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1 OF 1

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JPRS L/8824

19 December 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 53/79)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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INDIA

BRIEFS

MAN CARRYING OPIUM HELD--Tiruchi, Nov. 6--Police on Tuesday arrested Sulaiman, a resident of Palakharai, near here, and seized opium, cash of Rs. 23,000 and a dagger from him. He was about to catch a flight to Madras. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Nov 79 p 13]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

ARREST OF AMPHETAMINE DEALERS--Tokyo, 22 Nov (KYODO)--Police have arrested 210 suspected amphetamine dealers and users, including a 15-year-old junior high school girl, and seized six kilograms of the drug worth yen 1.8 billion (dollar 7 million) in a major crackdown on drug smuggling from South Korea. Among the traffickers and users were 180 members of 16 underworld organizations and six taxi drivers, police said. They said Park Ro Sik, South Korean leader of the smuggling ring, brought some 100 kilograms of amphetamines into Japan over the past three years. The former senior member of a major Japanese gangster group slipped into South Korea in 1977 and has been at large since, police added. They said the girl, heavily dependent on amphetamines, lived with a gangster in Osaka. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 22 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

FIVEFOLD INCREASE IN PRICE OF HEROIN, OPIUM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

SEREMBAN, Fri.— Drug addicts here are switching to what doctors describe as the "killer method" in getting their kick.

They are now injecting opium solutions into their bloodstreams, which doctors said could lead to instant death.

State CID Chief Supt. B.D. Henry said police had detained a man and recovered a syringe filled with a solution of opium.

There were also traces of residue.

The solution was prepared by stirring opium in boiling water until most of it dissolved.

A doctor said taking the solution was like introducing sand into the bloodstream.

Addicts are said to derive a bigger kick from this method — if they survive.

Police are also working on the theory that the "killer method" was adapted because of the shortage and high price of drugs.

Mr Henry said the prices of heroin and opium had increased five-fold.

He said a straw of heroin and a small packet of prepared opium each of which were sold at \$1 a few years ago now cost \$5.

"Heroin is also very heavily adulterated with a harmless white powder. The actual amount of heroin may only be 20 per cent," he said.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

DRUG SEIZURES, ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES

Life Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Oct 79 p 6

[Text]	<p>PENANG, Mon. — The High Court here today sentenced factory worker Beh Tock Khoon, 28, to life imprisonment for drug trafficking.</p> <p>Beh pleaded guilty to carrying 239.8gm of heroin at the Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim ferry terminal in Butterworth on July 25, last year about 1.30 p.m.</p> <p>Passing sentence, Mr Justice Gunn Chit Tuan said Beh had committed a "very serious" offence for which Parliament had passed a law imposing the death sentence or life imprisonment.</p> <p>"I take into consideration the plea, by your counsel that you are a first offender and also that you are remorseful.</p>	<p>"I feel sorry that someone as young as you are should become a drug addict. I hope you will go for proper treatment," the judge said.</p> <p>Mr Ajmer Singh, for Beh, said his client had been made use of by people who had promised him "free smokes" of the drug if he could carry it from Gurun in Kedah to Penang.</p> <p>State Legal Advisor Encik Haridar bin</p>	<p>Mohamed Noor told the court that a Penang Port Commission policeman, Encik Zanuri bin Hashim, acting on information, stopped Beh who was walking towards the ferry terminal with a plastic bag.</p> <p>When Encik Zanuri identified himself, Beh tried to escape but was arrested with the help of a police constable. In the bag was a plastic packet containing the drug.</p>
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Heroin Offense

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Oct 79 p 8

[Text]	<p>JOHORE BARU, Tues. — A coffee shop proprietor was sentenced today to three and a half years' jail and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan for illegal possession of heroin.</p> <p>Shamsuddin Yahaya, 29, was found guilty of possessing 12 plastic tubes of heroin weighing 12.86 grammes at his shop at Pekan Air Baloi, Pen-</p>	<p>tian at 11.50 p.m. on Feb. 11.</p> <p>Sessions Court president Mr. Ee Chin Beng, said he was imposing the minimum sentence allowed under the law out of consideration for Shamsuddin's wife and three children.</p> <p>Regarding the defence's allegation that Shamsuddin was "fixed up" by the police, he said it was highly unlikely considering the circumstances.</p> <p>Defence counsel, Mr.</p>	<p>Lim Cheng Hoe, alleged that the arresting officer, Inspector Carleel Mohamed Afandi, had lied in his evidence.</p> <p>He said the drugs were found behind the shop.</p> <p>Prosecution officer, ASP S. Y. Siak, submitted that it was unlikely the police officers would go to so much trouble to "fix" Shamsuddin up with a drug charge.</p>
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American Gets Life

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Mon. — American businessman David Allen Duncan alias Gordon Frierson Goldsby, 33, was sentenced to life imprisonment and ordered to receive six strokes of the rotan by the High Court here after he was found guilty of trafficking in 1,647 grammes of ganja, 683.86 grammes of morphine and 933.21 grammes of heroin.

The court had been told earlier that Duncan concealed the drugs in the bottom of two wooden frames used for mounting two Thai theatrical masks and carried them in two wooden boxes through the Changloon immigration and Customs checkpoint between 2.45 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. on Aug. 26, 1978.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Syed Agil

Barakbah said he was satisfied from the prosecution evidence that Duncan committed the offence by transporting the drugs from Haadyai in two of four wooden boxes.

He added Duncan's actions from the time he arrived at Changloon in a Thai bus from Haadyai — including taking the boxes to the Customs base — showed that the boxes belonged to him.

There was also evidence to show that Duncan knew that the drugs were inside two of the four boxes.

A chance

Mr Justice Syed Agil Barakbah said Duncan had denied that the boxes belonged to him or that he had any knowledge of the drugs found in the two boxes.

Under the drug trafficking law, the judge said, it was not necessary

for the prosecution to prove that the accused was the owner of the drugs.

It would be sufficient to convict an accused if the prosecution could prove that he was in control of and in possession of the drugs.

"No prudent man will accept Duncan's denial that he had anything to do with the drugs found in the boxes," the judge said.

Given a chance

He added he was giving Duncan a chance by not imposing the death penalty.

Mr Justice Syed Agil Barakbah ordered the sentence — which in this case is effectively 20 years — to commence from Aug. 26, 1978, the date of Duncan's arrest.

Earlier, DFP Encik Abdul Malik Haji Ishak in asking the court to im-

pose the death penalty, said it was the only way to serve as a deterrent to would-be traffickers from overseas.

Duncan's counsel, Mr Brijnandan Singh Bhar, asked the court to impose the alternative sentence of life imprisonment because Duncan was only 29 when he committed the offence.

Heroin Possession

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

JOHORE BARU, Mon. — Businessman Atan Abdul Rahman, 26, was today sentenced to 10 months' jail in the Sessions Court here for possession of nine tubes of heroin.

He admitted having the heroin weighing 0.29 gram at Jalan Terus at 9.30 pm on Feb. 1 last year.

Opium Confiscated

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Tues. — Officers from the Customs preventive branch here recovered 32.7 kilogrammes of raw opium from a car after a eight-mile chase near Bedong, 20 miles from here, today. It is believed to be worth \$1.86 million in the blackmarket.

The driver of the car escaped after he landed it in a canal during the

chase. The opium, wrapped in 39 plastic packages, was recovered from a car bearing a Kedah registration number which was travelling south from Alor Star.

Customs Superintendent Encik Ahmad bin Said told reporters here that the seizure was the biggest ever made by the Kedah Customs in recent years.

He said a four-man

party led by Customs Officer Mohamed Sidique bin Abdul Karim laid an ambush at the foothill of Gunung Jeral, facing the Alor Star-Butterworth main road, at about 8 am following a tip-off.

After a two-hour wait, they saw a car fitting the description given heading south. The officers gave chase.

Encik Ahmad said that after eight miles, the car turned left into an

estate road near Bedong. However, about one and a half miles in, the car skidded and went into a canal.

The driver came out of the car and swam across the muddy 50-foot wide canal before disappearing into the secondary jungle.

The officers found several packages hidden in a compartment between the rear seat and the boot of the car.

Opium Case Acquittal

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Oct 79 p 19

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — The High Court today acquitted two businessmen, Chang Chin Chon, 40, of Sabah and Ong Ghee Seng, 48, of Singapore, on a drug trafficking charge without calling for their defence.

Mr. Justice Harun Hashim held that the prosecution had failed to make out a prima facie case against them.

The Judge had earlier heard submissions of "no case to answer" by defence counsel and a reply by DPP Mr. Mah Weng Kwai.

Chang was represented by Mr. Lim Soh Wah and Mr. Bhagwan Singh while Ong by Mr. R. Rajasingam and Mr. K.C. Cheah.

Both men were, however, re-arrested under the Emergency Ordinance 1969.

They had for the past four days been tried on a joint charge of trafficking in 45.42 kilograms (about 100 lbs) of raw opium at the Subang International Airport at 10 p.m. on Aug. 21, 1977.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Harun held that

Section 27(7) of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance had not been complied with by MAS security officers and the Customs.

He said it was unfair for them to open the three boxes, from which the opium was recovered, without the presence of Chang and Ong.

Outlining the case, the Judge said there was evidence that Chang and Ong checked in at the MAS counter for a flight to Kota Kinabalu that night.

He said there were five pieces of luggage, including three apple boxes, on which excess baggage had been paid.

He said when the baggage came in, Security Officer Mr. Darry Tan, not knowing that the excess baggage had been paid for, decided to detain the three boxes after being told that they contained tapes, which to him were commercial items.

Mr. Tan then decided to check the boxes and took them to the warehouse. He opened one and saw tapes but by accident, he discovered other packages and later some black substance.

The Judge said the guard, who was present when Mr. Tan opened the box, thought it was opium and alerted a Customs officer.

He said the aircraft was not due for flight for about one and a half hours and there was ample time for the Customs to move into action.

He also said that it was not unusual to call in passengers adding that had this been done, it would have been clear to whom the boxes really belonged.

The Judge said the boxes were instead kept in a strong room at the airport and at 11.15 p.m., Mr. Tan and his colleagues had a private

viewing.

He said at 2 a.m. the Customs officer, Encik Mohamed Salleh Mohamed Isa, decided to take a sample of what he had seen. He later went to the Customs Headquarters in Brickfields and it was at 10 a.m. when the Customs decided it was opium and took samples for testing.

Mr. Justice Harun said for some unknown reason, the Customs handed the case over to the police. He said this was unusual because the Customs had the power to act.

The Judge said he did not know under what law and for what offence the two were arrested.

Theft by Addict

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 6 Oct 79 p 20

[Text]

KUCHING.— A youth with a \$30 a day drug habit stole \$1,000 worth of motor car spare parts from his father's workshop and then sold them for \$200, the Kuching District Court was told.

But the youth, 21-year-old Stephen Soo Tai Ching, alias Suhaili bin Abdullah, of Padungan Road, Kuching, will find it hard to get drugs in the next six months—he has been jailed for that period by magistrate Mr Chan Kay Poh.

Soo admitted stealing

the parts from his father, Mr Soo Oh Loke, alias Encik Mohammad bin Abdullah, last month and then selling them to Mr Han Hiun Lan, of Chop Pheok Nam, also in Padungan Road, for \$200.

Mr Chan said he was jailing Soo for his own good and hoped it might cure him of his drug addiction.

Soo said he had been a drug addict for six years and he had been forced to resort to stealing to keep up with his \$30 a day heroin habit.

He told Mr Chan he had wanted to be admitted to the Sarawak Mental Hospital for treatment but a doctor there had told him to wait until a planned drug rehabilitation centre opened.

Inspector Jamal Mohamad, prosecuting, said Soo had been employed in his father's business, the Ah Loke Workshop, at the time of the theft.

Heroin in Car

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 6 Oct 79 p 22

[Text]

KUCHING. — When police officers stopped and searched a car earlier this year they found heroin on a cushion on the front seat, the Kuching District Court heard last week.

Before senior magistrate Madam Agnes K. L. Wong was Ngiew Mee Lee, 27, of the main bazaar Kuching, who admitted possessing 0.0624 grams of heroin in Ban Hock Road, Kuching, on July 18.

Ngiew was fined \$500 after he told the court he was a drug addict.

Inspector Y.Z. Chen, prosecuting, said Police Constable Charlie Ong and other officers searched Ngiew's car in Ban Hock Road and although Ngiew was not carrying any heroin it was on top of a cushion on the driver's seat.

Insp Chen said the officers had not seen the heroin at first because Ngiew had been sitting on it.

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 20 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

KUCHING. — A lawyer told a Kuching District Court magistrate on Tuesday last week a drug addict had pleaded guilty to possessing heroin because he hoped he could find a cure for his addiction.

Mr Anthony Tai was pleading for leniency for 21-year-old Yeo Eng Lee, unemployed, of Sebuyau Flats, Ban Hock Road, Kuching, accused of three charges of possessing heroin.

Two of the offences were said to have been committed in the flats on October 12 last year and February 2 this year and the other near the Yu Onn building in Ban Hock Road on June 9.

Magistrate Mr Chan Kay Poh jailed Yeo for a year for the offence last year, 10 months for the February 2 offence and six months for the June 9 offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr Tai said the amount in each case was very small and was only meant for Yeo's own use; he said Yeo needed rehabilitation but because there was no rehabilitation centre he should be sent to Sarawak Mental Hospital for treatment.

But Mr Chan said sending Yeo to the hospital would not do any good and would create an extra burden for hospital staff.

Opium Seized

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 27 Oct 79 p 16

[Text]

MIRI. — Police claim they found a large quantity of opium, and utensils which they believe were used to smoke it, when they raided an illegal squatter's home in River Road, Miri, early on the morning of October 13.

The sequel was a court appearance last week for 65-year-old One Yun Chew, provisionally charged with opium possession.

Inspector Lu Hie King applied for another date for mention of the case because investigations are still proceeding and a chemist's report is also awaited; this will determine whether or not the substance seized is prepared opium and how much there is of it.

Magistrate Mr William Lee Say Beng adjourned the case to January 14 and released One on \$500 bail on his own surety.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

HASHISH RECOVERED--Hyderabad, Nov 7--The Martial Law authorities recovered two maunds of hemp and seven liters of locally made liquor in a raid conducted over a narcotic den in Sanghra district on Monday. An official announcement here said that the owners of the den have been arrested and the case is to be tried by a Summary Military Court. Meanwhile the local Martial Law authorities have arrested 16 persons from a gambling den in the city Rs 1720 and five watches have been recovered from their possession. The arrested persons will be tried in a Military Court. The Military Court Thattaa tried six persons on the charges of cattle theft yesterday. Four persons were awarded one year rigorous imprisonment and ten lashes each, whereas two persons were awarded one year RI each.--APP [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 8 Nov 79 p 4]

OPIUM SEIZED--The Militia has seized seven maunds of opium valuing about Rs 240,000 at Sambaza Checkpost on Pak-Afghan border, about 150 miles from Zhob, reports APP. The opium was being smuggled out of the country in a vehicle. The driver and the vehicle have been taken into custody and referred to Summary Military Court for trial. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 4]

THREE IN CHARAS CASE--D.G. Khan, Nov. 8--Three of the five residents of Rajanpur who were arrested following a raid by an M.L. inspection team for having 265 grams of charas in their possession, have been sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment by a summary military court. Mohammad Ashiq, Mohd. Nawaz and Mohammad Shafi have got a year's, six months' and 15 days R.I., respectively, while Mohammad Saleem and Mohammad Naseem have been acquitted for lack of proof. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 9 Nov 79 p 9]

FOUR HELD FOR OPIUM--Gujranwala, Nov. 12--The police and excise departments yesterday made a successful raid and arrested four persons namely Mohammed Sultan, Arshad, Thomas Masih and Asif under Shariat ordinance 3-4-26 of 1979 for illegally keeping and selling opium and charas. They had a den in Urdu Bazar, Gujranwala City. However, Azam, the leader, made good his escape. All the four accused were forced to march the main streets with their faces blackened. The police have recovered 6200 grams of charas and 2600 grams of opium with a cash of Rs. 521/- as sale.--APP [Text] [Peshawar KYBER MAIL in English 13 Nov 79 p 3]

900 GRAMS OF CHARAS SEIZED--The Excise Staff seized 900 grams of charas from Iqbal Town and arrested one person under Excise Act on Sunday. Excise Sub-Inspector, Mian Riazuddin received information that some persons were indulging in illegal narcotics business in the area. Accordingly a raid was conducted and Niaz alias Marki was arrested. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Nov 79 p 7]

FOREIGNERS HELD--The local police have arrested foreigners from a local hotel and recovered from their possession, two-and-a-half seers of "charas" worth Rs. 1 lakh. They are, Hauyan Bora and Hiller of West Germany and Walter of Italy. The name of fourth accused is not known. Cases have been registered against them under Martial Law regulations and further investigation is in progress. Similarly, in another case, police have arrested two persons, namely Waheed Khalid and Bashir, for allegedly possessing about 40 bottles of country-made liquor. Cases have been registered against the accused under the Shariat Laws. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 17 Nov 79 p 5]

CSO: 5300

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFIC TO AUSTRALIA--Papua New Guinea is moving to restrict the use of its capital Port Moresby as a transit point on the drug traffic route from Southeast Asia to Australia. In answering a series of questions in parliament, the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Ebia Olewale, said narcotics detection measures were being increased to deal with the problem. He said United States and Australian customs officials had recently conducted a drug detection training course in Port Moresby for police and customs officers. The next step would be the formation of a national drug bureau. Mr Olewale said Papua New Guinea's customs department had established direct contacts with Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong and was receiving intelligence reports on drug shipments which might be passing through Papua New Guinea. [Text] [OW031545 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

POLICE DESTROY BIGGEST MARIHUANA PLANTATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Nov 79 p 48

[Text]

NAGA CITY, Nov. 22 — A five-hectare marijuana plantation believed to be a part of the "Bicol-Cavite connection" being maintained by a bigtime drug syndicate linked to a subversive movement was destroyed by joint elements of the local PC command here and the constabulary anti-narcotics unit (CANU) in a surprise raid conducted at sitio Naoming, barangay Agao-ao, Ragay, Camarines Sur, over the weekend.

The plantation, situated in mountainous terrain in Ragay town, was said to be under the protection of the New People's Army (NPA) operating in the area.

The raiders composed of CANU operatives headed by Maj. Jose de Lizo, Maj. Juanito Calilong, and 2nd Lt. Eufemio Buiag and elements of the 243rd PC company led by Capt. Oscar Abalos apprehended three suspected marijuana cultivators and seized an estimated P300,000 worth of the illegal plants during the raid.

In a report to Brig. Gen. Bienvenido Felix, CANU chief and Task Force Bagong Buhay commander, Major De Lizo identified the suspects as Onofre Asal y Marinana, Rodrigo Lozano y Lumen, and Henry Lozano y Lumen, all of barangay Agao-ao, Ragay.

The report said four others believed to be NPA runners and financiers were able to escape from the PC cordon.

The raid, according to Major Calilong, commander of the CANU 4th regional command based in Imus, Cavite, was a follow-up operation against the activities of a drug syndicate operating in Cavite and the Bicol region.

Earlier, operatives of the Cavite PC-INP and CANU arrested three persons, including two women pushers of opium, and seized several thousands of pesos worth of dried marijuana leaves in a raid at barangay Bulihan, Silang.

MARIJUANA. Constabulary chief and INP director-general Maj. Gen. Fidel Ramos (left) inspects the thousands of pesos worth of dried marijuana leaves seized earlier by elements of the Cavite PC-INP and CANU led by Maj. Juanito Callong in a raid at barangay Bulihan, Silang. Also in photo are Lt. Col. Zosimo Angnan, Cavite PC commander and INP superintendent, P/Maj. Roger Pureza, the command's community relations officer; and the suspected woman pusher identified as Soledad Ebuena y Macapagal. (DEL)

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

ANTI-MARIHUANA CAMPAIGN--The government is giving a cash reward to anyone who can give information leading to the seizure of marijuana plantations in the country. Former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, Lt Gen (Hilario Cruz), commissioner of the Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation, made the announcement today as the government intensified its drive against the proliferation of marijuana cigarettes. (Cruz) said the cash award is equivalent to 10 percent of the total value of the seized shrubs. [Text] [OW070157 Manila PNA in English 0830 GMT 6 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

NARCOTICS TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Smuggler Hanged

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Oct 79 p 28

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Fri. — A 32-year-old cook was hanged at dawn today in Changi prison for smuggling drugs into Singapore.

A government official said Wong Kee-Chin was convicted of drug smuggling on Nov. 3, 1977, nearly one year after he was arrested while attempting to smuggle 133 grams (4.86 ounces) of heroin into the island nation.

Officials said Wong was attempting to bring the drugs in from Malaysia.

Wong was the third drug offender to be hanged in Singapore, noted for its tough anti-narcotics laws.

In Singapore, persons convicted of possessing or trafficking in more than one-half ounce of heroin or one ounce of morphine face the hangman.

At least 12 people convicted of drug offenses still are awaiting execution.

Officials said Wong, a cook, appealed against his conviction twice but was turned down both times. He refused to seek clemency from President Benjamin Sheares, although he had the right to do so, they said.

The first two people to be hanged under the anti-drug law were Teh Sin Tong, a labourer and Teo Hock Seng, a stevedore. Both were Malaysians, executed in April and July last year.

Of the 12 people awaiting execution — two are women — eight have had their appeal dismissed.

The other four are pending on the Privy Council.

Wong's second appeal was rejected by the Privy Council. — UPI

Trafficker Executed

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 79 p 13

[Text]

A WELDER, Lee Kin Kheong (above), 29, was hanged at the Changi Prison at dawn today — the fourth drug trafficker to be executed under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

Of the other three, two were hanged in April and July last year, and the third earlier this month.

A total of 12 others — 10 men and two women — are awaiting the capital punishment for drug trafficking.

One has appealed to President Sheares for clemency, while eight have their appeals pending in the Court of Criminal Appeal and

three in the Privy Council.

Appeals

Lee was sentenced to death by the High Court on Feb 1, 1978.

He was arrested by two Central Narcotics Bureau officers in April 1974, with 49.37 g of diamorphine in his underwear.

His appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal was dismissed in April last year. The Privy Council also dismissed his appeal on March 15.

His appeal to the President was also turned down.

Opium Fine

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 79 p 13

[Text]

NG YANG HIAN, 56, a labourer, was fined \$1,000 by a magistrate's court yesterday for possessing 5.13 g of opium. He pleaded guilty.

The court heard that some narcotics officers found the drug in a flat in Toa Payoh on Oct 4. Ng was fined another \$300 when he admitted a second charge of possessing an opium-pipe.

Morphine Charge

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 79 p 13

[Text]

ONG Ang Kuay, 25, was charged in a magistrate's court yesterday with consuming morphine on Oct 8 while under a two-year supervision order.

He was convicted on Nov 1 last year for a drug offence and was subjected to a two-year supervision. No plea was recorded. Bail of \$5,000 was allowed. The case will be mentioned on Nov 2.

CSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

HIROPPON SMUGGLERS--Pohang--Police raided a hotel in this east coast port early yesterday morning and held five persons on charges of attempting to smuggle 100 million won worth of stimulant drugs called "hiroppon" to Japan. Police said they confiscated the drug from the five. A sixth person was being sought, police said. Police said the group had tried to smuggle the drugs, also called "methamphetamine," out of the country by using an American tanker which was anchoring at the Pohang port. The Korean wife of an American crew member of the tanker had informed police of the smuggling plan of the six persons, investigators said. The arrests of five of the six were made in a raid on the Beach Hotel at 3:15 a.m., police said. The confiscated drugs weighed 14kg, they added. Those arrested were identified as Lee Tae-gu, 31, Chong Jong-shik, 39, Chon Song-gil, 37, Chong Kwu-duk, 51, and Chong Im-sun, 27, all with their addresses in Pusan. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Nov 79 p 8]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

PHAYAO GOVERNOR DISCUSSES NARCOTICS PROBLEM

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Oct 79 p 3

[Interview with Phayao Governor Sanya Palauatwichai]

[Excerpt] [Question] It is thought that Phayao is an important narcotics trafficking area.

[Answer] There must be some because the major route is from Chiang Mai. Some comes from Mae Sai, and it crosses over from Thachilek and from Mae Chan. Most of it is apprehended on tour buses in boxes of Maekhong [whiskey], fruit boxes, and beer boxes. Most of the arrests depend on informants of mine which are at the Mae Ta check point. In Kamphaengphet they are at the Salakbat check point. These two stations really do a good job. At these stations there are narcotics suppression units, provincial police and special branch police. These are legally correct. [one phrase illegible] They have temporary permission of the province governor and they have apprehended a lot--many millions in Thai money every month. Generally [those arrested] have been hired by someone else. Sometimes it is someone from Mae Sai, a big dealer who does not want to do it himself but uses front men and subordinates. For example, they might send five thousand here and there. These people do not start things by themselves. The boss is behind the scenes; he doesn't show himself so how can you catch him?

8149
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

REGIONAL POLICE COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON TRAFFICKING IN NORTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Oct 79 p 3

[Interview with Police Major General Surachit Panyarachun, commander of Provincial Police Region 3]

[Excerpts] [Question] What can be done in order to be able to reduce or eliminate narcotics problems which have been accumulating for such a long time?

[Answer] Well, sir, narcotics and economic crimes are like this. They are the same. They coincide exactly. If we have strict enforcement and a lot of arrests they go down. A few days ago there was a planning conference on blocking points in order to prevent criminals from saying "Hay! These police have run out of per diem and out of money and have all gone home." For the past 2 days I have been working on a proposal to the department to have the provinces submit reports on incidents, and if there are blocking points, to have the highway police participate also. The old plans currently in effect must come to an end. When something happens communication must be renewed. I want the provinces to do it next week when everything should be ready, because the provinces must confer with the provincial governors. Right now we can't do it directly but must go present a briefing at a meeting chaired by the provincial governor and then to consolidate into a big plan and send it to the ministry. The ministry must approve it and then we can make arrests.

There are many problems. Very few of our younger generation are absorbed in seeking knowledge. They are not interested. The more narcotics come in the more the children are ruined. In Lampang very many are addicted to marihuana, some use heroin. In Lampang it is serious and it must be corrected. Teachers and parents are depressed and don't know what to do. It has spread everywhere. One doesn't know where behavior will break down. This marihuana is bad. Marihuana in the old days wasn't a bad problem. Why is marihuana currently so bad? It must be mixed with something. I don't know. The children inject it themselves. I am astonished but they are caught all the time. Two days ago there was a case here in

Lampang. I don't understand how this can be the fashion. It is sad to see. It is a sad future for these children. This to me is the bad thing. There are lots of prevention agencies. There are many police and civilian suppression organizations. Suppression units are located in Chiang Rai and Kamphaengphet. In fact it is not correct to blame the localities on this issue. I believe that this issue is a basic mission. The localities seize a lot of narcotics. Two days ago I went with westerners whose sources reported that there would certainly be a shipment worth 560,000 baht at Mae Yao. The westerners, who belong to their narcotics suppression organization, don't trust us and asked me to go along. So I had to go along. I suspected that it would not be the real thing or that they would learn or see that we were coming in force so they would not carry through and would have to return the money to the westerners. I was not happy about their having to make the transfer in front of me. Chiang Mai now is really getting bad. There are airplanes to Hong Kong that have to wait for a while and which can carry things out. In the future they will be coming together in a joint center in Chiang Mai and will not use Don Muang any more. This will open up opportunities, and where opportunities exist they will be used. Some day there will be several flights a day directly to Hong Kong.

[Question] How do narcotics shipment routes operate, currently?

[Answer] Speaking of routes for shipping it in at this time there are very many. There is one route in Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province that follow several paths to Chiang Dao and then to Mae Sai in Chiang Rai Province. They choose what one to use. If one path is blocked they don't come that way. Right now I feel that the Mae Ai and Fang District routes are not being used. But previously they were used a lot. Now they are using a Wiang Kao, i.e. Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province, route. It is not blocked very much. A lot comes via Mae Hongson Province. It comes concealed in buses, boats, and private vehicles, especially heroin now, which is very hard to discover. If there are no tips from double-crossers, this kind of goods can be concealed anywhere in small amounts. It is not like it was in the old days. Opium could be captured easily. Opium, whether raw or cooked, is heavy. Ten kilos of heroin cannot be sensed. Besides tips we regularly use the method of decoy purchases, but this has not been successful. Seizures that have been made are due to betrayals among themselves, like that in Fang District a few days ago, where two policemen were arrested, policemen who were hunting rabbits.

[Question] As far as you know where are the ringleaders, such as Lao Su, now?

[Answer] The hill people say that Lao Su is now in Mae Ai. It is estimated that he has numerous gun hands protecting him. I have never seen him but it is said that he comes and goes in disguise, but he had better be careful. If his followers betray him even a little it will be the end

of him. No matter how long he hangs around here and wears disguises, such as putting on whiskers or other similar things, he won't be caught unless someone betrays him. Recognizing him from photographs is not the way.

[Question] What provinces in the northern region fall within the infiltration zone?

[Answer] Many provinces fall within the infiltration zone, including Chiang Rai, Lamphun, Phayao, Phrae, Nan, Uttaradit, Phitsanulok, and Phetchabun. Currently those provinces that can clearly be seen to be in the infiltration zone are Chiang Rai, at Theung and Chiang Khong districts, and Phayao, at Chiang Kham, Chiang Muan, Pong and Theung districts. It is related to the construction of strategic highways. It is all around.

But there are many provinces that are not in an Internal Security Operations Command zone. Currently there are two many. In Chiang Mai, Mai Chaem district has been attacked seriously seven or eight times, but afterwards this area has never been declared an Internal Security Operations Command zone. However, there is a new law coming out now which puts every province into an Internal Security Operations Command zone divided into levels one, two, and three.

Oh! Also in Lamphun in Mae Tha district unfortunate incidents are occurring repeatedly. But at this time armed soldiers have been conducting psychological warfare in Hangchat district of Lampang, and thus has made incidents show up in Mae Chaem district.

This is a problem we are working on which is not really a police duty that we are talking about. The Budget Bureau came here 2 or 3 days ago to ask us how we use budgetary funds in prevention and suppression work. We took them to see what was going on in Chiang Rae so they could get the facts.

Regarding infiltration zones or points that have been invaded at this time the military is trying to have police forces go in and replace them in 1980. We are still not sure how much capability we have. Whether it is replacement of forces or what kind of support is provided it still will not be enough, because the military are better prepared. Here they want to do it in 1980. We must make plans in region 3 for each location.

In fact the infiltration zones have military forces stationed in them supervising things, and under this policy the military go before us. We only wait to provide support. Prosecution of court cases is not done strictly. They always say some communist terrorists set up bases. Anything that happens is attributed to communist terrorists. If the police worked like that, now many cases would ever be prosecuted.

8947
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MARIHUANA SEIZED AT DON MUANG AIRPORT

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 15 Oct 79 p 16

[Text] At 0800 (on the 14th) Mr Chaloei Charuwat was acting in place of the head of customs official Don Muang with Mr Lak Kaeosawetphan the assistant head of warehouse No 30. Mr Manot Ringrat, a customs inspector, and many customs officials went to the warehouse section of the Thai Inter Company (Thai Airways). They had heard from another official that they should find a packing crate of the type that would have to be prepared for packing and shipping; someone had packed two such crates with cardboard boxes, and it was thought to be contraband or narcotics which a dealer was trying to get on board secretly. For this to happen an airline official had to be involved.

After they learned this the customs officials hurried to the warehouse section and found the two big packing crates in the expedite section, which were ready to be loaded on a plane at first opportunity. They then used a fork lift truck to move them out into the warehouse and opened them. In both crates there were a total of 36 large cardboard boxes packed tightly, and when these were taken out, 27 were found to contain marihuana weighing 716 kilograms. The other nine boxes contained clothes primarily sarongs.

This narcotics dealer used a very good method for packing the marihuana. He used galvanized and soldered metal boxes to keep the smell from getting out. It was written on the boxes that they had been sent from Kuala Lampar to Bangkok by Singapore Airline and were to continue on to Tokyo and New York City by Japan Airlines. The value of the marihuana in Thailand would be about 800,000 baht, and if it got to America it would be worth many millions of baht. The officials have sent it to the narcotics suppression unit for safekeeping until it is destroyed.

8149
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

LAO SU STILL ACTIVE IN NORTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Oct 79 pp 1,12

[Text] The provincial police commander of Region 3, revealed that Lao Su was still active near Mae Ai, Chiang Mai surrounded by many armed bodyguards. It would be difficult to arrest this heroin dealer unless he were betrayed.

Police Major Commander Surachit Panyarachun, the commander of the provincial police, Region 3, revealed to SIAM RAT that Lao Su or Wenkho or Sawang Sae Su, the heroin king, had escaped on 20 October 1977 after having been taken for treatment at the central hospital and is still in Mai Ai, Chiang Mai Province. He has many gunmen protecting him. "Lao Su has been seen near Mae Ai and it appears that he has many gunmen protecting him. I have not seen anything of him but he is disguised. He better be careful because if his underlings betray him, then he would be finished hanging around there very long. He could disguise himself by growing a beard or something like that and again he could not be caught unless he were betrayed. Looking at a picture would not help."

Lao Su was arrested on 20 August 1977 at house No 38 Soimisuwan Lane 3 in Phrakhonong, charged with possession of narcotics. Later the Revolutionary Council gave him the death sentence, but he was able to escape when taken for treatment at the central hospital. Now there is a reward of 100,000 baht for his capture.

8149
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

LACK OF COORDINATION INHIBITS DRUG SUPPRESSION

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Oct 79 pp 1,12

[Text] "Right now people are very confused about the units dealing with drug suppression or communist terrorists. Here in the north there are many of them at Doi Thamngop Maesarong and Chiang Rai. The various units do not meet or coordinate their work so they know nothing of each other and the situation is confused. In Chiang Mai it is not known which units are working together. The ministry or the Office of the Prime Minister has said that the provincial governors should be told everything but actually even governors are in the dark," Police Major General Surachit Panyarachun, the commander of the Provincial Police Region Three, was quoted by SIAM RAT when discussing the lack of coordination of the various units in the north and the consequent failure of their efforts at suppression.

"With all these people in the mountains the police can not do anything. Sometimes they do the wrong thing. For example the police at Chiang Dao never go very far into the mountains for many days. I can not help out. If there is trouble, shooting and casualties, they have to scramble out each time. Up in the mountains they just can not move around." The commander of the Provincial Police, Region Three, was discouraged.

8149
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

SURIN ISLAND REHABILITATION--Surin Island will be used as a rehabilitation area for narcotics addicts. Job training will also be given there. Mr Sawat Khamprakop, minister in the Office of the Prime Minister, mentioned that Surin Island would be a suitable location for a drug rehabilitation center because there are no local residents and it is far from the coast; outsiders would have difficulty sneaking in. It is naturally beautiful and there is an abundant fresh-water spring which will bring peace to those convalescing and give them a chance to recover. The minister said that there will also be job training primarily in radio, television, and electronics which do not require much space. The government will look for related work for those receiving training. It is thought that this program will begin in 1980. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Oct 79 p 3] 8149

CSO: 5300

CANADA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZURE IN MONTREAL--In Montreal during the weekend the RCMP [Royal Canadian Mounted Police] seized 260 pounds of African marihuana with a value of 1.2 million dollars on the black market. The suspicions of the National Harbor Police were aroused when they were observing a rented car in the harbor area. One of the occupants of the car boarded a freighter and returned ashore with a bag, which was deposited in the trunk of the vehicle. Then a car of the RCMP took over the surveillance and pursued the car of the three suspects in a wild chase until the car crashed into some posts on Rue Rouen. The police arrested three persons of Greek origin--Tsakaris Esstathious of Montreal, Antonius Calathakis, and Constantin Labiris--and discovered 60 pounds of marihuana in the bag. Later, 200 additional pounds were discovered in the cabins of the seamen. [Text] [Montreal LA PRESSE in French 26 Nov 79 p A 3]

CSO: 5300

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Budapest, September 12, (MTI)--Several million forints worth of smuggled goods have already been confiscated at the western border crossing point of Hungary, Hegyeshalom this year. The biggest catches of the past couple of weeks include two drug smugglers from Baghdad. Customs officers have found about two kilograms of opium hidden in a car with Iraqi licence plate. The passengers of the car, Allah Shukor Hassan, 40, and Khadar Rashed Moham, 51, of Baghdad asserted that the bags contained completely harmless "holy powder." Soon their case will be tried in court. Two Yugoslav guest workers of Austria, Radoslav Radoslavjevic and Matic Zivorald tried to smuggle through Hungary 78 quartz watches and watch batteries. Having also been caught, they will be tried in a Hungarian court shortly. [Text] [LD130500 Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA'S MEDICINAL PROPERTIES TOUTED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 14-A

[Text] BOGOTA, 25 Nov (EFE)--Colombian marihuana, the exceedingly well known "marimba," is considered to be the finest in quality in the world, and also one of the cheapest. But what is not known is that, also, recent experiments carried out in European countries such as [West] Germany, England and France have determined that the La Guajira "weed" is an effective remedy for asthma, insomnia, hoarseness, nerves, neuralgia and phthisis--that is to say, for a number of ailments that are common among people.

The curious thing about the matter is that here in Colombia, at least in the northern provinces where marihuana is grown, its curative properties have been known since time immemorial.

Without going farther afield and going into detail about this drug and narcotics trafficking, the leftist magazine ALTERNATIVA published an advertisement which appeared in a Colombian newspaper in 1871 in which it was stated that "cannabis indica," commonly known as marihuana, is the best medicine for combatting asthma, hoarseness and facial neuralgia.

It is calculated that, in 1978, the "black market" sales of marihuana exceeded 1.8 billion dollars.

In this same period, the legal income from exports of coffee came to barely 1.5 billion dollars. And there's the difference.

Apart from this debate as to whether or not marihuana should be legalized in Colombia, what is absolutely clear is that, in addition to its harmful effects on the user, it also has its positive side.

Back in the 19th century, when the troops of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, were fighting against the Spaniards, the doctors of those days used the Colombian "weed" to calm those ill with cholera, epilepsy, phthisis and asthma.

According to these physicians, inhaling the smoke of the marihuana dilated the bronchial passages and the air could pass more easily, thus aiding the breathing of the asthmatic.

"Santa Marta Golden," another of the names by which Colombian marihuana is known, is also beneficial to those suffering from cancer because it calms the nausea and vomiting associated with anti-cancer treatments.

Other specialists claim that it is also beneficial against certain visual defects such as cataracts.

Whether or not these doctors are correct, the fact remains that the Colombian "weed" daily has more users, principally in the United States.

Its medicinal properties may be very beneficial but, at least for the moment, both the scientists and the drug traffickers are of the opinion that the best medicine of the "weed" is that growing sense of euphoria, peace and well-being so desired by millions of people the world over.

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

COCAINE ARRESTS--Another drug trafficking case was discovered yesterday afternoon at Juan Santamaria Airport. The drug control department arrested four individuals involved in the incident and seized 1 pound of cocaine. [PA041336 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 79 PA]

DRUG RING UNCOVERED--San Jose, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--According to the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry's narcotics department, a gigantic international drug ring has been uncovered and a large amount of heroin, cocaine and barbiturates for both local consumption and export, has been seized. Three individuals, one of them a former Public Security Ministry official, have been arrested and turned over to the corresponding authorities. Investigations are continuing as other members of the drug ring are still at large. [PA101514 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 2 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS BURY DIPD AGENTS ALIVE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 8-A

[Text] A large scale police action began yesterday in the state of Guerrero for the arrest of the murderers of three agents of the Criminal Investigation and Prevention Division [DIPD] in the town of El Naranjo, Guerrero.

In spite of the attempted secrecy of the DIPD local police agents, of the Federal Security Office and of members of the Army, EL SOL DE MEXICO was able to find out that there are already five suspects arrested in the Campo Militar No 1 where they are being intensively "interrogated" by special agents, to find their accomplices.

Unofficial reports say that three agents were buried alive in the town of El Naranjo by a ring of drug traffickers and forgers, who operate all over the Republic. The three agents had followed the gangsters to capture them. Another account is that the gangsters first forced the agents to dig their own graves and then riddled them with bullets.

After the killings became known, Gen Arturo Durzo Moreno, chief of the Police and Transit General Directorate, ordered the greater part of the agents from that body to be transferred to the city of Chilpancingo to track down in the mountains of Guerrero the members of the alleged ring of drug traffickers and forgers of 1,000-peso bills.

It was learned that three agents, Carlos Ornelas, Juan Ayala Angeles and Miguel Rodriguez Rodriguez had uncovered in this city the ring, who were also white slave dealers. But before they arrested them they escaped to El Naranjo. The agents followed the gangsters to arrest them, but their plans went astray.

The village of El Naranjo is located 48 km before Chilpancingo, Guerrero. The murdered agents were found yesterday when someone went looking for them because they had not been heard from.

This is the second large scale action ordered by high police authorities. Up to this time, the first for locating the "Piojo Negro," has failed completely.

9204
CSO: 5300

31

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA IN TANK TRUCKS--A couple of sharp operators took advantage of the fuel shortage in the United States to smuggle marihuana in tanks for gas for home use. Members of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] based in San Luis Potosi discovered in the town of Ventura a truck with Texas license plates, No MN 1696, 1974 model, loaded with cylinders of "butane gas." The truck had already made itself suspect by its constant crossing of the borders from the north of Mexico into the United States and they decided to investigate it. The vehicle was stopped and its occupants, Arturo Acosta Tizcareno and Guadalupe Luna Sandoval were not worried because they assumed that the vehicle would be searched but they never imagined that one of the cylinders would be opened. In this way the PJF found that inside 30 butane gas cylinders with a capacity of 30 kg each the traffickers had placed 1320 kg of compressed marihuana. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 8-A] 9204

OAXACA SHOOTOUT--Oaxaca, Oaxaca. 10 October--in a shootout between drug traffickers and federal agents one of the latter died and six other participants were wounded. These events took place at 1030 hours in San Baltazar Guelavila, in the municipality of Tlacolula. The federal agents found out that about 20 traffickers were hidden in a country house in San Baltazar Guelavila and when they arrived there they were fired upon. [Felipe Sanchez] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 7-D] 9204

TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN CHIAPAS--Tuxla Gutierrez, Chiapas--12 October--Five drug traffickers who were selling drugs to students at the Chiapa de Corzo Normal School and at other schools were arrested yesterday by the Federal Judicial Police [PJF]. Those involved are: Candelario Perez Ballinas, Angela Gonzalez de Aguilar, Lauro Cancino Verti, Jesus Mayorga and Jesus Vazquez. Gen Roberto Espinosa Moreno, commander of the PJF, said that they distributed the drug to students of the Normal and other schools. [Porfirio Diaz L.] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Oct 79 p 26-A] 9204

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN PUEBLA--The Federal Judicial Police [PJF] confiscated yesterday slightly more than one ton of marihuana and destroyed fields of marihuana covering an area of 3,000 square meters in Puebla. Correspondent Raymundo Vega y Crespo reported that the PJF arrested Lucas Luna Acuna and

Francisca Palma de Luna from whom they seized about one ton of marihuana in San Juan Tecuxpa. Those arrested stated that a cousin of theirs who lives in the Federal District had given them the seeds and that they had planted them not knowing that they were marihuana. Commander Jose Luis Calvo Rodriguez pointed out that the marihuana fields were discovered by light reconnaissance planes which fly over the Mixteca area. The correspondent, David Renteria, reported that in Nayarit the PJF arrested Jesus Villegas Piz at El Rodeo plantation. The drug trafficker said that he had four marihuana fields under cultivation covering 3,000 square meters. The federal agents destroyed the marihuana plants which were 1/2 meter tall. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 27-A] 9204

CSO: 5300

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA BURNED--In conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior campaign aimed at preventing drug traffic in the country, yesterday morning a large amount of marihuana, seized in Los Chiles in the Matagalpa district, was destroyed. Narcotics Officer Mario Flores stated that marihuana traffic is punishable by law with 40 to 45 years in prison but that there is also a rehabilitation process for users who will receive a revolutionary orientation. In the Sandinist Police yard, where the marihuana was destroyed, Jose Guerra, another officer, showed the 3,5000 [sic] cordobas which they also confiscated from the traffickers but which will now go toward the same antidrug campaign. Guerra announced that three arrests were made in that northern city and Narcotics is continuing its campaign. [Text]
[Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 26 Oct 79 p 3] 11937

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Victor A. Sosa, a naturalized U.S. citizen, was arrested Sunday at Tocumt International Airport while in possession of 198.5 grams of cocaine. Sosa had bought the cocaine in Peru, where he was born, and was planning to sell it in the United States. Instead, he has been turned over to the corresponding authorities. [PA101452 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 32 PA]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

REVOLUTION'S OPPOSITION TO ADDICTION SURVEYED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Nov 79 p 10

/Article by Seyyed Ahmad Seyyed Taheri: "Addiction and the Revolution!"

/Text A short time ago, the Ministry of Agriculture published a pronouncement in the mass media concerning the prohibition of poppy growing throughout the country. On 31 October 1979 the spokesman for the Ministry of Health, reiterating the announcement prohibiting poppy growing, declared over the radio and television that opium smoking would soon be prohibited and would be replaced by opium eating.

One must see why these ministries took the initiative of issuing such announcements and are insisting on prohibiting poppy growing. It is to be supposed that the evidence set out below will answer this question and others which may be raised on occasion within this specific area and context. It is clear that there are other circumstances and evidence which will support this benevolent, devout decision.

1. The existing revolutionary atmosphere governing the destiny of 35 million Iranians, Moslem and non-Moslem, Kurd and Turk, Baluch and Turkoman, Arabic-speaking and Persian-speaking--all in all the entire population of Iran, of all creeds and races and languages--which intends to guarantee their welfare and comfort, cannot and must not be indifferent to the health and good condition of the people in this land. Therefore, opium addicts, who have been estimated to number 1 million--165,000 of whom have legal medical quotas--make up one-thirty-fifth the population of Iran and are a substantial group from the numerical standpoint. If the government is successful in treating them, getting them to abandon the habit and restoring their health, the economic, military, political and cultural powers of the society will be strengthened to an equivalent degree and a deep, basic transformation will truly come about in the revolution.

2. The overwhelming majority of opium addicts are professional working people. If each one of them spends an hour and a half a day consuming opium on the average, a total of 540 million hours of Iranian workforce's time is spent to this end per year--in other words, is wasted. In terms

of the country's national income, this is a significant figure. Meanwhile, the time spent on chewing as compared to smoking is so insignificant that it seems almost nothing.

3. From the economic standpoint, the money the addict spends procuring opium is reduced to one-fifth because in the opinion of addiction treatment experts one-fifth the amount of opium consumed in smoking can have the effect of the amount of opium smoked when eaten, and can easily be substituted for smoking without any kind of dangerous side effects. If one assumes that every opium addict smokes 3 grams of opium a day on the average and spends 150 rials on it, this amount if eaten rather than smoked will drop to 30 rials and thus the sum of 43.2 billion rials will be saved every year.

The point that 43 billion rials, which may be considered the equivalent of \$600 million, are to be considered a great form of capital establishes how effective and beneficial this sum can be in raising the level of workers' and farmers' employment every year.

4. Since opium smoking is carried out in the sight and view of the family and involves members of the family as a whole in preparation of the brazier and pipe, it is unquestionably and certainly an incentive to turn them toward opium addiction. What is noteworthy is the addiction of those members of the family who are able to smoke opium and cause the rate of addiction in the society to accelerate. Eating opium, however, is devoid of this sort of powerful jolt to the family and causes much less damage from the social and economic standpoint.

5. Continued opium smoking lessens the addict's prestige in the family and also harms his social status, as the addict feels himself to be despicable and helpless. Thus, if the method of smoking is replaced by eating, he will regain his lost prestige from many standpoints and will consider himself to be a worthy, fit person once again.

6. In the relatively distant past, the process of smoking opium was considered disgraceful and the opium addict was portrayed as a lazy, sick, shiftless person in schoolbooks. However, with the passage of time, this ugly portrayal vanished and to the contrary even became the source of pride and glory in some families and lost its disgraceful quality in recent years--to the point where the country's public agencies officially proceeded to recognize addicts of this type and took steps to issue them quota cards starting in 1969, increasing the rate of growth of addiction through this unbalanced and at times biased act and consciously or unconsciously dealing such a blow to the country's economic, political and social makeup that it will not be possible to make up for it for many years even by incurring abundant expenses and much hardship.

7. It seems that cutting off the opium consumption of people who are accustomed to eating it is easier and therefore it is assumed that the Ministry of Health, in taking this decision--that is, substituting eating for

smoking--intends to facilitate and pave the ground for the abandonment of their addiction.

8. The dignity and strength of the country are at stake. Imperialism and exploitation wanted and still want to keep the suffering, oppressed peoples under their dominance and oppression through the servitude of the clutches of addiction. History shows that whenever a nation rises up under the leadership of its benevolent leaders it bravely crushes imperialism by tearing up the chains of addiction and throwing them away. The visible and invisible agents of imperialism present themselves as supporting addicts and the people through reasoning superficially justified by compassion and seem more Catholic than the Pope so that they may help in implanting addiction, which is the ultimate goal of the imperialists. At this point one has no choice but to mention the fact that replacing smoking by eating and finally putting an end to the opium habits of people who have been addicted to it for years is not such an easy job. However, if someone is free to choose one of the two evils he will logically choose the evil whose degree of harm and hardship is the lesser and whose ultimate utility is greater. Therefore it is true that abandoning the habit seems difficult, but the act is a cause for the pride and dignity of the addict and his family. More important than all else, he increases the strength and influence of his country which protects his benefits and those of his future generation through this act.

9. Eliminating addiction causes certain types of crimes in society to decrease. Just at the time the recent Ministry of Health declaration was published, the following news item was reproduced on page 3 of the newspaper ETTALA'AT dated 31 October 1979: "A young person killed his mother. Gorgan: Mehrdad Maqsudlu, 18 years of age, killed his mother in the wake of a petty quarrel with several knife stabs. According to eyewitnesses he requested money from his mother to buy narcotics, his mother refused to give him the money and thus a dispute arose and Mehrdad killed his mother. The person charged with the murder has been arrested and imprisoned." Although the crimes committed by opium addicts are somewhat less serious than those committed by people addicted to heroin or other dangerous drugs, and homicides by this kind of addict seem unlikely, some opium addicts have in any event committed violations and crimes such as assault, theft, attacks on personal dignity and the like. The initiative will be taken to provide an article on this subject on another occasion.

11887
CSO: 5300

IRAN

WAYS OF CURBING OPIUM ADDICTION. REVIEWED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Nov. 79 p 11

Article: "Ministry of Health: By Eating 1 Gram of Opium One Can Have the Same Results As Smoking 4 Grams of Opium; Will Addiction Be Stamped out by Eating Opium?"

Text: Eating opium instead of smoking it; prohibiting the cultivation of poppies in the coming agricultural season; refraining from issuing new cards; reducing lawful addicts' quotas; combatting smuggling and smugglers; increasing the resources for treatment; teaching the side effects and outcome of addiction; and so on and so forth:

These all constitute various parts of a comprehensive plan for combatting addiction which has been announced by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant organizations. Can they extirpate the habit, which has extensive cultural, economic and social dimensions?

For years people involved with the problem of addiction have been trying to abolish it, but addiction is expanding and is drawing the forces of the young into its enticements every day. Specialists are recommending various ways for relinquishing the habit. A group of people believe in severity of action; they believe that increasing the resources for treatment will not be very effective, but that one must confront the problem of addiction decisively and severely punish all people involved in it from the addict to the small smuggler to the manufacturer and the illicit importer, so that no one will proceed to sell or use narcotics for fear of being punished. Conversely, another group is of the belief that the way to eliminate addiction is to increase resources for treating the addict and to get to the roots of the social causes of addiction, since in their view addiction is a social disease and one cannot deal with an addict as with a criminal--although, while treating the addict, one must fight severely against smugglers and stand against them with all one's power.

Availability of Narcotics

Whatever the solution is, the problem still remains serious and addiction, as the biggest social problem, is threatening our revolutionary society.

According to one group of unofficial statistics, there are more than 1 million addicts in Iran; officials of the Ministry of Health also concede from 600,000 to 700,000 people. Out of this number more than 63,000 use legal cards and receive government opium from pharmacies by Ministry of Health coupon; last year the Ministry of Agriculture allocated about 17,000 hectares for the cultivation of poppies to meet the needs of this number.

Addicts have access to narcotics by various means. One of the most prevalent ways of obtaining them is through small dealers, most of whom are also addicts themselves. A group of these addicts buy opium with government coupons, consume some of it themselves and sell the rest to other addicts, most of whom are young people who do not have the chance to procure government coupons. To avoid this occurrence, the Ministry of Health has taken several solutions into consideration. One is that since a year ago June it has refrained from issuing new cards. Another is to reduce the official addicts' quota and obligate addicts to eat opium rather than smoking it. One person involved in the Ministry of Health says, in this regard, "With the prohibition of poppy growing, which is one element in addiction, we will not be placing domestic opium at people's disposal in order that the requirements of coupon holders can be met, and, if the situation is thus, we will be obliged to buy opium from abroad. In order to confront a situation of this kind we have decided to replace smoking by eating since if a person for example smokes 4 grams of opium a day to relieve his drowsiness he can eat 1 gram of opium and get the same results. In addition to causing a reduction in consumption, opium eating also saves the addict's time, since in order to smoke he needs to prepare coal, a brazier, and a pipe and procure a place to smoke, and even the act of smoking takes half an hour or an hour at least, according to the degree of addiction, while eating opium does not require time and does not require the preparation of equipment either. In order to choose this approach we have also called on a number of medical authorities and reached the conclusion, following detailed investigations, that eating opium will not harm the patient from the physical standpoint and will not produce severe physical side effects. However, if it creates discomfort in a particular respect, for example if the patient should suffer constipation, he can easily obtain a cure by referring to a doctor. Curing a person who is addicted to eating opium is also easier than curing a person who smokes opium because his psychological addiction is less--because just sitting by a brazier and preparing sweets and fruits and other odds and ends that go with the brazier also produce a kind of addiction.

"Another matter which prompted us to replace opium smoking by opium eating was the likelihood of the spread of the addiction. When someone sits down by a brazier it is possible that those around him, who are receptive to being addicted, or who have smoked once or twice for amusement, could get going and gradually become addicted."

The Opinion of Doctors on Opium Eating

Doctors specializing in the elimination of addiction have different views on the method of replacing opium smoking by eating. One of them, Dr Mansur Sanjar, who is opposed to the Ministry of Health's method, believes that this is not a good technique because the addict's condition worsens on eating opium. He says, "When an addict smokes opium some of the morphine in it turns to smoke and some also remains in the stem and bowl of the pipe, which in itself is helpful to the addict, since less morphine reaches his body. However, when he eats opium, especially with the impurities which exist in it, that causes unpleasant side effects to arise in the wall of the stomach and other digestive areas, and the patient's dependence on the addiction also becomes more intense. I prefer that if a patient is compelled to consume opium he smoke it and not eat it.

"If Ministry of Health officials and some doctors are in favor of eating, it is for the reason that that reduces the volume of consumption and is helpful to the addict from the economic standpoint. They must take into consideration that its physical side effects have much greater costs and that the patient must go to a doctor for treatment of its side-effects and spend a lot of money on medicines."

Dr Mohammad Ali Kani, a doctor specializing in the elimination of addiction, also holds, with regard to the Ministry of Health's solution, that "The first part of it, that is, the prohibition of poppy cultivation, is a very appropriate measure but the fact that we should compel the addict to eat opium rather than smoke it may perhaps not be wholly effective, since most addicts enjoy sitting by the brazier and smoking opium, and the ambience of the brazier and the pipe is a kind of psychological addiction which satisfies the addict, that is, sometimes the addict gets high even on a smaller amount of opium, because of psychological satisfaction. With the reduction in the volume of their quotas, one can gradually turn addicts toward abandonment."

Besides this, according to specialists, a large group of our country's addicts are addicted to heroin and other narcotics besides opium. Therefore the program of substituting opium eating for opium smoking, even in the event it is a success, can solve only part of the problem of addiction and is not all of the process.

Most addicts are also disturbed. They have fallen so far behind in their jobs that they are ready to travel any road. Longstanding addicts view plans and decisions which have been taken regarding the elimination of addiction with pessimism. With their bitter experiences from past years, they say that eating instead of smoking is not a solution.

The solution to the matter is to eliminate narcotics; as long as narcotics exist, there will also be addicts, but if we do not have access to narcotics we will have no choice but to give them up. Ahmad Reza Farahani, who has

been smoking opium for 12 years, believes "One must decide once and act once, even if the decision entails the most severe punishments for addicts, since ultimately it is to their benefit. I have given it up four times but each time I sit down again by the brazier after a few months and go back, and now I have reached the conclusion that one must take us and keep us someplace for a while in such a way that we will have no chance to procure narcotics. During the period when we are confined to that place, the government must also stamp out narcotics and smugglers." Another addict, a 24-year-old youth, who has been addicted for about a year, also wants means to be provided whereby he will be able to be saved from the cesspool of addiction. A government employee, he says "I am slowly becoming tired out by my own hands. Since I am compelled to alleviate my drowsiness early in the morning and in the afternoon, once noon comes my body gets tired and broad yawning begins. If I have to stay at my place of work beyond office hours, or get stuck in traffic getting home, the situation gets worse and when I get home I have no more strength. In my opinion, in order for other young people not to be drawn down my road, narcotics must be eliminated and sufficient hospitals and doctors must be provided for addicts."

Ways of Abandoning the Habit and Driving Out Smugglers

Young addicts think about such recognized means of treatment as hospitals, but addicts who have tried giving up the habit several times through hospitals and have not achieved results from them believe there is no benefit in building new hospitals, because an addict, after abandonment, returns to the polluted environment where narcotics are available to him any moment he wants them. Thus purging the social environment is the most important factor in uprooting addiction. People who are involved with the problem of addiction also consider purging the environment to be the most important factor in uprooting the plague of addiction and believe that one must combat addiction as a social disease. People involved say that if resources did not exist for combatting smuggling under the previous regime in the practical sense, that was because former high officials held the key to smuggling in their hands. Now, though, this problem does not exist and one can prevent contraband from coming in by strengthening the military and security forces and controlling the borders, while simultaneously prohibiting domestic poppy growing.

Dr Mohammad Ali Kani states, in this regard, "If there are no narcotics the addict will abandon the habit; the way to collect narcotics is to control the borders and prohibit cultivation, since our domestic cultivation would amount to half the domestic opium consumption." Dr Mansur Sanjar also says, "Smuggling must be eliminated so the addict may be cured. If we cannot eliminate narcotics, there is the likelihood of resuming the habit at any instant."

Ministry of Health officials also are in favor of this action and consider it to be the best solution. It is in implementation of this view that they have declared the cultivation of poppies to be forbidden. Officials

of the Anti-Addiction Society, which was formed after the revolution and whose objective is to stamp out addiction, take a stiffer position which holds that one must give smugglers and addicts a grace period in which to cease their activities and, if this measure is not effective, they must all be rounded up in a crash program and kept on an island in a state of banishment; subsequently those addicts who have abandoned the habit may return to society and since other addicts will not have access to narcotics there will be no possibility of reversion to the habit.

Ways of Combatting Addiction

1. For bidding poppy growing inside the country.
2. Preventing the importation of narcotics through borders by strict control of the country's borders, customs and airports.
3. Notifying the public of punishment of addiction through the mass media.
4. Providing addicts with means for abandoning the habit.
5. Gradually cutting off government coupons and controlling the coupons, from which only elderly addicts can benefit.
6. Preventing the use of narcotics in streets and alleys.
7. Arresting small smugglers and wholesalers.
8. Discovering and obliterating centers for transforming opium into heroin and eliminating narcotics manufacturing centers.
9. Creating outpatient treatment centers instead of hospitals which entail greater expenses and accept fewer people.
10. Culturally and socially purging society of unfavorable factors which foster addiction such as poverty, unemployment and a lack of social awareness.
11. Creating sports centers for young people.
12. Creating libraries to raise young people's cultural awareness.
13. Creating work for addicts who have abandoned the habit and whose renewed addiction on relinquishing the habit is quite likely as a result of unemployment.
14. Warning families to control the comings, goings and associations of their young people.

15. Imposing severe penalties for people who do not desist from their activities in spite of notices and warnings.

16. Creating a favorable family environment for addicts after they have given up the habit so that people will not view them as corrupt parasites.

11887

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FEDERAL JUSTICE OFFICIAL CONCERNED OVER DRUG TRADE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German Nov 79 p 9

[Text] Karlsruhe, 21 November. The president of the Federal Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, Pfeiffer, has voiced his concern about the growth in drug-related crimes, and has supported the increase in the penalties for drug traffic (increase in the maximum penalty from 10 to 15 years) which is presently under Bundestag consideration. The "wave" of drug-related crimes has now also reached the Federal Supreme Court, Pfeiffer said; he considers this fact to be a symptom of the frightening development in this type of crime. In the period from 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1979, the period which the court uses in its distribution of cases to the various chambers of the Federal Supreme Court at the beginning of 1980, 13.5 percent of all appeals are already concerned with drug-related crimes. Of 3,700 newly filed appears in criminal cases, about 500 have been drug-related. Pfeiffer noted that there will be about 600 deaths due to the use of drugs this year. Since, according to medical information, death due to drug abuse occurs after about 7 years, this is probably only the beginning of a development which calls for the highest vigilance.

In careful language Pfeiffer supported the full application of maximum penalties, particularly in this area of criminality. The maximum penalty could and ought to be utilized if warranted by the severity of the perpetrator's guilt. Apparently Pfeiffer expects that an increase in the maximum penalty will cause the lower courts to hand down stiffer sentences. He suggested that through a maximum penalty the legislature has issued a "general judgment" concerning a deed, on the basis of its reprehensiveness and social harmfulness. The courts ought to accept that as a guide. He also noted that the Federal Supreme Court has interpreted the legal concepts within the law pertaining to narcotics in a broad sense. "Trafficking" has been understood to include not only the person who profits from it, but also intermediaries (i.e. the "couriers"). The current maximum penalty of 10 years for the possession of drugs "in more than insignificant amounts" is already applicable, according to the Karlsruhe judgment, when the amount of drugs in question is sufficient to achieve more than 30 highs, i.e. when the monthly need of an addict has been supplied.

According to Pfeiffer, the number of appeals to the Federal Supreme Court has continued to increase during the reporting period, despite the legislature's attempt to lessen the court's burden, above all in civil cases (new cases in 1979 as compared to the previous year: 2,173 vs. 2,151). A certain relief has occurred in criminal cases, despite the increased case load, as a result of the new divorce law which came into force in 1977, and the effects of which now increasingly reach the Federal Supreme Court.

Beginning next year the court will be entitled to four new judges, according to Pfeiffer. These will be used to create a new Civil Chamber to which family cases will be assigned. The required fifth position will be taken from the Third Criminal Chamber, which had received an additional judge in 1977 because of terrorism (with which each of the criminal chambers has to deal). The presiding judge of that chamber, Schmidt, is "not going to like" this, the president noted. But he suggested that, even without the events in Zurich (arrest of the suspected terrorist Wegner), this can be justified, even if the "all clear" concerning terrorism can certainly not yet be given. However, the fears which had been justified in late 1977 have not been realized.

Pfeiffer listed among the decisions which the Federal Supreme Court will make in the near future, apart from the case of the unsuccessful sterilization and its "compensation," two cases against certain Land banks (Hessische Landesbank and Westdeutsche Landesbank), and the case concerning the Lauenburg surgeon Hackethal, which is of interest to professions in general (Hackethal publicly claimed that the president of the German Association of Surgeons had objected to regular examinations of surgeons to determine the effect of age on their professional fitness).

There is also a case which is of great importance for the rights of the press. At issue before the Cartel Chamber (over which President Pfeiffer presides) is the question whether the Federal Cartel Authority acted properly when it denied a Hamburg publisher, who dominates the market, a 50-percent participation in a local advertisement bulletin. The Berlin Supreme Court has confirmed this decision of the Federal Cartel Authority. The complaint of the publishing house will, however, be decided in Karlsruhe in the near future. As Pfeiffer hinted, the question whether the particular provision of the law concerning the limitation of competition is constitutional is also involved. Doubts concerning this matter are based on the consideration that the Federal government is only competent to regulate economic relationships, but not matters concerning the content of the press. At the heart of it is the question of whether the new type of publication, such as the advertisement bulletins, can be considered "press," or whether it is to be considered a branch of the (advertisement) "economy."

9410
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FINLAND

OFFICIAL CITES NEED FOR SEPARATE HELSINKI DRUGS POLICE

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 5 Oct 79 p 24

[Article: "Section Chief Vuono, Criminal Police: Helsinki Needs Its Own Narcotics Section"]

[Text] The Helsinki Criminal Police opposes the unification of the drug sections of the Central Criminal Police and the Helsinki Criminal Police. "Helsinki needs its own drug section. This is necessary for many reasons and the majority of drug users is here," notes Section Chief Unto Vuono.

Vuono states that there has been talk about unification of the drugs sections and all the quarters concerned have made statements about it.

"The highest officials decided at that time that the present situation is best and in our opinion the situation has not changed. We continue to hold to this."

Vuono emphasizes that the drug question is an area which the local police should handle since it is closely connected with crimes involving property and violence.

"If drug surveillance is ceased or even reduced in Helsinki at the expense of the rest of the country, all of police activity in Helsinki will suffer from it.

"The local police knows its area and its crimes. The local police has the best opportunities for taking care of these matters.

"If personnel are at the disposal of one's own district, they can be moved from place to place as the situation requires," emphasizes Vuono.

He notes that they do, however, want to continue to improve cooperation with the National Criminal Police, customs, and other officials.

"Cooperation has improved continually and there are no conflicts or problems."

Vuono states that they are in need of additional resources since the investigating force in Helsinki is insufficient and the lack of technical equipment continues to make investigations difficult.

"Training and various commands take up much of the labor force from time to time," adds Vuono. However, he continues by stating that they consider training to be absolutely necessary.

According to Vuono the Helsinki Police are very busy with drugstore break-ins and falsification of prescriptions, which are frequently very time consuming as far as investigation is concerned.

10576
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FINLAND

POLICE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DRUG PROBLEM, ENFORCEMENT

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 5 Oct 79 p 24

[Article by Jarmo Luuppala: "Drug Traffic at Least 30 Million Markkas Annually"]

[Text] The drug traffic is a vast business.

In Finland the drug trade is very cautiously and conservatively estimated to be at least 30 million markkas annually.

But this amount can very well be much, much more.

No one can say with complete accuracy the amount of money that is indeed spent on drugs in Finland.

"It is a question of a fantastically large sum of money," states Section Chief Unto Vuono of the Helsinki Criminal Police.

Criminal Inspector Risto Veijalainen of the Central Criminal Police has conservatively calculated the amount of money to be 30 million markkas.

With this money it would be possible to construct 300 apartment units or build a first-class highway 30 kilometers long.

Veijalainen has used 1976 figures, when the police confiscated 100 kilos of hashish, as the basis for his calculations.

It is generally estimated that the police are aware of only 10 percent at the most of all the drugs on the market.

On this basis the annual amount of hashish would be 1,000 kilos.

In making the money conversion he used the price of 30 markkas per gram, thus making the total sum 30 million, which is not too much.

Veijalainen emphasizes that this is a mere estimate and a conservative one at that.

It does not include drugs other than hashish.

"If the drug trade were made into a monopoly, it would make up a large company. It is financially the most lucrative area in the field of crime."

Approximately 5,000 Users

It is just as difficult or even impossible to estimate the number of drug users. Also the proposed estimates differ very much from one another.

"If everyone is included: addicts, those who experiment, and the one-time users, the number, perhaps, will rise to 40,000-50,000." Vuono estimates that actual addicts make up approximately 10 percent.

"When one talks about users, in my opinion, such an individual who tries hashish only once and then leaves it alone does not deserve the title of user," states Veijalainen.

In his opinion so-called problem users should only be considered as users. According to Veijalainen there are a few thousand who fall into this category, "certainly less than 10,000, and I believe that the amount may even be under 5,000".

"If those who experiment are included then the number rises to around 20,000, but if one says that there are 50,000 users in Finland, 'then we are badly in the woods'.

"This would be a frightful amount. It should also be reflected in the statistics of health care facilities."

Veijalainen emphasizes that "without at all underestimating the drug problem we have in the final count got off easy in comparison with other countries".

These problem users are, however, the ones who keep this vast drug trade alive.

They fund the activity, they always pay the final price. They do the dirty work. Others collect the profits.

Dozens of Sellers

There are, of course, various kinds and various levels of drug sellers.

"There are several dozen professional sellers, but there are several hundred amateurs and 'people who sell by the gram'."

According to Veijalainen there is no actual organized Finnish network in Finland, but "there are indications of international organizations in Finland".

Hard Drugs Are in Minority

The drug problem in Finland is also made easier by the fact that the majority of drugs used is made up of cannabis-products, hashish, and marijuana.

Actual hard drugs such as amphetamine and opium derivatives, actual opium, morphine, and heroin are used to a lesser degree. They are very dangerous, they quickly create a powerful dependence.

There is still some LSD in Finland since its heyday is in the past with the demise of the hippie movement. LSD is a deceptive substance, it has a forceful effect on the personality.

Recently there have also been some instances of codeine and cocaine.

Wave of Heroin Is Frightening

According to Veijalainen Germany is now experiencing a wave of Turkish heroin, which is sowing the seeds of death. This year already more than 400 people have died from drugs, and officials fear that the figure may rise to more than 600 by the end of the year.

Officials there are very concerned.

Veijalainen states that this wave of heroin will also come to Finland, especially since Turkish heroin is still very cheap in Germany.

"The Nordic countries always seem to fall in line and we have discussed how to prevent an influx of heroin into the Nordic countries among ourselves.

"On the other hand, I do not believe that there will be a large wave, but we must prepared for it."

According to Veijalainen there are very few drug related deaths in Finland, from one to three.

"The number of deaths has remained low and this is also a sign of the fact that the problem is not yet very bad. For example, in Sweden there are dozens of drug related deaths.

The Price of a Gram

At today's street prices a gram of hashish costs 20-50 markkas. The price depends on the market, the time of day, and an individual's contacts.

"A habitual user needs several grams of hashish per day. The amount of money sunk into this amounts to 100 to 200 markkas."

The gram prices of heroin and morphine are already in the four digit figures, around 1,000 markkas.

"A habitual user is able to use 1 gram of heroin in a day although this is at the extreme limits of one's tolerance level.

"The price of these substances becomes higher the more the user becomes dependent on them."

The seller is an unknown, cold-blooded, money-hungry exploiter.

Money From Other Crimes

Drug addicts do not normally have these vast amounts of money. Therefore, they must be obtained by criminal means.

"The net is always ready. The drug world is surrounded with crimes involving property and violence.

"Money is often obtained in an audacious manner."

The most common form is the writing of bad checks.

"This is an early form of crime, but it must be remembered that users are also at the first level of the drug trade. Frequently their life is that of a 'drifter'.

"The higher they rise in the hierarchy of the drug world, the more refined the people involved, and the more difficult it is to reach them."

Investigation Is Difficult

The investigation of drug crimes is exceptionally difficult and consumes much time since it is a question of a crime without a victim.

"If someone steals a bicycle, the police are made aware of this, but if someone sells or buys drugs, no one tells the police. On the contrary, it is kept a deep dark secret," states Veijalainen.

"Investigation requires active detective work on the part of the police from the very beginning."

Veijalainen states that in his opinion the point of law which considers the use of drugs to be a crime should be revised.

"We, as far as is known, are the only Western country in which this is the case. This is also a waste of time for the courts when an individual is summoned to the courts for one smoke.

Organization Is Deficient

"With our present resources it is possible for the police to prevent drug crimes as long as the problem remains at its present level. But if the problem, indeed, becomes serious in Finland, then mildly stated we are in trouble.

"Then we will not have sufficient equipment or means."

Veijalainen states that there is a sufficient number of men investigating drugs (50-60), but the investigating organization is weak and deficient.

"We do not have a centralized leadership and investigation. Drugs are now being investigated by two separate institutions: a section of the National Criminal Police and the drug section of the Helsinki Police.

"In my opinion these two organizations could be united and there has been talk about this. The problems are known to the police.

"If the organization were arranged in a different manner, then the police would have better conditions for dealing with the problem."

10576
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FRANCE

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 28 November 1979 carries on page 10 a 600-word J. M. Brigouleix report on a drug ring recently broken by French police: "The quantities of drugs which the ring put onto the market are estimated at several dozen kilos of pure heroin." The drug haul, amounting to "dozens of doses," was reportedly made in the Hauts-de-Seine region of France and the traffickers--not named by FRANCE-SOIR--reportedly obtained their drugs from "the famous Golden Triangle" on the Thailand and Chinese borders. [LD071021] [Editorial Report LD]

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

INSTRUCTOR NOTES INCREASED DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 7 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] The use of narcotics is reported to be high among high school graduates.

Speaking at the 15th National Congress on Psychiatry and Neurology, university instructor Aysel Eksi said that research conducted among almost 5,000 incoming students at Istanbul University revealed a significant increase in the use of tranquilizers and hashish, and continued:

"The use of narcotics is encountered most often among the children of families with an income level above 20,000 liras and especially those living in the large cities such as Istanbul and Ankara, and an increase of 18.5 percent was seen in the use of diazepam [category of tranquilizer], with the use of hashish rising from 2.4 percent last year to 3.4 percent this year. These users, however, include one-time, occasional and steady users."

Instructor Aysel Eksi said that students coming from the teachers' colleges and high schools use narcotics less than those from the colleges which conduct instruction in foreign languages and pointed out that familiarity with drug use varies according to the parents' occupations and education.

Noting that women use more tranquilizers than men, while men use more hashish, alcohol and cigarettes, [Eksi said,] "Of the 5,000 students, 13 percent smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. We have found that the hashish use rate rose 3.4 percent this year, and diazepam-type drugs 18.5 percent."

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Istanbul Security Directorate Narcotics Squad seized 3.5 kilos of heroin in a search conducted in a TIR [International Highway Transport] truck with an Iranian license plate. It is reported that the heroin seized has a market value of about 100 million lira. The truck driver as well as eight other persons, seven of them Iranians, were detained in connection with the incident. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA]

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END