with the police evidence because there were a number of discrepancies.

The three policemen who formed part of the raiding party disagreed as to which room they discovered the defendants in and the number of men found in the premises.

They also contradicted each other about the number of men arrested, the judge said, and although one policeman changed his testimony during cross-examination this was far from satisfactory.

In his view, although the circumstances were suspicious the Crown had not proved its case beyond reasonable doubt.

Police evidence was given that a flat at 4 Smithfield Road was raided on July 24 and the two defendants were arrested.

It was alleged that Wong gave one of the policemen a purse which contained 23 packets of a mixture which was found to be heroin.

Mr Y. L. Yeung appeared for both defendants who had pleaded not guilty.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

HOUSEWIFE SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Nov 78 p 6

[Text] A 51-year-old housewife who was caught during a dangerous drugs transaction with a Hongkong customs officer and a US Drug Enforcement Administration agent posing as buyers, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Baber imposed the sentence on Ching Man-yeo after a jury found her guilty of conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs.

It took the jury one hour to reach its verdict.

The court was told that on January 11, a US Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Mr Stephen Tse, posing as a drug buyer, got in touch with Ching through an informer.

Negotiations were held in a Kowloon hotel and it was agreed that Mr Tse would buy 35 lbs of heroin at \$15,000 a pound.

At the time Tse had with him a customs officer who was taken by an accomplice, Leung Wing-fu, to a car park in Causeway Bay to collect the heroin, while Mr Tse and Ching waited in the hotel.

After Leung had handed over the dangerous drugs in a car, the customs officer revealed his identity and tried to arrest Leung.

A struggle ensued during which Leung managed to escape, but left the drugs behind.

At the same time, a party of customs officers went to the hotel and arrested Ching.

Defence counsel, Mr Christopher Young, said in mitigation that Ching's involvement in the conspiracy was at the bottom end of the chain, and she had been made use of by people who had not been caught.

Counsel said it was unfortunate that Leung Wing-fu, who was involved in a far greater way, had escaped.

It was really those people who deserved the taste of the sentence of the court.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Baber said that evidence had shown that Ching had a fair authority in the transaction.

Appearing with Mr Young was Mr Bruno d'Almada instructed by the Director of Legal Aid.

Crown counsel Nick Adams prosecuted.

CSO: 5300



HONG KONG

POLICEMAN POSED AS A PLUMBER TO ENTER DRUG 'FACTORY'

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Nov 78 p 10

[Text] A police officer posed as a plumber in an attempt to gain entry into a dangerous drugs manufacturing plant in Mei Foo Sun Chuen, it was stated in the High Court yesterday.

Crown counsel Hugh Boa told Mr Justice Trainor and a jury of three men and four women that three of the four people arrested, including a woman, were squatting around basins and a large quantity of drug manufacturing paraphernalia in a bedroom when police gained access into the flat.

The three — Wong Fung-chuen (40), Lam Chuen-hau (45) and Lam Man-yuk (28), woman — and a fourth defendant, Wong Chun-kwai (29), pleaded not guilty to manufacturing dangerous drugs and possessing 12,141 grams of salts of esters of morphine mixture and 622 grams of a mixture of esters of morphine.

Wong Chun-kwai also denied a charge that, being a tenant, he permitted his premises to be used for the manufacturing of dangerous drugs.

Mr Boa said the value of the drugs was about \$1.5 million.

The prosecution's case was that some time in early April, Wong Chun-kwai rented a flat in Mei Foo Sun Chuen from a woman for residential purpose.

On the evening of April 10, a police party called at the flat.

One of the officers, posing as a plumber, told Wong Chun-kwai when he came to answer the door that he had come to check a pipe leakage.

Wong said there was nothing wrong with the pipes and did not open the iron grille.

At this stage the officers disclosed their identity, and Wong was forced to admit them.

Once inside, the police found the other defendants in a bedroom where there was a large quantity of drug manufacturing utensils.

There was a burning stove and a strong smell of acid prevailed.

Heroin was found hidden behind a television set and in the kitchen.

Mr Boa said the only furniture was in the sitting room. There were no beds in all the bedrooms, and no sign of people sleeping there.

Police also seized plastic bags and a sealing machine related to the manufacturing of dangerous drugs.

The Crown will call its witnesses today.

Mr Paul Fok is defending Wong Fung-chuen and the others are defended by Mr. David Sparrow.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

MAGISTRATE BEMOANS MILD SENTENCE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 78 p 12

[Text]

A magistrate, who yesterday sent a hawker to prison for three years for trafficking in drugs, said that the sentence was not severe enough and the case should have been heard at the District Court.

Sentencing Lau Tin (58) at Fanling Court, the magistrate Mr P.M. Rattigan explained that the defendant had 11 previous convictions, including one for the same offence, and had not learned his lesson.

He added that Lau had been to a drug addiction treatment centre.

Mr Rattigan said that in view of the amount of drugs involved, the case should have gone to a higher court.

Lau had denied that he had a package of eight polythene bags containing a mixture with 27.7 grammes of salts of esters of morphine at his home in Sheung Shui on

November 2.

The prosecution said that when Inspector Law Pinguen arrived with a search warrant, the defendant tried to escape through the kitchen.

He was stopped by the inspector who later found the packets wrapped in newspapers on a kitchen bench.

The court was told that under caution, Lau had admitted he bought the drugs from a man nicknamed Chan Chai in Yuen Long and intended to sell them to addicts in his home area for profit.

Mr Rattigan congratulated Inspector Law and his party for an excellent piece of detective work leading to Lau's conviction.

He directed that the case should be brought to the attention of the inspector's commander and the Commissioner of Police.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

DRUGS COURIER GETS SEVEN YEARS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 78 p 14

[Text]

A 31-year-old man who was lured into smuggling dangerous drugs from Bangkok for a reward of \$10,000 was given a seven-year prison sentence in the High Court yesterday.

The defendant, Wong Yam-kwai, had also been told by the person in Bangkok who commissioned him to do the job that even if he were caught, the most he would get would be a few months' imprisonment, his counsel, Miss Maria Yuen, told Mr Justice Cons in mitigation.

It was because of his naivety and desperate financial situation that Wong be-

came an easy prey for criminal elements, counsel added.

Wong pleaded guilty to a charge of trafficking in 1,301.2 grams of mixture of salts of morphine, and possessing 16.2 grams of a part one poison, called strychnine hydrochloride, which was one of the constituents for the manufacturing of No 3 heroin.

Crown counsel Peter Griffiths told the court that on July 13, Wong returned from a trip to Bangkok. While his luggage was being examined at the airport, Wong appeared to be uneasy.

One of his suitcases was thicker than normal. When it

was cut open, a quantity of light brown powder and a polythene bag containing white powder were found.

Mr Griffiths said the morphine had a retail value of \$371,000.

Miss Yuen submitted in mitigation that Wong had worked for eight years at a factory up to May when the business failed and he was unemployed.

He was desperate as he had to support a wife and two daughters who were at school.

Counsel asked the court to exercise mercy in view of his hard working past, the full confession he had made and that he had been driven into it by desperation and financial strain.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Cons said defence counsel had put forward a sad story but he had to consider how sad the families of drug addicts would be with the drugs brought in by Wong.

Miss Yuen was instructed by the Director of Legat Aid.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

FRUIT TINS CONTAINED HEROIN BASE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Nov 78 p 9

[Text]

A new method to import heroin base into Hongkong was disclosed in the High Court yesterday.

The manager of a finance company was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

The drugs were concealed in four fruit tins and, according to Detective Senior Inspector Robert Sones of the Narcotics Bureau, it was a new method to import heroin base into Hongkong.

Insp Sones, who was one of the policemen who raided the home of the defendant, Lam Chi-leung, told Mr Justice O'Connor that he suspected the drugs had been imported from Thailand.

The drugs found in the tins had been half converted into heroin, with acetic anhydride already added before being imported into Hongkong.

By that, it had eliminated the risk of smell which is produced during the process of adding acetic anhydride in the manufacture of heroin.

Lam (28) and Wu Si-chung (25) were jointly charged with possessing 2,292.8 grams of a mixture containing 1,423.5 grams of esters of morphine (heroin base) for unlawful trafficking.

Lam, pleading guilty, said the drugs belonged to him and had nothing to do with Wu.

Wu, who had pleaded not guilty, was released after the Crown offered no further evidence against him.

Senior Crown counsel Jim Chandler said about 11.45 pm on June 12, a party of Narcotics Bureau officers raided Lam's flat in Nga Tsin Long Road and found in a bedroom four fruit tins, a small packet of No 3 heroin and chemicals normally associated with the manufacture of heroin.

Shortly after midnight, police intercepted Lam who was travelling in a car at Nga Tsin Long Road.

He was taken back to his flat and in his presence, Insp Sones opened the tins in each of which was a polythene packet of suspected dangerous drugs.

Mr Chandler said the heroin base when converted into No 3 heroin would increase fourfold in weight.

The retail value of the heroin would be \$570,000.

Defence counsel Mr Stephen Ma said in mitigation that Lam rented the flat from a police officer less than a month before.

He was an overseas Chinese with his family in Singapore.

At the age of 17 he returned to China and came to Hongkong in 1973.

Regarding the drugs, counsel said they were taken to the flat by a friend several hours before the raid.

Lam had previous convictions for blackmail and robbery.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

### THREE DRUG MANUFACTURERS GET STIFF SENTENCES

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Nov 78 p 12

[Text]

Describing the manufacture of dangerous drugs as a most abominable crime, a High Court judge yesterday sentenced three men to jail terms ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Mr Justice Trainor told Wong Fung-chuen (41), watch broker and herbalist, Wong Chun-kwai (29), garment factory worker, and Lam Chuen-hau (41), wooden hut builder, that as long as people like them continue to gamble their freedom against the very high reward in drug manufacturing, the courts would make them pay the full price, and the gamble would become more and more expensive.

Wong Fung-chuen, who got 15 years, was described by the judge as not only a dangerous drugs manufacturer but a clever and dangerous one.

The court had been told that some hours before his arrest, Wong had approached the Narcotics Bureau, saying he had information that would lead the officers to where dangerous drugs were being manufactured.

But when he was arrested in a Mei Foo Sun Chuen flat,

he was taking part in the manufacture of dangerous drugs.

Mr Justice Trainor said Wong's approach to the Narcotics Bureau was nothing but a clever hoax.

Of the other two defendants, Wong Chun-kwai was sentenced to 13 years, and Lam, 10.

A jury of three men and four women deliberated for seven hours before finding the defendants guilty of manufacturing dangerous drugs, possessing 12,141 grams of salts of esters of morphine mixture and 622 grams of a mixture of esters of morphine.

The jury also found Wong Chun-kwai guilty of permitting his premises to be used for the manufacture of dangerous drugs.

A woman, Lam Man-yuk (18), had also been tried on the dangerous drugs manufacturing and possession charges, but the jury found her not guilty.

The prosecution's case was that some time in early April, Wong Chun-kwai rented a flat in Mei Foo Sun Chuen from a woman for residential purpose.

On the evening of April 10, a police party raided the flat and found the defendants in a bedroom where there was a large quantity of drug manufacturing utensils.

A stove was burning and there was a strong smell of acid.

Police also seized a quantity of heroin, plastic bags and a sealing machine related to the manufacturing of dangerous drugs.

Mr Paul Fok defended Wong Fung-chuen and the others were defended by Mr David Sparrow.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

MAN BUILT UP HEROIN STOCK FOR CHINA TRIP

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Nov 78 p 9

[Text]

A 35-year-old mason, Wong Tat-wah, was sentenced to prison for 12 months by Judge Hooper in Victoria District Court yesterday for possession of dangerous drugs.

The court heard that Wong was found with 26.6 grams of a mixture containing 6.9 grams of heroin in a polythene bag in a pocket of his safari jacket.

Wong, who was charged with possession of drugs for unlawful trafficking, told the court that he had a large amount of drugs in his possession because he was going to China to visit his girlfriend and needed to stock up on them.

He said he had been a drug addict for a number of years, but denied that he had ever trafficked in drugs.

The judge acquitted him of trafficking and said he accepted his explanation of a visit to China.

He also commented that none of the usual paraphernalia of the drug trafficker had been found on Wong, leaving the matter in some doubt as to whether he was actually trafficking.

The judge said he also felt that although the quantity found on him was very large, he had produced a reasonable explanation.

Crown counsel Gary Plowman said that Wong was observed acting suspiciously outside the Daimaru Department Store on September 8, and police who searched him found the drugs in an upper pocket of his jacket.

Mr Plowman added that Wong had five previous convictions, four for possession of dangerous drugs.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

LAST OF THREE SHEK O TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Nov 78 p 16

[Text]

A plastic factory operator was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the High Court yesterday for possessing, for the purpose of unlawful trafficking, a quantity of salts of morphine which could be processed into heroin worth \$6 to \$9 million.

Chan Kai-kwong (25) was one of three people arrested at the Shek O bus terminus on April 14 and found in possession of 8,926.2 grams of salts of morphine.

The other two — Ng Mei (33) and Ng Wu-mong (29) — who pleaded guilty, had already been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment each.

Chan claimed he only took part in transporting the dangerous drugs and was not involved in trafficking.

His counsel, Mr J. D. Donnelly, also submitted in mitigation that Chan was an aider and abettor rather than one of the parties who possessed dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

Chan was then called to the witness stand to give evidence regarding his involve-

ment in order that the judge could assess the sentence to be passed on him.

After hearing Chan's evidence, Mr Justice Addison said he found Chan's involvement was equal to that of the other defendants, and that he was no small pawn.

In his testimony, Chan said that on the instructions of a partner in his plastic business, Choi Sum, he drove his car to Kowloon and picked up the other two defendants whom he did not know.

He said it was they who brought along a travelling bag containing the dangerous drugs and a cardboard box containing additives for the manufacture of dangerous drugs.

On the way back to his factory in Shek O, Chan said, he saw the other two defendants burn incense and he asked them why.

It was then that they revealed they were carrying drugs and that they wanted good luck.

Also defending Chan was Mr Mohan Bharwancy.

Crown counsel Tom Gall prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

DANCE HOSTESS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Dec 78 p 10

[Text]

A dance hostess was congratulated by a High Court judge on her 21st birthday yesterday after a jury found her not guilty of possessing dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

As he discharged Kwan Su-kam, Mr Justice O'Connor congratulated her, saying it was a fortunate birthday for her. Kwan wept for joy.

She had been jointly charged with a man, Chui Lung-yiu (32), for possessing 1,461 grams of heroin for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

The jury found Chui guilty of the charge, as well as another one of possessing 881 grams of heroin for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

The judge sentenced him to nine years' imprisonment.

The court had heard that the two were detained at the

immigration counter of Kai Tak airport when they returned from Bangkok on May 31.

Narcotics Bureau officers at the airport searched their luggage and found the drugs in two suitcases.

The drugs were worth \$1.5 million.

Chui, who ran a small garment business, said in his defence that he had been offered \$100,000 to bring diamonds and jewellery to Hong Kong.

But when he went to Bangkok he was told that the plan had been called off and instead he was asked to bring back two suitcases. He did not know they contained dangerous drugs.

In her defence, Kwan said the suitcases were not hers.

Chui was defended by Mr J. G. Stevenson and Kwan by Mr Michael O'rorio.

Crown counsel Mrs Pamela Jewkes prosecuted.

CSO: 5300



HONG KONG

**FREIGHTER 'TAI CHUNG' MAKES HEADLINES AGAIN**

**Marathon Search Pays Off**

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Oct 78 p 9

[Text] Customs officers yesterday seized more than 2 lbs of No 3 heroin, worth about \$100,000, after a 15-hour search of the Paramanian vessel, Tai Chung Shan.

Since 1974, drugs have been found on the ship more than 40 times.

No one has been arrested in connection with yesterday's seizure but more than 30 officers were last night still searching the 3,085-ton freighter.

According to Superintendent F. Greenhalgh of the Custom and Excise Service, officers began searching the vessel late last night shortly after it arrived from Bangkok.

He said the drugs are believed to have been imported from Thailand and they appear to be good quality.

**Ship Owners Express Shame**

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Dec 78 p 15

[Text] The owners of the freighter Tai Chung Shan, which has been found carrying drugs on 44 occasions during the past seven years, yesterday said they were "ashamed" of the record.

An assistant manager with the Shum Cheong Navigation Company, Mr Jimmy Chan, said, "We have tried our best to stop it and we've even sent out circulars warning the crew about smuggling drugs--but it is beyond our control."

The ship, which shuttles regularly between Bangkok and Hong Kong, was reported in the Legislative Council on Wednesday as having carried dangerous drugs repeatedly since 1974.

The Secretary for Security, Mr Lewis Daves, told council members that stricter laws would be introduced to deal with those responsible for the smuggling of drugs in ocean-going vessels.

"The Action Committee Against Narcotics has endorsed a proposal that an amendment to the law should be made which would enable fines to be imposed on the captains, masters and owners of ocean-going vessels on which dangerous drugs have been repeatedly found," Mr Lewis said.

Mr Chan refused to comment on the legislation but said the only way to cut down on the number of seizures was for the Customs and Excise Department to step up searches of ships so as to make drug smuggling not worthwhile.

The Shum Cheong Navigation Company recently replaced its Chinese crew with Filipinos but Mr Chan denied that the reason for the switch was to reduce the drug trafficking.

He said it was because the Filipinos were "more obedient and good workers."

The President of the Hong Kong Shipowners Executive Club, Mr Frank Chao, said he did not think it fair that under the proposed legislation owners should be penalised.

"The owners do not have control over their crews. If a syndicated crew was paid to traffic in drugs it would be very difficult for the owner to do anything.

"But if the owner is guilty of dealing in drugs, he must certainly be penalised," he said.

Mr Chao, who is also president of Wah Kwong and Co., said that in his past 23 years in shipping he has never encountered any drug smuggling.

He also said drugs have never been found on board his company's 59 ships.

"It all depends on how strict your company and supervisor is regarding drugs, and also your captain and crew. Touch wood we have never had any found on board our ships," he said.

Mr Chao said a regular crew often takes advantage of illegal activities.

"They always behave well and don't argue for more money. They're the ones that are most difficult to track down because it's the big money that attracts them to the drug trade."

The Customs and Excise Department senior superintendent, Operations, Mr Walter Neil, said the proposed legislation was brought about because "something was needed to try to prevent drug smuggling."

He called the new measures a prevention and deterrent, and added that when the legislation does get to the Executive Council it might only involve the masters and not the owners of the ship.

#### Ships' Masters Face Crackdown

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Nov 78 p 12

[Text]

Tighter laws are to be introduced against ocean-going vessels repeatedly discovered carrying drugs, the Secretary for Security, Mr Lewis Davies, said.

He was replying to a question from Father Patrick McGovern, who wants to see stronger Government action against owners of drug-carrying vessels such as the Tai Chung Shan which has repeatedly been found to be carrying dangerous drugs since 1974.

Mr Davies said: "The Action Committee Against Narcotics has endorsed a proposal that an amendment to the law should be made which would enable fines to be imposed on the captains, masters and owners of ocean-going vessels on which dangerous drugs have been repeatedly found."

He said that inquiries were made in a number of other countries concerning laws relating to vessels carrying narcotic drugs illicitly.

This new legislation will be introduced in the Legislative Council in January.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

LAST THREE MA BROTHERS' ASSOCIATES GO ON TRIAL

Seven Jurors Chosen

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Oct 78 p 10

[Text]

A jury of six men and one woman was empanelled in the High Court yesterday to try three suspected members of a syndicate on charges of dangerous drugs conspiracy.

The trial will start on Monday before Mr Justice O'Connor.

Yu Yuk-kwong (57), Li Fai (46) and Chan Kai-yin (37) have pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to traffic unlawfully in salts of morphine between January 17, 1969 and May 1972.

Chan also denied a charge of conspiracy to deal unlawfully in salts of morphine between November 1968 and January 16, 1969.

They are alleged to have conspired with Ma Sik-yu, his multi-millionaire brother, Ma Sik-chun, and others.

The three defendants were originally among a group of nine, including Ma Sik-chun and his nephew, Ma Woon-yin, charged with dangerous

drugs conspiracy.

But five of them—Ma Sik-chun, Ma Woon-yin, Cheng Ah-kai, Wong Ping-fai and Wong Muk-ping—have absconded.

The sixth defendant, Pui Sai-hung, was tried separately last week and found not guilty.

Li Fai and Chan Kai-yin had originally been granted bail pending trial.

But following the disappearance of the five, the court cancelled the bail of Li and Chan and remanded them in custody.

Yu Yuk-kwong has been in custody since he was charged.

Mr William Stone is appearing for the defence on the instructions of the Director of Legal Aid.

Mr John Griffiths, a London QC, and Crown Counsel Andrew Hodge and Francis Cheung are for the prosecution.

Accomplice Reveals Police Links

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Nov 78 p 11

[Excerpts]

A High Court judge and jury in a dangerous drugs conspiracy trial heard yesterday of a meeting presided over by former Chief Police Detective Staff Sergeant Lam Kwong with the heads of a Hongkong and a Thai drug syndicate.

The meeting was for the purpose of recovering a consignment of morphine which was said to have been seized by the police.

This was revealed by an accomplice turned Crown witness, Li Ting-zee, when he continued his testimony against Yu Yuk-kwong (57), Li Fai (46) and Chan Kai-yin (37).

They have pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to traffic unlawfully in salts of morphine between January 17, 1969 and May 1972.

According to the witness Li, Ma Sik-yu represented the Hongkong syndicate at the meeting and the Thai side was headed by a man called Lui Yuk-sui.

Others present were Pui Sai-hung (a partner in a restaurant who had been acquitted earlier last month of dangerous drugs conspiracy after trial by jury), Chan Tai-keung, proprietor of a Kowloon City stall, and Or Muk-sum, who had claimed that the goods had been seized by police.

The meeting was held at a Kowloon restaurant in 1968.

Li said that following the meeting it was found by the syndicate heads that Or had

in fact "swallowed the goods himself."

Li told the court that the Thai drug boss, Lui Yuk-sui, was brought to Hongkong to attend the meeting by his sister-in-law, Ng Hung-yuk, who had been supplying drugs to a number of dealers in Hongkong.

He said he met the woman when he worked at a restaurant run by Ng Sik-ho (convicted drug king) and Pui Sai-hung in 1968.

She frequented Ng Sik-ho's restaurant.

The witness said he was introduced to the woman by Pui when the two had dinner together one evening in the restaurant.

Two days later she telephoned him and asked him to see her at her hotel.

Li said the woman told him she was not satisfied with doing business with Pui because he had been getting too much commission and told Li to look for another person to replace him.

Li then introduced Ng Sik-ho to the woman and they came to an agreement that the woman would supply drugs to Ng Sik-ho and would get the goods sent to Hongkong on Polish ships.

She would fly to Hongkong to supply Li with the name of the Polish ship and the person to contact on the ship. She would also give him half of a Thai banknote for identification to collect the goods.

The witness said that after one shipment of drugs, Ng Sik-ho pulled out because the

woman required payment within a few days after the arrival of the goods, and Ng Sik-ho had a cash flow problem as the goods could not be disposed of within a few days in the market.

Li said he then got Or Muk-sum to do business with the woman.

It was agreed that Li would get \$200 for every block of morphine brought ashore and Or would get \$150 as commission for every pound of morphine he helped the woman to sell.

Following this agreement, there had been shipments once every several weeks in the range of 30 to 40 pieces of morphine each time.

But towards the end of 1968, Or said that a consignment of goods had been seized by the police.

Li then telephoned the woman in Bangkok and she came to Hongkong with her brother-in-law, Lui Yuk-sui, to discuss the matter with Or.

The next day Li said he heard from the woman that a meeting had been held and that it had been found that Or had in fact "swallowed" it.

The witness said that either Ma Sik-yu or the woman had said that the fact the negotiations had been so successful was because it had been presided over by Lam Kwong, the former chief detective staff sergeant.

Li said that following this incident, Ma Sik-yu told the witness to work for him.

He said whenever he went on board a ship to collect goods, he would be given money.

Li will continue with his testimony today.

Mr William Stone and Mr Kumar Ramanathan are defending on the instructions of the Director of Legal Aid.

Witness Tells of Beating

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 78 p 11

[Excerpt]

A witness told a High Court judge and jury yesterday how he was interrogated and assaulted by the Ma brothers and their fokis when they suspected he had "swallowed their goods."

The witness, Li Ting-zee, was a former accomplice in a dangerous drugs syndicate who turned Crown witness.

Li told Mr Justice O'Connor and a jury trying three men alleged to be members of the Ma brothers' syndicate, that he was covered with a sack and beaten up.

At one stage when he called for help, Ma Sik-chun, the former multi-millionaire publisher of a Chinese language newspaper, held a pair of chopsticks which were tied at both ends with a piece of string against his mouth to stop him from shouting.

Li said the incident related to more than 100 blocks of morphine which a walla-walla operator, Ah Kan, had reported lost.

Li said that on that occasion, on the instructions of Ma Sik-yu, Ma Sik-chun's elder brother, he arranged for Ah Kan to pick up the goods at sea.

But he later received a telephone call from Ah Kan's wife, saying that her husband and uncle had been arrested by Customs and Excise people and that the goods had been seized.

When he began to investigate, Li said, Ah Kan suddenly returned and said he was forced into a car together with the goods as soon as he came ashore.

When the car reached Tsimshatsui, he was pushed out. The matter was immediately reported to Ma Sik-yu.

At first it was thought that a former fokis, Lam Hing-ho, who had been sacked for using the syndicate's money to gamble, was responsible.

They went to look for Lam at his home, but could not find him.

Then on the instructions of Ma Sik-yu, Lam's photograph was distributed among gambling establishments.

Ma's fokis finally got hold of Lam and took him to see Ma Sik-yu at his office.

Li said he was also taken along for questioning.

The Ma brothers accused him of having "swallowed" their goods.

When he denied that he had, Ma Sik-chun hit him and used a pair of chopsticks against his mouth to stop him from calling for help.

The next day, on the instructions of Ma Sik-chun, the fokis covered him and Lam with sacks and assaulted them.

Li said he was detained until 4 pm that day and was only set free when he told Ma Sik-yu that he had to attend his uncle's funeral.

Ma Sik-yu told him to continue his investigations into the matter and report to him daily by telephone.

After that incident, he stopped working for Ma Sik-yu and never heard of the drugs again.

Li also recalled another incident when he was instructed to go to a Polish ship to collect three cartons of morphine.

He sent his own team of fokis to pick up the goods which, according to instructions, were placed in the No 2 hold of the ship.

But as his fokis could only find one of the cartons he went to the ship himself.

While they were searching for the rest of the drugs, the second officer of the ship came on the scene.

Li said they told the officer they were looking for a watch, but he did not believe them and was going to call the police.

Li said he told his fokis to run, while he tore out the telephone line and got off the ship immediately.

Later he learned that the ship's captain had called the Customs and Excise people and that two cartons of morphine had been seized.

Why Witness Told All

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Nov 78 p 10

[Excerpt]

Defence counsel for three men charged with conspiracy to import morphine into Hongkong alleged in the High Court yesterday that a former accomplice volunteered information to the Narcotics Bureau because he wanted to save his own skin.

Mr William Stone, counsel for Yu Yuk-kwong (57), Li Fai (46) and Chan Kai-yin (37), suggested to Li Ting-zee, who had turned Crown witness, that he decided to get in touch with the police because he knew the police had details of his drug activities and was about to close in on him.

Mr Stone also suggested that Li wanted a monetary reward from the police.

Li denied Mr Stone's suggestions, saying that the main reason why he did so was that he felt guilty of the many ills he had done to society and he wanted to repay his debts by making known the activities of the Ma brothers' syndicate.

Li, who had given evidence about his part in the

collection of morphine from the sea for the syndicate, said he started a frozen fish company in partnership with a friend in 1970 as a cover up.

This was to show he had a regular income in case people began to wonder where he got the money to gamble.

He said that between 1968 and 1973 he earned several hundred thousand dollars in the drugs business but was unable to save any as he was addicted to gambling.

He was arrested in 1976 for possession of dangerous drugs and was given a suspended prison sentence.

Six months later, he was arrested for conspiring to smuggle illegal immigrants.

It was during his detention in a police station that it occurred to him that he had done many ills to society, and that he had to make amends.

He then contacted the Narcotics Bureau.

Li said he started smoking opium for kicks in 1970, and switched to heroin in 1973.

Li agreed with Mr Stone that he laid down conditions to the police for supplying information regarding dangerous drugs—that he be given a pardon for his part in dangerous drugs trafficking and illegal immigration, protection for himself and his family, and living allowances.

He also agreed with Mr Stone that until last month, he had received from the police more than \$148,000 which represented monthly living allowances for him and his family, and two lump sum payments for special information.

He had also gone to Thailand on the instructions of the police to contact the Thai woman who had been supplying morphine to Hongkong, and had helped police in the seizure of a consignment of dangerous drugs.

He denied Mr Stone's suggestion that he volunteered information to the police for monetary gain and that he would be paid if he could secure the conviction of the defendants.

Drug Runner Gives Evidence

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Nov 78 p 12

[Excerpt]

A driver, who is serving a 10-year prison sentence for a dangerous drugs trafficking offence, gave evidence for the Crown in the High Court yesterday in the trial of three men accused of conspiracy with the Ma brothers syndicate.

The witness, Chu Tin-loi, who worked as a supervisor in a drugs divan in Western from 1969 to 1973, had testified in committal proceedings against the defendants, Yu Yuk-kwong (57), Li Fai (46) and Chan Kai-yin (37), in November last year.

At that time, he was granted immunity for his involvement in dangerous drugs.

A month later, he was arrested for an offence of drug trafficking not connected with his previous drug dealings, and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Chu told the court that in the autumn of 1971 while working in a drugs divan, the operator, Chan Man-hoi, asked him to go with him to locate several boatmen in connection with some missing dangerous drugs.

They went to Western district and took back two boatmen to their divan.

Later that day, about 10 people, led by a person called "Ma Sir," arrived at the divan and started to question the two boatmen about the

lost goods, but there was no result.

"Ma Sir" then ordered the group to beat up the boatmen.

They covered the two with gunny sacks and assaulted them with fists and feet.

As the beating was very severe, Chan became afraid that it would result in death and suggested that the group should take them somewhere else for questioning, Chu said.

The hearing before Mr Justice O'Connor and a jury continues today.

Trio Guilty of Conspiracy

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Nov 78 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts]

The last three of nine defendants charged in connection with the alleged Ma brothers' drugs syndicate conspiracy were found guilty yesterday by a High Court jury.

Mr Justice O'Connor deferred sentencing Yu Yuk-kwong (57), Li Fai (46) and Chan Kai-yin (37) until Wednesday.

The jury took 2½ hours to arrive at its unanimous verdict against the defendants on a charge of conspiracy to traffic in salts of morphine between January 17, 1969 and June 1972.

The jury found Chan not guilty of another charge of conspiracy to deal unlawfully in salts of morphine between November 1968 and January 11, 1969.

Yesterday, the trial of the other three defendants con-

cluded after a hearing lasting 11 days.

The three, who pleaded not guilty, elected not to give evidence.

The Crown's case was that Chan, who was a nephew by marriage to Ma Sik-yu, the elder brother of Ma Sik-chun, was the paymaster for the Ma syndicate and that he paid the people who carried the drugs ashore.

Yu worked as a sort of porter and Li was a strong-arm man.

The morphine had been

supplied by a Thai woman who used Polish ships to smuggle drugs from Thailand to Hongkong.

Morphine to the value of \$200 million had been smuggled into Hongkong over a two-year period when the defendants worked in the syndicate.

Police began investigating the case in April 1976 when a former seaman, Li Ting-zoo, who was arrested for an immigration offence, offered information relating to the drugs case.

Li, who was granted immunity for his part in helping to smuggle morphine for the syndicate, gave evidence against the defendants.



Defendants Proclaim Their Innocence

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Nov 78 p 14

[Excerpts]

The "paymaster" and "potter" of the dangerous drugs syndicate allegedly headed by the Ma brothers were yesterday each sentenced in the High Court to 15 years' imprisonment.

Another member of the gang who played the part of a "strongarm man" received eight years.

As Yu Yuk-kwong and Chan Kai-yin were led away in handcuffs by prison officers to serve the 15-year sentence, they shouted: "We have been wronged."

Li Fai, who got eight years, wept and shouted: "I have never been involved in dangerous drugs."

Wails and cries broke out from relatives of the defendants while their wives fainted as Mr Justice O'Connor pronounced sentence.

Defence counsel Mr William Stone submitted in mitigation that the three defendants were the minutiae in the conspiracy and were not people who had grown fat on a drug conspiracy.

They had all been given legal aid for their defence.

Yu (58), who has three children, had been alleged by the Crown as a sort of porter in helping to bring dangerous drugs into Hongkong.

Counsel said there had been discrepancies in the evidence of the prosecution witnesses in that one said that Yu had been doing the job for a long time, while another said he had been a porter only once.

Mr Stone asked the judge to pass sentence on the basis that Yu was porter on one occasion.

Yu is at present serving a three-year prison sentence imposed last September for possession of forged banknotes.

As for Li (46), Mr Stone said he had a wife and seven children to support.

He had served in the British Army for 11 years, rising to the rank of lance corporal, but his Army service was automatically terminated when he was convicted in 1963 for being an office-bearer of a triad society.

Counsel said that apart from his taking part in the interrogation regarding certain lost goods, there was no evidence of Li's involvement in dangerous drugs.

In fact he had put his past involvement with Ma Sik-yu, elder brother of Ma Sik-chun, behind completely, and since April last year, had taken up a totally legitimate employment as manager of a nightclub, until the day he was brought to court for trial.

Chan (38) had two sons of school age, Mr Stone continued.

He arrived in Hongkong in 1967, and through his aunt, who was the wife of Ma Sik-yu, he was able to get employment at Ma's restaurant as a waiter.

He was later promoted to cashier and held the post until his trial.

Counsel said he did not agree with the Crown's allegation that Chan was the "paymaster" which implied he was a high executive.

He was merely acting on instructions of Ma Sik-yu to pass over money in connection with the smuggling of dangerous drugs.

He had no previous criminal record and had an unblemished character.

Counsel also asked the court to take into consideration the staleness of the offences as over six years had elapsed since they were committed, and that the matter had now come back to haunt the defendants and to destroy their lives and the lives of their families.

The three defendants might be less culpable than those who had given evidence for the Crown, but that had been the way the card had fallen in this case, counsel added.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice O'Connor said the offences were not stale as there were numerous people in Hongkong who were undertaking the consequence of the conspiracy.

The judge agreed that no doubt the prosecution witnesses had been greater offenders than the defendants — that the principal witness operated on a higher level than the defendants.

However in the case of Yu, he had been offered the choice of either turning Crown witness or to be charged, and he made his election.

A drug ring of such magnitude had done irreparable damage to families and society.

Mr Justice O'Connor estimated that with full remission, Yu still had to serve 12 months of his sentence for possession of forged banknotes, and ordered that the remainder of the sentence to merge with the 15 years for drug conspiracy.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

TRIAL OF SECOND GROUP OF YAUMATI FRUIT MARKET DEFENDANTS BEGINS

Bribes Paid to Hundreds

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Nov 78 p 11

[Text]

The trial of the second group of defendants charged in connection with the Yaumati fruit market corruption syndicate began in Victoria District Court yesterday before Judge Hopkinson.

The prosecution of 26 accused in the Yaumati case has been divided into three parts.

Nineteen are now on trial before Judge Liu, QC, and another three will stand trial later this month before Judge Rhind in North Kowloon District Court.

Senior Crown counsel Warwick Reid, appearing before Judge Hopkinson yesterday, said that three of the four policemen on trial had been members of the Kowloon District Special Duties Squad which was colloquially known as the Lo Kwok Squad.

It was alleged that as members of this squad the illegal drugs divans and distribution centres, the gambling stalls, casinos, lottery syndicates, off-course betting, prostitution and pornographic film centres were their special concern.

The second defendant was not a member of the squad and resigned from the police force during the period of the charge.

But it was the case against him that he had as a civilian conspired with the other three defendants to help them to act contrary to their duties as police officers.

The Crown alleged that Chan Man-chiu, operator of a heroin divan close to the Yaumati fruit market, had paid all the members of the squad not to take action against him.

"It will become apparent as the Crown case unfolds that Chan Man-chiu and his associates paid bribes to literally hundreds of policemen and officials of the Hongkong Government," said Mr Reid.

"And it is apparent that many, many persons other than those who have been charged in this case were also paid bribes.

"Other persons are being charged in other trials, but others are not being charged because they come under the terms of the amnesty granted last year."

Mr Reid said it was felt that the defendants in this case were possibly more culpable than others who had taken bribes because it was their particular duty as members of this squad to stamp out vice establishments in the area.

He said that the principal prosecution witnesses would be the same as those in the trial before Judge Liu and would in the main be those concerned with operating the heroin divan.

These witnesses had all been arrested for drug trafficking by the Narcotics Bureau last year, and had received stiff sentences from the High Court.

They had received the assistance of the Crown in their appeal against sentence and most of the sentences had been reduced by the Court of Appeal.

Mr Reid added that a prosecution witness in the other Yaumati trial who had turned hostile would not be called or tendered for cross-examination by the defence.

He estimated the length of the trial as five weeks.

First witness called for the Crown was Ma Ting-kit who said he was an associate of Chan Man-chiu in operating the heroin divan which was run in three daily shifts.

It was his responsibility to pay the squeeze money to police and Government officials for his shift.

The trial continues today. Crown counsel Stephen Tisdall also appears for the prosecution.

Mr Warwick Haldane appears for all four defendants — Tong Yuk-hing (38), ex-sergeant, Wong Ting-fan (37), ex-constable, Chow Kiu (41), constable (suspended), and Tam Sik-hung (35), ex-constable.

They are charged with conspiracy to pervert the course of justice by acting contrary to their duties as police officers in Yaumati Police Division between September 1975 and August 1976.

### Heroin Came From Customs

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 78 p 10

[Excerpts]

A heroin dealer told a Victoria District Court judge yesterday that the drug divan he worked for obtained regular supplies of heroin from officers of the Preventive Service (now known as the Customs and Excise Service).

Ma Ting-kit, now serving a term of imprisonment for drug trafficking, said that Government officials were a regular source of supply for a heroin divan which operated in the Tai Loi Restaurant near the Yaumati fruit market.

Ma said the divan paid a total of \$10,000 a day to corrupt police and Government officials so it could continue to operate.

He said that the man who ran the drug trafficking syndicate, Chan Man-chiu, and himself met one of the defendants, Tam Sik-hung, in a car park near Waterloo Road.

Tam came in a car with a sergeant and said that if there was an understanding between them the KSDS would not interfere with the

drug business.

Ma said Chan gave \$1,000 to Tam as a "greeting gift" to be handed over to the sergeant of the squad and promised Tam that his share would be given to him later.

A few days later, Ma told the court, he gave Tam \$300 on Chan's instructions.

From then onwards the divan paid "squeeze" money to the KSDS of \$600 a day.

The trial continues today. Senior Crown counsel Warwick Reid and Crown counsel Stephen Tisdall appear for the prosecution.

### Witness Admits Previous Perjury

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Nov 78 p 12

[Excerpts]

The former operator of a heroin divan, Ma Ting-kit, admitted in Victoria District Court yesterday that during his trial for drug trafficking in the High Court he committed perjury.

Ma made the admission while giving evidence in the second Yaumati corruption trial before Judge Hopkinson.

Cross-examined by defence counsel Mr Warwick Haldane, Ma said that when he was questioned by officers of the Independent Commission Against Corruption early last year he admitted his part in running the heroin divan.

Later he was charged by the Narcotics Bureau with trafficking in dangerous drugs and was brought to the High Court for trial.

He pleaded not guilty, and while giving evidence during his trial denied that he had any connection with the drugs trade in Hongkong.

Ma said yesterday that after he was convicted and sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment he agreed to co-oper-

ate with the ICAC and give evidence concerning the payment by him of squeeze money to police and officers of the Preventive Service.

Later, on appeal his sentence was reduced to 11 years.

Earlier in this trial Senior Crown counsel Warwick Reid said it was freely admitted by the Crown that some of their witnesses had committed perjury during the trial in the High Court.

Chan Man-chiu, the boss of the heroin syndicate, testified yesterday that he paid squeeze money to the KSDS.

The sergeant in charge of the squad demanded \$1,000 a day squeeze money.

Chan said he refused to pay this amount and that after his refusal police came to the divan and arrested several of his men.

Later he met the sergeant again and agreed to pay \$600 a day to the squad.

The trial continues today.

### Police Planted Heroin

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 78 p 13

[Excerpt] The former boss of a heroin syndicate told a Victoria District Court judge yesterday that police obtained heroin from him in order to plant it on other people and frame them for drug trafficking.

Chan Man-chiu, giving evidence before Judge Hopkinson, said they diluted the heroin supplied to police for this purpose and in the trade it was known as "police powder."

Chan is the second witness in the second Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial in which four policemen are charged with conspiracy to pervert the course of justice.

Chan, who is now serving a sentence for drug trafficking, said that members of a vice squad had been paid by him and his associates not to arrest them.

These policemen planted the heroin on other people and arrested them, so they would have a certain number of arrests on drug charges to their credit.

Chan identified the four accused as police to whom he had at different times paid squeeze money not to take action against him.

He said that in May 1976 he ran out of supplies of heroin and so he contacted the first defendant, Tong Yuk-hing, who was a member of the Kowloon District Special Duties Squad.

Tong said he would have to speak to someone else, and later the fourth defendant, Tam Sik-hung, telephoned him.

Chan said he asked Tam if he could find some supplies of heroin for him.

Tam replied he could obtain some heroin but it would cost \$5,000.

Later Tam himself delivered 70 phials of heroin to him and was paid \$5,000, Chan said.

It was good quality heroin and Tam told him he had obtained it from another drug stall.

The trial continues today.

### Witness Offered Appeal Assistance

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Nov 78 p 10

[Excerpt] Chan Man-chiu, principal Crown witness in the second Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial, yesterday agreed that he was told that if he gave evidence, he would receive the support of the Independent Commission Against Corruption in a petition to the Governor against his sentence for drug trafficking.

Questioned by defence counsel Mr Warwick Haldane, Chan said that a Crown counsel supported his appeal in the High Court against his sentence of 18 years for drug trafficking and it was reduced to 11 years.

He admitted he was not satisfied with this and said he later petitioned the Governor, but the petition was rejected.

Mr Haldane then read an extract from a letter from the Attorney-General to Chan's solicitor.

It stated that if Chan assisted the ICAC by giving full and true evidence in the Yaumati trial, this would be noted in the Commission's comments supporting a petition to the Governor.

Mr Haldane asked Chan whether he intended to petition the Governor again after the trial was over.

Chan: "I do not have to be a witness to do that. Any prisoner can petition once a year but now I must wait two years because the first petition was rejected."

Mr Haldane: "Have you not been told that if the circumstances have changed since the first petition, you can in fact submit another one in less than two years?"

Chan: "I do not think I stand a good chance."

Mr Haldane read other extracts from the Attorney-General's letter in which it was said that if Chan co-operated with the ICAC and stated all he knew about the payment of corrupt money, the Crown would support him in his appeal against sentence.

He also read a paragraph which stated that if Chan did not co-operate, he would receive no support for his appeal.

Chan admitted that at one point he stopped co-operating with the ICAC, but after the letter was received he resumed telling them all he knew.

He said he did not know all the contents of the letter and his solicitor had not read it to him.

The trial before Judge Hopkinson continues on today.

### Drug Den Public Relations

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 78 p 13

[Excerpt]

An employee of a drug divan told Judge Hopkinson in Victoria District Court yesterday that his job in the divan was to look after "public relations."

Ng Kwong-yan is the third witness in the second Yaumati fruit market trial in which three policemen and a former policeman are on trial for conspiracy to pervert the course of justice.

Ng told the court that he is at present serving a sentence of eight years for trafficking in dangerous drugs.

He said he began his job in the drug retailing establishment which operated near the Yaumati fruit market in 1975.

When he first went to work for Chan Man-chiu who ran the divan, his job was in the packing department.

Then he was told he must look after public relations for the drug ring.

This meant paying police and Government officials squeeze money, he said.

Chan Man-chiu at first paid him \$80 a day, but when he started doing public relations, he was paid \$150 a day.

He did public relations work for the 6 am to 2 pm shift.

Everyday he recorded the squeeze money he paid out on an account sheet which he later handed to Chan Man-chiu.

Ng said he never paid any squeeze money to the Lo Kwok Squad of Yaumati police station himself, but he was told by Ma Ting-kit, one of the operators of the divan, that \$400 a day was paid to the squad.

He was introduced to the man who collected money for the squad whom he knew as Kum Chai.

Ng said he could not recognise this man in court.

He identified the first defendant, Tong Yuk-hing, as the sergeant in charge of the Lo Kwok Squad, and said he had seen him making arrests in the area of the fruit market.

The trial continues today.

### Judge Acquits Yaumati Four

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 78 p 14

[Excerpts]

Four of the 19 defendants in the Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial were acquitted by Judge Liu, QC, yesterday after a no case to answer submission by their counsel, Mr John Nicholas.

They were Ho Hing, Chau Ping-chuen, Wu Cheuk-nam and Yeung Wing-shik.

Mr Nicholas had also submitted no case to answer on behalf of Kam Wing-tong, Wu Ho-fung, Yip Kum-dock and Lam Siu-kai, but the judge found there was evidence against these four on which a reasonable jury might convict.

The first Yaumati syndicate trial has now lasted for almost two months in Victoria District Court with Mr Michael Maguire, Queen's counsel from England, leading for the Crown.

Fifteen of the policemen are now left to answer the charge, and Mr Joseph Lee, counsel for the first defendant, Wong Ha-yim, opened the case for the defence of his client yesterday.

Wong elected not to give evidence, but three witnesses will be called on his behalf.

The trial continues today.

Mr Maguire is assisted by Crown counsel Brett Dawson.

Mr Nicholas and Miss Maria Tam appear for the defendants, except the first who is represented by Mr Joseph Lee.

The remaining defendants are Wong Ha-yim (35), Lam Siu-kai (33), Ho King-hung (28), Leung Wing-lok (24), Seng Chan-nam (26), Ng Leung-fai (24), Cheung Sing-yin (52), Ho Ying-ching (29), Wu Ho-fung (44), Yip Kum-dock (37), Chung Fat-sang (42), On Man-ching (34), Chi Wai (48), Law Ming (50) and Kam Wing-tong (45).

Sergeant Unaware of Den

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Nov 78 p 14

[Excerpt]

One of the defendants in the first Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial, Sergeant Chung Fat-sang, told Judge Liu, QC, in Victoria District Court yesterday that he did not know a heroin divan was operating in Yaumati and he had never been paid corrupt money.

Chung (43) said he joined the police force on March 31, 1958 and was promoted to sergeant on February 4, 1974.

He was transferred to the Tactical Unit on October 6, 1975 and was posted to the Yaumati Sub-Division on May 24, 1976.

He served on the vice squad attached to Yaumati Division from May 9, 1975 to June 15, 1975.

He did not know there was a heroin syndicate operating from the Yaumati fruit market while he was in the vice squad.

On May 19, 1975, while he was a member of the squad they raided a blue film establishment in Yaumati.

Some of the squad went in ahead of him and when he entered the premises he found several men squatting on the ground.

These men had been arrested by the squad. Among

them was a man he now knew to be Chan Man-chiu who was later the operator of the heroin divan, and one of the principal witnesses in the present trial.

These men, including Chan Man-chiu, were taken away by the squad.

Chung said he had never received any corrupt money from the heroin divan, never talked to the drug dealers about corrupt money and never met any of them in a car park.

He had also not asked any of them for money, and had not introduced the sergeant of the vice squad to any of the operators of the divan.

He had never visited Chan Man-chiu or sat with him in the Tai Fat Store or the Tai Loi Restaurant, and had never met him at the Washington Cinema.

He believed that many people in the Yaumati district knew he was a serving police officer in the division and most of them must have seen him in the street.

Chung said he was arrested by the Independent Commission Against Corruption on September 19 last year and when interviewed by

them, denied all involvement in a corruption syndicate.

He told them he had never received any corrupt money while in Yaumati or at any other time.

He also told them he had never negotiated accounts with drug dealers for his sergeant in the vice squad, and had never discussed corruption with anyone in Yaumati.

The trial continues today.

### Sergeant Ordered Addicts Arrested

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Nov 78 p 14

[Excerpt] Sergeant Kam Wing-tong (45), a defendant in the first Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial, told a Victoria District Court judge yesterday that when he was a sergeant in the Yaumati Police Division he ordered his constables to arrest anyone found trafficking in drugs.

Kam said he told the constables they must keep a sharp look-out for drug dealers and drug addicts, and immediately arrest any suspects.

Many arrests were made as a result of his orders.

Kam said he joined the police force on May 1, 1955, and was posted to Yaumati in January 1975.

He later became sergeant of the Vice Squad.

The duties of the squad were to crack down on illegal drug stalls, gambling stalls, girls bars, massage parlours and the like.

In August 1975 he became aware that there was drug trafficking activity in the area of the fruit market and he told his constables to keep a watch out.

They were specifically instructed to arrest any addicts they saw in the vicinity of the fruit market.

He himself patrolled in uniform in the area, and he saw his constables making many arrests, although he could not recall if he made any himself.

He told his squad they must search the area every day.

However, everywhere they went the squad was recognized and the news was carried ahead of them, so although they often went to where they suspected a heroin divan was operating, by the time they got there all those concerned with it had fled.

Kam denied he had ever accepted any corrupt money from drug dealers or anyone else.

The trial continues today before Judge Liu, QC.

### Another Sergeant Claims Ignorance

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 78 p 8

[Excerpt] Sergeant Kam Wing-tong, a defendant in the first Yaumati conspiracy trial, told Judge Liu, QC, at Victoria District Court yesterday that he had heard of a man called Chan Man-chiu but knew nothing about what he did.

During cross-examination by Mr Michael Maguire, QC, for the Crown, Kam said he had heard of the Central Records Office.

He knew there was a person responsible for criminal intelligence in the Yaumati Police Division, but it did not occur to him to ask for further information about Chan Man-chiu.

Kam said he was not familiar with the work of the CRO and he did not know it could obtain information for him about questionable characters in his division.

He said he heard the nickname of Chan Man-chiu casually from other people.

He did not know what the man looked like. He had never seen him and he did not know he was running a heroin divan and an illegal gambling stall near the Yaumati fruit market.

Kam agreed that constables on duty with his squad must have walked past the Tai Fat Store and the Tai Loi Restaurant, where the drug dealing and gambling was going on, at least once every day.

He said he was appointed to take charge of the Vice Squad in December 1975.

He was not told in advance that he was to get this job. He was notified the same day he took over.

It was not discussed with him at all beforehand but he actually discussed his appointment with his superior officers after he took over.

Mr Maguire: "You mean they first appointed you to the job and then held discussions about whether they should appoint you?"

Kam said that was correct.

The trial continues on Monday.

Report Written In Chinese

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Nov 78 p 16

[Excerpt]

A defendant in the first Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial told Judge Liu, QC, at Victoria District Court yesterday that he made a report to a European superior officer in Chinese because of clerical difficulties.

Cross-examined by Mr Michael Maguire, QC, for the Crown, Yip Kam-dock said he had made a report to the senior divisional inspector for the Yaumati Division where he was a member of the anti-crime squad.

In the report he said he suspected that Chan Man-chiu and Ma Ting-kit were running a drug operation in the area.

Earlier the defence had produced the report which was written in Chinese.

Asked by Mr Maguire why he had made a report in

Chinese to a European officer, Yip said that he had a problem with the typist at Yaumati headquarters and was not able to obtain the services of an interpreter.

Yip denied the evidence of an officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption that he had admitted to being called Ko Lo Sum (Tall man Sum).

He said he had never heard the name being applied to him. Nor was he called that by his fellow police officers.

Yip also said that while he was on the anti-crime squad of Yaumati Police Division between November 1975 and April 1976 he made four arrests in five months.

He did not agree with Mr Maguire that that was a very small number of arrests.

He said that he and his squad had made 4,329 searches of suspects during the period, but admitted he could not produce any documentary evidence of this. It was a matter that would be known only to himself and his squad, he added.

Another defendant, Sergeant Cheung Sing-yin, told the court he joined the police force in August 1949, a few months after he arrived here from China, and was promoted to sergeant in 1965.

He was on the vice squad in 1974 and was posted to the Yaumati Police Division.

He was arrested by the ICAC in May 1975 when he was close to the time of retirement.

The trial continues today.



American Private Detective Testifies

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Nov 78 p 12

[Excerpt]

An American private detective testified in the second Yaumati fruit market trial before Judge Hopkinson yesterday that he was promised \$100,000 if he took the "rap" for drug dealer Chan Man-chiu.

The evidence of Patrick Joseph Locke, who was born in Shanghai, was agreed by the defence counsel, Mr Warwick Haldane.

So Crown counsel Warwick Reid read the written testimony to the court.

In it Locke said he came to Hongkong in 1969 and worked as a private investigator.

He said he met Chan Man-chiu, boss of a drug divan in Yaumati fruit market in 1973, and was introduced to many other drug traffickers.

In February 1976 Chan asked him if he could use his flat in Nathan Road to pack drugs for sale.

Locke said he agreed to this for a fee, and when a group of sellers came to the flat, he helped them in packing.

They packed heroin known as Brown Rock into

plastic phials and altogether packed up five to six pounds of the drug.

Locke said he was paid \$1,300 for the use of his flat.

He went on to say that in a restaurant in Tsimshatsui he often saw Ma Ting-kit, another of the drug operators, paying squeeze money to police and customs officers.

Police and customs officers came every day to the restaurant for payment.

He also saw customs officers bringing supplies of heroin for Chan Man-chiu.

Locke said he again agreed to let his apartment be used for packing, but on April 3, 1976, customs officers raided the flat and found packing equipment and drugs in it.

They arrested him.

Locke said that while he was in custody he was told that Chan Man-chiu had "bought" the customs officers with cash, but if Locke would take the "rap" his wife would be paid \$100,000 by Chan.

He understood that the big boss, the man who was the main supplier of heroin for the drugs ring, had given information about him to customs, but had instructed he should be paid \$100,000 which had been handed to Chan by the boss for this purpose, Locke continued.

He waited 4½ months in Victoria Remand Centre but he received no money from Chan.

For this reason he agreed to be a prosecution witness in the trial of Chan Man-chiu and his associates in the High Court.

Hearing continues today.

## Squeeze Money Prevented Raids

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Nov 78 p 13

[Text] "Squeeze money" was paid to Preventive Service officers to ensure a heroin stall was not raided, Kowloon District Court was told yesterday.

Senior Inspector Ng Tat-shing (50) and Inspector Cheung Kuen-yun (36) are alleged to have conspired with other people, to obstruct the course of justice in relation to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance between January and August 11, 1976.

Both pleaded not guilty before Judge Rhind.

A Crown counsel, Mr Ronald Noble, told the judge from January to August 1976, both men were officers of the Preventive Service.

He said for the purpose of the case reference to the Trade, Industry and Commerce Department's investigating officers was the same as saying Preventive Service officers.

Mr Noble said from February 16, 1976 to March 15 last year (the date of the arrest of the accused by the Independent Commission Against Corruption) Ng was in charge of two raiding units, each with a revenue inspector as its head.

Cheung was in charge of a raiding unit from November 1974 to December 1976, based at the services' headquarters on Hongkong Island.

The first four witnesses were accomplices of the two accused; Mr Noble said, and there may or may not be independent evidence

### In the courts

amounting to corroboration of their evidence at the end of the trial.

Mr Noble said the evidence of Ma Ting-kit and Chan Man-chiu would show them to be self-confessed drug traffickers and payers of bribes.

They had both been convicted of conspiring to traffic in dangerous drugs and are both serving prison sentences.

The offence for which they were convicted related to heroin retailing activities in Yau-mati fruit market and both would be giving evidence on this.

Mr Noble said in January 1976, Ng approached Kong Leung, one of the witnesses, with a view to Kong collecting "squeeze money" for him.

The next day Ng met Kong and another witness, Chan Ting-cheung, and recruited the latter as a collector, instructing him to contact Chan Man-chiu.

The following day Ng met Chan Man-chiu and Ma Ting-kit with Chan Ting-cheung and negotiated \$250 a day "squeeze money" for himself and \$30 a day for his collector.

An advance payment of \$1,400 for five days was paid at a meeting in a Tsimshatsui coffee shop.

Ng's collector would then collect the money from Ma on his behalf every five days.

In June 1976 Ma said Ng met him and Chan Man-chiu in a Tsimshatsui restaurant where he was introduced to Cheung.

Cheung was paid \$2,000 by Chan Man-chiu while Ng received \$500 as an introduction fee.

Ng also successfully negotiated an increase of his "squeeze money" from \$250 a day to \$300.

Mr Noble said the evidence against Cheung related to only one occasion and only one payment.

But he pointed out that the things that were said on that occasion clearly indicated Cheung knew of the object of the conspiracy.

Ma Ting-kit said in his evidence he is now serving a seven-year sentence for a drugs offence and before he was employed by Chan Man-chiu he was involved in the production of blue films in the Tsimshatsui area between 1973 and 1975.

In May 1975 he was employed by Chan as a book-keeper and was responsible for paying "squeeze money" to public officers.

Ma said he would enter the amount of money paid each day on a piece of paper and later hand it to Chan.

He said the money was paid out on the instructions of Chan and the purpose was to avoid the heroin stall being raided.

Ma said in early 1976 he and Chan went to a coffee shop in Tsimshatsui to meet a person from the Preventive Service.

On arrival, Chan Yik introduced them to Ng.

Chan Yik told them Ng was the most senior Chinese officer in the Kowloon Preventive Service.

An agreement was reached whereby Chan Man-chiu was to pay Ng \$250 a day plus \$30 for his collector, Chan Yik.

Payment was to be made every five days and Chan Yik was to collect it from him, Ma said.

The hearing continues today.

Witness Relates Bookkeeping Methods

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Nov 78 p 18

[Text]

A witness in the conspiracy trial of two Preventive Service officers told Judge Rhind at Kowloon District Court yesterday that he had once made an error in entering the amount of "squeeze money" paid to public officers and that he had readjusted it at a later date.

Ma Ting-kit, who is one of the chief prosecution witnesses, made the admission while being cross-examined by Mr Ching Wong for the defence.

Senior Inspector Ng Tat-shing (50) and Inspector Cheung Kuen-yun (36) are alleged to have conspired with other people to obstruct the course of justice in relation to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance between January and August 11, 1976. Both pleaded not guilty.

Ma had earlier told the court that he had made an agreement with Chan Yik, collector for Ng, that payments were to be made every five days. However, Ng was not present when the agreement was made.

Asked by Mr Wong why there was an entry of \$1,980 on July 31, 1976, Ma replied it was because July has 31 days and the payment was meant for six days.

Mr Wong then pointed out that in his evidence-in-chief Ma had said money was paid in advance for five days.

Ma replied that it could have been an error and that he had readjusted his ac-

counts book.

He also agreed with Mr Wong that the "squeeze money" should have been paid on July 25.

Ma said that among his nicknames were "Char Ma" ("Indian Ma") and "Hak Chai" because of his dark complexion.

But most people in the Yaumati fruit market knew him as "Char Ma." He added he was part Indian.

Further questioned, Ma said drugs were sometimes sold inside a fixed structure in the fruit market and sometimes on a nearby staircase.

Whenever he received information regarding impending raids, selling would be done on a lorry.

If a person wanted to buy drugs, he would have to approach a "pusher" whom he knew or approach the lookout man.

Ma said he had a table reserved at all times at a nearby restaurant where he could be located or at a store nearby.

Hearing continues today. Ng is being defended by Mr Ching Wong on the instructions of K. C. Yung and Co.

Mr Henry Yuen, instructed by Ho and Wong, appears for Cheung.

Crown counsel Ronald Noble is prosecuting.

Constable Finds Traffickers Evasive

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Nov 78 p 14

[Excerpt]

Police Constable Leung Wing-lok told Judge Liu, QC, at Victoria District Court yesterday that when he was on the Yaumati vice squad he dressed as a labourer and squatted down in the fruit market to watch for signs of drug trafficking.

Leung is a defendant in the first Yaumati fruit market syndicate trial, and yesterday he gave evidence on his own behalf.

Leung said that he was given special responsibility for arresting drug traffickers, and it was his habit to squat in the market place for hours, at a time dressed like a la-

bourer.

Most of the labourers in the market were addicts, he said, and he made many arrests at that time, but did not discover the traffickers.

He said the operators of the heroin divan who had given evidence for the prosecution must have seen him many times in the market place dressed as a labourer, and this was probably why they identified him in court.

Leung said he set traps for the traffickers in the fruit market, but they always evaded them.

He denied he was the collector of corrupt money for the three station sergeants in Yaumati, saying he could not think of any reason why they would entrust him with that job.

He said he did not know his nickname was Bee Gee and he had never heard anyone call him by that name.

Leung also said he did not know Chan Man-chiu, operator of the divan, or Ma Ting-kit or their associates.

He denied he had ever had meals with Chan in the Tai Loi Restaurant or ever met him anywhere.

Hearing continues today.

Monthly Turnover of \$2M

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Nov 78 p 14

[Excerpt]

A self-confessed drug trafficker told Judge Rhind at Kowloon District Court yesterday that his syndicate's monthly turnover of drugs sold at retail price was about \$2 million at the peak period.

Ma Ting-kit, who had been in the witness box for the past three days, made the statement while being cross-examined by Mr Henry Yuen for the defence.

He was giving evidence in the trial of two Preventive Service officers — Senior Inspector Ng Tat-shing (30) and Inspector Cheung Kuen-yun (36) — who are alleged to have conspired with other people to obstruct the course of justice in relation to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance between January and August 11, 1976.

Both pleaded not guilty. Ma, who was convicted last year of a drug offence and is now serving a seven-year sentence, also admitted that the profit, after deducting payment of "squeeze

money" and other expenses, was about \$600,000 for every 10 days.

He said there were five shareholders in his syndicate as far as he knew, and Chan Man-chiu, besides being one of them, was also the treasurer.

Ma said drugs were sold in \$10 packets at the early stage and later increased to \$30 as the cost of drugs increased.

They were also in phials which were sold at \$80 each.

He said his stall usually kept a sufficient supply of drugs at the Yaumati fruit market.

Ma was then questioned about a meeting between Ng, Chan Man-chiu and himself at which he said Ng introduced an Inspector Cheung from the Preventive Service.

According to him the meeting took place in a restaurant in Observatory Road, Tsimshatsui.

He had also said that at the meeting Chan Man-chiu paid Cheung \$2,000 and gave

\$500 to Ng as introduction fee.

Mr Yuen pointed out there was no such restaurant in Observatory Road and suggested to Ma that he had made up the story of the meeting because Cheung had made frequent raids on his stall.

Ma denied the suggestion and insisted there was such a restaurant, adding that if counsel wanted to see it, he would gladly take him there.

Mr Yuen said it was not up to him to decide, but the judge.

He then asked who would be arrested when a "show was staged," and Ma replied only the customers.

He agreed with Mr Yuen that it was a disgusting thing to do when customers were arrested and not his staff.

Hearing continues today.

### Officers Staged Fake Raids

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Dec 78 p 16

[Excerpts]

The former general manager of an alleged Yaumati fruit market drug syndicate described to a District Court judge yesterday how Preventive Service officers planted drugs on customers during "staged shows" or fake raids.

Chan Man-chiu, alias Ah Chiu, was giving evidence in the conspiracy trial of two Preventive Service officers before Judge Rhind.

Witness said that at the beginning of January 1976, Chan Yik, whom he knew about 10 years ago while they were working in the same illegal gambling establishment in Yaumati, told him that a senior Preventive Service officer would like to open an "account" with his syndicate.

When he said there was already an account opened with the uniformed branch of that service, Chan Yik told him that Ng Tat-shing was the most senior Chinese officer in the plainclothes branch in Kowloon.

Chan Yik also said Ng's squad was known as the "Bomber Squadron" which also had the power to carry out raids on drug dens and illegal distilleries in the New Territories.

Witness said he then suggested meeting Ng to discuss the matter.

The following day they met at a Tsimsatsui coffee shop. Also present were Ma Ting-kit, Chan Yik and one Ah Ngau.

Witness said Ng asked for \$300 per day and payments to be made every five days.

He told Ng that business was not good and counter-

offered \$200.

Eventually the sum of \$250 a day was agreed, plus \$30 for Chan Yik and Ah Ngau.

After the first payment there were a number of "fake" raids. It was arranged that Chan Yik was to inform either Ma or himself regarding any impending raids so that they could prepare some drugs of low quality to be given to the Preventive Service officers who would plant them on the customers.

Witness said usually his syndicate would be informed a day in advance of any raids and the number of packets of drugs required to be planted on the customers.

The drugs would then be handed over to a junior officer at a pre-arranged place before the actual raid.

Hearing continues today.

### Man Admits Long Record

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Dec 78 p 10

[Excerpt]

A Crown witness in the conspiracy trial of two Preventive Service officers yesterday admitted that his criminal record dated as far back as 1955.

Chan Man-chiu, alias Ah Chiu, former general manager of an alleged Yaumati fruit market drug syndicate, made the admission while being cross-examined by Mr Ching Wong for the defence.

On trial before Judge Rhind at Kowloon District Court are Senior Inspector Ng Tat-shing (50) and Inspector Cheung Kuen-yun (36).

They are alleged to have conspired with other people to obstruct the course of justice in relation to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance between January and August 11, 1976.

Both pleaded not guilty.

Chan also admitted he was known as "Sha Chun Chiu" which means cheeky, cocky or boastful.

He denied he was exaggerating or inventing stories against the two accused.

But he admitted that since 1955 he had been convicted of larceny, burglary, receiving stolen property and other offences.

Asked if he was an honest man, Chan replied that he was.

Mr Wong suggested that the two accused had made life miserable for him and his drug syndicate by constantly raiding it.

Chan said this was not true, but admitted he is now serving an 11-year sentence for a drug trafficking offence.

In answer to Mr Henry Yuen, another defence counsel, Chan said he usually had between \$8,000 and \$10,000 cash on him, and he gave \$2,000 to Cheung at a meeting in a restaurant in Observatory Road, Tsimsatsui, in June 1976.

He said he did not consider Cheung as a high-ranking officer and that after payment had been made to him, the raids continued.

In April, May and December 1975, the raids were led by an assistant superintendent and a number of people were arrested at his drug stall.

Some of the officers in the raids were Europeans.

Hearing continues on Monday.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

COUPLE FACES DRUGS CHARGE--An elderly couple appeared before Mr Alexander Lau at Kun Tong Court yesterday on a charge of possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Cheung Hung (62), unemployed, and Leung Sim (56), housewife, are alleged to have a quantity of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking in a room in Sau Mau Ping Estate on Monday. No plea was taken. The woman was allowed \$500 bail and Cheung was remanded in jail custody until Saturday. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Oct 78 p 12]

DRUG DISTRIBUTION CENTER SMASHED--Narcotics Bureau detectives raided a flat in Kwai Chung yesterday morning and smashed what is believed to be a heroin storage and distribution centre. Two pounds of No 3 heroin worth about \$90,000 on the retail market were seized together with a quantity of plastic bags, scissors, scales and other equipment used to pack drugs. A 30-year old man, found in the flat in Kwai Po Building, Leu Muk Road, when police raided at 7 am, was arrested. Police said last night that he was expected to appear in Central Court this morning on a charge of possessing dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Nov 78 p 12]

DRUG HAWKER JAILED--A 29-year old hawker, Wan Sai-so, was sentenced to prison for 4-1/2 years by Judge de Basto, QC, yesterday for possession of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. He also received a three-year sentence for trafficking in drugs, the sentences to run concurrently. Wan had pleaded not guilty to both charges. Another defendant, Lo Yim-kwong (25), unemployed, pleaded guilty to trafficking in drugs and two charges of assaulting a police officer. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the first charge and with sentences of three months on the second and third charges, consecutive with the first sentence. The court heard that a police watch party saw Lo and Wan outside a lavatory in First Street, Western on August 15. They saw Lo pass banknotes to Wan who gave him a small packet in exchange. The police party moved forward and arrested them. Both men struggled and Lo scratched the nose and the wrists of the policeman who was holding him. Miss Esther Toh for the defence said the drug quantities involved were small, only 0.9 grams of heroin respectively in the two packets. Crown counsel Paul Stoppa prosecuted. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Nov 78 p 11]

DRUG ADDICTS CLASH--A fight between the occupants of two dormitories at a drug addiction centre over the allocation of biscuits had a sequel in Victoria District Court yesterday when three of the inmates received prison sentences. Chau Pak-maau (34) was sentenced to two years, Li Ki-wai (26) to 18 months, and Wong Cheong-piu (23) to two years. A fourth defendant, Au Kim-ying, was remanded for two weeks for drug addiction centre reports. They pleaded guilty before Judge Power to wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. The court was told that on August 13, at Shek Kwu Chau Drug Addiction Centre, inmates of two of the dormitories began fighting over the sharing out of biscuits which took place every evening. The 45-year-old victim, Sze Sau-Kwan, received slight wounds and lacerations. He belonged to one of the feuding dormitories and the four defendants to the other. The first three defendants used iron pipes but the fourth one took a fairly minor part in the attack. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 78 p 12]

WOMAN FREED OF CHARGE--Judge Garcia in Victoria Court yesterday sentenced Li Yim-hung (23) to 3-1/2 years' imprisonment for possessing \$1,000 worth of heroin for unlawful trafficking. A woman was also charged but when Li pleaded guilty, Crown counsel Charles Ingham said the Crown would offer no evidence against her and she was discharged. Mr Ingham said a police raid on Li's flat revealed 2.8 grams of heroin. Li, who has five previous convictions, asked if he could be sent to a drug addiction treatment centre. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Nov 78 p 14]

DRUG CASE PAIR CHARGED--Two men appeared before Mr J.G. Roy in North Kowloon Court yesterday charged with possession of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Wong Wai-man (65) and Tong Yuk-tim (52) are alleged to have had about four pounds of heroin in a flat in Walnut Street, Taikoktsui, on Tuesday. Tong was additionally charged with having 27 lbs of heroin in a flat in Fa Yuen Street, Mongkok. No pleas were taken and the defendants were remanded in jail custody until next Thursday. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Nov 78 p 9]

DEFENDANT CHANGES HIS PLEA--A High Court judge yesterday ordered that a case of possession of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking be remitted to the magistracy for committal proceedings after the defendant reverted his original plea of guilty to one of not guilty. Tsang Pau (39) had pleaded guilty at the magistracy to possessing 2,607.7 grams of a mixture containing 593 grams of salts of esters of morphine in a flat in Ngau Tau Kok Road, Kowloon, on September 5. He was brought before Mr Justice Yang yesterday to be sentenced on the charge. However, he told the judge that the drugs were not his, that someone had left them with him and he did not know that they were drugs. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Nov 78 p 9]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

FORCED LABOR FOR HEROIN--Tokyo 8 Dec KYODO--The Tokyo District Court sentenced a musician Friday to 18 months in prison at forced labor for using and distributing heroin. Convicted was Motoya Hamaguchi, 27, a conga drummer and son of composer Kuranosuke Hagamuchi. The District Court said it found him astonishingly ignorant about the dangers of narcotics and the laws controlling them, and said he induced his companion to use drugs. The court said he obtained seven grams of heroin for a combined yen 250,000 between last April and June. He was accused of taking most of the drug himself and giving the remainder to members of his musical band. One of his fellow musicians has already been found guilty on similar charges, and two others received suspended sentences. [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 8 Dec 1978 OW]

STIMULANT SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Osaka 12 Dec KYODO--Osaka Prefectural Police Tuesday afternoon arrested a 48-year-old building contractor in Fukuoka for smuggling stimulant drugs from Thailand into Japan. Kzuhisa Fujimura, 48, of Yawata-Nishi Ward, Kitakyushu, had set up an illicit stimulant manufacturing plant in Thailand around 1975 and sold the smuggled drugs in Kyushu with the help of a gangster group, police said. Fujimura, who was put on Interpol's wanted list in October 1977 in connection with the Thai-Japan drug connection, is also believed to be connected with Manila-route drug smuggling which came to light in January, police said. Fujimura was put on a nationwide wanted list by Osaka Prefectural police in November 1976. [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 12 Dec 1978 OW]

CSO: 5300



MALAYSIA

LARGE CACHE FOUND IN JARS IN IPOH

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Dec 78 p 1 BK

[Article by Lim Ching Hing]

[Text]

**A police party on a drug raid stumbled upon a cache of firearms and ammunition at a squatter house here this afternoon.**

**They recovered a Sterling sub-machinegun, two automatic pistols, a revolver, a cigarette-box gun, a mini hand-grenade and 270 rounds of ammunition.**

They also recovered a total of 2,855 grammes of white powder which the police believed to be heroin, which could be used for 9,220 shots.

The weapons, ammunition and white powder were found in three earthenware jars among some bushes at the back of the squatter house, situated off Jalan Bendanara.

No arrest was made in the raid.

Perak CID chief Asst. Commissioner Toh Muda Azizul Hassan told a press conference that this was the biggest single haul made by the police in the State this year.

He said that at 12.15 p.m., Inspector Zulkifli Ahmad of the Ipoh secret societies branch, acting on information received, led a police party of six detectives in the raid on the house.

In the smallest jar, the police found the white powder in 19 plastic packets, together with a small 'dacing'.

In the medium-sized jar, they found two automatic pistols, a Colt .22 Magnum and a 1.22 Biretta loaded with three rounds of ammunition plus seven other rounds in a plastic bag.

In the biggest jar, the police recovered a .38 Special Taurus revolver made in Brazil, a live mini-grenade, a Sterling sub-machinegun and a King Cobra cigarette-box gun of the James Bond style loaded with three rounds of .22 ammunition.

In addition, the police also recovered three cleaning rods, two pairs of thumb-cuffs with three keys, and four empty shells of .38 Special ammunition.

Toh Muda Azizul said that all the weapons and ammunition were serviceable.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

16 SUSPECTS HELD IN POLICE RAIDS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Dec 78 p 9 BK

[Text]

LUMUT, Tues. — Police detained 16 people on suspicion of being involved in secret society activities and for possession of drugs in a three-day crime prevention operation in Pantai Remis, Ayer Tawar and Kampung Koh, near here.

The raids on the gangster hideouts and drug dens were conducted by members of the anti-drug squad and the secret society branch led by Inspectors Ramli Yunus and Lim Beng Chye.

In Kampung Koh, police picked up nine

youths last night in connection with secret society activities. Five of them were later released after questioning.

The police also raided a coffee shop in Pantai Remis and detained three men, and recovered 14 straw tubes of morphine, two small packets of heroin and two small packets of opium.

Raids on drug dens in Ayer Tawar on Saturday and Sunday resulted in nine suspected addicts between 18 to 25 years being detained.

CSO: 5400

MALAYSIA

HEROIN IN BAG OF CRASH VICTIM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Dec 78 p 9 BK

[Text]

**SEREMBAN, Wed. —** Police recovered a small quantity of heroin and four syringes from the briefcase of a businessman who was involved in an accident at the 8th mile Seremban-Kuala Lumpur highway here early today.

Police said the man, aged 32, who received head and body injuries was admitted to the General Hospital here where he is under detention.

They said the man, from Muar, was driving alone from Kuala Lumpur to his hometown when his car went out of control and rammed into a lorry carrying newspapers at about 1.50 a.m.

The lorry driver and his attendant were not hurt.

A passing motorist took the injured man to the hospital. Police later found the drug, the syringes and four candles in his briefcase.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DRUG CASE TRANSFERRED--Penang, Tues.--The case of three men jointly charged with trafficking in 450 grams of heroin, was transferred from the magistrate's court to the High Court today. The trio, Lau Cheah Eng, 26, Leong Kah Loon, 22, and Chong Beng Thiam, 24, are accused of trafficking in the drug at a room in Merlin Hotel, Penang Street on Aug. 11, with another still at large. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Dec 78 p 9 BK]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

DRUG PARCELS THROWN FROM TRAINS BY TRAFFICKERS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Dec 78 p 11 BK

[Text]

DRUG traffickers have found an almost undetectable way of bringing drugs into Singapore — they dispose of their wares out of trains at pre-arranged points in Woodlands before reaching Keppel station.

This is because incoming train passengers are not checked at Woodlands but at Keppel station, thus allowing smugglers to toss drug parcels out of the train to be collected by waiting members of the syndicate.

Sources said that drug syndicates adopted this method because of the effectiveness of narco dogs at Woodlands customs checkpoint.

The deputy director of the Central Narcotics Bureau, Mr. Poh Geok Ek, yesterday confirmed that drug traffickers were using trains and disposing of their ware anywhere along the line.

drugs because a large number of addicts had been put in rehabilitation centres.

For this, and other reasons as well, traffickers are avoiding the Singapore drug market, he added.

The Customs Department yesterday reported that it had not received any report of this method of drug smuggling.

**At night**

**2 cases**

He added that the CNB had mounted a number of operations and had carried out intensive investigations. Only two cases, in which drugs — marijuana were thrown out of trains were detected, he said.

But he added that the situation was not serious. Moreover, he said there has been a drop in demand for

A spokesman agreed that this is an effective way of smuggling drugs into Singapore and suggested that trains should be stopped on reaching Woodlands and passengers checked.

Sources said that traffickers usually carry out their operations on the night train which leaves Kuala Lumpur at 10 p.m. and arrives at Singapore just before dawn.

"The darkness would give the traffickers enough cover for their operations," said the sources.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

TWO PUSHERS REMANDED--Tan Guan Kheng alias Tan Sheng Khang, 42, and Koh Siew Lim, 47, were jointly charged in court yesterday with trafficking in eight grams of heroin. They were alleged to have committed the offence at the junction of Albert and Victoria streets yesterday at 1.40 p.m. Koh was also charged with "doing an act preparatory to drug-trafficking" when he allegedly had in his possession 17 grams of heroin at the same place and time. Asst. Supt. D. Krishnan, prosecuting, successfully applied for them to be remanded till a further mention of the case on Dec 13. [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Dec 78 p 26 BK]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

NINTH 'THAI CONNECTION' SUSPECT ARRESTED

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Dec 78 pp 1, 8 BK

[Text] Thai anti-narcotic agents broke new ground in their crackdown on the "Thai Connection" yesterday when they arrested a 46-year-old Chinese and charged him with being an accomplice in the international drug-trafficking racket.

The suspect, the ninth to be nabbed in the coordinated crackdown against a racket said to have smuggled heroin to the US and Europe, was identified as Chiang Huao, alias Ping sae Chew.

Police said he is the brother-in-law of Sommai Watanacherdchupong, for whose arrest the Police Anti-Narcotics Centre had issued a warrant.

Sommai, owner of the Wireless Car Rent Co, was accused of being the "financier and supplier" of the Thai Connection broken by Thai and American narcotics agents last Wednesday.

Police said Chiang Huao is the owner of a red Toyota from where 10,600 grammes of heroin were seized last Wednesday when Sarote Sivarat was arrested, also charged with being a member of the international racket.

Sarote has been charged with being "detrimental to society." He will be detained for 30 days for interrogation.

Seven other suspects, including Lt Col Pradit Attasara of the Supreme Command, were arrested in separate raids in New York and Los Angeles with seven kilogrammes of top-grade No 4 heroin.

Sommai was implicated by Sarote who told police Sommai had given the keys to the car for him on the day he was booked.

The car belonged to the Wireless Rental Co.

Narcotics police immediately went to Sommai's house on that day but couldn't locate him.

Police believe Sommai had fled Bangkok "but we have launched a massive hunt for him," according to a senior police officer in charge of the case.

CSO: 5300



THAILAND

THREE AUSTRALIANS ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Dec 78 p 1 BK

[Text]

**PRIME Minister Kriangsak Chomanan will not invoke the special powers he is given under Article 27 of the Interim Constitution to pronounce summary punishment on three Australians arrested with 8.4 kilogrammes of first-grade heroin in October, a reliable high-ranking source reported yesterday.**

Paul Hayward, 26, a rugby league star of the reputed Sydney-based Newtown team, Warren Edwards Fellows, 26, a Sydney hairdresser, and William Charles Sinclair, 58, bar owner and longtime Bangkok resident, will be prosecuted in court.

The reason for not using Article 27 is that the report of police investigators placed the case on the same level of seriousness as cases where accused of Thai and other nationalities are charged in court.

If the results of the investigation had shown that the case was of the similar degree of seriousness as those in which Article 27 was used, the Prime Minister would have used the special power, the source explained.

The Australian nationality of the suspects was not taken into consideration, he said.

Reports that the Australian Ambassador Gordon Jockel had asked the Prime Minister not to use Article 27 in the case of the three Australians have been denied by the Prime Minister.

Hayward and Fellows were arrested carrying a suitcase filled with 24 packages of heroin in Palpong area. Interrogation of the two was followed by the arrest of Sinclair, co-owner of a bar on Sukhumvit Road.

Hayward and Fellows were preparing to leave for Australia when they were arrested.

Australian narcotics agents participated with Thai police in the crackdown on the so-called "Australian connection."

The arrests here led to charges in the Sydney central court against an Australian couple said to possess A\$139,360 (about 3.24 million baht) money allegedly made by dealing in Thai narcotics. The couple were identified as Arthur Stanley Smith, 33, and Debra Joy Smith, 22.

Mrs Fellows, wife of one of the suspects held in Bangkok, was taken before a court on a charge involving A\$185,990 (4,240,780 baht) found in a bank safe deposit box. The money was "reasonably suspected of having been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained," according to the charge.

Following the arrest of the suspects, a Royal Commission investigating Australian narcotics connections visited Bangkok but not directly in connection with this specific case.

Later the Commissioner of Australian Federal Narcotics Bureau Harvey Bates came here to look into the case.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

THAI, SWISS NABBED WITH HEROIN--Samut Prakarn--A Thai and a Swiss national were arrested in a house in this outlying province together with 56 grammes of heroin. Police raided the house in Samrong-nua and found C.S. Haublin digging a hole to bury the heroin which was poured out of 37 tiny tubes. Police also nabbed Panu Thabthom, a Thai citizen, and found 3,400 baht cash on his body. The two were charged with possessing the heroin for sale. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Dec 78 p 3 BK]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

BRIEFS

HASHISH, PCP, COCAINE SEIZED--Drugs having a retail value of \$35,000 were seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police station in Sept-Iles. Three people were arrested in connection with it and two were indicted. First, five ounces of hashish were found on a young man from Sept-Iles and four ounces on his female companion. In subsequently searching the residence of these two young people, policemen found 24 ounces of hash. The seizure occurred on Route 138, in the vicinity of Moisie. The two young people were on their way to the lower end of the northern coast in an effort to sell their product there. Only the young man was arraigned. His preliminary hearing was set for next March and he was freed on bail. The second seizure occurred in Port Cartier on a motorist returning home to Sept-Iles from Montreal. Some 1,000 tablets of PCP, an ounce of hash, and half an ounce of cocaine were seized. The 28-year-old individual involved was charged at the Sept-Iles courthouse the day before yesterday with possession of drugs with intent to sell. Judge Marcel Blaise denied the defendant any bail. His preliminary hearing has been set for the 28th of this month. In both cases, constable Boivin from the RCMP's Sept-Iles station was in charge of the police investigation. Additional arrests can be anticipated. [Text] [Quebec LE SOLEIL in French 16 Nov 78 p A 10] 9064

CSO: 5300

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAK DAILY SAYS PRC USING DRUGS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 22 Dec CETEKA--Drugs are being used by the present Chinese leadership in its policy of aggressive chauvinism and great power hegemonism, today's Slovak paper PRAVDA says.

Drug machinations have deep political and economic roots in China. In the past thirty years, China has been one of the biggest world producers of raw opium, the base of heroin and morphine. The secret drug trade has become an element of Peking's foreign policy strategy.

The discovery of a secret Chinese syndicate of drug smugglers in Singapore confirmed that it is China which supplies drugs to Western Europe and that the opium strategy of Peking continues.

CSO: 2020

MEXICO

TRAFFICKER, 'MULE' CAPTURED WITH HEROIN FOR CALEXICO

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 22 Nov 78 Sec B p 12

[Text] Mexicali--A heroin trafficker and his "mule" were captured by Federal Judicial Police agents who seized from them 40 grams of that drug, which they intended to sell in Calexico for \$3,600 (82,116 pesos).

Jorge Humberto Lizarraga Perez, alias "El Piky," and Felipe Lara Zomaya were turned over to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Oscar Felipe Castro San Martin.

The federal agents detailed to this town learned that an individual who was later identified as Felipe Lara Zomaya, and who usually drove a 1969 Ford with California license plates 487-HQI, was engaged in purchasing and selling heroin.

They spotted the car, and followed it to Brasil Avenue in the Alamitos development, where they arrested Felipe Lara. After being questioned, he admitted that they was buying the drugs from Jorge Humberto Lizarraga, who gave him each portion (25 grams) for \$2,000; and that he later resold them to customers in California at the parking lot of a store in Calexico, charging \$2,250 for the same amount.

He also said that on several occasions he had received the drugs from "El Piky" on F Street, near Herreros Avenue.

The agents followed the movements of "El Piky," and captured him on Justo Sierra Highway as he was driving a 1978 Datsun with Mexican plates AGC-546.

Under the front seat on the left side he was carrying a plastic envelope covered with aluminum foil which contained 40 grams of heroin.

He said that he had purchased the drug in Sinaloa, and usually had up to 75 grams (in three portions) in a Volkswagen, which he would later give to Felipe Lara so that the latter could resell it. The last sale that he made took place a month ago.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

EXCONVICT ARRESTED AS PILL TRAFFICKER

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 17 Nov 78 Sec A p 10

[Text] Fifteen years ago he shot a State Judicial Police officer to death; and in the middle of this decade he was jailed again for drug trafficking. And yesterday, agents from the Special Services captured him as a "pill pusher."

Such a "curriculum vitae" could not belong to anyone other than the dread criminal Roberto Balderrama Hernandez, alias "El Betote."

Together with another individual named Salvador Vazquez Portillo, he was arrested with 500 toxic pills, known as "aktedron," in his possession; and his captors considered him an obvious trafficker of them.

The fact is that "El Betote," who is now 45 years of age and was formerly in the Marias Islands, is once again a guest at the local jail.

According to the records filed in the criminal identification agency, Balderrama Hernandez shot Judicial Police Agent Jesus Cavazos to death in an incident which occurred at dawn on 5 February 1963.

The police had gone to arrest him for a minor offense that he presumably committed.

As a result of that murder, "El Betote" was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for simple intentional homicide.

He served at least two thirds of the sentence and, during that interval, was sent to the Marias Islands as a member of a chain gang.

Some years later, he was arrested again for drug possession and trafficking, and on that occasion served a 2 and a half year sentence.

Yesterday he was placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry for this new trafficking offense.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FJP IN MATAMOROS BREAK UP THREE TRAFFICKING RINGS

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 25 Nov 78 Sec B p 3

[Text] Federal Judicial Police forces detailed to Matamoros, Tamaulipas, have been expending an irrepressible effort, continuing the anti-drug campaign that is headed in the states of Nuveo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas by Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico. They broke up three rings of presumed drug traffickers from whom they confiscated marihuana, cocaine, toxic pills, vehicles and weapons last Thursday.

The following are under arrest in connection with different cases: Francisco Javier Beattie Garza, Jose Luis Nosqui Alvarez, Leon Jimenez Nava, Guadalupe Garza Gonzalez, Hector David Ortiz Lerman, alias "El Hippie," Jeronimo Herrera Rodriguez, Federico Gonzalez Avalos and Marcelino Jimenez Zarate.

On Thursday morning, federal agents detailed to that border town first arrested Francisco Javier Beattie Garza, whom they intercepted a few blocks from the international bridge, as he was trying to cross over to the United States in a 1962 Chevrolet car in which he was carrying 10 kilograms of cannabis indica.

As the investigations of the drug traffic continued, Jose Luis Nosqui Alvarez, Leon Jimenez Nava and Guadalupe Garza Gonzalez were apprehended and found to be the owners of a shipment of 200 kilograms of grass, which they had stored in a warehouse at No 141 Francisco Villarreal, in the "Bella Vista" district.

The agents sized from these three individuals a 1972 Chevrolet stake-body truck with license plates 812-ZRC, and a 1975 Ford Mustang, with license plates TPD-071, from Puebla, as well as a "Llama" brand 22 caliber automatic pistol.

Upon being questioned, they said that the drugs were from the state of Guerrero, and that they were waiting to take them to the United States.

In the afternoon, the federal agents captured Hector David Ortiz Lerma, alias "El Hippie," and Jeronimo Herrera, from whom they confiscated 1 gram of cocaine and 14 toxic pills, as well as a 38 caliber revolver and a 22 caliber Winchester brand carbine.

Finally, the Federal Judicial Police captured Federico Gonzalez Avalos and Marcelino Jimenez Zarate, from whom they seized 150 grams of marihuana and 100 grams of seed of the same grass which, they claimed, was to be planted.

All these individuals will be placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry as soon as the investigations are concluded; and, at the proper time, they will be turned over to the Penal Court of the First Instance, which serves as a federal court.

2909  
CSO: 5330



MEXICO

DETAILS ON CAPTURE OF HEROIN TRAFFICKING RING

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 15 Nov 78 Sec B p 12

[Text] Mexicali--A New York couple of Puerto Rican descent and three residents of San Luis-Rio Colorado were captured by the Federal Judicial Police who dealt a harsh blow to the international drug traffic by successfully confiscating 2,143 kilograms of pure heroin, which was to be sold at El Centro, California, for over 2 million pesos.

They are Enrique Montalvo Almodovar, aged 36, a native of Puerto Rico and a resident of New York; his common-law wife, Azalia Rodriguez, aged 27, a New York native and resident of Puerto Rican descent; Jose Evaristo Frias Ramos, aged 40, of Culiacan, Sinaloa; Reynaldo Franklin Peralta, aged 44, of Santa Rosalia, Baja California Sur; and his wife, Isidora Rodriguez Duran, aged 43, of Escuinapa, Sinaloa. The latter three are residents of San Luis-Rio Colorado.

Seized along with them were seven plastic envelopes fastened with adhesive tape, which were contained in two polyethylene bags, inside another brown paper bag.

Enrique Montalvo and Azalia Rodriguez were apprehended as they were about to leave their hotel room that they had rented in this town. They had the drugs in their possession. And Reynaldo Franklin with his wife, Isidora Rodriguez, were caught in front of the same hotel.

Jose Evaristo Frias Ramos fell into the hands of the Federal Judicial Police agents when he was returning on foot from Calexico, California.

A tan 1971 Plymouth car with Sonora license plates 537-ZBV, owned by Reynaldo Franklin, was also seized.

They Came to Purchase Drugs

On the basis of the results of the investigation made by Federal Judicial Police agents and the questioning of the presumably guilty individuals conducted by Federal Public Ministry Agent Oscar Felipe Castro San Martin, it was learned that Enrique Montalvo Almodovar and his common-law wife, Azalia Rodriguez arrived in Mexicali on 6 November and took lodging in a hotel.

They arrived in a 1975 Chevrolet pickup truck with California license plates. The first thing that they did upon becoming settled in their hotel room was to call the telephone number 4-24-97, in San Luis-Río Colorado, and contact Reynaldo Franklin Peralta, who arranged a meeting with them at which heroin would be sold to them.

That same afternoon, they went to the neighboring Sonoran town and waited at Reynaldo Franklin's house until 2300 hours at night for the meeting. Enrique Montalvo and Reynaldo Franklin waited for the presumed owner of the drugs (who is a fugitive and whose identity was not disclosed), with two other individuals, one of whom was Jose Evaristo Frias.

The Puerto Rican and the person who had just arrived went to the latter's house to see the drugs and to conclude the deal. They agreed that Enrique Montalvo would buy them for \$38,000 per kilogram, and sell them to his purchaser for \$45,000 per kilogram.

When the deal was made, Enrique Montalvo took the drugs and they returned to Reynaldo Franklin's house, where the fugitive told them that Jose Evaristo Frias had been assigned to accompany them the entire time until the transaction took place, when he would receive \$81,434 for taking them to the one who acted as "chief."

Enrique Montalvo then said that he had a customer for the drugs, and would receive \$45,000 per kilogram; whereupon Reynaldo Franklin received \$1,000 in payment for his hospitality and for acting as a contact.

Enrique and Reynaldo bought a few rolls of adhesive tape at 0800 hours in the morning, with which they sealed the packages of heroin. When they had been fastened, they all returned to Mexicali, Enrique and Azalia in their 1975 Chevrolet pickup truck, and the others in Reynaldo's car. Upon arriving in this town, they again took lodging in the same hotel, where the two women remained. Enrique Montalvo, Jose Evaristo Frias and Reynaldo Franklin left the hotel and headed for the international border.

The first two crossed the border in the Puerto Rican's pickup truck, and went to the Holiday Inn hotel at El Centro, where they met "Jimmie," an individual who concluded the deal for \$45,000 per kilogram, which they gave him. The two traffickers returned to Calexico and, at a service station there, the pickup was left for maintenance work. Jose Evaristo Frias remained there, waiting for Enrique Montalvo to return with the keys to the pickup which were a guarantee that he would not leave. Enrique Montalvo crossed the border on foot, and met Raymundo Franklin, who took him to his hotel to pick up the drugs. After spending awhile in the room, Raymundo and his wife Isidora left, entered their car and later talked to the Puerto Ricans, telling them that they would wait for them downstairs.

### The Arrests Begin

When Raymundo and Isidora left the hotel room, they were followed by Federal Judicial Police agents. Meanwhile, other agents arrived at the room and caught the two foreigners with the seven packages of heroin in their possession. Just when they had found the drugs in the bureau drawer, the telephone rang. It was Raymundo, telling Enrique that he was waiting for him downstairs. They made no contact until they met in the custody of the federal agents.

### He Became Desperate

Jose Evaristo Frias began to become nervous when 1400 hours arrived (the time arranged for Enrique Montalvo to return with the drugs from the service station where they had left the pickup truck), and the foreigner had not arrived.

He waited awhile longer, and decided to go to the hotel, thinking that one of two things could have gone wrong: On the one hand, that there might have been problems with the authorities; and, on the other, that Enrique Montalvo might have played a "trick" on him and escaped with the drugs. If this were the case, what story would he tell his chief?

He crossed the border to Mexicali on foot, and was captured by agents of the Federal Judicial Police.

### Remanded

Oscar Felipe Castro San Martin, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, said that he would remand them to the judge on duty in the penal court of the first instance that would act on behalf of the district court, on charges of crimes against health.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

COCAINE TRAFFICKING SUSPECTS ARRESTED, RELEASED

Substance Seized, Owners Arrested

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 22 Nov 78 Sec B p 2

[Text] Last Friday night, Ramon Barriga Pujol, owner of the brothel known as "El Tamiko," located in the red-light district, and the manager of that establishment, Jesus Menchaca Galvan, were arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents who investigated them in connection with drug trafficking, after about 3 grams of a white substance which was apparently cocaine had been confiscated from them, according to a report made yesterday by the Federal Public Ministry.

The office of the federal prosecutor noted that the two aforementioned persons had been arrested by the Federal Police because they were known to be engaged in drug trafficking, and used the business in question to carry out transactions involving the purchase and sale of drugs.

At about 2300 hours on Friday night, federal agents under orders from Mario Aragon Zambrano raided "El Tamiko," and upon searching Barriga Pujol's quarters found the aforementioned "powder." When Menchaca Galvan was arrested and questioned, he confessed that the powder was a drug, and that its owner was Ramon Barriga Pujol, which prompted the latter's arrest.

A 38-caliber pistol, a 1979 Ford car with license plates XAK-103 and several gems were confiscated from Barriga Pujol, as well as \$5,835 and 113,339 pesos in national currency, all in cash.

Yesterday, the coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, announced that the substance seized from Barriga Pujol was being subjected to chemical analysis to determine what type of drug it was.

As soon as the investigations are concluded, Barriga Pujol and Mechaca Galvan will be remanded to the pertinent district court.

Charges Denied

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 25 Nov 78 Sec B p 3

[Text] Yesterday, the businessman Ramon Barriga Pujol appeared before the second district judge to make his preliminary statement, claiming that he had nothing to do with the dose of cocaine which the Federal Judicial Police seized in the accused's apartment, located in the "El Tamiko" business establishment in the red-light district.

Barriga Pujol has consistently claimed to be innocent of the charges brought against him, as well as of any connection with the case in which he is involved.

Yesterday, advised by Alberto Pinto Arreola, the accused made his statement, confirming his previous deposition to the Federal Judicial Police and the social representative to the effect that he is not the owner of the cocaine related to the case, and that he furthermore does not know to whom it belongs.

At the petition of the defendant's attorney, testimony was taken in court from the manager of "El Tamiko," Jesus Menchaca Galvan, and from chambermaid Francisca Arevalo Montes.

The former stated that he often used Mr Barriga Pujols' apartment, renting or lending it to business customers or friends, without his boss's permission, noting that the latter was unaware of these irregularities.

Menchaca Galvan added that he was not a witness when the Federal Judicial Police found the envelope containing cocaine in Barriga Pujol's apartment.

Menchaca's testimony was reaffirmed by Mrs Arevalo Montes, who said that on many occasions she knew that friends of the establishment's manager occupied the apartment of its owner, Ramon Barriga without his knowledge.

Based on the evidence provided by the Federal Public Ministry and the existing proof, the judge will decide tomorrow on the legal status of Barriga Pujol, who has at all times denied being involved in drug trafficking.

Suspect Released

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 26 Nov 78 Sec B p 2

[Text] Yesterday, the well-known businessman Ramon Barriga Pujol was released with legal reservations for lack of sufficient evidence with which to be tried, according to a decision made by the second district judge, Luis Garcia Romero.

Barriga Pujol was accused by the Federal Public Ministry of being presumably guilty of committing a crime against health in the degree of cocaine possession.

In a heated court battle, Alberto Pinto Arreola succeeded in demonstrating, with proof of exoneration as well as testimony from two witnesses that his client was not associated with the charges brought against him by the social representative; and, therefore, the accused regained his liberty.

According to the decision of Garcia Romero, it was not believed that Barriga Pujol had the drug related to the case under his control or available to him, inasmuch as the apartment in which the cocaine was allegedly found had been occupied by one of the employees of the accused who, in turn, rented or made it available to various individuals.

Despite the fact that Barriga Pujol had reserved the apartment for himself and his wife, individuals unknown to him had occupied it; from which it was logically inferred that the drug could have been concealed by any of the persons to whom the business manager made the apartment available, and not necessarily the accused.

It may be recalled that Barriga Pujol was arrested a few days ago by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, who searched the business establishment known as "El Tamiko," of which he is the owner, where they found an envelope containing a dose of cocaine.

Barriga Pujol consistently denied any connection with that drug, and at the same time claimed that he had never been involved in drug trafficking.

Later, when Barriga appeared before the second district judge to make his preliminary statement, he continued to deny the charges brought against him.

At the petition of his defender, Alberto Pinto Arreola, testimony was taken from Jesus Menchaca Galvan and Francisca Arevalo Montes, both of whom are employees of Barriga Pujol. They reaffirmed the fact that the apartment in which the Federal Judicial Police had discovered the cocaine was often occupied by a great many individuals.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

WOMEN CAUGHT SMUGGLING HEROIN--Teacte, 24 November (UPI)-- The director of the government's campaign against drug trafficking, Ed Heath, reported that two middle-aged Mexican women were arrested yesterday as they were attempting to enter the United States with 7 kilograms of heroin concealed in the doors of their automobile. According to Heath, the drugs were worth about \$3 million in the United States. The authorities had received an anonymous tip earlier to the effect that two women would be trying to bring in the smuggled drugs. The women arrested were identified as Maria de Vazquez and Maria de los Angeles Avila Quintero, both of Tijuana. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 25 Nov 78 Sec B p 16] 2909

20,000 PILLS SEIZED--A well organized ring of traffickers in psychotropic substances was broken up by Federal Judicial Police agents who arrested several of those involved in that illegal business and, at the same time, proceeded to confiscate 20,000 toxic pills which were to be distributed among addicts in Matamoros. Five individuals were arrested, answering to the names of: Mariano Martinez Ramirez, Osiel Gonzalez Leocadio, Cristoforo Flores Samuel, Isauro Rodriguez Perez and Roque Cano Leon. The arrests took place on Monday afternoon at an inspection post manned by agents of the Federal Judicial Police along the highway from San Fernando to Victoria. The five persons were riding in a car the trunk of which contained a suitcase filled with the 20,000 toxic pills. Upon being questioned, they said that they had intended to sell them to addicts in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 22 Nov 78 Sec B p 2] 2909

'HEROIN KING' ARRESTED--Tijuana, Baja California, 9 November--Gil Caro Rodriguez, alias "El Chapo Caro," a native of Santiago de los Caballeros, in the municipality of Badiraguato, Sinaloa, was captured in this town by Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from Comdr Clemente Moreno Hernandez, at the behest of Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the campaign against the drug traffic in this zone. Gil Caro's arrest took place this morning. He was considered the heir of Pedro Aviles, who was recently shot to death in a confrontation with the Federal Judicial Police in Culiacan, Sinaloa. He was also said to be one of the strong men of Beltran Felix, who was captured about 2 months ago in San Luis-Rio Colorado. Beltran Felix and Caro Rodriguez are considered the leading controllers of drugs in the country. Caro

Rodriguez has been sought by the police of Mexico and the United States for over 10 years. There are warrants for his arrest for the crimes of possession and transportation of drugs, criminal association and accumulation of firearms. The individual in custody is said to have circulated hundreds of kilograms of heroin and cocaine, and scores of tons of marijuana in Mexico and the United States during his career in the illegal business, and he is claimed to have been so powerful that, at times, he mobilized over 50 traffickers in Nogales for a single transaction. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 10 Nov 78 pp 1, 2] 2909

SAN LUIS TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--San Luis-Rio Colorado--The battle against the drug traffic is continuing intensively in San Luis-Rio Colorado, where Federal Judicial Police agents under the command of Carlos Matosian Valdez turned seven persons presumed guilty of crimes against health over to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry. The seven individuals arrested, including two women, are related to three separate operations because, whereas Juan Olivares Jaime, Elias Esteban Lucio, Manuel Velazquez Martinez and Manuel Nunez Ramirez were relieved of a rifle, 21 cans and cocaine, as well as a station wagon, in the case of Miguel Arce San Lugo, at a farm on the Legunita communal land, 76 packages of marijuana and 46 kilograms of raw marijuana, making a total of 96 kilograms, were confiscated from him, as were a press, a hydraulic jack, scales and other materials used for packing marijuana. In a separate action, Matosian Valdez' agents arrested Avelina Nunez Aispuro, aged 37, and a resident of Sinaloa Avenue and 17th Street, where they learned she had been selling heroin for a year. Avelina Nunez Aispuro confessed that the heroin belonged to her friend, Bertha Olguin Aispuro, likewise 37 years of age. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 7 Nov 78 Sec B p 12] 2909

MARIHUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED--Federal Judicial Police agents discovered and destroyed a marijuana plantation covering about 1,000 square meters and located on a site known as "Potrero Prieto," 4 kilometers west of Galeana, Nuevo Leon. The agency of the Federal Public Ministry made the foregoing announcement, simultaneously stating that the Federal Judicial Police are intensifying the investigation to establish the identity of the owners of the cannabis indica plantation. For several days, personnel from that entity have been making frequent flights in the vicinity of Galeana, Nuevo Leon, because they had information regarding the existence of marijuana plantations there. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 26 Nov 78 p 2] 2909

ACQUITTAL IN HEROIN CASE--Jose Votta Echavarri, alias "El Guero Votta," was released by the second district judge in connection with the shipment of heroin confiscated 6 months ago from the owner of the "Red Grasshopper" bar, Yolanda Ochoa. The aforementioned drug trafficker will, to be sure, remain in prison serving a 6 and a half year jail sentence previously imposed on him in another case of drug possession and trafficking. The federal judge, Ismael Ruiz Martinez, reported that when Yolanda Ochoa was captured by the police with 3 ounces of heroin in her possession, she claimed that the drugs were owned by Votta Echavarri, and that he had given them to her to keep



during the period of their relationship. The woman later retracted her statement and said that "El Guero Votta" was not really the owner of that shipment. Upon being recaptured last week, 8 months after had had escaped from a hospital where he was confined as a prisoner, the aforementioned trafficker denied the ownership of the drugs in a preliminary statement made to his judge. In deciding upon the legal status of the accused yesterday, Ruiz Martinez found that the existing evidence was too weak to warrant the issuance of an order for official imprisonment, and he resolved to order his release for lack of evidence with which to convict him. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 15 Nov 78 Sec A p 5] 2909

CSO: 5330

URUGUAY

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE YOUTHS ON MARIHUANA, AMPHETAMINES

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Nov 78 p 9

Text Almost a score of persons, mostly minor children of both sexes, are under investigation by agents of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Brigade because of presumed links with trafficking and consumption of hallucinogenics and mind-altering drugs as well as the falsification of prescriptions.

Included among the arrested persons is the proprietor of a drugstore, accused by various drug users of providing them with the substances in question, which in some cases were confiscated by the agents operating in various cases to date.

For some time the agents of the above-mentioned department of the National Directorate of Information and Intelligence had centered their attention on a group of young drug addicts, expecting to learn where they were obtaining the restricted drugs (amphetamines and psychotropic substances) and possibly marihuana. At last the arrests began when clues were found which promise further results in this delicate investigation. According to information now available, 17 persons are in police custody, and it is believed that tomorrow they will begin to enter pleas before the respective courts, assuming that by then it will be possible to complete further actions ordered by the Magistrate who has jurisdiction as well as to dismiss charges against those who can demonstrate they had no connection with the offenses under investigation.

In cases of serious involvement with drug trafficking, a crime regulated by Articles 34, 35 and 36 of the January 1975 law (Number 14294), such persons will be kept in custody during the trial because they are addicts also.

Sources in the narcotics unit consulted last night by EL PAIS confirmed only that they are working on the case and declined to make any other comment, because, as they said, police and court officials are keeping these matters confidential, as is to be expected until the court hearings are held.

11,989  
CSO: 5300

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA DEALER--One of the three persons arrested in Rivera upon the request of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Brigade was jailed last night on charges of complicity in drug trafficking, while the other two were detained for psychiatric treatment on orders of the court. Jose Hector Montejo Martinez, an Uruguayan, single, 20 years of age, of 418 Paiva Olivera in the city of Rivera, who has a record of such offenses, was charged after it was learned that he was among those who were bringing marihuana from Brazil so that another accomplice, already in jail, would sell it in Montevideo to various young women, including some who are under age. [Text]  
[Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Nov 78 p 9]

CSO: 5300

SAUDI ARABIA

DRUG ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ACTIVITY

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 26 Nov 78 p 3

[Article: "A Raging Battle Against Drugs Utilizing Modern Detection and Investigative Equipment and Available Technical and Human Capabilities"]

[Text] The war against drugs is neither new nor a surprise, but began when drugs started to invade this country, as they did other countries of the world, through travelers and the travel movement.

What is new about this war is that it has become active now, its scope expanded, and is armed with the most modern equipment and with technical and human capabilities as this international, dangerous disease has spread.

As such, recently an independent Drug Enforcement Agency was created and was directly linked to his excellency the minister of the interior.

Drugs...that octopus which has frightened the world.

The peoples and governments of nations began searching for solutions. How can we stop this bleeding, a financial and moral bleeding.

Loud shouts are thundering all over the world.

They shout, stop using drugs.

Here is America spending \$60 million during the first part of the 20th century for anti-alcohol advertisements; a sum that was huge at that time.

Ten million pages [about alcoholism] were published in the newspapers and books, and [in the form] of articles and pictures. The loss to the American national income from alcoholism was \$250 million; 300 persons convicted of

alcohol related crimes were executed, 532,335 alcoholics were jailed, fines against prohibition laws violators were \$16 million, and the value of the confiscated property of alcoholics as a punishment for their habit was \$404 million.

This battle within the American society continued for 14 consecutive years. This is one side of the picture.

We find the other side [of the picture] in Britain where the minister of social affairs warned his people, giving them statistics about the extent and influence of drugs for the past 20 years. He asserted that alcoholism convictions have twice doubled and are now 50,000 cases!! Also, work related problems have doubled where there are alcoholic workers.

He pointed out that analytic scientific studies have confirmed [the relationship] of violence [to drugs] whereby the numbers of drug related crimes have increased.

Also [increased are] the burdens upon health services, doctors, the police, judges and family welfare services.

There are the bells of danger tolling in these countries...tolling by the hands of their officials. Isn't God merciful towards his Moslem worshippers?

Who [God] led before them the road of life, and forbade them this malicious disease.

As a contribution of AL-RIYAD in this human concern, it met with Maj 'Abd al-Rahman Jum'ah, director of the Drug Enforcement Agency. Regarding this agency and its goals, he said:

Drugs in Saudi Arabia first appeared in small quantities during the 1950's, and the punishment for possession was very minor (punishment was left up to judicial determination). When the government began to sense the danger of drugs to the citizens, it began to combat them. In 1380 [hijra], small squads were created to combat drugs and they were attached to General Investigations. This association was terminated on 1 July 1392 [hijra] and was transferred to Public Security until 16 October 1398 [hijra] when it was separated by a decree from the minister of interior and placed under his supervision and that of his deputy.

As a result of Saudis' traveling abroad and due to the increasing number of visitors to the kingdom, at the same time, a major development took place as this association revealed the availability of a variety of drugs to Saudi citizens and visitors. This situation had to be confronted firmly and with effective efforts by the concerned organizations in order to put a stop to it or to reduce it.

[Question] What equipment is being utilized in drug enforcement?

[Answer] The most recent equipment reaching us are lie detectors, and also the use of trained dogs in drug detection. These dogs act as guides and finders for the trainer, and regardless of whether or not the drugs are on the person of the suspect, buried in sand or otherwise.

There is other equipment that assists in detection and investigation, all of which is modern. This, in addition to finger printing, labs and close-up and telephoto photography. We are now studying the idea of using finger prints in locating drugs. If we succeed in this plan, the kingdom will become the first to have revealed this process.

As for the human element, there are workshop sessions in Egypt and other nations of the world, to which we send employees to specialize in drug enforcement and to train. We continue, however, to develop, at the same time, the human and technical aspects.

[Question] On what basis is the penalty for drug use and sale determined?

[Answer] The government, may God assist it, is fully concerned about protecting its citizens against the dangers and adverse habits practiced by others. Drugs are being combated by non-Moslem nations and by atheistic nations. As a matter of priority, the government is concerned about its citizens and the sanctity of this nation, and as such, it increased the normal penalties, past and present, for as the gravity of the crime increases so does the penalty, for it increases and becomes more severe.

[Question] What are the types of penalties?

[Answer] Two years in jail for the user; 5 years in jail and a fine of 15,000 riyals for the middle-man and the seller; and 15 years in jail and a fine of 20,000 riyals for the smuggler. These penalties apply to all forms of drugs, and it is up to the judge or the religious court to supplement these penalties with public flogging as they see fit in a manner that will insure justice and righteousness.

[Question] Who are the major users and to what social stratum do they belong?

[Answer] Assimilation, travel, association and emulation have resulted in many problems. As such, drugs, especially in the form of (pills and capsules), have been confiscated from various social strata.

[Question] What danger do visitors pose in the spread of drugs?

[Answer] Some visitors belong to countries where drugs are abundant, and in some of these countries drug penalties are minor. As such these individuals come to the kingdom and are either addicts or are hoping to realize a

quick fortune through the sale of drugs. Herein lies the true danger, for many of these individuals mix and associate with the Saudi citizens, which could result in the exchange [of drugs] and the addiction of the citizens to these harmful and alien customs.

[Question] Is there any cooperation with the law enforcement agencies from where these visitors come?

[Answer] Yes, and during several conferences such cooperation among participating nations was recommended, especially cooperation among neighboring states. Here we point out the meeting between His Excellency Emir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior, and Mr Sulayman 'Arar, the Jordanian minister of interior, who asserted close cooperation in this area.

Cooperation also exists with the Arab Egyptian Republic to the extent that the Drug Enforcement Agency has been able to pursue a ring of smugglers between Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia and whose final destination was Egypt.

The episode began when the Agency received information that a gang of smugglers intended to smuggle large quantities of drugs to Egypt. The Agency then followed from the start the steps and movements of the gang until the gang obtained a car designed according to their specifications which was loaded with drugs in Beirut while being watched by agents of the Agency. The loading was completed in Jordan before the car entered Saudi Arabia. Our agents were asked not to interfere, and the smugglers reached the Jiddah port. At the port Agency agents were watching a man whose job was to follow the car until it has been shipped. He did not leave the port until he was certain that the ship had started on its way. He then left for Cairo to inform the smugglers. I myself joined in the planning and execution, and I was following the developments in Cairo with Egyptian officials. The car was confiscated on the outskirts of Cairo.

[Question] Now that we have the pilgrimage season, is there an increased danger resulting from the large increase in the numbers of visitors to the kingdom?

[Answer] Some of the visitors come for the pilgrimage or as visitors, but in reality this is a cover for their real purpose, which is to sell their harmful commodities. A few weeks ago 95,000 capsules and pills of seconal and amphetamines were confiscated from a person whose visa was for the purpose of the pilgrimage. For this reason the Agency is doubling its efforts as a state of emergency begins with the arrival of thousands of visitors.

[Question] What are the rehabilitation measures, now that we have discussed the preventive measures?

[Answer] If an addict is affected as a result of giving up the habit, he is sent to the hospital for treatment. And, if the hospital advises that this

person should be referred to some other specialized institution, we do that even if his interrogation has not been concluded. The Agency plans to have a hospital for the treatment of drug addiction attached to it. This, in addition to completing the complex which includes an institute for study and research in the field of drugs, special training divisions, a lecture hall for conferences, technical, computer and microfilm divisions, and social, psychological and religious units and everything required for such a task.

AL-RIYAD also interviewed men of science in order to reveal a clear and comprehensive picture of the adverse effects drugs have on the individual and society. Dr 'Abdallah al-Bunyan, chairman of the sociology department of the College of Arts at Riyadh University said:

No one denies the adverse effects of drugs on society.

Society develops and advances to the extent of the capabilities of its members to create, excel and to work seriously and constructively. The bases of a person's ability to excel and to work seriously and productively is the clarity of his mind and his being in good health. The use of and addiction to drugs, as proven scientifically, leads the individual to mental stagnation and physical deterioration. As such, his ability to excel, create and to work productively is impaired. Undoubtedly, this results in a major loss to society, and will also cause the person bad relations and problems with his family, the authorities, and society.

As for his relationship to his family, the use of drugs constitutes a financial drain which impairs the person's productive capabilities and consequently reduces his income. Finally, this may lead to the displacement of his entire family due to his inability to support them. As for his relations with the authorities, he exists in a state of fear and continual restlessness, and in the event of his arrest, his family will undoubtedly be displaced. And, in his relation to society, he will become the object of scorn and rejection which will affect him psychologically and in regard to employment. In the final analysis he is finished as a person and a member who was supposed to be beneficial to his family and society.

Concerning the effects of drugs on production, Dr Tal'at Inrahim Lutfi, assistant professor of sociology said:

The problem of drug addiction is one of the deviant behaviors in society, and like other social problems, is caused by many factors. One important factor perhaps is the rapid spread of urbanization as the mode of life in modern society and what usually accompanies it, such as a tendency towards individualism, rapid educational change, excessive materialism and cultural conflict, in addition to a continuous weakness in direct and meaningful relationships. Also, the collapse of the non-governmental means of social control.



In order to solve this problem, additional psychological and sociological studies are needed to discover the causes of this deviant behavior, in addition to the necessity of cooperation between the concerned authorities and scientists specializing in sociology, psychology, social work, mental health and others.

Because of the adverse effects on public health caused by the use of drugs, we met with Dr 'Adil 'Abd al-Mun'im, who said:

Alcohol, drugs and tranquilizers all operate through the nervous system reducing restlessness and nervousness and leading to a feeling of vitality and mental clarity, in addition to their influence on the psychological state. Naturally their use may lead to addiction.

The cause of addiction is either psychological whereby the addict feels relaxed when he uses drugs despite his knowledge of their harmfulness, or it is neurological-physiological whereby it affects the nervous system making it dependent on the drug in order to avoid certain physiological and psychological repercussions in the event of withdrawal.

The ill effects of drugs are many, and they mostly affect the nervous system and the psychological state. They include the symptoms of a chill, insomnia, restlessness, low blood pressure, and a constant feeling of dizziness and nausea. Nervous convulsions could occur, and at times the addict might go through periods of memory lapses and hallucinations.

And, in the event that large quantities or doses are taken, this may place tremendous pressure on the lungs and the heart, causing death.

Also, one of the most dangerous complications is liver deterioration, which causes death; and stomach and intestinal ulcers. It was found that the rate of these complications occurring among alcoholics is much greater than among non-addicts. Also, the affliction may lead to liver and stomach cancer which occur in a much higher percentage among drug and alcohol addicts.

Even smoking has grave harmful effects on the breathing system, such as causing a chronic asthma leading to an expansion of the air tunnels and lung deterioration. It has been proven scientifically that lung cancer is very frequent among smokers as compared to non-smokers.

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IVORY COAST

UN-SPONSORED DRUG ABUSE CONFERENCE REPORTED

Opening Meeting

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 28 Nov 78 p 5

[Article by Diaby Salif]

[Text] Three years ago a huge fire ravaged the "Star of the South" bar in Treichville, causing 20,000,000 in damage. The disaster arose out of the introduction into the "Star of the South" of a barrel containing gasoline, put there by drug dealers, stated Lucien Koula recently. Koula is the leader of the National Narcotics Brigade; he was speaking before the participants in the seminar on drugs organized by the UNO in Abidjan.

Opened on 20 November at the Labor Exchange in Treichville by Ouassenan Kone, Minister of Internal Security, the seminar will end on 1 December.

In his introduction, Lucien Koula noted that in the Ivory Coast it can be stated without fear of error that the narcotics problem concerns cannabis and the psychotropic substances that have been invading the clandestine market for approximately five years.

Until now, fortunately, usage or illicit traffic in opium or its derivatives has not been confirmed. Of course, cannabis is cultivated in the Ivory Coast. The police often discover and destroy plantings of "Guedji", which is consumed in the Ivory Coast in the form of rough cigarettes.

The other forms, such as resin tablets and others, are not yet known in the Ivory Coast.

Lucien Koula presented several striking cases of illicit traffic in cannabis experienced by the judiciary police during the last few years.

In January 1977 an automobile "drive shaft" containing 7,300 kg of cannabis was seized; the automobile belonged to a Ghanaian dealer. Shortly afterwards in Adahou, in the Toumodi subprefecture, 18 bags of cannabis weighing 927,600 kg were discovered and over 3,000 stalks of "the grass that kills" were destroyed by the National Narcotics Brigade.

In N'Djemi, in the Jacquville subprefecture, the Judiciary Police Department discovered a vast field of Indian hemp which was being maintained by non-nationals. Twelve thousand stalks of cannabis were destroyed.

About the fire at the "Star of the South", Lucien Koula said that "almost three years before, a barrel had been divided into two equal parts by an ingenious method of soldering.

The first half, the base, had been filled with cannabis, while the upper part contained gasoline. Leaving Ghana, the traffickers were able in that way to elude the vigilance of Customs and arrive in Abidjan.

The drum was delivered to a prostitute who was lodging at the "Star of the South". And unfortunately the part containing the gasoline caught fire and the "Star of the South" was ravaged.

So drug traffic has reached a significant volume in the Ivory Coast. Lucien Koula presented statistics on the subject, revealing that in three years (1975, 1976, and 1977), 272 transactions were handled by the police, resulting in 522 persons, including 79 Ivorians, being handed over to the Abidjan prosecutor's office.

Obviously, Lucien Koula was speaking of the organization of the fight against drug traffic in the Ivory Coast, an activity that is within the province of the National Narcotics Brigade, a special section of the Judiciary Police Department. The Brigade maintains close relations with the special services of the United Nations and the OIPC [expansion unknown]-Interpol.

But Lucien Koula believes the fight against drug traffic must be the affair of all the repression services, especially the gendarmerie and Customs.

"Well", he says, "with some exceptions all the soldiers in this struggle, whether they are called policemen, gendarmes or customs officers, have very little knowledge of the subject. In fact it is not unusual to hear policemen, gendarmes or customs officers refer to Indian hemp as opium. We must fill this gap because of the magnitude of the phenomenon..."

Speaking of the legal aspects of the problem posed by drugs, Lucien Koula pointed out that infractions of the applicable public health code are punishable by three months to five years in prison and a fine of 240,000 to 2,400,000 francs, or one of the two penalties only.

"We think, in the police force, that because of the importance attained by the phenomenon in the Ivory Coast and also because of the harmful effects on man,

more severe sanctions should be envisioned, to strike at those who are involved in the disorder and to dissuade those who are not yet involved".

Lucien Koula concluded by expressing the thanks of the UNO, which deploys great effort to train the agents in charge of the fight against drug traffic and abuse.

#### Discussion of Drug Situation

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 30 Nov 78 p 5

[Article by Laman Bakayoko: "The Drug Addict: An Individual to be Taken Care of!"]

[Text] The organizing, under the aegis of the UNO and in our country, of a training course in illicit narcotics traffic prevention cannot fail to arouse real hope. It proves that at last there is very acute awareness of the problem, and a determination to solve it in a radical way.

However, one fact surprises us, having to do with the Ivorian experience. Referring to the various reportages by our colleagues, it seems that much more importance has been attributed to traffic in and consumption of Indian hemp, which tends to minimize somewhat the consequences of the toxic products. However, it behooves us to recognize that the amphetamines are high on the list in the drug market in our country. Because, as a matter of fact, in addition to "Guinean Corydrane" (which has the highest consumption--even by persons of respectable age--among drug imports), the "Binotal" and "Mandrax" tablets are heavily absorbed by our drug addicts. That, moreover, is the kind of drug that finds the most followers in a certain category of users.

On that subject, one is still astonished by how easy it is for these tablets to get out--and also circulate--; for they are supposed to be delivered only on strict medical prescription. In any case, one of the practical measures to be taken in the fight against drug consumption consists precisely of strict control of the issuing of toxic products.

And as for the measures, properly speaking we are adopting the thesis of Dr Pierre Claver, who says:

"Repressive action must be directed solely toward the illicit and detestable traffic in drugs and narcotics. Where the individual drug addict is concerned, it is chiefly a question of helping him rehabilitate himself so that he can give some meaning to his own existence."

In fact, the sole effect of Arts 626 and 627 of the Public Health Code could not help but be an adequate "remedy", a fortiori a panacea, It is certainly difficult to indicate here what trafficker in "Guinean corydrane", for example, does not consume it himself. But it is obvious that in quite a few cases the penalty of imprisonment becomes inopportune.

Let us take the case of an individual who is accustomed to "Binocet". He has ended up by convincing himself that without this tablet he cannot sleep. Prison will not take that sad conviction away from a drug addict of that category. At that stage the problem is one for the health professional alone.

No one can fight without means. We think that now, with this course, our agents in all sectors will be able, with much more effectiveness than in the past, to meet the drug traffic. Severe court sanctions will contribute to more effectiveness in that area.

However, there is still the very delicate problem of those who are truly suffering from the "rot". For the drug addict is a sick person, an individual who must be taken care of. And it is here that the means appear to us to be limited. In fact, the "Blue Cross Center" in Williamsville--which has already proved its capability, but receives mostly alcoholics--is still the only one. For that reason, in anticipation of broad and clear success against drug crimes, we must first increase the present center's capability to receive, and then we must create new ones.

Assuredly, the struggle against the drug phenomenon will be one of the boldest, but the stakes--protecting society by rehabilitating and readapting the individual drug addict--is worth the trouble.

UNO Narcotics Division Official

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 1 Dec p 9

[Article by Diaby Salif]

[Text] Mr Megali, Doctor of Law, is a member of the central training group of the UNO Narcotics Division at Geneva. The participants in the seminar that opened at the Labor Exchange in Treichville on 20 November followed with interest his statements about illicit narcotics traffic, drug-detecting dogs and international agreements.

About the agreements Mr Megali recalled last Wednesday at the Labor Exchange that the first international meeting on drugs took place in 1909. After that there were many agreements, protocols, commissions and control organizations. In fact, one could no longer find one's way among them and in 1961 it was decided that what was called a single agreement should be formed.

This agreement is single because it rests on one text, one control organization. And as Mr Megali emphasizes, the innovation is that maintaining control over crops is the chief objective of the agreement.

The leader of the Abidjan seminar emphasizes that the single agreement does not give legal definition to narcotics.

"If one wants to know whether something is a narcotic according to the single agreement, he should refer to the appendix tables, of which there are four.

"There is opium and there are opiates (opiates being products derived from opium, morphine base, morphine, heroin and codeine). There is coca leaf and cannabis.

"In addition to those natural products there are a number of synthetic products. Thus, methadone and pethidine correspond to opium. Among the synthetic products tranquilizers, sedatives and barbiturates are distinguished."

The agreement on psychotropic substances is a recent one. It dates from 1971 and deals with hallucinogens, especially "LSD, which brings on a distortion of the central nervous system in the sense that one who takes it sees music and hears colors."

In the area of hallucinogens there are products which are unknown in Africa or Europe. "There is the famous Mexican cactus, peyote", Mr Megali indicates, "The Indians eat it and drink it."

There are also mushrooms, from which is derived a substance called mescaline.

Mr Megali indicates that "Generally, the single agreement, which includes both natural and synthetic products, and the agreement on psychotropic substances, when they are ratified bring with them obligations on the part of the states that are to work out the laws and regulations and set up a special administration enabling their execution.

"Thus, when a country decides to grow opium, it is obliged to see to it that the growing and the harvesting are done by a state-owned company. If it is a privately-owned company it could have a special license.

"The growing of opium must be a state monopoly. That is the case with Turkey, Iran and India. Opium must be grown, because it yields basic products that humanity needs, morphine, for example, which relieves pain."

Opium leads to heroin. Now, to mention heroin is to mention illicit traffic and addiction. Then the laboratory of the UNO Narcotics Division in Geneva looked for and found a variety of opium poppy that does not contain heroin. It is another product, called thebaine.

And as Mr Megali puts it, "Another example is that it was believed that opium, like cannabis, must have a natural enemy. They found this insect. But the UNO does not want to give it to the countries that are requesting it, because the insect is also known to eat cereals".

Opium growing, it is well known, represents the sole source of revenue for the populations of certain areas of Asia. One of the concerns of the UNO is to persuade those people to give up that ancestral activity in order to orient themselves to substitute crops.

On this subject Mr Megali notes that the UNO program is especially interested in Thailand, where five pilot villages have been created.

"Their inhabitants have agreed to give up opium and apply themselves to growing tobacco, potatoes and beans. The UNO's action should promote the creation of other pilot villages."

Mr Megali says in conclusion that the countries participating in the Abidjan seminar--Senegal, Niger, Togo, Benin and the Ivory Coast, have ratified the agreements. But it is not enough to ratify them. They must be applied. A special administration must be set up.

"The UNO's goal is to train people so the participating countries may apply the agreements", says Mr Megali. "For international control is inconceivable unless there is national control. One depends upon the other."

#### Severe Sanctions Favored

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2-3 Dec 78 p 6

[Article by Diaby Salif]

[Text] The drug seminar organized in Abidjan by the central training group of the United Nations Narcotics Division ended yesterday afternoon at the Labor Exchange in Treichville, after 11 days of work. The closing session was presided over by Ouassenan Kone, minister of Internal Security. At his side were David Smith, resident representative of the United Nations in Abidjan, Koblan Huberson, general manager of National Security, as well as members of the executive committee of the UGTCI [General Union of Ivory Coast Workers].

After the summary report presented by Mr Megali, a member of the central training group of the UNO Narcotics Division at Geneva, "it is permissible to state that the seminar has been a great success, especially considering the variety and importance of the subjects dealt with".

On that subject, it should be stated that the central training group, in order to enliven the Abidjan seminar, called on a number of speakers representing WHO, Interpol, the International Organization for Narcotics Control, customs and the French police.

The summary report stated that "the discussions crystallized chiefly on the question of whether the drug addict should be subject to the severity of the law, or whether on the contrary he should be considered a sick person and should even be given treatment.

The answer to that question was to depend upon an interministerial commission, which would be formed and would outline a concerted policy to be sanctioned by

As far as the dealer is concerned, it was unanimously agreed that severe sanctions must be taken with respect to him. Indeed, it is important to ferret him out everywhere and see to it that he feels safe nowhere.

The summary report also stresses "that it was acknowledged that the international fight, as well as control of the work on that level, could not succeed without the existence on the national level of the indispensable cooperation between all the interested services, as well as equally effective control. Lacking that, the dealer will easily slip through the net".

In his speech, David Smith thanked the Ivory Coast government for its cooperation in organizing the seminar. He also expressed his thanks to the governments of Benin, Niger, Senegal and Togo for having cooperated with the United Nations by sending participants to the seminar.

David Smith then proceeded to present diplomas to the participants. Before declaring the seminar closed, Ouassenan Kone took the floor to express his gratitude, on behalf of the countries represented, to the UNO for the useful work which had just been accomplished.

Addressing the participants, he formulated the hope that the training lavished upon them may result in a more effective fight against drugs. The minister of Internal Security urged all the services concerned to collaborate closely for the mission's success.

A cocktail party brought the participants together at 1800 at the "Former Fighters" on the plateau.

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MADAGASCAR

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAT HELD IN MADAGASCAR

Use Spreading in Madagascar

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Nov 78 p 2

[Text] Doctor Braeden, director of the United Nations Drug Research Laboratory, will be here next Saturday to take part in a conference of experts on kat being held in this capital under the aegis of the United Nations, from 27 November to 1 December.

The purpose of this conference will be to compile and discuss the available botanical, pharmacological, and especially the chemical data on the composition of products extracted from the plant.

Experts from Great Britain, Egypt, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Norway, Hungary, USA, and from the United Nations laboratory will take part in this conference, whose solemn opening on Monday 27 November at 1000 hours in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Anosy will be presided over by Mr Rakoto Ignace, minister of education and scientific research.

Kat has anorectic properties, which acutely deaden the sensations of hunger and fatigue in its users. But when chewed, this plant, which is also a stimulant of the central nervous system, produces a state of euphoria followed by ecstasy. Kat also has aphrodisiac properties, which explains its abusive use and its cumulative ill effects.

Kat was introduced into northwest Madagascar by the Somalis around 1946-47. Its cultivation and use are now spreading westward (Ambilobe, Ambanja, Nosy Be) and eastward (particularly Vohemar). A small tentacle has already spread to the capital and efforts to cultivate it have been observed in the area of Toliary. Its scientific name is *Catha Edulis*. However, kat is truly ravaging East Africa now.

In France, it is classified under Table "C" of poisonous substances. In Yemen, its cultivation and use have been prohibited since 1972, when all plantings throughout the country were destroyed.

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2 OF 2

Conference Opens

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Nov 78 pp 1,3

[Text] The first international symposium on kat, which was organized jointly by the UN and Madagascar, opened in Antananarivo yesterday morning.

This conference, which is being sponsored by three ministerial departments (Health, Scientific Research and Interior), brings together 16 foreign and national experts, among whom is the director of the UN Drug Research Laboratory (Commission on Drugs).

Its work is centered on the study of the drug kat, its effects on the human body and mind, and the most practical preventive and curative measures.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Betoto Charles, secretary general of the interior, representing the revolutionary government, explained that this plant, which is found mainly on the East African coast and along the Red Sea, was introduced in Madagascar, in Antsiranana to be more precise, by the Somalis, around 1940. Its cultivation has spread over the western side of the island, and the number of its users has dangerously increased from year to year, the more so because of its aphrodisiac properties.

Its effects are dangerous. The habitual user--this drug is chewed--loses his sense of hunger and seemingly lives in a constant state of euphoria. Moreover, it contains carcinogenic substances.

One addicted to kat, said Mr Betoto Charles, has a rosy notion of life, but it is merely a sensation. He is unfit for work, which is harmful to the economy and especially to the production effort.

Prior to Mr Charles's address, the director of the UN Drug Research Laboratory and Professor Razafintsalama, member of the local organizing committee of the conference and chairman of the meeting, had expressed, in that order, their thanks to the revolutionary government for having agreed to host and sponsor this symposium and the UN Commission on Drugs.

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GREECE

STATISTICS ON DRUG ADDICTS REPORTED

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 19 Nov 78 p 9

[Article by Dim. Stavropoulos]

[Excerpts] The "saying" which is frequently resorted to by the officers of the Narcotics Prosecution Service of the Athens and Suburbs General Security Subdirectorate when someone "challenges" them by saying to them that narcotics have inundated the capital, is the following:

"Sir, I will give you right now 100,000 drachmas. Within 3 hours, can you bring me a gram of hashish?"

The other person, of course, is taken aback. And then they say to him:

"Do not believe the rumors. To be sure, there are narcotics addicts and peddlers of narcotics in Athens, but not so many as the newspapers write that there are. The authorities are in control of the situation at all times...."

Without a doubt, this is correct. The police authorities have control of the situation, and no one can fail to notice their repeated successes in this sector in the breaking up of gangs, in the arrest of various criminals of this type, and so forth.

Much has been written about the movement of narcotics in Greece, the end result being the copious squandering of the journalists' ink.

There have been exposés about clandestine meetings of yachts on the high seas, about illegal rendezvous in isolated places, about mutual exterminations of members of various gangs, and many other things. And, as an epilogue to every article, we have epigrammatically set down the following:

"Of course all these things have happened in recent years, with the increase in tourism."

But this is false. Always, the authorities believed that they had control of the situation. And the narcotics addicts have always been smoking their hashish under their noses....Here are some examples:

In 1924, the notorious opium den "Kaplana" was broken up, and the police found within special hiding places 417 oke~~s~~ [1 oke = 2.8 pounds] of hashish!

In 1928, the "renowned" opium den "Drosia" of Nik. Khristofileas was uncovered at Ambelokipoi.

In 1953, the members of a gang of narcotics smugglers were exposed and arrested and 1,200 grams of hashish, 400 grams of heroin, 300 grams of cocaine, and other narcotics worth at that time 4 million drachmas were confiscated.

In 1954, a narcotics gang was exposed and broken up whose members had established within a basket-making shop in the center of Athens a complete factory for manufacturing heroin and hashish.

#### Narcotics Addicts on Increase

But these are only some examples. If we continue--in the language of figures--we will discover further that:

The Athens General Security arrested 72 persons in 1968 for the use or selling of narcotics, 115 persons in 1969, and 199 persons in 1970. In the Salonica region, the drug addicts numbered 800 persons in 1968, and according to the data from the Salonica General Security in the two following years they increased to 1,000. Within the 4 years of 1967-1970, 17 persons died from narcotics and only 2 were cured. In all probability, the true cause of deaths of narcotics addicts is concealed for understandable reasons from the families of the victims, and they are attributed to other causes.

The typical young narcotics addicts of this period were persons aged 19-24 years old.

But let us return to the "cold" figures:

Every year, 40 drug addicts are treated at the Athens Public Psychiatric Hospital for detoxification, with an average length of treatment of 40 days. Another 60-65 are treated for a second or a third time.

#### Origin of Narcotics in Greece

From 1965 to 1975, 400 patients were treated at the Detoxification Clinic, while another 1,000 people passed through the outpatient departments of this institution.

All these facts are published in the book "I mastiga ton narkotikon"  
[The Scourge of Narcotics] by the sociologist Dim. Goutas.

Today, almost all of the narcotics are found in circulation in Greece--  
illegally, of course. Namely, hashish, morphine, marijuana, LSD,  
heroin, opium, cocaine, and so forth.

The most powerful and dangerous are heroin, which leads the person  
to his social downfall and bodily destruction, opium, which causes  
chronic poisoning of the nervous system and a lowering of the will,  
and LSD, only a gram of which--according to the experts--is enough  
for 20,000 doses!

Who are those who bring them in, how are they brought in, and how are  
they marketed?

This is known only to those who procure them and consume them!

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ITALY

NAVY LAUNCHES ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 17 Nov 78 p 11

[Article by Fabrizio Carta: "Navy Declares War on Drugs in Seamen's Quarters"]

[text] Rome--The first of a series of meeting-debates on use of drugs by youth will take place from 28 November to 1 December 1978 at La Spezia. The conference falls within the framework of medical-social activities of the Navy's health service on the initiative of its chief, Medical Inspector Admiral Professor Renato Pons, designed to care for the psychophysical health of youth in the services and help them carry out their draft obligations.

On the first day, the conference will take place at the Navy Officers Club. Participating in the discussion on various aspects of drugs will be the official reporters, chosen among particularly qualified medical personnel, those responsible for public social hygiene and all those who dedicate their activities to the education of youth within the framework of schools, work and military services, particularly principals of secondary schools and military chaplains.

The debate will be opened by Admiral Professor Renato Pons. His report will be entitled "Medical-Social Aspects of Drug Use Among Youths in Schools and in Work Areas and its Effects on the Armed Forces." He will be followed by Professor Felice Caramia, director of the Institute of General Pathology of the University of Rome. He will discuss the pathology of drug addiction and drug dependency. Finally Captain Professor Massimiliano Stracca, director of the Armed Forces Applied Psychology Task Force, will explain the psychodynamic, social and cultural motivations linked to the use of drugs and the preventive action and health education which has been conducted for years in the Navy.

During the succeeding days, the meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Navy's Training School for Arsenal Workers. Films on the damage caused

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by use of drugs will be shown. Activities will be dedicated to young seamen, to student workers and to secondary school students. These will be coordinated by Professor Caramia and by qualified physicians. The audience will be able to participate in the discussion of the more interesting aspects of this social evil.

The initiative is particularly important because it unites behind a single objective all those who are following the development of the personality of youth in the three most delicate phases of their upbringing, that is the school, the draft and the work environment.

The social aspect of the educational function exercised by draft military service also appears important. The La Spezia conference will be followed by others held in all the Navy bases in cooperation with the Navy health services, educational authorities and local public health authorities.

In this fashion a capillary campaign of dissemination and medication among the youth, military personnel, students and workers will be developed. This will contribute effectively to the preventive action which all social and political forces are called upon to conduct in this delicate sector.

This program, which will commit the Navy health services in a pedagogical-informative action of high medical-social content, was fully supported by Defense Minister Attilio Ruffini; Public Education Minister Mario Pedini; and Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Giovanni Torrisi.

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ITALY

SARDINIA UNPREPARED TO COPE WITH DRUG PROBLEM

Milan IL GIORNALE NUOVO in Italian 4 Nov 78 p 18

[Article by Luigi Offeddu: "Now Drug Traffic Also Passes Through Sardinia"]

[Text] Cagliari, 3 Nov--One of the remaining unaffected areas on the Italian drug distribution map has perhaps been definitively occupied: In recent months many bits of evidence have confirmed that after having crossed the Tyrrhenian Sea, drugs are also arriving in Sardinia. This region apparently has been immune from contagion until now.

Two or three years ago, some sporadic arrests in Cagliari and Sassari had aroused some concern. But in the main, these involved so-called "light drugs," and tourists passing through the island ports. There was talk about strange traffic in the more expensive places of the coast, but this was limited entirely to a fashion item that certainly was foreign to the local mentality. The investigators themselves were convinced that in a society such as Sardinia--still tied to the land and to the rural world, traditionally unresponsive to certain trends--drugs would be a phenomenon limited to a few well defined circles.

All illusions crashed as a result of what happened over the past few months: Thefts in drug stores, in the provincial capitals, but also (an even more serious symptom) in many small centers around Sassari or Cagliari--multiplied until they became daily news items. Among the dozens of youths arrested from January to the present throughout the island, there are no tourists or seamen on shore leave: They are all Sardinians: students, employees, skilled workers the unemployed.

Prospects for the future are anything but pleasant. There is an almost total lack of rehabilitation centers and specialized personnel; the little that is tried in the cities by volunteer doctors certainly is not sufficient to cope with a future, foreseeable expansion of the phenomenon. Sardinia today is entirely unprepared for such an eventuality. During medical conferences, and in pages of local newspapers, the presence of well-organized distributors around many schools in Cagliari, Sassari, Alghero and Olbia has often been reported.

One of the "hottest" areas is said to be La Maddalena, an American naval base, which is reported to be an important center of distribution. Beyond certain political speculations, this opinion seems to be confirmed by numerous arrests this summer, not a few of which involved troops stationed on the island. The distribution of drugs in Sardinia is facilitated by techniques already well-tested on the mainland. Thus there is the wave of "light drugs," easily available until the past spring. This was suddenly interrupted at the beginning of summer to pave the way for more profitable and more dangerous substances.

Drugs are transported everywhere by ship. Most arrests take place during the unloading of vessels. The main channels of importation pass through the ports of Olbia, Cagliari and Porto Torres. During the peak traffic period, especially in the summer, the large number of passengers and goods makes it almost impossible for the police to carry out a careful check. Often, action is decided upon by chance on the basis of lucky "leaks," but most of the "goods" can move freely toward the cities of the interior. It is precisely in the latter, more than elsewhere, that preventive and timely action seems to be necessary. Areas like Barbagia, which is rapidly being transformed from herding to the assembly line, where the skilled worker is still half shepherd, and where the traditional fugitive is being joined by the political criminal, offer a very promising terrain for the more negative aspects of our time.

The last alarm, in order of time, was sounded at Osilo, a small agricultural village a few kilometers from Sassari. A few days ago, an argument among some of the boys of the town caused by the sale of hashish, ended with gunplay and one person dead. That cadaver struck the first blow at the idyllic image--that of a certain Sardinia--which apparently no longer has a reason for being.

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SPAIN

BRIEFS

DRUGS SEIZED--Civil guardsman on customs duty at Barsjas airport have seized 2 consignments of drugs worth 50 million pesetas comprising 2 kilos 200 grams each of heroin and cocaine. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD]

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WEST GERMANY

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG AGREEMENT WITH U.S. ARMY--Hanau--German and American police authorities have scored remarkable successes in combatting drug traffic during the past few weeks in the garrison towns of Hanau, Gelnhausen, and Buedingen. A U.S. Army spokesman said in Hanau that since the beginning of the joint action against drug dealers 17 dealers and 68 U.S. soldiers have been arrested for selling or possessing drugs. Reportedly the soldiers are still in confinement. The spokesman gave no details as to the quantities of the drugs confiscated. The cooperation of the police authorities is based on an agreement between U.S. General Joseph J. Lesczinsky and Hanau's police director Herbert Gallus. Thus, at variance with the provisions of the NATO troops statute, Hanau police officers are allowed to pursue violators of law also within the garrison area, for example. About 20,000 Americans are stationed in these three towns. According to police quarters the heroin market in Hanau has been "largely swept clean" due to the innumerable special raids in which the law criminal investigation office also took part. Meanwhile, drug investigators from Hanau have been working in neighboring towns on several occasions since the dealers are withdrawing to these towns. [Text] [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Dec 78 p 17 DW]

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