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(FOUO 15/80)

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JPRS L/9022

7 April 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 15/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

ROYAL COMMISSION ADVISED ON COMBATING DRUG TRADE

Federal-State Force Needed

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 12 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] A composite federal-state force with access to computerised information was necessary to combat the north Queensland drug trade, a detective seconded to the Federal Commission of Inquiry into Drugs said yesterday.

He is Det. Insp. Harold Francis McCosker, who told the commission, chaired by Mr Justice Williams, that such a force should concentrate solely on drug matters.

It should have a safe, central, recording system, which would collate drug information from all sources and pass this on to people in the field.

He said at present there was no general pool of information.

State and Federal police and Customs officers could all be working and collecting information on the same case and not know it, he said.

Inspector McCosker told the commission that police staffing in north Queensland was insufficient to allow lengthy plain clothes drug investigations.

Manpower

Drug surveillance and investigations were big consumers of manpower. It could take between six months and two years of investigations to establish a prima facie case against a drug dealer.

Citizens in north Queensland were thus dissatisfied that police apparently failed to investigate drug information.

They were concerned that their area was the "drug capital" of Australia, he said.

They believed in some instances that law enforcement bodies were, or might be, corrupt to some degree, he said.

Integrity

He said he knew a number of plain clothes officers in the north and they all had the knowledge, expertise and integrity to investigate any matter.

He said public disquiet centred on the amount of drugs used locally, the amount produced locally and the quantity of hard drugs passing from Asia to the south.

Drug trading was more obvious in north Queensland towns because they were smaller than Brisbane, the Gold Coast or Sydney, he said.

It was obvious that hard drugs were being imported through disused but accessible airstrips and deep bays.

The inquiry continues today.

More on Inspector's Remarks

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN In English 12 Feb 80 p 3

[Report by Sally Fraser]

[Text]

A NATIONAL force dealing only in drug matters, and a secure, central data bank for drug-related information, were the only ways to control drug trafficking, the Federal Royal Commission into Drugs was told yesterday.

Detective-Inspector Harold McCosker, investigating allegations made in the Queensland Parliament last November, told Mr Justice Williams in Brisbane that drug information was fragmented between State, federal, narcotics and Customs departments.

There weren't enough undercover agents, essential to bring police closer to major drug dealers.

Inspector McCosker said: "People with information about drugs are often loath to go into their local police station in a small town.

"But if there was an undercover agent, there would be

more chance of the person's identity being kept secret."

He said the presence of a prison officer when a policeman was interviewing a prisoner about drugs often deterred the prisoner from passing on information.

"A leak by the prison officer could jeopardise the prisoner's life."

Inspector McCosker interviewed people in North Queensland after the Labor Opposition made allegations in State Parliament linking the National Party member for Barron River, Mr Martin Tenni, with drugs.

Inspector McCosker said hard drugs were being imported through North Queensland.

He also said climatic conditions in North Queensland permitted the growing of high quality Indian hemp, but the volume grown indicated oversupply for the area.

"Again, a large proportion is grown for southern markets," he said.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT TOUCHING STAND ON DEPORTATION OF DRUG OFFENDERS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Feb 80 p 3

[Report from Stephen Mills]

[Text] Canberra.--The Federal Government has released details of a tough deportation policy for drug offenders.

The policy will be used by the crown as evidence in the hearing of appeals against deportation by three men named in the NSW drug Royal Commission as members of trafficking organisations.

Under the provisions of the policy the "interests of the Australian community (will) almost always outweigh the compassionate considerations which might otherwise have applied".

The men -- Saverio Barbaro, Vincenzo Barbaro, and Vincenzo Pisloneri -- were named in the Royal Commission report by Mr. Justice Woodward as members of the secret Calabrian organisation the "Honorable Society".

They were jailed after a NSW court found them guilty of supplying Indian hemp, and deportation orders were made out for them last September.

But the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, which began hearing the men's appeals against deportation in November, has asked the Government to produce more details on its attitude to drug offenders.

The result is yesterday's document, virtually identical to earlier statements except for a special category on drug importers, pro-

ducers, and traffickers.

Its severity is illustrated by three examples of considerations which might "compel" the tribunal to decide against deporting a drug offender.

They are: if the offender, or someone else affected by the deportation, is gravely ill; or under a genuine, serious death threat; or is a refugee.

Other compassionate considerations -- such as whether the offender has a family or assets in Australia, or would face "adverse conditions" in the country he or she was returned -- must be considered.

"But (they) need not be regarded as compelling," the document says.

"The weight given to drug offences . . . is such that the considerations in favor of deportation must almost always outweigh the considerations against deportation."

The policy concedes that the

"nature and quantity" of the drugs involved in the offence must be considered in determining whether to deport.

But it argues that it is "desirable" to deter people from becoming involved in drug commerce, even if they did not know of any possible link between their offences and those of other people.

This seems to be a direct reference to the appeals of the three men.

When they were sentenced in March, 1978, NSW District Court Judge Thorley said they had failed to give information about others involved in their offences.

The men were released late last year.

The Government had the power to keep them in custody between prison and deportation but, because it was likely their appeals would be lengthy, they were allowed to go free, subject to regular contact with police.

030: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN BUST--Four men are due to appear in court in Melbourne on Friday charged with importing heroin said to have a street value of \$1 million. The men were detained at Melbourne's airport on Saturday after arriving on a flight from Singapore. [Text] [OW241357 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

SHIPBOARD DRUG SEIZURE--Customs officers yesterday seized about \$180,000 worth of cannabis resin during a routine search on board a Pakistani freighter, the Warsak. Two kilograms of the drug were found in a ventilation shaft following a day-long search of the 9,739-ton vessel. It was packed in two blocks and was wrapped in a cloth bag. Officers said no one has been arrested in connection with the seizure. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Mar 80 p 1/

HEROIN TRAFFICKING FINE--A 23-year-old woman was fined \$50,000 for possessing drugs for trafficking by Judge Penlington at Victoria District Court yesterday. Ma Yik-ching was given one month to pay the fine or serve one year in prison in default. Ma and her husband, Lee Shek-kuen, stood trial two months ago for possessing 8.42 grams of heroin for trafficking in premises in Causeway Centre on December 31. During the trial the husband absconded. /Excerpt/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Mar 80 p 8/

CSO: 5320

INDONESIA

MORPHINE ARRESTS LEAD TO INCREASED MARIHUANA USE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 26 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Police Expose Marihuana Network Between Medan, Jakarta, and Bali"]

[Text] The research unit of the regional police command of metropolitan Jakarta has succeeded in exposing traffic in marihuana which was traded between Medan, Jakarta, and Bali. The narcotics network was exposed after the arrest of HDS [Initials of an unidentified person] of Matraman Dalam, East Jakarta, at the end of last week. Police seized one and one-half kilograms of marihuana in the hands of HDS.

The Deputy Commander of the Research Unit of the regional police command of metropolitan Jakarta, Police Major Ismet I. W., in his statement to reporters in Jakarta on Monday [24 December], said that, according to the confession of HDS, the marihuana was obtained from M, alias Mar, in Jakarta city market in Tanjung Priok. It was believed that the marihuana entered Jakarta from Medan by sea, transported by a motorboat. However, up to the time of this report, M is listed as still being sought by the police.

The police strongly suspect that M is a person who is involved in the commercial traffic in marihuana between Medan and Jakarta, both by sea and by land, including the use of the ferry. The network is also linked with another network using air transport, that is, from Polonia airport (Medan) to Kemayoran airport (Jakarta) to Juanda airport (Surabaya) to Bali.

Major Ismet says that the Research Unit and the Surabaya City Regional Command [Kowiltabes Surabaya] recently also arrested S, alias SMJ, which involved the network of a woman who was caught in Kwini, Central Jakarta. From this woman (AS), who was arrested last August, the police succeeded in seizing 21 kilograms of marihuana.

In response to a reporter's question the Deputy Commander of the Research Unit, who was accompanied by the Chief of the Information Section of the Police Region of metropolitan Jakarta, went on to say that the police have brought under control the narcotics networks which operate through Jakarta.

The people involved have also been identified, although it is rather difficult, because they generally do not have a permanent place of residence and always move from one address to another.

He said that the traffic in marihuana is acknowledged as being greatest in Jakarta and that, according to the data, it reached a high point a few months ago. He did not provide figures or percentages of the increase in the traffic in marihuana.

The increase in the traffic in marihuana, said Ismet, is caused by the decline in the traffic in other kinds of narcotics, such as morphine, which has recently appeared to be "quiet." The decline in the illegal purchase and sale of morphine has occurred as a result of the arrest of THS, Ym, and Gg [References to three unidentified names] by police of metropolitan Jakarta. The case of THS and Ym is already before the courts, while Gg has already been before the courts and is currently being held in prison in Nusakambangan. The three persons mentioned above were "big shots" in the illicit traffic in morphine.

With the arrest of the "big shots" it appeared that the sellers and users of morphine had lost a source of supply and that a way of obtaining that type of prohibited medicine had been closed off.

Answering another question, Ismet stated that from the evidence obtained by the police it appears that the number of users of marihuana is not going up, although indeed it is felt that the marihuana traffic itself is increasing in volume. "So those who are using marihuana are truly [morphine users] also," he said. The police are presently continuing raids against places which are believed to be locations for the illicit narcotics traffic.

5170
CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

CULTIVATION, TRANSPORTATION OF MARIHUANA DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Dec 79 p 3

[Article: "Locations Where Marihuana Is Illegally Cultivated Are Increasing"]

[Excerpts] Based on data from 1977 up to and including 1979, according to the Community Development Office of Indonesian Police Headquarters [Pembina Masyarakat Mabak Polri], the average size of locations illegally planted marihuana increased from 2.254 hectares to 4.71 hectares in Jan 79, spread out in seven Police Regional Commands [Kodak]. These commands are Kodak I Aceh (North Aceh-Blangjeneub and Southeast Aceh-Blangkejeren), Kodak II North Sumatra (Tanah Karo, Simalungun, and South Tapanuli), Kodak III West Sumatra (Payakumbuh), Kodak IV South Sumatra (Rejang Lebong/Bengkulu), Kodak VIII West Java (Cianjur, Sukabumi, and Tasikmalaya), Kodak IX Central Java (Banyumas), and Kodak X East Java (Banyuwangi).

As far as is known, the marihuana which circulates in Indonesia comes from three sources: natural wild marihuana, especially in the mountainous areas in Aceh and North Sumatra; marihuana deliberately planted in an illegal way by the people, because they are stimulated by several factors, including an economic factor reflecting increased demand for local consumption, from other areas of Indonesia, and from overseas; and marihuana originating overseas and brought in by foreigners.

Indonesia is indeed included within the network for re-smuggling marihuana to foreign countries, using Bali as a transit area.

With the increase in demand for marihuana by the people, the pattern of routes for the smuggling of marihuana in 1978 reflects differences when compared with prior years.

In 1977 the pattern was: Aceh/North Sumatra to Pekanbaru/Riau; Aceh/North Sumatra to Pelabuhan Panjang (South Sumatra) to Pelabuhan Merak (West Java) to Jakarta.

In 1978 the pattern was: Rejang Lebong/Bengkulu to Palembang to Pelabuhan Panjang (South Sumatra) to Pelabuhan Merak (West Java) to Bandung and

Jakarta. Apart from that was the pattern: Payakumbuh (West Sumatra) to Pelabuhan Merak to Jakarta.

Pelabuhan Panjang and Pelabuhan Merak are disturbed areas which recently have been used frequently as an entry way for marihuana from Sumatra to Java.

In the illicit narcotics traffic world it is usually a matter of channeling the marihuana from its source towards areas which have many consumers or to market areas where the price is high. Based on this factor the marihuana is not only smuggled between areas of Indonesia but also overseas, including Australia.

The type of transportation used in such smuggling include the railroads, ferries, and airplanes.

The marihuana leaf used in such smuggling is later sold, through the medium of certain retailers, to consumers in large cities in the form of units in packages or envelopes. Up to this point, it is not yet clearly known what the average weight per package or envelope is. Nevertheless, based on reports from the various regions, the price of marihuana per kilogram in Dec 78 in Aceh was Rp 5,000; in North Sumatra, Rp 25,000; in West Sumatra, Rp 4,000; in Jakarta, Rp 55,000; and in Surabaya, Rp 90,000.

The ways of hiding marihuana to be smuggled are almost the same as those used by international smugglers.

According to information whose reliability must still be checked, the smuggling of marihuana or other narcotics involves using the following practices: the marihuana is hidden in spare tires (used in smuggling marihuana from Sumatra to Java); or, the narcotics are hidden in the spare tire of a race car which usually has more than one spare tire at the time of the automobile or motor race.

Foreigners who come to Indonesia as tourists or workers are also a factor which can increase the potency of the marihuana, [through their smuggling in] of marihuana oil, hashish, and "Buddha Sticks," which previously never circulated in Indonesia.

Foreigners are generally able to buy at a high price, so that they can stimulate the traffic in marihuana.

5170
CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON DRUG PROBLEM--Kuala Lumpur.--The drug problem has replaced communist guerilla activity as the main threat to Malaysia's security, the Home Affairs Minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said today. He said guerilla activity had been curtailed drastically in the past five years. Now a rise in the drug problem was the number one threat to national security, Tan Sri Ghazali said. He was speaking to reporters after meeting a three-member delegation from the Australian Senate committee for foreign affairs and defence, which has been here on a four-day visit. During their one-hour meeting the senators--John Sim, Gordon McIntosh and Cyril Primmer--were briefed on the security situation in Malaysia. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Feb 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

HEROIN SUPPLY CUT DRASTICALLY, POLICE REPORT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] Heroin supply within New Zealand has virtually dried up, according to the police.

And the police and Customs Department are now concerned with trying to stop future imports of the drug before they begin, the head of the Police National Headquarters crime directorate (Detective Chief Superintendent Mal Churches) said today.

Speaking at the end of a two-day conference of the country's Customs and police drug squads, Mr Churches said the problem of someone "rising up" and attempting heroin imports to New Zealand, was a "very real one".

"Someone who wants money will try," he said.

But he added there was no big drug syndicate operating at present, although there were a number of possibilities.

He said the decline in the importing of heroin was due to a number of things, including enforcement pressure, media pressure and increased penalties, and he hoped that the pressure could be maintained.

Asked how the police

could stop any large syndicate such as the "Mr Asia" one operating in New Zealand, Mr Churches said he could not "give away all our operation techniques".

"But that's one of the problems we're facing. There are no big syndicates operating at the moment. Today, heroin is virtually not available in New Zealand. What we're concerned to do is to stop future imports — it's a matter of trying to stop them before they get started."

Asked what heroin users were doing if the drug was not available, Mr Churches said that some would turn to other drugs.

He mentioned that there had been a decline in the numbers of people attending treatment clinics and that many of the people using heroin had been only using it occasionally in conjunction with other drugs.

"But we do not know the number of people addicted to heroin or the number who will use it when it's available. Last year we estimated 2000 — what the figure is today, I wouldn't know."

Asked if he was concerned about the possibilities of drug squad police becoming involved in the use of drugs, Mr Churches said that "we've got to be conscious of this all the time."

"We do whatever is humanly possible to avoid that situation. We're fortunate really because of the high calibre and honesty of our staff. It's like a lot of other things in any organisation — it's an area of concern."

He added that he thought a great influencing factor in members not getting involved was that they saw the end result — what happened to people who became addicted or who used drugs.

Mr Churches said that the two-day conference had covered virtually all facets of drug law enforcement, including discussion on how Customs and the police could support each other, the availability of drugs on the New Zealand market, and the cultivation of cannabis within New Zealand, which he described as "an increasing problem."

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

DRUG EXPERTS CONFER ON LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Feb 80 p 4

/Text/

The country's top drug experts began a meeting in Wellington today to discuss drug law enforcement in the coming decade.

The conference was due to get under way this morning, but airport closures forced a delay until early this afternoon.

Detective Chief Superintendent Mei Churches, head of the crime directorate at Police National Headquarters, is presiding.

Before the conference started, Mr Churches said that while the police were reasonably satisfied with their drug law enforcement efforts, it was necessary to keep the pressure on dealers which had been applied since late 1978.

"Even although we have had a good deal of success, particularly where heroin has been involved, we can't afford to become complacent.

"The conference will utilise the talents and experience of our top drug men so that everyone involved is fully informed of the latest thinking and methods."

Topics on the agenda include improvements in methods of assessing the extent of drug addiction, ways of finding large-scale cannabis plantations, and those responsible for their cultivation, and the prospect of new drugs finding their way onto local markets.

The police drug officers at the conference will also study administration matters including training, national administrative systems, the undercover programme, and will assess the effectiveness of intelligence-gathering systems.

Two men recently appointed to specialist positions, Detective Chief Inspector Allan Galbraith, the drug enforcement coordinator at Police National Headquarters, and Detective Inspector Lin Sinton, a New Zealand police liaison officer in Australia, are both at the conference, as are members of the Police and Customs departments from the National Drug Intelligence Bureau.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

CANNABIS HAUL ONE OF LARGEST EVER IN COUNTRY

Operation in Wanganui

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

A CANNABIS haul said to be one of the biggest ever made in New Zealand with an estimated street value of around \$500,000 was made by police during a massive drugs operation in Wanganui over the weekend.

"Operation Clean Up," the most successful in the district, started at dawn on Saturday and by Sunday night had also resulted in:

- The discovery of sophisticated cannabis processing and packaging facilities in the suburb of Aramoho, and

- Twenty-eight arrests on drugs and firearms charges.

The operation culminated more than six months of special investigations, both within and outside Wanganui, and as it progressed even the police officers involved were surprised at the size and scope of the drug activities uncovered.

Following a Friday night briefing, 40 police — uniformed and CIB staff from Wanganui, Taihape, Palmerston North and New

Plymouth — began the operation at 5am on Saturday.

Two Wellington-based dogs and two from the customs Department in Auckland were used in the raids.

The local two were Tane, trained in drugs-seeking and handled by Constable Apro Joyce, and Yasmine, trained to search out explosives and handled by Constable Peter Smith.

As well, 13 police vehicles were used in the series of raids, mostly on private homes.

Warrants

More than 30 private homes were searched under warrants on Saturday.

The officer in charge, Detective Senior Sergeant Rob Butler, head of the

Wanganui CIB, said 25 arrests had been made on Saturday evening and three more yesterday, with one man being taken by Hastings detectives at Waipukurau.

More arrests were expected as follow-up inquiries proceeded.

Those arrested, including two women, are aged from 16 to their 40s.

The 35 charges laid under the Misuse of Drugs Act and the Arms Act allege the cultivation and possession of cannabis for supply and the possession of a .38 revolver and ammunition.

Plantations

Among those arrested are a married couple, who are charged with cultivating cannabis and possessing it for supply.

Mr Butler said police

found a number of small cannabis plantations in the grounds at the rear of an Aramoho house. Plants under cultivation were all over 220cm tall and some stood at three metres.

Also discovered was a group of sheds apparently used for drying and packaging the cannabis.

From this property the police seized both growing and dried cannabis, needing to call in two trucks to help transport it away.

"By anyone's estimation, the haul would be considered one of the largest in the country," said Mr Butler.

With two large truckloads of plants and thousands of seeds yet to be weighed and tested by the DSIR, Mr Butler put an estimate of \$500,000 on the haul.

Those arrested were to appear in the Wanganui Magistrate's Court today.

Youths Face Charges

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Mar 80 p 17

[Excerpts] Wanganui, March 3 (PA)--A Magistrate expressed "tremendous disappointment" in Wanganui's youth today as a succession of young people appeared before him on drug-related charges following police raids at the weekend.

Twenty-six people--mostly in their teens and early 20s--faced a total of 33 charges relating to cannabis cultivation and use.

Charges included four of cultivating cannabis, three of possessing it for supply, 13 of possessing, three of offering to sell either cannabis leaf or resin, three of selling, two of using, three of possessing instruments for use with cannabis, two with unlawful possession of a pistol, and one of unlawfully possessing ammunition.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN SUPPLIER CONVICTED--After a retirement of three hours, a Supreme Court jury at Auckland yesterday found Patrick Norton-Bennett, a company director, aged 31, guilty of conspiring to supply heroin. No date was fixed for sentence. The charges arose out of an alleged attempt on February 13 last year, by certain persons, of whom the accused was one, to sell 100 grams of heroin to an undercover police agent for \$18,000. [Excerpts] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Feb 80 p 4]

CANNABIS IMPORTER SENTENCED--Auckland (PA)--A \$50,000 consignment of cannabis, air-freighted to New Zealand nearly five years ago, has resulted in a man appearing in the Magistrate's Court at Otahuhu. Austin Norman Holden, aged 28, was arrested late last year when he returned to New Zealand. He pleaded guilty to importing 4000 cannabis sticks. The Court heard that Holden left New Zealand for Singapore in 1975. He bought the cannabis there and packed it into two stereo speaker cabinets. The cabinets were taken to Zurich and then air-freighted to New Zealand. Holden's brother was arrested when he went to collect the speakers at Auckland Airport in July, 1975. The Court was told that Holden had travelled the world and settled in the United States until he decided in 1979 to return to New Zealand and give himself up. Holden was convicted and remanded on bail to February 14 for sentence. [Excerpts] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 7 Feb 80 p 4] Austin Norman Holden, of Rotorua, was sentenced in the Auckland Supreme Court yesterday to three years' imprisonment. Holden's brother had been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in 1975 for his part in the same offence. [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 23 Feb 80 p 2]

CANNABIS COURIER SENTENCED--Auckland, Feb 26 (PA)--A man who returned to Auckland to see his dying father was somewhat like the prodigal son, Mr Justice Barker was told today when the man appeared for sentence for importing cannabis resin. Michael Anthony Stella, 26, was the "dupe in the hands of evil people who ran the drug traffic," the Judge said. He told Stella that people who acted as drug couriers played for high stakes. Stella had pleaded guilty to importing hashish oil and block with a potential street value of \$50,000. Stella's counsel, Mr G W Wells, said Stella had been approached by a man in Asia and asked to carry the drug.

Stella was sentenced to three years and nine months' imprisonment.
[Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 29 Feb 80 p 4]

CANNABIS PLOTS LOCATED--Cannabis plants found on the banks of the Ashley River near Rangiora on Wednesday will be sent to the D.S.I.R. for destruction. Drug-squad detectives were told about the find of more than 100 plants by a family of picknickers. The plants, in two plots, were said to be well hidden by gorse and broom. The police later said that there could be thousands of plants along the Ashley River alone. They appealed to people to be on the lookout. The plants will be ready for harvesting soon. [Excerpt] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 1 Feb 80 p 2]

BIG CANNABIS HAUL--Auckland (PA)--Detectives have seized 1200 cannabis plants, some more than 2m tall, from a Pukekawa farm. The plants, with an alleged street value of about \$50,000, comprised one of the biggest hauls of cannabis plants in the Auckland police district. A squad of detectives searched a farmhouse and several hectares of bush on the property. More than 3kg of picked material was found in the house, and nine separate plots of cannabis were found growing among gorse and manuka in a gully. A man, aged 50, was to appear in the Magistrate's Court in Otahuhu charged with cultivating cannabis. [Excerpts] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 25 Feb 80 p 2]

DRUG ABUSE PAMPHLET--Pupils in 175 secondary schools will be educated in the dangers of drug abuse with the aid of a bi-lingual pamphlet. The pamphlet, couched in Maori terms and distributed as a 12-page panui--important announcement--was prepared by the founders of the Maori rahui (prohibition) against illegal drugs. Copies of the panui have also been distributed by the Maori Affairs Department to officers around the country, accompanied by instructions to promote the campaign. [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Feb 80 p 15]

CSO: 5320

THAILAND

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIANS' TRIAL CONTINUES--Bangkok (AAP-Reuter).--An Australian detective said in court here yesterday that one of three Australians on trial on serious drug charges told him he was paid \$60,000 in Sydney to buy heroin in Bangkok. Sergt Barry Dunn said one of the accused, Warren Fellows, 27, a women's hair-dresser, told him: "Ned Smith gave me \$60,000 in Sydney. The next day I flew to Bangkok, saw Bill Sinclair and told him the drugs I wanted. Later I gave the money to Noy." Sergt Dunn was being cross-examined at the trial of Fellows and two other Sydney men--bar owner William Sinclair, 66, and footballer Paul Hayward, 26. A bangkok taxi driver, Kittl "Noy" Imsap, is the fourth defendant. All pleaded not guilty to attempting to smuggle 8.4kg of heroin to Australia. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 1 Feb 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

RING MEMBERS DEALING IN COCAINE DURING CARNIVAL ARRESTED

'Among Purest Seen Recently'

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 p 15

[Text] Climaxing 10 days of investigation, narcotics police yesterday arrested a drug-trafficking ring responsible, according to police, for most of the cocaine entering the Southern Zone during Carnival. According to Inspector Pedro Paulo Abreu, in charge of the arrest, 1 kilogram of cocaine was found in possession of the four arrested traffickers. He said the cocaine is "among the purest seen recently" and is worth about 700,000 cruzeiros.

The arrested traffickers are Valdeci Adelino de Lucena, Rovani Paulo da Silva, Jose Carlos Lourenco de Souza and Rafael Fernando Diverio dos Passos. According to the first three, Rafael, an unsalaried first lieutenant in the Naval Reserve (he served in the Reserve Officers Training School--EFORM), is the gang's leader, but he denied the accusations. Jose Carlos Lourenco is the same man arrested 17 January in Ladeira dos Tabajaras, Copacabana, in the company of lawyer Lea Martins de Barros. At the time, 13 grams of cocaine and 4 marihuana cigarettes were found in the glove compartment of the lawyer's car, a Chevette with license plate WZ 0055.

On that date Jose Carlos claimed to be a self-employed mechanic who was consulting the lawyer about documentation needed to do business with the Army. Later, however, he confessed to being an addict, a "victim of circumstances," who had purchased the drugs from strangers on Atlantica Avenue. A few hours later both Jose Carlos and the lawyer were set free on bail.

The Arrests

Breaking up the cocaine ring began 17 February, when, pursuant to an anonymous report, narcotics police arrested addict Creusa Salerno, 36. Agents found 150 grams of cocaine in her Copacabana apartment on Barata Ribeiro Street.

Under police questioning at Praca Maua, Creusa gave the names of everyone furnishing her drugs, including Rafael Fernando Diverio dos Passos, whom

she called "Lieutenant." Following Rafael's trail, police came upon two of his accomplices, Valdeci Adelino de Lucena and Rovani Paulo da Silva, the day before yesterday.

Inside a sofa-bed in Rovani's apartment on Piaui Street, Penha, police found cocaine packaged in two plastic bags (one thin and the other thicker), a precision scale and the weights to go with it, and powdered boric acid, used to dilute the drug to make its sale more profitable.

The Other Two

Within hours after the Penha operation, police put places habitually frequented by Rafael under surveillance. He was arrested at the entrance to the building where he lives (on Barata Ribeiro Street) when he arrived in a Passat with license plate SZ 2050, belonging to Valdeci Adelino de Lucena. Jose Carlos Lourenco de Souza was with him. Police found about 200 grams of cocaine under the car's seats.

In searching the Passat that Rafael and Jose Carlos were in, police found a warrant for the release of Rafael and Valdeci signed by a judge in Porto Velho, Rondonia. According to the document, No 4939/80-RO, they had been arrested there about a month ago for bringing in 4 kilograms of cocaine on the Cuiaba-Porto Velho bus. They both confirmed this fact yesterday.

Previous Arrests

According to information released by police, Valdeci, 37, was tried in Sao Paulo for drug trafficking and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in prison, which he served in the House of Detention.

Ten-Day Investigation

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] After a 10-day investigation, narcotics police yesterday arrested four members of a cocaine-trafficking ring responsible for most of the cocaine sold in the South Zone during Carnival. Police found 1 kilogram of pure cocaine worth 700,000 cruzeiros in possession of the traffickers, Rafael Fernando Diverio dos Passos, Valdeci Adelino de Lucena, Jose Carlos Lourenco de Souza and Rovani Paulo da Silva.



Left to right: Valdeci Adelino de Lucena, Rovani Paulo da Silva and Jose Carlos Lourenco de Souza



Rafael Fernando Diverio dos Passos

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

TON OF MARIHUANA SEIZED ON PARAGUAYAN-BOLIVIAN BORDER

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 16 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] A ton of marihuana presumed to be intended for consumption during the 4 days of Carnival was seized on the Paraguay-Bolivia border by revenue agents and federal police participating in "Operation Coffee" to combat smuggling in southern Brazil.

The Revenue Secretariat note released yesterday makes no mention of where the seizure took place. It is only known that the public safety secretariats of Sao Paulo, Parana and Mato Grosso are carrying out intensive searches for that purpose.

The same note says that, in addition to marihuana, 46 cases of whiskey, 4,052 bags of coffee, 2 aircraft, 9 automobiles, 8 trucks and 1 utility vehicle, having a total value of about 50 million cruzeiros, have been seized, mainly during January.

Surveillance by revenue and police agents in combating smuggling may be intensified during Carnival in clubs and bars.

Through the end of December, "Operation Coffee" seized 287 million cruzeiros worth of goods and levied taxes amounting to 100 million cruzeiros.

8834
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

COCAINE RING LEADERS UNCOVERED--With the arrest of trafficker Moises Gattan, alias "Mauricio," in Hotel Alianca, 110 Frei Caneca Street, Bela Vista district, Sao Paulo police are about to break up an international cocaine-trafficking ring that has been operating in Brazil, mainly on the Sao Paulo-Rio de Janeiro axis. Third Police District authorities now have the names of two of the ring leaders. They are American Darrel Paul Morrill, 32, married, electrical engineer, who has been staying in Apartment 62 at 715 Oscar Freire Street since 29 January, and a 30-year-old Chilean salesman, married, who was living in Apartment 611 of Hotel Alianca with a woman, possibly his wife, and a child. Both managed to escape before police arrived. [Text] [Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Feb 80 p 11] 8834

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ANTIDRUGS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM PROPOSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Feb 80 Sec A p 11

[Text] The minister of justice, Hugo Escobar Sierra, announced that there is a possibility of the establishment of a modern intelligence system in Colombia for the battle against drugs.

The high-ranking official, who is currently making a tour of the United States, claimed that the Colombian Government was exploring the possibility of establishing a system similar to that in the North American country.

Escobar Sierra was interviewed during a visit to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), where an advanced computer and special surveillance techniques are used to probe the illegal drug traffic.

The aforementioned center was established 5 years ago on the border between Mexico and the United States, where, last year, 1.25 million pounds of marijuana and 387 of cocaine were confiscated.

Escobar Sierra told the American newsmen that his election campaign for Congress had been based on the increasing need for enforcement of Colombian laws against drug traffickers.

The minister of justice also said that he had been encouraged by the practical demonstrations of cooperation between the United States and Colombia in the battle against drugs; and noted that the collaboration between the Administrative Department of Security (DAS), F-2 and the military forces as a whole against the illegal drug traffic might be increased through a Colombian version of the EPIC.

Escobar Sierra remarked that the EPIC is playing a remarkable role, and that there should be an agency such as this in other countries. He added that Colombia would "probably attempt" to develop at least a capacity for rapid communication, based on daily cooperation with EPIC.

The minister told the newsmen: "When I return to Bogota, I shall begin discussions with the advisers in our Justice Department and the U.S. State

Department, to study the potential results of a link with the EPIC." He also said: "A Colombian version of the EPIC would be similar to, but not the same as the latter; and it would be established to an extent commensurate with our resources."

Escobar Sierra added: "I am convinced that cooperation between the United States and Colombia is essential; and we must acknowledge the fact that it has been devised with mutual respect for our own authority and sovereignty, with the understanding that we cannot stand by idly in the face of the drug traffic."

The minister of justice commented: "If our imagination allows, we must find new ways of expanding this cooperation, not only between Colombia and the United States, but also with other nearby countries, such as Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru."

He declared: "Most particularly, I have noted that the officials with whom I have had an opportunity to speak, as well as the members of Congress, are very well informed on the problems of drug abuse and trafficking in both countries." In discussing the recent regulations adopted by both countries to concentrate on the pursuit of those financing the illegal activities of the drug traffic, he said: "The attack against the tremendous profits from the capital invested in drugs might well prove more useful in the long run than the present battle."

In this regard, he also pointed out that the new Colombian law on "illegal amassment of wealth" has been aimed at ascertaining the methods which allow certain individuals to "become rich overnight."

Escobar Sierra stated: "They will have to explain how they obtained their new wealth and, if the latter does not have a legitimate origin, its owners will have problems with the judicial system."

In commenting on the strength of the cooperation between the United States and Colombia against illegal drugs, the minister of justice said that many areas would have to be improved, and that this might be one of the results of his visit to the United States.

He said: "I have ideas regarding many proposals," adding that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is greatly concerned with the battle, "and has given me backing and cooperation from all the entities battling against the traffic."

He also remarked that the present administration is seriously considering additional offers of assistance from the DEA and the U.S. State Department.

Moreover, he disclosed that a plan is currently under way for the establishment of a regional laboratory for the identification of drugs, and a "basic crime laboratory."

The minister of justice concluded by saying: "The development of regional laboratories in Cali, Barranquilla, Medellin and Bucaramanga would make the modern technical efforts aimed against the clandestine drug trafficking organizations uniform, and could improve the speed of the criminal proceedings."

2909
CSO: 5330

COLOMBIA

'LEGAL' EXPORT OF COCAINE, MARIHUANA URGED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 2 Mar 80 Sec A p 4

[Article by Enrique Caballero: "Why Burn the Cocaine?"]

[Text] Without embarking on an intensive discussion of the feasibility or unfeasibility of legalizing the cultivation and marketing of hallucinogenic herbs, I think that consideration might be given to treating the contraband that is seized in a less naive and uneconomical fashion than is being employed at present.

What I suggest is that (at least in dealing with the cocaine that is confiscated, for the moment) a purchaser be sought for the seized drugs on international markets, after supplying the nation's hospitals; and that, even violating the principle of the monetary unit, the price obtained from their sale be allocated to intensify the campaign on behalf of neglected Colombian children. Among other things so that it will be observed, by way of contrast, that we are beginning to tire of protecting North American youth against addiction, at such a high price, since the consumers are not South Americans but rather North Americans.

There is no reason to doubt the millions of dollars that could be accrued if the government were to sell what, in addition to being a magic powder, is a beneficial and highly esteemed drug. When the authorities confiscate emeralds or weapons, for example, I do not think that they destroy them. Then why burn the cocaine?

These outbursts of puritanism do not befit a country whose financial system has traditionally sought its strongest support in vice. During the colonial era, since the gold was not invested in the country, but rather exported to Spain, the public treasury was supported almost exclusively by the revenue from brandy. Hence, the Viceroy Solis went so far as to say that, although the beverage conspired against the race and public order, and was leading to the extermination of the Indian tribes, the country could not do without it, "because if the precious revenue from brandy were to end, the functions of the viceroyship could not be supported." When the

liberators held their first congress in Cucuta, they gave up the initial attempt to reform the colony's tax structure. With regard to tobacco, they said: "Under the present circumstances, it is impossible to demonopolize the revenue from tobacco without causing a serious reduction in public revenues." And, 12 years later, the illustrious Francisco Soto, as General Santander's secretary of finance, had the brilliant idea of financing public education with the product from the liquor monopoly. In his report to Congress in 1933, he stated: "There is not one parish, however wretched it may be, which does not have in the brandy monopoly a communal income which can be used to support the school." And, thereafter, the government applied itself to studiously intoxicating the citizens.

Then why so much sanctimonious affectation? Our treasury has always been supported by the exploitation of vice, involving alcohol and tobacco in particular.

I must confess that I see nothing unfeasible about exporting the cocaine which falls into the hands of the police, through orthodox and legitimate channels, to the most esteemed laboratories in the world. I know of no discriminatory regulation which orders its destruction, and that of marijuana, while the other items from confiscated contraband go for sale at auction by a government bank. Until recently, the coca, a plant native to America, was sold freely; and I have seen it in the marketplaces in Popayan, sold mainly by the Indians, who have been using it for centuries and millennia to stifle hunger. Perhaps there is a hidden, incomprehensible irony in the fact that the marketing of the plant was free so long as it affected only the natives, but banned when it began to do some harm to the inhabitants of the powers.

In any event, it seems to me that nothing would be lost by making a test. The results could prove surprising. The Year of the Child has just ended, during which nothing concrete was done on their behalf, except for a few radio contributions smacking of dissatisfaction with the status of the exploited small-scale worker; exploited despite all kinds of prohibitions, since the time when Felipe II, in one of his most categorical, Platonic warnings, castigated those who enslaved children in shops, mines and farms. But the Colombian child, left to his misfortune, has nevertheless viewed with hope the effort undertaken by Mrs Nydia de Turbay. The entire society, regardless of whether government backers, indifferent individuals or anti-government elements are involved, is viewing the first lady with great fondness and admiration, discerning tenderness and active patriotism in her. Would that she were willing to ascertain whether this source of financing would be feasible for the Family Welfare Institute headed by Dr Munoz Delgado, from which the child protection campaigns could be expanded.

2909
CSO: 5330

COLOMBIA

HONDURAN COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Mar 80 Sec A p 3

[Text] A few days ago, a Honduran who was a member of the largest ring of cocaine traffickers and processors to be discovered in Colombia was captured by F-2.

There was a warrant for the arrest of the trafficker, who went by the name of Alejandro Hernandez (his real name is Emilio Oliva Chinchilla), issued by the No 70 Court of Criminal Proceedings, which associated him with the shipment of 800 kilograms of cocaine seized on 10 September of last year.

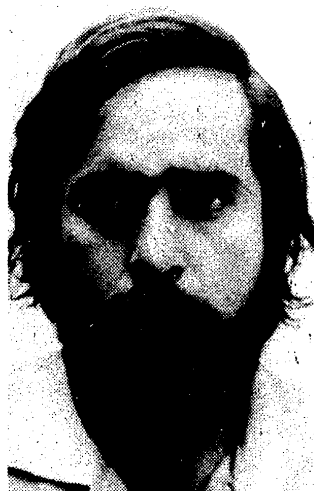
EL TIEMPO ascertained that Oliva Chinchilla was implicated in the death of the Valle del Cauca manufacturer named Garrido, who was killed together with attorney Castillo when the small plane in which they were traveling from Miami to Bogota crashed into the sea.

The authorities who investigated the incident, which occurred in the middle of last year, concluded that the failure of the aircraft was not accidental, but caused by certain individuals, including those presumably associated with the Honduran citizen who was arrested by F-2 on 1 March.

Oliva Chinchilla entered the country clandestinely at the end of 1977, having fled from Honduras after killing a notorious trafficker from that country named Ferrari. He continued his connections with the international drug mafias in Colombia, and claimed to be finance administrator for the national "capos."

In September of last year, when the authorities dealt the heaviest blow to the organized trafficking rings, Oliva Chinchilla managed to evade the action of F-2 when his residence on 93d Street adjoining Route 16 was searched.

The antisocial individual was born in San Marcos de Acatoteque (Honduras), on 16 July 1951. He is a professional accountant and, before receiving that certification, he was engaged in journalism in his country.



Alex Emilio Oliva Chinchilla

2909
CSO: 5330

COLOMBIA

JANUARY DRUG SEIZURES LISTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Feb 80 Sec A p 2

[Text] During January, drugs worth over 50 million pesos were seized by the police in different parts of the country.

A report submitted by the institution states that, in the course of special operations conducted against the organized rings of drug traffickers, 25 individuals were captured, including two men who were identified as experts in shipping hallucinogenic substances.

The seizures took place in the departments of Cundinamarca, Cesar, Guajira and Meta.

Among the drugs confiscated were 27 kilograms of 100 percent pure cocaine, in addition to 35,011 kilograms of marihuana.

It was also reported that, during January, the police succeeded in confiscating 511 firearms of various calibers, and 2,300 cartridges.

2909
CSO: 5330

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZED BY AUTHORITIES IN PASTO

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Feb 80 Sec A p 11

[Text] Pasto--The narcotics group of the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office, headed by Dr Jose Procomio Mera Quintero, and the judicial police unit of that entity, seized 6 kilograms of cocaine from three individuals who were carrying it from the town of Ipiiales.

In a coordinated action carried out by judicial police units, they captured Lilibana Piedad Burgues Bedoya, a native of the town of Ipiiales, who was wearing belts around her body in which she was carrying a total of 6 kilograms of pure cocaine. Accompanying the woman were Francisco Javier Ospina Barrera, a native of Bogota, and Rigoberto Bastidas Chamorro, from Ipiiales.

In their attempt to smuggle the drugs at the Antonio Narino Airport, the drug traffickers noticed the searches being made there, and returned to the city of Pasto to take lodging at the Rio Mayo residences, where they were intercepted by agents from the Narino section of the narcotics group from the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office.

2909
CSO: 5330

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

POLICE BURN MARIHUANA, COCAINE--Drugs valued at more than 2 million pesos burned yesterday in the courtyard of the National Police Building. The drugs, mostly marihuana and cocaine, were seized in different operations carried out by the police last year. The district prosecutor, Dr Julio Ibarra Rios, and a Public Health representative joined with the police in taking part in the incineration of the drugs. The authorities reported that 66.513 grams, or 146 pounds, of marihuana were burned. A total of 3,489 grams, or 3.5 kg of cocaine were also burned, as were a large quantity of psychodelics. Col Manuel de Jesus Alberto Garcia, who directed the incineration of the drugs, said that the cocaine was pure, and estimated that it was worth 1.5 million pesos. He explained that the marihuana was valued at almost a million pesos. It was obtained through small-scale purchase operations carried out by agents attached to the Police Department of Investigations. It was also seized in operations carried out in the ports of Santo Domingo and Haina. Another 2,303 grams of the substance was seized in different locations in the country, mainly in Santiago, San Pedro de Macoris, La Romana, San Francisco de Macoris and Puerto Plata. Prosecutor Ibarra Rios, on ordering the incineration of the drugs, explained that he was acting in accordance with the provisions of article 77 of law 168 relating to narcotic drugs. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 5] 8131

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

HEROIN, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, SEVERAL RELEASED

Twelve Seized With Drugs

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 7 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police seized over 3 million pesos worth of hard drugs from three men at the airport in this town.

David Garcia Canales, the group chief for that force in this area, announced yesterday the results of a nationwide investigation which ended in the capture of 12 individuals from the Federal District, Durango and this border, as well as the confiscation of half a kilogram of cocaine and half a kilogram of heroin, the final destination of which was apparently Chicago, Illinois.

Those under arrest, more or less in the order and degree of apparent liability, are: Froylan Villanueva Miranda, Armando Quintero Medina, Pablo Garcia Castaneda, Jesus Castro Ruiz, Joaquin Munoz Lobillo, Martin Castro Ruiz, Manuel Navarro Aceves, Luis Mijares Sanchez, Roberto Moreno Mijares, Pino Manuel Sanchez Carranza, Jose Baltazar Torres and Reynaldo Quintero Medina.

Upon learning that the Federal Judicial Police had discovered their hideout in a settlement on the outskirts of town, Joaquin Munoz Martin and Jesus Castro, from Durango, fled to the "Abraham Gonzalez" International Airport, in order to take the flight, but they were caught and arrested by agents under orders from Commander Garcia Canales.

When they were searched, they were found to have several plastic bags attached to their bodies, on the chest and waist. They contained equal amounts of cocaine and heroin.

Thereupon, the Federal Judicial Police extended their dragnet to various parts of the country, and succeeded in capturing the other individuals who were closely associated with international drug trafficking.

"Contacts," "couriers," sellers, purchasers and middlemen are now giving, with their statements, a clear picture of the entire scheme carried out in the purchase, sale and shipment of alkaloids derived from opium.

The heroin apparently comes from the "Los Herrera" farm in Durango. The cocaine originates in Mexico City. The purchase price of the former amounted to 250,000 pesos; and the latter cost a similar sum. The middlemen claim to have been earning from 10,000 to 20,000 pesos.

Leading figures in both transactions are: Armando Quintero Medina, owner of a farm known as "El Jaguey," near Chinacates, Durango; Joaquín Muñoz Lobillo, Froylan Villanueva, Pino Manuel Sanchez, Reynaldo Quintero Medina and, of course, the three men from Durango who were arrested at the airport.

The Federal Judicial Police reported the results of this investigation to Gen Raul Mendiola, chief of the Federal Judicial Police in the entire republic; and, yesterday afternoon, proceeded to put the case in the hands of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry.

Captives Make Statements

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 8 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] Yesterday, the 12 Mafia members captured by the Federal Judicial Police and the kilogram of alkaloids derived from opium confiscated from them at the local airport were turned over to the Federal Public Ministry.

After 1500 hours, the prisoners' statements began to be heard by the federal prosecutor, J. Norberto Salinas Navarrete.

Therefore, the social representative will not be able to announce in detail the contents of the statements made by each and every one of the presumed drug traffickers until today.

While the latter were being held by the Federal Judicial Police the press was not allowed to ask them any questions, "so as not to interfere with any aspects of the probe which still remain to be cleared up."

Not all those in custody were placed at the disposal of the prosecutor yesterday afternoon, but only seven of them; because the Federal Judicial Police had not yet taken statements from the remaining five.

This is one of the largest groups of presumed drug traffickers captured on this border; so much so that, in order to complete the records, both the Federal Judicial Police and Public Ministry personnel had to work overtime.

Those in custody are Froylan Villanueva, Armando Quintero Medina, Reinaldo Quintero Medina, Jose Baltazar Torres, Pino Manuel Sanchez Carranza, Joaquín Muñoz Lobillo, Martín Castro Ruiz, Roberto Moreno Mijarez, Pablo García Castaneda, Jesus Castro Ruiz, Luis Mijarez Sanchez and Manuel Navarro Aceves.

The first one summoned yesterday afternoon to make a statement to the prosecutor was Luis Mijarez; and the next to appear was Roberto Moreno.

The drugs involved consist of half a kilogram of heroin and half a kilogram of cocaine, the black market value of which has been estimated at \$125,000 or its equivalent, 3 million pesos.

Traffickers Freed, Evidence 'Lacking'

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 20 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] Yesterday, the agent of the Federal Public Ministry released the 12 individuals whom the Federal Judicial Police captured the week before last with a kilogram of heroin and cocaine valued at over 3 million pesos in their possession.

Arturo Sanchez Gaytan, deputy agent of the Federal Public Ministry, announced that there was no evidence with which to hold the alleged Mafia members for trial on charges of crimes against health, because experts from the Office of the Attorney General of Justice of the Nation decided that the ingredients which the Federal Judicial Police submitted as alkaloids derived from opium were not drugs.

The social representative only found evidence for remanding four of the 12 captives, as persons presumed guilty of the possession, collection and bearing of firearms.

They are Jose Beltran Torres Angulo, Armando Quintero Medina, Froylan Villanueva and Manuel Aceves Navarro.

Included among the eight persons whom the prosecutor released insofar as drug trafficking is concerned are Armando Quintero and Froylan Villanueva, the ringleaders of the international gang of traffickers in hard drugs.

Manuel Aceves was placed at the disposal of the Health Center, because he is a drug addict.

There is a record that, after the capture of the 12 individuals, members of the Federal Judicial Police made tests of the confiscated substances, and the application of the reagents showed positive results, indicating that they were, in fact, heroin and cocaine.

This fact caused the prosecutor, in deciding the case, to order the release of those in custody, but with legal reservations.



Because of their presumed guilt as contacts, middlemen, sellers and buyers of 1 kilogram of alkaloids derived from opium valued at over 3 million pesos (\$125,000), the Federal Judicial Police captured these 12 persons named Froyland Villanueva Miranda, Reynaldo Quintero Medina, Jose Baltazar Torres, Pino Manuel Sanchez Carranza, Jesus Castro Ruiz, Roberto Moreno Mijares, Armando Quintero Medina, Joaquín Munoz Lobillo, Martin Castro Ruiz, Pablo Garcia Castaneda, Manuel Navarro Aceves and Luis Mijares Sanchez. Below are plastic bags containing half a kilogram each of heroin and cocaine, seized from them.

MEXICO

MEMBERS OF PILL TRAFFICKING RING CAPTURED

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] Mexico City, 26 February--Today, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic apprehended eight drug traffickers (including two women) who were members of an international ring operating in several of the country's states and in American border towns.

Those in custody were captured in a clandestine laboratory where they were manufacturing psychotropic pills. It was disguised as a perfume factory, in order to conceal the illegal business.

At the time of their arrest, 18 million toxic pills with a value in excess of 430 million pesos on the black market were confiscated from them.

Those under arrest are: Jesus de la Pena Garcia, owner and manager of the perfume factory or laboratory in which the toxic pills were being made; Gloria de la Pena Garcia and Abel Garcia Hernandez, who were captured in the Federal District; Roberto Ontiveros Sandoval and his brother, Armando, Margarita Magana Cuevas, Manuel Lopez Venegas and Gildardo Flores Lopez, who were captured in Guadalajara, Jalisco.

According to the head of the Federal Judicial Police, Raul Mendiola Cerecero, within a few hours it is expected that arrests will be made of the distributors of the toxic pills in Los Mochis, Laredo, Tijuana, Mexicali and Nogales, who have already been identified.

The clandestine laboratory in which the psychotropic pills were being made is located at No 411 Laguna de Mayran, in the Anahuac development, under the name of Mar-Mig Industries.

According to statements made by Jesus de la Pena Garcia, in 8 months they manufactured over 20 million toxic pills, which were sent to border towns to be sold, so that the distributors, in turn, could send them to the United States.

The Federal Public Ministry, which is completing the respective investigation, reported that each pill is worth between \$1.00 and \$1.50.

According to the Federal Judicial Police, the machinery with which the pills were being manufactured, as well as the raw material that was used, had been smuggled into the country.

General Mendiola Cerecero announced that the probe began in Guadalajara and Nuevo Laredo, where it was learned 2 years ago that pill trafficking was under way. On that occasion, three laboratories were discovered, and over 20 drug traffickers were arrested.

Comdr Manuel Espindola and his agents continued the investigation, and it was not until today that the laboratory was detected and the eight drug traffickers were apprehended.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS--Mexico City, 24 February--The capture of over 35 drug traffickers and the seizure of 50 million pesos worth of drugs were the results of the intensive campaign carried out during the past 15 days by Federal Judicial Police agents in 37 towns of the republic. The foregoing announcement was made by a spokesman from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, who stated that, during the campaign, 916 poppy plantations on which nearly 7 million plants about to blossom had been sown were destroyed, as were 231 marihuana plantations containing half a million shrubs up to 2 meters high. The spokesman added that, during the investigation made by the federal agents, several drug traffickers' hide-outs had been discovered, containing scores of weapons of various calibers which were used to keep the plantations under control. As for the vehicles used to carry the drugs to different parts of the country, seizures were made of 15 automobiles, 10 small trucks, three trailer trucks, two mobile laboratories and seven motorcycles. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 25 Feb 80 p 5] 2909

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL--Mexico City, 27 February--The governments of Mexico, the United States and Guatemala will operate in a coordinated fashion to keep surveillance over all airports on the Mexican border and inside the country, to curb the illegal activities of smugglers of drugs, imported items, weapons and explosives. Engineer Jorge Cendejas Quezada, head of civil aeronautics, said that new measures would be implemented whereby airplanes with fewer than 16 passengers would land at the first border airport on their route; then they could fly over Mexican air space en-route to their final destination point, having already met the requirements of international health, migration and customs. An exception is made of jets, which may enter any of the international airports in our country, with the stipulation that their crew members must report their position to the air traffic control centers, and keep in constant communication until their arrival in the international air terminal of destination. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 5] 2909

HEROIN SEIZED IN MONTERREY--Mexico City, 25 February--Federal Judicial Police agents seized over 10 million pesos worth of pure heroin aboard a passenger bus of the Monterrey-Salttillo line. The drugs (consisting of a

kilogram of heroin) were on a baggage rack in bus 203 of the aforementioned line. The Federal Judicial Police agents were with a motor patrol unit on the Monterrey-Salttillo highway, at the plant health station near Monterrey. The Federal Public Ministry initiated the pertinent investigation to capture those presumed guilty of this drug trafficking. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p 5] 2909

MARIHUANA 'MULES' SENTENCED--Two shippers of marihuana, or "mules" for the drug traffic, were given 7-year prison sentences and fines of 10,000 pesos. In the second district court, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia issued his final decision in trial 68-979, wherein action was taken against Francisco Perez Maldonado and Santiago Gonzalez Panuelos for crimes against health in the degree of marihuana shipment. Perez Maldonado and Gonzalez Panuelos were captured on 11 March of last year by Federal Judicial Police agents who had set up an inspection post along the Reynosa-Monterrey highway, close to the border of Reynosa. The trial records show that Perez Maldonado and Gonzalez Panuelos were arrested while carrying a shipment of marihuana bound for Reynosa, from which it was to be sent subsequently to the United States. The harmful shipment was being carried in a 1965 Ford car with state of Jalisco license plates HUD-765, driven by Perez Maldonado, who was accompanied by Santiago Gonzalez. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 3 Mar 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

SENTENCES FOR DRUG SUPPLIERS--Two individuals who were tried in proceedings 146-978 for crimes against health in the degree of marihuana possession received prison sentences from the second district judge, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia. Teodoro Medrano Gutierrez and Elias Delgado Leza were each given a prison sentence of 5 years and 3 months and a fine of 5,000 pesos. Both individuals were arrested on 21 October 1978 by the Federal Judicial Police, after that entity received a tip that someone named Luciano Rodriguez Santillan was engaged in marihuana trafficking. Rodriguez Santillan was "spotted" by the federal officers themselves, who arrested him at 2711 Montevideo Street; and, upon being subjected to questioning, he confessed that his suppliers included an individual named Teodoro Medrano. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 3 Mar 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

COLOMBIANS CAUGHT WITH COCAINE--Mexico City, 15 February--Federal Judicial Police agents seized a contraband shipment of pure cocaine worth over 25 million pesos on the black market for drugs from five Colombians, who were members of an international drug trafficking ring and who arrived in this capital from Bogota, Colombia, on Aeromexico flight 480. The arrest of Amparo de Jesus Castano Roldan, Diana Lucia Cardona Velazquez, Fabio Antonio Gonzalez Restrepo, Jose Ivan Diaz Velez and Octavio Duque took place in the customs inspection section, where they showed their baggage. However, they appeared nervous, and hence the federal agents subjected them to a body search, and found several plastic bags containing the drugs attached to their bodies. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 16 Feb 80 p 4] 2909

JAIL DRUG SMUGGLING PROBED--The chief of the seventh State Judicial Police group in this town, and police commander Victor M. Garcia, in conjunction with warden Victoriano Rodriguez, informed EL DIARIO about the intensive investigation and antidrug campaign that are under way at the municipal prison and the preventive jail. The foregoing is due to the discovery of a letter containing LSD between the stamp and the envelope. It has been speculated that American inmates and high-level drug addicts have been receiving drugs in this way for some time, because the searches made of their relatives have not resulted in the discovery of drugs concealed in the food which they bring to their jailed family members. The warden told EL DIARIO that it was impossible to make morbid searches of relatives of inmates when they enter the jail, because if a prisoner has not done anything wrong, there would be a complaint that they were harassing his relatives in an "insane" attempt to find drugs for him or for others. For this reason it is impossible to make an intimate body search of them. Nor is it fitting to inspect their shoes, breaking them, or doing something similar. According to reliable sources, LSD is an hallucinogenic acid. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 22 Feb 80 Sec C p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Montevideo, 25 Mar (DPA)--The Uruguayan police have broken up a ring of drug traffickers who operated in the Atlantida beach resort, 40 kilometers from Montevideo. Sixteen persons were arrested and three sent to a hospital for recovery from drug addiction. The police seized marijuana, morphine and psychotropic drugs. [PY251900 Montevideo DPA in Spanish 1250 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY]

CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

UN COMMISSION NOTES SHARP INCREASE IN HARD DRUG USE

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 15 Feb 80 p 7

[Article by gr: "Alarming Increase in Hard Drugs; Strategies in the Struggle Against Abuse of Narcotics"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 February--At the UN center in Vienna the sixth special session of the 30-member Drug Control Commission of the UN Economic and Social Council--Switzerland has been invited as an observer--since 11 February has been discussing progress and failure in the international struggle against drug abuse. Presided over by the leader of the FRG delegation, Schroeder, the commission is to discuss and recommend among other things new strategies for future worldwide action against the "scene," because the reports available to the commission show that, although some successes can be recorded in the struggle against drug abuse, drug consumption in the entire world nevertheless continues to increase alarmingly.

New Tendencies

According to the report of the secretary general of the commission, Ling, two tendencies are particularly characteristic of the West European drug scene, but also for Southwest Asia, the Near East, North America and the south Pacific area: the continued rapid expansion of the abuse of so-called hard drugs, above all heroin, and a sharp increase in deaths from drug abuse, most of which are caused by overdoses of heroin. In Western Europe and in the United States cocaine abuse is also increasing strongly. A new dangerous form of drug consumption is the smoking of coca paste, a very impure intermediate product in cocaine production. It has spread from Bolivia and Peru via South and North America.

Frightening Figures

The custom of taking several addictive drugs in combination and often even in connection with alcohol continues to spread. The stronger forms are preferred over the weaker drugs, and injection preferred over other ways of taking them, which leads to overdoses and is therefore more dangerous

than smoking, sniffing or chewing. There is no longer any social stratum and no age group which is not represented on the drug scene, but juvenile residents of large cities down to the age of 10 years are in the greatest danger. The abuse of addictive drugs has meanwhile penetrated into the smaller cities and into the countryside, and among the addicts are also increasingly more girls and women, in particular in the developed countries.

According to the Ling report, about 1,200 tons of opium are produced annually for the illegal market alone, the same amount as for the legal market. Several million people in South America chew coca leaves; the production of hemp derivatives, mainly hashish, amounts to "several hundred thousand tons a year." It is sold to "several tens of millions" of consumers. In the United States in 1978 alone more than 32,000 people were under the care of a doctor for abuse of tranquilizers and stimulants. But how incomplete the data on the total number of addicts must be can be concluded from the fact that in India only 55,000 opium addicts were registered with the authorities. In the FRG more than 34,000 persons were registered for drug abuse, for Switzerland the number of heroin addicts (1978) is estimated at 10,000. Only 300 were receiving treatment. There were 80 drug deaths and, among others, first cases of phencyclidine abuse, an artificial drug, which began to replace LSD in the United States, occurred.

Increasingly Shrewd Producers and Dealers

The drug suppliers try to counter the controls by national authorities over the drug trade by means of diversification and concentration. Heavily controlled trade routes are being abandoned and new ones opened up, so that the illegal trade constantly spreads across larger areas. The national distribution syndicates of the producer, transit and consumer countries are teaming up to form veritable "multinational" organizations, which attempt to locate the drug production as close as possible to the raw material production in order to keep the risks of discovery at all levels of the business to a minimum. The drying up of sources and the supply of natural narcotics are countered at all levels by the establishment of secret laboratories for the manufacture of artificial drugs. At the subsidiary consumer levels of the trade the method of mailing has recently been chosen with increasing frequency. Furthermore, incidents of theft and falsification of prescriptions have increased considerably.

Consequently, the drug market was better supplied in 1978, the year on which the reports to the Vienna conference are principally based, than ever before, and there are no indications that this could have changed since then, although intervention by the authorities has been more effective than ever before. In 1978 more than 6.1 million kilograms of natural addictive drugs were tracked down and confiscated, nearly twice the amount of the year before. Hashish had by far the largest share with almost 5.9 kilograms; North America represents the most "fertile" ground for each individual drug.

11949
CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

GENDARMERIE HUSHES UP DRUG AFFAIR

Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[By Rene Haquin: "A Drug Affair 'Erased' by the Gendarmes"]

[Text] According to our information, data programmed into the gendarmerie's computer and related to an inquiry carried out by Commander Francois's BND, were "erased" by order of a senior officer only hours before the BND chief was arrested.

The gendarmerie staff is obviously aware of this manipulation. In fact, it was by staff orders that, in November 1977, an inquiry was opened concerning a 31-year-old Brussels man, owner of a pleasure boat and an American corporation established in the Alost region, a corporation with which the subject had close ties.

The French services struggling against drug trafficking had just seized 100 kg of hashish aboard a pleasure yacht flying the Swedish flag, the "Laurin." In August 1977, this yacht had been towed from Sweden to St Tropez, from where it was to reach Morocco by crossing the Mediterranean. It was believed that in Morocco the yacht would pick up a new load of narcotics.

The truck which had towed it belonged to a Swedish company, and once it left the "Laurin" at Hyeres, it had returned, in August, towing a Belgian yacht, the "Cartouche," belonging to a man from Brussels.

Thus, the name of this Brussels man and other information concerning him remained in the computer until last 18 January when the data was deleted, as well as observations related to the Brussels man which could be included in the handwritten documents of other services in Brussels and in Alost.

9341
CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

DRUGS, PASSPORTS SEIZED AT BND

Brussels LE SOIR in French 10-11 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[By Rene Haquin: "The Belgian Connection: Suspicious Passports, Drugs Seized at BND"]

[Text] The inquiry about the activities of the National Drug Bureau [BND], also called the "Belgian connection," in reference to an "affair" shown in the film "French connection," is still going on, while the chief of this bureau, Commander Francois, remains in prison, according to a decision made Thursday afternoon by the prosecutor's office.

New developments in the inquiry: a seizure of drugs at the BND building, where logically there should not have been large amounts [of narcotics], and a seizure of blank identity documents.

This inquiry led the examining magistrate, Mr de Biseau d'Hauteville, to conduct a hearing on Thursday with a brigadier general, formerly commanding officer of the gendarmerie, and a lieutenant general, presently a high officer of the staff.

Friday, the examining magistrate also conducted a hearing with a colonel, commanding officer of a territorial group (the equivalent of a province). These senior officers have been responsible for the activities of the BND at one time or another during their careers.

According to our information, abnormally high amounts of narcotics were seized from the BND safes, at any rate, an amount not corresponding to the allowances for pedagogical samples which could be held by the organization. The BND was not entitled to stock on its premises narcotics confiscated from seizures at the airport or elsewhere. But, it seems that the quantities of drugs discovered in the safes could possibly have come from these seizures.

In addition, still according to our information, the investigators discovered a certain number of documents--identity cards and passports--of suspicious origin. They could be stolen identity papers coming from

investigations made by the gendarmerie, or they could be false documents. This is being checked. The gendarmerie's computer has been used to determine the origin of these documents.

Unbroken Seals

Friday morning, gendarmes were sent to the BND to recover relevant material, an event which has led some to believe that the seals had been broken. In truth, it was only a matter of opening the safe, taking the documents and replacing the seals.

In addition, it has been confirmed that certain BND members presently under arrest will certainly have to respond to charges brought against them 5 years ago in relation to traffic in gold and ivory.

9341
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

CHANGES IN DRUG TRAFFICKING, USAGE DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 6, 7, 8 Feb 80

[Three part article by Christian Colombani: "The New Routes of Drug Trafficking"]

[6 Feb 80, pp 1, 12]

[Text] Drug addiction evolves in changes steadily. In a few years, in a few months, both the market and the traffic change. The drug addicts themselves change. All it took was for a leaflet distributed at the doors of several secondary schools by militant unionized teachers to make it a present danger and lead to the development of a new polemic.

Beyond this diversity and attitudes frequently related to the psychological condition of the moment or the political desire to bring forth the "scourge" of drugs for the sake of concealing other scourges, the advance of drug addiction has been undeniable in France as throughout the world. Considering the number of summons for the use of and trafficking in drugs, issued by police and gendarmerie services in France in 1979, we note that there were 2,631 more arrests than in 1978.

Glossary:

Accro: hooked, dependent on a drug.

Baba: cool, hippy of the 1970's.

Cheval [horse], poudre blanche [white powder]: heroin

Cool (to be): to experience a feeling of well-being and calm.

Dealer: reseller of drugs to sustain personal use.

Defonce: drug abuse.

Flash: sensation felt after a shoot.

Flipper: a feeling of anguish specifically caused by the lack of drugs.

Galerer [cruising]: looking for one's drug by "cruising" from one place to another.

Junky: "hard" drug addict.

Shit: hashish.

Shoot: drug injection and its effect.

Sniffer: sniffing.

Speed: mainly LSD and all drugs with an exciting effect.

Trip: an imaginary trip under the influence of the drug.

I. "It Has Turned Sad"

The "good events" are becoming rare. Has the drug-high, the "baba cool" of the 1960's disappeared? Has he disappeared with his route, his trips to Katmandou, his folklore, his gold-plated legend, his dangerous adventures, health repatriations, detoxification cures, relapses, and overdoses from which one pulls once or twice. . . and which, finally, kill?

"Cruising" throughout the city to find one's dose. Inevitably, becoming a "dealer" fearing the lack of the drug, spending treasures of imagination to find the fabulous funds needed to buy the drug. A dog's life for a flash. Becoming insane. . . . Finally, dying. The number of the possessed may not have declined. Yet, they are no longer alone.

"It is evident that drug addicts today are of lesser interest," notes Andre Soleres, head of the narcotics brigade of the Paris Police Prefecture. In a period of 10 years drugs have become commonplace. "Glide, it is summer!," one could read on the posters of a travel agency. Henceforth, to find drugs it is no longer necessary to mobilize one's energy, to engage in a stubborn search. Consumption is current. An ever larger number of "drug users" are gravitating around the nucleus of the "real" drug addicts who live, together with their "stuff" a fatal and exclusive history. For them the adventure is either elsewhere or. . . nowhere. Drug consumption is part of their itinerary without being its essential part. "In the past," explains Francois Le Mouel, head of the Central Office for the Suppression of Illicit Drug Traffic (OCRTIS), "one became a delinquent because one was, first of all, a drug addict. One would break into a pharmacy to gain possession of the medicines behind the 'B' panel; now one is a drug addict because one is, first of all, a delinquent; drug addiction is part of their

panoply. . . " Jean-Jacques has been taking drugs for over 15 years. Once again, he finds himself at the Marmottan Hospital for desintoxification treatment. "i was here in 1973; eight years later, I am still here. . . ." Jean-Jacques mumbles, he has diction troubles. He "keeps going" with Pelforth-Picon.

"I feel sad when I see them," Jean-Jacques says. "Today drugs means vice on vice. Ten years ago heroin was not expensive, with 1,000 francs you could shoot three days. . . . Those who were hooked were the elite of the affluent guys. I had long hair and wore an earring. Today all rookies do that. They dress themselves up from boredom. When we came to Marmottan, suffering from withdrawal, we rolled on the ground. Now, you see them come, the newly hooked, and two days later they are playing ping-pong. They are playing at becoming unhooked. They are comfortable. This is like a hotel. I have nothing more to tell them. Almost all of my true pals are dead. I resent them for this. . . ."

This veteran is right. "Once there was an ideologization. The drug was a sign of protest against a certain social order," notes Dr Hubert Marmottan. "This is no longer as frequently the case today. Drugs have become proletarianized."

Whereas in the past it affected essentially the favored strata, even though, occasionally, there would be a drug addict coming from a modest environment, who would be the exception to the rule, since about 1975 drugs have reached all social categories. The children of workers and farmers are drug users. Many cases tried "for the use of and traffic in narcotics," affected, last year, small towns such as Liverdun or La Fleche, and even the countryside.

In the modest town of Chevalaret, in Paris (13th district), eight young people died in 1979 from the consequences of drug abuse. Mrs B., who lives there, has just learned that her son Robert was shooting heroin. "We knew nothing. At least, if he had been taking "H." However, he immediately became hooked on the dust." Mr and Mrs B. are poor itinerant people. "The moment he learned about it, my husband left with my son for the Club Mediterranee, to get him out of this. His peddler, whose nickname was 'the flea' found him on the way here." Mrs B. is looking at classified ads. "We must leave this apartment and the town. . . ."

As it is more commonplace, drug addiction no longer makes it possible to delineate, as one could have attempted to do so, a type of parental couple which would explain the child's behavior. The children of repressive fathers and overprotective mothers are no longer the only ones to take drugs. "Today the parents are displaying greater understanding. They are frequently between the ages of 30 and 40 and were aware of what happened in May, 1968. They are ready to request their behavior," notes Bruno Lebret, an educator at the Didro Center.

"Actually, the parents are as confused as their kids," thinks Dr Croze-Castet, president of the National Family Union for the Fight Against Drug Addictions.² "They must be made free from guilt. Any family could have a drug using child. . . ."

Rejection reactions still occur. According to a judge, 65 percent of the parents lose interest in their drug addicted children the moment a jail sentence is passed. However, most fathers and mothers, better informed than in the past, are discerning and know how better to avoid "the development of neuroticism in the family cell." There are ever less frequent cases of panicky mothers running to specialists after catching their son or daughter smoking marijuana.

Seasonal Gains

Could it be that, being more permissive, and more understanding, the parents are pushing back the boundaries of the forbidden? Hashish, the bugaboo, might have been sufficient for an adolescent to assert his identity. Should the transgression rise one more turn of the twist today? "Once a drug would be used when one felt well, to feel better," explains Dr Christian Brule, from the association for help to drug addicts of Versailles.³ "It is a 'plus,' gliding, taking a trip, taking off, words which expressed this action well. Currently one feels bad and one seeks in drugs a calming down, a lesser anguish." The act of drugging oneself was considered by the family as a revolt and a break. Now it seems to have converted into a symptom of confusion, and depression in the face of which the parents are powerless, being affected themselves. Dr Claude Orsel, from the Abbaye Center in Paris,⁴ acknowledges that young drug addicts yearly reflect "a global depression." "Ever less frequently we come across personalities, as was the case several years ago, who threw an entire institution into delirium, who dragged into their paranoia parents, educators or therapists. Everything is more fluid, less tangible. This could be compared to seasonal gains: There are drugs in secondary schools but then the drugs vanish without any particular reason. It is like marbles or hopscotch. . . ."

This is to say that, having become a mass phenomenon, drugs can no longer be defined in terms of the old criteria. One can no longer enclose them within an excessively medicinal interpretation, like Dr⁵ Leon Hovnanian, secretary general of the Drug Information Committee, who believes drug addiction to be an "endemic epidemic." On the contrary, the spreading of the phenomenon seems to emphasize its social and political aspects. We shall not go so far as to accept the conclusions of a pamphlet issued by National Education Federation, published in February 1978, according to which it would suffice "to change the system in order to eliminate the problem."

The increased number of drug addicts clearly shows the concern shown by the young faced with unemployment, the fear of a conflict, and the fear of global destruction. It would be easy, as suggests the Information Committee, to cite the breakdown of the old values. However, how not to recognize that the increased use of drugs, like the increased number of adolescent suicides, is the most alarming sign of a social malaise.

According to an educator, "I attended a drug party with young people under 14. They had prepared a cocktail of about 10 drugs mixed in alcohol. After drinking all this they fell into a precomatose state. Nothing more violent, more radical could be conceived. Imagine parents finding their children in such a state." One can understand why in the case of recent drug addicts, without past history or without hope, therapies developed for others are not always effective. Can "novices" be treated like "junkies?" "Is drinking leaching water suicide or drug addiction?" asks Jean Trocheris, a Paris investigative judge? Could the liberal policy of fighting drug addiction, instituted by Simone Veil, when she was minister of health, continued in the report submitted by Monique Pelletier, of January 1978, which calls for the establishment of a variety of reception centers, be effective for the thousands of adolescents whose drug history is different? Yet, should we also, as has been proposed in a recent draft bill submitted by Jean-Marie Girault (PR), senator and mayor of Caen, set up a national institute which would give the struggle "more coherence and cohesion?"

"I have the feeling that today," says Mrs Pernelle Petit in charge of the postcure center of Rue des Haies, in Paris, "that drug addicts are starting all over again. For the past two years the number of drug addicts from the suburbs and the provinces has risen. They frequently feel miserable. They take "speed," frequently they become very violent. They have acute mental problems, "broken heads." They no longer phantasize about the product. The impression they give is that they do not really get unhooked. All they can think of is the job, reinvolvement with society, subway-job-drug, and the pleasure of shooting no longer exists. They would consume anything." "Drugs have turned sad," admits a former addict.

[7 Feb 80, p 13]

II. Good Users, Bad Use

Drug addicts are not longer exactly the same. They no longer use old drugs the same way and they use new products. This polydrug addiction or, rather, this indifferentiated drug use complicates the understanding of the phenomenon. Nevertheless, it emphasizes its psychological and social nature. The time of the gourmets is past. During the "ecological" period one knew how to appreciate "Colombian gold." One would never mix it with poor grass. One could distinguish between the "Lebanese" and the "Moroccan." Color. . . and freshness would be considered. "A true heroin addict who shoots dust differentiates between brown sugar and white: He would never use flash with a placebo as is

the case today," acknowledges Dr Aime Charles-Nicolas of the Marmottan Center.

The attitude toward the product has changed. One shoots, sniffs, swallows, uses drugs ever more frequently, but without too many requirements. The "culture" of drug addicts has become impoverished in the course of a few years. "In the past they stuck to their favorite 'dope,' even if they may have engaged in minor experiments. In general, it was heroin or speed but never both," says a young drug addict. Indifference and scorn prevailed between heroin addicts who were looking for a padded and protective world and the eaters of amphetamine or the "sniffers" of cocaine. To each his paradise. Today, however, the vulgarization of drugs encourages the addicts to try anything. They seem no longer to be looking for a specific pleasure as though they no longer expect the same effect of the given drug.

Unquestionably, the cocaine used by the people of the Andes to forget their hunger or be able to scale the Cordilliere (in that area a "cocada" is the distance covered by the time a coca leaf has been chewed) does not give them the same type of drugged sensation as it does those in the European show business who sniff in drug parties. The way, the spirit in which the drug is consumed condition, in the final account, its effect. Do they still get as much pleasure out of the so highly praised "flash," so frequently compared to an orgasm? Ten years ago the drug addicts were in a state of revolt. In their way, they rejected society. The world in which they sought refuge ostensibly had to be better. They ascribed powerful significance to the "flash:" an inconceivable nirvana. Actually, they needed 10 to 20 days to become "unhooked" physically. However, the psychological breakup was uncertain, and the "cure" could take years and many among them never healed. "The young who shoot today are no longer as hooked," noted Dr Tonnellier of the Marmottan Center. "Their flashes are not as strong. They have better control. They have no more than three or four fixes per week," reports a drug addict of the "heroic" times. The high school students in Liverdun (Meurthe-et-Moselle) who manage to trip with hemp from which the THC has been extracted would have obtained the same results by smoking straw.

Using drugs, like smoking tobacco, or driving a car, is becoming, more and more, a reassuring act, useful in better entering society or avoiding problems by putting both senses and mind to sleep. It means as many attempts at suicide followed by hopeless awakenings. More numerous and younger, the drug addicts consume the most incredible and harmful products. Are they trying to frighten us? Are they also trying to make us understand that "as the concrete rises so does the anguish?" and that something in their heads is no longer right?

Anything goes to this effect: breaking down the glass in a pharmacy but also a cupboard containing detergents, glues, solvents, lacquers, aerosols, glue. Last August, in Liverpool, a 14-year-old boy died for having all too frequently sniffed cigarette lighter gas. He had developed followers among his schoolmates. In black Africa suburban young mix beer with gasoline. Those with the richest imaginations invent extemporaneous potions: On 14 October 1979 in Metz five adolescents were hospitalized after having consumed a "soup" consisting of oriental tobacco, herb tea, and medicinal drugs. However, one could drug himself also with kerosene, nail polish, scarlet water [eau ecarlate], bleaching water. . . phenicyclidine (PCP) or, finally, any general anesthetic used in veterinary medicine to tranquilize violent animals.

Currently, European drug addicts are extensively using medicinal drugs without, nevertheless, reaching the level of American abuse. A recent investigation conducted by the Stanford Research Institute revealed that the medicine cupboards of 86 families of those surveyed contained 2,599 different types of medicines. Another study made in Washington, in 1969, had revealed that 583 drugs legally sold were more dangerous than LSD. Nevertheless, in 1978 there were 1,042 pharmacy breakins in France. Bruno Leuret, educator at the Didro Center, has numbered in the currently authorized pharmacopoeia 284 drugs sold over the counter or with prescription which could be used in addicting doses (an average of tenfold the prescribed amount). Such products belong to various narcotic categories such as amphetamines, hallucinogenics, opiates, solvents, and intoxicants, and extracts from cannabis and psychotropics.

"Physicians prescribe dangerous remedies quite freely. They seem to ignore the fact that drug addicts could go to several physicians within a single day and thus obtain doses exceeding normal amounts," charged Mrs Pernelle Petit, in charge of the Center of the Rue des Haies in Paris. All too frequently, in fact, the physicians are either poorly informed or negligent. They are careless about prescription blanks not in current use. Dr Jeannette Croze-Castet, who promoted the association of parents of drug addicts, has pointed out the high number of sons of physicians among the addicts. Yet, all it takes is for the commission on narcotics to classify a drug in the "B" range for its consumption to drop. "The T was impossible," relates a former drug addict. "It is like cocaine but, obviously, less natural, with a worse trip. I was shooting four times daily and, to push the trip along, I would take a downer. . . ."

Another drug from which the intoxicant has been removed is still, nevertheless, being purchased by the addicts: They have discovered a secondary hallucinogenic effect. Mixing with alcohol is frequent. It may also happen that one avoids "spoiling" a rediscovered drug. Frequently scotch whiskey would replace the hashish joint which, only recently, would have been smoked. Alcoholism is progressing among the

young. The poorest among them hit the cheap wine while the youngest who cannot purchase alcohol in stores without being noticed take up glugs and solvents. Strange mixes are made. Last summer boys in Cangas, near Vigo, in Spain, added to their "joints" powdered human bones drawn from skeletons kept at the municipal bone yard. Explosive cocktails are tried: The "speedball" (heroin plus cocaine) is reputed "superfantastic" . . .

Cocaine remains a luxury product. Even though for the past two years it has reappeared in Europe, from where it had disappeared after the war, it does not really reach the young customers. "'Coke' is good but very expensive. It must be taken frequently or the effect is lost." "Sniffed" in circles where money is easy to come by and used by the curious who are afraid of becoming hooked on heroin and who are generally well established in a professional job, cocaine is appreciated for its stimulating effect. It gives its users the impression of owing their success to their intelligence. Conversely, heroin, "the only product which is not rising," notes Andre Soleres, head of the narcotics brigade of the Paris Police Prefecture, "has democratized," it is the drug of the sidewalk. The "dealers" are waiting for unwary customers at St Michel Boulevard or Buci Square. This lack of knowledge of the product--the act of drugging oneself being more important than the substance used--is also becoming in all likelihood one of the reasons for the increased number of deaths due to overdose in France in 1979 (117) compared with 1978 with 102 victims.

The fluctuations of the market, the arrival of heroin from the Middle East (75 to 80 percent pure), too strong to be withstood in the doses usually injected, not to forget powders diluted with strychnine or even detergent, must have triggered quite a number of tragedies during the final months of 1979. "Today there is too much swindle," says Christian on the subject of desintoxication treatment. Other committed suicide in 1979 after using trichloroethylene or other drugs.

Faced with this rush to hard drugs, hashish appears quite inoffensive and the argument developing on the subject of cannabis derivatives seems rather vain. The current mixed drug addictions also question the notion of escalation and the idea according to which H would be the initiating substance. "Parents who give sedatives to their babies being unable, themselves, to withstand their anguish are perhaps preparing them to become drug addicts later?" raised recently the question Dr Stanislaw Tomkiewicz, director of research at the National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM). Thus, after a period in which drug addiction occasionally assumed a positive and even creative aspect, "drug use" has become an ever more mediocre and vulgar occurrence. "Drugs have converted in a sort of psychoregulator," thinks Dr Brule. They have been reduced to no longer being an attitude on the part of the youth (virtually all drug addicts are between the ages of 15 and 25). Assuming a normalizing aspect, it helps to rejoin the world of the

adults who use and abuse self-medication with equal frequency. "If I fail to swallow a few amphetamines in the morning I find myself unable to go to work," admitted an educator. How many people smoke or drink only for the sake of continuing to live despite their loneliness. "You see," says Christian, the guitar player who "goes on acid," to be able to look at his fingers drunkenly plucking the chords, "I was so much in love and wanted to have a child and was no longer smoking even cigarettes to avoid drugging. She was too good for me and I flipped. With speed I am as good as Wes Montgomery. . . . No, this is not true, if I take drugs it is to forget."

[8 Feb 80, p 15]

III. Police and the Ants

The products have become diversified: They could be found as frequently "over the counter" as on the illicit marketplace. Nevertheless, the drug traffic is developing because of the ever growing number of young people who, without being drug addicts, try the drugs they are offered.

"It is a make or break." Carrying two cardboard suitcases stuffed with hashish, a Togolese was stopped at customs. Cannabis fields are blossoming in black Africa; the poppy raised in Turkey is converted in heroin No 4 in laboratories deep inside Anatolian Turkey. Cocaine from Colombia enters the country after a stop in the Antilles. Amsterdam which was once the central market for brown sugar coming from southeast Asia has been now replaced by the FRG where "beige" or "grey" heroin coming from the Middle and Near East is being resold throughout Europe. Bulgaria, on the Istanbul route, Yugoslavia, and even Lichtenstein have become traffic relay posts.

Drugs cross all borders in false bottom suitcases, hollow heels, fake canned goods, or fake toothpaste tubes. In November 1979 Turkish peasant women pretending to be pregnant were stopped at the Greek border. One month later Italian women tried to cross the Belgian frontier carrying 150 grams of heroin. American policemen were recently allowed to "search" the stomach of a man suspected of having swallowed a package of "Thailand." The seizures which account for no more than 10 percent of the amounts of drugs marketed were substantial in 1979. Since only October two tons of hemp were seized in Rotterdam, 300 kilograms of cocaine in Peru, and one ton in Bogota, 107 kilograms of hashish in Madrid, 464 kilograms in a tourist automobile at the Greek border, and 1.5 tons of hashish in a cave in Ibiza (Balearic Islands); 9.84 kilograms of heroin were seized in Sofia and 7 kilograms in Rome. In 1979 the Italian customs confiscated 4,265 kilograms of cannabis derivatives, 8 kilograms of heroin, and 14 kilograms of cocaine. In 1978 41 tons of cannabis derivatives had been confiscated in Europe. In the Moselle department alone, which borders Luxembourg and Germany, the French customs dealt with 58 drug cases in the first 10 months of 1979. In 1979 the national police had conducted nearly 8,000 interrogations. A higher figure was reached in 1979.

One Kilogram of Hemp for One Ton of Millet

Those who attended the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for Narcotics Control, which took place in Honolulu, in December 1979, noted their concern in the face of the "alarming increase in the volume of discovered drugs throughout the world and the growing of seizures of heroin coming from the Middle East." In November, in Stockholm, the same was noted by the Pompidou group.⁸ "It is true," acknowledges Andre Soleres, head of the narcotics brigade of the Paris Police Prefecture, "that young people currently stopped on public thoroughfares are frequently found to be in possession of heroin." Frequently it is a case of Thai heroin brought into France by small passers who have made the trip from Bangkok and who, for the past two years, have been competing with the Chinese in Amsterdam. These "ants" have currently their twins in the smugglers of the Near and Middle East who have organized better structured channels. International criminals, once again interested in illicit drug traffic, are on the verge of re-activating some networks.

Despite the financial efforts made by the United States, five years ago, to uproot poppy plants, its cultivation never stopped in Turkey where nothing which could yield a better income grows.

Benefiting from the political troubles of the past few years, these fields have been expanded. In Iran the laboratories are in full swing. The believers have asked that opium be declared "haram," i.e., be banned. Nevertheless, in 1979 the country produced 600 tons of poppies. In Lebanon, in the Beka'a Valley, hemp is legally grown along the route to Baalbek. In 1979 Lebanon exported 700 tons of hemp worth 450 million Lebanese pounds (apple exports brought no more than 80 million pounds). In Pakistan, the biggest opium producer in the world, laboratories were discovered in the Paki region. Severe penalties--whipping, specifically--are insufficient to turn away the traffickers who process Pakistani opium and even some of the Afghan crop (about 300 tons per year). In black Africa farmers are beginning to replace millet with hemp. In Mali, where there are currently some 10 confiscations per week, one kilo of cannabis is as profitable as one ton of millet (55,000 francs).

Tons of raw morphine are currently waiting for eventual purchasers at the Turkish border. There, chemists have organized the manufacturing of "beige" or "grey" heroin, sold throughout Europe. The number of Turkish traffickers detained in 1979 within the European economic community seems to prove that the circle which, at the time of the "French connection" was the main client, had not as yet retaken the market. Recently, however, the experts have been asking questions. "Conditions have been put together for the reactivation of the French connection," thinks Le Mouel. "There is more money to be made and the criminals and the chemists are not all dead. Some of them have done

their time and all that is left is to put together the necessary funds to buy the abundant raw morphine." The detention of several criminals at the toll booth of the Lancon-Provence Highway, on 22 December 1979, in the process of delivering six kilograms of morphine coming from Turkey to a Marseilles trafficker is the first clear sign of a "resumption."

The small passers, whether or not drug users themselves, go on on their own. This is one more revenue, one smuggling activity like any other. Last August the two Italian women arrested in Thionville were pushing to earn money to purchase a store. At the same time a family of truckers from Valence was "passing" two tons of hashish and 18 kilograms of heroin in order not to come back "empty" from Iran. "Once the traffic was organized," noted at the time of the case Robert Mesini, of the SRPJ [Judiciary Police Regional Services] in Lyons. "A network would be dismantled 'from the top,' and the traffickers would be listed as major criminals. Today we must start with the small 'dealer,' and one rarely succeeds in going up the line."

Hard and Soft

New practices have recently appeared. Clandestine laboratories making amphetamines were destroyed in 1979 by the Swedish police. The previous year a small LSD factory had been discovered in the Perigueux area. Cannabis is willingly raised on balconies or in truck gardens. The crop is diversified and the networks crisscross. "Cocaine dealers have nothing to do with heroin dealers," explains John Morris, head of the interpol narcotics subdivision. "They have settled in South America. The pushers belong to the criminal element of these countries and find in the European capitals compatriots ready to welcome them. Actually, they deal with different customers."

This circle had never been interested in hashish trafficking. However, the amounts confiscated assume major investments, purchasing centers, and a strong organization. Nevertheless, the needs of the customers are not always met by the resellers who rarely offer a broad range of goods. Sales locations vary. Hashish may be found in Belleville; heroin, in the Latin Quarter; and cocaine in the South American bars in Paris. A street "dealer" is found less frequently; the "grocers" more willingly welcome customers in their own apartments.

This vaguely defined market is not easy to follow. Some phenomena remain unexplained. Why is it that the increased amounts of heroin have not automatically lowered prices? Why a good supply does not reduce the number of pharmacy breakins? In the face of such difficulties, the suppression of the traffic is organized according to frequently conflicting concepts. Whereas the Paris judiciary police no longer bothers simple hashish users, the gendarmes, in turn, apply a different

method. This year they have had innumerable dragnets and summons issued to young consumers or small "dealers." "Drugs are everywhere, all that it takes is to look for them," explained the major commanding the Arrow Brigade, following the investigation of a hashish case. Such interventions on the part of the gendarmerie pleased Jacques Barrot, minister of health and social security, in whose view "there should be no distinction made between soft and hard drugs." Charles Vaille, Barrot's technical advisor, in charge of drug addiction problems, thinks likewise: "I am among those who are convinced that it is through hashish that one is led further on."

This phenomenon is rejected by world renowned researchers such as Salomon Snyders who invented the specific morphine receptors, and is the author of the "marijuana book." Nor is it believed by Dr Claude Ollevenstein and most French specialists who are in direct contact with drug users. Others believe that the escalation is undeniable and that hashish users should be prosecuted. Dr Leon Hovnanian thinks that the judiciary activities "are paralyzed by a circular of the keeper of the seals, dated 17 May 1978, which suggests that the user be merely warned and that possession of a small quantity of cannabis should be considered for personal use only."

"Had escalation been a reality," explains Dr Ollevenstein, "since, 10 years ago, there were 800,000 heroin addicts and 40 million smokers in American, today there should have been 40 million heroin addicts. Such is not the case." "The amalgamation of soft and hard drugs is inconsistent with the reality," claims Dr Francis Curtet, medical director of the Le Prait d'Union Association. "It could be only antipreventive by dramatizing the sensation it triggers as well as antitherapeutic by eliminating all credibility from those who defend this viewpoint."

Do the active investigations conducted by the gendarmerie against grass smokers really pertain to an age when any kind of substance could be used as a drug? The traffic may be even less stable merely because the customers are more uncertain. The consumers frequently go from one substance to another without severe withdrawals, and without feeling deprived of a lost paradise. The "firmly" hooked addicts of the past provided the criminals guarantees for the selling of their stocks. They have been replaced by more superficial and more whimsical addicts. The shortage which turned drug addicts into delinquents is no longer so brutally felt: Medicinal drugs and household maintenance goods control the seasonal tides.

In the final account, the traffickers are competing with the pharmaceutical industries for their depressed customers. Could it be that drug addicts who may have been considered subversive individuals, threatening the social order, be merely poor slobs who try to survive with whatever drugs are available? This is the case even in jail, even in a hospital, or in posttreatment centers. "Even when she was treated

at Boere, Chantal never stopped using. Her eyes were popping out of her head, she was stiff," says a former inmate of Patriarche. Would repressive measures against users make sense if, as thinks Le Mouel, chief of the Central Office for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, "one must first eliminate the demand."

The Travelers

The young people frequently go abroad to buy a product which would be more accessible and less expensive. Others, on the way, come across drugs with, sometimes, dramatic consequences. According to the final report of the European Public Health Committee, published in December, 1979, a considerable number of young people go abroad neither for tourist nor professional reasons.

As early as 1976 the Centro per le malattie sociale, in Rome, had established that 159 of 170 interrogated drug addicts had recently traveled in Europe. The European Council estimates at about 30,000 the number of users and small traffickers who travel every year to European community countries. On the other hand, the United Nations Social Protection Research Institute, has estimated that 28 percent of those jailed in Europe for violating narcotics laws came from foreign countries. Finally, the Bureau for Assistance to French people in trouble abroad, under the jurisdiction of the suboffice for people and goods of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has noted that the virtual totality of distress calls are caused by drug addiction. In 1979 the bureau repatriated for health reasons 101 people from Katmandou, 76 from Bangkok, 79 from Bombay, 31 from Kabul, and 22 from Islamabad.

Another study reported by the European Council specifies the characteristics of traveling drug addicts: There are more boys than girls (64 percent as against 36 percent); most of them are over 21. Most of them come from normal family surroundings (48 percent come from married couples). Finally, most of them have jobs and their social status is generally higher than that of "sedentary" drug addicts. Nevertheless, the type of drugs used is the same (50 percent cannabis).

Motivations have changed since the 1970's, when traveling was a sort of initiation test. Henceforth such trips are more utilitarian. For thousands of young people it has become an opportunity for bringing home supplies--for their personal consumption and resale--or else for going wild in countries of the mind where drugs are inexpensive and available.

FOOTNOTES

1. Centre Dibro (documentation, information, drugs), 23 Rue de Gergovie, 75014 Paris. Telephone 542-75-00.

2. Family Union for Struggle Against Drug Addictions, 175 Rue d'Alesia, 75014 Paris.
3. Association for Assistance to Drug Addicts, ADATO, 31 Rue Edmee-Fremy, 78000 Versailles. Telephone 950-17-29.
4. Centre de l'Abbaye, 7 Rue de l'Abbaye, 75006 Paris. Telephone 325-47-91. Open for treatment afternoons.
5. National Committee for Drug Information, 22 Avenue Daniele-Casanova. 95220 Saint-Gratien.
6. 38 Rue des Haies, 75020 Paris. Telephone 370-49-59.
7. Tetrahydrocannabinol, the active agent of cannabis.
8. The Pompidou group was established in 1971 on the initiative of the president of the French Republic, to promote exchanges among governments and consider actions to fight drug addiction among the members of the European community. The last meeting of the group was held in Stockholm on 12 and 13 November 1979.

5157
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

OAS VETERAN ARRESTED--(Claude Peintre), an OAS veteran, has been arrested for drug- and arms-trafficking offenses. Police found 1 1/2 kg of heroin in a Paris room to which he had the key. They also seized seven high-calibre automatic weapons at his personal residence. [LD300209 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD]

CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

HASHISH TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN LISBON AREA

Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 8 Feb 80 p 15

[Text] The seizure of 1.2 kg of hashish and the imprisonment of five traffickers was the result of an operation conducted by special brigades of the Judicial Police. They succeeded in breaking up one of the largest and most active networks of drug traffic in the Lisbon area.

From the traffickers--youths whose ages range from 18 to 28, known by the names of "Gorjao," "Jorge," "Chagas," "Santos" and "Monteiro"--the agents "confiscated" in addition to a considerable quantity of blunt weapons and firearms, a veritable "arsenal" of presses, scales and tools which they used to process the imported hashish (the drug was purchased in Spain in powder form, and later sold in bricks.

The PJ [Judicial Police] investigations were conducted in various areas where the group operated--that is, in Queluz, Sintra, Algueirao and Amadora--and they succeeded only because they had detected the various residences in which "Santos" and Monteiro: lived successively. It was in one of their homes that the brigade of the Judicial Police later discovered the headquarters of the network. According to the PJ, this was an especially active group. They reported that for example, in one afternoon alone during which the house was under constant surveillance by the PSP [Public Security Police] of Queluz, some 45 users entered and left this veritable hashish store.

The youths, all of them under arrest without bail, did not have any other known means of support, and some of them already have criminal records. The agents found in their possession material (calculators, headlights, car radios, stereophonic equipment) valued at hundreds of contos. It is believed that the articles came from burglaries of homes and stores. The agents also found 70 contos in cash (a product of the hashish sales).

In the meantime, the Judicial Police reported that they have conducted other operations in the Greater Lisbon area and other nearby areas. In one of these operations they were able to arrest eight individuals and seized considerable amounts of hashish and psychotropic drugs. In another action they were able to seize 1,500 contos' worth of hashish. Investigation continues in these latter cases and, as is natural, the police maintain some secrecy.

11634
CSO: 5300

62

PORTUGAL

POLICE CONFISCATE HIGH-PURITY COCAINE

Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 8 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] After intense investigation conducted in various parts of the country from 22 January to 5 February, over 2 kg of cocaine valued at over 30,000 contos were seized. This is the first seizure of this type-- of a drug with such a high degree of purity, which is very dangerous.

The Drug Control Investigation Center announced this fact in a communique stating that the person in Portugal for whom this drug was intended was arrested and taken before the criminal court. He is at present under arrest. The communique adds that in due time and after the proceedings now underway are completed other revelations are expected.

The success of this operation is attributed to the growing determination of Portuguese police to combat the domestic drug market as the result of professional training of the agents which, in the last 2 years, has resulted in concentrated repression of drug traffic.

At the national level this effort made it possible for the above-mentioned center to concentrate especially on analysis of information concerning hard drugs and investigation of networks whose organization and operating methods are obviously more perfected and sophisticated.

The Drug Control Investigation Center on the other hand, concluded several investigations especially in the field of hard drugs and seized over 8 kg of heroin. The Center continues watching the movements of the international routes of these substances which use Portugal as the transit territory and eventual transshipment point.

It was during all these operations that the above-mentioned center, with the participation of the Customs Inspector, the General Customs Board and the PSP [Public Security Police] and the cooperation, in the information field with other foreign agencies, was able to discover another important line of cocaine traffic to Portugal from Latin America, and seize the above-mentioned cocaine.

11634
CSO: 5300

63

PORTUGAL

BRIEFS

YOUTHS ARRESTED WITH HASHISH--The PSP [Public Security Police] last night arrested on Monte Street five youths who, calmly and on a public street, gave themselves up to the pleasures of hashish. The smokers, ranging in age from 17 to 23, also had in their possession some narcotic pills. The PSP agents had to take three of the five youths to the hospital because they appeared depressed and disturbed from drug overdoses. It is believed that the crisis was caused not by the hashish they were smoking but also from some chemical substance they had taken before. Another of the hashish smokers, this one aged 26, was also apprehended by the PSP agents on the Alameda das Linhas de Torres. When questioned by the police, the youth identified himself as a public official. [Text] [Porto 0 PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 8 Feb 80 p 16] 11634

CSO: 5300

SPAIN

ELEVEN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, DRUGS CONFISCATED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Feb 80 p 20

[Text] A gang of drug traffickers was discovered, and 11 of its members were arrested in a joint police operation carried out in Torrejon de Ardoz, Zaragoza and Malaga. A quantity of drugs and items of sound equipment, valued at over 10 million pesetas, were seized from the persons arrested.

According to police reports, Oscar Carlos Urruti was the chief of the network. He had a safehouse in the Madrid locality of Mecó, near Alcala de Henares, where he deposited drugs as well as high fidelity sound equipment, microscopes, television sets and other expensive electronic equipment, all of it from U.S. bases in Zaragoza and Torrejon de Ardoz. Part of the drugs was distributed on these bases.

In the same town of Mecó the persons who apparently took care of passing the drugs to U.S. bases were also arrested. They are: Kirk Neal Deysher, Gregory Martin Coulter and Lee Mar Marshall. When they were arrested the police seized from them electronic equipment and a certain amount of dollars which they were to deliver to the first person arrested, in exchange for narcotics. A little over 0.5 kg of heroin and cocaine and 1 kg of hashish were part of the contraband seized.

Later the police also arrested Alberto Urruti, brother of the chief of the network, who was guarding the house. Five other persons who proceeded to buy the drugs were arrested: Alejandro Irigoyen, Santiago Vegue, Jose Antonio Perez, Justino Lopez and Remize Maximo.

The 11th arrest, that of Immaculada Robles, took place in Malaga. One hundred grams of heroin, 20 grams of cocaine and a Ford Fiesta car, belonging to Oscar, were seized from her. Inside the car a certain amount of drugs was found. The car was used to transport the drugs to Costa del Sol.

11635
CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

HASHISH CONFISCATION IN MALAGA--Members of the 251st post of the Malaga Civil Guard have arrested an individual and seized 203 kg of hashish during a large-scale operation against drug trafficking in that province. In the past few days the Civil Guard received confidential information to the effect that an important drug shipment would pass through Malaga, and therefore mounted a series of controls on national highway 340 in order to intercept the traffickers. [Excerpt] [Bilbao EL CORREO ESPANOL-EL PUEBLO VASCO in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 29] 11635

CSO: 5300

SWITZERLAND

AUTHORITIES REGISTER SHARP INCREASE IN DRUG USE

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 16 Feb 80 p 22

[Text] Bern, 14 February (sda)--Despite intensive education, Switzerland's drug scene is becoming increasingly brutal. Last year 102 persons died of heroin overdoses or of the results of drug addiction, i.e. 17 more than during the previous year. Thus the 100 mark was surpassed for the first time. In 1974 there were only 13 drug-related fatalities, and in 1977 and 1978 there were already 84 and 85 respectively. The most common cause of death is heroin, which at present is being traded quite intensively in Switzerland. The intensification of the drug problem can also be seen in other preliminary drug statistics for 1979. For example the number of reports to the police concerning violations of the controlled substances law rose from 6,299 to 7,045, the number of convictions from 4,465 to 5,466. The following quantities were confiscated: 22.977 (5.5) kg of heroin, 1,976.704 (360) kg of hashish, 6.948 (11) kg of hashish oil, 16.617 (4.3) kg cocaine, 7.013 (4.8) kg amphetamine and 4,791 (6,021) LSD pills. The number of break-ins in doctors' offices and pharmacies declined somewhat from 234 to 191.

9410
CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRAZILIAN CHARGED IN LONDON FOR COCAINE TRAFFICKING

Found in Customs Inspection

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 p 15

[Article by Claudio Kuck: "Brazilian Charged in London: Drug Trafficking"]

[Text] London--Brazilian **Ciro Marcondes Filho Machado**, 26, of Sao Paulo, and **Stephen Wallis**, British, were charged in **Crawley Court**, London, yesterday with being involved in cocaine traffic from South America to Great Britain. The court ruled that he was to remain in police custody, with another hearing scheduled for next week. **Ciro** lives in the **Ealing** neighborhood of London.

He was arrested after customs officers at **Gatwick Airport**, in a routine inspection, found 2.5 kilograms of cocaine in an English passenger's baggage en route from Rio de Janeiro. Based upon questioning and addresses in the trafficker's possession, police arrested **Ciro**, two British citizens and a British woman in three houses in the South and West ends of London. All remain in custody.

The **Gatwick** customs office said yesterday that the group is probably part of an international trafficking ring with connections in various countries of South America, and not just in Brazil. **Ciro** would be one of the group's couriers and responsible for contacts in Brazil. Authorities believe the persons arrested have made several previous trips between Rio de Janeiro and London to carry cocaine. Investigation is continuing, under complete secrecy.

Police expect to seize much more cocaine from the group in the near future. Only 21 kilograms of cocaine were confiscated during all of 1979, whereas there were 2.5 kilograms on this one flight from Rio de Janeiro.

Federal Police in Rio Not Yet Informed

Federal police in Rio de Janeiro said they have not yet been informed officially of the arrest in London of **Brazilian** **Ciro Marcondes Filho Machado**.

A Federal Police Department source said police will conduct an investigation in Rio only if they receive a request from Interpol or the Foreign Relations Ministry.

The same source said that only the Narcotics Division of the Federal Police, in Brasilia, can say whether a drug-traffic ring is operating between Rio de Janeiro and London.

No Previous Criminal Record

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--Federal Police said yesterday that they are unaware of any cocaine traffic between Brazil and Great Britain. They said the charge made in London against Brazilian Ciro Marcondes Filho Machado for being involved in cocaine traffic to Great Britain is "a matter for Itamaraty [Foreign Relations Ministry]."

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that in such cases the Brazilian government, through its consulates, renders necessary legal assistance to the party concerned, assuring him the right to defense, but without any intervention in the police or legal affairs of the other country.

In Sao Paulo, Criminal Investigations Department (DEIC) headquarters said there is nothing in its files concerning the name of Ciro Marcondes Filho Machado, arrested in London the day before yesterday for cocaine traffic. Federal Police in Sao Paulo also said there is nothing in their files showing any criminal background of the young man.

8834
CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED AT HEATHROW--Customs officers at Heathrow airport today seized 1.5 million pounds' worth of heroin from a 32-year-old Iranian who arrived on a flight from Teheran at noon on his way to the United States. He was found to have about 8 kilos of heroin concealed in his luggage. Three other Iranians, two of them women, have also been arrested in connection with the same offence. [Text] [LD310619 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2055 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD]

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END

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