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BIG NAMES IN DRUG SCENE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 May 77 p 4

[Text]

SYDNEY. — A member of a NSW joint parliamentary committee on drug abuse will seek to have a former Wollongong detective subpoenaed before the committee.

Mr. Eric Ramsay, State member for Wollongong, said yesterday he was concerned by statements a former detective sergeant, Mr. Ben Brown, had made last week to the local Press.

He had said that some "big names" among local businessmen had been involved in drug trafficking.

Mr. Brown resigned from the police force in 1973 after a reported running feud with his senior officers.

He said last week that he had alleged in 1971 that some local businessmen were behind the drug scene on the South Coast.

After his disclosure, he said, he had been called before his superior and told firmly to "watch his step".

Mr. Brown said a Liberal Party member had telephoned the police commissioner and "all hell broke loose."

He said he was later transferred to Sydney and told he would not be doing drug squad work.

Mr. Brown, who now owns a caravan park at Casino in northern NSW, said he had warned authorities that the problem was getting out of control.

Detective Constable Max Ebrill, at present on Wollongong's drug squad, told the committee on Friday that drugs were entering the city through Port Kembla.

He said: "If I could show you slides of businessmen who could be involved in the drug scene you would be shocked."

CSO; 5300

BURMA

CNDCB STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION OF DRUG ADDICTS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 May 77 pp 1, 4

[Text]

RANGOON, 29 May—The Drug Addiction Treatment Body of the Central Narcotic Drugs Control Board has sent a directive in connection with registration of drug addicts to Heads of State/Division Health Departments and Township Medical Officers.

The directive stresses the need for systematic registration and treatment of drug addicts in accordance with the decision made at the meeting of the Drug Addiction Treatment Body, Central Narcotic Drugs Control Board.

It is stated that narcotic drugs control bodies must be speedily formed in States, Divisions and townships where such bodies do not yet exist. The

directive urges local authorities to carry out measures for registration and treatment of drug addicts extensively. Plans should also be drawn up by investigating the proliferation of drug addiction based on the number of registered addicts.

The directive further requests authorities concerned to carry out systematic measures for obtaining reliable statistics and data and accurate figures which were essential for intensifying the drug control measures.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

DRUG DEN OPERATOR ARRESTED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 27 May 77 p 1

[Text]

Sanchaung police and Ward People's Councillors seized 12 packets of heroin, hypodermic syringes and needles from the house of U Soe Lwin at No 173, Shan Road, Thursday afternoon.

U Soe Lwin, and Maung Kyaw Tun of Pantanaw Street, Sanchaung, and Maung Tin Win of Insein Street, Kemmendinge, who were found in the house at the time were arrested and booked under Sections 6 (b)/14 (a) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Sanchaung police also caught 15 persons at a card game in the same house earlier this month.

More than K 4,000 in bets were seized from the gamblers who were sent up for trial before and sentenced by the Township Court.

CSO: 5300

LATHE POLICE NAB 29 IN APRIL

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 May 77 p 1

[Text]

RANGOON, 23 May—The Latha Township narcotic drugs suppression team led by secretary of the security and management committee of Latha Township People's Council Police Station Commander U Tint Shwe rounded up 29 drug traffickers and drug addicts during April, 1977.

Eleven drug traffickers arrested were Maung Kyaw Thaung (28) of 22nd Street, Latha Township; Maung Tun Khine (21) of Yandoon Street, Sanchaung Township; Maung Zaw Win (16) of Canal Street, Latha Township; Maung Myint Lwin (16) of Maungtaulay Street; Ibrahim (21) of 30th Street, Pabedan Township; Ma Chit Chit May (22) of Canal Street, Latha Township; Maung Win *alias* Tin Win (24) of Kaba Aye Pagoda Road, Bahan Township; Khit San (23) of 15th Street, Lanmadaw; Ahkauk *alias* Kyaw Sein (20) of 16th Street; U Thein Aung (46) of no fixed abode and Maung Zaw Win (23) of Mandalay Nandwin.

Action is being taken against them under Section 6(b), 10(b) and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs

Law for having drugs in possession, for trading in drugs and for giving encouragement.

Eighteen drug users arrested were Sai San Maung *alias* Kauk Lu (23) of Kengtung; Maung Shaw Yat (21) of Ahnawrahta Street; Maung Sein Win (27) of Minmanaing Quarter, Dagon Township; Kyaw Thaung *alias* Gyohtaung (28) of 22nd Street, Latha Township; Ahtaik *alias* Soe Win (26) of Lanmadaw Street; Maung Zaw Htike (20) of no fixed abode; Bi Ah-lu *alias* Myaukgyi (23) of no fixed abode; Maung Soe Win (22) of Shwebontha Street; Zaw Zaw (20) of Shwebontha Street; Khit San (23) of 15th Street; Maung Han Win (21) of 20th Street; Tin Win (23) of Forest Street, Ahlone Township; Cholo (17) and Twarlo (17) of Latha Street; Zaw Lwin (22) of 21st Street; Win Naing (24) of Sint-oh-dan Street; Maung Khin Zaw (33) of Sabechan 1st Lane, Kamayut Township and Maung Myo Aye (21) of 24th Street.

Action is being taken against them under Section 14(d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.—(304)

BURMA

HEROIN SEIZED AT TEA SHOP RENDEZVOUS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 29 May 77 p 1

[Text]

RANGOON, 27 May—Four youths who were found with heroin in their possession were sent up for trial before the Township Court under Sections 6(b)/10(b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law by Pabedan police today.

Acting on a tip-off a police party headed by sub-inspector U Sein Tin searched the Piti teashop at the corner of Anawrahta and 30th Streets on 19 May.

Police seized two packets of heroin from Mahmoud, Than Win, Sharif and Ye Naung who were seated at a table.

Police arrested the four youths and sent the heroin packets to the narcotics branch of the Insein CID for chemical tests.

The CID replied on 25 May that the contents of the packets seized from the youths were heroin.—(304)

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN ARRESTS, SEIZURE--Kyaukmyaung, 25 May--Acting on information, Commander U. Thein Aung of Shwebo Myoma Police Station and ward councillors raided a house near the gas station on Lanmadaw Street in Shwebo on 19 March, arrested heroin addicts Tun Tun U, Myint Kyaw and Myint Zaw and seized two packages of heroin. Charges have been filed against them at the Shwebo Township People's Court No 1 under section 6 (b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 1 Jun 77 p 4 BK]

HEROIN IN KYAUKTADA TOWNSHIP--Rangoon, 4 June--Subinspector of Police U Sein Tun and a party of the Kyauktada Township People's Police Force, accompanied by ward councillors, raided the residence of Ko Tint Aung at No 105 Lewis Road this afternoon and seized a bottle of heroin, two cigarette stubs and gambling equipment. Action has been taken against him under sections 6 (b) and 14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Action has also been taken against Tun Oak of No 357 Maha Bاندool Road, Kyaw Myint of No 28, 27th Street and Khin Maung Kyaw of Po Sein Road in Tamwe, who were found at the residence of Ko Tint Aung, under section 14 (d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law for failure to receive addiction treatment. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 5 Jun 77 p 5 BK]

DRUG SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN--Kyaikkami, 2 June--A drug suppression campaign is underway under the supervision of the township people's council in Moulmein Township, Mon State, where the use of narcotic drugs is beginning to grow as a result of smuggling activities in that area. So far, 23 cases have been reported in the township, out of which 18 cases were filed at the Myoma People's Police Station. Most of the cases were for addiction; only a few were against traffickers. In 1976 a woman died in the township from an overdose of pethidine. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 7 Jun 77 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300

ADDICTION INCREASING DESPITE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DWINDLING TRAFFIC

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 2 Jun 77 p 6

[Text]

DRUG addiction in India appears to be increasing in spite of official claims of a rapidly dwindling narcotics trade in Calcutta. The latter could either mean that seized contraband offers no indication of the amount of hashish or opium that slips in undetected, or that international smugglers have found it more profitable to shift their trade to Bombay and Delhi. Since hashish, earlier said to be the most popular drug among 94 out of 100 addicts interviewed in 1972 by a Delhi School of Social Work team, is produced in Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan, it is more than likely that northern routes are favoured. Kathmandu was once thought to be the main distribution centre. Later reports suggested that operators had moved to Manali at the head of the Kulu valley. Since both are gathering places for hippies, the authorities should have had little difficulty in tracking down smugglers and stopping supplies at their source. This also suggests the imitative nature of India's young, who are so easily seduced by unscrupulous itinerant travellers from Europe and

the USA. Indeed, 30 per cent of the 1972 sample unabashedly admitted that they took drugs because it was the thing to do, while another 33 per cent pleaded the fashionable Western complaint of "maladjustment". The families of a quarter earned more than Rs 3,000 a month, two-thirds enjoyed a monthly family income of more than Rs 1,500, while pocket money ranged from Rs 80 to Rs 160.

The findings were thought alarming enough for a ten-member committee to be set up under the aegis of the then Union Minister for Health and Family Planning, who promised "to nip the spreading menace in the bud". But the committee appears to have perished somewhere along the way, while the "bud" has blossomed into an ugly and dangerously spreading weed. As much is surely evident from the findings of the Indian Council of Medical Research, which reports that a large number of Calcutta students, nearly 19 per cent of the Chandigarh campus population and 20 per cent of

Bombay's students are addicted to drugs of one kind or another. The ICMR also confirms what was already suspected: that Delhi is worst affected, with one out of every three students—of both sexes—addicts of varying degrees. Not only is one-twelfth of Delhi's student population said to be beyond easy redemption; the pernicious habit is apparently spreading even among high school boys. There is little point in trotting out all the popular Western clichés about alienation and other psychiatric disorders. India is just not rich enough to be able to afford the self-indulgent luxury of these sinister by-products of affluence. Nor is there more than cold comfort in the fact that mainliners—the bane of Singapore society—have not yet corrupted the Indian scene. What has happened, and is still happening unchecked, is bad enough: the deceptive search for "kicks" inevitably leading to lifelong addiction and ruin. This threatened perversion of an entire generation is surely a matter deserving of Mr Raj Narain's immediate attention.

JAPAN

JAPANESE-THAI COUPLE ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING HEROIN

Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 17 Jun 77 OW

[Text] Yokohama 17 June Kyodo--A Japanese-Thai couple has been arrested for smuggling a record amount of heroin to Japan from Thailand, police reported Friday.

Arrested were Minoru Kuriyama, 49, a resident of Bangkok, and his 27-year-old Thai wife.

Police said Kuriyama and his wife have been entering and leaving the country every two months since the spring of last year. They were arrested in a Yokohama Hotel Sunday shortly after their latest trip.

Police said they seized in their room some 1.5 kilograms of heroin nearly double the total heroin seized in Japan in all of last year and equivalent to 750 million yen at retail.

Meanwhile, Yokohama police handed over to the prosecutors Hirokazu Suzuki, 29, on charges of smuggling in from Thailand 1 kilogram of powdered stimulant in March and selling it to gangsters here at 10,000 yen per gram.

Police said they seized some 1.3 kilograms of the stimulant at his mistress's residence in Minami ward here. Both cases are suspected to be connected with underground gangs, police added.

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

HONG KONG DRUGS--Tokyo, 17 June--The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Friday placed a Hong Kong nightclub owner on the wanted list as the alleged ringleader of a gang which has smuggled a record amount of stimulants into this country since the middle of last year. According to the MPD, the gang, led by nightclub owner Juan Chi-peng, 38, has smuggled 76.41 kilograms of stimulants with a total street value of 23,000 million yen into Japan. The MPD said 222 members of the ring and traffickers in stimulants have been arrested so far and 13.4 kilograms of stimulants have been confiscated. It said Juan began to make stimulants at a pharmacy he owned in Macao in June last year and members of his gang brought them into Japan through Hong Kong. A few top gang members from Hong Kong received the stimulants at hotels in Tokyo and Osaka and sold them to Sumiyoshigumi and other criminal syndicates for 5 million to 6 million yen per kilogram, the MPD said. Juan used a former Hong Kong police inspector as a negotiator with Japanese syndicate leaders, and persons who lost a lot of money at his gambling houses in Hong Kong and Macao were induced to become smugglers of stimulants, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 17 Jun 77 OW]

CSO: 5300

4-DAY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ASPECTS OF DRUG PROBLEM

Breakdown of Offenses

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 May 77 p 28 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs--A total of 3,676 students were treated at various hospitals in the country for drug abuse between 1973 and 1976.

This figure represents 31.8 percent of the 11,549 who were treated for the same period, according to Health Ministry and Prisons Department records.

"In view of the increasing drug problem in peninsular Malaysia, we cannot deny that it has become a major threat to our national development and security," Central Narcotics Bureau Director Encik Mohamad Jarjis bin Haji Ali said today.

He was presenting a paper on drug abuse problems in Malaysia at a 4-day conference organised by the National Council of Women's Organisation.

He said that 85.2 percent of those who received treatment were between 15 and 35 years.

Encik Jarjis said that since 1975 a research team from Universiti Sains Malaysia had interviewed 16,166 students in Penang and Selangor, and it found that 1,816 or 11.5 percent of them had used drugs at one time or another.

"Between 1970 and last year, 14,536 people were arrested and charged in court," he said. "Statistics show that there has been an increase in the number of arrests for each subsequent year.

"In the seizures of heroin, which is a very dangerous drug, the statistics also show a corresponding increase."

He said last year alone, 5,128 people were arrested compared with 711 in 1970. Of this total, those between 17 and 35 years formed the major group, accounting for 3,923 or 76.5 percent.

A total of 172 people were placed under detention in Pulau Jerejak in 1975 and 1976 under the emergency ordinance.

Encik Jarjis said that between 1970 and last year, 379 Malaysians were arrested for drug offences overseas.

"In 1970, only one Malaysian was arrested overseas. But last year, 58 were arrested," he added.

Encik Jarjis gave the following breakdown of the number of arrests overseas:

Australia 5; Austria 15; America 3; Brunei 2; Belgium 29; Denmark 1; Britain 12; Finland 1; France 16; Germany 51; Greece 10; Italy 2; Japan 2; Morocco 1; Moscow 3; Netherlands 95; Singapore 105; Switzerland 13; Syria 1; Sweden 3; and Thailand 9.

Encik Jarjis said that 718 addicts were treated at the three Welfare Services Ministry rehabilitation centres in Bukit Mertajam, Kuala Kubu Baru and Tampoi from October 1975 till the end of last year.

"Drug pushing and trafficking is widespread because of the element of profits involved," he said.

"With the formation of Pemadam, there should be total involvement of the people, the government, the private sector and voluntary organisations in the fight against drug abuse."

About 200 women leaders from various bodies are attending the meeting.

Findings on Addicts

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 May 77 p 10 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri--Over 8,000 drug addicts sought treatment in the various hospital centres throughout the country between 1973 and 1976, the national education conference on the prevention of drug abuse here was told today.

Slightly over 1 percent of the addicts were below the age of 15, 61.5 percent were between 16 and 23 years, 25.4 percent between 24 and 35 years and the rest above 36.

"These findings indicate that the persons at risk are the youth of the country--the most precious resource of the nation," said Dr V. Navaratnam and Dr Wan Ismail bin Hj. wan Mahmood of the Universiti Sains Malaysia.

Necessity for Counseling

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 May 77 p 28 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs--Welfare Services Minister Datuk Hajjan Asishah binte Abdul Ghani said today a counselling service to guide parents and teachers on problems facing the young was necessary to fight drug abuse in the country.

It was also important, she added, that schools give priority to the teaching of the right values among the young.

She said at the opening of the prevention of drug abuse conference at the University of Malaya that rapid social and economic changes tended to weaken the family unit.

Religious education was not given due importance, resulting in the young, particularly those who migrated to the towns, being easily influenced into vices like drug abuse and prostitution.

The minister also spoke of the lack of welfare programmes in factories to help workers adjust to their new life.

As a result, workers could easily be led astray.

The young and jobless in the towns probably resorted to drugs because they could not face the stresses of life. Hippism, boredom and disappointment could also cause the young to take to drugs, she added.

Datuk Aishah said drug abuse--a social problem which had wide implications--could only be solved with the help of the young, parents, community leaders and the schools.

Until March this year, she said, 3,029 drug addicts had sought help from the ministry.

The Kuala Kubu Baru Rehabilitation Centre, she said, was being converted into a comprehensive centre for both detoxification and rehabilitation treatment.

The hospital Lama in Besut is also being turned into a comprehensive rehabilitation centre.

During the conference, Tan Sri (Dr) Fatimah Haji Hashim, the president of the National Council of Women's Organisations, said there was an urgent need for a coordinated effort to wipe out all factors and situations which would nurture the desire for drugs.

"Although existing deterrent sentences are effectively discouraging people from drug abuse, we must realise that this is only a short term solution," she said.

"As long as there is this strict law, people will be afraid to indulge in drug-taking, or at least, they will only do so on the quiet.

"Thus, this law will not give a long-term solution," she added.

She said the nation could not find a quick solution to this problem or just think of short-term measures, for example, through the force of law.

"We have to think of long-term strategies--maybe through the process of national development, which hopefully will provide the needed amenities to make people happy," Tan Sri Fatimah said.

Earlier, the organising chairman, Puan Sri B.C. Sekar, urged parents to set a good example for their children.

She said the free taking of drugs such as tranquilisers, stimulants and sleeping tablets had a bad effect on children.

The resistance and reluctance of young people to take drugs is reduced by the example of adults, she added.

She said it was essential for parents to set high values on morals as an effective means of checking any drug abuse.

About 200 participants from 16 women's organisations are attending the 4-day conference organised by the National Council of Women's Organisation.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL ON SELANGOR STATE DRUG ARRESTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Jun 77 p 6 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed--A total of 247 drug addicts--5 of them students--were arrested in Selangor in the first 4 months of this year, [Selangor] Mentri Besar [chief minister] Dato Hormat Rafe: told the State Assembly today. Three of the students were from private secondary schools while the other two were from higher institutions, he added in reply to a question by Mr. Yap Pian Hon (NF [national front]--Serdang).

Last year, 383 were arrested, 4 of whom came from secondary schools and 2 from private schools. The number of drug pushers arrested this year had also increased. During the first 4 months of this year 110 were arrested, compared with 138 in the whole of last year. The Mentri Besar said the state's enforcement personnel would intensify their efforts to arrest pushers and send addicts for treatment and rehabilitation. "All levels of society must join in the fight against drug abuse--a social disease which has economic, psychological and emotional consequences," he said. Dato Hormat said other steps taken by the state government included:

--Sponsoring a research project by Universiti Sains to find out why youths got involved with drug abuse and how to prevent this.

--Organising publicity campaigns at state and district level through exhibitions, sermons in mosques and the distribution of pamphlets.

--forming antidrug committees in all the nine districts in the state, and

--holding courses for headmasters, teachers and parents, particularly in the Lang and Petaling districts, and for penghulus [heads of village Moslem community], Ketuas Kampung [village chiefs] and Rukun Tetangga [community self-reliance] members.

Replying to Encik Zakaria Bin Haji Yahya (NF-GOMBAK), the Mentri Besar said between January and April this year 203 drug addicts had been treated.

Last year, 806 addicts came forward voluntarily for treatment at the five detection centres at the Klang, Kajang, Banting, Tanjung Karang and Kuala Kubu Baru district hospitals.

Dato Hormat said the state government had proposed to set up another centre with the help of the central government.

A suitable site was being sought for the purpose.

Earlier, Dato Hormat said it was ideal to make suspected drug addicts undergo a medical checkup to determine the extent of addiction. As this could not be done because facilities were inadequate, other steps were being taken.

He said under the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) act, 1975, special powers had been given to welfare officers appointed by the ministry, police officers and officers from the Central Narcotics Bureau to get suspected addicts to undergo medical checkups.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT TO SET UP ISLAND HOME TO CURE DRUG ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Jun 77 p 11 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs.--Pemadam [National Association Against Drug Abuse] will set up a "half-way house" in every state and enlarge existing drug rehabilitation centres.

Pemadam's President, Encik Rais Yatim, said the Johore State Government had agreed to set aside an island for Pemadam to set up a "half-way house" to rehabilitate drug addicts.

He said Pemadam was aware that the approximately 1000 places in rehabilitation centres were not adequate for the 150,000 drug addicts in the country.

Encik Rais, who is deputy law minister, said this after being briefed by Mara Institute of Technology Mass Communication students on six projects to make Pemadam's efforts more effective.

He agreed with the students' findings that Pemadam should adopt a "positive approach" to overcome drug abuse.

This positive approach, to be given top priority by Pemadam, would emphasise the rehabilitative aspect of drug addiction so as not to "frighten off" drug dependents and their parents.

Encik Rais said so far more attention had been given to the enforcement of antidrug abuse measures. But now the other aspect of this problem--drug addiction--would be given equal attention.

He also agreed with the students' finding that Pemadam's membership drive was not adequate and that a large section of the public still did not know about the organization.

Encik Rais said he would contact the chief secretary to the government to get civil servants to become members, and appeal to registered companies to become corporate members.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

UNIVERSITY TO LAUNCH ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN ON CAMPUS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jun 77 p 6 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon.--The University of Malaya will launch a major campaign this term to weed out students and staff involved in drug abuse.

The vice chancellor, Professor Ungku Aziz said although the problem had not been serious, the university administration's contacts revealed that there had been some increase in these activities towards the end of last year and early this year.

He added that the campaign was aimed at nipping the problem in the bud.

"We have studied the modus operandi of the drug pushers and we have a system to tackle the problem."

He said so far only less than half [of one] percent of the university's student population had been known to be involved.

Less than 10 students and staff had voluntarily sought treatment and rejoined the university.

He said surveys showed that the percentage of the university's students taking drugs was much smaller than that of nonuniversity students of the same age group.

The university would give the students leave and financial aid during their treatment period. Prof Aziz said details of the campaign would be released in due course.

The drug problem was compounded because the university was only 40 percent residential.

He said there must be a couple of thousand university students staying in the Taman Selera area in Petaling Jaya, which, he said, was known to be a drug distribution area.

Some drug pushers would try to get students hooked to drugs by offering them free drugs, he added.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

POLICE SMASH MAJOR DRUG DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Jun 77 p 1 BK

[Article by Kong Yee Peng]

[Text] Klang, Friday--Police seized drugs worth about \$360,000 from a house in Port Klang here yesterday.

They detained a man suspected to be a drug distributor operating in the area.



Selangor CID [Criminal Investigation Department] Chief Assistant Commissioner Mohamed Zaman Khan said today: "We believe we have eradicated a major drug distribution centre."

Following a tip-off yesterday, a police party led by Inspector Wong Siew Chun raided a house in Jalan Lintang Rasau in Port Klang at 4:15 pm.

On seeing the police, a man ran to the back of the house and attempted to flush five packets of heroin down a toilet. But Inspector Wong caught up with him and managed to retrieve the packets.

Inspector Wong later searched the premises and found several plastic packets and straws of heroin, a block of morphine and some packets of the drug.

The heroin, weighing 571.9 gm, could have been reduced to about 121,240 shots and the morphine, weighing 295.3 gm, about 23,920 shots. Sources said that a shot of the drugs costs between \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Encik Zaman said that 300 drug distributors, pushers and addicts have been arrested in the state so far this year.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

POLICE SMASH DRUG RING INVOLVED IN ROBBERIES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jun 77 p 6 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon.--City police have broken up a drug ring involved in burglaries and wayside robberies.

Police believe the gang had been supplying drugs to the Jalan Chow Kit and Jalan Haji Hussein areas for the past 3 months.

Three people believed to be drug pushers and seven believed to be addicts have been detained, police said.

They seized seven large packets of heroin, 65 tubes of the drug, a quantity of morphine in two packets and nine tubes, a box containing five syringes and \$500, believed to be from the sale of stolen goods and heroin.

Also recovered was \$4,000 worth of stolen goods including six bicycles, three watches, jewelry, two cameras, a tape player, a car cassette player, a transistor cassette radio and car accessories.

On Tuesday the city's flying squad under Asst. Supt. Ahamad Tajuddin Bin Shahabudin raided a house in Kampung Limau off Jalan Chow Kit and picked up two suspects. They seized some morphine and the syringes.

After interrogation, three others were detained on Friday and 10 tubes of heroin were seized at Lorong Haji Taib Lima, and five more suspects were detained in the same area and Jalan Ipoh on Saturday.

Seven packets of heroin in a tin buried behind a house and 45 tubes of heroin and \$500 were seized.

The gang is believed to be involved in burglaries and wayside robberies in the Jalan Ipoh, Jalan Chow Kit and Jinjang areas.

A house in Jalan Ipoh was used as their headquarters.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

MORPHINE ON THAI-MALAYSIAN BORDER--Kuala Lumpur, 11 Jun (AFP)--Malaysian customs officers arrested a Thai national and seized 100,000 Malaysian dollars (\$40,000) worth of morphine from a Thai lorry at the Changloon border checkpoint in northern Kedah State on the Malaysian-Thai border yesterday. This was the first morphine seizure in Kedah and neighbouring Perlis state this year. According to a customs spokesman in Alor Star, capital of Kedam State, the lorry carrying tamarind and fish was stopped at the checkpoint following a tipoff. The goods were scheduled to be transferred into a Malaysian lorry at Changloon. On checking the goods, a customs party found 98.3 pounds (44.5kg) of morphine hidden in three boxes, which were supposed to contain tamarind. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 11 Jun 77 BK]

MAILING OF NARCOTICS--Kuala Lumpur, 12 Jun (AFP)--The Universal Postal Union has agreed to Malaysia's proposal for advanced countries to share with developing nations their experiences and techniques in combating the conveyance of narcotics through the post. Disclosing this here today, the Malaysian acting director general of postal service, Mr M. Rajasingham, said the international bureau of the union, which accepted the proposal at its executive council meeting in Berne, Switzerland, last month, would soon collate the available information and circulate it to member countries, according to BERNAMA. Mr Rajasingham, who represented Malaysia at the meeting, said the government had sought the cooperation of the international police and other authorities on information pertaining to the pattern of postings, characteristics of mails containing narcotics and techniques used in tracing the senders and their addresses. "This is only a beginning and we hope to spearhead greater cooperation amongst postal administrations throughout the world in intercepting the transmission of drugs between countries through the post," he said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 12 Jun 77 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE, ARRESTS--City Police Flying Squad has arrested a youth believed to be a pusher and six others believed to be drug dependents at a tapioca plant in Datuk Kramat in Kuala Lumpur. The squad also recovered 41 tubes of heroin, some cash believed to be proceeds from the drug sale, smoking utensils, candles and other paraphernalia. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 77 BK]

SENTENCE FOR HEROIN POSSESSION--Penang, Fri.--A Pulau Jerejak detainee, Ewe Teik Beng, 25, was jailed for 4 years today when he was found guilty of possessing 374 gm of heroin. Two others--Tan Cheng Siew, 28, and Cheang Kok Kuan, 25--jointly tried with him were acquitted at the close of the prosecution's case without their defence called. All three were arrested in an ambush by Central Narcotics Bureau officers at about 11.45 P.M. on March 8, 1975, at the Weld Quay reclamation area. The officers found the drug in a paper bag in the side compartment of a scooter ridden by Ewe that night. After Ewe's conviction, his counsel, Mr Harbinder Singh, told the court that Ewe was now under detention at the Pulau Jerejak Rehabilitation Camp. "He has already served 10 months of his 2-year detention term and there is a likelihood that his term may be extended," counsel said. He added that Ewe had not committed any other offence since his arrest in March 1975. Ewe was placed under detention in Pulau Jerejak last year. "The accused has a wife and children, the last of whom has just gone to school. His children should not be made to suffer on their father's account," he said. Prosecuting officer Mr Koh Kim Fook from the Central Narcotics Bureau pressed for a deterrent sentence because of the large amount of drugs involved and the "gravity of the offence." Court President W. Satchithanandhan said Ewe was lucky to have been tried under the old law because under the new law the offence is punishable with 3 to 14 years' jail and a mandatory six strokes of the rotan. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Jun 77 p 7 BK]

HEROIN, MORPHINE SEIZURE--Kuala Lumpur, 3 Jun (AFP)--Police today seized 571.9 grams of heroin and 295.3 grams of morphine worth some \$363,000 (approximately 145,000 U.S.) in Klang, 32 kilometers north of here. A 45-year-old Chinese has been detained for questioning. He is believed to be responsible for distributing drugs in the area. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 3 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 5300

STERNER DRUG LAWS FOR KILLER DRUGS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 Jun 77 p 1

[Article by Tony Garnier]

[Text]

TOUGHER penalties for trafficking in "killer" drugs like heroin seem likely under a comprehensive drug Bill being prepared for Parliament

The three-part Bill will cover drug enforcement, prevention and rehabilitation.

Provision would be made for increased support for police drug squads and tougher deterrent sentencing.

Boost

A boost to the work of Customs Department rummage squads on ships and at airports will be advocated.

A comprehensive drug education programme will be called for along with clauses supporting the upgrading of facilities for rehabilitating drug addicts.

However, it won't be a Government Bill.

The measure is being promoted as a Private Members' Bill in the name of John Kirk, the Labour MP for Sydenham, with the support of the Opposition spokesman on health, police, customs, education and statistics.

Problem

Mr Kirk hoped it could be introduced in early August.

"If it embarrasses the Government, it is their fault," said Mr Kirk today.

There is an increasing drug abuse problem in New Zealand, he believes.

"And I am aware of considerable public concern. While the public and others continually express their concern, little is being done by the Government."

Success

He hoped his Bill would "open the issue out for Parliament," like last year's Bill calling for tougher penalties for assaults on taxi-drivers.

Recently returned from an overseas study of the world drug problem, Mr Kirk said that New Zealand's problem "is serious and likely to get worse." A strong lead and support from the Government to curb the problem was required, he said.

Mr Kirk hoped the legislation would also allow for the appointment of either police or Customs officers to Thailand. It was a practice increasingly being adopted by other countries with success.

"After all, South-east Asia is the source of much of the problem," said Mr Kirk.

But he warned that all the evidence suggested that as other countries stepped up their efforts against drugs, New Zealand was becoming a more attractive proposition to international drug trafficking, especially of what he termed "the killer drug," heroin.

Mr Kirk said that New Zealand also needed to give greater consideration to multiple drug use problems leading to premature deaths.

Evidence

Although it was difficult to get statistical evidence, it was clear from overseas that many drug deaths were through abuse of prescription drugs like valium and "mixing" use, eg alcohol and heroin.

Mr Kirk said the Bill would include provision for improved statistics on the drug problem.

Part of the legislation could be modelled on a Bill that President Carter, of the United States, is presently promoting.

Mr Kirk said that while it was well known that the United States was moving to decriminalise marijuana, it is not so well known that Mr Carter has legislation prepared that

toughens the laws on addictive drugs like heroin. Some of these provisions could be included in his Bill.

Serious

Since returning from overseas, Mr Kirk said he had been "hit between the eyes" at the seriousness of the drug problem here.

In its 1975 election manifesto, National promised a nationwide effort to curb drug misuse and abuse.

"So far, nothing has been done. I hope that what I propose will lead to something positive," said Mr Kirk.

CSO: 5300

CHRISTIANITY 'ONE GOAL' FOR ADDICTS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 1 Jun 77 p 1

[Article by Felicity Price]

[Text]

Although Christianity may not be the cure for drug dependency, it may well be one of the answers to the problem, according to two Christchurch mental health experts who specialise in work with drug dependents.

"Drug users do lack a goal in life, and Christianity could be an answer to this," Mr E. D. Anderson, of the drug dependency section at Princess Margaret Hospital's psychiatric unit said yesterday. "Anything that can give them a purpose in life is valuable."

In an article in "The Press" yesterday, Mr Ray Comfort, a young Christchurch businessman who has produced a booklet, and a paperback book called "My Friends Are Dying," on the subject of drug addiction, maintained that Christianity was a cure for addiction.

When asked to comment about Mr Comfort's assertions, Mr H. C. Cohen, senior psychologist for the Justice Department's South Island Psychological Centre, said he was prepared to believe that Christianity could be a cure.

"However, it is not through the Christianity of the established Churches, but through the return to the original forms of

Christianity that this rehabilitation has been achieved," he said.

"People in the established Churches have the same attitudes to society, and the same material and moral values, that those who have become dependent on drugs opted out of," he said.

"By accepting the charismatic Christianity they have opted for different values."

Mr Cohen said that transcendental meditation was considered another possible answer for the drug dependant seeking a goal to provide the necessary motivation for getting off drugs.

"Addicts are inadequate people to start with," he said. "To them, the idea of ordinary life seems incredibly dull and unattractive, and you seldom find any who want to come out of the drug scene."

What was needed was long-term psychotherapeutic approach to treatment, he said.

Mrs E. MacRaid, a counsellor at the National Society for Alcoholism and Drug Dependency in Christchurch, said that a lack of investment in anything outside the drug scene was most noticeable in all those attending the society, and Christianity could well give them a reason for existence.

"For those addicts who buy it as a reason to live, I'm sure it is quite potent," she said. "But you cannot expect it to be the answer for all of them."

In Christchurch, about 35 per cent of the society's work is with drug problems, the rest is with drinking. Each month it sees about 30 to 45 people with drug problems, and most of these are heroin dependants.

At present, in addition to counselling and assessment, the society's work with them centres on the methadone maintenance programme, designed to substitute methadone (a synthetic drug) for heroin.

It is generally agreed by those working with drug dependants, particularly the heroin addicts, that the success rate for total cure is very low — between 10 and 30 per cent.

The main reason they say, is the lack of motivation on the part of the addict to stay "clean." Unless they can be given a reason to keep off narcotics, they are likely to return to their habit.

The actual physical withdrawal from the drug is relatively minor, whether it is through total withdrawal or through

transfer to a substitute, such as methadone, compared with the psychological withdrawal.

Once the physical health of the addicts is restored, the social and psychological conditions — which led to the dependence in the first place — must be overcome.

This is where motivation is so important, and why experts such as Mr Cohen advocate long-term psychotherapy, so that the original personality disorder can be overcome.

Drug dependence was a symptom, not a disease, said one mental health expert.

The opinion of the experts would appear to tie in with that of Mr Comfort, who says in his book that young people, finding no lasting satisfaction in the values of society in the seventies are turning to the escapism of drug abuse for fulfilment.

CSO: 5300

HEROIN USED IN PRISON

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 31 May 77 p 5

[Text]

PA Wellington
New Zealand prisons seemed to be getting more instances of drug abuse and of visitors smuggling drugs to prisoners, said the Secretary for Justice (Mr G. S. Orr).

Short of using X-rays, and searching prison visitors, it was impossible for prison staff to prevent trafficking.

However, said Mr Orr, there was no evidence that Warren John Hastings, aged 24, used heroin in prison, or that he was addicted when he left prison, as was alleged in a psychiatrist's report in the Supreme Court at Wellington.

Mr Orr had been asked to comment on a statement by Mr Justice Quilliam, who said he was disturbed by the psychiatrist's reference to the fact that Hastings became a regular user of heroin while in prison, and that prison was the easiest place to get any form of drugs.

However, his Honour said that one was used to hearing such extravagant statements about people appearing for

sentence. Allegations were often made against the police or prison authorities, and one hesitated to take them at face value.

He said though that a copy of the report on Hastings would be sent to the Secretary of Justice, so that proper inquiries could be made.

He ordered that Hastings — who pleaded guilty to importing drugs — be detained in Porirua Hospital for treatment for drug addiction, and also admitted him to probation for two years.

Mr Orr said yesterday that records showed that Hastings's last sentence was served at a minimum-security prison, from which he was released in 1974.

Hastings told a probation officer last year that he was introduced to LSD in prison, and upon his release continued to associate with drug users he had met in prison. This eventually led to drug addiction.

"There is no evidence at all that he used heroin in prison, or that he was addicted when he left prison,"

Mr Orr said. "Indeed, his prospects appeared bright."

Mr Orr said there was ample evidence of increasing interest in drugs by the criminal population over recent years. The Commissioner of Police had frequently drawn attention to this.

"It is hardly surprising then that our prisons are not holding a higher concentration of people who know a lot about illicit drugs and how to get them," he said.

"We also seem to be getting more instances of drug abuse in prisons, and of visitors smuggling drugs to prisoners. In short, our prisons reflect what is happening in free society, and we are now experiencing what has already become commonplace, and indeed a serious problem, overseas."

CSO: 5300

BRIEFS

MONEY FOR HEROIN--Laurina Ann Driscoll, aged 17, who admitted charges of forgery and fraud involving \$2,670, told the police she needed the money to buy heroin. The defendant told them that she had reduced the habit, as she could not afford to buy the drug. Through counsel (Mr H. Cottrell) Driscoll pleaded guilty to 14 charges of forgery and one of fraud. Sergeant Rowe said that the defendant had used a Post Office Savings Bank passbook and a Canterbury Savings Bank account book to obtain the money. The Magistrate convicted her on all charges and remanded her on bail to June 3 for a probation officer's report and sentence. [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 28 May 77 p 4]

HEROIN ADDICT--"Heroin is an insidious drug the community could well be rid of and the penalty must reflect that," the Magistrate told Barry James Heath, aged 22, who appeared on charges of possessing heroin, a needle for the use of heroin, and possessing cannabis resin (hashish). The defendant was sentenced to 18 months probation, a condition being that he undergo drug-addiction treatment, and was fined \$300 for possessing heroin, \$100 for possessing a needle and \$150 for possessing hashish. The defendant had pleaded guilty to the charges. Counsel (Mr C. A. McVeigh) said that the defendant admitted he was a bad heroin addict and had been undergoing drug treatment for some time. Although the police said that they believed he had a greater quantity of heroin than was normal for a user he was a very heavy user and it was all for his own use, Mr McVeigh said. The defendant had responsibilities as a father and husband and so a period of probation, rather than a custodial sentence, was appropriate, Mr McVeigh submitted. [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 28 May 77 p 4]

CSO: 5300

ANTI-SMUGGLING DRIVE NETS RECORD HAUL

Karachi THE SUN in English 26 May 77 page number not given

[Text] Islamabad, May 25--The customs seized goods worth Rs. 453 crore from January to middle of May this year, including narcotics, foreign cloth, cars, electrical goods and arms and ammunition.

Official sources said here today the anti-smuggling operations were stepped up from early last year--1976.

Under orders of the Prime Minister, the present campaign is part of it. These sources said goods worth Rs. 16.69 crore were seized during 1976 and 303 smugglers were arrested.

The drive was particularly successful against illegal retention and sale of luxury cars imported by tourists and Pakistanis, against carnet-de-passage for a limited period, but sold in Pakistan clandestinely by forging documents, fraud or resort to other malpractices, these sources said.

Official sources said, a total of 46 cars have been seized during the drive. At the same time procedures have been streamlined so that the overseas Pakistanis can import one car after every two years, and retain it by obtaining an import permit and paying the customs duty. Small cars are now being imported normally according to official procedure, however no attempt at evasion of the customs duty has come to notice.

The narcotics smuggling had also assumed alarming dimensions and various devices were employed by international smugglers to use tourists as carriers. The customs have seized a total quantity of 141 maunds of opium and 391 maunds of charas during 1976--a record seizure by any country in the world. "The tourists are now reluctant to be used as pawns of the international smugglers operating from the United States or European countries," the sources said.

The government has recently enacted the Prevention of Smuggling Act, 1977, to curb smuggling which was spreading from Bara to internal markets in the settled areas.

Finding a ring around the Bara market, the smugglers of Bara are now using women as carriers of smuggled goods who journey by buses in connivance with the drivers and cleaners of the buses. In certain cases, trucks escorted by armed smugglers have also been used for movement of goods. The customs staff has been adequately armed to resist such attempts during May (1977) a smuggler was injured and arrested in an encounter. [as published]

The goods seized by the customs include auto spare parts, gold, plastic and electrical goods, foreign cloth, charas, cocaine, morphine sulphate, biri leaves, tyres, opium, watches and automobiles.

The official sources said 37 vehicles mostly luxury cars valued at Rs. 66.59 lakh which had been illegally retained in Pakistan, were seized by the customs at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. Some of these cars had been registered in Pakistan with the taxation authorities by way of using forged documents.--APP

CSO: 5300

OVER 4 TONS OF HASHISH SEIZED IN MULTAN

Karachi THE SUN in English 8 Apr 77 page number not given

[Text] The staff of the Directorate of Customs Intelligence Multan seized 101 maunds of charas worth Rs 10 crore in foreign exchange on April 6 last, official sources said here yesterday.

The officials arrested six persons in this connection and also impounded three trucks worth Rs 3 lakh.

A rifle of 22 bore and 500 cartridges were also recovered from the accused.

Those arrested were identified as: Fazal Mir, Gul Bahadur, Altaf Gul, Wali Shah, Khan Saeed and Ali Al-Baz.

The chief of the Directorate of Customs Intelligence, Mr Ghujam Mustafa, said that the information was received by the officials at Multan about three trucks containing contraband and heading towards Fort Sandeman on way to Baluchistan Coast for onward shipment to Muscat.

A party was rushed to the scene which seized the trucks at Sakhi Sarwar in Dera Ghazi Khan district, 100 miles off Multan. A thorough search of the trucks (DN-6543, PRB-6911 and PRB-601) resulted in the recovery of the contraband concealed in the false bottoms. The trucks, however, did not carry any load.

The officials termed the haul as the biggest one in a single raid in four years. The first was stated to be in 1973.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE MINISTER SPEAKS ON DRUG SITUATION, LAWS, REHABILITATION

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 May 77 p 8 BK

[Text] The home affairs and education minister, Mr Chua Sian Chin, told parliament yesterday that the drug problem in Singapore had become very serious and was "deteriorating rapidly."

He said Operation Ferret, which began on 1 April, had, up to 0.600 yesterday, resulted in 1,531 drug addicts and abusers being sent to the drug rehabilitation centres.

Mr Chua said there were no soft options to solving the drug problem, which, if it was not to get out of hand, must be tackled effectively and swiftly.

To better achieve this, the misuse of Drugs Act would be further amended to strengthen its provisions. He added.

Mr Chua said this while replying to a query from Mr P. Selvadurai (Kuo Chuan), who had asked if the minister would review the act as recent amendments to the act had, in practice, been found to be "more punitive than preventive."

Mr Chua said the measures which had been taken so far could in no way be considered more punitive than preventive.

"Sending drug addicts to the drug rehabilitation centres is a preventive move in more ways than one.

"First, the demand for drugs will be reduced. Second, the addicts while undergoing treatment and rehabilitation in the centres are prevented from getting others into drug taking and aggravating the problem.

"Third, the addicts, if not assisted to get rid of their drug habit in a drug-free environment and through a proper course of rehabilitation including compulsory aftercare, will never do so successfully on their own," Mr Chua said.

He said addicts were rehabilitated in the centres under a phased programme starting with a "cold turkey" treatment to rid their bodies of toxic drugs.

He explained further treatment and counselling procedures:

After a short period of rest they are put through exercises to tone up their bodies and make them mentally more alert. They are then taught discipline, particularly work discipline, so that they can carry on normal working life when they leave.

Upon their discharge, they are put on compulsory aftercare for 2 years to prevent them from reestablishing contact with undesirables and relapsing into the drug habit.

They are given constant counselling by probation and aftercare officers, and periodic urine samples are taken from them for analysis to discourage them from resuming their drug habit.

Mr Chua said that as Operation Ferret progressed, more would be sent for rehabilitation.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE POLICE SMASH HEROIN RING, ARREST TRIO

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Jun 77 p 13 BK

[Article by Paul Jansen]

[Text] Officers from the Central Narcotics Bureau's [CNB] Special Projects Division (SPD) believe they have broken up a drug trafficking syndicate with the arrest of two men and a woman and seizure of almost one kg of heroin worth about \$30,000.

Yesterday's arrests came after over 2 months of close observation of the syndicate members' movements by CNB officers .

The SPD men had their breakthrough shortly after they picked up three men, believed to have some connections with the syndicate, a few days ago, sources said.

The sources added that after intensive interrogation of the trio, the SPD officers drew up plans to ambush the syndicate's leader.

A CNB spokesman said yesterday that the morning ambush was carried out by four officers, who waited patiently in a car at Woodlands Housing Estate.

At 1130 they saw their "target," a 29-year-old former businessman, believed to be the syndicate headman, came out of one of the block of flats and get into a Toyota Corona.

When he started his car and drove into town, the officers followed at a short distance behind in their unmarked car.

But once the ex-businessman stopped his car near Newton Circus and got out, the four officers moved in on him.

The spokesman said: "The officers only swung into action when they were sure the man would be in no position to harm any innocent bystander."

A search showed that he had a small plastic packet containing 14 g of heroin tucked in the waistpocket of his trousers.

The officers also found a large plastic packet containing about 450 g of the drug between the two front seats of his car.

Both the suspect and his car were then taken to CNB headquarters in Pearl's Hill.

Later in the day, antinarcotics officers made two follow-up raids, the first in a Housing Board four-room flat at Woodlands and the second in a Dunearn Road hotel room.

The raid on the flat resulted in the seizure of 25 plastic packets of heroin weighing about 400 g, a da-ching, numerous empty plastic packets, and some candles to seal these packets after they were filled with the drug.

Officers who raided a room in Orchid Inn Hotel found a couple there with four packets of heroin weighing 56 g.

The man, in his twenties and unemployed, and the woman, also in her twenties and employed in a cabaret, were arrested.

The two men and a woman are expected to be charged in court today.

The CNB spokesman said the syndicate was responsible for supplying heroin to pushers in Bukit Panjang, Beauty World Park, Kampong Chai Chee, and Geylang.

He added that the syndicate was believed to have obtained their drug supplies from Peninsular Malaysia via the causeway.

CSO: 5300

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

OPIUM PRICE DOWN--The smuggling of opium to Sri Lanka has increased considerably following the lifting of the emergency in India. According to the police narcotics bureau, the present price of a pound of opium in Colombo is only Rs 2,000 as against Rs 4,000 in May last year. A spokesman for the bureau told the SUNDAY OBSERVER that the only reason that could be attributed to this sharp drop in the price of opium was a glut in the market following increased supplies. He added that the entire supply of Sri Lanka's smuggled opium came from India, and following the relaxation of controls at that end it was quite reasonable to expect increased smuggling activity. [Excerpt]
[Colombo THE SUNDAY OBSERVER in English 29 May 77 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

'BANGKOK POST' ON THAI GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUGS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 77 p 8 BK

[Editorial: "Knuckling Down on Narcotics"]

[Text] The crackdown by narcotics agents and Border Patrol Police on a big heroin factory in the Mae Hong Son jungle indicates further progress in the campaign by the government against narcotics. Previously, only traffickers and carriers have been arrested while making a deal or having drugs in their possession. Large amounts of opium and its derivatives have been seized while an unestimated quantity slips through the hands of the authorities to reach markets abroad. Heroin continues to flow down from the "Golden Triangle" through Thailand to be taken aboard smugglers' vessels or sneaked into planes at the airport.

One of the most effective ways of suppressing the narcotics trade is to get at the "roots." The sources of narcotics are the poppyfields and the chemical processing plants. The assault on the heroin factory in Chiang Mai after a brief gun battle with Chinese Haw tribesmen shows that the government is stepping up its campaign to include the destruction of drug producing facilities. Although 40 million baht worth of heroin and other narcotic products, chemicals and equipment were seized during the raid, these goods do not matter as much as the fact that the plant has been neutralised. The police must have worked hard to find out the location of the factory. It is a pity that the police have been able to arrest only one 20-year old Thai together with an M16 automatic rifle who had been working in the plant for only 20 days while the Haw tribesmen managed to escape. The main producers and the chemists are still at large. They may set up a new plant elsewhere.

It is important now to keep up the drive against narcotics plants in the northern provinces of Thailand, not only in Mae Hong Son. Lightning raids will have to be made to prevent escape of the manufacturers and their staff together with "the goods." The destination of an operation of this kind should not be disclosed to even the members of the raiding party to prevent any leakage of news which would lead to the evacuation of the target plant. When these plants are smashed, it does not mean that there will be an end to opium production and marketing.

Factories within Burma or along the border where jurisdiction is unclear, heroin manufacturers may be able to operate without fear. Cooperation of the Burmese Government is essential to success in combating the manufacture of narcotics in the border area. Of course, it is likely that those forced to close their heroin factories may try to build new ones in other areas along the border since it is a highly lucrative trade. They cannot be expected to give up easily. However, persistence by the official agencies concerned is necessary to the eventually eliminate the drug menace. At the same time, the government has to obtain the cooperation of the United Nations, the United States and other Western governments for assistance in carrying out a crop substitution programme for the opium poppy cultivated by the hilltribes of the north. Various projects have been started, including some by his majesty the king, which are intended to train the farmers in planting other cash crops such as coffee which today commands a high price in the world's markets. If, with international assistance, something can be done about the planting of the poppy and the manufacture of heroin, great progress will have been made towards stopping narcotics trade. At the same time, the United States must do something urgently about the marketing end which is in the hands of the Mafia.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

WELL-CONNECTED HEROIN SUSPECT INTERROGATED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 2 Jun 77 p 16 BK

[Text] Three suspects arrested on charges of heroin trafficking on 31 May at the U Thong Hotel confessed that they obtained the heroin from Chiang Rai and that they received instructions from (Chue Tiang), or (Lao Fat Sae Pang), a 38-year-old Haw Chinese.

At 0700 on 1 June Pol Lt Col Urai Si-urai, Chana Songkhram station chief inspector, went to House No 7, Prachanimit Lane, Samsen Nai Zone, Phaya Thai District, Bangkok to interrogate (Chue Tiang), or (Lao Fat). Pol Maj Gen Sophon Sitachit, commander of North Bangkok Metropolitan Police, also participated in that interrogation. (Chue Tiang) was, however, released on the same afternoon.

This reporter has uncovered the fact that (Chue Tiang) is a nephew of Gen (Lao Tuan) of the Kuomintang 9th Division. (Chue Tiang's) business in Bangkok is gem trading. He is also well acquainted with many high-level officials.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION IN NAKHON PHANOM

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 27 May 77 p 16 BK

[Text] A DAO SIAM reporter in Nakhon Phanom Province reported that on 25 May Pol Lt Col Fusak Buranathanit, deputy police superintendent of Nakhon Phanom Provincial Police Command, together with Pol Maj Sukhum Thianklin, chief police inspector of Nakhon Phanom District, and Pol Maj Yutthana Phonsawan, chief police inspector of Mukdahan District, led a detail of policemen to surround a Chinese cemetery located at the Kilometer 3 marker in Tambon Si Bun Ruang in Mukdahan District and arrested Mrs Sai Sathiwong with two plastic bags of heroin weighing about 785 grams--which would fetch about 60,000 baht--while she was waiting for her customers at the rendezvous point.

Mrs Sai Sathiwong was subsequently handed over to Pol Lt Sorasit Thopdan, duty police officer of Mukdahan police station, for further interrogation on the charge of possessing heroin for sale.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ASEAN REGIONAL SATELLITE--Jakarta 2 June (ANTARA) The use of the communications satellite "Pala" as an ASEAN regional communication satellite will be discussed in Bandung between 3 and 6 June next. This is a followup of the meeting of the subcommittee on ASEAN Post and Telecommunications held in Jakarta on April last. The Bandung meeting will also take up the problems of communications at the border regions. The Indonesian delegation will be led by the director general of Perumtel, Willy Munandir. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0707 GMT 2 Jun 77 BK]

METEOROLOGICAL WORK--Jakarta 2 June (ANTARA) Indonesia is expected to be able to improve its weather satellite. J. Salatun, director of the National Aeronautic and Space Institute said here Tuesday that signals from the Japanese made "Geostationary Meteorological Satellite" will be monitored by Indonesia's earth satellite stations at Jakarta and Biak, Irian Jaya, every 15 minutes. Photos of cloud formations and other meteorological phenomena of the earth can be received clearly due to the automatic pictures transmission system of the satellite, Salatun said. Salatun said meteorological data from the weather satellite are of great importance for agriculture, communications, tourism and preservation of environment. Indonesia is the second country in Asia after India capable of monitoring signals from weather satellites with domestically made instruments, Salatun said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0720 GMT 2 Jun 77 BK]

PALM OIL PRICE RISE--Jakarta 2 June (ANTARA) The check price of palm oil would as from 6 June be raised by 28 percent (from US\$390 to US\$500 per metric ton), and that of oil-palm kernel from US\$200 to US\$280 per metric ton, Muchtar, the Trade Department export director, said here yesterday. Designed to offset price hikes on world markets, the raise actually came rather late, as prices had already been increased 2 weeks ago. The price of palm oil has been raised from US\$430 to US\$550 per metric ton, while that of oil-palm kernel from US\$220 to US\$300 per metric ton. The level of these prices was assumed to be sustained throughout this month. He said the considerable raise was largely due to an upswing in demands on the world market. The present price level was still lower than the all-time record price of US\$820 per metric ton cif, or some US\$760 per metric ton fob in 1976. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0709 GMT 2 Jun 77 BK]

BAIL FOR CANADIAN ON DRUG CHARGE--Chiang Mai--Zone 3 Provincial Police Commissioner Lt-Gen Prasong Saksupha admitted yesterday that he felt the circumstances surrounding the arrest of 23-year-old Canadian Miss Judy Johnberg on a heroin charge were strange and he, therefore, ordered the appointment of a committee to investigate the case. Miss Johnberg was arrested on the 26th of last month in Phetngam Hotel, but was eventually released after her father, Toronto Mayor Arnold Johnberg flew into the province and posted 20,000 baht bail for her. To clear the doubt over the unexpected release of Miss Johnberg, Pol Lt-Gen Prasong explained that policemen were empowered to release any drug suspects, providing that sufficient bail was posted. Assistant Commissioner of Central Investigation Bureau Pol Maj-Gen Phao Sarasin, meanwhile, denied having any personal relationship with Miss Johnberg's father and said that the Toronto mayor had directly contacted the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text]
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 77 p 1 BK]

PRICE OF NORTHERN OPIUM--[Interview by Secretary General of the Police Department's Narcotics Suppression Center Maj Gen Phao Sarasin on price of opium in the North.--Date not given--recorded] [Phao] Villagers have decreased opium cultivation by 50 percent and in some areas they have nearly given up opium growing entirely. I think our effort has brought considerable success. This was also due to the fact that the price of opium has drastically dropped in the north. The price is now only one third of the price 3 years ago. Generally speaking, one rai of poppies will yield about 1.6 kilogram, or what is commonly referred to as a joint. A joint would only cost about 1,000 to 1,500 baht in the north at present, compared to about 4,000 to 4,500 baht a joint 3 years ago. The drop in price has given us hope that the opium growers will increasingly switch to other crops, since income from opium alone will not be enough.
[Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 8 Jun 77 BK]

DRUG REHABILITATION GROUP--According to Somnuk Rotprasoet, director of the Antinarcotics Volunteer Center of the Social Welfare Council, the center is now operating on a budget of about 400,000 baht. Its goal is to help treat and mentally rehabilitate addicts, follow up the results of treatment and provide other services relating to the antinarcotics effort. Among the volunteers working with the center are three full-time staff members--two social workers and a psychologist--who will become the main staff of the center. Addicts will be advised where to go for treatment and what type of treatment is given at specific facilities. After the addicts have been put into contact with treatment facilities and have undergone treatment, the center will follow up to see how they are adapting to society and how they are treated by society. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jun 77 BK]

STUDENT URINANAALYSES--Only 100 out of 60,000 students who applied for university entrance examinations this year were found to have morphine content in their urine, deputy secretary general of the Narcotics Suppression and Prevention Centre Likhit Thoedsathisak disclosed today. Further tests will be made to determine the exact amount and if they are found to be drug addicts, they will be treated, he said. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Jun 77 p 1 BK]

CANADIAN'S BAIL RELEASE INVESTIGATED--Thiang Mai--deputy police chief, Pol Lt Gen Chumphon Lohachala, flew to this northern provincial town yesterday to try to clear up the controversy surrounding the arrest and subsequent release on bail of a Canadian girl on heroin charges. "There have been many conflicting press reports about this case. I'm here to try to clear up the whole controversy as soon as possible," Gen Chumphon told newsmen upon his arrival at the Chiang Mai airport yesterday morning. He was commenting on the case of 25-year-old Canadian, Miss J. Johnberg, who was arrested by police on 26 May in the Phet-Ngam Hotel on charges of possessing one kilogram of no 4 heroin. Miss Johnberg has denied any knowledge of the drugs, saying that it was a package left with her by a friend. Her father, Toronto Mayor Arnold Johnberg, flew here at the end of last month and posted 20,000 baht bail for her. She was then released on bail. The unexpected release came as a surprise to interested parties, because under normal circumstances suspects arrested on drug charges are held in custody and bail is not allowed. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 77 p 3 BK]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS FLEE BANGKOK--Several top narcotics traffickers fled from Bangkok and the narcotics trade in the northern provinces was completely stalled last month after the report on the ring was made public by U.S. congressmen last month, police said. Reliable sources in the Narcotics Suppression Unit told the EXPRESS that several top narcotics traffickers have fled Bangkok during the last two weeks after their names were released by U.S. congressman, Mr Lester Wolff, early last month. Police sources said the traffickers are now living in the northern provinces along the Thai-Burmese border from where they are believed to flee into the Burmese territory easier than making it from Bangkok. Some of the traffickers are now in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, police said. Police also reported that no narcotics trading was done last May in the northern area of Thailand, the first door from the Golden Triangle. The other top narcotics traffickers named by the U.S. congressman are still in Bangkok, police said. Police said no concrete evidence was found so far on the link that can lead to their capture. [Excerpt] [Bangkok MORNING EXPRESS in English 7 Jun 77 p 1 BK]

ARREST OF THREE HEROIN SUSPECTS--Three persons were arrested Wednesday evening on charges of possessing for sale six bags of heroin weighing 60 grammes, police reported. The arrest took place when a plain clothes policeman from the Narcotics Suppression Centre posed as a businessman to purchase the heroin priced at 40,000 baht, in the parking lot of Ambassador Hotel, Sukhumvit Road. Things became complicated, however, when one of the three people arrested, Thatya Phunwichian (20), claimed that he was an agent for the Crime Suppression police and was assigned to pose as a heroin seller as well. A .38 calibre revolver and a car were also seized in the swoop. The other two arrested were identified as Wichian Khamphairot (25) and Thiap Misamrit (30). Police are now making inquiries into the identities of all three suspects to ascertain if they are real agents for the Crime Suppression Division as claimed. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 77 p 3 BK]

CSO: 5300

RCMP SAYS DRUG HAUL ON SCHOONER CANADA'S BIGGEST

Hashish Seizure Worth \$14 Million

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 30 May 77 p 2

[Text]

CHESTER, N.S. (CP) — A 6½-ton cargo of hashish seized aboard a 75-foot schooner on Saturday has an estimated street value of at least \$14-million, making it the largest drug haul ever in Canada, RCMP said yesterday.

Testing of samples revealed the cargo to be high-quality Colombian hashish in the form of hashish oil, liquid hashish, hashish balls and straight hashish.

"We feel at this point it is worth a minimum of \$14-million," Sgt. Bill Smith, who is in charge of the investigation, said yesterday. "It is a very good quality hash and on the street it would go for \$600 a pound at least. That price makes it definitely the largest seizure in Canada in any way, shape or form."

The drugs were taken at dawn on Saturday when RCMP, tipped off by a fisherman who had spotted suspicious activity, boarded the Scottish-registered schooner

Delia and arrested the one man aboard. The previous evening they had arrested one other man in a cabin on shore nearby. Later Saturday morning, two other men were arrested on shore. The four men were all in their 20s. A jeep and a truck equipped with a camper top were also seized.

Like the vessels involved in two previous major drug arrests in Atlantic Canada in 1974, the Delia was sail-powered, as opposed to the fast power boats favored by rum runners in the 1930s.

Sgt. Smith said drug runners use sail-powered boats because they can make long voyages without sacrificing space for the fuel a power boat would require. He said the Delia's voyage originated somewhere in Colombia.

The Delia's painted water line had been moved up by six inches to make it appear that it was not riding suspiciously low in the water, he said.

RCMP have a picture of the yacht as it appeared when it

was new, showing it equipped with wood panelling, bunks, baths and other furnishings. But when seized its interior had been stripped to make room for the cargo, leaving only enough space for the crew to sleep. On shore, the interior of the truck's camper back also had been stripped to provide cargo space.

The truck would have been able to take only a fraction of the cargo in one load, since it took three large truckloads for RCMP to haul it away, Sgt. Smith said.

Four Arraigned

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 30 May 77 p 4

[Text]

CHESTER, N.S. (CP) — Four men were arraigned before a justice of the peace here Sunday and more arrests are expected after a drug seizure—described by police as the largest in Canadian history—off the Nova Scotia coast.

"I would venture to say that we'll be making more arrests," Sgt. Bill Smith of the RCMP said today after the seizure Saturday of 6½ tons of marijuana and hashish which he estimated has a street value of \$14 million.

Sgt. Smith said that although the four—three United States residents and a Canadian—have appeared before justice of the peace Keith Oxner, their names will be withheld until a court appearance Tuesday night at Bridgewater.

Charges were read to the four Sunday of illegal importation of narcotics under Section 5-1 of the Narcotic Control Act, Sgt. Smith said.

He said he does not want their names released before their scheduled appearance before provincial Judge Hiram Carver "to give them the benefit of counsel."

The drugs, in 100-pound bales, were seized aboard the 75-foot, Scottish-registered schooner Delia as it lay off this resort community on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

Illegal drug-running in this area has blossomed during the last few years as authorities tightened surveillance of air and land routes into Canada and the U.S.

Mounties involved in watching the 200-mile drug strip between Halifax and

Yarmouth, especially the area around Chester, about 45 miles from Halifax, have said they sometimes have to move against smugglers before they want to.

Police like to establish links in the drug-running chain and implicate persons as far along the line as possible. But if the drugs are about to be moved out across the country for street sale, they are seized.

Sgt. Smith declined to answer when asked whether RCMP were forced to make the weekend arrests before they wanted to.

He said the "greatest tonnage" of the drug seized was marijuana but the shipment included a considerable amount of hashish.

Fifth Held in Drug Haul

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 31 May 77 p 12

[Text]

CHESTER, N.S. (CP) — RCMP arrested a fifth person Monday in connection with a drug seizure off the Nova Scotia coast described by police as the largest in Canadian history.

Sgt. Bill Smith of the RCMP said Monday it was expected additional persons would be arrested.

The fifth person, a Canadian citizen, was to be charged by a justice of the peace this morning.

Four others—three United States residents and a Canadian—were arrested on the weekend in connection with the seizure Saturday of 6½ tons of marijuana and hashish.

Names of the five will not be released until their court appearance.

The estimated street value of the drugs, seized aboard a Scottish-registered schooner was about \$14 million.

Sgt. Smith said the Canadian apprehended Monday was found at nearby Coleman's Cove. He offered no resistance.

CSO: 5320

APPEAL COURT RESERVES DECISION IN DRUG CONSPIRACY

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 21 May 77 p 36

[Text]

The B.C. Court of Appeal reserved decision Friday on the case of six men convicted last year of conspiring to traffic in heroin.

Earlier in the four-day appeal, the court refused to admit the sworn statements of a key witness at the trial, who claimed that the RCMP threatened and bribed him into giving false testimony.

The court rejected affidavits from former trafficker Fred Ford, who said the RCMP told him that if he testified he would be given \$60,000, but if he did not, he would face "all kinds of charges."

Lawyer Harry Walsh, representing brothers Douglas and Donald Palmer, argued that trial judge Justice A.B. Macfarlane erred in admitting the evidence of several witnesses.

Much of the evidence given against the Palmers was given by co-conspirators without support from outside witnesses and should have been ruled inadmissible, Walsh said.

This was especially true of the evidence against Donald Palmer, he said.

He admitted that Donald was closely associated with the others, but said the judge should have accepted his explanation that they were all members of a bowling league.

Lawyer John Banks, representing convicted conspirators Thomas Maxwell Duncan, 34, Robert Porter, 39, John Albert Smith, 36, and Clifford Luhtala, 33, added that his clients were wrongly convicted on similar evidence.

Justice McFarlane also erred in finding that the evidence against Luhtala implicated him in the conspiracy, Banks said.

He admitted that the evidence against Luhtala shows he was dealing in heroin, but said it does not implicate him in the conspiracy.

He noted evidence from RCMP drug squad members that they saw Luhtala apparently burying and retrieving caches of heroin capsules, but said the evidence failed to link him to his co-defendants.

Crown counsel F. R.

Haar replied that the bits of evidence against Luhtala might, if taken separately, indicate his innocence, but form a picture of guilt if viewed as a whole.

He rejected Walsh's submission that the indictments against the six were improperly drawn because they specified only one conspiracy.

Walsh had argued that, if all the evidence at the trial was to be believed, Justice Macfarlane would have been forced to find that there were five separate and unrelated conspiracies.

Haar said that in previous such cases, the courts have ruled that the number of conspiracies is immaterial, as long as it can be proved that there was a "unity of purpose" among the accused.

All of the conspiracies are interwoven, he said.

The appeal tribunal, made up of Justice E.B. Bult, Justice M.M. McFarlane and Justice P.D. Seaton, gave no indication of when its decision will be announced.

SIX FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRING TO TRAFFIC

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 26 May 77 p 5

[Article by Dorothy Lipovenko]

[Text]

After a trial that lasted just over a year, at a cost to Ontario taxpayers of about \$2-million, six men have been found guilty of conspiring to traffic in methamphetamines. They are to be sentenced on June 15.

Three other men and a woman were acquitted of the same charge.

The trial began on May 4 last year and, after being sequestered for seven days, the 11-member jury reached its verdict early this week.

York County Court Judge Hugh O'Connell, who presided over the trial, privately estimated the cost of the trial at about \$2-million. Jurors had been paid \$40 a day since last January, up from the usual \$10 because of financial hardship the length of the trial created. Harvey Salem, lawyer for one of the accused, said that it was the longest

criminal trial in the British Commonwealth. Mr. Salem said he had heard that more than one juror had lost a job because of the long trial.

Spectators and press were barred entry to the University Avenue courtroom where the trial was held until they had been scanned with a special device to pick up possible concealed weapons after one person had entered with a knife.

The year-long trial had some interruptions. In one case, the judge waited two weeks for one of the jurors who was sick, before resuming. When the jury went into deliberations last week, they missed a day because one member had a funeral to attend.

In September, 1975, Metro police and RCMP officers made what they called a \$13.6-million drug raid and arrested 15 people. They surrounded an isolated farm-

house and barn which, they said, was set up as a drug factory at Barry's Bay, 40 miles southwest of Pembroke.

The arrests climaxed months of investigation and surveillance. The RCMP seized enough chemicals to make 100 pounds of methamphetamine (speed).

Convicted were Murray Scheinman, 59, of Montclair Avenue; Alex Spiroff, 54, of Regal Road; Robert Souray, 41, of Pembroke; Garnet Babcock, 37, of Hamilton Street; James Hertrich, 34, of Greenwood Avenue and Brian King, 26, of Yonge Street in Richmond Hill.

The jury acquitted Marjorie Louise Grew, 50, of Chaplin Crescent, Hans Sollinger, 47, of Austin Terrace, Warren Smith, 29, of Rowena Drive and Edward Hertrich, 20, of Greenwood Avenue.

CSO: 5320

DRUG USE CONCERN WIDENS

Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 28 May 77 p 61

[Text]

The Canadian Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Dependencies (CFADD) is changing its name — again.

In 1962 the private, non-profit organization was chartered as the Canadian Foundation on Alcoholism, but that was before the non-medical use of drugs became popular. Then, it functioned mainly as a point of contact for federal and provincial agencies.

In 1974, under a revised charter which allowed private agencies and interested individuals to become voting members, the name was extended.

Come July, at the annual conference, the name will be again changed to the Canadian Addictions Foundations, to reflect widening involvement and stream-lined structure.

Francoise Berthiaume, executive director of CFADD, says its membership has increased dramatically since 1974, proving there is a need for Canadian information on drug use and abuse.

"We now have nine provinces, 49 agencies and 573 individual members across Canada. This means information can move east-west, rather than Canadians relying on American materials."

In an interview at the CFADD office at 303 Kendal St., Vanier, Berthiaume said its main objective is to provide ways and means for its members to pool information and experience in order to be in a better position to focus national attention on the problems of drug use and to influence the formulation of public policy.

She said it was only after a CFADD-sponsored conference on alcohol and drug abuse among women that the media picked up on the problem and the general public became more aware of the lack of treatment programs for women.

"We have a few priorities: one is office workers, another is women, a third is prevention of drug problems in young people. But there are many special interest sections: native people, health workers, courts and corrections, rehabilitation, industrial and educational programs."

Besides sponsoring meetings and publishing reports, references and specific information, CFADD is setting up five regional divisions so that members can meet more often at less cost than on a national basis.

CSO: 5320

BRIEFS

FIFTH DRUG CHARGE BRINGS JAIL--A 38-year-old Windsor man was sentenced to two years, less a day, determinate and one year indeterminate in jail for his fifth conviction of possessing narcotics for the purpose of trafficking. Clarence Gagnon of St. Josephs Street was convicted in Essex County Court for possessing 43 "hits" of phencyclidine, commonly known as PCP. It has a street value of \$1 a dose. Gagnon was arrested by RCMP officers during a raid on his home in October, 1975. In other cases, Salim Faddoul, 27, of Danforth Avenue in Leamington, was sentenced to 30 days in jail for trafficking in just under two pounds of marijuana. He was arrested in January of last year. Martin Ellis Scott, 28, of Highland Park, Mich., was sentenced to two months in jail after he was convicted of possessing nearly four pounds of marijuana for the purposes of trafficking. Scott was arrested in March after a brief police chase on downtown Windsor streets. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 24 May 77 p 5]

JAIL FOR HEROIN TRAFFICKING--Two men were sentenced in Vancouver county court Wednesday to eight and five years, respectively, for trafficking in heroin. Judge Graham Ladner said Alan Oda, 33, got the stiffer sentence because he was not supporting a heroin habit but selling the drug only for profit. Judge Ladner said he took into consideration Derek Lawson's addiction to heroin in giving him the lighter sentence of five years. He said Lawson's participation in trafficking was of a secondary nature. Vicky Green, a probation officer, told the court earlier that Lawson, in his 20s, sometimes took up to three capsules of heroin a day, costing as much as \$150. The two were convicted earlier this year of selling about \$35,000 worth of heroin in January, 1975. Judge Ladner said trafficking is a vicious business and a deterrent must be the first consideration in sentencing. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 26 May 77 p 14]

BAIL DENIED IN DRUG CASE--Kentville, N.S. (CP)--Two Americans charged with illegally importing drugs into Canada were refused bail in provincial magistrate's court here yesterday. Michael McCabe, 23, listed only as being from New Jersey and 21-year-old Joseph Caviglino of New York City, elected trial by judge and jury. Both men are charged with importing marijuana into Canada. McCabe is also charged with trafficking in LSD. The charges were laid after RCMP seized LSD and marijuana with an

estimated street value of about \$25,000 on May 21. The men were remanded to custody for preliminary hearing July 17. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 31 May 77 p 2]

DRUG HAUL 'TIP OF ICEBERG'--Halifax (CP)--The man who coordinates RCMP narcotics investigations in Nova Scotia says the recent seizure of six tons of marijuana and hashish probably represents only a small part of the drugs flowing into Canada through the Atlantic provinces. "It's hard to say how much of the stuff is getting in through here but the six tons probably represents only the tip of the iceberg," Cpl. Larry Warren said in an interview Tuesday. In Nova Scotia recently hashish valued at most \$4 million was seized on the Halifax waterfront and the six tons were intercepted at nearby Chester. Last year an airplane was used to drop narcotics to distributors and it was discovered that drugs were being hidden in unitized containers. "We know of a load of drugs that came through here and went to Montreal before 58 pounds of hash oil was shipped back east," Warren said. "We've also found narcotics as far west as Alberta that came through here. It has gotten to be a very sophisticated operation." To counter that, the RCMP uses fishermen as coastal spotters, relies on an international drug enforcement intelligence network and has recently been getting help from military aircraft. "We sometimes ask for military planes to watch for ships we're interested in," Supt. Robert Purdy, the RCMP commander in Nova Scotia, said in an interview Tuesday. Spectacular police raids usually involve only soft drugs such as marijuana, but police sources said there is evidence of an increase in the flow of hard drugs such as heroin, especially through port facilities here. "Unfortunately, most of what we're aware of comes after the fact and serves more as intelligence for use in the future than something we can act on immediately," Warren said. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 1 Jun 77 p 63]

CSO: 5320

BOLIVIA

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN DRUG TRAFFIC

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 May 77 p 3

/Text/ The head of the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances, Col Ovidio Aparicio, stated that the traffic in marihuana and its use have given rise to new and unsuspected criminal developments that have their origin in the nature of the drug traffic and extend to the falsification of matriculation certificates.

The course of the investigations pursued in the case of the traffic in and consumption of marihuana in educational establishments, discovered last week, has also led to the arrest of additional new persons connected with that illegal and criminal activity.

Forgery of Certificates

The investigations that followed brought positive results, such as larger amounts of marihuana seized and the location of the areas where these narcotic plants are grown, and have uncovered other illegal activities such as the falsification of high school diplomas. Colonel Aparicio asserted that these falsifications had been discovered after the discovery of stamp manufacturing equipment in the possession of one of the principal figures implicated in the marihuana case.

The traffickers used the fraudulent stamps to issue high school diplomas which proves once again that the illegal traffic in drugs is related to other offenses against society, the national director for the control of dangerous substances stated.

Warning

This new development has led Colonel Aparicio to issue a public warning to all government departments and agencies to institute suitable controls for documents and stationery with official headings and for stamps. "This control must also be instituted, and very especially so, in printing houses and factories manufacturing seals, where these articles are produced without official supervision and upon orders from unscrupulous persons," he emphasized.

He said that this case will be transferred to the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation for continuance of the investigations and punishment of the crime.

Asked about the names of the high schools where marihuana was used, he answered that they would not be supplied, as the matter is one that should be kept confidential and, moreover, the investigations had not been concluded.

He confirmed that other persons implicated in this crime had been arrested during the last few days. They are Luis Fernando Barrientos Ayala, 24, Armando Pedro, 23, and Pablo Coria Navia, 24. In all, 24 persons have been arrested. Some of their names are being withheld. These new arrests also made it possible to seize additional quantities of marihuana, which, added to those first seized, amount to a total of 3,420 grams.

Colonel Aparicio urged parents to exercise closer control over their children, especially if they are students, who are susceptible to the vice of drug addiction.

He said in this connection, "The family is the foundation of society, and, therefore, any effort that is made in keeping them from corruption, drug addiction, and other social evils will always be the essential basis for taking action against the incessant, increasing, and criminal operations of traffickers."

He pointed out that young students "are no more than the victims of the drug traffic, and it is the duty of all society to take precautions to ensure that these young lives become the hope of our country and not a social and degenerate burden."

11532

GSO: 5300

BRAZIL

EIGHT POLICE FIRED FOR CORRUPTION, TINO MURDER INVOLVEMENT

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 May 77 p 21

[Text] Eight Federal Police agents, one from Brasilia and seven from Sao Paulo, were dismissed by the president of the republic pursuant to AI-5 for corruption and cover-up in investigation of fraudulent exports and imports. Four of those federal agents are also accused of extortion and are suspects in the death of informer and private detective Eurico Dias Pinheiro, alias Tino, who was murdered in February, stabbed 27 times in his home in the Tremembe district.

Among the dismissed agents are two district police chiefs: Ernani Vieira de Araujo, chief of the financial police district of the Sao Paulo Federal Police Department [DPF] and Helio Vieira Junior of Brasilia. The others are all Sao Paulo federal agents. They are Florencio Bittencourt da Silva Neto, Jose Edmilson de Oliveira, Jorge Antonio Goncalvez, Oswaldo Frantini Antonio Pizza and Maria Lucia Paladino.

The list of agents punished by the president of the republic was revealed in the OFFICIAL DAILY which circulated yesterday. DPF sources in Brasilia reported that this is the first of a list of 30 policemen involved in the investigation now being carried out by district police chief Paulo Gomez in collaboration with the Sao Paulo Public Security Secretariat.

The involvement of those policemen in cases of corruption began with the charges made by informer and private detective Eurico Dias Pinheiro, Tino, to a security organization. The report with the charges by the informer was sent to Brasilia and Superintendent of Federal Police Col Moacir Coelho decided that District Police Chief Paulo Gomes would head an administrative investigation of the Sao Paulo Federal Police, which was begun November 1976.

The investigation began to discover irregularities and corruption of district police chiefs and agents in the preparation of 181 investigations on fraudulent exports. That placed in doubt the cases examined by the Special Group for Investigation of Fraudulent Exports (Geief). Thus, several agents were dismissed as well as the district police chief of the

Treasury Section, Ernani Vieira de Araujo.

During the two and one half months he stayed in Sao Paulo investigating the cases of corruption and involvement of police with smugglers, District Chief Paulo Gomes received many reports from Tino. On 10 February, after the district chief had returned to Brasilia, the informer Tino was stabbed 27 times.

Four agents were arrested as suspects in the death of the informer: Jose Edmilson de Oliveira; Jorge Antonio Goncalves; Antonio Pizza and Maria Lucia Paladino. Those federal officers were held at the Department of Political and Social Order /DOPS/ and during the investigation an attempt at extortion by them against Jacomino and Iolanda Portaro was discovered.

Nearly 100 federal agents were cited during the investigation by District Police Chief Paulo Gomes. Meanwhile, the majority of them, beginning with District Police Chief Ernani Vieira de Araujo, were persons implicated in covering up the investigations of the Geief. Other investigations were made by the Federal Police for examination by prosecutor Aristides Junqueira Alvarenga, appointed 15 July 1976 for that purpose.

At the same time as the work developed by District Police Chief Paulo Gomes, the DOPS and the CIOP /expansion unknown/ coordinated investigations on smuggling on a state level. Several cases of smuggling were discovered. Federal agents and state police were involved in them. There were, and there will continue to be, dismissals in both police organizations.

However, what most attracted the attention of police was the revelation by smuggler Jose Luiz da Silva, who revealed the death of informer "Tino," as being the work of federal agents. The revelation was made at a time when investigations were being made on a state level, since suspicion fell upon the investigators of the Criminal Investigations Department /DEIC/ and the Traffic Department /Detran/.

Smuggler Jose Luiz promised to tell all to the secretary of security but he demanded safeguards. Several meetings were scheduled with Erasmo Dias and the smuggler did not show up for any of them.

The secretary decided that District Police Chief Sergio Fleury should arrest Jose Luiz. There were reports that the smuggler was in Paraguay. The district chief went there but could not find him.

Up to yesterday, in addition to the dismissal of those eight federal agents, nothing more was done to investigate the involvement of federal and state police in smuggling cases, extortion and even the death of informer and private detective Eurico Dias Pinheiro "Tino." Some isolated cases of smuggling were also discovered by the DOPS as well as by the CIOP, for example the arrest of the smugglers who worked for Jose Luiz.

As for that smuggler, who continues to be a fugitive, the police know little, but there could be important information during the course of next week.

Civil Police

Acting District Police Chief Luis Gonzaga de Toledo, who was stationed at the 14th District of Pinheiros, was dismissed for the crime of corruption. This information was provided by Secretary for Security Antonio Erasmo Dias, who also revealed that there was a probe in DEGRAN [expansion unknown] headed by district chief Cleto Marinho, investigating cases of district police chiefs, investigators and notaries public involved in corruption.

District Police Chief Luis Gonzaga Toledo was involved in the sale of cases of whiskey seized as contraband in the Western Zone of the city, seizure that was made possible because of information from private detective Eurico Dias Pinheiro "Tino." Other police are being investigated in the same case, and according to the secretary for security, once this probe is concluded, all shall be punished severely. It is known that radical changes must take place in some points in the police at the end of the investigations.

8908

CSO: 5000

BRAZIL

TESTIMONY IMPLICATES FOUR OFFICERS IN TINO MURDER

Sao Paulo 0 ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 77 p 18

[Text] After being heard for 7 hours by Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS] police, smuggler Jose Luiz da Silva, considered the principal witness in clearing up the case of "Tino," was released yesterday at 2030. He has to return today at 1300 for new depositions. Despite the long period he spent making his deposition, that time was not enough for the formalization of his statements.

Police action in that case was hindered by the student movement yesterday afternoon, a large part of the police personnel of the Social Order Division having to be mobilized.

Jose Luiz confirmed a meeting that he had with four former federal agents and he also related three cases of extortion of which he was the victim and he accused some policemen, whose names were not revealed. According to the smuggler, the former federal agents who made him the proposal to kill Tino were Antonio Pizza, Maria Lucia Nigro Paladino, alias Lucinha; Edmilson de Oliveira, alias Formigao; and Jorge Antonio Goncalvez, alias Miudo.

Fugitives

Of them, only Pizza and Formigao are imprisoned, the rest continue to be sought by the DOPS. The former has already had preventive imprisonment ordered against him and remained in prison at the Federal Police Department in Sao Paulo, period during which he was visited frequently by Lucinha. The visits were interrupted on the eve of the publication of dismissal of the four pursuant to Institutional Act No 5. Miudo lived in Santos but has disappeared. The police considers these flights "symptomatic."

The Woman

The wife of Tino, Carmem Monderde, remained at the DOPS all yesterday

afternoon but was not interrogated. She was excused, although a policeman remained on guard near her home. Authorities will allow her to be taken daily to the DOPS accompanied by her lawyer.

Former agent Pizza, interrogated once more, denied his participation in the meeting confirmed by Jose Luiz and which was allegedly held in an automobile belonging to the former federal agent. Former federal agent Formigao has already confirmed that meeting.

The DOPS should make official the detailed depositions, and then hold a face to face meeting between the persons named and smuggler Jose Luiz da Silva.

District Chief Sergio Fernando Paranhos Fleury should grant a collective press interview on the case this afternoon.

8908

CS0: 5300

BRAZIL

SON OF POLICE OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR MARIHUANA POSSESSION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 May 77 p 25

[Text] Last Thursday, under mysterious circumstances, the military police arrested Sergio Bandeira de Mello, a minor and son of the secretary for public security of the state, Carlos Alberto Bandeira de Mello, under the accusation of possessing marihuana, when he was talking with friends in a public square. The event came to public notice yesterday by a revelation made by councilman Fabio Lucena of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), who reported that the minor was not found by his parents until Saturday morning in the office of the chief of the civil household of the government, Afranio Sa.

Fabio Lucena maintained that such imprisonment had links with the constant tensions that have existed between the secretary of security and the commandant of the military police, Col Mario Ossuoski, caused by the interference of the military police in the jurisdictions of civilian police, such as repressive policing in the city. The secretary for security has opposed this interference, for which reason he has been contradicted and criticized by the commandant of the military police.

Lucena said that Sergio Bandeira de Mello was arrested inside a private residence and taken to an unknown destination. For him the circumstances under which the minor reappeared caused surprise because it was in an improper place, that is, the office of the chief of the civil household of the government. According to Lucena, the civil office of governor Henocho Reis was converted into a public jail in keeping with the arbitrariness that is becoming more and more institutionalized in Amazonas. "Now," he said, "there emerges the aspect of a private jail--the headquarters of the civil household--where even the son of an authority responsible for public security is held, perhaps in a new form of special prison, except that it is illegal."

8908
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

POLICE CORRUPTION IN MINAS GERAIS INVESTIGATED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Apr 77 p 9

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The Police Court this week initiated an investigation of the charges made by the marihuana dealer Leonor de Assuncao Pedra to the effect that he had given 20,000 cruzeiros a week to certain police officers in Belo Horizonte in return for their allowing him to deal in narcotics.

The drug dealer made the accusation in the course of an interview he gave O GLOBO following his arrest on the charge that he had committed two of four sex crimes that occurred in 1973.

Attorneys Jose Guimaraes Ferreira de Melo and Otilia Prata, and Eli Antonio de Faria, a retired colonel of the State Military Police [PM], yesterday gave the press and the authorities copies of a decision rendered by the Minas Gerais Appellate Court which granted habeas corpus to the trafficker Leonor Pedra in May 1973. The lawyers and the colonel (who is the trafficker's brother-in-law) hope by means of this documentation to prove that Leonor Pedra is innocent of the charges, on grounds that at the time the aforementioned crimes were committed Pedra was in prison.

"I am fully convinced that these crimes were committed by Leonor de Assuncao Pedra," the superintendent general of police, Tacir Menezes Sia, declared. "It is not impossible," he added, "that corruption did exist in the police department of the Industrial City in 1973, at which time certain police officers allegedly received money from the trafficker in return for allowing him to remain at liberty even when caught in flagrante delicto. The evidence that has been gathered is airtight, and the personnel of the Superintendency of Metropolitan Police (Metropol) did a perfect job of investigating these sex crimes," he said.

In substantiation of the reasoning of the superintendent general of police, former police judge and police chief Santos Moreira da Silva (who currently heads the Identification Institute in Belo Horizonte) confirmed that in 1973 there was a purge of the police department involving the dismissal of 16 corrupt police detectives.

"In 1973," he said, "I sent Chief Marcos Mansur Starling and Inspector Antonio Carlos da Mata--both of whom are men of unimpeachable character--to the police department of the Industrial City to carry out the mission of cleaning up the department."

Perfect Alibi

The Superintendency of Metropolitan Police has not yet officially challenged the alibi presented by the two attorneys and Leonor Pedra's brother in law. The document purports to show that on 12 June 1973 Leonor was in prison, and that he was already in custody 5 days before that--on the day that Maria Julia Dias Coelho was murdered.

The retired PM colonel Eli Antonio de Faria said he gave Superintendent Tacir Menezes Sia a list of the names of five police officers whom Leonor has accused of accepting sums of money in return for closing their eyes to the sale of drugs. The superintendent denied to O GLOBO, however, that he had received any such document.

Officers of the Sixth Police District day before yesterday arrested the mother and two brothers of Antonio Laercio de Jesus, known as "Merreia," who is one of those implicated in the activities of the sex gang and who has been charged by the police with responsibility for the murder of schoolchildren.

10,992

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

TASK FORCE STUDIES APPLICATION OF NEW DRUG LAW

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Apr 77 p 14

[Text] Studies have already been initiated with a view to implementation of the new antinarcotics law drafted last December, according to a statement made yesterday by the psychiatrist Oswald Moraes de Andrade, chairman of the task force that prepared the draft law. He says the task force has recommended the creation of a nationwide organization to be designated as the National System for Prevention, Inspection and Suppression.

"We shall make use of the already-existing structures in the states and municipalities," Moraes de Andrade declared. "The central organization will probably be under the administrative authority of the Secretariat of the Presidency and will maintain representatives in the areas of public health, justice, education and social welfare. It will also have a technical advisory office and an executive secretariat."

The executive secretariat will be responsible for the issuance of orders and regulations in the course of implementing the law in the states and municipalities, and also for checking on compliance therewith.

The chairman of the task force regards three sectors as "basic": education, public health and security. For this reason, an article (Article 5) was included that provides for inclusion, in the natural sciences curricula for the first grade, of "material designed to educate the student concerning the nature and effects of narcotics and other substances that result in physical or psychological addiction."

Despite criticism from some legal scholars who assert that "the teachers are poorly informed and will transmit incorrect data," Moraes de Andrade insisted that "the objective is a valid one."

"Let us take into consideration the special characteristics of our country," he said. "The only way we can create a national awareness of the harm done by drugs is via the learning process. Everything that a child learns between 5 and 11 years of age is indelibly etched on his mind."

As for the possibility that inexperienced teachers might arouse the curiosity of adolescents with respect to drugs, he said that a group of specialized instructors "who are capable of imparting this subject matter correctly" will be trained.

"The new law," Moraes de Andrade explained, "is more humane than the previous one. By creating--in an almost subconscious manner--a collective awareness of the dangers inherent in drugs, we shall educate new generations that are better informed."

The psychiatrist said that after studying Brazil's laws and the laws of other countries, the task force reached the conclusion that "the best way to combat the use of drugs is not violence or repression but enlightenment, founded on scientific facts."

In the opinion of Moraes de Andrade, one of the great injustices of Law No 5,726 (the new law is No 6,368) was its stipulation that a student found in possession of narcotics would be expelled. "It was the first step toward alienation of the student from society," he said.

10,992

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

ADDICT REPORTS DRUG TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 May 77 p 15

[Text] A 22-year-old man was left at 0415 hours yesterday by an unknown person at the door of Miguel Couto Hospital. The doctors on night duty administered emergency treatment, at which time they determined that he had ingested a heavy dose of cocaine. He was admitted to the emergency ward of the hospital in a coma but recovered consciousness several hours later. O GLOBO has learned that the young man then disclosed the identity of those who had led him astray and supplied him with cocaine and morphine--drugs that had been acquired in the United States and distributed in the vicinity of the private schools of the southern part of Rio de Janeiro, principally in Copacabana and the ice-cream parlors of Ipanema.

The young man's story was told to O GLOBO by his father, who has addressed an appeal to Minister of Justice Armando Falcao to "put an end to this calamity of drugs being taken openly in the streets of Rio de Janeiro." His entreaty ended with a request: "Mr Minister, save my son and the thousands of other young people who are on the verge of becoming addicts."

The young man told his father that he had been initiated into the marihuana habit by a friend, who gave him the cigarettes. The friend subsequently proposed to the young man that in return for the marihuana he--the young man--lend his automobile for the purpose of distributing narcotics in the vicinity of private schools in Botafogo, Laranjeiras, Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon. According to the student, this dealer acquired drugs at a key shop located in Copacabana.

Some time later the father discovered what was going on, took the car away from his son and cut off his monthly allowance. The young man was sent to the United States to learn English. At the suggestion of a friend, before the young man left he contacted a trafficker whose home was in San Diego, California. He and the trafficker met again in the United States, at which time--the young man says--he gave "Dennis" the address of several persons in Brazil. Dennis proceeded to send them LSD by mail, identifying the young man as the sender in each case. The young man's father, who knew nothing of all this, continued to send money to defray his son's expenses.

Eight months later the young man returned to Rio de Janeiro and was again contacted by the drug dealer to whom he had previously lent his automobile. At the dealer's instigation the young man sold various objects taken from his father's house and went to live by himself. He ran out of money 2 months later and decided to go home, despite pressure from the dealer. His father sent him to a psychiatrist, and for 8 months the young man refrained from taking drugs. The young man subsequently inherited an apartment and resumed his contacts with traffickers. Since he was living with his father, his mail from abroad was addressed to the apartment of a friend. One of the letters received by the young man (and turned over to O GLOBO by his father) was sent by a certain "Jose," a resident of El Cerrito, California. The text of the letter is as follows:

"I was in Peru but couldn't write you from there because I had forgotten your address in Berkeley. I'd like to know whether you still want to go through with the deal. If your answer is yes, then tell me where you want me to send the sample. The price is \$6,000 a kilogram, however, for a high-quality product. We can deliver it in Lima, Peru.

"I'll be in California until next September," the letter continued. "If you want to, you can write me at the address which appears on the envelope. Or if you are planning to come to Berkeley, telephone me; my number is.... I hope you are well and that you will reply soonest. Your friend, Jose."

After visiting his son in the hospital, the father said he could do no more than "confirm everything he has said." The father declared that he "had been expecting this would happen," and added that he learned of his son's involvement with drug traffickers "by listening in on extension phones, monitoring his mail and conducting investigations."

Dejectedly, the father said he could scarcely recognize his son when he saw him in the hospital.

"I don't know," the father declared, "the degree of his addiction. I don't know if they've taken over the apartment he inherited, and I don't even know where his current residence is. His will to study was completely broken. He managed to pass the entrance exams in economics at the PUC [Pontifical Catholic University] but didn't pursue his studies. I don't know what's going to become of him. In fact, the only thing left that I can do is appeal to the minister of justice to put an end to this calamity that is taking place in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. If my son will let me I'll continue to help him. If by my appeal I am able to save even one other young person, that will be reward enough for me."

The father went on to say that he is prepared to turn over to the authorities the letter in which his son was offered cocaine for \$6,000 a kilogram, and also "to attest that there is an organized effort to induce young people to smoke marihuana, which at first is supplied to them free of charge. These young people are always told that marihuana isn't addictive; but they wind up physical wrecks and their property is even taken from them."

Investigation

Commissioner Luis Gonzaga of the Narcotics Division of the Federal Police yesterday promised the young man's father that an investigation would be initiated to ascertain whether a drug ring exists in the southern part of the city. Meanwhile, the young man in question remains hospitalized in serious condition.

10,992

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

HEALTH OFFICIAL URGES DRUGGISTS TO EXERCISE STRICT CONTROL

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 20 May 77 p 2

[Text] At a meeting directed to entrepreneurs, held at the Federal District Trade Association, the secretary of public health emphasized problems in the field of public health in the capital of the republic by recognizing existing needs in this sector and explaining projects already planned and to be accomplished by the present administration.

From his talk, which, among other things, served to dissipate a number of doubts which have been threatening to cause dissension among entrepreneurs connected with the pharmaceutical trade, in the face of the problem of control, two aspects of this problem demand more careful consideration.

The first concerns the problem of pollution in the lake. It is known that the Secretariat of Public Health has no authority to protect Lake Paranoa or to undertake decontamination of its water, a thankless task which is the Water and Sewage Company's job. However, what is worth noting is Secretary Newton Muylaert's assertion that the problem is serious and that the lake has a high contamination rate.

If, on the one hand, this assertion has the merit of indicating the government's concern about this matter, on the other, his remarks cannot fail to cause the whole population apprehension because it is not yet altogether up-to-date as to the seriousness of the problem and still not fully aware of the condition of the Paranoa, a vitally important reservoir for Brasilia. Consequently, if its water is so polluted, it then becomes necessary for the government, through appropriate agencies, to hasten to the maximum the precautions aimed at decontamination, in the conviction that however onerous the job may be, it represents a nonpostponable investment, an expenditure which cannot be avoided, at the cost of postponing for the future measures that must be taken now, because the more water flows, the more public funds will be required.

Another matter which must not go unnoticed is the problem arising from the control over pharmacies.

Entrepreneurs in this sector believe there has been excessive supervision, and this has been causing problems which they consider are due to a lack of broader guidance. However, to acknowledge these arguments as valid would be the same as to agree that noncompliance with the law purely and simply because of ignorance was correct.

The secretary of public health was positive on this point: control must and has to be strict, active, and efficient because, much more than class interests, you have the health of the whole community at stake.

In fact, no one is unaware of the threat that lurks in every home: the drug vice is there, like a lion with gaping jaws ready to devour an ever-increasing number of young people who, for lack of guidance, family support, dialog and assistance, subcumb to the use of the greatest variety of narcotics whose effects everyone knows.

The drug habit must be fought by every means, using every resource, from campaigns aimed at sensitizing the country, teachers and young people themselves, to strict enforcement of the law. And any time any tradesman in the field of pharmacy fails to keep informed as to his duty in regard to the drug traffic, there can be no more persuasive argument than legal regulations, and no one may plead ignorance or attempt to argue that Brasilia has certain peculiarities of its own which might suggest the relaxation of preventive or punitive measures.

If there is any lack of guidance, now is the time for drug store owners to mobilize, to keep a file of all information, and, on their own initiative, to attempt to eliminate from this business anyone who chances to violate the law, which must, under any circumstances, be obeyed at all times.

It is quite true that unremitting arrest of drug store owners might give public opinion a distorted image of this branch of trade, that it might give the community the false impression that any system might be jeopardized, which is not the case. In fact, those guilty of infractions are a very small minority, whereas the great majority of owners continues to merit all the respect and esteem to which they are entitled from the community because of the important service they provide it. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the owners themselves will unite, become aware of, and support the control initiatives which actually will end by favoring not only the people but this same branch of commerce by enlightenment of this important segment of local enterprise.

6244

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

COCAINE TRAFFIC OPERATION UNCOVERED IN COPACABANA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 May 77 p 14

[Text] After investigations which were started soon after a 22-year-old student was left at the door of the Miguel Couto Hospital in a coma 2 weeks ago, yesterday, agents from police headquarters for narcotics suppression of the federal police managed to shut down the first place for the organization operating in drug trafficking in Rio de Janeiro: 2,500 packets of cocaine were seized and two men from apartment 701, 49 Djalma Ulrich Street in Copacabana, were arrested.

The apartment on Djalma Ulrich Street served as a support in the distribution of cocaine in the southern zone and other places in Rio. The two men arrested belong to the top brass of the organization and only yesterday were booked in flagrante according to the new law for suppression of the use and possession of narcotics. Federal agents are continuing the investigation.

As O GLOBO reported on 1 May, police headquarters for narcotics suppression of the federal police smashed a cocaine trafficking ring operating in the southern zone with headquarters in Copacabana: No. 49 Djalma Ulrich Street, Apt. 701. Dali divided the connections for various hills, chiefly the Vai Quem Quer Hill, a hideout for trafficker Milton Goncalves Thiago, known as "Cabecao," who was arrested by federal police.

Federal agents seized 2,500 packets of cocaine at the Djalma Ulrich place.

6244

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS' NAMES KEPT SECRET--Deputy Moacir Hosken de Novais, from police headquarters for narcotics, invoked Law No. 6,368 of 21 October 1976 in order to avoid revealing the names of members of a drug ring which had been operating in Duque de Caxias, Niteroi, Petropolis and Rio. Members of the ring are now in jail. Approximately 30 kilos of marihuana and 107 grams of cocaine were seized in the operation. Among the eight arrested men was a woman, whose name, according to police, is Maria do Sarapatel. She was arrested on Margueira Hill with a package of cocaine in her possession. Deputy Novais said that the majority of the police do not know the text of Law No. 6,368, which prohibits divulging the names of arrested addicts and traffickers. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 May 77 p 14] 6244

DESTRUCTION OF DRUGS--Yesterday morning, narcotics and drugs valued at 10 million cruzeiros were destroyed by the Department of Federal Police in Campo Grande as a result of 37 judicial inquiries involving 61 persons. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 77 p 16] 6244

ANTITRAFFICKING AGREEMENT WITH PERU--Brasilia--The Senate Committee on the Constitution and Justice yesterday ratified the Brazilian-Peruvian Reciprocal Aid Agreement for controlling the illegal traffic in addictive drugs. The agreement had been signed by Brazil and Peru on 5 November 1976 aboard the ship Ucayali, anchored in the Amazon River on the border between the two countries. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday had already ratified four other agreements signed by the two countries on the same occasion--agreements which concerned public health controls for tropical environments, river transport, trade, and utilization of coastal stations and vessels in the Amazon region. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 May 77 p 10] 10,992

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ARREST OF FOREIGNERS REVEALS GOVERNMENT WORKERS' COMPLICITY

Canadians, Haitian Seized with Cocaine

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 12 May 77 p 11-A

[Text] Four foreign drug traffickers were arrested by units of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] at the Barranquilla Airport as they were preparing to leave the country with a total of a kilogram and a half of cocaine.

The arrest of the four drug traffickers -- two men and two women -- occurred as a result of the operations carried out within a period of 24 hours and within the strict control measures established by the DAS in the main airports of the country, with a view to halting the activities of the members of the international "mafias" trafficking in drugs.

Three Canadians

Three of the drug traffickers, Canadians by nationality, had entered the country in the course of a tourist "tour" of the Atlantic coast. The DAS detectives, due to the suspicious attitude of the travelers referred to, decided to maintain strict surveillance of them, and when they arrived at the Barranquilla Airport with the intent to board a plane bound for Santo Domingo, they were subjected to a search which revealed that they had in their possession a kilogram of cocaine packed in plastic bags.

Prison Official

The greater part of the cocaine was found in the possession of the women, identified as Manon Page and France Paquin, who had concealed it in their intimate parts. The balance of the alkaloid was found in the possession of Ivon Joseph Jacques Marcel, a traveling companion of the women, who, it was learned, is an official at a prison in Montreal, Canada.

The two women had passports issued in that city and the man carried one issued in Ottawa in 1973.

On being questioned in the capital of Atlantico, the three Canadians confessed their crime and said that they decided to come to this country "because we knew that it is very easy to get cocaine in Colombia."

A Haitian

The fourth person arrested was Claudette Alexis Suarez, of Haitian nationality, who was arrested by DAS agents when she was preparing to board an Aerocondor plane departing for Miami, also at the Barranquilla Airport. The drug trafficker was carrying half a kilogram of cocaine in plastic bags, which she had taped ingeniously to her lower extremities.

The four foreigners were turned over to the trial judges by the DAS for pursuit of the inquiry.

DAS Officials Purged for Complicity with Traffickers

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 May 77 pp 1-A, 13-A

[Text] Barranquilla, 12 May (by Jose Cervantes). The national office of the DAS summarily dismissed nine employees of the Atlantico section of this security body today, on the evidence that they were bribed by foreign drug traffickers.

At the same time, it was officially announced that the director in charge of the DAS in Atlantico-Barranquilla, Alfonso Devia Valderrama, was transferred to Bogota for investigation of reports that he accepted bribes from foreign passengers arriving at the local airport without the proper documentation.

Toward midnight, unofficial sources said that Devia Valderrama had also been dismissed. He took over the section following the removal of Major Vega, who was involved in a drug trafficking case.

Among those dismissed were the secretary general of the DAS in Atlantico, Miguel Antonio Cristancho, six detectives, including two women, as well as a warehouse keeper and a driver.

The sources, dealing exclusively with EL TIEMPO, said that the basis of the scandal of the DAS bribes was the release of Canadian Ivon Joseph Jacques Marcél, who was arrested in the possession of cocaine at the Ernesto Cortissoz Airport, but nonetheless left the country on 9 May without any objection by the Colombian authorities.

Those Dismissed

The official list of the employees dismissed for bribery is as follows: Manuel Antonio Cristancho, secretary general; detectives Amalia Esther Acero, Luis Maria Mejares, Luis Alvaro Romero, Miguel Enrique Angel and

Ligia Beatriz Castaneda; warehouse keeper Luis Eduardo Mora and driver Jorge Humberto Granados, and Gerardo Benitez.

Linares Acts

Following complaints by private individuals and Barranquilla Civil Aeronautics employees, the national director of the DAS, Guillermo Leon Linares, learned that the former employees penalized were from time to time demanding dollars of some foreigners who arrived in Colombia without the proper visas or passports.

A month ago, Ivon Joseph Jacques Marcel was arrested at the local airport with drug traffickers Manon Page and France Paquin, also Canadians. The two women had concealed cocaine in their intimate parts, while Marcel was carrying the drug in a secret compartment of his suitcase.

Two hours later the Haitian Claudette Alexis Suarez was arrested with another smuggled lot of cocaine. Marcel admitted that he was a Canadian government official, since he works in a state prison in Montreal.

Page then stated that she had come to Colombia because "it is easy to get the drug here and there are not as many problems as in other countries."

Arrest Warrant

The seventh criminal trial judge, Marina Julia, issued a warrant for the arrest of the Canadian drug traffickers Page and Paquin. Both, charged with trafficking in cocaine, confessed to their crimes.

No court proceedings were undertaken against Jacques Marcel, arrested on the same day as the women, because he succeeded in bribing DAS employees, and he left the country on 9 May, official sources said.

Alexis Suarez is still being held and shortly will be tried for drug trafficking.

The DAS revealed that 2 kilograms of cocaine, valued at 5 million pesos, were found in the possession of the three Canadians. The smuggled goods in the possession of the Haitian were valued at 1 million pesos.

Embassy Statement

The Canadian Embassy, when questioned by EL TIEMPO, would only say that Marcel had left the country without major difficulties with the Colombia courts. A spokesman at the diplomatic headquarters said that Marcel is not and was not an employee of the Canadian Government, and that "he was not found in possession of cocaine, but was a witness to the arrest of his two compatriots."

Marcel, Page and Paquin entered Colombia in April as members of a tour group.

The evidence proved that all of the individuals dismissed by the DAS received money from drug traffickers arrested at the airport and from smugglers. They also issued false documents and assisted foreigners having problems with the national authorities in leaving the country.

The DAS gave assurance that a hard line will continue to be pursued concerning this type of activity in the institutions, until a complete purge of the personnel has been completed.

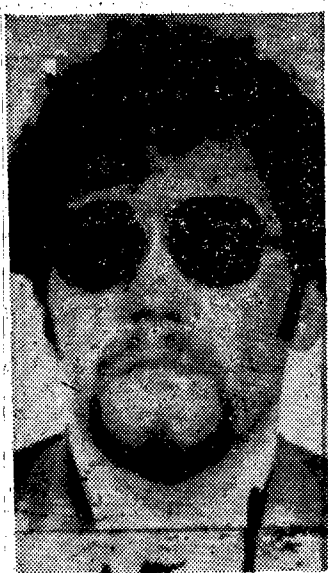
Finally, it was revealed that the results of the administrative investigation being pursued in this connection will be turned over to the ordinary courts in order to establish whether penal sanctions are justified, which is presumed to be the case.



The woman Claudette Alexis Suarez, of Haitian nationality, carried cocaine weighing half a kilogram skillfully affixed to her legs. The drug trafficker was arrested by the DAS at the Barranquilla airport, where three Canadians were also arrested with another kilogram of the alkaloid.



France Paquin



Ivon Joseph Jacques Marcel



Manon Page

5157
CSO: 5300

TEN KILOS OF HASHISH CONCENTRATE SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 14 May 77 p-18-A

[Text] As a result of an operation launched some weeks ago with a series of pursuits, secret agents of the narcotics unit of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] have arrested two drug traffickers and seized from them 10 kilograms of hashish concentrate ready to be taken out of the country.

The operation was carried out in the afternoon hours yesterday at a house in the Restrepo neighborhood, and the individuals detained were Hernando Suarez Garcia, 46 years of age, a native of Bogota, and Alfredo de Francisco Trujillo, also a native of Bogota, 36 years of age,

The drug traffickers, who have previous records in this activity, were in possession of a suitcase which when searched proved to have double walls and to contain the 10 kilograms of hashish concentrate, skillfully concealed.

The two arrested were also in possession of false identity documents, as well as a considerable number of passports, military passbooks and identity cards ready to be "prepared" with photographs of other persons.

The evidence described the investigators to the conclusion that Suarez Garcia and de Francisco Trujillo, in addition to drug traffic, were specializing in the falsification of documents for delivery to the "mules" entrusted with taking the drug to the United States.



Ten kilos of solidified hashish concentrate were found in a compartment of a suitcase seized from two known drug traffickers yesterday. The individuals arrested were found to be in possession of false documents, which were apparently intended for the "mules" who would take the drug to the United States.

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

AMERICAN ARRESTED WITH COCAINE--While Mrs Rosalynn Carter was being welcomed in the military sector of El Dorado International Airport, Colombian airport police arrested an American cocaine trafficker, Myron Roy Hill, as he tried to board a jumbo jet for Los Angeles in possession of 3-1/2 kg of cocaine. [Bogota Circuito Todelar in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 77 PA]

TRAFFICKERS KILLED--Medellin, Colombia, 7 Jun--It was officially reported that two drug traffickers were shot to death today after they had killed a detective. The two traffickers--Frederic Williamson, a U. S. citizen, and Edgar Viso Bolbrach, a Venezuelan--were being taken to court when the grabbed their guards' weapons and took refuge in a neighboring store. In the ensuing shootout, they killed detective Dorance Pulgarin and were themselves killed by police reinforcements. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0340 GMT 8 Jun 77 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARREST--The pilot and copilot of an Aero Sucre aircraft, which is being detained in the United States with a shipment of marihuana valued at \$4.5 million, revealed to authorities in Barranquilla, Colombia, that there are over 100 clandestine airports between Barranquilla and La Guajira being used to transport marihuana to the United States. [Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

DRUG TRAFFICKER ATTEMPTS TO BRIBE LIEUTENANT

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 May 77 p 20

[Text] Guayaquil, 10 May--The First Naval Zone announced that Ricardo Benitez Vite approached an office this morning and tried to bribe a navy lieutenant with 400,000 sucres. The lieutenant is in charge of investigations to find the people involved in a drug trafficking band, one of whom was apprehended on 5 May carrying chemicals which are used to refine pure cocaine. He also gave 200,000 sucres in the same office to an officer, trying to buy freedom.

Bribe Rejected

The officer who received Benitez's proposition rejected the offer, confiscating the 210,000 sucres which Benitez had with him in the form of bank bills. The latter has been accused of being the "runner" of the drug traffickers.

In announcing the event, chiefs and officers of the naval zone emphasized the attitude which the mafia elements are fomenting or trying to foment in order to gain free rein and continue with the criminal and evil drug trafficking. They also pointed out the fact that these people were not scared off even by the presence of uniformed officers, having no respect for the jurisdiction of the navy in the place where they wanted to carry out the bribe.

Denies Responsibility

The arrested man, Benitez Vite, denies having served as a runner, pointing out that the 210,000 sucres had been given to him by a friend identified as Leyda Ramirez for payment to a navy officer in the naval zone as payment of a "deposit," so that Victor Manuel Avila Barcia, who had been arrested, could be released. Benitez said that he was a merchant, indicating that he also carried a check to the bearer drawn by himself in the amount of 100,000 sucres. He had intended to buy a car with this amount, and had agreed to go to the office with part of the money unaware that this was an attempted bribe. He said he was only doing a favor for a friend, in complete ignorance of the fact that it was an attempt to help a drug trafficker.

Money To Be Given to INTERPOL

Avila Barcia and Benitez Vite, as well as the money deposited in the naval zone, will be turned over to INTERPOL so that investigations may continue.

Benitez said furthermore that he did not know Avila Barcia, and had never seen him before. The accused drug trafficker, Avila Barcia, maintained to navy officers that he did not know the woman who gave Benitez the money.

Trafficker

Victor Avila Barcia was arrested by naval officials on 5 May as he was carrying 6 liters of hydrochloric acid, 2 liters of permanganate, and substances for the preparation of pure cocaine. He said that he was going to give the material to a trafficker known only as "Skinny," who is being sought by police.

According to police, Avila said that a month ago three people identifying themselves as agents of the Criminal Intelligence Service (SIC) arrested him and accused him of drug trafficking. They demanded 150,000 sucres to let him go, and he had agreed. He could give no more information about their identity.

Chemicals

Monday 2 May he had bought the confiscated chemicals at a drug store, and put them in the house of his cousin, Efren Elias Penafiel, at Jose Mascote and Francisco de Marcos Streets. When he returned to get them, Thursday 5 May he was arrested, since the car he was driving belonged to "Skinny" and gave him away. Taken to the naval zone, he offered a bribe of 200,000 sucres to a lieutenant who was investigating the case. The latter accepted, so he called his relatives on the telephone and asked them to bring the money. He gave it to the officer, according to the navy report. The vehicle was confiscated by the navy.

He added that he worked for "Skinny" for 3 years and had made several deliveries of the chemicals necessary for refining cocaine at deserted places along highways or in specially agreed upon places. He also stated that he had recently bought a Volkswagen for 182,000 sucres in cash, but that money had been given to him by his father.

After Avila Barcia was arrested, another bribe in the amount of 400,000 sucres was attempted today, involving a navy lieutenant. However, only 210,000 sucres were given, and this money was impounded as part of the trap laid by the naval zone in order to arrest Benitez Vite.

8926

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

INTERPOL ARRESTS DRUG TRAFFICKER TWICE

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 May 77 p 24

[Text] It is well known that on 15 January this year INTERPOL arrested the infamous drug trafficker, Edgar Enrique Sanchez Romero, in Quito. He was accompanied by two accomplices, also very well known: Sergio Agustin Giron and Tomas Guerrero. They were arrested for the proven crime of trafficking drugs and hallucinogens.

In strict compliance with its duties, INTERPOL in Pichincha sends its prisoners with all due security to be tried and punished by the competent authorities in the city of Loja.

As is just and natural, the arrested people remain under the jurisdiction of a judge in Loja.

And now comes something which will shock all thoughtful and sensitive people in Ecuador -- be frightened, my good friends! -- On 20 March, 1977, Edgar Enrique Sanchez Romero was arrested again in the city of Machala with two accomplices, transporting 14 kilos of cocaine. Fourteen kilos of high quality cocaine which would be worth a considerable amount of money on the national and international market, and would result in the loss and disgrace of many honest citizens such as you or me.

When we learn the real, true story behind the protagonist in this terrible drama, we think of a series of questions which we would like to have answered by those who are responsible for such things: the minister of government and the highest judicial official of the province of Loja.

1. Is it not true that Edgar Enrique Sanchez Romero was widely known in police and judicial circles as a drug trafficker?
2. How is it possible that Sanchez Romero, after committing a crime so serious that it is usually punished with the strictest sanctions possible under our penal laws, can be set free within such a short period of time?
3. What strange alchemy does Sanchez use, or what powerful influence does he exert, that he can leave the Loja prison in record time and return to commit the same crime within an equally short period of time?

We are confident that the administration of justice in the city of Machala will honor its title and fully comply with its responsibility, completely free from any type of influence. We believe that if Ecuador is blessed with an honest police force, it is essential that we establish a judicial system that leaves no room for doubt, as soon as possible and at any cost. In sum, we hope that this time Sanchez stays where he belongs: in jail.

My dear readers, now you have the floor.

8926

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

SIX-YEAR SENTENCE--Machala--The Supreme Court upheld the six-year sentence and the 10,000 sucre fine handed down by the Superior Court of El Oro in the case of the Peruvian drug trafficker Maria Lopez Duarte. The case has been turned over to the Provincial Court for the final steps. It has been one of the most widely publicized cases in the country, involving the above-mentioned drug trafficker and other people, who tried to smuggle cocaine in from Peru. In this case INTERPOL has managed to break up part of the international band which had succeeded in breaking through the border patrol and collaborating with Ecuadorians to bring a valuable shipment of heroin into the country. [Text] [Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 77 p 24] 8926

ARREST IN EL ORO--Machala--INTERPOL drug agents of El Oro captured several kilos of cocaine paste and some of the members of the drug band which had smuggled the drug from the south. Walter Manuel Rugel Suasco, Dulo Esteban Moreno Sanchez, and Segundo Bravo Encarnacion were arrested in the area of the Carne Amarga de la Avanzada for attempting to sell heroin to other people who managed to escape when the narcotics control officers arrived. According to the first reports, Walter Manuel Rugel Suasco had smuggled the drug into the country for a high sum, and he was about to distribute it to different places in the province and eventually send it to other cities in the country. It appeared that those who had taken part in this illicit trade, along with foreign drug traffickers, had been found. [Text] [Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 10 May 77 p 11] 8926

SEVEN-YEAR SENTENCE--Machala--Drug trafficker Orvis Enrique Saavedra Pizarro was sentenced by the first penal judge to 7 years in prison and a fine of 10,000 sucres, for illicitly selling drugs. The same judgment imposed penalties for perjury against witnesses Gerardo Espinoza, Alberto Orellana and Guillermo Alberto Urbina. The case revolved around the smuggling of heroin into this part of the country, which smugglers have to pass through if they are going by land to take drugs to the national or the international market. [Text] [Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 77 p 8] 8926

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA HAUL--Mexico City, 7 Jun--Fourteen tons of marihuana valued at over \$780,000 were seized yesterday by the Mexican police and army troops following a shootout with a group of 19 narcotics traffickers in Aguascaliente, Sinaloa State. All of them were arrested. In addition to the marihuana, the police discovered a fair amount of weapons which were hidden in various homes in the town. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1201 GMT 7 Jun 77 PA]

DISCOVERY OF DRUG LABORATORY--Mexico City, 8 Jun--It was reported here that Mexican police agents today confiscated \$3.9 million worth of cocaine and heroin at a ranch in Sonora State. They also found a clandestine drug laboratory at the ranch located near the Mexicali-San Luis-Colorado River highway. They captured six drug traffickers at the ranch, although the head of the gang was able to escape. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0233 GMT 9 Jun 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER'S ARREST--The investigations Department of the Finance Ministry has arrested Cristina Monjaras Martinez, 19-year old Mexican student who arrived Friday from Quito, Ecuador, enroute to Belize. The girl was found in possession of 1/2 kilo of cocaine inside an envelope fastened to her abdomen. She admitted receiving the envelope from a man named Montovio. He offered to pay the student \$200 if she would deliver the envelope to his sister, who would meet her at the Belize airport and would be wearing a yellow dress and carrying a flower. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jun 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

SMUGGLER JAILED--A Marseilles court yesterday sentenced Timothy Edwards, 29, a writer from Plymouth, to six years in prison and a fine of Francs 1,610,000 (about 185,000 pounds) for drug smuggling. He was arrested when the car ferry Massallia arrives from Morocco October 31, 1975, and customs officers discovered 173 pounds of cannabis in his car. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 May 77 p 7]

CSO: 5320

NETHERLANDS

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZURE--The Dutch Skipper of a Belgian barge was sentenced to 18 months' jail in Rotterdam yesterday for smuggling hashish worth about 1 million pounds on the open market, into Holland last year.--REUTER.
[Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Apr 77 p 4]

CSO: 5320

SPAIN

DRUG PROBLEM IN SPAIN DISCUSSED

Madrid YA in Spanish 29 May 77 Supplement pp 9, 11

[Article by Juan Santaella Valderrama]

[Text] The slogan "Spain is different" lost its validity a long time ago, since in some ways, such as with respect to drugs, we are as advanced or as backwards, depending on your point of view, as the rest of the world.

This serious worldwide problem has been weighing upon us for some time now. It all began when the above-mentioned slogan was widespread and the first "Frenchies" began to visit us with their shorts and loud shirts. Some of them brought more than that, and since then hashish, marihuana, cocaine, opium, etc. became familiar with the "mony-mony" and the "bay-bay." I remember how our mothers would say when we returned from the beach with headaches, before asking anything else, "Did you take candy from anyone?" At that time many children were attracted for other purposes in that manner by the pioneers of tourism along our coasts. Logically, everything evolves, and some of the children began to like the candy and cigarettes, and what is more the method of bargaining with them, and the first "partnerships" were formed for profit.

Massive traffic through the peninsula to other nations already existed, even supplying the most advanced areas. But little by little the trade became more profitable here and many thought it was more comfortable to sell drugs here in our cities instead of taking them outside; besides, it was less dangerous, because there was not much repression or supervision in that area. Today, in spite of the fact that marvelous detecting devices have been invented, the problem is going beyond anything anyone could have foreseen. The drug trade was profitable, and many people did the impossible to make it that way, not just by importing from our neighbors in Africa or Turkey. Thus Spain became, by default, the greatest exporter of pharmaceutical products, filling the gap in foreign countries.

Many soldiers stationed on American bases, skilled traders, increased their earnings in this manner without any restrictions. It is not for nothing that the cities where the bases are located register the highest number of consumers.

All these questions and more have resulted in the permanent abandonment of that flattering slogan.

Spain Isn't Just a Conduit

Spain, without being a producer of drugs, although as we will see later it is the greatest exporter of certain products, plays an important role in drug trafficking because of its geographical location and migration.

From the plantations of Turkey, the biggest producer of opium, the drugs are transported through Marseilles to the United States. An alternate route goes through Barcelona where, as in the French city, the drug is transformed into heroin and other similar products, and arrives in the United States already prepared for consumption. This traffic passes through our territory mainly in the hands of criminal organizations, such as that of the Corsicans, which rank the buying and transporting of opium among their many activities. The discovery of important laboratories in Marseilles by international police, preventing the processing of products there, resulted in the transfer of these laboratories to the province of Barcelona.

Up to 1974 the General Directorate of the Civil Guard confiscated 200,000 grams of drugs, but this amount was no more than 10 percent of the traffic, according to experts. The main drug smuggling was done in boats, but the mail was also used a great deal.

The traffickers of cocaine products use this route through Spain just as frequently. The main stopping point of the South America-Europe route is Madrid. However, the consumption of those products here is not very substantial, according to available data, just as in the past.

The most important drugs passing through Spain in terms of volume are the cannabis drugs, which are closely related to the trafficking of amphetamines. This is because of the interchange of these two products, which are abundant in some countries and scarce in others. The circulation of pornography, another item of trade, is also important in this respect. As we have said, the trafficking of these drugs is the most notorious in our country, as is the role it plays in the distribution of those drugs. From the plantations of North Africa and the Middle East, they are transported to North America and Europe. Nevertheless, the consumption of this type of drugs is growing markedly in Spain. Since 1968 there has been a great increase, more than with any of the above-mentioned drugs. Most of the users are youths. This type of traffic is characterized by the participation of criminal organizations, both foreign and domestic, just like other drugs.

The lack of production in Spain of the above-mentioned drugs is compensated for by the production of amphetamines, barbiturates, etc., of which we are the principal exporters. The consumption of these drugs throughout the world is considerable. Thus, there is a tremendous demand for them, as well as for opium-related drugs, which are easily obtained because of their low price and their availability without prescription, among other reasons. There are many underground laboratories which have dedicated themselves exclusively to the production of these substances along with other duly registered drugs, according to data supplied by the General Directorate of the Civil Guard. Why? The answer is

simple: a Bustaid tablet, for example, which costs no more than 1.50 pesetas here, brings more than 50 pesetas in Sweden, which means a substantial business for many people. According to the same source, in 1966 more than a million tablets were exported to northern countries, and of those only a little more than 20 kilos were apprehended at the border. To give a clearer example, in 1974 300 kilos of one of these tablets were impounded. We must point out that the consumption of these drugs varies here and in other countries according to the availability of other more powerful drugs, such as cannabis and opium-related drugs, etc.

Even Children

Algeciras is the most important Spanish port in the drug traffic, especially that of cannabis. This is easily demonstrated by the number of kilos confiscated and due to the fact that it is the only route from Africa to Spain in many situations. The Spanish cities with the greatest amount of drug use are: Seville, Madrid, Barcelona, Rota and Moron, as well as the coastal areas and those areas most frequented by tourists, such as Costa del Sol, the Canaries and the Balearic Islands, especially Ibiza. On the other hand, there are no reliable statistics with regard to the percentage of drug users in our population. However, for the most part the users are thousands of youths of all classes and occupations, including school children, who have taken drugs at one time or another or who use them often. In 1974 216 drug addicts were counted in Spain.

Most drug users, whether or not they are addicts, do it for reasons which are sometimes very broadly defined, although no clearcut divisions can be established. At first the most important factor was contact with Africa, especially among those who served in the military there. But now the situation is quite different. With the massive arrival of tourists to our country, who have had a tremendous influence on the use and trafficking of drugs, especially along the luxurious coasts, changes were made.

Also notable was the increase in drug use in the cities where American military bases are located; Rota and Moron are typical examples. Today it would be difficult not to find a Spanish youth who had not at least tried drugs once, since drugs are so widespread that they have reached every corner of our provinces.

More Women Than Men

Proselytism and pressure from intimate friends, the latter especially among women, have proven to be two important factors in causing youths to begin taking drugs. Due to this pressure and the desire to seek new sensations or defy the establishment, even if it is only while the effects of the drug last, many youths have begun to take drugs. There is no determined age at which drug use begins, although various experts in the field have classified them according to data supplied by special drug squads. It seems to be between 19 and 21 years of age most typically, but others maintain that it is between 14 and 18; it is important to note the increase in drug use among the school-aged population, especially youths over 12 years of age, in which many cases of

intoxication and even death have occurred. Women tend to be more precocious than men, and it is among women that the most typical age to begin drug use is between 14 and 16 years.

Although as we have said the most common drug in our country is cannabis, habitual users usually vary their search for new experiences and sensations. Thus, when "grass" or "acid" are not available, amphetamines taken in large doses and usually accompanied by alcohol are very handy.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of drug users or even drug addicts due to the lack of relevant data. With regard to pathological diseases, some statistics have been kept. These figures have revealed that women, whether due to the disease or to habit, exceed men in all aspects, especially between the ages of 50 and 59. To illustrate these two factors, disease and habit, we will consider two well-known drugs: opium and morphine. In 1973 a census was taken and revealed the following figures: men, disease, 27, habit, 8; with regard to women, the figure for diseases was exactly double that, while the figure for habits was almost triple the amount for men, or 22. Morphine doubles the figures: men, 67 and 14, respectively; women, 118 and 35, respectively. A notable characteristic of these cases is that the ill are constantly replaced; few are rehabilitated and many die from overdoses or due to the deterioration of the various organs affected by the drugs.

Prevention and Repression: Few Means

The Spanish Government has many sophisticated means to repress this illegal market which has been drawn over our heads like a heavy veil, although due to the number of traffickers and the availability of different methods of transportation, as well as the cleverness of the criminal bands which use these tactics, the government's efforts are not as effective as we would like. However, according to data supplied to us by the General Directorate of the Civil Guard, more than 10,000 kilos of drugs were captured between 1968 and 1974 in Spain; the value of these intercepted products was close to 900 million pesetas. Much has happened since that time, and presumably these figures have doubled in the last 3 years, especially due to the capture in Mallorca of the yacht "Cynosure" with a shipment of 3,000 kilos of drugs at a value of approximately 400 million pesetas.

Who Will Cure Them?

The existence of this type of sickness poses a serious problem because of the lack of adequate rehabilitation centers, although national legislation and international agreements foresee this problem. Just like alcoholics, drug addicts can only go to psychiatric hospitals; but it has been shown, even on an international level, that these hospitals are not enough, nor are they desirable for the recuperation of drug addicts.

In general, the problem is considered to be a non-medical one in Spain. Drug addicts are accused of threatening society, and are generally treated like common, dangerous criminals. On the other hand, many psychological experiments have been carried out with drug addicts, especially in prisons. Some experts

in the field normally state that the drug addict has no awareness of being sick, and that his attitude towards treatment is totally passive. Is the lack of specialized centers perhaps due to this supposed attitude on the part of drug addicts? Is that the reason that the Institutes of Toxicology of Madrid, Barcelona and Seville have disappeared? It is obvious that in Spain there have not been many deaths from drug overdoses yet (4 in 1976, while in Germany or France it was more than 50), but we must also point out that without means and centers which are adequate for the prevention of drug use, we cannot speak of the victim refusing the cure. First we must supply the means, and if we obtain the same results afterwards we will have to give up. But afterwards!

To make this task more practical in terms of the crime versus society dilemma, we have spoken with Jose Maria Mato Reboledo, chief commissioner of the Central Drug Squad. Mr Mato, who is not a sociological theorist, concludes that this is not just a police or government problem, but it is something in which we are all deeply involved. He has studied this matter extensively, and one of his present positions is that we are lacking in repression, although he does not support such repression. This is due to the fact that our society, in his opinion, has been built on the basis of permissiveness, meaning that we forget our responsibilities as citizens. "In spite of everything I am against these systems, but just as a sick body needs surgery, our society needs this type of remedy as well."

Are there clear statistics about drug users in Spain?

"The only figures we have are those concerning people who have been arrested, although it can be said that they are well below the true figures. I can safely say that these statistics rise drastically every year. In 1976 3,354 people were arrested in Spain for trafficking as well as using drugs, of whom 2,460 were Spaniards and 894 were foreigners; the latter, in contrast to the former category, is decreasing."

Does your organization consider drug users and addicts as criminals, or are addicts treated like sick people?

"In principle, we put them in the 'same bag.' However, it cannot be said that a user is a criminal, because this implies other factors, such as the means used, etc. With regard to the drug addict, just like the alcoholic, he suffers from an illness which is difficult to cure, since he is the first one who refuses himself treatment. This is where they are hurting themselves, since if we don't want to protect ourselves from ourselves, it would be better for us to drown in our tears and let society rot. It is for this reason that we should take action as I have said before, since the abuses of liberty in our society have not had any other results to date. I agree that this is not a desirable position; sociologists, doctors and educators all around the world say the same thing. But in order to implement these measures, we need adequate personnel and centers so that we can educate society not only to rehabilitate those who have fallen, but to rehabilitate all of us."

What is the problem with legal drugs in our country?

"Look, this is another thing; with regard to amphetamines and barbiturates, nothing or very little can be done within existing laws. This case is just like that of alcohol: if a person does not know how or does not want to control himself, he will have serious problems. Medicine was made to cure people, and it seems to be effective; but if there is abuse, that is not the problem of one group of people, as in this case it could be the problem of pharmacists or doctors, since one writes prescriptions and the other sells what is prescribed."

Is Spain still the greatest exporter of these pharmaceutical products? What about the underground laboratories?

"Certainly at one time we were the main exporters of amphetamines and barbiturates, but it is also true that we are no longer in that position. The law passed on 14 August, 1965, prohibits the sale of these products without a prescription, thus limiting the sale considerably. With regard to secret laboratories, they have been around, but I can safely say that there are none now."

It is clear that Mr Mato is optimistic about some matters, but he knows full well that the use of drugs is skyrocketing in Spain, and it is impossible to control unless all of us, as he says, cooperate in this area. "I feel obligated to make it clear that we do not have the appropriate means to eliminate this problem conveniently; moreover, our personnel have not increased as fast as they should have since 1972. Certainly more users and traffickers have been arrested since then, but that is because the 'fishing' is better. This is society's fault, since I think we are educating our youth with a great deal of permissiveness in order to avoid giving them complexes, but then we want to give them responsibilities when many times they are not ready. I would also like to emphasize that today we speak of liberty in our system; but we never speak of responsibility. There lies the problem." In this respect, Mr Mato, like many people in our society, it is easy to see, is alarmingly pessimistic not only about drugs, but also with regard to the alarming growth in crime around the world.

8926

CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

CANNABIS FOUND ON YACHT--Madrid--Mr Timothy Baker, 39, from Tonbridge, Kent, and five other men, two Australians, a Belgian, an American and a German, were detained by police in Spain yesterday. A British Consulate official in Algeciras said Baker faced trial on drug-smuggling charges and infringements of health laws. The arrests followed the seizure of an ocean-going yacht in a joint operation by Spanish, Gibraltar and North African police. Spanish police said they found nearly four tons of cannabis aboard, worth more than 3 million pounds. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 May 77 p 5]

CSO: 5320

TURKEY

BRIEFS

INCREASED HASHISH PLANTATION--Izmir (Anatolian Agency) It has been announced that by virtue of a recent government decree, a total of one million decares of hashish has been planted in five provinces by 200,000 producers. Soil Products Office spokesmen asserted that police and gendarmery narcotics teams will conduct aerial surveillance of such plantation, and noted that the Turkish farmers have been very careful in adhering to the planting limits. [Excerpts] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 19 May 77 p 13]

CSO: 5300

ARTIST SMUGGLING CANNABIS TRAPPED BY DRUGS DOG

Drug Found in Paintings Shipment

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 May 77 p 3

[Text] An artist who smuggled cannabis from Nairobi to Britain "for a large professional drugs ring" appeared at the Old Bailey yesterday after the 100,000-pound consignment had been sniffed out by a dog.

The dog, used by the Customs team at Gatwick, had barked an alarm in the cargo sheds when it came to a crate containing 80 oil paintings.

When Customs men slashed open the backs of the paintings, which depicted scenes of Africa, native tribesmen and wild animals, they found herbal cannabis packed inside. In 77 of the paintings there was a total of 217 lb of the drug.

The artist, John Paul Lusala, 28, of Francis Chichester Way, Battersea, was convicted of smuggling cannabis from Kenya and was remanded in custody until today week for deportation papers to be served before sentence.

Struggling Painter

His counsel Mr Ian Davidson, QC, said: "There were many others involved in the affair--and very likely an English connection--who are not before the court.

"This defendant is not the ringleader or the instigator. He fell to temptation when the scheme was suggested."

Lusala had been short of money when drug dealers approached him in Nairobi.

"It's a tragedy that an artist of his real talent should allow it to be corrupted and used as a vehicle for drug importation. But the temptation is acute for a struggling painter."

Mr Evan Stone, prosecuting, said Lusala was a "carrier" for a large professional drugs ring. He arrived aboard a passenger flight and shortly

afterwards his cargo of paintings came in on another plane. The dog had sniffed out the contents.

Jailed for 5 Years

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jun 77 p 3

[Text] An artist whose 100,000 pounds drug smuggling scheme was foiled by a dog called Brandy was jailed for five years yesterday. John Paul Lusala, 28, who was said to have been recruited by an international drugs gang at his home in Nairobi, was also recommended for deportation.

Judge Edward Sutcliffe, QC, told him at the Old Bailey that he had "grossly abused the hospitality offered by this country." Year after year he had been allowed in to exhibit and sell his paintings at a West End gallery.

The court heard that Lusala, who was convicted last week of smuggling cannabis and was remanded in custody for deportation papers to be served, arrived at Gatwick Airport with a crate of 80 oil paintings showing native African scenes. Brandy, a golden Labrador used by Customs men, smelt cannabis and barked.

CSO: 5320

UNITED KINGDOM

JOURNALIST FINED IN DRUGS CASE

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 May 77 p 3

[Article by Guy Rais]

[Text] Nicholas Guitard, 28, the freelance journalist involved in the DAILY MAIL's Leyland "slush" fund allegations and the forged Lord Ryder letter, was fined 125 pounds at Bow Street yesterday on drug charges.

Guitard was the journalist who introduced Graham Barton, 34, the British Leyland executive to the DAILY MAIL, which led to publication of the allegations of a slush fund.

Yesterday, Guitard and his girl friend, Bombay-born model Viète Manning, 23, both living at Glebe House, Fitzroy Mews, Euston, were each fined 125 pounds after admitting growing cannabis and possessing an LSD tablet. They were conditionally discharged on a charge of possessing cannabis resin.

Det. Sgt. Michael Alford said 100 small cannabis plants in propagation trays were shown to police by Guitard at the flat after the couple had been at Cannon Row station in relation to "another matter."

In a statement, Guitard, who had formerly worked as a sub-editor for the SUN, said he had been smoking cannabis for 10 years and had taken LSD on several occasions.

Guitard, who is divorced, was said by police to have earned 100 pounds a week.

CSO: 5320

DRUGS RING ORGANIZER JAILED FOR 11 YEARS

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Jun 77 p 13

[Text] An antique dealer said to have helped organise an international trafficking ring which hid drugs in stolen cars, was jailed for 11 years at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Judge Abdela told Henry Max Shaheen, 30, of Vernham Lane, Andover, hants: "Although intelligent and sociable, you are a plausible, subtle and domineering member of the conspiracy" and clearly the brains behind the organisation in its initial stage.

"I have no doubt you decided to enlarge your activities and were dealing in many, many thousands of pounds."

Shaheen was found guilty of conspiring with others unknown to steal cars between July, 1975, and April, 1976; conspiring to contravene the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971; handling a stolen car; and conspiring to contravene Customs laws by importing cannabis.

The jury spent two days and two nights in an hotel while considering their verdicts for nearly 17 hours.

Possible Re-trial

They found Moonzar Alkassar, 31, a Syrian, of The Quadrangle, Sloane Square, not guilty of the car theft conspiracy and told the judge they were unable to reach verdicts in his case on the drug conspiracies, which he had denied.

The Judge discharged the jury drug counts and Alkassar faces a possible re-trial on these counts.

Timothy Hennessey, 37, of Byrefield Road, Guildford, found guilty of conspiracy to contravene the Customs and Excise Act but not guilty of receiving a stolen car in February, 1976, was sentenced to two years and given a consecutive four-month sentence for breach of an existing suspended sentence.

John McDermott, 37, of Chaem, Surrey, who had pleaded guilty to stealing five cars and a burglary, was jailed for five years.

Maurice Bateman, 27, of Downsfield Road, Birmingham, who pleaded guilty to stealing the five cars was sentenced to 18 months and Michael Szarowicz, 28, of Bramley Road, Kensington, who admitted conspiring with others to contravene drug laws, to four years.

CS0: 5320

DRUG SITUATION EXAMINED

Heroin: Drug Problem No 1

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 May 77 pp 184-195

[Text] A Mafia domiciled in Amsterdam's Chinatown controls the market: In the past 2 years heroin has become West Germany's No 1 drug problem. The number of addicts has multiplied by 12 in the past 5 years. Experts fear that in 1977 more than 500 people will die of heroin overdoses in the FRG.

Early this year the nude body of 22-year old Ariane Bremer* was found in a Berlin apartment, next to her an empty tube of sleeping tablets. She had been raped shortly before her death, said the police surgeon. Nevertheless the police dropped the case--Ariane was a junkie.

Arms and legs were disfigured by nine large scars from former abscesses. The young woman had a police record and was on probation. The question of murder or suicide did not arise--her case, typical for the fate of many addicts, belonged in the statistics of narcotics deaths.

Daughter of a lower middle class family, pride of her stepfather, model student in high school. Completed apprenticeship in bookstore with top grades, extremely pretty and very attractive, "decent friends, strictly supervised by parents," later said the probation officer. Ariane herself very alive and "something of a foreign body in this petit bourgeois family"--that was the 19-year old before taking hashish for the first time at a party ("the different types and the whole atmosphere held an uncanny fascination for me that day").

Hashish was followed by "tincture of opium" (an opiate dissolved in acetic acid)--and later by heroin. The addict sold her furniture. Initially her habit was financed (to the tune of DM3,000-6,000 per month) by "benefactors"--physicians, attorneys, senior managers who kept her. Following a prosecution for theft Ariane was put on probation (also because she was suspected of "working in a massage parlor"--police file).

* Not her real name

From then on the wheel spun faster and faster: The probation officer got her a job in a bookstore, but only a few days later ("the first customers were dealers") she relapsed into addiction. Withdrawal in a West Berlin neurological clinic ("Bonnies Ranch") was followed by another relapse. Another try at withdrawal treatment in Sweden--given up after 3 weeks. Then prostitution as call girl and finally increasing deterioration (including physical). Five weeks before Ariane's death a psychiatrist commented: "There are traces of good will, but she is through socially." The probation officer: "We had to watch her decline, unable to do anything for her."

Ariane Bremer's death is not exceptional. According to police estimates, should the development of recent months continue more than 500 heroin deaths will be recorded in West Germany this year--nearly twice the figure for 1976, five times more than 5 years ago.

The public takes hardly any notice. Brief reports in the daily press, all alike except for the location: Sometimes--for example in West Berlin--the women's restroom in the Wertheim department store, another time the bathroom in a slum apartment in Spandau, once the upper deck of a bus (route 62 --Mark Quarter-Zoo Station), sometimes "found in a coma," other times "badly decomposed" (police report).

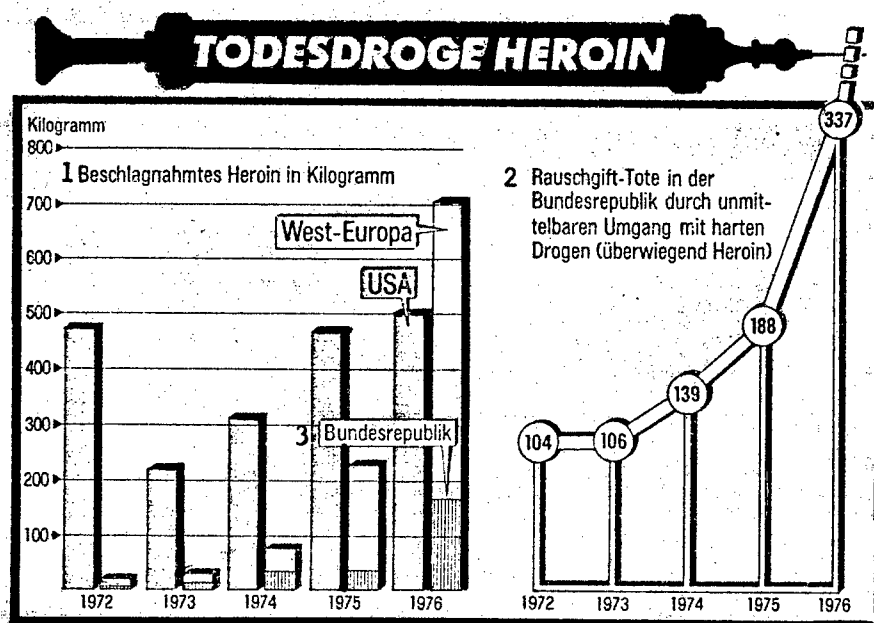
"He went out," "turned his eyes to zero," is the comment of other junkies whenever one of them dies, whether by an accidental overdose (because the stuff mixed by the dealers is often incalculable), whether by the intentional "golden shot"--the final stop on the short one-way street of addiction.

Heroin, for 20 years the scourge of the slums in the major American cities but still the exception in the Germany of the early 1970's, has now become the most urgent drug problem in Western Europe.

- In 1975 258 kg of heroin were seized in West European countries, in 1976 703 kg--for the first time more than in the United States in the same period (see graph). According to police estimates, however, that amount is only some 10 percent of the heroin actually smuggled across the border. One kilogram of heroin is enough to provide up to 20,000 "shots."
- From 1972-1977 the number of heroin addicts known to the police in the Federal Republic and West Berlin rose from 2,000 to 25,000.
- Increasing addiction rates exacerbate the problem of the so-called fringe or consequential criminality: Burglaries of drug stores, thefts of prescriptions, bank robberies, thefts from cars and purse snatchings,--all to get hold of the desired drug. To quote Dr Heinz Huther, ministerial councillor in charge of drugs at the Bavarian Interior Ministry: "Unless he is a millionaire, every heroin addict takes to crime sooner or later."

-- Prospects for the permanent cure of junkies are poor. At least 90 percent of addicts treated in closed institutions subsequently relapse. As far as other, somewhat more promising therapies are concerned (such as self-help groups), there is a "gross disproportion" between demand and supply (according to Berlin Technical University Prof Klaus Eyferth's recent remarks on the announcement of a pilot research project on "heroin addiction among unsupervised juveniles").

Graph--Deadly Drug Heroin



Key:

1. Heroin seizures in kg
2. Deaths from narcotics in the Federal Republic (occurring by direct contact with hard drugs--largely heroin)
3. Federal Republic

Experts indicate two factors which, in their opinion, have largely contributed to the drastic deterioration in the West German drug situation in the past 5 years: Unemployment, bottlenecks in college entry and the business recession have reinforced the basically pessimistic attitude held by the young generation. Moreover the international heroin trade coincided with the growing readiness to accept narcotics.

After the loss of the heroin market among U.S. forces in Vietnam and the destruction of the smuggling ring Turkey-Marseilles-United States (the "French connection") large quantities of heroin were thrown on the European market.

Thereupon the drug scene lost the pleasant flower child image of the 1960's. Out went the small groups of peaceful hash pipe smokers in parks and tea-rooms. Lost was the dream of consciousness expansion by harmless drugs in the dawning dionysiac age of hash.

Dr Helmut Waldmann, head of the Munich drug clinic, claims that the "fashionable consumption of light drugs has declined substantially" in recent years.

By way of contrast he notes "a marked trend toward hard drugs, predominantly in the direction of opiates." Heroin has been dominant in the past 2 years. This new (for Europe) variant of narcotics addiction is anything but appealing or pleasant.

The junkies call it a "wretched life, not fit for a dog." Their entire thought and action is directed to only the one goal: How do I get the next fix?

Most of them are able to get just enough fixes to ward off the horrible withdrawal symptoms--those who are "on the skids" need another one after just a few hours. Only a few heroin addicts are now able to afford the so-called Sunday injections which give them "a lift."

Early this month Prof Manfred Franke from the Federal Health Ministry said after a Bonn meeting of West German drug experts, that the increase in the suicide rate among drug addicts was quite alarming.

In 1975, for example, every tenth suicide (10.6 percent) was an addict, in 1976 it was every seventh (14.5 percent). To this figure must be added those addicts who are not counted as suicides but killed themselves under the influence of drugs.

The latest statistics of drug deaths also show that the narcotics scene has increasingly moved to private apartments. Sixty percent of the 337 drug dead in 1976 were found in private apartments, 17 percent died in washrooms and subway stations, the rest in hospitals, in the street or in hotels.

Two thirds of those who died from the effect of drugs last year were in the 21-30 age group. On the other hand Erich Strass, head of the narcotics section at the Wiesbaden federal criminal police bureau, reports a reversal of "the trend to younger and younger addicts" noticeable until 1971: In 1971 some 22 percent of all addicts known to the police were juveniles. By last year that percentage had declined to 10.8.

Heroin Prices More Than Tripled Since January

Yet "these juveniles give us the greatest trouble," says West Berlin drug expert Berndt Georg Thamm, "qualitatively at least if not quantitatively." Cases keep turning up of drug addiction beginning at age 13 or 14; juveniles

are "more apt to take risks" with drugs, and they quickly become "brutalized, aggressive and obstinately set against rehabilitation" (quoting West Berlin Health Senator Erich Paetzold).

The Berlin experts recount a typical case: Ingo Hillmer, pale, shoulder length hair, took to hash half a year before his death at 15--due to unrequited love (his mother said). In a discotheque for youngsters friends provided him with harder drugs. He became an addict.

"When he had a high," his mother says, "he sang; in the deep of winter he rejoiced about the flowering trees, though snow lay on the branches." When the effect wore off, he became aggressive.

The model student (B average) was finally forced out of the 9th grade of the Justus Liebig secondary school. The mother: "Ever since he became an addict the others treated him like an outcast. He would often stand at the school-yard fence and cry. And I cried because I was unable to help him."

The social shift in the drug scene has also been noted. Munich drug physician Waldmann, for instance, reports: While formerly children of the upper classes were most affected, his patients now come from all sectors of society.

A press release from the Frankfurt Counseling Center for Incipient Addicts says that "consumption has shifted...from college and high school students to grade school and vocational school students, and most particularly to young unemployed and members of marginal social groups." This is exemplified by the figures issued for the Saarland: Last year only 48 high school and university students were counted among the 589 narcotics addicts known to the police--207 had "no profession."

At their Bonn exchange of opinion the FRG drug experts also noted with some surprise a hitherto unprecedented "fluctuation on the heroin market." With the exception of Berlin "all cities have recorded a decided shortage of heroin. That is accompanied by a tremendous rise in prices" (Professor Franke). Late last year 1 gram of heroin cost DM200-300. Since January, says BKA [federal criminal police bureau] departmental expert Strasser, heroin "is virtually unobtainable in Germany." "The price has risen to DM800-1,000 per gram." A rise in the consumption of replacement drugs was immediately noticeable, especially of the painkiller Valoron.

Several hypotheses have been put forward for the reasons of this latest development on the heroin market:

- Artificial shortage to raise profits;
- Rivalry among the various major importers;
- Possibly the depletion of last year's harvest stocks;

-- The most likely: Bottlenecks in supplies as the result of considerable police successes, especially in Amsterdam, the entrepot of West European heroin trade.

The "Dutch connection" is responsible for 90 percent of the heroin traded in West Germany. A heroin Mafia, controlled by Chinese and domiciled in Amsterdam's Chinatown, has a firm grip on the large-scale import trade.

Bavarian drug expert and former senate president Robert Adam said in the May issue of the DEUTSCHE POLIZEI that "the hydra has grown a new head." Poppies are no longer cultivated in Turkey but in the "Golden Triangle" composed of Burma, Thailand and Laos; the processing of the raw material into heroin is done predominantly in Thailand and Hong Kong--and the heroin is smuggled to Europe by diverse routes.

The uninitiated and nonaddicted often serve as couriers; in Southeast Asia they can be picked off the streets.

They get a new suit, an air ticket to Europe and an address for delivery of the double-bottomed Samsonite suitcase or bowling balls (filled with heroin). If they are caught by customs, they don't know anything, the vast background remains dark.

The carriers usually take 7-8 kg of heroin per trip, packed in small plastic bags of 1 oz each (28 grams).

A quartet of couriers from Thailand and Hong Kong thought it was particularly smart: To mislead the trained dogs of the customs officers at the Luxembourg border the men had hidden the stuff in the double bottoms of several thermos containers filled with rotten fish. They were caught--with 5 kg of heroin.

The imports consist mostly of heroin No 3, nicknamed "Hong Kong rock," "brown sugar" or "birdseed" for its gray-brown grainy appearance. No 3 contains from 36-90 percent pure heroin (usually about 60 percent).

The purity of the substance determines the classification: Nos 1 and 2 are inferior and hardly traded in Europe. No 4, amounting to no more than 10 percent of the supply on offer in Germany, is the top quality--above 95 percent pure heroin, a white powder given the designation "white snow."

The principal airports of origin for heroin smugglers are Bangkok, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. The targets are virtually all European capitals. However, regardless where a heroin courier lands in Europe, he always takes his wares to Amsterdam first. Drug expert Strass: "That is where the principals are, and everybody who wants to have heroin must go to Amsterdam."

Most recently Netherlands police officials, led by Commissar Jan van Straaten, head of the supraregional narcotics brigade operating out of The Hague, have

noticed the departure of the Chinese heroin Mafia to London. Also lately some of the heroin from East Asia is arriving on board ship--as a consequence of the stricter checks at the airports and the arrest of many heroin couriers on European airports.

Gerard Toreenaar, head of the Amsterdam narcotics brigade, estimates that the police was able to seize 172 kg of the approximately 1,000 kg of heroin imported into Holland last year.

The wirepullers of the Chinese heroin syndicate--although engaged in violent gang fights among themselves--have so far been able to evade the Dutch police.

Via "Ant Trade" to the Federal Republic

Van Straaten's men are stymied even in the attempt to look behind the "bamboo curtain" of the Chinese colony at the Binnenbuitenvaartstraat and, lately, the Zeedijk in Amsterdam: "For us Europeans, including the police, one Chinese looks like any other Chinese..."

But the carriers of the "hot" merchandise are sometimes arrested already in the country of origin. In mid-April, for example, the Thai Government had a heroin smuggler shot, the first one in 10 years. He had carried 14 kg of heroin in his car trunk. Just now in Bangkok the trial is underway of two Dutch heroin smugglers who were operating on behalf of a Chinese syndicate. Amsterdam gangland figure Andries Meyer and flying instructor Hans Cornelis had intended to fly from Bangkok to Amsterdam 135 kg of heroin, packaged in two plastic buckets labeled "aviation lubricant."

An airport employee in Bangkok called the police. He had noticed that a European (Cornelis) seemed unduly concerned about the buckets--also that lubricant is not usually sent as air freight from one end of the earth to the other.

Early this year Suan Chin-tan, the Chinese financial backer of this smuggling operation, was arrested in his suburban apartment by the Amsterdam criminal police. As for the big men in the background, the police can only hope that they will eliminate one another--and to some extent that is happening.

On 3 March 1975, for example, Chung Mon, erstwhile Chinese godfather in Amsterdam, was killed by two hit men who had flown from Hong Kong especially for that purpose. Chung Mon, who had owned a gambling casino complete with restaurant and travel bureau on the Prins Hendrikkade, was buried with full honors. The funeral procession, right across Amsterdam, was 3.5 km long. Barely a year later the alleged instigator Chang Chuen-muk (who had taken over Mon's operation) suffered the same fate.

"We are cracking down more now," says drug Commissar Toreenaar. "Since 1 November last we have deported 400 illegal Chinese." Their fares paid

by the Netherlands Government, the undesirables are shipped to Hong Kong where they are "awaited with open arms by our Chinese colleagues." (Torenaar)

At the same time the Amsterdam narcotics squad was compelled to arrest some black sheep from its own ranks: A total of eight policemen are being held for investigation. They were arrested some weeks ago, suspected of accepting bribes from Chinese gambling dens and brothel keepers.

The Amsterdam heroin gets to the--currently--most important European market, the Federal Republic, almost exclusively via the "ant trade" (police jargon). Small-time dealers, often addicts themselves or loners from the underworld who want to turn a quick profit, bring minute quantities of the stuff into the country, ranging from 1-100 grams.

The profit margins are vast: The pushers charge the final consumer 6-10 times the Amsterdam purchasing price. A heavy user must spend some DM500 per day to meet his drug needs at prevailing prices.

"The (Duesseldorf) old town is becoming the supermarket for hard drugs," recently wrote the NEUE RHEIN-ZEITUNG. Late last year 100 heroin bags with a street value of some DM100,000 were seized on the market place in front of Duesseldorf City Hall, at the foot of the Jan Wellem Memorial.

One 28-year old man was arrested when collecting a package of heroin hidden in Duesseldorf's Hofgarten (Palace Gardens). In answer to the question how an addict gets the stuff, 19-year old Martin revealed: "You just stand at the corner of Bolkerstrasse (in Duesseldorf's old town), and anyone looking like me will be approached pretty soon."

In Berlin the transshipment places are, among others, the subway stations Kurfuerstendamm and Kurfuerstenstrasse, the cafeteria of the Technical University or the parks in the outer districts such as Neukoelln's Jahn Park--immediately adjacent to the statue of the venerable Prussian patriot.

At times, though, the hiding places are more sophisticated: In Augsburg, Bavaria's drug center (eight heroin fatalities since the beginning of this year), two bank safe deposits were found to hold 400 grams of nearly pure heroin, packaged in so-called Fugger bags of 50 milligrams each.

Very few of the middlemen in West Germany are of bigger caliber--occasionally some land in the police net.

In August last, for instance, the Duesseldorf criminal police managed to seize 1.75 kg of heroin in one raid; packed in the usual 28-gram bags it was found in a big plastic shopping bag on the table of a bar in Oberkassel. The owners of the heroin, three Indonesians (including a father-and-son team) had met there with an undercover police agent who pretended to be a dealer. The three Indonesians (holding Dutch passports) had taken the heroin to the Federal Republic in a rented car.

West German judges are trying to deter heroin traders by handing out long sentences. "We doubt that the legal limit (10 years) is adequate," says Duesseldorf Judge Jochen-Peter Schottmann whose 12th Criminal Court specializes in narcotics offenses and is called the "chamber of horrors" by defense counsel and convicted criminals.

Public Prosecutor Hans Hallmann (at the same court) coined the term "murder by instalment," which is now frequently used in the court verdicts. Hallmann pleads for long sentences for professional (but not addicted) dealers. The latter he considers "human wreckage" in their appearances before the court: "Apathetic and stupefied--they are all quite young people whose lives are spoiled."

In Bavaria also, reports drug expert Huther, heroin is given priority by criminal investigators. According to Huther the Bavarians are "less concerned to prosecute addicts than the criminal background."

That includes primarily the broad spectrum of related criminality. "In accordance with the law of cause and effect," says Amsterdam's drug Commissar Torenaar, the way it goes is this: "When the price of heroin rises, so does related crime."

Male and female prostitution is usual to obtain the drug. Many West German juvenile junkies also walk the street in Amsterdam; they hope to obtain heroin there more easily and cheaply.

The story is told of the young American drug addict in Amsterdam, made by his pusher to steal two nearly new racing bicycles in return for his daily dose of heroin. Thefts from cars are as frequent in the Dutch drug metropolis as in Italian cities. Last Easter more than 600 cars were robbed in Amsterdam, two thirds belonged to West German tourists.

Theologian Karl-Ernst Hesser, head of the German Aid Society in Amsterdam, says "an addict will do anything at all for heroin." Hesser looks after junkie runaways and "ant traders" from the Federal Republic, who are stranded are serving sentences in Dutch prisons.

Hesser's words could serve as the motto for the annual report issued by the BAK which reports on the status of narcotics criminality: It includes cases like that of the addict in Bremen who clubbed a gas station attendant and traveled to Amsterdam with the DM1,500 taken in the robbery; the female junkie who stole 16 fur and leather jackets in department stores; her pusher gave her 2 grams of heroin per jacket--her daily dose; the 20-year old Cologne addict who mugged a 73-year old woman for her purse containing DM2,300--the woman fell to her death down a flight of stairs.

The downward path of horror which leads to such miseries often begins with the first injection which someone accepts from curiosity or is seduced into

taking. The first two injections are usually free--addicts are made and the market expanded. Even a single heroin injection has the potential to set the addiction going.

The chapter on opiates contributed by American Thomas H. Bewley in the standard work "Side Effects of Drugs" defines the subsequent phase as "severe psychological dependence": "A dependence which manifests itself as an overwhelming urge or compulsion to continue taking the drug and obtain it by any means whatsoever..."

This psychological dependence is inevitably joined by physical dependence which compels not only continued intake but also the steady increase in the dosage if the body is not to respond with withdrawal symptoms.

The side effects of heroin withdrawal--quoting the handbook again--read like a list of tortures in a Dantesque hell: "Anxiety, restlessness, severe pain all over the body, insomnia, spasmodic yawning, tearing eyes, nosebleeds, heavy sweating, dilated pupils, goosebumps, hot flushes, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, panting, increase in blood pressure, bowel and muscle cramps, dehydration, weight loss."

For heroin the gap in tolerance between the dosage needed for the desired effect and the lethal dose is narrower than for most other drugs.

That is where we get the--sometime fatal--"accidents" when there is a change in the composition of the powder dissolved and drawn into the syringe by the junkie.

Increased Risk After Withdrawal

Late last year many Hamburg addicts overdosed when extremely pure heroin came on the market all of a sudden. This heroin did not dissolve easily and was therefore, erroneously, assumed to be "stretched." Similarly dangerous (because pure) heroin was recently contained in the Augsburg "Fugger bags."

Newcomers and those junkies who have just gone through withdrawal treatment run the highest risk of overdosing.

In Dortmund, for instance, in the first week of September last two dead heroin addicts were found, one 22-year old in the men's washroom at the main railroad station, one 28-year old in the bathroom of his apartment. Wolfgang Rust, head of the Dortmund narcotics squad, said: "Both had just completed withdrawal treatment, and their bodies were no longer habituated to the drug when they injected."

Two months later a 22-year old Duesseldorf man overdosed in his parents apartment--just a few hours after discharge from the state hospital where he had undergone withdrawal treatment.

"Heroin users are versatile," said Bavaria's drug expert Huther in view of the observation that most junkies, when deprived of heroin, make do with other narcotics, whether it be alcohol or tablets.

In the Federal Republic the currently most popular substitute drug is "Valoran," a painkiller put out by the Freiburg firm Goedecke. Despite many years of warnings from experts this drug is still subject only to the simple not the special prescription procedure for narcotics.*

Bonn drug expert Professor Franke complains that Valoran is "very liberally prescribed" by West German physicians. An addict uses about one bottle (20 milliliters) daily. The drug produces a "state of relaxation" (circular by the North Rhine Association of Pharmacists).

On the one hand the drug stabilizes the narcotics scene--as an all too convenient substitute (pharmacy price for a bottle of Valoran drops: DM24.50, price on the black market: DM80-100).

On the other hand a physician who prescribes Valoran for an addict (or, like the controversial Munich physician Dr Johannes Kapuste, the substitute drug Methadon) does do some good: He helps possibly to prevent the crime which would otherwise be committed to obtain the next dose of "Hong Kong rock."

At the same time Prof Wolfram Keup, head of the West Berlin Karl Bonhoeffer Neurological Clinic (Bonnie's Ranch) admits that there are also "black sheep in white coats," "dealers with a license," who prescribe Valoran or Methadon in complete hospital packs.

Keup: "The real criminals can be counted on the fingers of two hands. But one single corrupt physician can supply the market of an entire district."

Physicians dealing with drug addicts, such as Keup who looked after nearly 2,000 drug addicts and alcoholics last year, have few illusions about the prospects of success by withdrawal treatment.

Only those are considered cured who do not relapse for a period of 5 years. "Just as with cancer," says Munich drug physician Waldman, and goes on to speculate: "There are three ways out of the drug scene, and the chances are about equal--death, prison or attempt at therapy."

And this although drug therapists have long moved away from mere clinical withdrawal, adding behavioral programs and, especially, the deployment of social workers.

* Narcotics must be prescribed on a special form with two carbon copies; one must be forwarded to the Federal Opium Agency

"What a Price To Pay for Being a Walking Corpse"

There are no sure prescriptions for a cure. At the moment the relatively greatest success rate is recorded by detoxification groups who begin by stripping the voluntary entrant down to "zero" and then reassemble him (see last article).

Drug counseling agencies everywhere fight financial bottlenecks. Even the Bonn Ministry of Health recently goofed when it made future financial subsidies dependent on the filling-in of a 33-page long questionnaire for every drug addict (the data of which were to be made available to the criminal police also).

Obviously the drug counselors in the "drop ins" and free clinics declined to cooperate.

On the other hand Bonn wants to follow up by a "second generation project" the "major model of preventive measures" expiring at the end of this year. To this end an entire army of aides is to be hired, who are used to dealing with juveniles--students, classroom spokesmen, social workers--in order to trace potential addicts in discotheques, bars and residential communes and divert them while there is still time.

The experts consider with some skepticism the plans of West Berlin Health Senator Paetzold who, early last week, proclaimed an "offensive" to be launched: This year yet Paetzold wants to provide the "legislative basis" for the compulsory commitment of addicts to neurological clinics for withdrawal treatment (on the analogy of the mentally sick). The critics main objection: Those who are not motivated to give up drugs merely take up hospital beds which might be usefully occupied by others.

Deterrence by information--that seems to the experts the most promising prospect for stemming the West German heroin wave.

A West German television employee who knows whereof she speaks, envisages "making a documentary, a movie which may give children such a shock that they leave their hands of Hongkong rocks, white snow and brown sugar.

The 28-year old film maker was an addict for 2 years and has now been "clean" for 18 months. She has written an outline proposing:

"We must show the victims of the 'queen': The loss of every genuine feeling --love, friendship, sex, spring, summer, fall, winter, health, self-respect, joy. What a price to pay for being a walking corpse who comes to life only when there is no more heroin, returning then to a life so painful that one is compelled to turn back to the shadows."

Drug From Poppies

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 May 77 p 190

[Text] The raw material of heroin is the juice extraced from unripe seed-pods of the poppy and then dried (raw opium). The pods are incised about 4 times per harvest; the main areas of cultivation are Turkey, Mexico and the "Golden Triangle" in Southeast Asia (Burma, Thailand and Laos).

Raw opium is dissolved in hot water and processed with lime; this produces the so-called morphine base, a crystalline substance which is transformed by acetylation into the (roughly) same quantity of heroin.

Late in the 19th Century heroin, oddly enough, was first used as a medicine. Farbenfabriken Bayer developed it and added it to a cough medicine to ease cramps. The pharmaceutical chemists hoped thereby to be able to dispense with morphine-based cough medicines which were known to be habit forming.

Already by World War I heroin addiction was so widespread in the United States that Europeans called it "the American sickness."

Since that time the pharmaceutical industry has stopped heroin production. The white crystalline powder is manufactured exclusively in the laboratories of the gangster syndicates--until a few years ago mainly in Marseilles, now predominantly in Southeast Asia and Mexico.

Life in Drug Treatment Center Described

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 May 77 pp 195-200

[Article by editor Gerd Kroencke: "Feel It, Feel Yourself Tremble!"]

[Text] In the lower Saxon town of Hohenrode, close to the Weser, the German Coeducational Welfare Federation runs a "Take It House," supported by a "Hannover therapy chain" and designed to handle serious cases of heroin addiction. The methods used there--"praise that which makes us hard"--are horrific at first glance and sometimes as demeaning as a brainwashing. But the severe treatment obviously does produce some successes.

The newcomer usually arrives at noon, on the slow train--transfer in Hameln, bus from Rinteln (an infrequent run). In the lobby of the former senior citizens home the group sits at lunch: Noodles with liver. The new arrival is not invited to sit down, only one member of the group says offhandedly: "Just come along with me."

He is left alone in the room where the group will later assemble. Microphones dangle from the ceiling, but luckily the end of the cord is empty.

A couple already at step 2 (as he will find out later) enters but keeps at a distance from him: "Take off your clothes."

There he stands in his undershirt, trying to keep covered, to keep cool the way he learned it in the drug world outside. The two others go over his jeans and jacket with a fine toothcomb, intent like custom hounds only more thorough yet. Subsequently, in the bathroom, the examination is even more intimate--the search is on for the big "H"--heroin.

Back in his clothes but still defenseless, the newcomer waits in the group room. "Do you want anything to eat?" he is asked, and the hunches on an ancient sofa, plate on his knees, a cup of pudding on the floor in front of him. The pudding remains untouched.

Later again he is the defendant in the dock, sits on a hard folding chair, arms crossed on his chest, legs crossed, while just on a dozen of house residents on sofas or cushions, or merely crouching on the floor around him, look at him silently until one of them asks: "Who are you?"

The one who sits there and tells him his name does not long stay cool. "We don't want to know your name, we want to know who you are."

Mockery is no defense now, not even self-mockery. And the questioning gets more and more intense, hour after hour, prods for weaknesses and does not admit strengths. Two hours and often longer the newcomer must answer, is mentally stripped and reveals what the drug has left over. Each one in the group has once sat in the same chair and now takes revenge for the abasement.

As the psychologist on the staff team (one of six professionals) puts it, this session aims at "subjection to strict group standards" and the "emotional opening to the group," ending with surrender of self.

Because in the long run even the strongest breaks down. The stress, increasingly intolerable, is mercilessly heightened. And once he has revealed all about his career as junkie, is all alone, the group pushes him into the void. Peter A. must again undress, now in front of everybody; stands in his underpants. He is told to walk through the building, tap at every door and tell everybody: "I am a rotten asshole." He obeys.

Some stand up even to that, hold out to the last. Then things get rougher yet. Gerd B., complete with bushy Afro, remains steadfast and is forced to yield up what he loves best: His hair is cut to the length of half a match. The question whether such an action is not demeaning, is met with incomprehension. "Anyone who is a junkie demeans himself every day," says a former addict.

Nowhere is social life so barren, nowhere is egotism greater than among narcotics addicts. Neither near nor dear ones make any difference, the only thing which does that is the next joint or the next injection. That he

himself is nothing is the first lesson learned by the newcome to Take It House. His self-confidence--the wrong kind because held up by drugs--is first broken down and then gradually rebuilt from zero.

What happens there in Hohenrode is the first, year-long stage of therapy which in turn is subdivided into three steps. Gradually the former junkie will work his way up, emotionally also if possible. The least they hope to teach him are those bourgeois standards--punctuality, reliability, willingness to work and the ability to relate--which he needs to adjust to outside.

Hohenrode offers little scope for personality development, and the danger exists that a broken ego will in future not be fit for anything but adjustment, that a psychotic will become a robot. The therapists accept this risk because they think anything is better than the life of a junkie. At the same time they are willing to undertake a fundamental reconsideration of the strong-arm initiation ritual.

In contrast to superficially similar attempts, such as in Bebenhausen near Tuebingen, the Lower Saxon therapists do not confine themselves to simple work therapy; that is merely an adjunct to individual and group therapy and to an educational program.

The Lower Saxon model provides aftercare in the second stage--when the clients are let out into the big city. It is therefore more expensive. A treatment lasting 18 months costs at least DM40,000; a lot of money if it does not work.

This year five inmates were lost, more than ever before in such a brief period. Dorothee S., for example, very young and all in pieces, was longer in Hohenrode than anybody else; she went to join her boyfriend who had completed his therapy and even had an apprenticeship place. Now both have gone, left Hannover and must probably be written off.

Peter A. also, the one who had to get undressed when he opened himself to the group, did not manage to get over the first hurdle. The radical treatment which initially is merely radical and only later softened by affection, obviously does not suit everyone.

At that anyone who comes to Hohenrode to get clean finally, already has had a very bad time indeed. Types like Juergen F. who worked in a mine until he finally collapsed, are the exception. "Nobody could see the tracks," he says (he injected the heroin in his heels).

Juergen F. was always a loner. Only in Hohenrode did he become a social animal. More typical is the junkie taken from the gutter by a "street worker" of a drug counseling center, and who--although hearly a goner--succeeded in lasting through the acceptance procedure and waiting time, temporarily even in a mental hospital.

The two dozen inmates of Hohenrode got through the physical withdrawal at worst in a psychiatric ward, sometimes also in prison. It takes much longer to shake the emotional dependence. In the therapeutic community it is initially replaced by total dependence on the group.

For at least 2 months the newcomer is in the first of the three client categories: "No rights, no going out, no telephone calls, no visits, no music, only house cleaning and kitchen service."

His daily schedule is set to start at 07.00 hours, the day filled with duties which include attendance at group events (at which he is entitled to speak but not to vote). The newcomers in "step 1" are responsible for the rough and unpleasant work such as house cleaning, cooking, laundry and ironing for themselves and all others.

The slightly more advanced ones, "step 2," already lead a somewhat more pleasant life. For 16 hours every week they attend an educational program with a teacher--for example on Wednesdays 2 hours of German (radio play, short stories, and so on) and 2 hours anthropology--or they work on something meaningful in the carpentry workshop, build solid pine tables or restore old farmhouse wardrobes.

But before that they check whether the lower orders have cleaned properly. At such times the former junkie who learned in the drug scene that girls are worthless, must accept being told by a girl: "If one cleans one cleans properly or doesn't clean at all, and that is the way it looks here, not at all." Bossy like a sergeant.

While Gerd B. is still being reprimanded, the next bit of frustration is on the way. "Your gear was at the post office with a letter from your girlfriend. Best regards." And? Nothing more, one day he may be allowed to read the letter. Mail and telephone calls, censored by the more advanced inmates of the third step, are allowed only when he has proven himself.

For some of them it would in fact be better to let the outside world remain outside. Elke C. who has just reprimanded the cleaners, gets a letter and is allowed to read it. The chief customs office at Hagen sends her a tax demand for the heroin she once used. Elke C. owes the agency "in words two thousand one hundred and eighty Deutsch Marks and 60 Pfennig," payable within 4 weeks.

She will not be able to pay unless it be in the next life. Cash here is reduced to pocket money of DM25-80 per month in the upper category No 3.

This money largely goes to maintain an older and proper addiction which is tolerated--"Black Krauser" or "Bison" [cigaretts], hand rolled. Only a therapist occasionally indulges in a proper cigaret.

There are days when one of the group eats nothing, only smokes: When it is time to advance from one step to the next, submit oneself to the judgment of the group.

He has filled many pages of a standard pad with reasons why he felt mature enough for the next stage, ready for censored letters, ready to use the telephone or go to the city (accompanied of course), listen to music at certain times. He presents himself to the plenary meeting of clients of all stages and the therapists: A tribunal which may decree a step down as well as an advance.

"After my first step down," writes Dieter D., "I was reprimanded for my laxness, and slowly I got going...Even in the first week I noticed what it means to work again and come to terms with oneself."

Dieter D. did not manage to make the second step at his next attempt either, coming to grief before what amounts to two dozen public prosecutors in the plenary group. Another 2 months afterward he was expelled altogether, reproached with opportunism: He had always been quick to admit his errors. Too quick, the group thinks, too glib. Admittedly Dieter D. did not volunteer to come to Hohenrode; his attendance was court ordered--as an alternative to going to jail. His peers expect him to return to the junkie world in 12 months at the latest. And when, an unprecedented case, the plenary group expelled him, many others were waiting for his place.

But few succeed to do what Dieter D. was reproached with--to close themselves off. The dam breaks for most of them at some time.

When that happens, once fear of self and anger at others pours out in sheer bewilderment about that of which one thinks oneself capable, and when all this becomes articulate (helped by the encouragement of the therapist), then inability to communicate is on the way to being overcome. It is also the beginning of the adjustment.

But before that comes the battle with the wizard, the therapist who masters the technique of patience and knows when he must abandon gentleness. Donald E., nicknamed Tuck, whose face is still drawn by his addiction, who bears tattoo marks on more than his skin, does not want to, defends himself but--so they call it--works at it.

Today he will reveal more, bare a piece of himself. And his fear at this moment is almost tangible. Nobody, he says, will like him anymore, he will be cast out, he will certainly--and here panic sets in--have to leave this house. At that moment the therapist becomes quite stern.

Had he, Tuck, violated the rule, he asks, and lists the three mortal sins: Whoever is not prepared to change, whoever beats another or smuggles drugs into the house--that person will be outcast, will have to pack his gear immediately. Tuck does not have to do that.

But what he does confess is bad indeed. He fairly vomits his fury against those who have adjusted and that, in his eyes, is everybody. He, Tuck, wants to be allowed to kill those adjusted types who seem to him stupid. Or, if there is no other way, he wants to do away with himself, "that is the freedom nobody can take away from me."

The therapist does not contradict him, merely summarizes the possible alternatives: Prison or mental hospital, possibly for ever. Suicide, also for ever. Or adjustment, something that he, Tuck, has not yet tried.

In individual therapy and later in the group sessions also Tuck will work out his relation to his overbearing father. Hohenrode experiences affirm for individual cases the theoretical knowledge which says that drug addicts suffer their original trauma in childhood. Tuck's career also--drugs, prison, drugs, mental hospital-- is linked with his relationship to his father.

Something like that also applies to Frauke, although more explicitly. It begins quite harmlessly. She feels, she says, "quite horrible." No, she is unable to accept herself; actually she thinks she is quite ok as a human being, but as a woman..."where are you a human being," asks the therapist, "and where woman?"

If someone doesn't know whether she is a human being or a woman, things get heavy for all of them. All have to work hard, do sad work. And before the question is answered, much later, Frauke will have broken down.

Frauke, fourth child and only daughter, was never loved. The mother cared only for the brothers. "They got the love, I got the responsibility." Even when, a few months ago, she left home--"after all I was going to be away for quite some time"--her brother, favorite of the mother, hardly looked up. She never wanted to see him again.

"Mother Just Sits There and Does Nothing"

In the following quarter hours Frauke relives the worst indignities of her life. But this time, when first the hands and then the feet begin to tremble ("feel it, feel yourself tremble") and she is afraid as once before ("feel that, feel your fear"), someone is there to help.

They live through it together: Her brother, bigger and stronger, beats her, drags her by the hair across the floor, "I still had long hair then," kicks her all over, blinded by fury. Kick in the belly. Bad for Frauke and hardly bearable, even now. And worse yet: The mother sits there and does nothing. "She just sits there and does nothing."

With the group as her witness she relives all that, helped by the therapist. "Defend yourself," he says while she cringes on the floor, and he simulates the blows with two fingers, "tell her." And though he himself lies on the floor like a wrestling referee counting a shoulder pin, he keeps cool: "You must breathe deeply."

And Frauke breathes deeply and defends herself. She beats on a pillow, that is the brother. And she yells at her mother: "I also want to be loved. After all I am your daughter, I am a woman."

These are the moments when a human being gains some identity and the group, suffering with her, coalesces. In the everyday life of the group such experiences overlay the largely authoritarian-hierarchical system of Hohenrode with friendly and sometimes tender relationships. The girl whose duty it is to rouse the others at 07.00 hours does so by lightly passing her hand over their hair, awakens them as gently as possible. And none of the girls coming to Hohenrode remains long without a boyfriend.

The former senior citizens home is by no means a youth hostel. If two get together, nobody minds their living together. Such ties are tolerated because they contribute to emotional stability (some even lead to marriage).

In addition to one-to-one relationships group relations flourish in Hohenrode, such as are hardly possible outside in everyday life. As if the clients were making up for lost family life.

The therapists know very well that a protected atmosphere may prove to be dangerous once the clients leave the protection. That is why, in the second stage of the treatment, the former junkies, though released to Hannover, the big city, are still kept on a long leash. Half the day they are looked after in the school run by the drug counseling center, where most of them try to achieve graduation from elementary or secondary school.

The organization has leased several apartments in run down but roomy old buildings. They are cleaned up and modernized by the former junkies--also a kind of therapy.

Klaus P. left Hohenrode for Hannover 3 months ago. Today he feels clean but makes no promises for tomorrow. In the morning he carries out newspapers for 2½ hours, and when he comes home prepares breakfast for his two room mates.

"That is something which doesn't exist in the drug scene," he says and is pleased with his achievement, "that one thinks of others. Everyone quite brutally thinks of himself only." He is 34, intends to go to school soon in order to graduate from secondary school and possibly at some time later study social work.

"Now I am old enough," he says, "now I am no longer in a hurry." Recently he sent his divorced wife and child a package, but it was returned unopened. In former days that would have unbalanced him again.

Now it seems he is strong enough to cope. In Hannover's old town, in the bar "At Eric's," where every afternoon the junkies find heroin and every evening the drunks their booze, Klaus P. is quite able to look in on his way

to evening classes and have a soft drink, not feeling himself in any danger at all. "I am through with all that."

The only time he is afraid is when he is all alone at home, and a stranger knocks at the door. Then he simply refuses to open the door, like an obedient child.

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