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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

No. 274

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AUSTRALIA

INCREASE IN HEROIN USE IN VICTORIA

Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 Oct 76 p 3

[Article by Gerry Carman]

[Text] There has been a 500 per cent increase in less than two years in the number of people charged with using heroin in Victoria.

A similar rise has been recorded in charges of possessing the drug--and trafficking charges have doubled.

The chief of the Drug Squad, Inspector Roy Kyte-Powell, said yesterday most people charged were in the 18-25 age bracket.

He said many of the people using heroin had graduated from cannabis.

The figures relating to cannabis in the same period, also rose significantly. Trafficking charges doubled while possessing and using charges more than doubled.

"As the number of cannabis users increases we are detecting greater use of heroin," Inspector Kyte-Powell said.

He said police believed most of the hard drugs were now coming from Thailand.

"They've stepped up their output because Turkey has resumed growing poppy stalks after shutting down for about a year," he said.

Heroin capsules are being sold for \$40 each--sufficient for three "shots."

So far this year there have been 26 charges against heroin traffickers, 92 for possessing and 109 for using the drug.

Corresponding figures for 1974 were 13, 19, and 21.

The cannabis figures so far this year are trafficking 239, possessing 1,412, and using 1,031. In 1974 the breakdown was 118, 667, and 503.

"Today's figures indicate what we have predicted for a long time. There is a growing traffic and use of illicit drugs including heroin," Inspector Kyte-Powell said.

"It is a very lucrative business--we would probably be very surprised if we knew how much money was changing hands and who was involved," he said.

Earlier Inspector Kyte-Powell said there were some freelance pushers but most worked for different groups.

He said so far there had been no known murders for drugs in Victoria, but two pharmacists had been injured this year, one seriously.

There had also been some reports of pushers using the tradition "hot shot" instead of a usual dose to get rid of troublesome addicts.

Inspector Kyte-Powell said there had been one pleasing development--the apparent elimination of the amphetamine problem of a few years ago.

"In 1970 there were 170 amphetamine offences detected but last year there were none," he said.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

CUSTOMS REPORT SHOWS MASSIVE RISE IN DRUG SEIZURES

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Nov 76 p 4

[Text] Canberra--A massive increase in the amount of heroin, cocaine, opium and cannabis seized by narcotics agents in Australia was disclosed in the 1976 report of the Bureau of Customs.

The report, tabled in the Federal Parliament yesterday, showed that the amount of opium seized increased more than tenfold, from 7,069 grams last year to 81,782g in 1975-76.

Seizures of heroin increased over the same period by more than 6,000g to 9,631g, and cocaine from 79g to 305g.

The amount of cannabis seized more than trebled--from 458,165g in 1974-75 to 1,431,845g last year.

Significant reductions in the amount of LSD and morphine seized were recorded during the year. LSD dropped from 15,855 dose units in 1974-75 to 2,454 units last year, while morphine fell over the same period from 947g to 51g.

Detector Dogs

The bureau reported that the first batch of drug detector dogs had come into operation during the year.

In a continuing programme, the present six German shepherd dogs would be followed by other litters and by late 1978 there should be 20 dogs working.

The dogs have been trained to detect drugs by smell, including opium, hashish, heroin and cannabis derivatives.

The report said that in the United States last year about 130 dog teams had made nearly 4,700 finds of narcotic drugs worth a total of almost \$47 million.

The bureau said that at no time were the Australian dogs ever fed, dosed or rewarded with drugs.

Vicious animals were not selected for the programme.

Australian dogs might also be used in future to discover Australian birds and reptiles being smuggled out of the country.

Patrol Boats

The bureau also reported that it had stationed its first two long-range ocean patrol boats in North Australian waters. A third would be added later this year.

It reported close liaison during the year between the Narcotics Bureau and its overseas agencies.

Recently a big consignment of cannabis detected in Australia and intended for delivery in the United States was permitted to pass through Australia under strict control and on to the United States.

The result was the arrest of the U.S. ring leaders.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

\$3 MILLION WORTH OF HASHISH

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 9 Nov 76 p 10

[Text] Sydney--Six members of a Lebanese family faced charges yesterday in a Special Federal Court involving hashish worth nearly \$3 million.

It was alleged narcotics agents seized 68 kilograms of hashish and hashish oil at homes in Sydney on Saturday.

Youseff Fahd Kelrouz, 30, Licah Bachera Kayrouz, 34, Temy Kayrouz, 28, Charlie Kayrouz, 29, Farid Yousseff Kairouz, 58, and Antoine Fahd Keyrouz, 25, all entered no plea to charges of having had cannabis resin.

Charlie Kayrouz also was charged with having imported cannabis resin.

Miss B. Gillin, prosecuting, alleged the hashish was found in packing crates at homes of the defendants.

She said that it would be against the interests of the community if the defendants were granted bail.

Mr H. Hilton, defending all the charged men, said it was not clear they were involved with the drugs, or anyone was.

He said the defendants had considerable assets and could raise substantial bail.

Mr P. Cooney, S.M., granted bail ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000, and imposed strict reporting conditions. All six men are to appear before the court on November 22.

In another case, a young man and woman face charges relating to the seizure of heroin worth \$250,000 at Sydney Airport on Saturday.

Bernice Carol Devereaux, 23, and John Peter Griffin, 27, both of Tweed Heads, were charged with having imported heroin into Australia.

No pleas were entered.

Miss Gillin said heroin hidden inside corsets was found when the defendants were searched by Customs officers.

Mr Cooney allowed Devereaux bail of \$20,000 and Griffin bail of \$30,000 to reappear next Monday.

CSO: 5300

POLICE FIND HEROIN IN SOMBRERO

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 30 Oct 76 p 4

[Text] Police who sledge-hammered their way into a West End unit found 130 milligrams of heroin hidden in a Mexican sombrero hat, the Magistrate's Court was told yesterday.

Pauline Linda Pearce, 24, massage parlour attendant, appeared charged with having had heroin to sell to others.

Detective Sergeant K. Dorries said he had led the raid on unit 9 of Glenbrook, on the corner of Ryan and Miller streets, West End, at 5.45 a.m. on October 8.

Dorries said he knocked on the door of the unit and called: "Police here, please open up."

A policewoman repeated the call and they waited two minutes outside the door, he said.

When he heard a movement inside, he ordered Detective Constable R. Wilby to sledge-hammer the lock on the door.

Dorries said that when he entered the unit, he saw Pearce standing naked in the hallway.

She called out to him, "What the -- hell is going on here," the detective alleged.

18 Capsules

He said she ran into a bedroom, where he found a man in bed.

Dorries said a search of the unit uncovered 18 capsules of heroin hidden in the Mexican sombrero hat in a wardrobe.

There were 16 capsules in a matchbox and two loose capsules, all wrapped in a packet and stuffed tightly into the crown of a hat.

Pearce also was charged that, between April 23 and May 1, she allowed a unit she occupied at Hawthorne to be used for the preparation of heroin.

She pleaded not guilty to both charges and reserved her defence.

Mr Andersen, S.M., committed her for trial on both charges to the District Court criminal sittings, on November 8 and allowed her self bail of \$2,500 with similar sureties.

Mr K. Geraghty appeared for Pearce. Prosecutor was Sgt E. McRae.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

CHEF FACES DRUG COUNT--Sydney--An Austrian chef had heroin worth between \$130,000 and \$150,000 when arrested, Central Court was told yesterday. Hans Hrabak, 39, unemployed chef, was charged on five counts of selling heroin, and one count of possession. No plea was taken. Police Prosecutor, Sergeant C. Spaulding, said Hrabak had signed a document that he had heroin in his possession for sale. Mr K. Anderson, S.M., refused bail and Hrabak was remanded until November 3. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 30 Oct 76 p 4]

FOUR DETAINED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION--Three men and a woman were detained in Sydney yesterday after Customs officers took possession of heroin worth about \$150,000 on the illegal market. The heroin, alleged to have been smuggled from South-east Asia, was seized in Sydney and Brisbane. The four were charged with importing prohibited drugs. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Nov 76 p 1]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BURMESE MINISTER ON RANGOON DIVISION ANTINARCOTICS EFFORTS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 13 Nov 76 p 1 BK

[Excerpts] Rangoon, 12 November--Home minister U Ko Ko, chairman of the Administrative and Social Affairs Committee of the Council of Ministers, explained security and administrative matters to officials of the party and organs of power at a meeting held in the city hall here this morning.

Minister U Ko Ko next dealt with the drug abuse problem.

U Ko Ko explained that though the authorities were making efforts in every way to combat narcotic drugs abuse in the country cases of drug abuse in the city were increasing.

There were 54 heroin cases, 103 opium cases, 243 marihuana cases and 53 Pathedine cases in 1974 in Rangoon Division and 202 persons were arrested in connection with these cases. In 1975 heroin cases went up to 70, opium cases fell to 70, marihuana cases fell to 164 and Pathedine cases also fell. But the number of offenders rose to 361.

U Ko Ko called attention to the fact that though it is still October the authorities have registered 146 heroin cases, 57 opium cases, 7 Pathedine cases and 381 offenders. The drug control programme in town needs to be improved. The fact that heroin cases have doubled as compared to the previous years shows that the drug control programme in town needs to be improved.

He pointed out that the heroin abusers were between the ages of 16 and 30 years, the majority of them belonging to the 20-25 age group. Most of these heroin abusers were non-students and children of affluent persons like brokers and merchants.

He stressed the need to take decisive action concerning the drug abuse problem.

He said that ward and township people's councillors must explain to the parents of drug abusers to register their children. They must be told that if they continue to protect and fail to declare them despite the explanation, action will be taken against their children who are using narcotic drugs as well as themselves.

He said that the ward and township functionaries must let the drug abusers and their parents know that though the deadline for registration of drug abusers had expired they were being given a chance to let the drug abusers register and get treatment.

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BURMA

OPIUM SEIZED ON SCHOONER

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 12 Nov 76 p 1

[Text] Mudon, 11 Nov (by phone)--A combined team of Customs and BSI officials seized 70 pounds of raw opium and some jade stones valued at K 100,000 on board schooner Aung Win Myaing in Kwanthe creek, Chaungzon Township, at about 2 pm yesterday.

Schooner clerk San Win, engine-man Hla Shein and three crewmen have been detained under the Narcotic Drugs Law and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act while U Tha Din of Goodliffe Quarter, Rangoon, is detained under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

The seizure together with the schooner and the persons arrested were handed over to the Myoma Police Station here today.--(151)

CSO: 5300

BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF HEROIN--Rangoon, 15 Nov--Policam Maung Hla Kyaing of Pabedan police station this evening searched Ohn Khin Kone, 36--a cigarette seller in the open-air market near the Theingyi Market, who resides at No 79, fourth floor, 19th Street--and found six packets of heroin, worth 20 kyats each, hidden in a sarong and another 12 packets wrapped around his thigh with a rubber band. Charges have been made. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 16 Nov 76 p 7 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN KUTKAI--Kutkai, 5 Nov--Police sub-inspector U Kyaw Nyun and party from the No 1 police station, after obtaining information from Willie, 19, of 12th Ward in Lashio--who was arrested today in the 5th Ward together with 15-kyat heroin packet--raided Mo Mo U Bookstore in the 5th Ward here and found four packets of heroin each valued at 1 kyat. Nan Hkan Sein of the store was charged under section 6 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 14 Nov 76 p 5 BK]

ARREST OF HEROIN POSSESSOR--Kadde, 12 Nov--Sub-inspector U Toe Hlaing and party from Moulmein City police station on the morning of 10 November searched the residence of Susi Hamed alias Maung Sein in Zaygyi Babu compound and found six small packets of heroin, a penicillin bottle containing heroin and a small packet of marihuana. The police station has made charges under section 6 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 16 Nov 76 p 5 BK]

ARREST OF HEROIN USERS--Rangoon, 9 Nov--Police Private Than Win and ward people's councillors arrested Kyaw Naing of No 11, 11th Street, Maung Kyaw of No 106, 37th Street, and Ah Chone of No 269, Kyongyi Street, Rangoon, at 0830 on 7 November along with four packages and a small bottle of heroin while they were injecting heroin between warehouses behind Morton Health Office. The accused were remanded today for detention at the Seikkan police station under section 6 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law by the Seikkan Township Court. [Excerpt] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 10 Nov 76 p 7 BK]

HEROIN RAID--Rangoon, 12 Nov--The Crime Prevention Squad today arrested Daw Shu of Tayoketan Street, Mandalay, who was temporarily lodging at the top floor of the Kelly Railway warehouse in Seikkan Township, along with over 2,000 kyats worth of heroin. The squad also arrested Maung Ko Gyi of No 2, 50th Street at a place between the 50th Street and the 51st Street on Mahabandoola Road along with some heroin, and Khin Maung of Zizawar Street, Yegyaw, along with some heroin and a syringe yesterday. Both of them were sent to the Botataung police station. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 13 Nov 76 p 7 BK]

DEATH SENTENCE FOR OPIUM SMUGGLER--The Insein township court at the Insein central jail, with U Sein Win as chairman and U Tin Maung and U Kyaw Tun as members, today gave 38-year-old defendant U Lo Hsing Han, son of U Lo (Sansi) of No 4 No Myatlay Street, Lashio, a sentence of life imprisonment as he was found guilty under section 15 (1) of the law authorizing socialization of the economy and a death sentence for violating Section 122 (1) of the penal code. The court ordered that he serve the two sentences concurrently. [as heard] The case against U Lo Hsing Han was filed by Deputy Director U Than Tin of the Rangoon Special Investigation Department, charging that he led the Kokang defense force from 1967 to 1973 in northern Burma in smuggling opium and opium products, jade and rubies out of the country and selling them to foreigners in foreign currency. He was also charged with smuggling into the country bullion, consumers goods, cars and spare parts and arms and ammunition. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Nov 76 BK]

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH MALAYSIA--Madan, 1 Nov (ANTARA)--Efforts to promote closer cooperation between the Indonesian and Malaysian police forces has been discussed, Brig Gen Xavier Anthony Nicolas, chief of the Penang police, said here Friday. Speaking to newsmen before leaving for home, General Nicolas said that cooperation between police forces of the two neighbouring countries, especially between Penang Island and North Sumatra, would be stepped up, particularly in the field of narcotic abuse eradication. Nicolas said that narcotic traffickers and abusers in Penang faced heavy sentences following the setting up of a special bureau on narcotic eradication by the Malaysian Government. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0734 GMT 16 Nov 76 BK]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS BUREAU UNCOVERS HEROIN PROCESSING LABORATORY

Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Nov 76 BK

[Text] The Central Narcotics Bureau has discovered another illegal heroin processing laboratory in the Bukit Mertajam area during a raid at Kampong Tungkang on 27 October. The bureau's acting director, (Enchik Jargis Ali), said this today. One such laboratory was discovered in 1973, while the second one was discovered on [as heard] the 9th of last month, both in nearby areas. He said the three laboratories were operated by the same syndicate. Seven persons had been arrested, including a chemist. The latest laboratory could produce 40 pounds of heroin daily.

(Enchik Jargis) said those arrested will be charged in court under the new dangerous drug ordinance, which carried the death sentence or life imprisonment. He said this year alone 77 people were arrested. About 160 pounds of raw opium, 4 pounds of heroin and 2,500 of ganja plants were seized.

(Enchik Jargis) said he and CID [Criminal Investigation Department] deputy director will attend the 5-day conference of heads of drug enforcement agencies in Manila beginning on Monday. The conference, organized by the United Nations, among other things will discuss coordinating efforts among European and Southeast Asian countries to suppress drug trafficking. Malaysia will support heavier penalties on those involved in drug abuse.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

DEATH FOR MALAYSIAN TRAFFICKER--A 24-year-old Malaysian, (Lim Hong Yit) was sentenced to death by the high court today for trafficking in 1,032 grams of heroin. (Lim), who was unemployed, committed the offence at Payalebar Road last January. Mr Justice (Choi Sing) and Mr Justice (McCarthy) convicted (Lim) after a week-long trial. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Nov 76 BK]

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THAILAND

ARTICLE DESCRIBES DRUG ADDICTION, CAUSES, CURES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Nov 76 p 7 BK

[By Wiphanan Rangsit]

[Text] There is one kind of sickness which spreads very fast among teenagers. It's the sickness in the head which can be called the "fad" disease. The "fad" disease, one having caught it is hard to find a cure. The simple way to get rid of it is to suffer through it.

This kind of sickness has existed for years in high schools, but in the earlier days it was mild and harmless, and therefore wasn't considered a sickness. Children go through phases. They want to be like their friends. Pop songs, mod clothes, dating, coming home late, are the common things parents of adolescent children have to cope with, but when the "fad" means bottle bombs and drugs then the matter can get out of control.

Somsak is one of the many victims of this "fad" sickness. At 19 he was hooked on drugs. Now at 21 he has dropped out of Ramkhamhaeng University and is undergoing a drug treatment at the Army General Hospital.

Is he poor? Was he miserable? Did he have family problems? No. Somsak comes from a middle-class family from Phichit Province. His family has sufficient income to live comfortably and to send him to Bangkok to complete his studies in the secondary school. After graduation from the secondary school, he entered a vocational school and that is where he met friends who led him completely astray.

Vocational school students were at one time famous for bomb throwing and street fighting. They often made headlines in the newspapers. They were on the top ten list of the police force's headaches, and Somsak was one of them.

"We were hot-blooded people," he confessed. "Arms and bombs were our toys. They were the "in" thing. Most of my friends were on drugs. I did not want to be left out so I started taking them too.

"At first I started with Seconal. In the beginning, I took two or three tablets at a time, then I increased my dose to five or six. It soothed my nerves. My legs were shaky but my spirit was high. There was always a plastic bomb in my pocket ready to go off at the slightest provocation from the opposite gang."

Then one day someone came up to Somsak with ten baht worth of white powder number 4, widely known as the "teenage idol," and told him to try it.

"All my friends who were on it kept telling me how sensational it was to have this stuff flowing in your veins, and I just had to try it out for myself.

"It was like a different world. The sensation was just beyond compare." Somsak described his "high." Have you ever had an operation after which the doctor gave you morphine as painkiller? Didn't you feel light-headed, as if you were drifting away? Well, with heroin the "high" is 10, 20 times more."

Somsak started with one 10-baht dose a day, then gradually increased to two, three, and four doses. Finally he was consuming about 130 to 150-baht worth of heroin a day which he bought packed in a plastic tube. The content in the plastic tube is called "big." Today the market price of "one" "Big" of white powder costs up to 350 baht.

Sometimes Somsak would buy one "Big" of heroin and divide its content up and pack them into coffee straws to sell at 10 baht a straw. By doing this he was able to make enough profit to buy himself enough supply for his daily consumption. He was both addict and pusher at the same time.

By luck or by miracle, Somsak managed to graduate from the vocational school. He went to Ramkhamhaeng University to study law. But there his lifestyle did not improve. Instead it deteriorated even more.

"Ramkhamhaeng is such a big university," he said, "the students can do whatever they want there, nobody keeps watch on them. There are all kinds of vices, gambling, drugs, you name it, it's all there. The pushers come up to you at the university. It was readily available. We did it all in the open. We even took water from the fountain to mix with the powder to inject into our veins."

Why did Somsak agree to undergo the treatment?

"I felt I could not go on this way anymore," he replied, "I was causing a lot of anxiety to my mother. She knew that I was "shooting" heroin in the bathroom. I have had the bitter taste of the drugs. I've known the agony of the withdrawal. I don't want my life to be wasted."

Drug addiction is presently one of Thailand's biggest problems. The increase in number of addicts or preferably termed "drug dependents" is staggering. In 1970, the rough estimate showed that the number of addicts in Thailand was 300,000. The 1976 study showed that since then the number has increased to between 400,000 to 450,000 addicts. The average age of addicts has changed from 25-45 to 16-24, which shows that drug addiction in schools has become more prevalent in the past few years.

In a television broadcast recently, Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian announced that the government is making narcotics a top priority on the suppression target. Several measures have been taken to crack down on drugs. Whether the number of addicts will decrease remains to be seen.

Heroin addiction, although the most harmful of all, is not the only kind of addiction that presents problems to the society. Other drug addictions consist of opium, morphine, and barbiturates. The most common kind is Seconal or "dry liquor."

Doctors report that users of barbiturates in Thailand react differently than elsewhere. Studies show that in New York 4,000 out of 8,000 of those who take barbiturates have attempted suicide, but here the suicide rate among those who take barbiturates is comparatively low. Men who take Seconal become aggressive, and women tend to relieve their emotions by slashing their arms with sharp knives or razor blades. Bar girls and massage girls report to the doctors that barbiturate takes away their inhibitions.

The psychiatric unit of the General Army Hospital where Somsak is treated has a capacity of 45 beds for addiction cases. The admitted addicts are carefully selected here as they only have a limited capacity. Usually the patients who come here for treatment include army personnel, their dependents, and civilians mainly between ages of 16-24.

The major hospital where addicts from all over the country are treated is Thanyarak Hospital in Pathum Thani Province. The hospital is run by Dr Somsong Kanchanahut. It has a capacity of 400 beds.

"We are like garbage here," said Dr Somsong, the director. All addicts come to us, young, old, poor, sick. We give them different treatment for different kinds of addiction.

The programme for drug withdrawal consists of several stages.

Step one: The preadmission period. Patients are registered and interviewed by psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, and social workers.

Step two: Admission. Patients receive a physical check-up, are X-rayed, and have their blood sample taken.

Step three: Detoxification. This 15-day period is the most intensive one of all. Patients are given methadone elixir as drug substitution, starting with strong doses three or four times a day, then decreased to twice a day. Patients will not notice the difference in what they take for it remains the same in appearance and amount. However the concentration of the dose decreases every 2 days.

At the same time, the patients are treated for various illnesses. Most addicts are riddled with diseases, hepatitis, tuberculosis, malnutrition, and skin diseases.

Step four: Meeting. The rehabilitation committee, consisting of doctors, nurses, social workers, meet every Thursday afternoon to discuss each of their patients who has completed the detoxification period.

Step five: Rehabilitation programme. This takes between 45 days to 2 months and sometimes more, depending on how ready the patient is to go back to his old environment. The programme includes occupational therapy, workshops for mechanics, electricians, carpenters, a laundry, and a kitchen. The field agriculture, the vocational training, recreation, sports, psychotherapy. [Sentence as published] Priests come over once a week to teach Buddhist doctrines.

All this time, cleanliness, hygiene, and discipline are encouraged, and the change of behaviour of the patients observed and noted down.

What Dr Somsong and his staff are doing is indeed a very admirable thing. Unfortunately, the results are not so satisfactory as they should be for, according to the record, only 40 percent of the addicts get cured. The rest return to taking drugs.

Although the hospital only takes the patients who volunteer to undergo the treatment, there are several who enter hospital for other purposes. Some to flee from the police, some to have a cure, and some simply go because they run out of money to buy drugs. The methadone treatment decreases the body tolerance for drug. Once having gone through it the addict can start on a 10-baht a day dose again and would get the same "high" as before he went into hospital when his body tolerance was so high he was consuming over a 100-baht worth of heroin.

"What can we do," said one of the nurses. "At the interview they all say they are well intentioned and that they want to kick the habit for good. After 2 or 3 days, they start saying something else. They are sloppy, they can't stand being told to make their beds everyday, to take a bath twice a day. Some of them just walk out."

Nai Bua is a good example of someone who uses the hospital for his convenience. Nai Bua is now 57. He said he's been on drugs since he was 15. Every kind of drugs, you just name it. He was a cab driver, working on night shifts. "I was extra charming to my customers after a shot," he said. "It was my friend. Traffic never bothered me, the lights in Phatphong were beautiful." "Besides," he continued, "the money was good. I was peddling drugs to the farangs [foreigners]." His keen eyes could immediately tell who was on what and would always offer the right thing to the right person.

Why did Nai Bua bother to come for a treatment? "Well," he said, "I have two respectable children. My daughter is ashamed of me, so I let her bring me here to please her."

Whether he was telling the truth no one knows, but by the look of it Nai Bua can never kick the habit.

Drug addiction cannot be cured without full co-operation from the addict himself. The Thanyarak Hospital receives a budget of 5 million baht a year to cure the addicts. The cost of Methadone alone is already quite high. It's 20 baht a gram. One person would have to consume about 40-50 milligrams during the first week of detoxification.

Another means to cure drug addiction is through faith healing. This cure is conducted by Phra Chamroen Panchan, the abbot of Wat Tham Krabok in Saraburi, who won the Magsaysay Award last year.

"The method that Phra Chamroen uses," remarks one doctor, "is opposed to the medical theory. The priest gives his patient a herbal concoction which makes the patient reject anything in his stomach. Heroin is in the bloodstream, not in the stomach. By rejecting food in the stomach it makes the patient weak because he's losing a lot of body liquid also."

The herbal sauna bath that Phra Chamroen prescribes for his patients is good for curing skin diseases.

However if the abbot can keep people off drugs by making them swear in front of a Buddha statue to stay away from it then he should be encouraged to do so.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG GROUP CHIEF TELLS INTERPOL OF SUPPRESSION WORK

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 76 BK

[Text] Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, secretary general of the Narcotic Suppression and Prevention Committee, spoke to newsmen on the Interpol meeting on narcotics suppression, recently held in Ghana and attended by representatives of 100 countries. Representatives from many countries told the meeting that since the end of the Vietnam war, Thailand has become the main source of narcotics in the world. The meeting, he said, expressed sympathy for Thailand and the hope that this problem would be eradicated. It adopted a resolution to support the project to introduce new crops to northern Thailand as a substitute for opium poppies.

Thailand is the first country to which the United Nations has granted support for such a project in order to reduce or wipe out narcotics production. However, he pointed out, UN support for this project will continue only until next year. The meeting thus asked the United Nations to extend its assistance.

He revealed that the authorities have done their best to suppress narcotics, and thus the number of arrested traffickers this year is double that arrested last year. Most of the confiscated drugs are heroin and marijuana. Through close coordination with police authorities of many countries, the Thai authorities this year have seized more than 400 kilograms of heroin.

The secretary general told newsmen that narcotics are not produced in Bangkok, but it is known that the large narcotic factories are located along the Thai-Burmese border where the operators can escape to other countries when the Thai authorities appear. Some factories are located in the communist-infested areas along the Thai-Malaysian border where the authorities cannot find them.

He went on to say that it is difficult to completely suppress narcotics in this country because there are many obstacles. For instance, many government officials are working with drug dealers, and some dealers are very influential and have close relations with other influential persons. However, he said he is happy that the present government's priority policy is to suppress narcotics and is preparing to establish a unit under the Prime Minister's Office--equivalent to a department--to strictly carry out narcotics suppression work. He said he believes that narcotic suppression work in Thailand will become more successful.

THAILAND

WOULD ENACT NEW LAW FOR DRUG SUPPRESSION

Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 14 Nov 76 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Narcotics Suppression"]

[Text] Since Thanin Kraiwichian took office as prime minister, the government has taken many steps which demonstrate its serious attitude concerning the suppression of narcotics which are harmful to the people's health and to the country's reputation in the eyes of foreign countries.

However, although the government has developed various measures to carry out the narcotics suppression plan more effectively by making the narcotics suppression unit an independent agency instead of being the responsibility of the police, and by authorizing new means for following movements of narcotics producers and traffickers, yet there are loopholes through which narcotics production and trafficking can be carried out in a "business as usual" manner.

What needs to be reconsidered are the laws pertaining to narcotics suppression. It appears that the penalty imposed is almost nothing when compared to the seriousness of the crimes of the offenders. Narcotics trafficking is a high-order crime, tainted with corruption, and in which criminals should not be regarded as ordinary offenders, but as persons who deserve more severe penalties.

We feel that the government should review the law on suppression of narcotics as soon as possible so as to ensure the best results regarding prevention and suppression. If possible, it should take action to separate this law from the criminal code, and place emphasis on imposing more severe penalties on narcotics offenders, just as all other countries except Thailand are doing.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE COMMANDER SPEAKS ON DRUG SUPPRESSION WORK

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Nov 76 BK

[Excerpt] Metropolitan Police Commander Pol Lt Gen Wichian Saengkaed spoke to newsmen on efforts of the Metropolitan Police to tackle the narcotic problem. [Begin recording]

[Wichian] We have been carrying on narcotic suppression work seriously. The statistics will prove this. I will give such statistics afterward. Besides, using local policemen in narcotic suppression, the Metropolitan Police established a special unit--the Metropolitan Police Narcotic Suppression Unit--whose task is specifically to suppress only traffickers. Addicts and persons who have narcotics in their possession will be sent to the local police stations. This is because for successful suppression work investigation of traffickers must be carried out continuously until such traffickers are arrested.

As for statistics, we compare statistics on arrests every 7 days so as to learn, for analytical purposes, of the rising or falling number of arrests in each of the Metropolitan Police zones--north, south, and Thon Buri. Such analysis will be used to improve suppression activities.

From 16 April to 9 November 1976--about 6.5 months--there were 758 cases of narcotic trafficking involving 852 suspects. There were 246 cases of narcotic use, in which 566 suspects were arrested. As for narcotic possession, there were 5,959 cases in which 6,059 suspects were arrested. For all three categories, there were 6,963 cases involving 7,477 suspects arrested. [End recording]

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THAILAND

NEW POLICE DEPUTY DIRECTOR PROMISES STRONG ANTI-DRUG ACTION

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Nov 76 BK

[Excerpts] Acting Deputy Police Director General Pol Lt Gen Narong Mahanon spoke to newsmen about police cooperation with the new departmental level agency being set up by the government to eradicate the narcotic problem.

[Begin recording]

[Narong] We have considered the narcotic problem a grave danger to the country ever since I have been with the Metropolitan Police. I also know that the police department gives the narcotic problem high priority. As for myself, since I was just promoted to this new position, I have not been assigned areas of responsibility. Therefore I do not know if I will be given responsibility regarding the narcotic suppression problem. Thus, I cannot tell you in detail what future steps will be taken in narcotic suppression.

[Question] Will work concentrate on arresting addicts or traffickers?

[Answer] Anyone involved in narcotics. We realize the significant role of the traffickers but we have to attack the problem from all angles.

[Question] Will punishment be dealt to certain police stations in whose areas there is a great deal of narcotic trading activities?

[Answer] If the local policemen have a part in such activities, drastic measures will be taken to deal with them. Policemen who are remiss in their duty and who are uncooperative in narcotic suppression work will also be dealt with.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

GOVERNMENT INITIATES HILL TRIBE WELFARE PROJECT

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Nov 76 BK

[Excerpts] Assistant Professor Dr Thatsanai Panasing told newsmen about cooperation between the Sirirat Hospital Faculty of Medical Service and other government agencies to implement the hill tribe welfare project. He said: [Begin recording]

[Thatsanai] This project can be divided into five parts: prevention of contagious diseases; midwifery and nursery care; birth control; improvement of public sanitation and nutrition; prevention of opium addiction. The project will be carried out in stages so that the hill tribe people will more readily accept it. We will have to spend some time educating them on proper nutrition and disease prevention.

We found many opium addicts in the area our team has visited, and it appears that the medical treatment rendered to these addicts is ineffectual. Our research team is trying to find out why these hill people use opium in the hope that we can devise better treatment for them. We must be patient in order to properly tackle this problem.

Insufficient income, bad health as well as fashion--one decides to smoke opium because his friends do--are the causes of opium addiction among hill people. Even children get addicted to opium. Parents told us that they smoke opium, and when their children get sick they give opium to the children for medicinal purposes. We are trying to educate hill people of all ages on the dangers of opium addiction. We will also use posters and radio programs in this campaign. We believe that they will cooperate with us in fighting opium addiction. Most important of all, we must improve their health in order to prevent them from using opium for medicinal purposes.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG TRAFFICKING PENALTIES TERMED 'TOO LENIENT'

Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Nov 76 p 4 BK

[Editorial: "Curbing the Drug Menace"]

[Text] Last week we dealt with the problem of drug addiction and its threat to national security. Over the weekend reports told of the seizure of 54 kilogrammes of opium and the arrest of a man and a woman on charges of possessing a quantity of No 4 heroin. Also an American was arrested at Don Muang Airport when heroin was found in his vest. The man admitted that he was smuggling the dope to the United States. Drug trafficking will continue because the underworld finds it a lucrative business.

The business thrives and the national threat mounts. The Bangkok metropolis administration has realised this and Deputy Governor Ophat Thammawanit has described this city as "a sanctuary for drug addicts." He has said that one percent of the country's 43 million population are drug addicts, and 80 percent of them live in Bangkok. In order to satisfy their craving, these addicts spend an average of 50 baht a day for drugs, which means a monthly spending in Bangkok alone of at least 30 million baht.

Dr Ophat is right in saying that, although previous governments had set up a number of committees to deal with the drug problem, none of the former prime ministers paid enough attention to the problem. It is, therefore, heartening to hear that Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian has given the suppression of narcotics top priority. Considering that 80 percent of drug addicts live in Bangkok, the challenge the Bangkok metropolis administration is facing is a massive one.

The drug problem has security implications. There is evidence that drugs have been used for subversion, to weaken the resilience of the population, particularly the young, to use them as agents for subversive activities. Legal enactments must be effectively enforced if drug traffickers are to be discouraged from carrying on their trade.

Strict and severe penalties must be imposed. Singapore last year imposed the death penalty for persons convicted of trafficking in more than 15 grammes of heroin or more than 30 grammes of morphine. This law was introduced because of the growing drug problem in the island republic in recent years. So far, six persons had been sentenced to death for trafficking in heroin, and 16 others are awaiting trial on similar charges. In Thailand, the law against illegal drug trafficking is very lenient. Why shouldn't we too increase the penalty?

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BANGKOK PAPER CALLS FOR STIFFER PENALTIES FOR DRUG OFFENCES

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Nov 76 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "The Narcotic Suppression Issue"]

[Text] The prevention and suppression of narcotics was discussed as the first subject of business at the Cabinet meeting last Wednesday. It was decided that the Cabinet would be jointly responsible for the narcotics problem, and that a new agency would be established under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office to gradually eliminate this problem which is now a threat to national security. We have already observed that revisions should be made to the present law pertaining to the prevention and suppression of narcotics, especially with regard to heavier punishment for narcotic producers, traffickers, and users, while the law setting up the new agency is being enacted.

Narcotics producers and traffickers do not appear to have heeded the government's intentions as specified in the policy to accelerate the suppression of narcotics. This is indicated from last week's reports that several narcotic traffickers were arrested. One of these cases involved 8 kilograms of narcotics, and the arrested suspects were government employees who were hired to transport the consignment. This shows that there is still a widespread demand for narcotics.

Of the some 400,000 addicts on official statistics, no distinction is made as to how many of these addicts are detained in detention sites and prisons. Wardens in certain prisons have admitted in the past that minor prison officials have been involved in smuggling narcotics into prisons to be sold to addict prisoners. This shows another market for narcotics aside from what is sent abroad or sold secretly in various communities.

Therefore, as a step which would not be difficult to implement, we would like to suggest that the interior ministry instruct the Corrections Department to tighten up its operations, particularly in prisons and detention sites within the department's responsibility. This will contribute to limiting the producers' and traffickers' market for narcotics, which will make it easier for the government's policy to be effective quickly.

The suppression of narcotics is not an easy job that can be accomplished overnight, as the public is well aware, since there are many other issues involved. We will present more suggestions on this matter in the future.

THAILAND

POLICE RAID NETS 2.8 KILOS OF NO 4 HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 76 p 3 BK

[Text] Four men were arrested with 2.8 kilograms of first-grade No 4 heroin in a Soi 64 house off Sukhumvit Road yesterday afternoon.

Acting on a tip-off, narcotics agents and Crime Suppression Division police led by Lt Col Bunmi Sua-iam and Maj Phairot Thong-in lay in wait for the four men to keep a rendezvous with customers at the house.

When the four men--Thawi Phuangkaeo, Kiang Matsuan, Subin Muangsiang and Wichai Kitchamnong--arrived in a car at about 1630 hours police searched and found the heroin, neatly packed in eight plastic bags, hidden in the car's trunk.

They were detained for further questioning at the Crime Suppression Division.



From left: Wichai Kitchamnong, Subin Muangsiang (sitting), Thawi Phuangkaeo and Kiang Matsuan (standing), with the heroin seized yesterday

THAILAND

AMERICAN ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED HEROIN SMUGGLING

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Nov 76 p 1 BK

[Text] An American was arrested at Don Muang Airport yesterday morning while attempting to smuggle 1 kilogramme of No 4 high-grade heroin on board an Air Siam flight to Tokyo.

Arrested was Thomas Kiley (42).

Four Immigration Police officers, Pol Capt Woraphan Phosayanon, Pol Lt Chaichana Chieochan, Pol Lt Narongyut Changthong and Pol Sub-Lt Phloi Phanthunanthachun, and some airport security guards who were on duty at the time found Kiley had a rather unusually shaped stomach and a body search resulted in the discovery of the heroin in his waistcoat.

The American reportedly admitted having bought the heroin in Bangkok for 140,000 baht and added that he intended to smuggle it to the United States via Japan. He was later taken into custody at the Crime Suppression Division.



Kiley and the waistcoat filled with heroin.

THAILAND

JAPANESE NATIONALS GIVEN LONG TERMS FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Nov 76 p 5 BK

[Text] Two Japanese businessmen were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment after they were found guilty of attempting to smuggle 1 kilogramme of No 4 heroin out of the country.

The criminal court jailed Hichamu Yashino (39) for 12 years and Fujio Tsuji (59) for 10 years and 8 months.

Both had earlier been given 16-year terms but the sentence was reduced because of their guilty pleas.

Narcotics agents and customs officials arrested Yashino and two Japanese women, Miss Kumiko Hamada (34) and Mrs Miyoko Nakagama (33) at Don Muang Airport as they were about to board a JAL flight to Tokyo last 18 April.

One kilogramme of heroin was found hidden in cigarette packages and their personal belongings.

Tsuji, reputed to be the financier of the gang, was arrested later in the day at the Amerin Hotel as he was about to leave for the airport.

The two women were released after police investigators at the Crime Suppression Division found they had insufficient evidence to prove their guilt.



Tsuji (left) and Yashino pictured with Miss Kumiko and Mrs Miyoko after their arrest in April

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HEROIN DEALERS GET STIFF SENTENCES IN BANGKOK COURT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 76 p 3 BK

[Text] The Criminal Court recently handed down stiff penalties to three heroin dealers after finding them guilty of possessing heroin for illegal sales.

Bunsong Choradon (33) and Mrs Nim Bunchu (31) were each given 24 years imprisonment while the third accomplice, Mr Phano Kathosot (39), received the same penalty which was then reduced to 12 years after she pleaded guilty. [as received]

The court acquitted a fourth suspect, Somsak Kiatkasemchai (20) as there was insufficient evidence to prove his guilt. But Somsak was held in custody pending a possible appeal by the prosecutor.

The four were arrested on 18 November 1975 by a joint Narcotics Suppression Centre and Crime Suppression Division police team as they were handing over 2 kilograms of No 4 first grade heroin to police disguised as buyers behind the King Rama VI statue, near Lumpini Park.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ARRESTS IN CHIANG MAI--Chiang Mai--Police yesterday morning arrested two men and seized 54 kilogrammes of opium, five rifles, a barrel of home-made whiskey, and ammunition, at a house in Mai Nachon in Mae Chaem District. Arrested were Laosang Sae Li (67), and Laochang Sae Li (56). In Muang District on Wednesday, police arrested a man and a woman on charges of possessing a quantity of No 4 heroin. The two, Supot Rattanasuwan and Mrs Nittaya Saikasem, were riding a motorcycle when police ordered them to stop, but they sped off dropping the heroin on the road. Police, however, were able to catch up with them and arrest them. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 76 p 3 BK]

DRUG TRAFFICKING, ARMS SMUGGLING--From now on the Police Department will put stress on and expedite crimes and the drug trafficking suppression program, and this is one of the government's main policies. This was revealed to newsmen by Pol Lt Gen Monchai Phankhongchun who is the acting police director general. Simultaneously, Lieutenant General Monchai added, arms smuggling would be sternly suppressed. With a view to creating a new and better image of the police, the police chief pointed out that various measures must be immediately taken by the Police Department, such as increasing the number of investigating officers assigned to the various police stations so as to accelerate cases under investigation, and to provide more facilities to the public. It was also his policy, he said, to give his subordinates better welfare. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Nov 76 BK]

CSO: 5300

NEW DRUG LAW APPRAISED

An Effective Weapon

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 76 p 1

[Text] Now approved by President Geisel, the new narcotics law gives the Brazilian public an instrument which is up to date and clear enough, in its philosophy as well as its preventive and repressive solutions, to be a truly effective weapon against drug traffic and abuse, a social and moral tragedy of our time.

The real criminal is the narcotics trafficker and for him the law provides even more rigorous penalties: 3 to 15 years' confinement and 360 days' fine, increased up to two-thirds, based on aggravating circumstances. Besides undergoing only 6 months to 2 years' detention and 20 to 50 days' fine, the addict virtually assumes the role of criminal victim, deserving of extensive efforts in recuperative medical treatment and a series of precautions, in part repressive, which will shelter him from compulsions and stigmas prejudicial to his rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, the legislators did not wish to stop at the potential or actual moment of crime. More than a simple law, we have outlined an entire drug policy, since preventive work extends even to the teacher and the school, and calls on all of society--physical or legal entity--in the task of cooperating in this crusade. It is the task of school teachers and curricula to warn youth at an early age of the dangers and terrible consequences of drug dependency. Police repression, on the other hand, is to be carried out only by specialized agents, and the state health systems are to have their own establishments for the treatment of drug dependency, including psychotherapy.

As can be seen, a good balance of force and humanitarianism has been achieved. The problem has been divested of the note of sensationalism and scandal which commonly surrounds many cases of weakness or heedlessness. There is no longer the spirit of entrapment, which catches the innocent and the guilty in the same net. The law does not seek to alarm nor to disgrace, but to take effective measures that put the trafficker in jail for a long term and deliver the addict to assistance, with shorter recovery periods. In managing to separate the dependent from his perverted and tyrannical bond, the legislation will have touched the heart of the issue.

There is no longer any doubt as to the truth of the theory behind the new standards. From now on, the issue will be whether they are properly enforced. So the proper means must be found to carry out the remedial provisions. Otherwise, the law will result only in increasing the punishment for some and lessening it for others, without producing the desired social effects.

The state is proposing an innovative and decisive operation to face a challenge of gigantic proportions, both in its domestic and international connections. So it is necessary to prepare adequately. Traffickers are not ordinary enemies, just as addicts are not ordinary patients. Either we handle them with particular efficiency or we will be spending ourselves in a lost cause.

Law Criticized

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 76 p 29

[Excerpt] Araraquara--Speaking to students of the Law Faculty of the Separate Federation of Faculties of Araraquara, the secretary of public safety, Col Antonio Erasmos Dias, criticized the new drug law which provides for the internment of addicts in hospitals of the official system. "We have neither the conditions," he said, "nor the medical staff to take care of anyone. We can't take care of the people in the slums, much less handle addicts." Erasmus also said that, in his opinion, the addict is as much an outlaw as the trafficker: "It's the same thing and there is no difference whatever between the two."

Pointing out that in Sao Paulo three or four drug related arrests are made every day, he declared that an arrest touches only one point in the line of a reel "that we don't know the full extent of." While admitting that on principle the police do not dispute the law--since once made, it is to be enforced--the colonel mainly criticized two aspects of the new legislation: medical treatment of the addict and the distinction between the addict and the trafficker with respect to defining penalties.

He feels the law "will be difficult to enforce," owing to the lack of public hospital facilities to treat the addicts. "The fact is," he declared, "we are not superpowers disrespecting the law, but from what we know, we would venture to state that the new law does not reflect reality. And it really doesn't."

According to the colonel, it is not right that, on the pretext of self-affirmation, some one drops out on drugs and begins to stir up foolish trouble, and "then comes in with the excuse that he is a little sick and asks the state to take care of him." This, he feels, is "shameless, a lack of education."

6362

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

AMERICAN ARRESTED CARRYING COCAINE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 76 p 16

[Text] Judge Jose Gregorio Marques, of the Fourth Federal Jurisdiction, yesterday received notice of the arrest "in flagrante" of an American, Patricia Elaine Neal, last Saturday. The 22-year-old was arrested in a pre-embarkation cabin at the Galeao Airport, carrying a packet with 9.5 grams of cocaine under her panties.

The American was leaving Rio for Los Angeles with two friends. At Galeao, the security inspector who was examining passengers noticed she was carrying some bulk and took her to the Federal Police.

Patricia told the Federal Police that the packet had been given to her moments before "by a tall, dark individual with a mustache," who grabbed her by the arm in the entrance to the airport lounge and forced her to hide the wrapped package under her clothes, threatening to shoot her if she didn't comply. According to the American, the man said the package "contained papers" and promised to pay her if she carried it.

"I then entered the lounge and put the package in my pants. When I came out the man was watching me. He spoke poor English with a heavy Latin accent. I didn't say anything to my traveling companions because he told me not to say anything."

Patricia's friends, Americans Gilbert John Estrada and Jaime Estrada, went through the inspection with no problems. According to Patricia, the three had gone to Rio for a vacation.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

POLICE UNCOVER DRUG RING IN SOUTHERN ZONE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Oct 76 p 15

[Text] Long-haired, chewing gum and wearing loud shirts, a group of policemen of the Homicide Delegacy investigating the death of Sebastiao de Souza, an addict who was killed in November of 1975 in Ladeira dos Tabajaras, uncovered a drug traffic ring which furnished nightclubs and dens in the Southern Zone.

Disguised as an addict and "playboy," detective Jamil Warwar spent time frequenting the underworld of Copacabana. He was friendly with Solange, a 19-year-old party girl who trusted Jamil and told him everything that went on with drugs in the nightclubs and dens. As a result, the police arrested Jose dos Santos, a marihuana distributor in Ladeira dos Tabajaras, who killed Sebastiao de Souza because he suspected him of disloyalty. Sebastiao always used to cause trouble at the point of sale and was marked for killing.

Solange, a blue-eyed blonde, made it possible to uncover the ring that received drugs from Antonio Batista, or "Ferrinho," (a fugitive) who had a sales point in Jardim America. He passed narcotics he received from Bolivia to Helena Augusto de Souza, "Mamita," who lived at 215 Rua Sa Ferreira, Apt 804, where she also took in women from several states. She stored the drugs (marihuana, cocaine, LSD) in Cordovil.

Deaths

In March of last year, owing to arguments with the "Ferrinho" gang, one Vanio was killed and Fernando, "the Portuguese," was threatened with death. They were both henchmen of "Mamita," and her distributors in the nightclubs and dens. A war started in the "drug world" and "Mamita," already seriously ill, died, leaving more than 30 women with no place to live. Two of them, Edna and Sonia, whose job it was to pass the drugs to clients, fled to Bahia.

Detectives Jamil, Pantaleao, Mamede, Abreu and Oseias discovered that a former lover of "Mamita," a certain Nelio who was known as "Nenem," a swindler, had a nightclub in Mage and knew a lot about his former lover's drug dealings. The police also detained party girls Angela Maria, Marlene, Maria das Gracas, Elita, Maria de Fatima, Maria Angelica and Conceicao, all of whom lived in a house at 337 Rua Bulhoes de Carvalho, where they paid 400 cruzeiros for a space in a room.

Joao Sampiao was also taken to the Homicide Delegacy for questioning. The girls had lived with "Mamita," and told what they knew about the drug traffic.

The detainees said that many people frequented "Mamita's" house--the names were withheld and those implicated will have a hearing next week. The first to be heard, tomorrow, will be the proprietor of the Big House Nightclub, formerly Alfredao, who has already been summoned.

In the next few days, the police of the Second Section of the Homicide Delegacy should be picking up Nenem in Mage, and traffickers Edna and Sonia, in Bahia.

The police are also questioning some women who worked in nightclubs and dens on the Presidente Dutra Highway, where "Ferrinho's" ring may have been distributing narcotics.

6362

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

RING OF MARIHUANA, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS DISBANDED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Oct 76 p 15

[Text] Following the trail of bank robber Vicente Vaz Maia, who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Sao Paulo court, Deputy Sergio Fleury, along with police of the Department of Special Police (DPE), succeeded in breaking up a ring of traffickers responsible for the distribution of marihuana and cocaine in Rio and Sao Paulo.

For 15 days, more than 30 police investigated the activities of the delinquents, and uncovered three locations rented by the ring to store drugs coming from Bolivia and Mato Grosso. Imprisoned up to now are: Vicente Vaz Maia, who was paralyzed as the result of a gun shot; Evanir Figueiredo, responsible for the distribution of marihuana in the Morro de Providencia and locations in central Brazil; and two women whose names were not revealed. The head of the ring, former PM [Military Police] Almir Alves de Abreu, and a man known as Cirilo, who guarded one of the locations, are fugitives.

Wanted

According to the authorities, Vicente Vaz Maia was the man most wanted by the Sao Paulo police. He is accused of heading a ring of bank robbers who operated in Sao Paulo during 1974. Vicente is also said to have engineered the theft of over 2 million cruzeiros in gems from a Sao Paulo jewelry store. The breakup of his ring began on 19 January of last year, when Deputy Fleury came to Rio and, in an exchange of fire, killed Israel de Assis Machado, or "caveirinha," and a delinquent known as "Velha." The incident took place in an automobile agency on Ave Paulo de Frontin, when the thieves tried to rent a car. On that occasion Vicente managed to escape.

Some months later, Sao Paulo police discovered that Vicente had been shot in the spine during an assault, and was paralyzed. Even so, he managed to flee to Rio and join a drug traffic ring led by Almir Alves de Abreu.

Locations

Deputy Sergio Fleury and four Sao Paulo policemen worked with a team from the DPE, led by Deputy Darcy Araujo. Investigating the major marihuana sales

points in Rio, the police uncovered the locations the ring used to store the drug. The first was located at km 37 on the Dutra Highway near Seropedica, almost at the entrance to Itaguai. There the police detained a woman companion of Cirilo, whose job it was to guard the narcotics.

Searching the location, the police discovered a water tank into which almost 200 kgs of marihuana had been stuffed. The marihuana was for sale wholesale to small traffickers.

At km 46 on the Dutra Highway, on the Sao Paulo-Rio roadway at Viuva Graca, the ring's second hiding place was discovered. There police seized two 38 caliber revolvers, an Urko 22 caliber carbine and a shot gun, as well as a large quantity of 45 caliber, 38 caliber and 9 mm ammunition. In one of the commodes in the house, the police found two glass 4-litre jars with a residue of cocaine, two boxes of Luger pistols and a paper target with bullet holes.

The third location was at the same km mark, but on the Rio-Sao Paulo side. Arrested at the site was Evanir Figueiredo, who went there to buy a package of marihuana to be resold at the Morro de Providencia, to a trafficker known as "Cuica."

Vicente Vaz Maia was arrested at a house in Banco de Areia, Nova Iguaçu. The police broke into the house and found Vicente in a wheelchair.

During the investigations the police slept in field tents in the woods near the locations, where they kept track of every movement through binoculars. Last week, the head of the drug ring appeared, but he was warned of the presence of police by a resident and managed to escape. Later Deputies Fleury and Darcy Araujo went as far as Vassouras, where the delinquent had hidden, but were not successful.

All the material that was seized was taken to the Narcotics Delegacy in Alto de Boa Vista. The prisoners were taken to the Sao Paulo Deops where they are being questioned.

Yesterday Deputy Sergio Fleury returned to Sao Paulo. In Rio, agents of the DPE and the Theft and Robbery Delegacy are continuing their investigation, hoping to apprehend Almir and Cirilo.

The police reported that Almir brought cocaine from Bolivia through the city of Dourados, in Mato Grosso, where he picked up marihuana. The merchandise came to the locations on the Dutra Highway by truck and was resold to the traffickers responsible for distribution in Rio and Sao Paulo.

6362
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DRUGS TO BE INCINERATED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 76 p 16

[Text] Illegal drugs (marihuana, cocaine and others) seized in any location in the state will be incinerated in the presence of a representative of the National Service for the Supervision of Medicine and Pharmacy (SNFMP). Controlled drugs will be sent immediately to SNFMP to be distributed to hospitals and clinics.

These regulations were established by a resolution of Security Secretary Gen Oswaldo Ignacio Domingues, and went into effect yesterday. The resolution provides that the Narcotics Delegacy--of Rio or Niteroi--register the drugs sent to them in special books.

The Department of Special Police will arrange with the SNFMP for a date of incineration, to be monthly throughout the period of destruction, and to take place in the presence of the director of the Department of Special Police, the representative of the SNFMP and the director of the hospital where the incineration takes place.

There are only three hospitals with crematory ovens in Rio. The one used most is Sao Sebastiao, in Caju, where 167 kgs of marihuana were incinerated recently.

6362

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

REASSIGNMENT OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS REPORTED

Ciudad Reynosa EL MANANA in Spanish 23 Sep 76 p 1-C

[Text] The local Customs [Station] announced yesterday that by a last minute decision Customs Commander Jesus Avalos Ficachi, former chief of the Reynosa Customs Station, has been appointed to be in charge of Vigilance and Fiscal Inspection Headquarters for the 2nd Zone with offices in Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

Originally the above mentioned official had been recalled by the General Directorate of Customs to take over the 3rd Fiscal Zone Headquarters with offices in Hermosillo, Sonora.

In the rotation system of customs officials, established by the Under Secretariat for Fiscal Investigation and Implementation, Avalos was reassigned to that customs zone.

The 2nd Customs Zone has jurisdiction over the state of Chihuahua and parts of the states of Coahuila and Sonora, added the source of this information.

New Customs Chief Expected Today

It is also reported that Genero Guerra Dena, new commander in chief of the Customs Station, will be arriving in Reynosa this week to take up his post in replacement of Commander Avalos Ficachi.

As for Miguel A Diaz Pedroza's replacement in the local Customs Administration, nothing was known up to yesterday.

Meanwhile, there is continued speculation over the names of several persons who may occupy that post.

8796

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TRANSIT POLICEMAN, TWO OTHERS ARRESTED FOR MARIHUANA TRAFFIC

Ciudad Reynosa EL MANANA in Spanish 18 Sep 76 p 4-C

[Article by Guillermo Rosales Perez, EL MANANA editor for police and judicial cases]

[Text] Rodrigo Cuellar Garcia, owner of the butcher shop called "Los Dos Estados"--which for many years was located in Hidalgo Street and Privada "Colon" near the railway station, and now located on Aldama Street between Pinó Suarez and 16 September--was caught by the State Judicial Police, who is assisting the Federal Judicial Police in its fight against marihuana trafficking. Local traffic policeman, David Jimenez Garcia has also turned out to be a member of the ring along with Celso Herrera Rojas, the smuggler of the grass. The police confiscated six sacks with 120 kilos of marihuana and a Plymouth car.

Group Chief Crisoforo Garza Pena reported that on Thursday afternoon agents Israel Pena and Andres Garza were patrolling the Riberena Road at a point near the Anzalduas Canal when they spotted a 1969 Plymouth car, with Texas tags FRJ-749 being driven at excessive speed and whose driver was anxiously looking around. They decided to stop him.

He stopped, nervously, and told them that he was in a hurry because he was on his way to answer a call from a relative. Politely they asked him to open the car trunk. Intending to escape, he got out of the car with the keys in his hand and tried to throw them at the two State Judicial Police, perhaps hoping to divert their attention and flee.

But agents Pena and Garza held him by the waist and he had to open the car trunk where they found six sacks of the toxic grass. They brought him straight to headquarters where they started questioning him, to make him reveal the names of the other traffickers.

First he named David Jimenez Garcia, a local traffic policeman, as the man who gave him the car with the marihuana. He was supposed to drive along the Riberena Road to the banks of the Bravo River and cross to the American side in order to earn the money which they promised him.

With this information in hand, the State Judicial agents went looking for traffic policeman Jimenez Garcia whom they found in Heron Ramirez and Boulevard Hidalgo. They arrested him and reported to Inspector Euvelester Gutierrez Saenz, who told them to act with an iron fist since from that very moment the agent was under immediate suspension.

He underwent an investigation and finally named the butcher Rodrigo Cuellar Garcia as the owner of the car and the marihuana which they had obtained jointly and given to Herrera Rojas, hired as the carrier of the toxic grass.

Having completed their investigation and work successfully, Garza Pena and his agents reported to Federal Prosecutor Regino Vargas Gonzales who ordered them to hold the three arrested men, the sacks of marihuana and the impounded car.

Early yesterday two federal narcotics agents from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, and Carlos Aguilar, the federal chief here in Reynosa, arrived at Judicial Police Headquarters to take custody of Cuellar Garcia, Jimenez Garcia and Herrera Rojas, along with the Plymouth car and the six sacks with 120 kilos of marihuana.

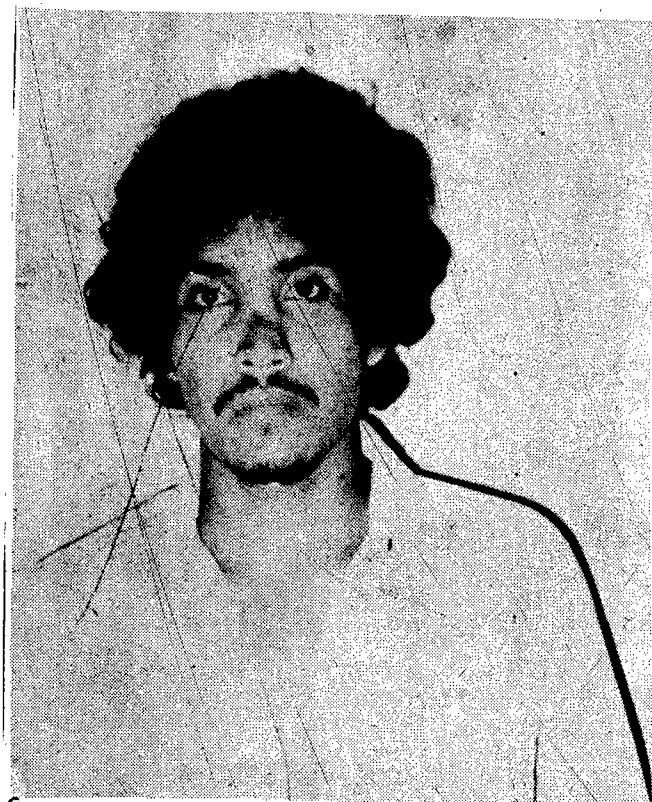
The Federal Judicial Police will undoubtedly continue the investigation and more names of traffic policemen, other men on the police force and from the Secret Service are likely to come to light since they do little work, give very few tickets and live far better than the Inspector of Police and State Traffic himself.



David Jimenez Garcia was throwing money around and meeting many financial obligations, not with what he obtained from "bribes" as a traffic policeman but because he was involved in drug trafficking. There must be other traffic police implicated in this illegal business. The Judicial Police got him.



Rodrigo Cuellar Garcia, owner of the "Los Dos Estados" butcher shop was caught by Federal Judicial Agents Israel Pena and Andres Garza for being a drug trafficker. He concealed his illegal activities behind his butcher business located on Aldama Street between Pino Suarez and 16 September.



Celso Herrera Rojas was arrested by the State Judicial Police, which is now fighting against drug traffickers in an effort to cooperate with the federal prosecutor. Under arrest, he confessed that he was given the grass and the car by traffic policeman David Jimenez Garcia who subsequently denounced the butcher Rodrigo Cuellar Garcia.



These are the sacks of marihuana transported in a 1969 Plymouth with Texas tags by the arrested Celso Herrera Rojas, who told the State Judicial Police that he got the marihuana from the arrested local traffic policeman David Jimenez Garcia.

8796

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

POLICE DISCOVERS MARIHUANA UNDER LUMBER SHIPMENTS

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 10 Oct 76 p 10-B

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police, working under Commander Margarito Mendez Rico, has successfully dismantled another ring of drug traffickers operating on an international scale, when they captured the "resident" Jesus "Chato" Chavez.

Last Friday night, the driver of a 1974 Dina Torton truck, with DG-5294 tags of the Federal Public Services, was stopped in the settlement of Samalayuca, Chihuahua, as he was traveling towards this border with a 15-ton load of lumber.

When the driver--whose name will be released to the press today--became nervous, the police decided to unload the truck.

Six hundred kilos of marihuana were found carefully stashed under the lumber. The driver confessed that "Chato" Chavez was the owner of the vehicle and the marihuana.

A few hours later Chavez, who was already at the border waiting for the truck, was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police. He immediately named his accomplices in these illegal activities and they have also been captured.

Commander Mendez Rico reported that the ringleader of the marihuana traffickers had confessed that in the town of Parral, Chihuahua, he had "secured" another shipment of marihuana which could amount to as much as 1 ton.

Last night, the large shipment was already on its way to this border accompanied by other persons who are in some way involved in the trafficking.

The impounded truck is registered under the firm's name of "Productos del Campo No Elaborados y Animales" [Non-processed Farm and Animal Produce].

Although still unconfirmed, it is known that Chavez' wife and three other men--apparently in charge of taking the large marihuana shipments across the Rio Bravo into the United States--are being held by the Federal Judicial Police.

Mendez Rico explained that he was not releasing all the available information because he is expecting the imminent capture by the Federal Judicial Police of other individuals implicated in these illegal activities.

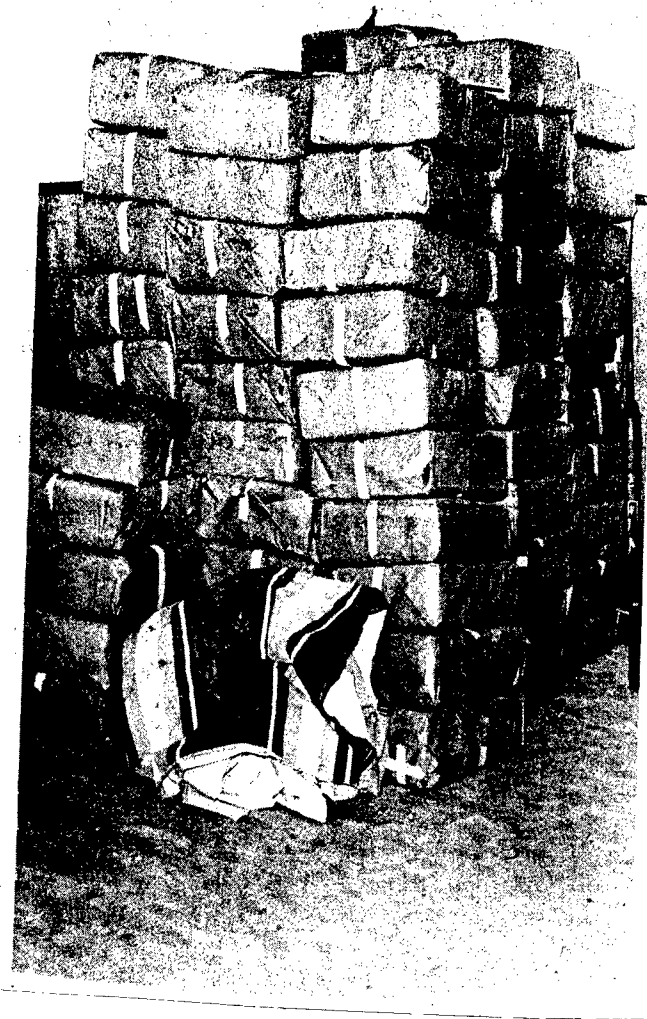
He said that as of 1100 hours today, Manuel B. Rodriguez Delgadillo, general coordinator of the Anti-Drug Campaign, will release all the information to the local press.

It was leaked out that the Federal Judicial Police had known for months that Chavez was the ringleader of the drug traffickers, but he had not fallen into the hands of the law although they were closing in on him.

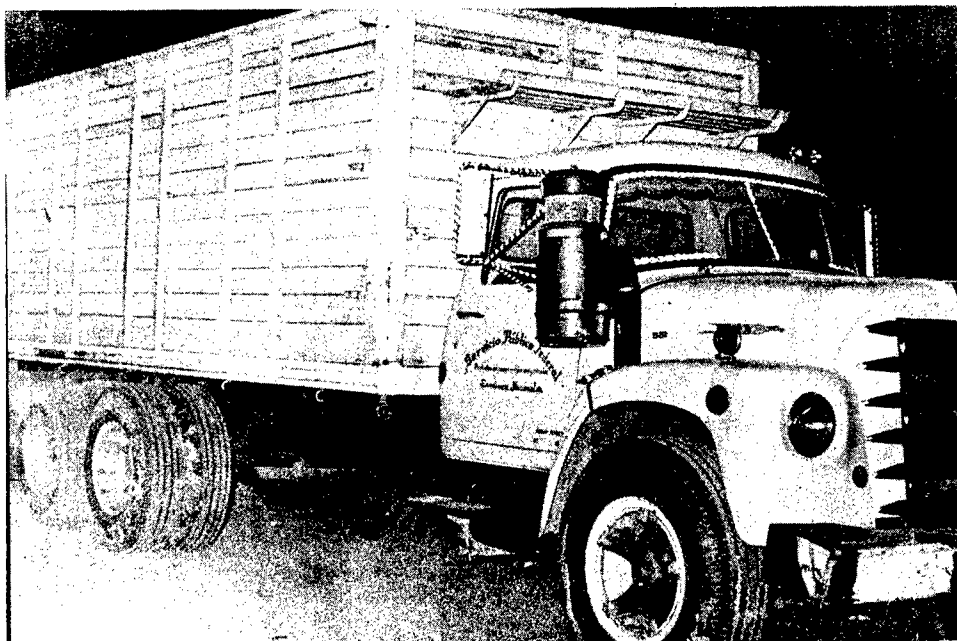
It is also reported that when those working for Chavez were identified, they were kept under close surveillance.

Two days ago, when the driver was identified as one of the men who worked for him [Chavez] and, in addition, gave signs of being very nervous, the heavy truck was unloaded proving definitely his part in the illegal activities.

Tomorrow the persons implicated in these activities will be arraigned before the Second District Court by the general coordinator, represented by Federal Prosecutor J. Norberto Salinas Navarreta, who will charge them with possession, transportation, trafficking, export and other charges which may arise.



Part of the 600 kilos of marihuana seized 2 days ago by the Federal Judicial Police from a truck parked in Samalayuca, Chihuahua. The ring of drug traffickers is already under arrest and will be consigned to the Second District Court.



This is the 1974 Torton truck impounded by the Federal Judicial Police in Samalyuca, Chihuahua, as it was traveling towards this border town with a load of lumber. After a thorough search, the truck was found to be carrying over 1/2 ton of marihuana. The suspects are already under arrest and their names will be released today.

8796

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE--On Wednesday night, the Narcotics Department, headed by Chief Jose Javier Sanchez Galan, made a number of arrests and, according to most reliable sources, agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic impounded approximately 1 kilo of cocaine. The Federal Judicial Police is keeping absolute silence about the case. The duty officer merely said that Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinoza, the acting investigating federal prosecutor, will probably call a press conference today. The story released to EL DIARIO indicates that Chief Sanchez Galan's men arrested at least six persons, including the owner of a saloon located in Guerrero Avenue at a point near Colonia Juarez. Our sources of information report that the kilo of cocaine was taken from a man who has already made a full confession about his part in the drug traffic. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 76 p 3-B] 8796

HEROIN ARRESTS--It was unofficially learned yesterday that agents of the Federal Judicial Police had arrested Lorenzo Torres Solis and his wife, Lidia Alcorta Torres, who are involved in the shipment of an undetermined amount of heroin in this town. Also, about 10 other persons connected with drug trafficking in this port are in the hands of the federal agents. Today could be the day when all the details of the case are officially released, since yesterday Chief Sanchez Galan said that the investigation on the case was not completed. It must be recalled that for some time now the PJF [Federal Judicial Police] has been carrying out many investigations on drug trafficking along this border and the present investigation could be the first one carried out by the new agents in Nuevo Laredo after the departure of Chief Heliodoro Valencia Gama, Luis Soto Silva and Jose Luis Ayub Garzon. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 8 Oct 76 p 3-B] 8796

DRUG RING DISMANTLED--Mexico, 7 Oct (EMSA). A ring of drug traffickers operating in the northwest border of the country and with ramifications in the state of Sinaloa, was dismantled by the Federal Judicial Police in Tijuana, Baja California, when they arrested its four members from whom drug worth several million pesos was taken. The investigation, which ended with the capture of Martin Paez Ochoa, Jesus Ignacio Cabanillas Zatarai, Othon Castro Moran and Salvador Torres Aguirre, started several days ago when agents of the said force discovered that Martin Paez Ochoa was engaged in the purchase and sale of drugs. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 76 p 1-A] 8796

ARMS SMUGGLER ON TRIAL--Yesterday, Second District Court Judge Luis Garcia Romero issued an order of formal imprisonment against Miguel Angel Hinojosa Garcia on charges of conspiring to smuggle firearms and ammunition. The accused Lucio Fabela Fabela and Jesus Diaz Diaz were released. This is what happened: on the 3rd of this month, these three men were traveling from Chicago, Illinois, in a 1976 Ford van driven by its owner, Lucio Fabela. When the vehicle was searched by Chief Jose Almanza Mata, several pistols and a carbine along with several boxes of ammunition were found hidden inside the back of the seat. In his preliminary statement, Lucio said that before leaving Chicago he let his friend Miguel Angel have the van to load his luggage. Miguel Angel confessed that he really took advantage of the fact that his friend Lucio let him have the van, in order to hide the pistols and ammunition. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Oct 76 p 7-C] 8796

MARIHUANA-GROWING FARMERS--Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz, 7 Oct. Three peasants, brought in from Playa Vicente, made statements before the Federal Public Ministry agent and explained how they planted marihuana on the La Carbonera farm, in the municipality of San Juan de la Lana, Oaxaca. Lorenzo Gallegos Hipolito and Aristeo Sanchez Sanchez explained that they were hired by a man to plant marihuana in a field owned by Vicente Salas Sanchez. The unidentified man gave them seeds and then talked to Vicente about using his land. When the plants had grown to a height of between 1 1/2 and 2 meters, they were discovered by the Army, who destroyed the fields. The formalities will continue tomorrow and then the arrested men will be handed over to the judge for criminal affairs, assisting the district judge. [Text] [Minatitlan LA OPINION in Spanish 8 Oct 76 p 8] 8796

NEW POLICE CHIEF--Monterrey, Neuvo Leon (Article by Gilberto Sanchez). Yesterday at noon, State Judicial Police Director Carlos Solana Macias presented his irrevocable resignation to State Governor Pedro Gregorio Zorrilla Martinez, to whom he explained that he was resigning because the Federal Government had offered him a post in the capital of the Republic. Yesterday, the Tamaulipan Arcadio Resendez Velasco was appointed to that sensitive post while former Police Coordinator Hector Villagran Calleti took over the post of chief of investigations in that same force. Getting back to Arcadio Resendez Velasco, his career record is a most brilliant one. His previous assignments include being Juvenile Court clerk in Coahuila, joint judge of the Court of First Instance in Chihuahua and public registrar of property. He was outstanding as deputy general attorney of justice in the administration of Manuel A Ravize. In Monterrey, he held the posts of chief of Public Ministry agents, auxiliary of the Attorney's Office and Judicial Police coordinator. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 8 Oct 76 p 3-A] 8796

INCREASED DRUG ADDICTION AMONG JUVENILES--The chief of the Municipal Police, Isidoro Villalba, urged parents yesterday to pay more attention to and care for their young children, who lately are becoming addicted to inhalant toxic products and are being arrested and consigned to the Juvenile Tribunal.

Eight youngsters of ages ranging between 11 and 15 were arrested last Thursday, the police chief reported. They were intoxicated with "thinner" and other products containing chemical substances which are highly damaging to their health. Villalba Mendoza stated that parents must be responsible and must realize that those products seriously affect the brains of young children, ruining their future chances of becoming good members of society and useful family members. The bad company into which the children fall and the freedom they are given are some of the reasons why they choose the easy road of vice and vagrancy. Therefore, fathers and mothers must keep a closer watch on their children, since the number of those underage who are addicted to inhaling intoxicating chemical products has reached alarming proportions, said the chief of police through the intermediary of the Municipal Office of Press and Publicity. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 9 Oct 76 pp B-1, 8] 8796

CSO: 5330

TUNISIA

FOUR NARCOTICS RAIDS DETAILED

Tunis LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE in French 29 Sep 76 pp 1, 5

[Article by Abou Badi: "The Services of the National Criminal Investigation Bureau Discover Four Narcotics Deals; All Guilty Parties Nailed"]

[Text] Faced with the strict prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages during the sacred month of Ramadan, certain followers of Bacchus, deprived of their alcohol, have fallen back in desperation upon drugs to satisfy their craving.

Thus certain transactions--purchase deals involving sleeping pills and narcotics--have been discovered by the CID [Criminal Investigation Division].

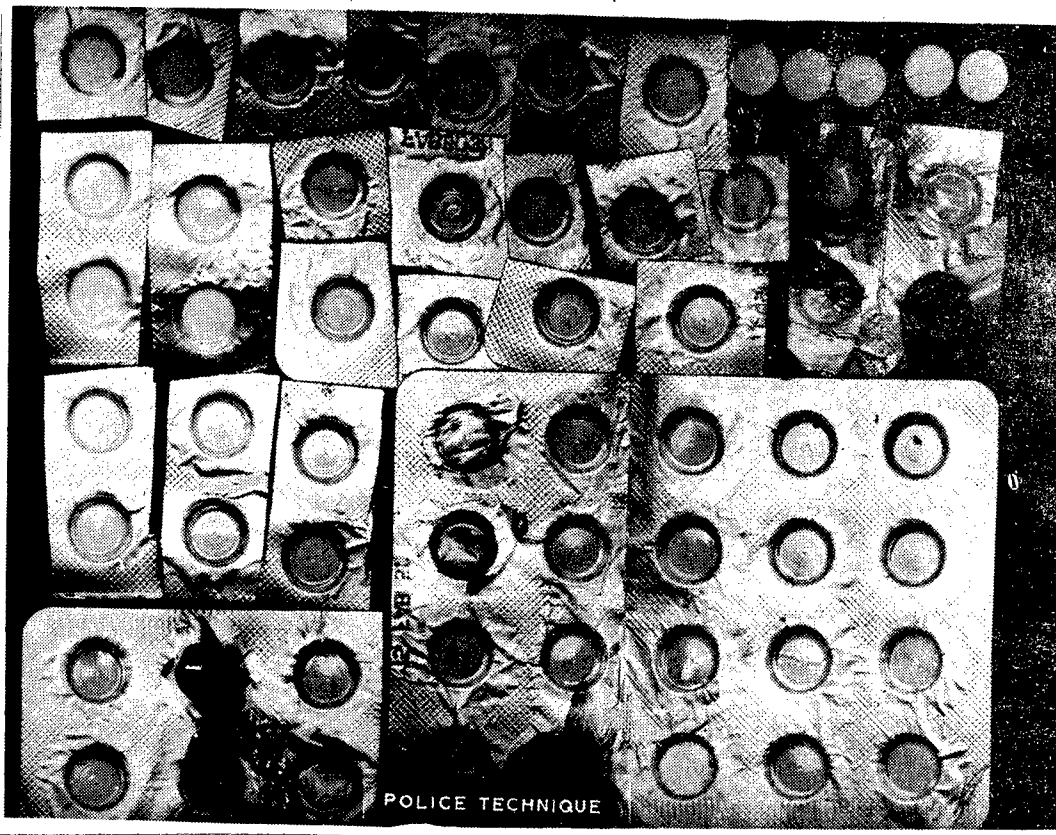
The first transaction came to light on 15 September when officers of the Bab Jedid Precinct found two men lying unconscious right in the middle of a street.

After searching the pockets of these two men, the officers found a certain quantity of sleeping pills bearing the brand name, Optanox. They transported the two to CID headquarters in an effort to discover the origin of this dangerous medication.

The investigators proceeded to conduct a hearing but immediately adjourned it. The accused were juridically identified as H. Multapha, 48, and J. Chedli, 50, both bachelors living in Tunis. These two confessed that they had indeed consumed a sufficient quantity of Optanox because they found it impossible to obtain their usual quantity of alcohol.

As soon as they had taken cognizance of the transaction, the court officials turned over the investigation to the National Crime Squad (and specifically to the bureau specializing in narcotics transactions).

Questioned as to the source of these sleeping pills, the pair allegedly revealed to the agents of this squad that they had bought them from a certain S. Hamda, 58, a day laborer, for 150 millimes a tablet. When questioned in his turn, Mr Hamda did not hesitate to confess his crime, declaring further that he had the habit of replenishing his supply of these pills from various people with whom he dealt.



Further questioning in this case by the Drug Bureau of the National Crime Squad brought to light the fact that three other persons had similar addictions: namely, D. Abderrazak, 51, day-laborer, A. Mohamed, 61, day-laborer, and F. Abderrahman, 46, vegetable merchant, all of whom were arrested in a Tunis cafe. Searching through their pockets, police agents discovered a large quantity of sleeping pills. At their hearing, these three all admitted that they had obtained this product by purchasing it from a certain Abderrahman who had once been a patient undergoing treatment at the Errazi de La Manouba Hospital for overdose of alcohol. When he was arrested, this fifth defendant admitted the accusations made against him. He indicated

that he had the habit of buying these pills regularly in various Tunis pharmacies upon presentation of a doctor's prescription, given which it was presumed that he was still continuing to follow his treatment for alcohol overdose.

All the accused were then placed under warrant of commitment and brought before the public prosecutor in Tunis yesterday.

We learned, on the other hand, that the Drug Bureau has just taken under advisement two other narcotics transactions.

The first happened in Tunis. Visiting his friend on the occasion of the Aid, B.S. Hedi, 51, it was claimed, took the liberty of treating himself--without the slightest inhibition--to a home-made "joint" [of unadulterated hashish] in his host's house. But the latter, fearing the worst, made haste to denounce his visitor to the police, who proceeded forthwith to arrest him.

A certain quantity of marihuana resin (called afsa) was found on the person of the offender and subsequently confiscated.

The other transaction happened in Ousja, near Bizerte. The National Guard Troops who have jurisdiction in the area caught a sexagenarian carrying marihuana resin on his person, which was probably destined to be sold on the market.

The CID is still carrying on its investigation with the persons involved in these two transactions.

8117
CSO: 5300

MADAGASCAR

QUANTITIES OF INDIAN HEMP DISCOVERED IN PUBLIC VEHICLES

Seizure of 130 Kilograms

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 15 Sep 76 pp 1,3

[Text] The amount of Indian hemp (rongony) seized Monday morning at 0215 hours by the investigation squad attached to the regional district of Fiadanana amounted to an enormous 130 kg.

It all began the day the bush-taxi drivers let the squad know that drug dealers would be arriving at the Anosibe Station about 0300 hours and that all their luggage should be searched to find the narcotics.

So last Monday, in an effort to put a stop to the endless infiltration of Indian hemp into Tananarive, the commander of the investigation squad took the initiative of systematically inspecting all bush-taxis and busses coming from the south.

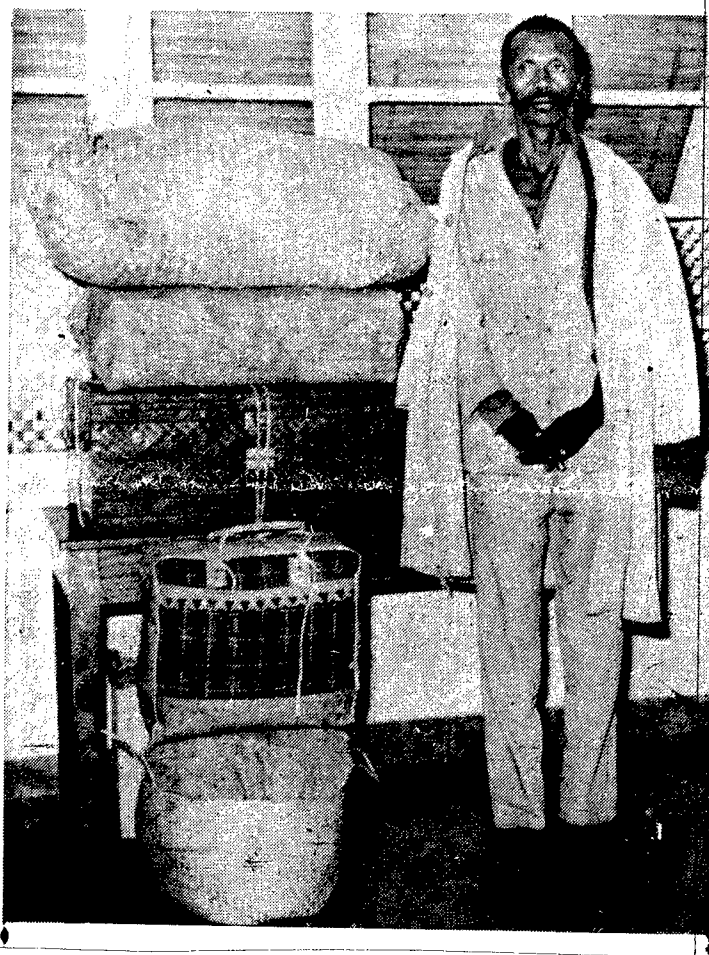
Departing with the largest available number of men about 2315 hours, he set up a blockade at the south approach to the Ambatofotsy Bridge, placing two officers about 20 or 30 meters from the two entrances to the bridge, to take down the license numbers of any vehicles attempting to flee at the sight of the blockade.

About 0215 hours, a Super Goelette from Ambovombe arrived and came to a stop. A check was made of the papers of everyone in the vehicle, and a search of all the hand luggage of the passengers. Then the large pieces of baggage packed on the roof of the bush-taxi were searched.

Among them the officers found two trunks whose locks were "jammed," a "mattress" wrapped in matting, a shopping basket and a covered goatskin container. They searched the latter and discovered a quantity of Indian hemp. It was at that instant that the driver of the bush-taxi informed them that one of his

passengers, a man with a mustache, had disappeared, and that he was the owner of those five valises, all filled with Indian hemp, the bulk of which was already in twists, and the rest still loose.

Immediately after having the vehicle with its passengers pull over to one side, the officers began a thorough search.



Soandro Masindia--that was the name of the dealer--seeing himself surrounded, tried to flee toward Andramasina. Then he swam across the river. But he was caught by two gendarmes stationed on the other bank, as soon as he came ashore there.

Soandro Masindia, 51, according to his own statement, has already made the same trip without hindrance four times. These 130 kg of Indian hemp were destined for Majunga.

Since the hierarchy of the organization is effectively compartmentalized, still in the words of Sandro Masindia, he knew none of the clients who took delivery of his Indian hemp at the Anosibe bus station and gave him his fees.

This was the first time that our constabulary forces have seized 130 kg of Indian hemp in a single raid. A big cheer for the investigation squad of Fiadanana!

Let us take note of the fact for the sake of completeness, however, that the bush-taxi had already undergone one search at Fianarantsoa, but the narcotics had not been discovered.

Seizure of 12 Kilograms

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 16 Sep 76 p 3

[Text] Yesterday we mentioned that 130 kg of Indian hemp had been seized by the Fiadanana investigation squad on Monday 13 September about 0215 hours.

A few hours later, at 0900 hours, the officers of the police precinct of Andoharanofotsy also caught a man in possession of 12 kg of unprocessed Indian hemp.

Gendarme Second Class Rakotomalala, on leave and thus in civilian dress, had taken the bush-taxi with registration number 2589-TH, which goes from Antanifotsy to Tananarive. Seated beside him was a passenger who seemed very ill at ease and who kept trying to hide all his luggage under the seat, behavior of a rather suspicious nature, and well calculated to awaken the curiosity of a gendarme, even one off duty.

At a stop made at Ambohimandroso, where all the passengers got out to stretch their legs, the gendarme took the occasion to have a look at the luggage of his neighbor. In it he discovered unprocessed Indian hemp.

Getting out of the vehicle then to allay any suspicions on the part of his neighbor, he discreetly alerted the driver of the bush-taxi.

As they had agreed, the latter drove on in his usual manner, but upon reaching a point about 200 meters from the Andoharanofotsy Police Headquarters, he invented the excuse that he was out of gas. The gendarme, still incognito because he was in civilian garb, suggested that he go in search of gasoline, seeing that he had a number of acquaintances living in the area.

Having been alerted, the Andoharanofotsy Headquarters sent two officers to seize the racketeer. Seeing them, the latter tried to climb out through a side window of the vehicle, but he was soon seized.



Besides the 12 kg of unprocessed Indian hemp, they discovered a steelyard among the belongings of Rakotoarison Martial.

According to him, he had bought this Indian hemp in Antanifotsy and was to deliver it to a person whom he knew only by sight, in the bus station at Anosibe. So, there you are!

Handed over to the courts, he received a year's prison term yesterday.

8117
CSO: 5300

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS RAIDS--On Tuesday 31 August in Laventure, Brisee Verdiere, the police uprooted 200 plants of marihuana (gandia) in a sugar-cane field. On 1 September in Roche-Bois, Port-Louis, a man 27 years old, living at Riche Terre in Terre Rouge, was arrested by the police. He had marihuana on his person. On 2 September in Chamarel, the police uprooted 225 plants of marihuana in a field. That same day, in La Prairie, Le Morne, the police uprooted 46 plants of marihuana on the slope of a mountain.
[Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Sep 76 p 4] 8117

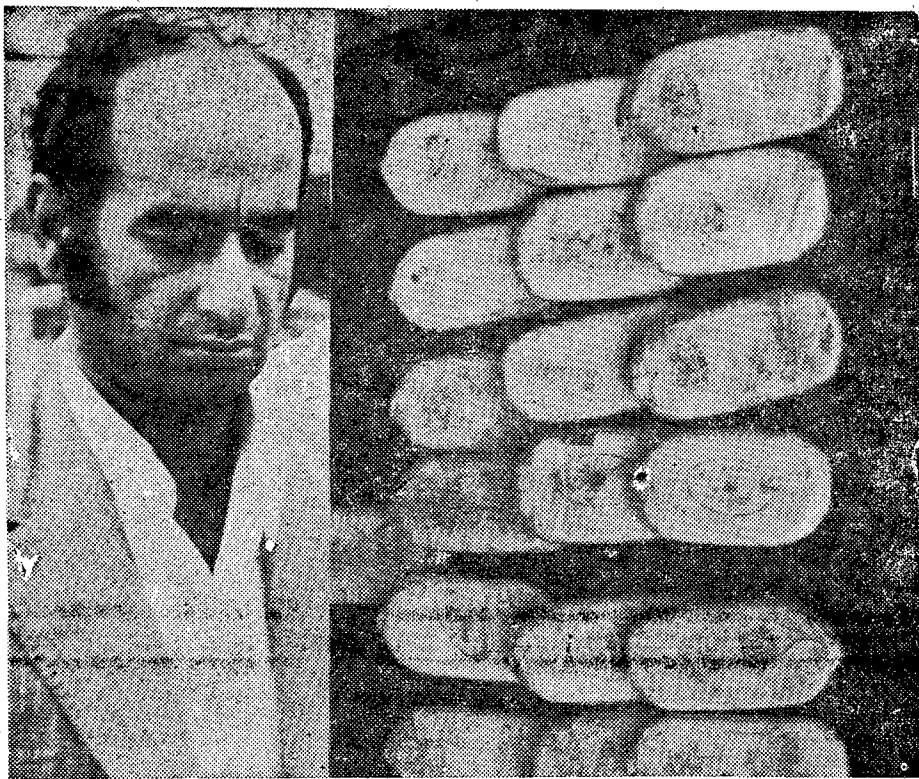
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CYPRUS

HASHISH VALUED AT 7,000 POUNDS IN SUITCASE OF A LEBANESE

Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 24 Oct 76 p 12

[Photo also appeared in other Nicosia Greek-language dailies]



[Photo caption] Seven thousand pounds--this is the value of the hashish found the evening before last in the suitcase of a Lebanese who arrived in Larnaca on board the Marter on Friday afternoon. It has been learned that the hashish--25 cakes weighing 5 kilos--was found in the suitcase of Samir Halim Mubarak, a Lebanese, who did not appear to make any effort to keep it from being found. The hashish was processed and ready for use. Mubarak was taken yesterday before the Larnaca District Court, which issued an 8-day detention order. In the picture above, the arrested man and his illegal cargo.

SCANDINAVIA

SCANDINAVIAN PAPERS REPORT NARCOTICS ARRESTS

[Editorial report LD] Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 October 1976 publishes a report on page 2 that on 18 October Oslo police seized 11 kg of hashish and 2 kg of amphetamines and arrested six people--a 32-year-old West German man, three Norwegian men and two Norwegian women.

Stockholm SDENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 October reports on page 38 that a Helsingborg court sentenced a 43-year-old man to 5 years' imprisonment for trying to smuggle 2.3 kg of amphetamines on a ferry from Helsingor.

On the same day Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish reports on page 20 a Stockholm police charge that a recently arrested gang had smuggled approximately 133 kg of amphetamines and fenmetralin from Amsterdam, mainly in boxes of cut flowers, since its activity started in September 1973.

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 October publishes in part 1 on page 3 a report that Swedish police arrested a 40-year-old woman and her 16-year-old son in trying to smuggle heroin worth 500,000 Danish kroner from Copenhagen to Malmo.

The same newspaper reports on 29 October in part 1 on page 18 that Copenhagen police arrested a Dutch smuggler off a flight from Zurich in possession of 34,785 Pakistani morphine tablets--worth 3 million Danish kroner--wrapped around his legs in red legwarmers.

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SWEDEN

SPECIALLY EQUIPPED CARS TRANSPORT HASHISH

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Oct 76 p 28

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Four hundred kilograms of cannabis have been smuggled into Sweden from Denmark in less than a year by one gang. The contraband was brought in in specially equipped cars and in small boats that shuttled between ports on The Sound. Two 24-year-old Stockholm men who played the leading roles and four other persons were arraigned in the Stockholm District Court on Friday. The principals have confessed, and they even led police to spots in southern Stockholm where they had cannabis and heroin buried in the ground.

The gang was discovered in June of this year when a trained dog named Frida sniffed out 80 kilograms of cannabis in a Danish-registered Volkswagen bus at the Esso Motor Hotel in Sodertalje. Three Danes and two Swedes were arrested after police followed one of the principals to the motor hotel.

For his 80 kilograms, the seller had expected to have 800,000 kronor in cash in his hands within less than 24 hours. After paying the Danish wholesaler, the profit would have been a couple of hundred thousand kronor.

Public Prosecutor Goran Gnospelius, who was in charge of the preliminary investigation, said, "As far as the amount seized and the admitted quantities are concerned, this is the biggest cannabis case ever cleared up by Swedish police. We could have pinned the importing of about 400 kilograms on the principals, but in the indictment I am sticking to the 240 kilograms they confessed to."

Eight Years

In all likelihood, the two principals will not be able to escape 8-year prison sentences, while one or two others can probably expect to spend from 5 to 6 years in prison. Several pushers have already been sentenced, and in all, according to the prosecutor, some 20 persons are involved in the case.

Since the spring of 1975, the principals--either acting alone or with the help of couriers--have brought in about 10 large shipments, including one of

60 kilograms in August of last year. The men say that the pushers bought the whole lot for 9,000 kronor per kilogram (540,000 kronor).

One of those arrested said that he and his companion made several trips by sailboat and motorboat between Danish ports and the southern coast of Sweden. On one occasion they crossed The Sound between Copenhagen and Raa with 40 kilograms of cannabis.

As a rule, the payments were made in Helsingborg, Malmo, and Copenhagen, and advance payments of from 50,000 to 100,000 kronor were not at all unusual.

Heavy Abuser

The same man said that he himself has been a heavy abuser since 1974. For the past year he has been using heroin.

In addition to their lucrative cannabis dealings in Denmark, he and his companion also took side trips to Holland, West Germany, and Austria.

It was their craving for heroin that drove them to Amsterdam, where they stayed at the Hilton Hotel. There they were visited by a Swede with "samples." Our man sniffed and approved and paid 18,000 kronor for a bag containing 60 grams of heroin. His companion bought an equal amount, and the men wondered how they were going to smuggle the heroin back into Sweden.

Condoms

The Swedes hit on the idea that condoms would make good packaging. When the condom was filled, a knot was tied in it and it was then inserted in the anal orifice.

When they returned home, they sold the heroin for 500 kronor per gram to the pushers. In all, they made several heroin-smuggling trips, and to be on the safe side they buried heroin and cannabis in the ground in southern Stockholm.

Thus it was that under police escort, one of them dug up 58 grams of heroin from under a fir tree in Hogdalstippen and took 1 kilogram of cannabis from some shrubbery in Ragsved.

When the police carried their investigation to the parental home of one of the prisoners, they found 63,000 kronor wrapped in tinfoil in the freezer. The package was labeled "Liver--March 1976."

The principals told police that they are not the only ones who have been selling heroin in Stockholm.

"There are undoubtedly at least 10 sellers in Norrmalm Square and Berzelli Park alone."

11798

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SWEDEN

WIDESPREAD INCREASE OF NARCOTICS DISCUSSED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Oct 76 p 11

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Sundsvall, Wednesday--Drug abuse is spreading so fast in Sweden that police experts and experts in social medicine are talking about an emergency situation. The police have extremely limited prospects of halting this rampage by the gangs of smugglers. What is needed is cooperation between the police and a number of public organizations if we are to stop this growth. So said Associate Prof Nils Bejerot of the Caroline Institute as he spoke to 500 representatives of various fields of public activity during a meeting at the Sundsvall City Hall on Wednesday. The emergency meeting was sponsored by the Sundsvall Police.

The narcotics situation is so sensitive and inflamed that there is scarcely a politician anywhere who will touch it with a ten-foot pole, said Bejerot, and he appealed to the participants in the meeting to buttonhole the politicians they know in their own areas in order to promote a debate leading to restrictive measures.

One of the sponsors of the meeting, Detective Inspector Ake Westberg of the Sundsvall Police, said, "It was interesting to note that there was not a single politician from the local government level at the City Hall."

Attended by 500

Westberg and his colleagues had expected close to 200 persons to attend, but 500 came. At the conference there were representatives of the pharmacies, the treatment homes (Hasselagarden and Ratansgarden), the Recreation Administration, the National Union To Help Drug Addicts (RFHL), jurists from the Sundsvall Court of Appeal and District Court, the Fiscal Court of Appeal, lawyers, correctional care institutions, county medical associations, county temperance committees, the military, hospitals, schools, social welfare, customs, and police.

One of the attendants at Hasselagarden--a rehabilitation center that shows good results in the treatment of drug addicts--maintained that most of the

youthful drug addicts who come to the center are from deprived social backgrounds, and he felt that those sent there must learn to identify with their class as one stage in their treatment. He also felt that the experts--such as Bejerot, for example--preferred to talk about society's rejects who come from deprived social backgrounds rather than about people higher up on the social ladder.

Ritalin

Bejerot said, "I would like to answer that with the following example.

"I have a doctor colleague--acknowledged to be a capable physician--who goes to France for his vacations. He tried out Ritalin tablets in an effort to correct increasing impotence. The consequence was that he very soon became dependent on those tablets and continued to use them (they were smuggled in) after he returned home. He would take the tablets, sleep for several days at a stretch, and then return to work and do his job for a few days. Then he would be absent again for a few days, sleep it off, and then come back to work.

"When he ran out of tablets, he would go to Humlegarden and find some addicts. He began to take them home to his elegant apartment, and that continued until he began to smash furniture and became paranoid. Things went so far that he was seeing microphones everywhere, and finally he was arrested by the police and wound up in the Ostermalm police station. I was called to come there, and when I talked to him in his cell he said calmly:

"'It's a good thing you came! I'm perfectly well, of course, and I've got to get out of here.' But then he pointed up at the ceiling and said, 'But, boy, that French TV crew is getting on my nerves.'

"I saw immediately, of course, that he was sick and that he needed prolonged care in a mental hospital. I certified him for treatment and also sent a copy to the Social Welfare Board's Disciplinary Board. What happened was that instead of receiving proper treatment, my colleague was released from the hospital after a few weeks. He continued to abuse narcotics, sleeping a few days at a stretch, working a few days, and so on. Again he was taken into custody and we went through the same procedure. I sent a new petition to the Social Welfare Board's Disciplinary Board, and after 2 or 3 weeks he was out of the hospital again. As a matter of fact, it happened again a third time. Later, his wife left him."

Twenty-Five Kilograms of Heroin

Detective Inspector Bo A. Johansson of the Narcotics Division of the National Criminal Police in Stockholm announced that at least 25 kilograms of heroin have been smuggled into Sweden since the first of the year. He also said that the police and Customs have extremely limited prospects of putting a stop to the smuggling.

"If we searched every vehicle at the border stations, the lines would be so long that it would take a couple of months just to get across the border.

"What I can say with certainty is that at most we solve only 10 percent of the narcotics smuggling cases. And I can fully back up that statement. In most cases, the people who engage in this activity are intelligent, and they use ingenious methods."

Open Border

A customs official from the Sundsvall District complained that the customs districts in the south have received strong reinforcements, and he said that with similarly beefed up resources the Customs Service in the north would be able to operate more effectively.

"At present it is almost an open border for the smugglers," said the customs official, who felt that Bo A. Johansson was mistaken in his remarks.

"For example, Customs can never discover cars being used for smuggling unless it has information."

Bo A. Johansson gave a few examples:

How can Customs detect a car whose gas tank has a built-in "reserve tank" containing narcotics but whose gas gage gives a correct reading?

How can Customs discover a hiding place for narcotics that consists of a small LPG tank built into the larger tank on the back of a house trailer if the gas cock and the refrigerator inside the trailer are operating normally?

Bo A. Johansson asserted, "It is impossible to do if there are no reasonable grounds for searching the car."

Prescription Pads

One pharmacist said that forged prescriptions are becoming increasingly common. Addicts steal entire prescription pads and are often successful in obtaining tranquilizers by fraudulent means.

The pharmacist said, "We do the best we can."

"When we do not recognize the voice or the signature--and of course new physicians turn up all the time--we call back to check, and that has resulted in several arrests."

Associate Professor Bejerot said:

"It used to be that people who engaged in serious crimes against property would crack safes, as one example. There is not so much of that any more."

Now they simply sit in bars or cafes and make narcotics deals during the day. They do not work nights any more. Even in this field they have introduced shorter working hours. We have reached the point where we are living in a society in which the individual no longer needs to take responsibility for his conduct."

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TURKEY

HASHISH FIELD DISCOVERED ON IZMIR'S NIF MOUNTAIN

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 26 Oct 76 pp 1, 6 NC

[Text] Mumin Sertbas reports from Izmir--In the Ovacik valley of the 2,000-meter-high Nif mountain 100 donums of Indian hemp have been discovered. Izmir Narcotic Bureau agents, in cooperation with gendarmerie units, launched an operation during which they arrested two men, Sabri Ozturk and Hayrettin Karanfil, who were guarding the field with rifles equipped with telescopic sights. The units climbed up the mountain through the path opened by the Forestry Department of the region. They said that the hashish to be processed from the Indian hemp grown in the field could have brought about 100 million TL.

The guards of the field, who were caught by surprise, had no time to resist and thus surrendered without resistance. They said that a quantity of hemp seed was taken away a week ago. They added: We did not know that this job constituted an offense. We had the guns for protection against savage animals.

The Indian hemp found in the field has been burned and destroyed. The owner of the field, whose name is not disclosed for security reasons, is being sought.

The Narcotics Bureau agents made the following statement: Climbing up to the hill was very difficult. In some places there were barricades. The Forestry Department has assisted in the removal of these barricades. The hashish processed from the Indian hemp grown on Nif mountain is much sought in Europe, especially by the young people in the Scandinavian countries.

The big European smugglers are spending huge sums for this purpose and even making investments in Turkey. Our aim is to discover the real patrons of this hashish smuggling in cooperation with Interpol.



The photograph shows a section of the field, on the top of Nif mountain [Kemalpasa District, Izmir Province] where the Indian hemp is cultivated. The hashish processed from the seed and leaves of the Indian hemp always find buyers at good prices. Armed security units, which climbed the mountain with difficulty, were surprised at seeing 100 donums of Indian hemp field. During the raid two guards with telescopic sight rifles were arrested. It has been reported that the field was created through investment by big hashish smugglers in Europe, and that the hashish of Nif mountain is in high demand in Europe.



Two guards, Sabri Ozturk and Hayrettin Karanfil, who have been guarding the field were arrested and taken away. They said: "We are under orders. They were paying us 3,000 TL per month for guarding the field."



The Indian hemp was uprooted and destroyed. The Narcotic Bureau chiefs said: The hashish produced from Indian hemp grown in the region of Nif mountain in Kemalpasa District is very popular in European countries, in particular among young people in the Scandinavian countries. The field might have been created in cooperation with the European smugglers.

WEST GERMANY

BRIEFS

MUNICH HASHISH SEIZURE--Munich, HURRIYET--Munich police have seized 131 kilos of hashish, with a market value of 800,000 marks, on a bus carrying Turkish workers to Germany. Munich police, indicating that the drug smuggling incident was the biggest that had occurred in the FRG this year, stated that they have placed the driver of the bus, 43-year-old Turhan B. and the travel company tour guide, 32-year-old Ataman Y. under surveillance in connection with the incident. The Munich criminal police narcotics bureau, acting on a tip, began to wait for the bus carrying Turkish workers on the Austrian-German border the night before. In order to bring the gang out into the open, the police did not stop the bus at the border but instead began to follow it secretly. When the bus arrived at the Munich train station, the driver and the guide tried to make all the passengers leave the bus. At this point, the passengers asked the police for help. In a search conducted with specially trained dogs by the police who had been following the bus, 131 kilos of hashish were seized in the fenders and rear seats. [Text] [Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 25 Oct 76 p 3]

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