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JPRS L/8671

20 September 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 40/79)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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AUSTRALIA

FIVE CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY TO IMPORT MARIHUANA

Judge Praises Narcotics Agents

Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Jul 79 p 12

[Text] SYDNEY. — A jury convicted five men and acquitted three yesterday after deliberating 26 hours over charges involving almost five tonnes of marijuana.

The eight were charged with conspiring to import almost five tonnes of cannabis into Australia in June last year. All eight had pleaded not guilty before Mr. Justice Begg and a jury of 12.

The men found guilty were: Dominic Darrington Brokenshire, 41, coxswain, of Randwick; Stirling Braddon McCallum, 46, motor trader, of Mosman; Graeme Lyall Cann, 38, company director, of New Zealand; Reindeer Jan De Graaff, 53, boat builder, of Port Macquarie; and Warren Charles Porteus, 35, of Narraweena.

Acquitted were: Bruce Hamilton Gemmell, 33, skipper, of New Zealand; Gordon Lindsey Simpson, 48, fisherman, of Bermagui; and Van Henry Simpson, 26, of Randwick.

Mr. Gemmell was immediately discharged by Mr. Justice Begg and allowed to leave the dock.

Mr. Van Simpson and Mr. Gordon Simpson were allowed bail and remanded to a date to be fixed on other charges connected with the seizure of the cannabis.

Mr. Justice Begg remanded the five men found guilty until 10 am today for sentence.

Mr. Justice Begg remanded the five work of Federal Narcotics agents and other organisations which played a part in the long investigations.

In recent months there has been some criticism by certain sections of the community of the work carried out by these loyal and dedicated officers," he said.

"The Federal narcotic agents who have featured in this trial were instru-

mental in bringing to justice a great number of men apart from the accused who appeared in this court.

"The tireless work over a period of months, under all conditions, should restore full confidence in these organisations.

"The officers, who have given evidence during this trial deserve great credit for their efforts and work."

During the trial senior narcotics agent Mr. Peter Marzol and senior supervisor Mr. P. J. Lawrence gave the jury details of a boat being traced and shadowed through the South Pacific by spotter planes, naval vessels and agents using night glasses and telescopes.

RAAF planes and Navy vessels had tracked and shadowed the yacht, Anoa, which brought the drugs to Australia from the Polkington Reef, south-east of Papua New Guinea.

A boat owned by Cann, the Choya Maru, had left Singapore and sailed to the Gulf of Thailand where it picked up a huge cargo of cannabis in the form of buddha sticks.

With Mr. Gemmell as skipper, the Choya Maru had then sailed to the Polkington Reef where a light aircraft containing Cann and a pilot made several runs over the Choya Maru and at least a dozen wrecked ships on the reef.

Later the five tonnes of buddha sticks had been loaded off the Choya Maru into a wrecked Japanese long-line trawler lying on the reef.

Narcotics agent Marzol and other members of the bureau gave evidence of the Choya Maru then travelling to Honiara.

Some days later Brokenshire, McCallum, a man named John Lawrence, Mr. Van Simpson and De Graaff left Cairns for the reef in the Anoa.

A man named Kenneth Derley was also on board.

Evidence was given by De Graaff that the Anoa and its crew were at all times commanded by Derley, who was armed with heavy calibre revolvers and a repeating shotgun.

He said the five crewmen had been hijacked and forced to do as they were told.

Evidence from agent Marzol and other officers was that approximately 2.7 tonnes of cannabis was loaded onto two trucks which were later followed and intercepted.

The jury was told that naval vessel had then gone to Polkington Reef and

recovered more than 1.9 tonnes of the Buddha sticks, still between decks of the wrecked trawler.

Evidence disclosed during the trial that a former police officer, Murray Stewart Riley, Derley and three other men had been charged with involvement in the conspiracy.

Narcotics agents said outside the court after the trial had ended that the amount of buddha sticks seized from the trucks near Lake Cathie would bring more than \$27 million on the black market.

Total street value of cannabis involved in the conspiracy was \$46,839,000.

Maximum Sentences Given

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 10

[Text]

Three men convicted of conspiring to import marihuana worth an estimated \$46 million were given the maximum jail term of 10 years yesterday.

Two other men charged in connection with the conspiracy were jailed for 8½ years and another was sentenced to five years' jail with hard labour.

The sentences were imposed by Mr Justice Begg in the Central Criminal Court.

Sentenced to the maximum term under the Commonwealth Customs Act were: Graeme Lyall Cann, 38, of Westmere, New Zealand; Reinder Jan De Graaff, 53, of Matthew Flinders Drive, Port Macquarie; and Wayne Robert Thelander, 27, of Dee Why.

Dominic Darrington Broken-shire, 41, of Moira Crescent,

Randwick, and Stirling Braddon McCallum, 46, of Ida Avenue, Mosman, were each sentenced to 8½ years' jail and Warren Charles Porteus, 35, of Con-naught Street, Narrabeena, was sentenced to five years' jail.

Thelander had pleaded guilty and the other five were found guilty by a jury on Tuesday after a trial lasting 37 days.

The Crown alleged that the six men had conspired with eight others to import five tonnes of buddha sticks.

They were arrested after the seizure of the yacht Anoa at Laurieton on the North Coast last June.

Sentencing Cann, De Graaff and Thelander, Mr Justice Begg said he had reached the conclusion that each of them was a principal in the conspiracy.

He said that men had already been sentenced in connection

with the conspiracy, three of them receiving the maximum 10-year sentence.

A former NSW detective, Murray Stewart Riley, was sentenced to 10 years' jail in October last year for his part in the conspiracy.

Mr Justice Begg told Cann: "You set about a course which, had it been successful, could have had an insidious effect on this community."

While the drug was not as dangerous as heroin, there was evidence that people intoxicated by marihuana were committing crimes to support their habits.

The judge said he had read the remarks of Judge Torrington in the District Court when he sentenced five other men in connection with the case and had decided to impose similar sentences to avoid any disparity.

"The offence is properly regarded as the worst type of offence under the Act," he said.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

ENGLISH IMMIGRANT SMUGGLES HASHISH TO PAY FOR HOUSE

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 4 Aug 79 p 32

[Text] An English chef, 20, was to be given 2500 pounds (A\$5000) to bring a trunk with more than 13 kilograms of hashish into Australia, a senior narcotics agent told the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

David John Vick, of Sisters Avenue, Clapham, London, entered no plea before Mr. Frankcom, S.M. when committed to the September 10 criminal sittings of the Supreme Court.

Vick is charged with having imported a quantity of cannabis resin (hashish) into Australia on June 18. He is further charged with possession of the prohibited import.

A senior investigator with the Federal Narcotics Bureau in Brisbane, Gregory Edward Rainbow, said that Vick admitted he would be paid £2500 for bringing the trunk into Australia.

Vick had said he and his wife planned to use the money to buy a house.

He had told Rainbow that the last person he wanted to find out about the matter was his father in England, a former priest.

Rainbow said that a Customs officer at Brisbane Airport found Vick's large aluminium trunk had a false bottom. Slabs of hashish weighing 13.365 kilograms were found.

He said the hashish was inside plastic containers. The containers, eight in all, were glued to the bottom of the trunk.

A chemical analysis of the drug revealed its probable source was Turkey, the court was told.

Rainbow said Vick claimed he was given the trunk by an Australian at a Clapham Hotel. Vick also was given a telephone number of a Brisbane man and asked to contact him on arrival.

He said that police inquiries had not established whether the telephone number existed.

A Customs officer, Anthony John Farrell, said there was nothing suspicious about Vick's behaviour before he discovered the hashish in the bottom of the trunk.

He said the false bottom in the trunk was a reasonable attempt at concealment, but was not a sophisticated job.

Vick appeared "a little distraught" at times during the search of the trunk, he said.

Mr. Frankcom refused bail and Vick was remanded in custody.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

PHARMACIST SUSPENDED FOR BULK SELLING OF ADDICTIVE DRUG

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Aug 79 p 3

[By Pip Porter]

[Text] A cough medicine being abused by young people has been made freely available over the counter by some pharmacists, an inquiry was told yesterday.

The mixture is addictive and is often used by heroin addicts, especially those between the ages of 14 and 20, when heroin supplies are short.

Some pharmacists have been ignoring Pharmacy Board of NSW standards and selling the cough medicine in bulk, the board was told.

The board was inquiring in Sydney into complaints of "professional misconduct" laid against 14 pharmacists who are accused of selling the medicine freely to young people without asking why they wanted more than one bottle.

A psychiatrist regularly treating drug addicts, Dr Margaret Roland, told the hearing she was treating two children who had been in the habit of drinking four bottles of the medicine a day.

Both patients were schizophrenics, Dr Roland said, and their psychoses would be exacerbated by the ephedrine present in the mixture. "This particular cough medicine is being used increasingly by young addicts," she said.

Dr Roland said the medicine contains codeine phosphate, promethazine hydrochloride, and ephedrine hydrochloride.

She said the young addict became addicted to the codeine in the medicine.

The mixture is a Schedule 3 drug and pharmacists have been told by the pharmacy board to exercise restraint when selling it, especially to young customers requesting three or four bottles at a time.

A pharmacist employed by the Health Commission of NSW, Mr John Lumby, told the hearing that standards concerning the sale of such cough mixtures have been reiterated in journals and by the pharmacy board in notices to pharmacists.

He said he would not have made a sale to a young person wanting even one bottle of the mixture without asking questions.

Following complaints from parents about young people abusing the cough mixture, the Health Commission set up traps for the 14 pharmacists.

An employee of the Health Commission, Mrs Zorka Phillis, went into a Sydney suburban pharmacy and asked for three bottles of the cough mixture while Mr Lumby waited outside.

It was alleged during the hearing that the pharmacist sold Mrs Phillis three bottles of the mixture without asking why she wanted so many.

The pharmacist said he was aware of the addictive qualities of the mixture. He said he had sold three bottles to Mrs Phillis because she was of a "respectable appearance."

The pharmacist was suspended by the board from practising for a period of six weeks.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

MARIHUANA PARTY CHAIRMAN CONVICTED OF SELLING DRUGS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The chairman of the Australian Marijuana Party was found guilty in the County Court yesterday of selling cannabis.

A jury of seven men and five women took four hours to return a verdict.

James Reon Billington, 35, of Bondi, New South Wales, had pleaded not guilty before Judge Ravech to having sold cannabis in Prahran on March 23, 1977.

After the verdict, Billington asked Judge Ravech if he could be fined, "rather than continuing at the community expense."

Judge Ravech remanded Billington for sentence.

The prosecutor, Mr. Colin Lovitt, had told the court that Billington, as director of the Cannabis Research Foundation, sold about 450 grams of cannabis to an undercover policeman outside the foundation's headquarters in Greville Street, Prahran.

He said Constable Paul Greenwood of the drug squad led Billington to believe that he was interested in cannabis.

He said Billington told Greenwood he had "top compressed heads" and would have "loose heads" in the afternoon. Billington told Greenwood there was "an infinite supply".

Later that day Greenwood saw Billington again at the Cannabis Research Foundation and they went to a car parked outside.

On the floor of the car Greenwood saw two plastic bags containing green vegetable matter.

Mr. Lovitt said that Greenwood paid Billington \$320 for the cannabis.

Billington had denied he sold any cannabis to Greenwood. He said they had discussed pamphlets, stickers, and T-shirts, but not cannabis.

The trial lasted two weeks.

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE POLICE INTERVIEW AUCKLAND MAN

Port Moresby POST-COURIER in English 12 Jul 79 p 8

[Text]

CHRISTCHURCH,

Wed, AAP — Mel-
bourne homicide de-
tectives yesterday in-
terviewed an Auck-
land businessman
about a drug syndi-
cate believed to have
killed up to eight
people, half of them
New Zealanders.

Detective Inspector
Brian Ritchie confirm-
ed in Christchurch
that he and another
detective interviewed
the man about the

killing of two New
Zealand drug couriers,
Isobel and Douglas
Wilson.

Insp Ritchie said the
syndicate is run main-
ly by New Zealanders
living both in Austra-
lia and here.

Australian Police
believe the syndicate is
responsible for the
killing of other New
Zealanders including
the Ollards and even
of a New Zealander

murdered in this
country within the
last few years.

Insp Ritchie would
not elaborate on the
latter death.

"Although we are
here to interview this
man, we are making
overall inquiries into
the syndicate in this
country," he said.

Insp Ritchie was ac-
companied to Christ-
church by Detective
Senior Sergeant Ian
Williamson.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

NSW PHARMACY ROBBERIES--Armed robberies of pharmacies in NSW and the ACT increased by 81 per cent in 1978, according to figures issued by the Pharmacy Guild of Australia. Statistics published this week by the guild show that 38 armed robberies of pharmacies occurred in 1978, a rise of 17 on the previous year and giving NSW the highest figure of all States. Of the armed robberies in NSW and the ACT, 28 involved drugs of addiction. The number of burglaries in NSW, as distinct from armed robberies, increased by 14 per cent to 273. Only 50 of the burglaries involved drugs of addiction, compared with the 74 per cent of armed robberies involving drugs. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 5]

THEFTS FOR DRUGS--Drug addicts are believed responsible for a recent upsurge in the theft of color television sets in South Brisbane homes. Police believe drug addicts may be stealing the sets to pay for drug habits, which can cost up to \$150 a day. In June this year, South Brisbane detectives broke up what they said was a major gang which stole television sets to pay for drugs. Police believe another gang might be operating a similar theft-for-drugs system. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 2 Aug 79 p 8]

DRUG BROADCAST POSTPONED--The ABC's legal department yesterday postponed a preview of a radio program on the drug trade. It is now studying the five programs each of 30 minutes which are scheduled for broadcast on 2JJ starting next Monday at 1.30 p.m. On legal advice 2JJ also cancelled a news conference it had arranged for Mr John Halpin, the Melbourne editor of a counter-culture publication, the Noxious Weed. Mr Halpin, who helped in taping the radio documentary, did not learn of the cancellation until after his plane had arrived in Sydney. Mr Halpin told the Herald that he hoped the program could go to air as planned, not because it might help the campaign to legalise marijuana, which he supports, but because of evidence of gross corruption in high places. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 25]

HELP FOR ADDICTS--Two former heroin addicts, Victoria Findlay, 21, and Karen Gard, 27, both from Sydney, will soon be bringing back to Australia the skills they have learned in a year's training at the Odyssey Institute's junior executive training program in New York. The institute, which is the parent organisation for the Odyssey House at Campbelltown in Sydney, also incorporates

the James McGrath Foundation's Odyssey House at Campbelltown in Sydney. The girls were among the first to be successfully rehabilitated at Campbelltown. [Excerpt] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Jul 79 p 2]

HEROIN IN STOMACH--A 26-year-old man who arrived by plane from Singapore on Tuesday had swallowed three condoms containing heroin, it was alleged in the East Perth Court yesterday. Rodney William Seamons did not plead to charges of importing and possessing heroin at Perth Airport. On Wednesday Seamons, of Glen Iris, Melbourne, was remanded until yesterday. The Commonwealth prosecutor, Mr S. W. O'Sullivan, said that after inquiries were made in Melbourne, Seamons had admitted swallowing three packages of heroin. He had passed two and the third had been extracted by a doctor at Royal Perth Hospital. The packages were condoms containing a total of about 50 grams of heroin. Seamons was allowed to sit while in the dock, but he left the court before the end of the hearing. His counsel, Mr B. J. Singleton, said that Seamons was physically distressed. Bail totalling \$20,000 with a similar surety was set and Seamons was remanded until August 10. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Aug 79 p 24]

MARIHUANA FARMER REMANDED--A man was remanded in the East Perth Court yesterday on charges relating to an alleged find by drug-squad detectives of an extensive crop of marihuana at Wanneroo. Ivan Jack Marinovich (35), truck driver, of Amelia Street, Balcatta, pleaded not guilty to cultivating the cannabis at Wanneroo. He was granted bail of \$3000 with a similar surety. Marinovich also denied a charge of possessing cannabis at Balcatta on Monday and was granted bail of \$100 with a similar surety for this alleged offense. He was remanded to Beaufort Street Court on August 9. The police said that plants were discovered near Lake Gnangara. They were worth about \$40,000 the police alleged, but would have had a much higher street value if they had matured and been sold as cannabis. The chief of the CIB, Supt J. Wiley, said that more than 7000 plants had been seized by noon yesterday. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Aug 79 p 1]

HEROIN ADDICTS SENTENCED--A man who pleaded guilty to seven counts of burglary, allegedly committed to support a heroin habit, was sentenced yesterday to 18 months jail. A woman who appeared with him and pleaded guilty to handling a stolen mink coat and deception was released on two years probation. Jeffrey Mark Israel, 24, builder, of Inkerman Street, East St. Kilda, pleaded guilty in the County Court to seven counts of burglary between November 18 and December 23, 1978. Devon Michelle Hurley, 23, receptionist, of Brougham Square, Mulgrave, pleaded guilty to handling stolen goods on February 8 this year, and obtaining money by deception on February 6 this year, and obtaining money by deception on February 8. Judge Shillito sentenced Israel to 18 months jail with a minimum term of six months. He released Hurley on two years probation. He said there were a number of factors in mitigation presented by Israel's

counsel, Mr. Bob Vernon. Mr. Vernon, for Israel and Hurley, told the court both were heroin addicts. [Excerpts] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 27 Jul 79 p 12]

ADDICT-PUSHER JAILED--A heroin addict gaoled for four years yesterday was advised by Mr Justice Jones to try to break the vicious circle of trading in drugs to feed his habit. The judge ordered that Christopher John Fleming (27), unemployed mechanic, of Abernethy Road, Cloverdale, must serve two years before parole. He had pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court on June 20 to possessing heroin and cannabis resin with intent to sell or supply. Police were said to have found 33 capsules of heroin, worth \$60 each, and 139 capsules of cannabis resin, worth \$25 each, in a search of a Cloverdale house. Mr Justice Jones told Fleming that he should try to defeat the drug habit while in gaol. He had committed the offences to gain money to maintain his own addiction. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jul 79 p 13]

HEROIN IN SURFBOARD--A Gold Coast gardener, 24, who received about \$15,000 from the sale of heroin was sentenced in the Criminal Court yesterday to eight years jail. Sentencing Christopher Shane Wallace, of Simpsons Road, Palm Beach, Mr. Justice Andrews said he regarded with increasing alarm the growth in prevalence of drug offences generally, and of heroin trafficking in particular. Wallace had bought the heroin in Bali and brought the drug back to Australia in a hollowed-out surfboard, Mr Justice Andrews said. Wallace pleaded guilty to the charge of having had \$14,490 obtained from the sale of heroin. Wallace bought the heroin for \$2000 and made more than \$12,000 profit from the sale. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 26 Jul 79 p 16]

HEROIN ADDICT FINED--A heroin addict charged with having 10 grams of the drug was fined \$2000 in the County Court yesterday. Judge Shillito said the heroin found in the man's possession was a "significant amount and of high quality." He said: "It is a sad fact that heroin users have proven sources of continual infection of others." Tomislav Petar Milenkovic, 26, of Victoria Street, Prospect, South Australia, pleaded guilty to possession of 10 gramms of heroin at Baxter on February 22 this year. Judge Shillito fined Milenkovic \$2000, in default 200 days' jail. Mrs. Geraldine Milenkovic told the court she and her husband had inhaled heroin. She said she had a drug habit, and was undergoing methadone treatment for it. Her husband had gone very well on the rehabilitation programme without methadone. Mrs. Milenkovic told the court they had both been using half a gram a day. [Excerpts] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 26 Jul 79 p 13]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

MOGAUNG HEROIN ARRESTS

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 30 Aug 79 p 4 BK

[Text]



Caption: Ma Nan Tun and Ma Aye Aye Yi of Shan Ywa and Zegon ward of Mogaung detained at Mogaung police station after seizure of 6 ozs of heroin worth over 30,000 kyats on 22 August.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BURMA

PABEDAN HEROIN ARREST--Rangoon, 28 August--Commander U Aung Soe and party of the Rangoon Division People's Police Force Crime Prevention Squad searched 27-year-old Nyi Nyi Kyaw of the 27th Street, Pabedan Township, yesterday evening and seized a package of heroin worth 25 kyats hidden under his shirt. He was arrested and action was taken against him under Sections 6(b) and 14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. SW/ [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 29 Aug 78 p 7 BK]

LIOLEM HEROIN SENTENCE--Loilem, 18 August--The Loilem township court, under the chairmanship of WO II Bo Aung Than and with U Sai Nay Win and U Tun Yin as members, had on 14 August sentenced 29-year-old Khin Maung Lat to 5 years imprisonment as he was found guilty under Section 6(b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Khin Maung Lat, resident of No 3 Ward, Loilem, was arrested after authorities seized 10 small packages of heroin from him. SW/ [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 30 Aug 79 p 8 BK]

PABEDAN HEROIN SENTENCE--Bhamo, 25 August--Acting on information, Commander of Bhamo Police Force Sub-Inspector U Than Shwe and Corporal U Than Tun, accompanied by ward people's council secretary U Maran Naw and resident Ko Win Ting, searched the houses of Myint Thein and Khin Maung Tint in East Myaungbin Ward, Bhamo, at 2100 on 24 August. They seized a package of heroin and four hypodermic needles from Myint Thein and two packages of heroin from Khin Maung Tint. Action was taken against them under Section 6 (b) [of the Narcotic Drugs Law] and (pa) 286/79 and 287/79 [as published] [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 30 Aug 79 p 4 BK]

BHAMO HEROIN SEIZURE--Rangoon, 29 August--The Pabedan township court, chaired by U Tha U and with U Maung Sein and U San Myint as members, today sentenced 22-year-old Ma Khin Khin Hlaing alias Ma Su Su Hlaing of No 455 Thumana Road, ward No 16, South Okkalapa, 5 years imprisonment under Section 6(b) and another 6 months under Section 14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. She was sent up for trial after heroin was seized from her. The same court sentenced 25-year-old Ma Tin Win alias Ma Ma May alias Ma Tu Po of No 41 Bogale Market Road to 6 months imprisonment under Section 14(d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. SW/ [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 30 Aug 79 p 2 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED--Rangoon, 30 Aug--A police party from the Crime Prevention Division of the Rangoon Division PPF seized a packet of heroin with a street value of K 25 from a youth at the corner of Bowlane and 123 Street in Rangoon this morning. The youth was identified as Nay Win (21) of Shwenga compound, Veluwun north ward, Sanchaung Township. Mingalataungnyunt police are taking action against May Win under Sections 6(b) (possession) and 14(d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.--(300) [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 31 Aug 79 p 8 BK]

DRUG PUSHERS CAUGHT--MANDALAY: A packet of heroin weighing three grammes with a street value of K 125 was seized from Kyan Hin Shin (25) of Lashio who was putting up at the Mann Shwemyo Rest House in 31st Street here by a police party yesterday. A bottle used for measuring heroin and K 450 believed to be the proceeds from the sale of heroin were also seized from him. Police also arrested Maung Tin Han (24) of Maharnwesin Ward here and his sister Ma Molly (28) who reportedly helped in selling heroin. Action is being taken against Kyan Hin Shin, Maung Tin Han and Ma Molly under Sections 6(b) (possession) 10 (b) (sale) and 11 (abetment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 30 Aug 79 p 8]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

POLICE SEIZE DRUGS FROM HONG KONG-BASED GROUP

Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Yokohama, Sept 11, KYODO--Police authorities in Kanagawa Prefecture traced what they believe to be a Hong Kong-based drug syndicate and seized a record amount of amphetamines Tuesday.

They arrested four persons, three Chinese and one Japanese, for violating the stimulant drug control act, and seized 12.7 kilograms of drugs valued at yen 3.8 billion on the blackmarket. The quantity broke the previous record of 8.5 kilograms seized by the Mie Prefectural police in a raid last March.

The recently confiscated "white powder," 100 percent pure, was smuggled to Japan via Bangkok and Hong Kong, the authorities said.

Police investigations revealed the syndicate has smuggled an average of 20 kilograms of drugs a month into Japan for the past 2-1/2 years. The ring brought an estimated 600 kilograms of drugs to Japan, worth some 180 billion yen, they said. The sum doubles the amount of stimulants seized by Hyogo Prefectural police last year from another ring of pushers on the South Korean route.

Police investigators of Kanagawa, thus, believe there may be a large drug-making plant in Hong Kong.

The three Chinese placed under police custody were Huang Yeu-li, 22, a travel agent, Li Sung Ho, 34, an ivory dealer, and Tsi Chung Mou, 34, an electrical engineer, all from Hong Kong. The Japanese was Akira Saito, 29, a trader of Yokohama.

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

STIMULANT DRUG CASES UP 9.2 PERCENT

Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 24 Aug 79 OW

[Article by Hidesuke Nagashima]

[Text] "I did it because I wanted to go to prison." So said a 17-year-old girl, dazed and high on an amphetamine, after being arrested by police on charges of stabbing a woman who was a total stranger in a restroom at a shopping center in Osaka.

The incident which occurred last February 12, illustrates a serious stimulant drug plague that has taken Japanese officials by storm. Most of the drugs are smuggled into Japan from South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Philippines.

National Police Agency data show that the nation's police detected 15,856 stimulant drug cases in the first half of this year, up 9.2 percent from the same period last year.

At this rate, there would be more than 30,000 stimulant cases in Japan this year, eclipsing last year's 29,860 cases, the highest since Japan's worst drug plague days amid postwar confusion in the early 1950's.

An all-time record of 53,221 cases were registered in 1954. Japanese police last year seized a record 99 kilograms of smuggled stimulants. Officials estimate, however, two to three tons of the drugs are annually smuggled into Japan without being detected. About one half of the drugs came from South Korea and the rest from Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Philippines, according to officials.

They say the drug problem, growing amid Japan's affluence, is seriously affecting public security in the nation.

Police are particularly alarmed by the increasing involvement of minors in stimulant cases. The number of minors caught in such cases nationwide in the first half of this year totaled 831, up 36.5 percent from a year earlier. Last year, the number of minors involved in stimulant cases totaled 1,423, up 74.4 percent from 1977.

Officials say minors with experiences in sniffing glues or paint thinners for kicks often become addicted to amphetamines. High school girls are introduced to the drug through delinquents and gangsters they meet at discos and coffeeshops. Many boys are initiated into the drug when they join hot-rodders' groups. In one case, a 17-year-old girl was taken by truck to a hotel by a 30-year-old amphetamine-addicted man and was given a shot of the drug in the arm in Saitama Prefecture in May.

In another case, an 18-year-old girl was given an amphetamine by two addicts at the apartment of one of the men in Aonori Prefecture in June.

Officials say stimulants such as amphetamines cause hallucinations, delusions and other aberrations and often make people more violent than heroin does.

Why Do People Turn to Drugs?

A survey of nearly 5,000 stimulant law offenders by the National Police Agency shows 42 percent were just curious about the effects of the drug. Others said they tried the drug for kicks during gambling or sex. Still others said they wanted to show off to friends.

Of the total, 10 percent were first offenders, indicating they were relatively new to the drug. But 80 percent said they were introduced to the drug by gangsters, indicating the strong influence of organized crime in the stimulant problem. [as received]

Although 90 percent of the people wanted to get off the drug, officials point out that an independent cure is next to impossible. The drug problem is expected to remain serious in Japan, barring a drastic clamp-down on the smuggling of amphetamines.

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

DRUGS ATTRACT CLOTHING CUSTOMERS--Three men were arrested and six others were questioned by the Osaka Prefectural Police on suspicion of violation of the Narcotics Control Law. Almost all of them are owners of shops selling American clothing including jeans, in the area, called the "American village" in Minami-ku, Osaka. They have smuggled cocaine and hemp from the U.S. and the Philippines, and have used drugs to attract customers to their shops, according to investigators. Booked were Masaaki Ishikawa, 24, of Izumi Otsu City, Osaka Prefecture; Toshihiko Sato, 26, of Nishinari-ku, Osaka, and Tamotsu Kodama, 31, of Takaishi City, Osaka Prefecture. [Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 79 p 12]

DRUG SMUGGLER CHOLERA CARRIER--Fukuoka (KYODO-Reuter)--Fukuoka Prefectural health officials announced Monday that they had determined that cholera germs were carried by a 26-year-old man deported from the Philippines on charges of violating the Stimulant Drug Control Law. Tadashi Hoshikawa, a former shop clerk, was arrested by Philippine Air Force authorities in June last year for trying to smuggle out about 900 grams of stimulant drug (worth about ¥270 million in street value), three revolvers and 17 rounds of ammunition from the Philippines. He was deported Friday and arrested when he arrived here on charges of violating the Customs Law and the Stimulant Drug Control Law. [Text] [Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 79 p 2]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

DRUG SMUGGLERS MAKE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

CANBERRA. — Major technological improvements in cargo handling for the business community have provided a new route for drug smuggling.

Containers in particular are providing a major headache for Customs officers in Australian ports.

Business and Consumer Affairs Minister Wal Fife has sought the co-operation of Australia's importers in Customs attempts to check these large receptacles.

Because of the sheer volume coming into Australian ports, Mr Fife says, one of the main methods of detection is finding irregularities in documentation, peculiarities about a consignment, or noticing people seeking to clear their cargo quickly.

Because large quantities of drugs — ranging from cannabis to heroin — are entering the country in containers, Mr Fife foresees an increasing use of dogs.

"Many of the factors which work in favour of business importers equally favour the drug trafficker in his efforts to avoid detection," Mr Fife said.

Drugs had been found secreted within the structure of the container itself.

Mr Fife said the commercial airline system was still

popular for heroin smuggling because of its speed and flexibility in routing.

Seizures of cannabis in the past year have indicated that amounts in excess of 100 kg are now not uncommon.

One seizure in Victoria last year revealed 500kg concealed in 10 metal security safes.

A consignment of mosaic slabs from Lebanon produced drugs hidden in sealed tins within the slabs. Customs officers smashed open the slabs to find the tins. They contained drugs with a street value of \$2,000,000.

Figures for drug seizures in Australia from 1977 showed an enormous increase in the importation of cannabis.

In 1977, 703,967 grams of cannabis was seized by Customs officers. In 1978 this increased to 7,648,049 grams.

In the first three months of this year 106,445 grams was seized.

Cannabis oil increased from 37,245 grams in 1977 to 97,731 in 1978 and 36,617 in the first three months of this year.

Heroin went from 11,711 grams in 1977 to 17,867 grams in 1978 and 4152 in the first three months of this year. — NZPA-AAP.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

INCREASED HARD DRUG ABUSE CALLED ALARMING REALITY

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 11 Aug 79 p 6

[Text] Wellington (PA)--The drug scene in New Zealand shows little sign of improvement, and police warnings about the increased abuse of hard drugs have become an alarming reality, according to the Commission [sic] of Police (Mr R. J. Walton).

Mr Walton, in his annual report to Parliament yesterday, said that 303 hard-drugs offences had been detected already this year, compared with 24 in 1974.

"The seizing of heroin worth almost \$1.5 million in Auckland in April this year is disturbing evidence of the deepening inroads hard drugs are making in New Zealand," he said.

"Drug offending is bad enough on its own, but is aggravated by users committing other offences to purchase supplies. I regret to say that the drug scene gives little scope for optimism," Mr Walton said.

The number of drug offenders appearing in court last year increased by 72 per cent; 3226 offenders were arrested, he said.

Mr Walton said that additional staff had been deployed to deal with the drug problem, and these, helped by new powers granted by Parliament, might help to reverse the drugs trend.

The police were given powers last year to intercept telephone calls in pursuit of drug dealers. Mr Walton said that two interception warrants were applied for and used.

Internal body concealment of drugs was increasing, he said. People used the method to import heroin and cannabis oil.

Heroin was still the biggest problem on the drug scene.

Heroin seizures more than doubled, from 835.75 g in 1977 to 1945 g in 1978, Mr Walton said. However, imported cannabis in New Zealand was declining.

"It is believed that it is too difficult to import because of its bulk, and detection methods. The import of heroin is regarded by those in the illicit drug trade as a more lucrative proposition," said Mr Walton.

Cannabis was still being grown throughout New Zealand, and the number of cannabis plants seized in the year almost doubled. A total of 13,270 plants were seized in 1977; the figure rose to 28,011 last year.

The seizing of cannabis oil increased from 66,935 g in 1977 to 142,164 g in 1978.

The police used their power to search for drugs without warrant 226 times during the year. Drugs were found on 159 of the raids, Mr Walton said.

Four drugs detector dogs, based at Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch, were deployed on 795 searches, and successfully found drugs on 154 occasions.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL ON CHARGE OF IMPORTING HEROIN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Aug 79 Sec 1 p 4

[Text] A 45-year-old self-employed property developer was yesterday committed to the Supreme Court for trial on a charge of importing heroin.

Brian James Curtis, who appeared before Mr J. R. Austin, SM, in the Auckland Magistrate's Court for a depositions hearing, pleaded not guilty to importing heroin at Karamea, Westland, on March 9. He was committed in custody for trial.

Detective Murray Baden Watson said he spoke to Curtis at his home on March 16. Curtis said he had been away for a couple of months to the South Island on business, but he did not go to the West Coast.

Colour Changed

Mr. Watson said he told Curtis he had been identified as a man called Carter at Westport on March 9. Curtis "went visibly white" and said he did not wish to enter a discussion.

Curtis subsequently said he had an interest in a yacht named Nomad which was in the Bay of Islands. He knew nothing of a yacht called Orinda, with the name Toa on its side, which had been seized at Westport.

Mr Watson said he again spoke to Curtis on March 28. Curtis, he alleged, agreed that "he was lucky to get off the boat at Westport in one piece" and that the weather had been pretty rough.

Drug Users

"He told me," said Mr Watson, "I could write in my little black book that he did not have any 'gear' in his bag." Curtis said he had papers and a lot of money in it.

Mr Watson said he asked if it were about \$50,000 and Curtis replied it was not that much. He asked him if it were \$20,000 and Curtis told him that figure was nearer.

Curtis, he alleged, told him: "I am not the main one, I only played a small part in all this."

The detective said he charged Curtis the following day. Curtis said to him: "How can you charge me with something that does not exist."

In his final submissions, Mr R. Walker, for Curtis, said that, in an almost unprecedented chapter in criminal proceedings, the court had heard evidence from three people who had either admitted using, supplying or dealing in hard drugs.

The three, whether or not their evidence was accepted, were deemed to be accomplices in law. The court had to consider the basic principle that the greatest caution had to be given to their evidence.

400 Grams

All juries were directed that it was dangerous to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice.

Mr Walker submitted that the evidence given by the three was uncorroborated.

He said the prosecution relied on an unbroken chain of events involving the three, who had been granted immunity from prosecution and had the protection of the court.

At the beginning evidence was given of heroin weighing two to three kilograms.

When the apparently unbroken chain of events terminated, there was evidence of 400 grams.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN STATISTICS--The amount of heroin seized and heroin-related charges this year could be double last year's figures. This is revealed in statistics just released by the Police. In a statement today, Detective Chief Superintendent Mal Churches said that in the first six months of this year 302 charges were laid, compared with 303 for the whole of last year. And 1752 grams of heroin have been seized by Police and Customs officers in the first six months, compared with 1945 grams in 1978. This total was boosted by two major seizures earlier this year, amounting to 1157 grams. To June 30, 1979 a total of 2844 people were charged with drug-related offences, compared with 1596 for the first six months of 1978. Resulting charges included 511 in Auckland, 182 in Wellington, 131 in Hamilton and 104 in Christchurch. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 Jul 79 p 1]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL--Press Assn, Tauranga--A 26-year-old man was committed to the Supreme Court for trial after a depositions hearing in the Tauranga Magistrate's Court on a charge of possessing heroin for supply. Mark Jeffrey Miller, freezing worker, of Auckland, was remanded in custody to appear in the Supreme Court at Rotorua on September 17. He pleaded not guilty. Evidence by written statements was accepted by the defence. Evidence was read from Detective W. J. Hooper that he searched an area at the Tauranga police station where Miller's wife had been sitting and found a plastic bag containing a number of sachets. Detective D. O'Rourke read his own evidence that he searched a car in which Miller had been travelling and found a small quantity of cannabis and a cannabis butt. Miller, he said, made a statement admitting the plastic bag and its contents belonged to him and that it had been held unwittingly by his wife. An analyst's certificate was produced to the court showing that the plastic bag contained two amounts of white powder weighing a total of 13.99 grams and containing a total of 700 mg of heroin. Miller appeared before justices of the peace Mrs M. Rolleston and Mr D. G. Hayter. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Aug 79 Sec 1 p 2]

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE--PA, Auckland--A woman, aged 26, was sentenced by Mr Justice Sinclair in the Supreme Court at Auckland to five years jail on two charges of supplying heroin. She is Jenny Lucy Harland, a

beneficiary, of Newton, who had twice previously been convicted of possessing heroin for supply. Harland was jailed for two years and a half on each charge, the terms to be cumulative. [Excerpts] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 14 Aug 79 p 3]

CANNABIS TRIAL--A man accused of possessing firearms while possessing cannabis and cannabis resin for supply has been committed to the Supreme Court for trial by jury. James Malcolm Watson, 41, sickness beneficiary, was before the Magistrate's Court for the taking of depositions on charges of possessing cannabis for supply or sale and possessing cannabis resin for supply or sale last June 28. He was also charged with possessing a rifle while having cannabis resin and cannabis for supply and possessing a single-barrel shotgun while having cannabis resin and cannabis for supply. At the conclusion of the taking of depositions Watson pleaded not guilty and he was committed to the Supreme Court for trial by jury. The taking of depositions was before Messrs N. W. Kilgour and F. E. Hickson, Justices of the Peace. Sergeant W. T. Jaques prosecuted for the police and Mr George Rosenberg represented the accused. The police called three witnesses to give verbal evidence and the evidence of a further 17 witnesses was presented to the Court in the form of written statements. Police alleged that when they searched the accused's home in Ngatitooa Street, Porirua, in June, they found 159 grams of cannabis plant, 110 "bullets" of cannabis, and 2313 grams of cannabis resin secreted about the property. Police alleged that the resin had a conservative street value of \$3000 and the bullets, \$1650. Police said that they also found \$4500 in cash at the property. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Aug 79 p 13]

HEROIN SUPPLIER JAILED--Auckland, 17 Aug (PA)--Nine years' imprisonment was the sentence imposed today on an Auckland man convicted of possessing heroin for supply. Richard Peter Stirling appeared for sentence at the Supreme Court after earlier pleading guilty to possessing powder which contained 4.1 grams of pure heroin, for the purpose of supplying others. Mr Justice Quilliam said he had no doubt that Stirling had been engaged in heroin dealing for some time. That might have been connected with Stirling's own use of heroin, although there was some doubt about whether he was addicted to the narcotic. However, the Court of Appeal had made it clear that little weight should be given to the fact that heroin was sold to support an addiction of the seller. Stirling's willingness to supply heroin was more relevant. Stirling had a previous conviction for possessing cannabis for the purpose of supply. The Judge said Stirling had reached a stage of involvement in drug supply which enabled him, at short notice, to get a large quantity of heroin on credit. That could only mean that Stirling was known and trusted at the higher level of drug distribution. The Judge said the sentence had to relate to other heroin offences dealt with by the Courts and nine years was the appropriate penalty for Stirling. Earlier this month Stirling pleaded guilty to the offence after initially denying the charge before a jury. The Crown alleged that Stirling agreed to supply the narcotic through an agent to an undercover detective for \$4000 last April. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Aug 79 p 17]

CSO: 5320

SRI LANKA

HASHISH SEIZED AT AIRPORT IN SUITCASES

Colombo SUN in English 28 Aug 79 p 1 BK

[Article by Thushantha Wijesinghe]

[Text] A Sri Lankan actor and two Pakistanis were detected by Customs authorities at the Colombo Airport Katunayake while attempting to smuggle in a massive quantity of hashish valued at over half a million rupees.

The fifty pounds of hashish wrapped in cellophane bags were found concealed in false bottoms of four suitcases.

The detection was made by Chief Assistant Charges Officer Mr Samarajeewa whose suspicion had been aroused after the three suspects disembarking from the Aeroflot flight from Karachi had shown hesitation in clearing their baggage.

According to Inspector Terrence Perera OIC Narcotics Bureau, who rushed to the Airport this is the biggest drug bust in Sri Lanka's history.

This large quantity of hashish, he claimed was obviously not for local consumption but intended for the western markets. Should the same quantity of hashish be smuggled into Australia, he pointed out it would fetch as much as Rs 75,000 per pound.

Investigations are being conducted by the Personnel Supervision Assistant of Customs B. Selvaratnam assisted by three Assistant Collectors.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MORE CHILDREN BECOMING THINNER ADDICTS

Bangkok BANGKOK NATION REVIEW in English 17 Aug 79 p 3 BK

[Text] A new type of addictive is now spreading among 3,000 to 5,000 children living in the government low income flats in Huay Khwang and police said that it has gained more and more addicts everyday.

Most of the children who come under the influence of thinner fluid — an easily available volatile liquid used especially as a diluting agent for paints — are between 10 and 14 years of age.

Huay Khwang police have recently arrested five members of the so-called "Black Rose Gang" on charge of running an organized theft gang. They were caught while congregating to inhale thinner fluid in the area.

"Thinner fluid has become a popular addictive only in the past two years. In fact, there is no law against inhaling thinner fluid and therefore police find it difficult to deal with children addicted to it," said Pol Sub Lt Somjai Chantarangsi, chief of the investigating squad of Huay Khwang police station.

The five children arrested are just typical of thousands of others who are addicted to thinner fluid and have often resorted to petty thefts to get money to buy the addictive, he said.

The arrested children, all of whom have their chests tattooed with the picture of black rose, belong to the so-called "Black Rose Gang" which is infamous for its organized crime in several areas in the city.

The kids, he said are all out of school and are reported to spend most of their time stealing and inhaling thinner.

Thinner is just the beginning. Next it will be marijuana and then heroin," Pol sub Lt Somjai said of the influence of the addictive which serves as the first step to the addiction of hard drugs for the children.

He cited some complaints from the neighbours that groups of children sometimes indulge in inhaling thinner fluid until as late as two in the morning.

"After inhaling the addictive, they would get intoxicated. Both boys and girls are addicted to it. This is a very serious problem," he said.

Thinner vapour, according to medical reports, is hazardous to lungs and has serious adverse effects on health.

Some of the addicts, he said, bring in a bottle or two of the addictive into the cinema to be inhaled while watching the movie.

"They would cut out the rubber foam from the seat cushion and soak it with thinner fluid and spend the next two or three hours inhaling it," he said.

According to the police officials, the owner of the Petch Siam Theatre in Huay Khwang now would not allow children

who look like thinner addicts into the theatre for fear that they would ruin its seat cushions.

The Huay Khwang police, he said, are at their wit's end in dealing with these children.

"All we could do after we arrest them is to summon their parents for reprimand. We used to bring the problem to the attention of the Public Welfare Department but so far nothing has materialized," he said.

Police record shows that there were fewer than 600 thinner addicts only a few years ago but the number has grown to 3,000-5,000 today he said.



THE five "thinner addicts" arrested by Huay Khwang police last week. All have their chest tattooed with a picture of black rose except the boy on the far right who happens to be a new member of the gang.

CS0: 5300

THAILAND

ANTIDRUG AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH THE U.S.

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Aug 79 p 3 BK

[Text]

A 34-million baht cooperation agreement between Thailand and the United States for continuation of four projects to curb cultivation and use of narcotics will be signed at 10 a.m. today at the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation.

The agreement will be signed by Director-General of the Technical and Economic Cooperation Department Mr Chuchart Pramuanpol and the United States Ambassador to Thailand Mr Morton I. Abramowitz.

The bilateral agreement concerns cooperation in four projects: Narcotics Treatment and Rehabilitation, Customs Enforcement, Crop Substitution and Narcotics Law Enforcement.

The Narcotics Treatment and Rehabilitation Project will involve opening of a health centre in Bangkok to treat and rehabilitate drug addicts. Three centres will be opened annually and financed by the United States for the first five years. US\$172,000 (3.5 million baht) will be allocated this year for the project.

The Customs Enforcement Project is under the control of the Customs Department and aimed at preventing and suppressing drug smuggling. The US has financed

this project since 1972. This year, it gave 7.2 million baht worth of mechanical and electrical instruments to aid anti-smuggling operations.

The Crop Substitution Project, carried out by the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Committee, aims at reducing opium cultivation and encouraging crop substitution efforts. This year, the US is giving about 6 million baht to finance research of opium cultivation and living conditions of people living in the area of Mae Cham Basin.

The Narcotics Law Enforcement Project will be coordinated by the Police Department and the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Committee. It is aimed at preventing the production and smuggling of narcotics, keeping drugs and their smugglers out of circulation and reducing the demand for drugs by suppressing drug addicts, traffickers and manufacturers.

The US has been supporting this project since 1974, mostly by supplying helicopters, automobiles and telecommunication equipment. This year, the US is to give about 17 million baht worth of equipment.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG PROBLEMS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Bangkok BANGKOK NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 79 p 8 BK

[Text] Concerned about the rise in drug addiction among military recruits, the Royal Thai Army is contemplating a move to bar recruits with drug problems from military service.

"But then we may face another problem of a rising number of young men deliberately taking to drugs to avoid being drafted," said Col Suchart Sunthornsri, a senior official of the army.

He was briefing local administrative officers from 72 provinces at Vieng Tai Hotel on the drug problems in the armed forces.

"Another solution is to extend the service period of a recruit with drug problem to compensate for the duration spent on rehabilitation," he added.

He reported a gradual increase of recruits seeking treatment for drug addiction in the past three years. In 1976, there were 119 cases, 308 the next year and 241 last year.

The Royal Thai Air Force is also facing a similar problem, reported Group Capt Sudchit Ampansaeng who said there were 54 in 1976, 60 in 1978 and 60 this year.

Both military officers said strict orders had gone out to all senior officers to keep a close watch on the smuggling of drugs into the barracks.

All units are required to file a report on drug addiction every three months.

"A soldier who cannot be cured within 90 days is dismissed," Col Suchart said.

About 14 rehabilitation centres have been set up in various military units throughout the country.

He also reported that 104 army recruits sent for treatment at Phra Mongkut Hospital have "disappeared."

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRITISH NATIONAL, THAIS ARRESTED IN PATTAYA

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 79 p 3 BK

[Text]

A CRIME Suppression Division team on Wednesday evening arrested a British national and two Thais after allegedly finding 20 tubes containing 45 grammes of No. 4 first grade heroin under the back seat of a taxi in which they were travelling.

Told by an informer that heroin was to be delivered to a foreigner at Nipa Lodge in Pattaya, the police team laid in wait in the area since early afternoon.

At about 6.30 p.m., they spotted a caucasian, later identified as David Lincom, 24, walk out from the hotel and get

into a green-plate taxi. The police car immediately tailed the taxi along Pattaya-Na Khlua Road and cut in front of them, forcing the car to stop.

Lincom, the taxi driver Aroon Talee, and Miss Narina Pityanont, were arrested after police allegedly uncovered the 20 tubes of heroin.

The Briton, a student who had come to Thailand last week, said he had planned to return to England today.

The trio was initially charged with possessing heroin for sale. They are being detained at Bang Lamung police station.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING DUTCH CITIZEN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 79 p 5 BK

[Text]

THE Supreme Court, upholding a decision by the Appeals Court, yesterday sentenced a Dutch to life imprisonment on charges of trafficking in heroin. .

The convict, Albert Johan Hans Cornelis, was arrested along with his accomplice, Andries Meyer, August 30, 1976 with 136.9 kilogrammes of No. 3 heroin dubbed "brown sugar" in the underworld market.

The drugs were found packed in two aviation grease drums bound for the Belgian city of Antwerp.

Earlier, the Criminal Court had sentenced Cornelis to 75 years and

Meyer to 50 years in jail after finding them guilty as charged.

Cornelis later appealed to the Appeals Court, but was again found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. Meyer however did not appeal and his jail term was reduced to 33 years on grounds that his statements proved beneficial during the trial.

The pair had been informed of the Supreme Court's decision earlier on July 23 in Bang Kwang Maximum Security Prison. The verdict was officially read to them in the prison yesterday.

COS: 5300

THAILAND

POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR TRAFFICKING

Bangkok DAILY MIRROR in Thai 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Two noncommissioned police officers have been arrested in Chiang Mai Province for trafficking in heroin.

After receiving intelligence reports that heroin would be smuggled from Mae Ai District in Chiang Mai Province on 20 August, Pol Col Suphan Pongthong, Chiang Mai police superintendent radioed Pol Maj Phot Channoi, Fang District police commander, to intercept the smugglers.

On 20 August at 1700 Pol Maj Phot Channoi, accompanied by Pol Capt Yongyut Lingkamnoet of Fang District police station, and a number of policemen, set up a checkpoint on the Mae Ai-fang Road, between km 1 and km 2. They saw a blue pickup truck bearing plates number "Chiang Mai 21058" heading from Mae Ai District for Fang.

The policemen stopped the truck and searched it. Riding in the truck were: a uniformed policeman later identified as Pol Sergeant Kittisak Satchang, 30, stationed at the provincial police station at Phran Kratai District, Kamphaeng Phet Province; Charan Intha, 23, of House No 10, Tambon Mae Ngon, Fang District; and Daeng Kaeothantha, 23, of House No 16, Tambon Mae Ai, Mae Ai District, who was the driver of the truck. Police found 940 grammes of No 4 heroin, wrapped in three plastic bags and hidden under a rubber sheet in the back of the truck. The heroin would sell for about 1 million baht in foreign markets. The three were arrested.

Pol Sergeant Kittisak Satchang confessed that two other friends were involved in the trading and they were waiting for him at Sichukit Hotel in Fang District. Police checked at the hotel and found Pol Private Suthep Lura, 31, a policeman stationed at the provincial police station in Phran Kratai District, and Sunthari Suaduang, 42, of village group 2, Tambon Muang Kao, Muang District, Sukhothai Province. The two were detained for further questioning at Fang District Police Station.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

OPIUM ARRESTS IN KAMPHAENG PHET--Kamphaeng Phet police yesterday arrested two men and seized 60 kilogrammes of opium from a pick-up truck after a car chase from Tak Province down to Muang District here. The two men were identified as Kriangsak Sundaravej and Sawas Chatthanchai. Police-men led by Pol Lt-Col Cha-on Klaiklung, inspector of Muang Tak District police, intercepted the pick-up truck suspected of carrying narcotics following a nearly 80-kilometre car chase from Tak to this province. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Aug 79 p 5 BK]

DROP IN NARCOTICS SMUGGLING--Narcotics smuggling through Customs checkpoints in the country declined sharply last year and it was expected to drop further this year, two highranking Customs officials said yesterday. They said the decline in narcotics smuggling was due to the Customs officials taking stricter action against smugglers. Director-General of the Customs Department Nak Waiyahong and his deputy Somsak Chandhanasiri said in an interview that the amount of heroin seized last year was 19.09 kilogrammes compared with 112 kg in 1977--a decline of about 83 percent. The amount of marijuana seized last year was 407 kilogrammes compared with 2,754 kg in 1977, they said. The two officials said the decline was also due heavily to the close cooperation from the U.S. Government which provided the Customs officials with necessary communications equipment, such as three patrol boats and some other types of vehicles. Besides, the U.S. Government also helped educate Thai Customs officials about drugs, they added. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Aug 79 p 3 BK]

DRUG ARRESTS--A man and a woman were arrested in the coffee shop of Chavalit Hotel on Sukhumvit Road last night for possessing one kilogram of No 4 white heroin, according to narcotics police. Police identified them as Mrs Amphai Changnoi, 31 and Mr Lerpong Sooksomchit, 30. They were arrested while attempting to sell the heroin for 200,000 baht to a foreigner, who happened to be a narcotics undercover agent. The two are now being detained at Lumpini Police station. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 79 p 3 BK]

BRITON JAILED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION--A Briton was sentenced to two years jail, after the Criminal Court found him guilty of possessing 22.68 grammes of No 4 heroin with intent to sell. However, the court reduced the sentence against Stephen William Rowe (28) to one year jail after he pleaded guilty to the charge. He was arrested on January 24 this year with the heroin in his possession. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Aug 79 p 3 BK]

GERMAN ARRESTED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION--A German freelance photographer was arrested yesterday morning after reportedly buying 1.5 grammes of No 4 heroin in the Klongton area. A Crime Suppression Division police team led by Pol Maj Rerngchai Wannavichit was patrolling along a Soi Kluaynamthal sub-soi when Gerhard Abmann was spotted walking towards a parked car. Since the soi was known to be an area where heroin is easily obtained, the police were suspicious and approached the car. When they demanded a search, Abmann allegedly pulled out a tube containing white powder and spread the contents on the floor before stepping out. Abmann told police that he was a photographer and had been to Thailand several times to take pictures for German magazines. He reportedly bought the heroin from a pusher in the area. He was charged with possessing heroin for personal use and detained for further questioning. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Aug 79 p 5 BK]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

STATISTICS SHOWING DECLINE IN B.C. HEROIN PROBLEM REFUTED

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 15 Aug 79 p A5

[Commentary by Les Bewley: "B.C.'s Heroin Problem: Oh How the Statistics Lie"]

[Text]

In 1969, 24,316 persons were charged by Vancouver city police with the offence of being in a state of intoxication in a public place. Most of them were convicted.

Since 1970, not a single person has been charged with or convicted of the offence.

Does that mean that by some miracle Vancouver was cleansed of the problem of drunkenness?

Not on your life. It simply means that in 1970 the attorney-general of the day issued a policy directive that drunks could be picked up but not charged.

But if someone wanted to make a case against government expenditures to combat the problem of alcoholism, that statistic would come in mighty handy. As Mark Twain said: "There are lies, damn lies, and statistics."

Opponents of B.C.'s new heroin treatment program are relying more and more heavily on statistics of the type quoted above to make the case that the program is an unnecessary and unworkable boondoggle.

For example: On Page Five in The Sun of Aug. 2, former Le Dain drug commission staff member Mike Bryan trotted out some tame statistics to "prove" a "significant decline" in heroin use in B.C.

That "proof," as it turned out, was federal health department statistics that showed a decline in heroin convictions in B.C. from

892 in 1973 to 215 in 1977. That, presumably, supports the contention by critics of the treatment program that there is no longer a problem.

But wait, there's more to the story than simple figures, and even the figures can be either deliberately or inadvertently used out of context, thereby conveying a distorted picture.

Another example. The Bryan article says that in 1976 there were only 228 convictions for heroin offences in B.C. Yet in that same year 1,763 confessed heroin addicts were committed to Oakalla after conviction for a variety of other offences.

Selective use

The selective use of statistics by opponents of the heroin treatment program presents the public with the same misleading conclusions as those drawn from the example I cited regarding drunk convictions.

What those statistics fans overlook, whether by accident or design, is that policy decisions by ministers of justice, attorneys-general, police, and public prosecutors have had a great effect on the degree of enforcement of various laws.

By the use of such a yardstick as convictions, one could convincingly make a similar claim that "the bulk of illicit alcohol

use has shifted away from B.C.," and "that there are no serious problems of alcohol abuse," and "that the use of alcohol in B.C. has shown a dramatic drop." The Bryan article made that conclusion on the basis of heroin convictions. It is a conclusion based on selective use of superficial and simplistic data.

What has happened is this: In the mid-'70s the main thrust of enforcement of the Narcotic Control Act was diverted away from the street user and small-time trafficker to the higher echelons of the narcotics racket — the non-using importer and distributor. The passage of the federal legislation permitting the use of wiretaps and taped conversations as evidence provided law enforcement agencies with another weapon in the campaign against the traffic in heroin. Some of the more spectacular investigations and prosecutions of recent years have resulted in convictions under the conspiracy section of the Criminal Code. Obviously those will not appear in any statistical compilation of convictions under the Narcotic Control Act.

But those convictions have resulted in another phenomenon affecting arrest and conviction statistics. More and more heroin users who depend on criminal activity to support their habit are being apprehended for offences under the Criminal Code. That could be considered a tribute to our law enforcement officers, but there is another factor involved.

The price soars

The major heroin-related investigations that have hit the middle and upper echelons of the drug racket have had the effect of severely limiting the supply of heroin. That has driven up the price and reduced the strength of the capsules bought on the illicit market. Whereas \$15 bought in the '50s a cap containing 12 to 15 per cent heroin, now a user must pay a minimum of \$35 for a cap containing two to five per cent heroin. To support that habit, their criminal activity must be increased, thereby exposing them to more risk of arrest.

Thus the situation in 1976, when heroin convictions in B.C. dropped to 228. But another 1,763 admitted heroin addicts were sent to Oakalla for other crimes. It should be remembered that conviction on a charge of simple possession of heroin

means a suspended sentence, a fine, or perhaps a jail term of three months. That is opposed to the stiffer penalties, ranging up to life imprisonment, for conviction on such Criminal Code offences as breaking and entering, theft, robbery, and similar crimes against persons and property.

To spell it out more plainly: If an arresting officer has the option of charging a suspect with heroin possession or a Criminal Code offence, it is obvious which option will be exercised. But such an option rarely if ever occurs, because heroin users don't normally carry a supply on their person as one does a packet of cigarettes.

The data used as "conclusive" evidence by opponents of the heroin treatment program to prove it unnecessary are really the statistical manifestation of the new direction adopted by law enforcement agencies in recent years. That is, the direction toward quality, not quantity, in the successful investigation and prosecution of heroin-related charges, whether laid under the Narcotic Control Act or the Criminal Code.

To use such flimsy evidence as a means of gauging the true extent of the heroin problem in this province is comparable to trying to estimate the whole pigeon population in B.C. by the number of pigeons found dead on the steps of the courthouse.

The goal of the campaign directed against the treatment program seems to be a return to the expensive and unproductive methods of the past. That was when the cyclical nature of dependency was the norm and heroin users passed through the revolving door of arrest, imprisonment, release, arrest, imprisonment, release, and on and on. "Benign neglect," which has been advanced as one way of treating the narcotics problem, is really no answer to heroin dependency.

If figures are to be used as the criteria for the merit of the program, try out these. The cost of maintaining a heroin user on a treatment program (community-level clinic or the residential treatment centre) averages out to \$21.50 a day, compared to prison costs of \$36.50 a day (provincial institutions) or \$75 to \$104 a day in federal prisons.

Another myth currently in vogue among those opposing treatment for heroin users is the one that says the drug problem is moving out of B.C. Again, that one is given credibility through the use of selective statistics.

If it were true, it could be considered a tribute to the efforts of law enforcement agencies and the government's decision to tackle the problem of heroin dependency on a two-front basis — one front being vigorous investigation and prosecution of non-using drug racketeers, the other the treatment and rehabilitation of the victims of the racketeers.

But what the opponents of the program choose to ignore are statistics that hurt their case. For example, the latest federal bureau of dangerous drugs figures show that 6,673 of Canada's 11,281 known heroin users still live in B.C.

If there has been a "dramatic" increase in illicit drug activity in other parts of Canada, as cited in the Bryan article, it doesn't mean, as Bryan says, that the problem is shifting away from this province. The correct interpretation is that the problem is spreading, a fact that reinforces B.C.'s long-standing argument that Ottawa must formulate a national drug control policy.

Le Dain's advice

The final irony of Bryan's criticism of the program is that he, who was on the staff of the Le Dain drug commission, ignores one of the commission's major recommendations, which said in part:

"We recommend that provincial legislation confer power on police officers to bring any person whom they have reasonable and probable grounds for believing to be dependent on opiate narcotics before a magistrate, in order that it may be determined, upon *prima facie* evidence, whether the person should be committed to custody for medical examination for a period up to 72 hours.

"If the person is found to be drug-dependent, the examining physician and another physician who confirms the diagnosis should have the power to commit the person to a residential treatment facility for a period of not less than one month and not more than three months . . . to permit further examination and . . . to permit him to confront his situation and to . . . encourage him to decide in favor of some course of treatment and to begin the treatment process." □

CSO: 5320

CANADA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REVAMPING DRUG LAWS

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 23 Aug 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Time To Revamp Our Drug Laws"]

[Text]

When the penalty for stealing a loaf of bread in England was to cut off the thief's hand, people still stole bread.

And today, when the penalty for importing narcotics into Canada is a minimum of seven years, with no discretion for the judge to vary it downward according to circumstances, people are still importing narcotics.

Witness a recent case in Toronto, where two men were found guilty of importing 467 pounds of marijuana and sentenced to the mandatory seven years each.

The only difference from a routine case was that the County Court judge who imposed the sentence had strong criticism for the automatic seven-year minimum sentence.

Judge Arthur Whealy called the provision ludicrous and said it "contaminates all the rest of the criminal law, especially with the emotion of cynicism."

Importing narcotics, with the implication that those who do so intend to make a very large illegal profit by selling something that can destroy the personality as well as the body, is a very serious crime, well deserving of punishment.

But as Judge Whealy pointed out, it is one of the three crimes which carry a maximum of life imprisonment for which there is also a minimum sentence. Surely the other two, murder and high treason, are in a different category — except in the laws of Canada.

The contradiction of the importing law is further exaggerated by the fact that it covers marijuana, a substance over whose effects there is at least great disagreement.

Many years ago — so many years that the young punks of that day have now become senior punks — Ottawa began talking of removing marijuana

from the classification of narcotic drugs. By last year, all three parties in Ottawa had agreed to some form of reduction of penalty for possession of marijuana, a move that the Liberal government had promised for several years.

Now the new Conservative government is making the same promise, but a spokesman indicates it isn't particularly high on the priority list.

The Liberals followed the same procedure, although about five years ago they asked the courts, through an unofficial procedure, to lighten sentences for possession of small amounts of marijuana.

It's obvious what the effects of that have been — respect for the law has been further endangered, and some overlooked corners of other laws have created injustices to the point where a judge feels compelled to criticize.

If the Conservative government wants to avoid following in the footsteps of its predecessor with whom it found such fault, a priority move to bring drug laws into the 1970s, before the 1970s expire, would help.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

MORPHINE SEIZED AT MIRABEL AIRPORT

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 15 Aug 79 p A 3

[Article by Raymond Gervais: "Morphine Worth \$1 Million Seized at Mirabel"]

[Text] The Mirabel airport customs inspectors are to be thanked that Monday night Royal Canadian Police [GRC] detectives apprehended an individual who had 500 grams of morphine in his possession, which has an estimated black market value of \$1 million.

The person arrested, Keith Allan Detloff, a Canadian originating from Saskatchewan, was challenged by the customs inspectors when he was clearing the customs counter. They discovered two condoms filled with a brown granular substance in his pockets. Searching further, the inspectors found 16 other condoms filled with the same substance wound around his legs under his trousers. Detloff arrived at Mirabel on a flight from London and was to take another plane to Regina at the time of his arrest.

According to agent Jean Saint-Cyr of the Saint-Jerome GRC post, the first laboratory analyses of the drug revealed it was 70 to 75 percent pure. Usually the morphine concentration is lowered to 10 or 15 percent before it reaches the street. The police say that if it had been distributed in Regina, it would have saturated the drug market there for a long time.

Still according to GRC, this type of drug is most often found on the Canadian west coast, more particularly on Vancouver Island, where the dealers are nearer their supply sources. Morphine is a rather little known drug in the east of the country and it has been some time since such a quantity was seized in Quebec.

Morphine usually comes from the Indies.

Detloff appeared yesterday at the Saint-Jerome courthouse at the magistrate court sessions before Judge Claude Lamoureux, and his bail hearing has been set for Thursday morning.

Detloff does not have a criminal record, but is known by the Regina GRC to have associated with underworld characters. According to the police, the investigation is continuing and the police are not discounting the possibility of the existence of a nationwide distribution network.

The investigation has been entrusted to agents Jean Saint-Cyr and Laurent Cyr of the Saint-Jerome GRC post, under the direction of Corporal Robert Perrin of the drug traffic section at Mirabel.

9374
CSO: 5300

CANADA

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE REDUCED MARIHUANA PENALTIES

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 4 Sep 79 p 52

[Text]

HAMILTON (CP) — The federal government will propose reduced penalties this fall for simple possession of marijuana, says federal Health Minister David Crombie.

But he said in an interview that he wants a debate in Parliament in November on marijuana, and he wants the debate to make the public more aware of the harmful effects of its use.

"The law should say: 'Hell no, it's (using marijuana) the wrong thing to do.'"

Crombie said an information package on proposed limited legislative changes will be ready for members of Parliament by early November.

"The first part is going to deal with the simple problem of how to deal with diminishing the penalties for simple possession, dealing with the problem of criminal records and so on," he said.

"That's the kind of responding to the election campaign where all parties said something should be done about that part of the problem."

The second part of the package will deal with the effects of marijuana.

Under the Narcotic Control Act, a summary first conviction for possession of cannabis carries a \$1,000 fine and-or six months in prison.

First offenders may get absolute or conditional discharges and may request the criminal record be erased after a year of good conduct.

On subsequent offences, a \$2,000 fine and a year imprisonment can be levied. An indictable conviction for possession, which is more severe than a summary conviction, carries a maximum seven-year sentence.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

LSD 'MAKING COMEBACK'--Hamilton (CP)--Lysergic acid diethylamide is making a comeback. Better known as LSD, or simply acid, the hallucinogen has become the second most popular drug, behind marijuana, in southern Ontario, a member of the RCMP's Hamilton drug squad told the 20th annual conference of the Institute for Addiction Studies this week. Cpl. Barry Thomas' statements contradict those of Donald Smyth, supervisor of youth programs for Alcohol and Drug Abuse, who said Monday that LSD use was on the decline. [Text] [Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 25 Aug 79 p 11]

CSO: 5320

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

DRUGS FROM PERU--Two U.S. citizens have been arrested by Costa Rican officials on charges of smuggling cocaine from Peru on its way to the United States. Donald Stoner and David Allen Kelly dropped 1 kg of pure cocaine, valued at \$325,000, from a low-flying light plane. Alden Vega, director of the Office for the Struggle Against Narcotics, said that a gang of U.S. drug traffickers is operating in Costa Rica. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

UN TO SPONSOR ANTIDRUG TRAINING IN MEXICO

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 4 Aug 79 p 9

[Text] Mexico City, 13 August--The United Nations Organization has channeled grants to Mexico for training narcotics officials of the drug producing countries to combat the problem. Mexican technicians and specialists will provide the information that has been gained during the so-called "Operation Condor," which will conclude next year.

In a conversation with EL SOL DE SINALOA, the senior official of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Fernando Baeza Melendez, said that the success of the operation which the Mexican Government started to combat drugs has been clearly reflected in the underworld markets.

He stated: "The drug shortage is noteworthy, and the United States Government has sent us studies reporting that the deaths due to drug use have declined by 80 percent since the drug traffic in all its forms has been combated in Mexico."

Baeza Melendez also mentioned the purity of the drugs, which has been reduced. He cited the example of heroin, the purity of which in 1977 was 9.03; that figure declined to 6.06 in 1978 and, this year, it is only 2 percent.

In other words, a kilogram of heroin contains only 20 grams of pure substance, and the rest is foreign matter.

Baeza Melendez declared: "Nevertheless, the price has tripled since 1977." He said: "Owing to the drug shortage on the black markets in the southern part of the United States, the price charged for drugs and psychotropic substances is extremely high."

He remarked that the program which Mexico has carried out through the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Mexican Army to combat the drug traffic received all kinds of support from the nations as a whole, particularly from the producers.

He then observed that, at a recent meeting in Geneva, it was established with statistics at hand that ours is the only country which has succeeded in curbing the drug traffic to date.

People's Lack of Credibility

During the talk with Baeza Melendez, he discussed the Mexican people's lack of credibility toward institutions.

"When I show you these graphs and statistical studies to prove the success of 'Operation Condor,' it is because talking about success is not demagoguery. The same thing applied to the matter of Mexican Petroleum's Ixtoc I oil well; because the people want to see someone blamed. If the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic demonstrates the most advanced methods of proving that it was all an accident, and there was no damage to the ecology, then everyone would think that Attorney General Flores Sanchez had 'sold out,' or was defending Jorge Diaz Serrano, the head of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum]."

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

COORDINATOR CITES RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 20 Aug 79 p 8

[Text] Owing to the fact that the rainy season is more favorable for planting marihuana, there has been a considerable decline in the destruction of poppy plants, but an increase in that of the harmful grass; and hence there has also been an increase in the operations carried out in other sectors of Zone 06 in connection with the Permanent Campaign Against the Drug Traffic being conducted by the Office of the Attorney General of Justice of the Mexican Republic.

The foregoing was reported to EL SOL DE SINALOA by the zonal coordinator, Cruz Lopez Garza, who said that the work done during the past 45 days (in July and the first 2 weeks of August) has resulted in the arrest of 190 individuals for various federal crimes, some of whom were relieved of eight short-barreled and nine long-barreled weapons, with a total of 24 usable cartridges, and 11 vehicles, which had been used to commit the crimes.

Insofar as confiscations of drugs and grass were concerned, Lopez Garza noted that 8,499,862 kilograms of marihuana, 1 kilogram and 890 grams of poppy seed, 1,833 kilograms of heroin, 200 grams of opium gum, 1 gram of cocaine and 1,130 toxic pills had been seized.

As for the manual destruction of plantations, 35 poppy plantations were destroyed over an area of 8,547 square meters, as well as 39 marihuana plantations on an area of 26,215 square meters. Using fumigation by air, six poppy plantations covering 850 square meters were destroyed, as were 352 marihuana plantations on 80,620 square meters, and two mixed plantations covering 300 square meters.

The campaign coordinator said that all the foregoing was accomplished with help from, and direct coordination with forces of the Mexican Army, who are collaborating closely in this task, providing all the necessary personnel to protect the equipment and to intervene directly when trips are made to the remote sierra mountains.

He made the particular comment that the most troublesome area insofar as the planting of marihuana is concerned is the southern section of the state, and the areas bordering Nayarit and Durango; adding, however, that he intended to concentrate the activities to a greater extent in that section, so as to prevent the continued planting of the drug.

2909
CS0: 5330

MEXICO

THREE CAPTURED HEROIN TRAFFICKERS ACQUITTED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 16 Aug 79 Sec B p 5

[Text] Three of the four individuals who were captured by the Federal Judicial Police on 6 October 1978 with a huge heroin shipment bound for the United States were acquitted yesterday by the second district judge insofar as crimes against health are concerned.

Yesterday, Luis Garcia Romero decided that the liability of Fausto Garza Lopez, alias "El Canelo," Efren Aguirre Jimenez and Emilio Quintero Payan (for a crime against health) had not been duly proven by records, and he ordered their release yesterday, issuing a verdict of acquittal for them.

Garza Lopez and Aguirre Jimenez were given only a 2 year jail sentence for carrying weapons and ammunition for the exclusive use of the army.

Proceedings 142/978 had been brought against "El Canelo," who was accused of being presumed guilty of carrying forbidden arms and of a crime against health in the degree of heroin possession; while Aguirre was tried for the same crimes, but in the degree of heroin transportation and possession.

As has been stated, Garcia Romero concluded that "El Canelo" and Efren Aguirre were not guilty of a crime against health, and acquitted them, handing down the same decision in favor of Quintero Payan.

10-Year Jail Sentence for Celestino Rivera

In the same proceedings, Luis Garcia Romero issued a severe sentence to Celestino Rivera Coronel, whom the federal representative accused of committing a crime against health in the degree of heroin possession.

Rivera Coronel received a 10-year jail sentence and a fine of 19,230 pesos; and he was notified of the sentence handed down against him yesterday.

Celestino Rivera Coronel was captured by the Federal Judicial Police on 6 October 1978, after the forces of the then group chief, Dionisio Sanchez

- Lopez, had conducted an exhaustive investigation, upon learning that this
- individual was trafficking in hard drugs.

On that occasion, the Federal Police raided Celestino Rivera's residence, located at No 960 Cuauhtemoc and Heroe de Nacataz Streets, where they discovered the aforementioned individual together with "El Canelo" and Emilio Quintero Payan.

In Rivera Coronel's house, the Federal Police found a huge shipment of heroin; and the person in custody stated that the drugs had been brought from Culiacan by an individual named Efren Aguirre Jimenez, claiming that they were the property of Emilio Quintero.

On that occasion, the Federal Judicial Police succeeded in confiscating 24 kilograms of heroin and 10 kilograms of novocain.

2909

CS0: 5330

MEXICO

DISGUISED MARIHUANA SEIZED FROM TRAFFICKERS

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 14 Aug 79 Sec A p 3

[Text] Yesterday, forces from the Federal Department of Security confiscated a shipment of marihuana which was packaged, not in the usual manner, but in a kind of soccer ball, or gourd covered with mineral tar.

Spokesmen from that office under the supervision of Comdr Ramon Rodriguez reported that the Juarez Valley residents Andres Sotelo Meza and Rene Domingues Mejia, aged 25 and 30 respectively, were captured, with approximately 30 kilograms of marihuana concealed by that unique disguise in their possession.

In a gold 1971 Oldsmobile car with Texas license plates CWT-806, they were carrying bags containing 16 black "gourds," the content of which, when they were "slashed," turned out to be raw marihuana.

Each ball measured between 20 and 30 centimeters in diameter.

The grass was covered with plastic and the latter, in turn, with an ordinary coating of mineral tar.

The marihuana traffickers were intercepted at the Commercial Crossing.

They confessed that they were merely "mules," or shippers, claiming that the marihuana had been turned over to them by an unidentified individual whom they had met in a local bar, and who offered them \$200 for taking the load to North American territory.

They said that this was not the first time that they had done this type of work, for which they were paid between \$200 and \$400.

They claimed that the already loaded car had been given to them by the aforementioned "unidentified" person, who told them to take it to a certain location on American territory.

They were of the opinion that the plastic and mineral tar covering on the balls was intended to conceal the odor of the grass when they crossed the international bridge.

They noted that, when they had done this on previous occasions, they had not encountered any problems.

The individuals under arrest are natives of Guadalupe, D.B.

According to the source of the report, a tip had been received recently to the effect that two persons were selling firearms and taking bets in this town.

A car with the same features as the one being driven by these individuals was spotted yesterday at the Commercial Crossing.

Its occupants, Andres and Rene, denied that they were trafficking in weapons, much less taking bets.

But, when the car was searched, the "gourds" with marihuana were discovered in their possession.

They also had a block of raffle tickets on a 1974 Ford pickup truck, marked with number 2, which proves that they were conducting the raffle on a large scale and that there were more than two blocks of tickets.

Yesterday afternoon, the Federal Department of Security took steps to turn the case over to the agency of the Federal Public Ministry.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

PJF CHECKPOINTS ABOLISHED--Mexico City, 13 August--It was learned today from sources close to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic that the Federal Judicial Police checkpoints operating throughout the entire national territory will disappear in the near future. The purpose of the judicial checkpoints has been to prevent drug trafficking and illegal arms traffic, apart from the similar work being done by army and customs forces. The effort involving the Federal Judicial Police checkpoints has proven to be highly successful, so much so that the illegal passage of arms and drug trafficking on land have virtually disappeared. As a result, it is felt that the time has come to abolish them, something which will prevent inconvenience and a loss of time for native and foreign tourists. The exact day of the termination of the checkpoints will be announced soon by the attorney general of the republic, Oscar Flores Sanchez. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 14 Aug 79 Sec A p 2] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Panamanian narcotics agents at Tocumen Airport arrested Mexican Antonio Ramos Aguilar with two bags of cocaine containing some 500 grams of the drug. Ramos claimed to have purchased the drug in Peru with the intention of selling it in Los Angeles, California. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

CITIZENS WARNED OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY NARCOTIC QAT

Sana's AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 2 Aug 79 p 5, 2

[Article by Engineer Ahmad Muhammad al-Malisi: "Qat: The Economic and Health Damage Resulting From Its Use and Cultivation in the YAR"]

[Text] My fellow citizens in all cities and villages and throughout every inch of our beloved Yemen, before I begin my article, I would like to convey to every farmer in the happy land of Yemen the most sincere congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the advent of the blessed month of Ramadan. I would especially like to congratulate those who work in cultivating coffee beans, grapes, fruits, vegetables and domestic rains. My fellow Yemeni: Much has been said about the qat shrub on radio and television, and a number of seminars have been held at the Center for Yemeni Studies. However, this subject has not received adequate attention in the daily papers which reach the hands of all those who are reading this article. On this great occasion of the holy month of Ramadan and the days of the second planting season, I would first like to advise those of my brothers who devote the greatest part of their concern to the cultivation of large areas of the infernal qat shrub--those who are working to send our beloved Yemen to hell by uprooting coffee shrubs and grape vines and replacing them with the infernal narcotic qat shrub which works toward the destruction of the Yemenite's health, as well as his economic and social well being.

At this point I will specify the health damage caused by qat:

They can be summed up as:

(A) The effect on the nervous system because of the narcotic in qat, which is called (canatisa).

(B) The presence of lead in qat due to the fact that the Yemeni farmer sprinkles powders on the qat shrubs, and these particles accumulate from day to day. These powders can form a layer on the leaf tissues. Repeated intake of qat could also cause a heart attack because of the chewer's ingestion of the lead contained on the qat shrub's leaves.

Qat also leads to a loss of appetite which results in a general weakness and causes the body to lose its resistance to both contagious and noncontagious diseases.

Continuous use of the infernal qat also causes inflammation of the stomach and could lead to ulcers, which are difficult to treat. Continuous use of qat is also a cause of anemia.

Gentle readers and brother chewers, there are economic damages as well. We know very well that the price of qat has risen to the point that no citizen can afford it. The money which is foolishly squandered by the Yemeni citizen is spent at the expense of his health and the well-being of his children. We know well that Yemeni citizens, especially civil servants, pay three-fourths of their income for qat and the other fourth for his subsistence and their children's well-being.

The question here is: Is the remaining fourth enough for this pitiful civil servant? The answer is a thousand times no. Plainly, he will resort to dishonesty and theft in order to pay his living expenses. This is a basic cause of the ruination of Yemeni society and the emergence of the economic impotence of the individual and thus society as a whole. For all these reasons, I counsel my brother chewers to abandon qat.

The economic damage that the qat shrub inflicts on the Yemeni farmer springs from the practice of uprooting coffee plants and grape vines and replacing them with qat bushes--a practice which results in loss and uncultivated lands. Moreover, the Yemeni farmer's readiness to resort to imported grain rather than grow it on his own land imposes a burden on the state and causes a deficit in the trade balance.

My brother farmer of felicitous Yemen and abroad, it is said that qat brings friends together and creates friendly encounters. This mistaken delusion is not true. The chewers and any people who want to get together have many opportunities to waste their time. Here they can visit the cultural centers and the sports and social clubs and visit Yemen's natural attractions.

From the social standpoint, the use of qat causes domestic problems between husband and wife because of the financial difficulties which arise when qat is used.

Gentle reader, if we remain silent and satisfied with our present situation, we will stay at a fixed point and fail to progress in our economic, social and cultural development.

We are all responsible before God and our future generations which look for a better and better and decent life, which most of our children still lack. Our great revolution, the Glorious 26 September Revolution, that did away with the rotten ecclesiastical royalist regime--a regime which will never return--strove, in accordance with its goals, to eliminate poverty, ignorance and disease and to increase comfort, democracy, social justice and pleasant living in happy Yemen.

Moreover, the 13 June Emendation Movement follows the same course as the Glorious September Revolution and is working to implement the first five-year plan in our country which has suffered from administrative corruption, chaos, the spread of dishonesty and civil wars more than any other people in the world.

On the occasion of the second planting season, I appeal to my fellow citizens and farmers throughout the land and abroad and officials in the planning and organization sector and administration to do their utmost to end the spread of the cultivation and expansion of the qat shrub, and I encourage farmers to venture into the world of agricultural projects and fruit and vegetable farming.

I trust that the officials in our country will give their attention to the development and economic projects. I also ask the businessmen to participate in establishing projects and to act favorably toward the central planning and administration organization so that the goals of the five-year plan can be realized, and to strive to fight the infernal qat shrub which is our great misfortune. Last, but not least, I wish every Yemeni, every farmer and every citizen abroad the greatest success and good fortune and hope that they will strive for joint cooperation to bring an end to the spread of the qat shrub. I also wish that all brother workers in planning, organization and administration, as well as those in the development and agricultural projects and cooperatives, will build a united democratic Yemeni society. May God grant us all success. My greetings to all citizens of happy Yemen abroad. May the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you, and may God direct our steps in this beloved nation.

8591
CSO: 5300

KENYA

CHARGE OF SELLING METHAQUALONE DENIED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] A man yesterday denied before a Nairobi court four charges of illegally selling 30,000 methaqualone tablets (mandrax).

Ephantus Kanaiya was charged that on August 9, this year in Nairobi he sold 20,000 methaqualone tablets (mandrax), contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

The second charge stated that the accused failed to make an entry concerning the sale of the tablets, as required by the law.

The third charge stated that, on August 14, Kanaiya sold 10,000 mandrax tablets at the Opa Chemist shop, Nairobi, and failed to enter the sale of the tablets in the poisons book, contrary to section 30(3) of the Act.

Chief Insp. Joseph Mathenge told Nairobi senior resident magistrate J.S. Patel that the prosecution would call five witnesses during the trial.

The case will be heard on September 14, and Kanaiya was released on a 1,000/-bond.

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NARCOTIC MARKET, DEATHS IN FRANKFURT AREA NOTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Aug 79 p 15

[Article by Hans-Juergen Biedermann]

[Text] As of Thursday night the Frankfurt police have been in the position to give figures to make the drug problem especially clear. On this day a 20 year old woman in Eppstein was the 28th victim of heroin. Thus the list of victims is already as long this year as it was at the end of last year. With the rapid increase of deaths Peter Loos, head commissioner of the department of drugs, says: "The more pushers, the more deaths."

The young woman, who was a student nurse, wanted to get away from the needle. She was admitted to a special clinic for long term withdrawal on 1 May in the Katzenelnbogen, Rheinland-Pfalz. A week ago she left before the cure was completed. But until now the clinic administration did not even file a missing persons report.

The 20-year-old woman returned to a previous place of residence, a nurses' dormitory in Eppstein. Her colleagues were on vacation, but the woman had a key. She probably gave herself the deadly "shot" last weekend already. When she was found Thursday evening in the showerroom her body was already decomposing.

There were seven years between the time of the first three heroin victims in Frankfurt and the dead woman from Eppstein. Only once--1975--did the otherwise continuously rising curve make a dip. At that time the number of victims decreased from 8 to 6. But the next year it was 16, then 17, and finally 28. By the end of December it is to be feared that there will be more than 50 names on the annual list of deaths.

The Frankfurt heroin market is one of the biggest in the FRG. In the police president Knut Mueller's area alone there are at least 3,000 addicts. They use about 400 kg of heroin per year and keep the trade at about 80 million DM. Eighty percent of the spreading poison is smuggled out of Turkey: via the Rhein-Main airport, by land over the Balkans, or out of Holland. The other 20 percent of the market is supplied by Hong Kong. The big wholesale suppliers are almost without exception Turks, but the middle men are mostly Arabs.

To make the business less secure the police put in their undercover detectives on the scene, appearing as buyers in bars and other places to make connections. They regularly catch small dealers there. But since the police are hopelessly understaffed the expectation of success overrides the dealers' risk of getting caught. For head commissioner Loos there is no question that the police cannot solve the drug problem with repressive measures only.

The criminologist complains about the small number of beds in qualified therapeutic clinics and the fighting among those who carry the costs of financing withdrawal therapies. "When addicts have to wait four weeks for a place in therapy, their motivation collapses."

In Peter Loss' opinion judges should punish narcotics offenses even more often with terms of probation. Then the convicted person could choose between jail and therapy. If he should stop his long term treatment he would go back behind bars.

Readiness to go through therapy depends on its effectiveness. Simply staying behind high walls only strengthens the patient's fears and increases his desire to escape.

9232
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

SURVEY OF DRUG USAGE AMONG LYCEE STUDENTS ANALYZED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Aug 79 p 9

[Article by Christian Colombani: "Study on Drug Usage in Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines Lycee"]

[Text] What organized measures should be taken to prevent drug addiction? In her recent statement submitted to the cabinet, Monique Pelletier, minister delegate for women's affairs, stressed the urgent need for more complete and diversified information. Furthermore, official statistics show that a dangerous situation still exists. In fact, there were 102 deaths due to drug overdose in 1978. To improve the character of preventive action which has been ill-defined to date, the Association for Assistance to Drug Addicts (ADATO)--27b Rue de Noailles Versailles 7800, telephone number 953-42-68--headed by Dr Christian Brule, initiated a survey among lycee [secondary school] students in the city of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines during the 1977-1978 school year. This investigation, based on the issue of "Youth and Drugs," was initially designed to be conducted in two parts. It was not fully completed because of the reserved attitude of teachers and the apprehension of students about their personal anonymity. The school's 865 students had been scheduled to answer two questionnaires given them several months apart so as to assess the effect of the preventive measures taken in the interim.

Only the answers to the first questionnaire are available at the present time. These confirm the data obtained in such earlier studies as the 1971 INSERM [National Institute of Health and Medical Research] survey and that same institute's findings published just recently. The data obtained by the ADATO survey can reassure public opinion about the extent of drug usage in lycees. To the question "Have you ever used hashish or marihuana?" 85 percent of the students replied "Never" and 15 percent "one or more times." Some 37 percent believed that the use of drugs ultimately results in "physical and moral degradation." Only 1 percent felt that the use of drugs involved "a risk worth taking." Some 64 percent of the students stated "they had little or no interest in drugs." While most students were familiar with the words "hashish" and "marihuana," more than half were unaware that heroin and

and cocaine are drugs. Only 2 percent gave accurate answers to the question "Do you know the difference between hashish and marihuana?" Only 10 percent knew the meaning of the word "flipper" [state of being "high" on drugs].

Although drugs did seem to involve only a relatively small number of high-risk individuals or actual users within the school, a larger percentage of students--25 percent--did admit they "were attracted by drugs." While 33 percent claimed they "would never use hashish," 33 percent thought "soft drugs could be used occasionally without any danger" and said they did want to "try them" some day. The majority were of the opinion that people use drugs "to forget the problems of everyday life," but only 3 percent mentioned "relational difficulties with others" as a reason for such use. Only 1 percent deemed drugs were used "to destroy oneself."

Attraction of Psychotropic Substances

The answers given obviously reflected the social environment of the students. The parents of most of them belong to the privileged classes. Some 80 percent of the students questioned were satisfied with their situation. When asked "What do you usually do after classes?," 41 percent indicated they worked. There is nothing surprising about the fact that merely 2 percent viewed anyone using drugs as "a brilliant person." Some 7 percent felt such use may be for "pleasure," while 2 percent thought it was "because it is prohibited." Although there was a pronounced element of curiosity in the attitude of students, this curiosity did not, however, extend to the point of an actual desire to become really informed. They said their knowledge of drug addiction came mainly from the mass media (80 percent) and books (58 percent). Very few of them had ever met any drug addicts.

The answers given by 15 percent of the lycee students who admitted "having used drugs" are contrary to some prevailing opinions. The school's drug users were girls as well as boys and came from all social classes. Hence drugs are not used solely by boys with wealthy fathers. On the other hand, this survey, which covered a segment of the population apparently well indoctrinated against drug abuse, did reveal the inroads being made by a more pernicious type of drug addiction. One third of the students questioned had taken medicine "to help them sleep or calm their nerves," in other words, psychotropic substances linked in significant fashion to the attraction for drugs.

8041
CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

LARGE HEROIN CACHE CONFISCATED BY POLICE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Pure (uncut) heroin, weighing 1,500 grams and valued at 40,000 contos, was seized from a foreign national by the Center for Investigation and Control of Drugs [CICD]. The seizure represents a greater quantity than all the heroin seized in Portugal to date. During a border operation in November 1978, 12,000 contos' worth of heroin were confiscated from four individuals bearing Colombian passports.

The present seizure was the result of several investigations that occurred in several parts of the country. Its value is estimated according to the street market price.

Meanwhile, the CICD is continuing its efforts to pick up other individuals in the traffic king ring and possibly to uncover more heroin.

This was the most important seizure of hard drugs to be made in Portugal. In May 1979, however, the PJ [Criminal Investigation Police] broke up a ring of six traffickers and seized 520 grams of heroin, valued at 7,500 contos. That amount could be broken down into about 9,000 single doses and sold to consumers at 13 contos per gram.

In that case, the traffickers were handling large amounts, valued at many thousands of contos. It is not known how much in foreign exchange reserves left the country illegally.

At least three important seizures were made last year. In January, the PJ broke up the most important ring trafficking in hard drugs, seizing 7,800 contos' worth of heroin and arresting all the members of the ring.

In August, 190 kg of marihuana, worth about 20,000 contos, were seized, but, as in another case some months later, the narcotic was not for domestic consumption; our country was only a transit point.

Some 3 months later, about 120 kg of brick "Cannabis," worth about 12,000 contos, were detected and seized in a joint operation conducted by the Border Guard and customs officers in the border zones and international transit points.

These operations left no doubt that specialists in the field had good reason to warn, as they did during a Stockholm conference on the subject a month earlier, that Portugal and Spain were replacing Holland as a narcotics smuggling center.

In fact, in addition to other seizures in smaller amounts (a kilogram of "Cannabis" oil, 467 LSD tablets, over 2 kg of hashish, valued at 500 contos, and 62 kg of marihuana), Portuguese authorities had already broken up an international ring that was importing drugs directly from the Far East.

With respect to drugs manufactured in Portugal, the actual extent of the operations of a clandestine laboratory detected by the PJ in December 1977 has never been divulged.

The laboratory, something unknown in our country up to that point, was directed by a group of individuals whom the authorities called "cultured"; some of them had a university education.

6362
CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

DRUG TREATMENT CENTER REPORTEDLY IN TROUBLE

Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 9 Jul 79 p 6

[Text] "It is a matter of a preemptive move on the part of the staff because the problem with the Lisbon Regional Center of the CEPD [Center for Drug Study and Prevention] is, purely and simply, a question of incompetence," Dr Armando Rocha, coordinator of the Office of Drug Control, told O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO, responding to several controversial reports that have appeared recently.

The reports--which conveyed viewpoints markedly similar to concerns expressed by the staff of the CEPD's Lisbon Center--rebutted the conclusions of a report drafted by Dr Rocha at the request of Minister Alvaro Monjardino. That report contained serious accusations regarding the activity of the Lisbon Regional Center. For their part, the staff feels the report places excessive blame on the center's workers, aimed at a "partial closing" of the center, as a kind of "punitive example."

According to Dr Rocha, however, "I confined myself to drafting the report requested by the assistant to the prime minister, since I am simply an administrator and it is not within my competence to impose solutions. The centers are not interdependent, medically or administratively. I do not see how I can be accused of attempting to close the Lisbon Regional Center, since only Minister Monjardino can make such a decision and, as far as I know, this is only one of the possibilities under consideration at the moment, based on the data collected."

Rejected By Drug Community

One of Dr Rocha's most serious accusations regarding the center's activities--namely that, in his opinion, it spends public funds indiscriminately--has also been made precisely by one of its own staff, Dr Velhena e Silva. Although they are now in opposing camps, both men feel the Lisbon Regional Center is "malfunctioning."

Dr Rocha goes farther, however, and tells us that the center is "much under-used and has been diverted from its original purpose, which was to treat

patients addicted to 'hard' drugs. It has been rejected by the drug community, which cannot trust in a service that has allowed one of its patients to die of neglect."

Incidentally, it was that death which led to the closing of the internment center and caused Minister Monjardino to order that hearings be initiated, which later led to an investigation of the entire Southern Regional Center.

Minister Does Not Respond

Meanwhile, the bureaucratic machinery moved forward a few days ago. The National Directorate of the CEPD delivered its recommendations regarding the future of the regional center to the assistant minister. After Monjardino has heard from the various parties and has all the data in the "dossier" in his hands, it will be up to him to decide on the fate of the center.

In the meantime, besides the total or partial closing that would seem indicated by the alarmed reaction of the center's staff, who fear for their jobs, there are many other possibilities, including maintenance of the "status quo," partial suspension of activities, remodeling of services or a reduction in staff.

Alvaro Monjardino will have to decide on one of these possibilities if he wants to stamp his administration with a concrete decision. In an effort to learn which of the possibilities is most viable at this moment, O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO got in touch with his office, which would tell us only that "the minister does not feel it is appropriate to speak on the matter right now."

Cost Tripled

In fact, the matter is quite complicated. For example, in a comparative analysis of the cost of services of the CEPD in Lisbon, Porto and Coimbra, Dr Armando Rocha claims that the Lisbon center costs the country three times as much as the Coimbra center.

"The figures reflect the activity of the staff," said the coordinator of the drug control agency. This is also why, in his report, he recommended that only the Coimbra Internment Center, which he considers well planned and well directed, be kept in operation, since the Porto center closed its doors for lack of "clients" and the Lisbon Center, which is currently closed because of the investigation, offers no guarantees of effectiveness.

In his opinion, this would not affect the other services of the Lisbon Regional Center, such as its support services to families and addicts, but it would simply be a way of concentrating efforts that have been scattered heretofore. It would have economic and human advantages, since some addicts in the Southern Region already go to Coimbra on their own initiative.

1,800 Escudos Per Visit

"I do not understand how, although the number is limited, each visit to the Lisbon Regional Center costs the country 1,800 escudos, when it costs only 855 escudos in Porto and only 561 escudos in Coimbra," Dr Rocha added, noting again the excessive cost of services provided by the Southern Center.

The staff answers that "institutions that work with addicts are never economical and the work is always very frustrating, both for the authorities and for those who work in them," and that, for these and other reasons, "these institutions cannot be administered within the usual criteria for a health care institution."

Regarding the possible reduction of activities at the center, they also note that, in a zone as important as Lisbon, services cannot be limited simply to primary prevention. They add:

"Assuming a well planned and properly executed primary prevention program, we ask, what about those cases that require secondary preventive measures--immediate, ongoing and effective--along with simple physical detoxification? And what will follow this secondary prevention program in the treatment and interment units if there is no tertiary control program? Or are the drug centers to resolve all these problems magically, without adequate organization, without specialized personnel, and at no cost?"

According to the Lisbon Center's staff, this primary prevention is not enough to guarantee effective action in the huge zone served by that center--the entire south of the continent and the islands--which has "the greatest incidence of drug problems."

They add: "To limit the drug center established in the nation's capital to simple outpatient consultation and primary prevention measures without any possibility of internment--possibly the only medical reason for the creation of specialized institutions to resolve drug problems at the juvenile level--is to fall into the enormous error of underestimating the number of addicts and of believing--shallowly and without any scientific foundation whatever--that primary prevention and efficient police action will resolve the problems of the nation's addicts."

End of Southern Center

It is the opinion of one of the officials of another agency, the Center for Drug Investigation and Control [CICD], that isolated police action will not resolve the problems of addicts.

Although it does not have the economic problems of the other center, the CICD could still be affected by a reduction or actual termination of services in the Southern Zone Center. We put this question to Dr Cruz Passos, CICD's assistant director. On the sidelines of the controversy, he gave us his personal opinion, which for this very reason is less suspect.

"Only the coordinator and the responsible minister have the knowledge and the competency to judge and rule on the termination of services at the CEPD's Southern Regional Center. In a specific situation like this, it is not incumbent upon the CICD to make any pronouncement regarding any decision, but simply to adapt to the new situation, temporary or not.

"However, within the philosophy on which the present organization of the official drug combat agencies was based, and according to the CICD's concept of the model for this combat, actions with respect to the sale and procurement of drugs are necessarily complementary and interdependent; hence the closing of that treatment center, in a region where drug abuse is highly prevalent, would not be desirable for the ideal functioning of that model, irrespective of the more than sufficient reasons that might dictate such a move right now."

Dr Rocha remains the principal complainant against the center's services, however, and for this reason we quote him again, in conclusion:

"I am neither a doctor nor a psychologist. However, one of my criticisms of the activity of the three centers (always making an exception of the quality of services at the Coimbra Center), is that they are based on differing systems, with no common orientation. As for the Lisbon Center, from an administrative standpoint one of its main problems continues to be that it is underused. For another thing, the incompetence to which I referred does not mean there are not, in fact, a half dozen staff members there in whom I have confidence."

6362
CSO: 5300

TURKEY

HEROIN, ARMS SMUGGLING RING UNCOVERED, MINISTER'S RELATIVES SAID INVOLVED

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 11 Aug 79 pp 1, 13

[Text] Van (Turkish News Agency) -- The courts have arraigned four persons whose names were associated with an international heroin and arms smuggling ring uncovered recently at the "Dorusu" Cemetery in Azikli Village, Baskale District.

According to information obtained by a THA [Turkish News Agency] reporter, in the operations conducted last week by gendarmerie units attached to the Van Provincial Gendarmerie Regiment Command in the Baskale District villages of Ziranis, Yolmacayir, Buklumdere, Guvendik, Azikli and Tekev in which large quantities of arms, ammunition, base morphine, and raw opium were seized, the four persons having base morphine, raw opium and large quantities of arms and ammunition in their homes were close relatives of a minister.

Arraigned by the court yesterday were Hasan Erez, Huseyin Erez, Kadir Erez and Abdulmecit Erez, in connection with whom it is said that the minister telephoned Van Governor Dogan Pazarcikci on behalf of those arrested during the raid at "Dorusu" Cemetery in Azikli Village, Baskale District, to tell him that they should not be tortured while under detention.

When asked by a THA reporter whether a minister had telephoned him from Ankara to prevent torture of the accused, Van Governor Dogan Pazarcikci [replied], "I [text omitted] such a telephone call."

8349
CSO: 5300

TURKEY

POLICE BUST DRUG SMUGGLING RING, 7 KILOS HEROIN SEIZED

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 31 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Istanbul is a city where, owing to the tourist season, crimes are being committed by foreigners, German tourists, in particular. Istanbul Narcotics Police arrested two German women yesterday, one for using heroin, the other for smuggling narcotics.

Four days ago, Narcotics Branch police arrested a person named Osman Alsan as the result of an operation on the coast at around 2200 hours. Alsan had 5 grams of heroin in his possession. Police determined after questioning Alsan that he was the head of a narcotics smuggling ring. The police later arrested ring members named Mehmet Fahri Lalbay, Ilhan Cambazoglu, Abdullah Keklik, Yasar Sirin, Mehmet Golgeli and Esref Tursun. Taking statements from these persons also, police determined who was buying the heroin. They learned that one buyer was a young German woman staying in room 304 of the Oranda Hotel in Laleli. Narcotics Branch police arranged a raid on the hotel and arrested Angelique Ehleden while in the act of using heroin. In a search of the room, a syringe and 1 gram of pure heroin were seized. Angelique was taken into custody.

The Narcotics Branch learned that narcotics were being introduced into Turkey from certain Middle Eastern nations in particular and, after being brought to Gaziantep, were sent on to West European countries. As a result of their investigation, police determined that part of the heroin was to be taken out of the country by Unal Can and his girlfriend, Helga Bopp, who had come to Turkey from Germany by automobile with license plate AB AN 27. Learning that Unal Can was waiting at a hotel in Laleli for word from Gaziantep to buy narcotics, police began to tail Can. Can and his girlfriend drove to Gaziantep. Police followed them and, upon learning that they had left Gaziantep, waited for them at the Bosphorus Bridge. At 1930 hours on Thursday, 26 July, Can approached the Bosphorus Bridge in a car with foreign plates. The suspect noticed that police were following him, however, and began speeding from the bridge towards Dolapdere. The Narcotics Branch agents following Can caught the suspects as they were about to abandon the car in Kasimpasa. In a search of the car, specially constructed secret compartments called "robbers" were found between the front left and right seats, and a total of 7 kilos, 250 grams of pure heroin was removed from them and seized.

According to police, the approximate market value of the pure heroin, contained in 23 white cloth and nylon bags, is 250 million liras. Police announced that Unal Can and his German girlfriend, Helga Bopp, were arrested and that four other persons are still being sought in connection with the smuggling incident.

8349
CS0: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM .

BRIEFS

DRUGS DEALERS JAILED--Three Nigerians who illegally imported marijuana worth 13,500 pounds in two bongo drums were jailed at Kingston Crown Court yesterday. Jhandu Ogun Lana, 42, the ringleader, who was said to live in Paris, was jailed for four and a half years. Winston Traw, 29, of Rowcross Street, Walworth, and Devon Jones, 25, of Gloucester Grove Estate, Peckham, were both jailed for three years. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Aug 79 p 15]

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END