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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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PRO-MARIHUANA NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTED TO ADOLESCENTS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 22 Jul 77 p 1

[Article by Peter Durisch]

[Text]

GRIFFITH. — Two representatives of the Australasian Seed, a controversial pro-marihuana newspaper, distributed about 100 free copies of the paper to students outside Wade High School at Griffith yesterday.

The students, some appeared to be only 13 or 14 years of age, clamoured for the papers which were given away outside the school gates about 3.25 pm.

"They're keen," said Mr John Anderson, who said he was the paper's consumer affairs officer, as he returned to a car to replenish his supplies.

Mr Anderson was accompanied by Mr Peter Olzewski, the paper's editor.

The papers were distributed within about five minutes. Immediately afterwards the two men drove off.

The Australasian Seed is published by Noxious Weed Press Pty Ltd in Melbourne. It is the descendant of the Australasian Weed which first appeared early last month.

The NSW Government attempted to declare it a restricted publication, which would prevent open display or advertising of the paper, but the entry in the Govern-

ment Gazette wrongly stated the Australian Weed.

After a brief Supreme Court hearing, the Australasian Weed was correctly gazetted. Soon afterwards the Australasian Seed appeared and it is this publication which appeared in Griffith yesterday.

This issue contains advertisements for items clearly designed for smoking marihuana and it also contains a wide variety of pro-marihuana articles, one of which is entitled Blueprint or Marihuana Legislation. It also contains an anti-heroin article.

"These were distributed without my knowledge or authority," said Mr B. Fairleigh, principal of Wade High School, who received a complaint from a parent within 10 minutes of the distribution.

"Upon reviewing a copy of the paper subsequently, I am alarmed at the blatant advertising aimed at encouraging youth to become involved with marihuana."

The president of Wade Shire, Mr Bob Irvin, described the event as horrifying. "We just don't need these types of characters around here," he said.

ADA BLAMED FOR POOR TREATMENT IN DRUG CASE

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Jul 77 p 30

[Text]

The Alcohol and Drug Authority was criticised yesterday for its treatment of two heroin addicts.

The two men had broken into seven chemist shops.

Mr Ian Farquhar said in the Beaufort Street Court that if the men had been getting proper treatment the offences might not have occurred.

He was defending Wayne Morris Derich (23), of Hayward Way, Myaree, and George Huton (23), of Hilory Street, Coolbellup, who had pleaded guilty to breaking and entering chemist shops at York, Pingelly, Narrogin, Wagin and Katanning last December.

He said that the men were severely addicted to heroin and that the treatment they had been receiving from various doctors and the ADA was completely ineffective.

At the time of the offence they had been under the influence of drugs. They were then taking between 35 and 40 methadone tablets a day.

Mr Farquhar claimed that the ADA had addicted them to methadone, which was a synthetic heroin.

The reason the men had committed the offences was a result of this addiction and the fact that they were denied acceptable and proper treatment from the ADA, he said.

The men wanted to break the habit and they had been looking for cocaine in the chemist shops. They wanted to use cocaine, a softer drug, to help wean themselves off drugs.

They were tradesmen and were looking for work.

Mr Farquhar said that another person had led the robberies of the chemist shop and had supplied the car and oxy-acetylene equipment used.

That person was serving a three-month sentence for these offences.

He asked the court to consider probation for the men rather than a gaol sentence so that they could continue the successful treatment they had been receiving since the offences were committed.

"It would be better for these men to be treated outside prison," he said. "Both dread going into prison. One has already served a term and they know that any drug can be obtained in Fremantle gaol for a price."

Magistrate H. Harloch remanded the two men until Friday for sentence.

Dr G. F. Jee the acting director of the Alcohol and Drug Authority, said last night that Mr Farquhar was wrong when he said the ADA had addicted the two men to methadone.

The men had been receiving treatment at the ADA clinic last year but had stopped of their own accord.

"Nobody has ever been refused treatment by us," he said.

"Some addicts are not prepared to accept the treatment we offer, which is a controlled and gradually reducing dose of methadone."

DRUG INQUIRY PROCEEDING SLOWLY

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 27 Jul 77 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT CANNOT be said that the State Government is showing to advantage in its handling of the drug problem. Its leisurely, almost reluctant, approach to setting up its proposed Royal Commission into all aspects of drug use (including trafficking) in NSW is puzzling, and has attracted well-based criticism from the Opposition. Three weeks ago it deliberately (but without making a formal announcement) allowed the news of the proposed Royal Commission to become public knowledge. Was it serious?

The public is entitled to wonder, because it took Mr Wran a fortnight to confirm the news, and what he said last Thursday was hedged with ifs and buts. At that stage his three main excuses for delay were that he did not want two Royal Commissions running at the same time (the prisons inquiry has yet to be wound up), that he wanted to know exactly what the position was in Griffith before acting, and that the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Drugs had yet to furnish its final report.

These excuses were widely seen to be unconvincing, so Mr Wran's next step was to ask for the Federal Government's help in making Commonwealth records and officials available for the inquiry. Presumably he hopes that this will give him a few days' more grace, and perhaps room for manoeuvre if he does not get

co-operation on every point. But the impression left with the public is that all this is just delay for the sake of delay, and that a rearguard action is being fought.

This is confirmed by the fact that terms of reference for the Royal Commission have not yet been announced; from all accounts, little work had been done on framing them until last week. Yet Mr Wran is clear enough about what they ought to be. He says the commission will look at where the drugs come from, who is behind them, and whether any people in authority are involved. "Who are the parasites conducting the drug traffic?" he asks. "That will be the essential question for a Royal Commission."

Exactly. Mr Wran said in March that the Government would be "ruthless and relentless" in the pursuit of drug pushers. Including pushers of marihuana? "Soft" as well as "hard" drugs? This has never been made clear, though an affirmative answer was implicit in what Mr Wran said last week. It ought to be made explicit — without quibbling, without further deliberate vagueness — even if it sits uneasily with the Government's cautious and experimental moves towards eventual "decriminalisation" of the use of marihuana.

RATE OF DRUG OFFENSES SLOWED IN 1976

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 27 Jul 77 p 9

[Text]

The increase in the number of drug offenders in NSW slowed considerably during 1976, the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly on drugs was told yesterday.

The director of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Dr Jeff Sutton, said that although the number of offenders had increased from 3,937 in 1975 to 4,707, the rate of increase was only 19.6 per cent, compared with an increase of 81 per cent in 1975 over the 1974 figure.

The rate of increase in 1974 over the 1973 figure had been 60.7 per cent. For the three years before that, the rate of increase had been 27.8 per cent, 20.4 per cent and 36.4 per cent.

Dr Sutton said it was impossible to offer a firm explanation why the conviction rate should slow down.

"Throughout 1975 and 1976 the size of the drug squad in NSW has not changed, but the active education program carried out in previous years was

continued in the various sectors of the State," he said.

"Some authorities have suggested a pattern in drug usage in which, after a period of rapid increase, the growth of usage levels off to a plateau as the saturation of the likely users is completed."

Dr Sutton provided the committee with a table showing that in terms of local government area, the City of Sydney itself had the highest number of drug offences in the State with 370 in 1976, 10 fewer than in 1975.

Waverley was next with 267, 61 more than in 1975.

Wollongong, third on the list, showed a big increase, from 155 to 251 and Newcastle (City) was next, with an increase, from 116 to 20.

The Blacktown area was next, followed by Bankstown, Liverpool, Sutherland Shire and Warringah Shire.

Among the committee's terms of reference are to review the pharmacological, psychological and social effect of drugs of dependence, other than alcohol or tobacco, in common use, and to report on usage trends.

CSO: 5300

BRIEFS

NEW DRUG CHARGE--The police alleged in the East Perth Court yesterday that a 21-year-old man on bail on drug charges committed another drug offence on Wednesday. Wayne Edward Meakins, merchant seaman, of Corinthian Avenue, Riverton, appeared in court yesterday charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell or supply it to others. He was not required to plead and was remanded in custody until next Tuesday. The prosecutor, Sgt L. Johnson, said that Meakins was previously on bail on another charge of possessing heroin with intent to sell or supply it to others and a charge of possessing money from the sale of drugs. (Before Magistrate T. R. McGuigan. Sgt L. Johnson prosecuted. Mr P. Blaxell for Meakins.) [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Jul 77 p 17]

\$500 FINE FOR \$60 DRUGS--A young man who received a letter containing heroin worth about \$60 was fined \$500 in the East Perth Court yesterday for possessing a prohibited import. Ross Milton Godfrey (24), painter, of Battle Street, Mosman Park pleaded guilty to possessing the drug. The Commonwealth prosecutor, Mr G. N. Calder, told the court that Godfrey picked up a letter at the Scarborough post office on Thursday. The letter, which had come from Bali, was addressed to Ross Johnson, a name Godfrey had used before. Godfrey had said that he had given a friend money to buy some heroin and the friend had sent the drug as arranged. Mr Calder said that the value of the drug was estimated at only \$60 and there was apparently enough to make one small capsule. Magistrate T. R. McGuigan said that the importation of dangerous drugs was to be discouraged. He allowed Godfrey seven days to pay the \$500. (Before Magistrate T. R. McGuigan. Mr G. N. Calder prosecuted.) [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Jul 77 p 19]

ADDICTS GET PROBATION--Two heroin addicts were put on two years' probation in the Fremantle court yesterday on seven charges of breaking into chemist shops last December. Wayne Morris Derich (23), of Hayward Way, Myaree, and George Hutton (23), of Hilory Street, Coolbellup, appeared for sentence after pleading guilty to breaking and entering chemist shops at York, Pingelly, Narrogin, Wagin and Katanning. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Jul 77 p 19]

HEROIN IN TEDDY BEAR--Melbourne--Federal narcotics agents seized heroin estimated to be worth \$30,000 from inside a toy teddy bear at Tullamarine Airport yesterday. A spokesman for the Federal Narcotics Bureau in Canberra said a passenger on a Singapore Airlines flight from Singapore had the toy bear with him. "About 200 grams of pure heroin, in plastic packets, was sewn to the inside of the teddy bear," he said. Late last night a 25-year-old Australian was being interviewed by Federal Narcotics agents in Melbourne. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Jul 77 p 1]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--Mandalay, 30 July, by phone--Acting on information, Chairman U Ohn Hlaing and members of the Northwest Mandalay Township Security Committee searched the house of Ma Khin San in Megagiri Ward last night and seized 10 packages of heroin worth 2,000 kyat and 4,800 kyat in cash--proceeds from the sale of heroin. Action has been taken against her. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 31 Jul 77 p 2 BK]

CSO: 5300

TOKYO COURT SENTENCES STIMULANT SMUGGLER FROM HONG KONG

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Jun 77 p 1

[Text]

The Tokyo District Court today sentenced a Hongkong Chinese to 15 years in prison and fined him 3.24 million yen (about HK\$59,000) for smuggling dangerous stimulant drugs into Japan.

It was the heaviest sentence ever handed down to a foreigner found guilty of violating Japan's stimulant trafficking control law.

According to the court, Ou Liang-yang (26), proprietor of a jewellery store in Hongkong and the alleged ringleader of the Hongkong-based smuggling ring, smuggled nine tons of stimulant drugs with a street value of 2 billion yen

(about HK\$36 million) into Japan.

Three other Chinese accomplices were found guilty and received prison terms and fines. They are:

Li Wei-cheung (21) sentenced to 10 years; Chiang Hang-yao (31) and Fang Chiang-yao (37), both sentenced to 12 years.

All four were arrested last autumn in connection with illegal trafficking of stimulants in Japan.

In another development, the Japanese Metropolitan Police Department placed a Hongkong nightclub owner on the wanted list for allegedly smuggling

stimulants into Japan.

They alleged the man had smuggled 76.41 kilos of stimulants with a street value of 23 billion yen (about HK\$418 million) into Japan since the middle of last year.

● In Amsterdam, three young Chinese women who tried to smuggle 2.5 kilos of heroin into Holland in their corsets last April were each sentenced to 2½ years' jail.

Police named the women as Kan Ching-ye (21), Tse Nui-wong (29), and Yim Po-lin (19).

Ho Kei-chung was sentenced to four years' jail for organising the smuggling.

— AFP and Reuter.

JAPAN

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS SUSPECTS ON RUN--Tokyo, June 29. Criminal cases involving stimulant trafficking in Japan is increasing alarmingly this year in Japan, the National Police Agency warned today. It said police arrested 4,901 people in 7,951 cases during the first five months this year, or 30 percent more than the corresponding period last year. The agency said 45 suspects involved in stimulant trafficking were known to be on the run overseas including South Korea, Hongkong, Thailand and the Philippines. Police have uncovered 29 rings allegedly engaged in smuggling stimulants from overseas into Japan since last year, it said.

[Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Jun 77 p 22]

CSO: 5300

LAOS

LAOS: THE WORLD'S LARGEST DRUG DEALER

Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Jul 77 p I

[Article by Carl Hermann]

[Text] Almost every year the United Nations passes resolutions to suppress the production of narcotics. Innumerable conferences are called in the East as well as in the West. Governments swear total abstinence. However, all efforts remain futile -- because there is one country that systematically promotes opium poppy cultivation and that organizes its export on a large scale: Laos, now for almost 2 years ruled by the communists.

While the economy of Laos, the core-land of Indochina, is practically in shambles, the government in Vientiane discovered in opium, and soon also in processed morphine base, an export commodity in which this scantily developed country is absolutely free from competition.

Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane is of course trying to save face. He too has adopted the United Nations program for the suppression of narcotics. There is even an official statement given out last summer that promises to stop completely all poppy cultivation within 5 years. In actual fact, however, production is being expanded by every means and has in the meantime developed into a fountain steadily gushing forth hard foreign exchange.

The hypocritical arrangement developed by the communist Pathet Lao must be unique in the world. In Vientiane no less than four ministries are dealing with the opium:

The Ministry of the Interior is in charge of suppressing the cultivation of opium poppy, in accordance with international commitments. In actual fact, the ministry rigorously pursues the sale of opium to its own people.

The Ministry of Health, according to its own repeated public statements, is going to treat and cure all Lao addicts.

The Ministry of Agriculture is helping poppy cultivation to greater efficiency with experimental strains, protective chemicals and fertilizer.

Pricing as a Means of Marketing Strategy

The Ministry of Industry and Trade manages the purchase, transportation and distribution.

However, actual sales in Western markets are in the hands of Chinese. Whatever quantities the antinarcotics police of Western countries may confiscate, the market will never dry up as long as the commodity is being produced; the big dealers make profits of 1,000 percent and more.

For at least a year now, the wave has also spilled over across the Rhine. The Federal Republic is beginning to feel the pressure of a satiated market. Here too, hashish is "out" and heroin is "in" in its stead. At least 30,000 persons between the Danube and the Elbe have now become heroin addicts, according to the police.

The police do not know everything. Their files record only people who have attracted attention as buyers, dealers, or patients.

The figures may still appear modest at this stage. Their significance is only brought home if it is realized that heroin addiction is as good as incurable and if one furthermore tries to visualize that every heroin addict has every chance of dying a miserable death within a comparatively short time.

In 1970 the Germans were in a rage over the psychedelic experiments of a generation of immoderate youths. But that killed hardly anybody, if there was no passing on to harder drugs. At that time the number of people who killed themselves with heroin shots was at most 100. This year the figure will be five times higher and the trend is continuing upward.

It is a fact that ever larger quantities of heroin are being brought into Europe. Sudden price fluctuations are apparently not the result of true shortages of the raw commodity, but due to the marketing strategy of the distributing organization. Their scheme is obvious: To widen the circle of consumers, free-of-charge "packages" are being distributed. At times the market is flooded with cheap goods, while at other times the "H", the "bird feed" or "Hong Kong rocks" gets to be so expensive that only a millionaire can satisfy his addiction without resorting to criminal means.

In North American, the problem has been a familiar one since the twenties. There, the sale of narcotics is the main branch of organized crime, apart from pinball machines, by far ahead of prostitution, which suffers

distinctly from the libertine attitudes prevailing among the public. It is the Americans too who have most consistently conducted the worldwide war against opium.

The war is being fought on three fronts:

--Addicts are to be cured in special courses of withdrawal treatment. Successes are minimal, nine out of ten heroin addicts become recidivist.

--The roads of large-scale distribution are to be cut off. In this respect spectacular successes have been achieved by the Americans in earlier years and in recent years by the Europeans. (In 1976, West European agents, with a catch of 700 kg of heroin, for the first time confiscated in 1 year more than the American antinarcotics agents.) However, the confiscated quantities will not eliminate the heroin trade, they are rather an indicator of the huge volume to which the poisonous flood of narcotics has swelled.

--There remains then as the last and only method that promises to be successful in putting a stop to the activities of these "murderers in slow stages," the closing down of production.

In fact all these years since 1930, the community of states has concerned itself with various attempts to gain control over the areas of production. The Americans, who originally had been affected the most, used agents, money and political pressure. At times it seemed that their efforts in this quiet yet ruthless war would indeed be crowned with success.

Actually, large-scale production of opium takes place only in three regions of the world. Turkey, Mexico and Southeast Asia are the areas that cultivate the opium poppy from which the milky juice is obtained by incisions in the immature capsules.

Mexico a long time ago undertook the suppression of poppy cultivation. Of course there are still poppy fields to be found in that huge country, but heroin production is declining from year to year. The situation is similar in Turkey, where the government at times tightens controls, but at times slackens controls, but where, as a whole, cultivation of opium poppy has been reduced to a fraction of what it had been.

For almost one generation, the poppy farmers of Turkey supplied the American market. Their raw opium was shipped to Marseille by way of Levantine wholesalers. In Marseille it was processed and then smuggled into the United States by a thousand devious routes. This so-called "French connection" has almost completely collapsed.

Today, Amsterdam has become the turntable for all the opium trade, and the "Dutch connection" is hardly shipping any more to the United States

and Canada, but to Western Europe, particularly to the Federal Republic of Germany. Sales strategy is mapped out in Amsterdam's Chinatown.

The largest area of production is the "Golden Triangle," which has its base in Laos and its two sides in Thailand and Burma. However, while gentle American pressure has resulted in a significant reduction of opium poppy cultivation in Thailand, and a modest reduction in Burma, production is being expanded in the People's Republic of Laos, where sales are transacted in parcels of several tons.

Already 4 years ago, the coalition government in Vientiane--dominated by the communists--drew up a list of "strategic export commodities" of the country, but at that time raw opium was but one of several items, next to coffee, tin and timber. Since the complete take-over of power by the Pathet Lao, opium is now left as the one and only "strategic export commodity."

The organization is as simple as it is effective. The village communes gather the raw opium from their members, who are bound under penalty to supply the raw opium to the collective at fixed prices. The collectives then deliver the opium to the provincial centers according to their respective delivery norms.

As soon as the provincial center has accumulated 2 tons, it notifies the Ministry of Trade in Vientiane. Comrade defense minister will then place an old DC-3 at the disposal of comrade trade minister.

In Vientiane the commodity is collected and sorted in the warehouses of the Trade Ministry at 43 47 Lan Sang Road. In May of this year, for instance, no less than 30 tons were stored at that location.

It follows from statements of Pathet Lao functionaries who fled to Thailand that Vientiane exported about 125 tons of raw opium during 1976.

What is the destination of these gigantic quantities, which would be sufficient, for instance, to kill off the total population of the Benelux countries in a few months by administering only "normal" dosages? The buyers are known, but at present the end-use of only about half of the Lao opium is known.

The distribution follows a scheme which last year appeared as follows:

--50 percent, i.e. about 60 tons, were shipped through Chinese intermediaries into the world market.

--40 percent, i.e. about 50 tons, were shipped to the Soviet Union, and

--10 percent, at least 10 tons, were trucked to Vietnam.

The entire Lao opium trade is handled by two men: Khantha Phomsaengsavan, who is director general of foreign trade in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Loy Chansawat, who heads the export section in the said export department.

The parcels that are shipped to Moscow and Hanoi are considered "official" sales, which are transacted on a state level. The Soviet Union maintains a trade mission in Vientiane. It is there that the Lao-Soviet contracts are signed. The Russians arrange to ship their goods out on their own airlines. The opium for Vietnam is moved by trucks over the roads to Hanoi. All these contracts are signed by Loy in the Lao Trade Ministry.

The unofficial sales, however, are all transacted by top-ranking functionary Khantha in private tete-a-tete meetings with the buyers. The Chinese dealers enter the country from Thailand with false passports and--always using pseudonyms--meet the Lao in his office. If a contract has been concluded, the buyer pays cash in U.S. dollars and picks up the gunny bags of opium by truck at the Lan Sang Road warehouse. There are no taxes, commissions or expenses, the price is a fixed one, 50 percent over prices which are charged in accounts with the Russians and the Vietnamese.

One Gram Costs DM 1,000

Actually, one may safely assume that neither Moscow nor Hanoi will effect any direct payments. The shipments of opium repay wartime assistance and equalize current imports.

As late as September 1976, the Soviet Union again granted Laos a loan of \$32 million free of interest, significantly enough for the promotion of special agricultural projects and for setting up a pharmaceutical factory where heroin could also be manufactured in future.

No doubt several tons of the opium which Moscow and Hanoi received last year were processed for medicinal purposes. It furthermore likely that Hanoi is selling several thousand kilos through Hong Kong intermediaries for foreign exchange. However, what happens to the balance of the Vietnamese opium and the bulk of the Soviet opium? One can only surmise, there is no proof. In any case, we certainly know that in their own countries, the Soviet Union as well as Vietnam brutally suppress the sale of any hard drugs.

The Lao sales to the Chinese dealers take care of the European market; the Dutch connection extends from the warehouses of Lan Sang Road to Amsterdam's Chinatown.

The heroin seeps into the Federal Republic in a kind of osmosis in small and minuscule quantities, but by thousands of devious routes.

However, 1 single kilo provides 20,000 shots and at present 1 gram costs DM 1,000.

In any case, that half of the Lao production which is exported "the Chinese way," is sufficient, at present prices, for all the drug addicts of the whole world.

DRUG LINK WITH ASIA FEARED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 15 Jul 77 p 15

[Text]

PA Wellington-

New Zealand was emerging as a link in the Australian-Asian illicit drug network, the Minister of Police (Mr McCready) said in Wellington.

"The myth of our geographic isolation protecting us can no longer apply and there are signs already that our way of life could be threatened," he told the Wellington Women's Club.

Asian heroin exporters considered New Zealand to be a suitable destination for speculative sales, he said.

Overseas experience had shown that drugs were associated with crimes such as robbery, violence, prostitution, and murder, and heroin abuse in particular could be tied directly to the growth in drug trafficking by professional criminals.

Mr McCready said that in 1960 not one drug offence was listed in the Police Department's annual report to Parliament.

Five years later, seven persons appeared before the courts on drug charges.

Last year, however, 2639 breaches of the Narcotics Act were reported and more than 13,000 cannabis plants under cultivation were seized.

SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

DRUG CONTROL STATISTICS--Seoul, Jul 26--The Health and Social Affairs Ministry Tuesday announced that a total of 510 persons have been rounded up for violating the habit-forming drug control since the beginning of the year. Of them, 386 were put under arrest, 40 booked without physical detention, 44 turned over to the authorities concerned and 40 others reprimanded, the ministry said. According to the ministry, 373 of them were charged with smoking or transacting hemp. With the implementation of a new drug control law that stipulates heavier penalties for illegal drug use, the number of drug addicts has sharply decreased. The figure represents a decline of 45 percent over the like period of last year. The ministry also said in a report that the number of hemp farming households was reduced by 73 percent over the previous year, but the farming areas increased by 0.7 percent. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0259 GMT 26 Jul 77 SK]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE GENERAL TALKS ON NARCOTICS TRADE METHODS

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Jul 77 BK

[Interview with Pol Lt Gen Chumphon Lohachala, deputy director general of the Police Department, on suppression of narcotics--date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chumphon] We still have to keep up with our suppression efforts because narcotics trafficking is continuing on a large scale.

[Question] Following the visit by U.S. narcotics officials, have we been informed of the availability of any more aid to tackle the problem?

[Answer] We should not pay much attention to aid because we did not request it. We left it to them to consider whether we need help and whether they should assist us. Our major concern is the effort to suppress traffickers and eliminate production sources. Only when we destroy the sources of production and sales will we then be able to effectively reduce the number of addicts.

[Question] Have we made any progress in curbing narcotics trading lately since we have stepped up measures to increase penalties against narcotics dealers?

[Answer] I believe so. This can be judged from the prices of drugs. If the market prices are high, that means it is difficult to find drugs. Currently, the prices of drugs are very high, even in foreign markets. This is the result of suppression campaigns which have made trafficking a difficult business. Anyway, our work is still going on because the high price of drugs is the factor which lures people to risk narcotics dealing.

[Question] Concerning drug trafficking, are we coordinating with other countries in exchanges of intelligence information in order to trace drug connections?

[Answer] This has been well carried out, especially since we set up our antinarcotics committee, because we now have officials directly in charge of the problem. The exchanges were made in the form of visits as well as of

actual intelligence information, especially with European countries, Australia, the United States, Japan, and Hong Kong. Our intelligence officials are coordinating work with officials in those countries. We are exchanging information as well as views on certain matters. For example, we let them know when we learn of new methods used by traffickers, such as the dispatching of narcotics through the parcel post. Sometimes we alert the destination in order to find out who are the receivers.

You will notice that the number of arrests is higher these days, and this is due mainly to the effective exchanges of information. We have arrested more major figures, including international traffickers. This is really the result of our coordination with international narcotics agents.

[Question] The new methods used by traffickers even include using the transportation of soy sauce as a cover. Is that right? Hong Kong, for example, has never imported soy sauce from Thailand.

[Answer] They use many kinds of cover. Sometimes the goods arrive in containers, in the form of canned food, for example. When we became aware of this method, they would then switch to another method, such as using hollow ceramic elephants and Buddha images. Sometimes they use methods we have never thought of. Therefore we cannot trust anyone, but have to search carefully and thoroughly once we have suspicions.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AIRPORT OFFICIALS SEIZE HEROIN ON SINGAPOREANS

Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Jul 77 p 2 BK

[Text] Customs officials today arrested two Singaporeans at Don Muang Airport and seized about 24 kilogrammes of No 3 heroin estimated worth about 1 million baht on local price. The two were identified as So Boon Seng (50), and Tan Aik Khoon (54).

Police said both suspects were scheduled to leave for Taipei on a Thai International flight TG-600 from Don Muang Airport about 11 A.M.

The two were spotted acting in a suspicious manner while their two bags were being checked at a Thai International counter inside the departure lounge. A thorough check of their bags uncovered the narcotics reportedly hidden in 24 neatly concealed cans of ginseng. Customs officials said they opened the cans of ginseng because such items are usually imported.

"It's very strange that anyone would export the ginseng. Normally such things should be brought into the country," said a customs official.

At press time, both suspects refused to give any information to the officials. Customs officials said the narcotics will fetch up to 10 million baht on the Hong Kong market.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE ARREST 6 IN HEROIN-PROCESSING LABORATORY

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jul 77 p 3 BK

[Text] Six persons, including a woman, were arrested and charged with drug trafficking yesterday morning after police raided a house in Bang Kapi District.

A well-equipped refinery, police said, was found in the house together with three packages of refined opium, a few grammes of heroin, and several pictures showing one of those arrested, together with some Thai farmers showing a poppy plantation to foreigners.

The six arrested were identified as Sathaphon Chetsadaphon, 40, the house-owner; Wichai Chetthanakon, 25; Somchi alias Ot Sae Tang, 25; Chetsada alias Tao Sae Ba, 24; Somphon Wongsat, 26; and Miss Rungnapha, or Noi, Chandarawan, 20.

Police said Sathaphon was carrying a .38 pistol with five bullets, and had the gun drawn when they entered the house. Police speculated that the drugs produced from that house, had been distributed mainly to Hong Kong and neighbouring countries. Chetsada had just returned from Hong Kong a few days ago before the raid.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ALLEGED DRUG TRAFFICKERS LINKED TO BURMESE REFINERY

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Jul 77 pp 1, 12 BK

[Excerpt] Police claimed yesterday that Lao Fan, arrested Thursday in what antidrug fighters described as "one of the biggest catches," had reportedly been involved in running a heroin refinery on the Burmese side of the border. Lao Fan, 39, police charged, had been involved in the international drug ring for over 10 years.

Yesterday's seizure of "one of the world's biggest drug hauls" of more than 100 kilos of narcotics gave police a new major lead to the probe. According to one senior drug-fighter, police found a large number of documents showing Lao Fan's contacts with international drug traffickers abroad. Lao Fan, police added, was once jailed for 2 years by Burmese officials on the same charge. He fled into Thailand after serving time in the Burmese prison and had leased several houses in the city.

"He is known to skip from place to place all the time," the police officer said.

The house searched by police yesterday was believed to be "the last storage for drugs before they are smuggled abroad." Lao Fan escaped an earlier arrest recently when three persons were taken. Police released him when Lao Fan claimed that he had no connection with the trio: Mrs Suri Songcharden, Phibun Sae Tang, and Somsak Udomchisap.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

CANADIAN WITH HEROIN--Customs officials this morning arrested a Canadian at Don Muang Airport allegedly in possession of about 20 grammes of No 4 heroin just as he was about to board a JAL flight to Tokyo and Honolulu. A customs official searching the Canadian traveller, identified as Milos Seama (33), reportedly found about 20 grammes of heroin hidden on his person. Seama allegedly would not disclose the place where he bought the heroin but reportedly admitted that he paid U.S. \$1,000 for it. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Aug 77 p 2 BK]

MARIHUANA FACTORY--Bangkok North police this morning raided a compressed marihuana manufacturing plant and arrested two men for illicit possession of drugs, it was reported today. Following a tip-off, the police went at around 0800 today to house No 65 in Soi Woramit in Lat Phrao which seemed to have long been used by drug traffickers as a "factory" for producing "compressed marihuana" to supply buyers in foreign countries. In the house police found two small tubes of heroin, two slabs of marihuana, and a large quantity of equipment and chemicals used in manufacturing compressed marihuana. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Jul 77 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300

HEROIN TRAFFICKER SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 7 Jul 77 p 20

[Text]

An 18-year-old Chilliwack woman was sentenced in county court Wednesday to nine months in prison for trafficking in heroin.

Carol Ann Tober, was convicted June 9 of selling two capsules of heroin last July to an undercover police officer in Vancouver.

In passing sentence Judge William Trainor said that despite her age Tober was fully aware of what was involved in participating in the sale of narcotics.

"I got the impression that you were an active participant in the sale of narcotics," Trainor said.

He said Tober had been released on probation from prison last week to give her an opportunity to work out something with her father. The court was told by a spokesman for her probation officer in Chilliwack that she had lived at home for only one week in the last year and that she had not really been at home at all since her mother left her father five years ago.

"The impression I have at this time is that you are unwilling or unable to cooperate so I could set up a program (for you)," he added.

Trainor said it was the duty of the court to protect the public from this kind of activity (sale of narcotics) and that Tober had indicated that she was not prepared to go along with efforts by the court to improve her situation.

CSO: 5320

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES MARIHUANA LEGALIZATION

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 21 Jul 77 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

After long years of listening despairingly to the sporadic mumblings of the federal Government about the existence of a possibility that maybe something might be done to moderate the archaic harshness of our marijuana laws, Canadians have finally been brought a giant step closer to sensible marijuana legislation.

This is not to say that Ottawa has been seized or even brushed by the grip of moral enlightenment—that would be expecting too much. But the State of New York has, and New York, after all, is not so very far away.

A bill reducing penalties for minor marijuana offences and defining possession of up to 25 grams of marijuana (enough for 20 to 30 joints) as a violation of the law rather than a crime has been passed by the New York Senate and signed by Governor Hugh Carey. When the bill goes into effect at the end of July, New Yorkers convicted on a first offence of possessing small amounts of marijuana will be subject to a fine of no more than \$100. New York will become the ninth American state in which such offences are no longer considered criminal.

Opponents of the bill argue that a reduction in penalties for marijuana offences would clear the path for the social acceptance and large-scale use of the drug. That argument is fatuous since the path appears to need no clearing. A study by the United States Drug Abuse Council shows that between 1973 and 1976 the number of Americans who had tried marijuana at least once rose from

12 per cent to 24 per cent. A quarter of the population cannot sensibly be regarded as a marginal faction of loose-living, renegade degenerates.

In fact, the corresponding figures for the same three-year period in Oregon (which, in 1973, became the first state to liberalize marijuana penalties) rose more slowly than they did in the United States as a whole: from 19 per cent to 24 per cent. This suggests that, as far as curbing social behavior is concerned, restrictive marijuana legislation is no more effective in the United States than it is in Canada.

The maximum penalty in Canada for possession of even a single joint of marijuana remains seven years' imprisonment. A patently absurd penalty, it is almost never invoked any more for minor offences. But so long as it is retained in the Criminal Code—invokable and apparently inviolate—it will intrude like a farcical twitch upon the otherwise stern expression of the law.

The law should be sensible; that means marijuana should be legal. The law should contribute to an orderly society; that means marijuana should be available legally which means, in turn, that the Government should take over the reins of distribution. If it is willing to do so with alcohol, why not with marijuana?

The only excuse Ottawa has left is political cowardice. If Justice Minister Ronald Basford is reluctant to own up to that excuse, he should arrange his affairs and ours so that he will not need it.

JUDGE RULES RCMP USED REASONABLE FORCE IN SEARCH FOR HEROIN

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 20 Jul 77 p 16

[Text]

CALGARY (CP) — Three RCMP drug squad officers were acquitted in provincial court Monday of assault after Judge Brian Stevenson ruled they had used reasonable force in a search of a man for heroin.

He found constables Wade Johansson, Kenneth Hales and Terry Towns not guilty after a trial on charges of assault causing bodily harm to Donald Cooper, 36, of Calgary last Oct. 29.

Judge Stevensn ruled that, while drug search procedures would not be acceptable in other cases, police powers when it comes to hard-to-detect drug transportation should be liberally interpreted by the courts.

Cooper testified the three policemen were among six or eight officers who held his throat and beat him after he was led from his pickup truck in the city's north-west and told to lie down near a boulevard.

A doctor told the court Cooper came to hospital that night with a broken rib, cut lip and bruising around one eye.

The policemen testified four officers seized and held a man by the throat and legs while searching his mouth for heroin — but not finding any — after receiving information that he was trafficking in the drug.

The mouth search was described as an often-violent technique commonly used by RCMP officers against suspected heroin dealers to prevent them from swallowing the drug which is carried inside the mouth inside a protective wrapping.

Johansson admitted hitting Cooper on the chin with his fist because he thought the man was resisting.

Cooper has been charged with having heroin for trafficking as a result of a second police investigation.

CSO: 5320

SCANDAL OVER 'FIVE DRAGONS'

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Jun 77 p 10

[Text]

A NATIONAL scandal has erupted over the emigration to Canada of five former Hongkong police sergeants.

The Canadian Federal Cabinet has become involved in the messy affair, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have issued a statement, reporters trying to get interviews have been assaulted and a Member of Parliament has started a libel suit.

The five men, known as the "five dragons," reportedly fled to Canada from Hongkong with millions of dollars gained from the heroin trade and other illegal activities.

They are said to be the masterminds of a multimillion dollar drug syndicate still operating between Hongkong, Canada and the U.S.

Among those named is former Detective Sergeant Hon Kwing-shum, who, the Federal

Court of Canada recently ruled, could not be extradited to Hongkong on corruption charges.

The Hongkong Government is appealing against the ruling.

Hon, who was arrested in Vancouver last year, was charged under Hongkong's Prevention of Bribery Ordinance on a fugitive warrant.

He was charged of having more than \$2.3 million when he was with the police force without proper explanation.

The other members of the "five dragons" named are: Choi Bing-lung, Chen Cheung-you, Nam Kong and Lui Lok.

The sensational disclosures were made in a national television show by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp dealing with organised crime in Canada.

CSO: 5320

READERS REPLY TO EDITORIAL ON LEGALIZED MARIHUANA

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 26 Jul 77 p 7

[Text]

The following are letters to the editor of The Globe and Mail.

The Council on Drug Abuse must reply to the editorial (Marijuana, July 21) suggesting that legalization is the only answer for an orderly society to control marijuana.

This is not a valid argument but a flat statement, ignoring the pros and cons of the controversy. The suggestion that 24 per cent of the United States population have tried marijuana at least once cannot be considered a pro argument, but instead should be a matter for deep concern. However, such surveys are questionable. The LeDain Commission stated, "estimates based on a variety of sources suggest that eight to twenty million North Americans have at least tried cannabis. These figures must be considered tenuous since there is no satisfactory way of checking their validity."

CODA has always supported a liberalization of marijuana laws and stated so before the Senate hearings in 1974. Our stand is that the removal of marijuana from the Narcotic Control Act to the Food and Drugs Act and minimizing the penalty for first offenders is the fair method of handling the minor abuse and relieving the courts and law enforcement bodies to deal with the serious aspects of drug abuse.

Even in the enactment of decriminalization, care must be taken. In the United States, South Dakota after a year's experience, has reversed its decriminalization law. Maine is in the process of the same procedure. Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota and New Jersey have all rejected decriminalization. However, there is a great difference between decriminalization and legalization.

The legalization of marijuana requires an implicit declaration that it is harmless. This is not the case.

The statement of the American Medical Association presented on March 16, 1977, to the Select Committee On Narcotics Abuse And Control, U.S. House of Representatives, says, "We do not believe that it is an innocuous drug and do not believe that it is in the best interests of public health to legalize marijuana."

Aside from the controversy regarding the health hazards of marijuana abuse, there is strong evidence regarding the impact on public safety.

Marijuana is an intoxicant. Unlike alcohol, which is not always consumed for the purpose of getting drunk, people do not use marijuana because they like the taste. Marijuana is an intoxicant from the first dosage and taken solely to experience a "high" feeling under its influence. "Marijuana in virtually any dosage significantly impairs time and space perception—even where the user does not subjectively experience the high," stated Dr. S. Yolles of the National Institute of Mental Health before the U.S. Senate Hearings.

Robert Dupont, of the National Institute On Drug Abuse, states, in their annual report on Marijuana and Health, that the greatest danger marijuana poses today is road safety and its potential effects on automobile accidents.

The proponents of legalization say marijuana is as harmless as alcohol. If marijuana only causes as many accidents and deaths as alcohol, do we really need another legalized substance to add to the hazards of public safety?

To date, there are no tests to detect

marijuana use. What method do we use then to prevent a marijuana user from getting behind the wheel, or handling a high-speed drill, or making a decision which might affect a person's or the community's safety?

We cannot accept the premise that legalization of marijuana would make our law sensible. It would only lead to new and larger problems for the law.

A. M. Hurley
President
Council on Drug Abuse
Toronto

I stand firmly with the spirit of your position on Canada's marijuana laws as expressed in your editorial Marijuana (July 21). However, I believe that only a reversal of those laws—rather than the partial decriminalization you seem to suggest—would be practical in the long term. The idea of government control and distribution of marijuana, with all its potential tax revenues, is often used as an apparently strong point in favor of at least partial legalization. But the argument doesn't hold: whereas beer and liquor are products involving complex manufacture, marijuana is a simple plant, maybe even a lowly weed, and therefore anyone can grow it for themselves. Surely that would make it difficult if not impossible to control.

It could be argued in response that thousands of people make their own wine and beer, and that hasn't put the Government out of the alcohol business.

However, the Government has control of just about all fine beers, wines and liquors because so few people have the equipment, expertise or time to process them. Anyone can grow marijuana and, with a little expense and care, it's said that the very highest grades can be grown year-round.

I suggest that the Government has shelved its cannabis legislation because it has thought it out and sounded it out, only to realize it would be a set of zero-revenue, politically risky laws.

H. Jespersen
Toronto

CSO: 5320

FLOURISHING MARIHUANA MARKET WORRIES POLICE

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 77 p 61

[Text]

CALGARY (CP) —
The city's marijuana market is flourishing and police say they are worried that many of the large deals are being financed by organized crime.

Carl Gerrard, a detective with the Calgary police drug unit, says a steady flow of Thai sticks and Columbian gold marijuana has been shipped into the area in recent months.

"When you start seeing Thai sticks and Colombian gold you know organized money is behind it," he said in a weekend interview. "The amount of money that is needed is too high for the average pusher to handle."

Gerrard said marijuana is sold in almost every tavern in the city and the clandestine transactions are difficult to spot.

Colombian marijuana sells on the street for about \$90 an ounce, almost four times the price of regular Mexican marijuana, he said.

A one-gram Thai stick, a potent form of processed marijuana, can fetch more than \$30.

The demand for the soft drug is soaring, but police say the problem is virtually impossible to control.

"We'd like to wipe out marijuana in the city but there are just too many sources," Gerrard said.

"Marijuana can be shipped into Calgary from South America, China or even Hawaii. We can't catch all of it."

Gerrard said police make about four marijuana arrests daily and last year more than 3,200 people were charged with offences related to the drug.

BRIEFS

DRUG, BOGUS BILLS FOUND--Toronto (CP)--Police seized more than \$200,000 worth of heroin and about \$100,000 in counterfeit United States money from a locker in Union Station during the weekend. Police said Monday that officers found one ounce of pure heroin and a wad of counterfeit \$50 U.S. bills in seven sets of serial numbers. One set already is circulating in the city, police said. The bills are good quality and would be hard to recognize except for the serial numbers, police said. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 19 Jul 77 p 2]

WEAPONS, DRUGS SEIZED--Six men and one woman were arrested yesterday morning after police seized \$22,000 worth of illicit drugs and three weapons during a search of eight East York residences. The arrest puts to an end a three-month police investigation of drug sales in the borough. Various charges have been laid, including possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking, trafficking in narcotics and possession of restricted and prohibited weapons. [Text] [Toronto THE SATURDAY GLOBE-MAIL in English 23 Jul 77 p 50]

LONG TERMS FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING--Vancouver (CP)--Two men, including a former guard at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (Oakalla), were sentenced yesterday to 15 and 10 years in prison for their parts in a \$10-million heroin smuggling operation. William Reisig, 35, the former guard, sentenced to 10 years, and Clifford Fook Jung, 44, sentenced to 15, were convicted of smuggling 8 1/2 pounds of heroin into Canada in 1975. The drug was found in batteries imported from the Orient. In addition to the 15-year term, Jung was fined \$40,000, with the alternative of five years in prison. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 27 Jul 77 p 8]

CSO: 5320

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--La Plata, 26 Jul--Geofrey Richard Lawrence, a 29-year old British citizen, and his wife, Haydee Juana Cainoros, a 28-year old Argentine citizen, have been arrested by the police in an apartment in Olivos. The police confiscated 2 and a half kg of cocaine and \$4,000. Lawrence is an international drug trafficker involved with various European and South American illegal organizations. [Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 27 Jul 77 p 8 PY]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

THIRTY-THREE PERSONS ARRESTED IN DRUG RAID

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 16 Jul 77 p 2

[Text] Santa Cruz, 16 July--The narcotics police arrested 33 people during a raid which covered several areas of this city.

According to the official report, this operation resulted in the arrest of sellers and consumers of "pitillos" (cigarettes made with cocaine).

In order to make the raid serve as an example, the police have published the list of arrested people in all newspapers and broadcast it on all radio stations. Many of the people involved have been arrested before.

The report says that new meeting places of the so-called "pitilleros" have been identified. A few days ago, the local press claimed that there was open selling of these cigarettes, and even gave addresses of some houses where the cigarettes were made.

The raid was called "gigantic" by the district prosecutor, Guido Chavez. Major Edgar Bustillos, chief of the Department of Narcotics, indicated that it was the result of an effort which took a great deal of advance preparation.

On the list of arrested people are the names of several professionals, well-known merchants, students, and other active people.

Now the investigations are concentrating on finding a white car which was distributing the cigarettes Tuesday night when the raid took place, and managed to escape. The public has been asked to cooperate, and auto mechanics have been warned.

The police also said that they have information about the use of some taxis and public service vehicles which were involved in drug trafficking, but they refused to give other details until the investigations have progressed.

The anti-drug campaign which has been underway here for several weeks is, in the opinion of the authorities, achieving a marked reduction in the production and trafficking of cocaine, although due to the lack of adequate equipment and personnel it is impossible to exercise complete control over these activities.

A few days ago two Americans, Dale Edward Hawkins and Leon Albagli were arrested with samples of pure cocaine. They were then identified as "runners" of an international band of drug traffickers who were making contacts here in order to acquire unknown amounts of drugs. However, the mere fact that their samples weighed 200 grams gives the police reason to believe that they are dealing with "something on a large scale."

8926

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

INTERNATIONAL BAND OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED BY AUTHORITIES

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jul 77 p 5

[Text] An international drug trafficking band was arrested a few days ago by agents of the Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances. The members of the band were in possession of a total of 4 kilos of very pure cocaine, which was seized.

The information provided by the authorities of that directorate states also that the traffickers were Spanish citizens, which indicates that the drug mafia operating in Europe has decided to expand its operations in our country.

The first person implicated in the crime is Spaniard Jose Victor Fernandez, who was arrested by detectives from the directorate.

Fernandez was found with highly purified cocaine in his possession; it had been bought in this country to be brought into Europe later, where it would be distributed in the vast drug networks of that continent.

The arrest of this trafficker led to the breaking up of an internal network of cocaine traffickers which operated inside Bolivia, as well as the band from Europe.

In similar actions in various sections of the city six more people were arrested as a result of an investigation of the case. Their link with other cocaine trafficking cases had been discovered earlier in Bolivia.

8926

CSO: 5300

CHILE

CUBAN TRAFFICKER SENTENCED

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 14 Jul 77 p 19

[Text] Raul Estevez Perez, a drug trafficker of Cuban nationality, was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months, in the first instance, according to the sentence passed yesterday by the judge of the Third Court of Crime of Mayor Cuantia, Carmen Canales.

The Cuban trafficker entered the country illegally July 1974 on Avianca, carrying a false passport obtained in Colombia in the name of an alleged engineer. After 1 month he was detained for investigation at which time 1-1/2 kgs of cocaine were found, a product of his first purchase. At that time Estevez Perez confessed that he had bought the drug with the purpose of distributing it internationally.

Before the aforementioned verdict, Judge Canales granted him liberty under bond conditional upon a court approval, but the court revoked the bond because of the serious nature of the crime.

According to information given last night, the Council of Defense of the State will appeal the sentence before the Court of Appeals since the former argues that, "The sentence is not in accordance with the criminal merits of the accused."

9117
CSO: 5300

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

GERMAN-SPANISH-BRAZILIAN RING BUSTED--Guatemala, 22 Jul--The Guatemalan police today broke up an international ring of traffickers in cocaine, marijuana and other drugs, it was officially reported. Five persons were arrested and identified as: Blokard Sriedrich, Ingredi [sic] Jedens and Brigitte Putz, all Germans; Ernesto Ignacio Aparicio, a Spaniard; and Maria de Souza Leite, a Brazilian woman. The police assume that this group has been supplying drugs to Guatemala and other countries. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Jul 77 p 24-A]

CSO: 5300

CHARGES AGAINST AGENT OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 77 p 1-A

[Text] Before Mario Guerra, the director of the State Police and Traffic Department, Benito Recio, the director of this city's Police and Traffic Department, accused the investigation agents and Francisco Aguilar Gonzalez, the agent for the Civil Law Public Prosecutor's Office, of committing abuses, arbitrary actions, ignoring the director's authority by ordering directly uniformed police and traffic agents and by arrogating all authority.

Yesterday, when Mario Guerra arrived in this city, Benito Recio requested that a meeting be called. During the meeting held in the Salon de Cabildo [city council room], he made charges before Rangel, the investigation agent, and Francisco Aguilar, the district attorney who were also present.

Benito Recio was at the point of resigning from the post of Police and Traffic Department director. He said that if the present situation continues, he would resign since he would not remain in a position without authority in the department. He pointed out abuses and a series of interferences by the Public Prosecutors Office which hampered the operations of the Police and Traffic Department command.

As evidence, Benito Recio gave an official document by Aguilar Gonzalez, the district attorney, demanding that the officer in charge of the police headquarters jail not release any prisoner for a police or traffic offense except by his personal order. The police jail officers were requested to sign this document. They replied that they would resign before participating in irregularities, abuses and official thefts. This is what the investigating agents and the Public Prosecutor's Office attempted to do.

Mario Guerra charged that the investigation agent released a man and wife who killed their daughter and that a bribe was involved in this action. Raul Fernandez, the investigation agent, set out last night with several policemen to find the persons who had been released. Mario Guerra was indignant. He said he will press charges in the proper place and manner.

Charges were also made of repeated irregular actions. For example, women were arrested in night clubs or when they went outside the red-light district.

They were fined 400 or 500 pesos but the records state that they were released with warnings or under legal reservations. The fines were pocketed by the investigation agents or the district attorney, not turned in. According to the record, a woman's son was held in isolation for several days and then released under legal reservations. The woman charged that this was not true, that they had fined him 500 pesos which were pocketed by the investigation agent and Guillermo Ramos, the assistant or secretary of Francisco Aguilar.

Charges were also made that Guillermo Ramos, the secretary of the prosecuting attorney and the prosecuting attorney himself occasionally disappear with policemen without notifying or requesting authorization from the commander to assemble agents. Unquestionably, this is a shameless abuse by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

8923

CSO: 5330

NEW CIVIL COURTS INAUGURATED; JUDGES SWORN IN

Reynosa EL MANANA in Spanish 15 Jun 77 p 4-A

[Article by Guillermo Rosales Perez, police and court reporter for EL MANANA]

[Text] Two new Civil Courts were inaugurated. Bolivar Hernandez Garza and Marcos Trejo Rodriguez were sworn in as the judges of the new courts. Also, Lamberto Rocha Gomez was sworn in as a second judge of the Court of First Instance. He replaced Hernandez Garza who was transferred to the new courts. Eduardo Garza Rivas, chief justice of the State Supreme Court, and Supreme Court Justices Manuel Lopez Padron and Saul Palacios Correa attended the ceremony. Mayor Romeo Flores Salinas was also invited to the ceremony.

When the new Civil Court Offices were turned over to the judges, they also received new furniture donated by the state government.

Garza Rivas said that since Enrique Cardenas Gonzalez took office as state governor, he has endeavored diligently so that not only in Reynosa but also in other cities in Tamaulipas justice would be dispensed expeditiously. As a result of the appointment of the lower court judges in Valle Hermoso, Rio Bravo, Villa Gomez and other cities of the state and the trying of civil and penal cases in separate courts in Nuevo Laredo, Tampico, Matamoros and now at Reynosa, the judges are expected to follow the law more closely and to study thoroughly their decisions. They should not give as excuse for error that they were too involved by penal cases or vice versa.

Judge Viviano Ruiz Polanco, Supreme Court secretary for agreements, was also to be at the ceremony. At the last moment, he had to go to Ciudad Victoria to settle problems within his mandate.

Garza Rivas strongly urged the new lower court judges to bring their calendars up to date. The issuance of the decree on separation of penal and civil cases and the establishment of the two new courts interrupted trying of cases for a few days.

He also said that the inauguration of the Civil Courts was rushed because this could not be delayed any longer. Since yesterday, four local judges, each with his secretary and clerks, were at work. Additional personnel will be appointed before the end of this year.

Mayor Romeo Flores S Spoke

At 1030 hours, Mayor Romeo Flores Salina, Cesar Humberto Isassi, the city council secretary, Wenceslado Gonzalez, a private secretary and his other collaborators arrived to cut the ribbon inaugurating the two courts, an honor Garza Rivas, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, granted Mayor Flores Salinas.

He expressed his thanks for the honor bestowed on him and said that he hopes and affirms that the Supreme Court, without disparaging jurists or Governor Enrique Cardenas Gonzalez, will follow the clean, honest road replete with justice which gained for them professional reputations in Tamaulipas. He also thanked the chief justice of the Supreme Court for his promises to do more to provide justice, to improve in every way those who represent it and to always keep his door open to hear complaints and suggestions for developing the noblest wish of the executive.

Salinas also said that the republican city council authorities receive the complaints of the people of the municipality when those who commit crimes are not punished and when justice is refused to those who request and have a right to receive it.

The mayor indicated that complaints are made that litigation is obstructed in Reynosa. Some lawyers cannot practice their profession because the presiding judges practice favoritism in some judgements and discrimination in others because they do not like the lawyer presenting or conducting the cases.

The Account by Miguel Aldrete, the Well-Known Jurist.

Yesterday, during the inauguration of the two Civil Courts, Miguel Aldrete said, "The assignment of cases to separate lower penal and civil courts is a step forward for prompt and proper dispensation of justice. This improvement resulted from the proposal and insistence by the State Supreme Court justices, especially of Eduardo Garza Rivas, the chief justice. Governor Cardenas Gonzalez accepted and promoted the chief justice's proposal without scrimping on work or money.

The youth and training of the new judges make their appointments good ones. Bolivar Hernandez Garza, a distinguished and studious lawyer of Reynosa, is an example of this. Andrete said, "In summary, I believe that because of all this we have an improvement of justice which could not be put off."

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TWO HEROIN TRAFFICKERS FROM SINALOA ARRESTED

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 23 Jun 77 p 4

[Text] Eustacio Alvarez Moreno and Ramon Cabrera Beltran confessed that they are drug traffickers from Sinaloa. They were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police at Hotel San Jorge with 1/2 kg of heroin in their possession.



Eustacio Alvarez Moreno

Ramon Cabrera Beltran

8923

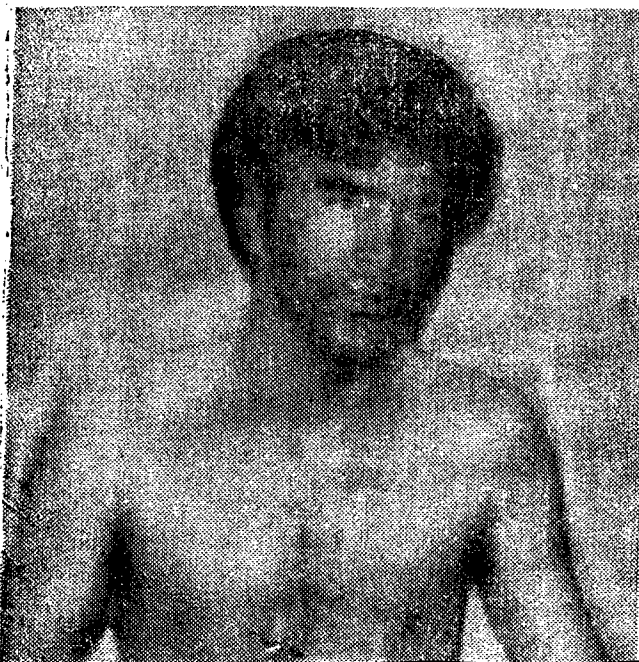
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

DISTRIBUTOR OF TOXIC TABLETS TO MINORS ARRESTED

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 1 Jul 77 p 4

[Text] Yesterday at the corner of Ingenieros and Gonzalez, a man who sold toxic tablets to minors was arrested. He had in his possession 59 tablets of "Opta-nox". The police said that the arrest was made following an anonymous telephone call reporting that at the aforementioned corner Jose Luis Orozco Quintero was selling to minors toxic tablets he said would make one high. When the police arrived to arrest him, he attacked them but finally he was subdued and imprisoned in the public jail. He was turned over to the Public Prosecutor's Office. The Federal Judicial Police will also investigate the case.



Jose Luis Orozco. He shamelessly sold toxic tablets to minors at the corner of Ingenieros and Gonzalez. He was imprisoned.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

ARMY CAPTURED SEVEN TRAFFICKERS, MARIHUANA AND VEHICLES

Reynosa EL MANANA in Spanish 15 Jun 77 p 5-A

[Article by Guillermo Rosales Perez, police and court reporter of EL MANANA]

[Text] At Valadeces and Diaz Ortiz, two platoons of soldiers stationed in this city under Col Juan Aguilar Ortiz patrol areas where drug trafficking should be combatted. Seven people, 1,374 kgs of marihuana, one carbine, two .30 cal M-1 rifles, two identification documents and \$9,180 were captured.

Yesterday at 0730 hours in a private residence in Valadeces, very near Ciudad Gustavo Diaz Ordaz at the south of the city, the military men found sacks with bricks of marihuana.

They acted with their characteristic vigorous authority without thought of the risk to their lives which they always expose to maintain the nation's peace and security whenever their superiors order them to do so.

They immediately arrested the following persons: Juan Abel Gonzalez Ramirez, Humberto Gonzalez Acevedo, Juan Antonio Gonzalez Penuelos, Odiseo Alberto Cuevas, Sergio Gonzalez Penuelos, Raul Gonzalez Acevedo and Eulalio Gonzalez Salinas.

After these men were subdued and placed under a guard of two officers and 20 enlisted men from the two platoons, the residence was searched.

The following vehicles were confiscated: one Volkswagen, Texas license plates LSR 662, a 1977 Valiant Super Bee, Tamaulipas license plates WYP 197 and a GMC luxury glass enclosed panel truck, Texas license plates P13-274, temporary.

Col Aguilar Ortiz and Gen Ulises Euroza Zermeno, the commander of the garrison in this city said that a hole in the right side of the windshield of the last vehicle is not from a recent shot.

Recognizing the work of the newspapermen, both military officers requested that they first they be given time to make their report to the Eighth Military Zone and to receive instructions.

We agreed to this because in the work of informing the public, they deserve these courtesies.

After nightfall, they authorized taking pictures of the marihuana, the arms, the vehicles, the motorcycle but not of the seven prisoners since by then the PJF[Federal Judicial Police] had arrived at the barracks. The work was served to them on a silver platter. They requested that the prisoners not be photographed because they wanted to investigate them.

This morning at the opportune time, Gen Euroza Zermeno and Col Aguilar Ortiz will turn over to Regino Vargas Gonzalez, Alfredo Olivares Osuna [sic], the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the seven prisoners, the marihuana, the vehicles and the arms.

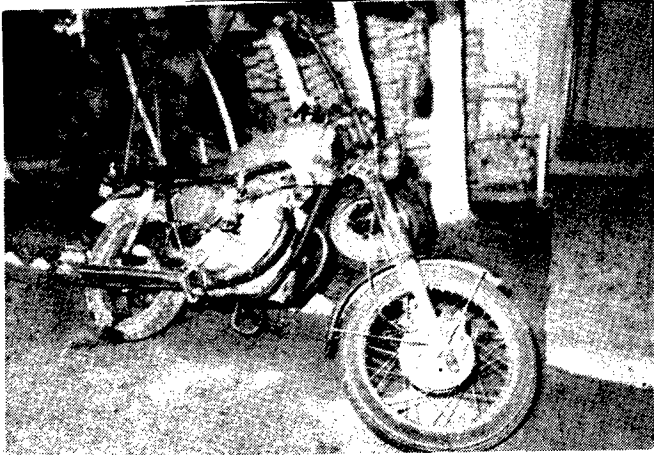
Perhaps More Traffickers Will Be Captured.

Perhaps after the PJF receive the prisoners, they will clarify who is the owner of the vehicles and if the fat cat escaped the army's praiseworthy work.

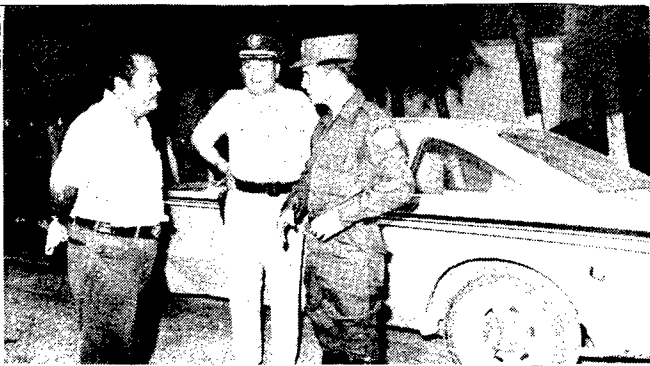
During their short time here, the military commanders, the members of the Second Regiment and the city garrison have earned praise for their work against the criminals who poison youths with illegal sales of marihuana.

The gangsters may think for a long time of the setback the military men caused them. It is no longer easy to dodge their vigilance.

The State Judicial Police have caused the drug traffickers two setbacks. This proves the widespread trafficking. What is missing is that the police service assigned to combat this follow the example set by the State Judicial Police and the military men by stepping up the pursuit and letting the chips fall where they may.



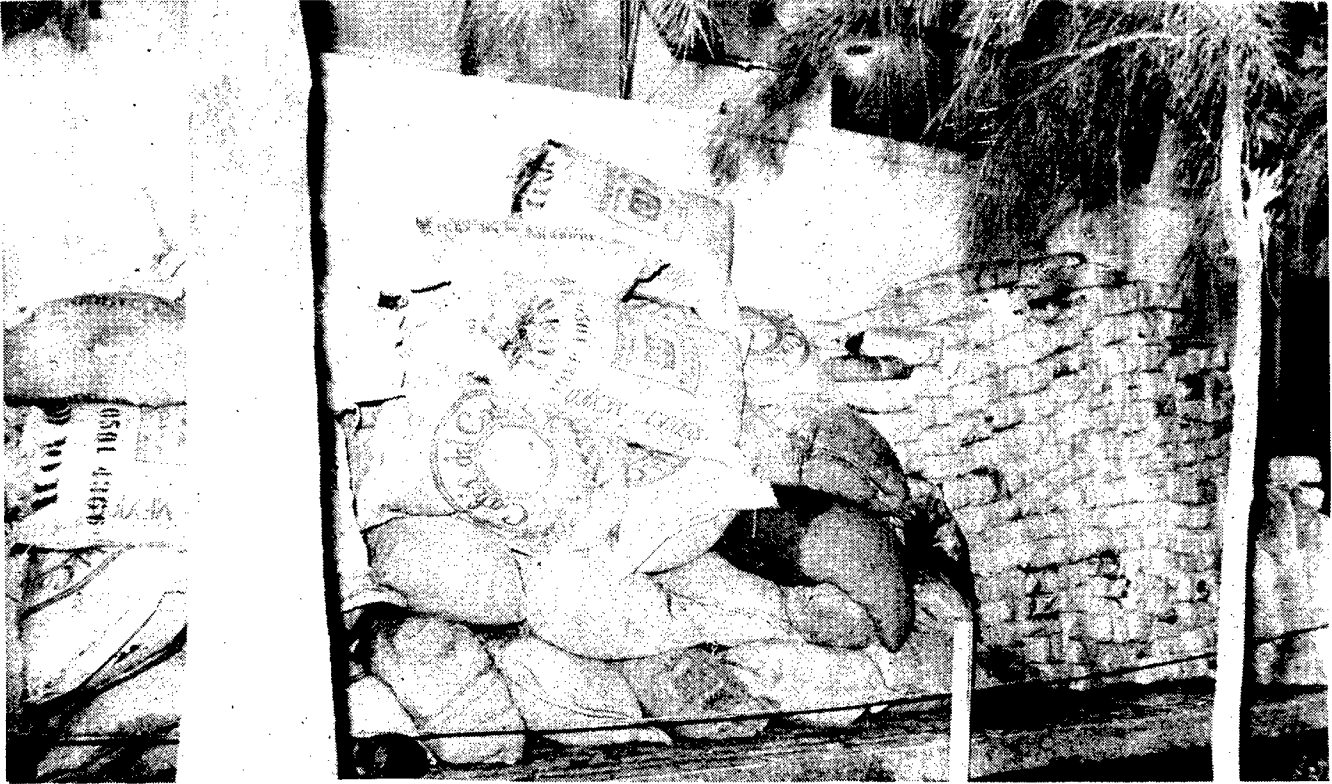
This apparently new motorcycle was perhaps used by the gang as an advance guard but the men of the Second Regiment also confiscated it. Photo by Gabriel Galarza



Col Juan Manuel Aguilar and Gen Ulises Euroza Zermeno, the respective commanders of the Second Regiment and this city's Military Garrison, kindly explained to our police and court reporter how they captured seven traffickers, more than a ton of marihuana, firearms, vehicles and American currency. Photo by Gabriel Galarza



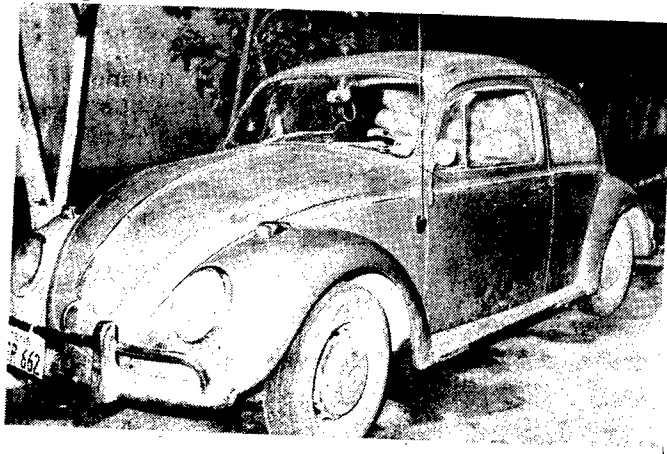
Col Juan Manuel Aguilar explained to the reporters about the three vehicles in the background which were seized. Photo by Gabriel Galarza



In what might be said to be in military captivity, this marihuana was put outside for the Federal Judicial Police to receive it as on a silver platter since the Second Regiment had done all the work without fanfare. Photo by Gabriel Galarza



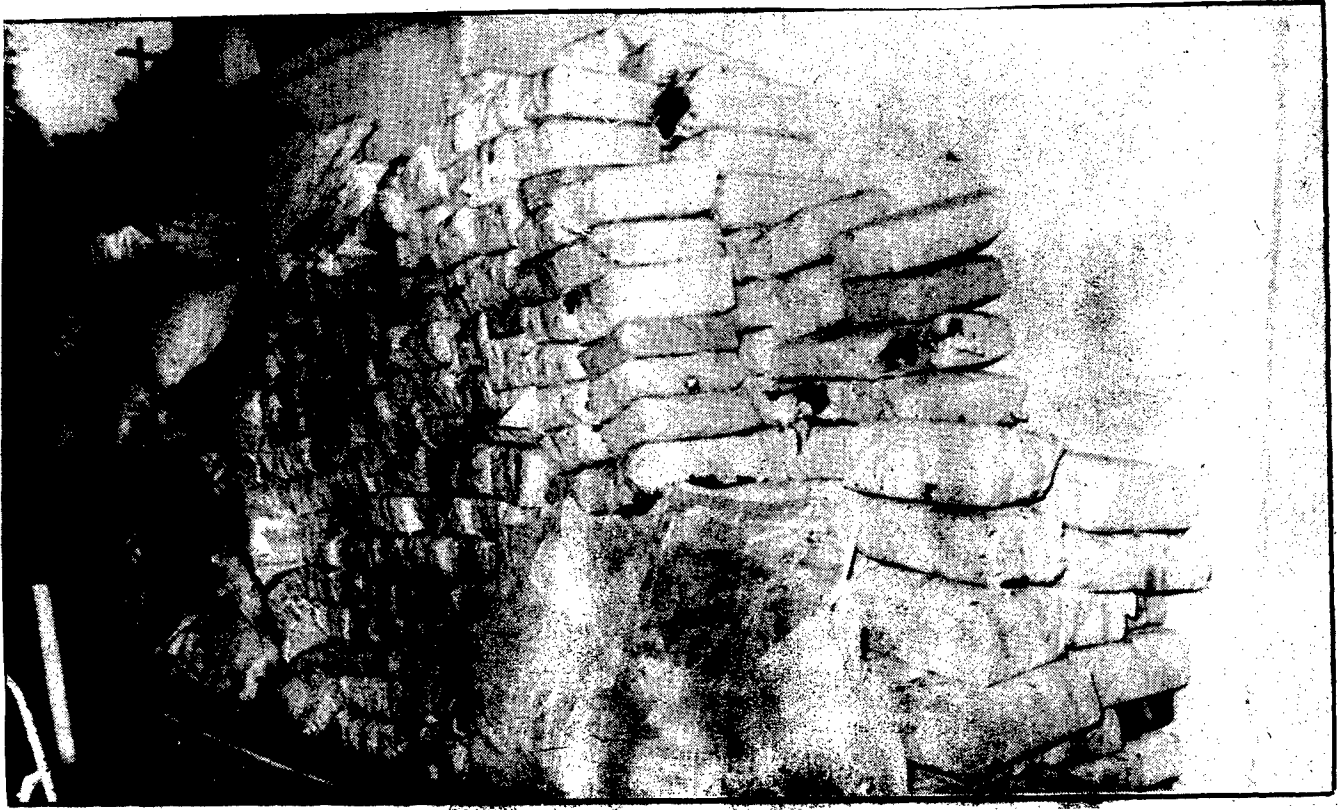
A late model Valiant Super Bee was also in the possession of the seven traffickers whom military forces arrested yesterday at 0730 hours in a residence at Valadeces who will be turned over to the federal prosecuting attorney. Photo by Gabriel Galarza



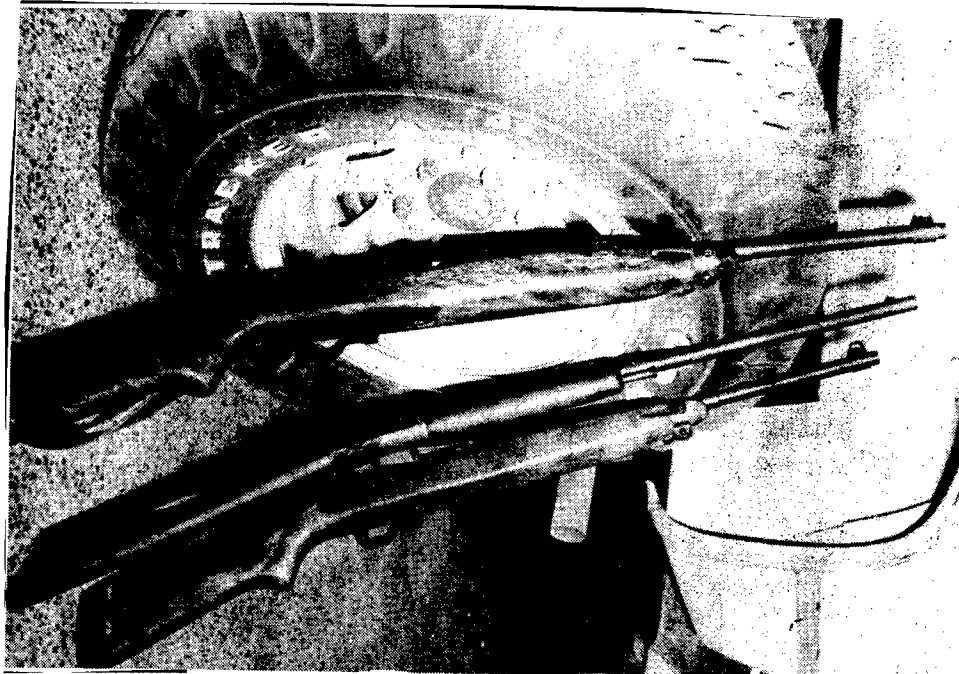
A 1977 Volkswagen carrying more than a ton of marihuana. It belongs to the gangsters captured yesterday near Valadeces by two platoons of soldiers. Photo by Gabriel Galarza



The latest model with extra wide tires closed GMC panel truck with temporary license plates which the seven drug traffickers had in their possession when captured by the men of the Second Cavalry Regiment of this city who scored a victory by capturing them and seizing arms, marihuana, American currency, and rifles. Photo Gabriel Galarza



Already packed and ready to be taken to the banks of the Rio Bravo and then taken over to the American side, this marihuana was captured by members of the Second Regiment who caused the frontier gangsters a serious setback. Photo Gabriel Galarza



The Second Cavalry Regiment men in this city explained that these firearms, [one carbine and] two .30 cal M 1 rifles, were seized from the seven drug traffickers who were hiding in a residence in Valadeces. Photo by Gabriel Galarza.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

DRIVE AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ARMS SMUGGLING

Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 17 Jun 77 p 10-A

[Text] A score of federal agents from all over the republic came here to investigate drug trafficking and coffee, arms and material smuggling. Jorge Guadalupe Conde Camacho, chief of the PJF [Federal Judicial Police] Group in Matamoros resigned for personal reasons.

Oscar Flores Sanchez, the attorney general, ordered PJF agents from several states be sent to this city to investigate the scandalous drug traffic. Reports had been received in the national capital that Matamoros is notorious for this type of illicit activities. The PJF agents arrived night before last and during the early hours of yesterday.

While they are here, the PJF agents will also investigate coffee smuggling since recently this region has become the ideal spot for smugglers to pass to the United States hundreds of kilograms of this product for which there is a strong demand due to the coffee shortage there.

The PJF agents will investigate not only coffee smuggling and drug trafficking but also arms and materiel smuggling. Smugglers from the interior of the nation have recently greatly increased the use of this city for these activities.

Yesterday, a PJF spokesman informed EL BRAVO that large numbers of federal agents arrived unexpectedly from Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Yucatan, Sinaloa, Mexico City and other points in the republic.

The spokesman said that up to now there have been no arrests.

The spokesman said that Jorge Guadalupe Conde Camacho had turned in his resignation on 3 June. Yesterday, the Office of the Attorney General accepted the resignation by the well-known police officer.

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CSO: 5330

SEEKING SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE

Puebla LA OPINION in Spanish 13 Jun 77 pp 3-4

[Editorial: The Drug Epidemic, an article extracted from the book USTED SU HIJO Y LAS DROGAS [You, Your Child and Drugs], by "Comunicreando" [Creative Communication]: Servicios Editoriales Exclusivo [Exclusive Editorial Service] for LA OPINION.]

[Text] "The youth culture"; "The generation gap" are some of the stereotype phrases with which parents are bombarded when they try to understand the drug problem and to protect their children from the risks involved in it. There is a rising tide of articles, books and newspaper reports which have broadened parents' knowledge of drugs. The cost has been very high. Uneasiness, guilt complexes and feelings of helplessness have increased alarmingly.

At the same time, they make us feel that if our children have the drug or any other problem we are primarily responsible for this. They tell us that we are so far from the younger generation that we cannot hope to influence their lives. Similar contradictions and erroneous reports flood popular literature on this subject. Catchwords and slogans frequently substitute for rational thought. Squeezed in the middle of this whirlwind, parents desperately seek new outlooks. We need to know how we, our children and society can share responsibility for drug problems and how we can jointly collaborate to find adequate solutions.

Unfortunately, there is no magic formula by which children may be prevented from experimenting with drugs. There are no instant solutions for such a great social problem as that of drug abuse. The first step toward the solution of any complex problem is to identify its several components, avoiding simplistic explanations and answers.

When we say that the blame for this problem is solely that of the youths, parents or society, we are looking for the guilty rather than for solutions. This reduces the possibilities of parents, youths and society collaborating with each other to find solutions.

What can parents do? We can find more adequate ways for dealing with the problem. We can discover more effective means of communicating with our children. We are also able to take direct action to stamp out or at least change some

sociological conditions leading to drug abuse. With this wider focus on our thoughts and actions, we have a better chance to influence our children's decisions.

Parents influence the conduct of their children even when they are not directly under the parents' vigilance. While speaking of drugs, we must keep in mind that we are always speaking of many things besides drugs. We are talking about people and their interrelationships so we are transferring an outlook on life as a whole.

For centuries, drugs have been part of our existence. Throughout history, we have proof that people in every age, in every generation and in all countries have turned to them to reduce the sorrow of existence or to create a special experience which they otherwise would not have undergone.

What is new in our times is the availability of a greater supply of drugs. Their use is increasing daily among youths of progressively lower ages. In less than one decade, drugs have spread from isolated groups of adults to university students, then to secondary school students and now even to children just in elementary school. The prominence which mass media of communication has given drugs gave rise to the belief that its use has become epidemic. Most parents inferred that almost all youths try them. This is not the case. Drug abuse is not a disease which spreads to all who are exposed to it. All youths are not equally vulnerable to drugs. Some are not vulnerable at all.

8923

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

KILO OF HEROIN SEIZED; SEVEN ARRESTED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jun 77 p 3-B

[Text] Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, general coordinator of Federal Public Prosecutor's agencies for the northeastern zone, stated that with the support of the PJE [State Judicial Police], the PJF [Federal Judicial Police] seized approximately one kg of pure heroin and arrested seven persons involved in the sordid drug trafficking business.

Yesterday, Juarez Jimenez called a press conference and announced the arrest of Tiburcio Javier Gonzalez, Fermin A Larralde Garza, Alejandro Pena, Jesus Garcia Rivas, Rosendo Gomez Linan and two other persons.

The PJF and PJE action began at 1700 hours and ended before midnight on Thursday.

Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez stated during the press conference that the PJF received a "tip" that a heroin sales transaction was going to be made in a bar at Diaz Miron and Ferrocarril Streets.

The "tip" received by the PJF was correct.

A cloud of PJF and PJE agents went to the bar. Inside they arrested Tiburcio Javier Gonzalez and Fermin A Larralde Garza.

The latter was carrying a bag in his hands. When he became aware of the presence of the law enforcement agents, he dropped it.

There were 18 packets containing a coffee-ochre colored substance which appeared to be heroin in the bag. Immediately the two prisoners were carefully searched.

Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez said that both Gonzalez and Larralde said they received the heroin from Alejandro Pena who was with Jesus Garcia Rivas at the time.

The investigation was deepened. Pena and Garcia were located. During an intensive interrogation, they confessed that they received the drug from Rosendo Gomez Linan.

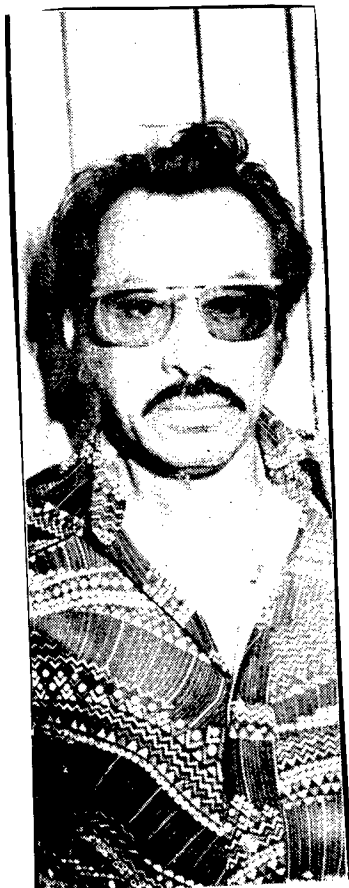
One by one, the people involved in the illicit business were captured. The PJF also arrested Gomez Linan. During the interrogation, he confessed he received the drug from Ramon Ortega Perez. The latter was also located and arrested.



After receiving information from drug agents in the neighboring city, Federal Judicial Police made a brilliant investigation resulting in their capture of about 1 kg of pure heroin worth several million pesos on the black market. (Diariofoto Coronado)



Pena



Ortega



ROSENDO Gómez Liñán.

Alejandro Pena. The federal authorities identified him as the person who supplied the necessary capital to obtain the drugs.

Ramon Ortega Perez. He delivered 18 packets of heroin to former convict Rosendo Gomez Linan who then passed the heroin to Alejandro Pena. Alfredo Aaron Juarez said both men made full confessions. (Diariofoto Coronado)



Last Thursday, the Federal Judicial Police, supported by the State Judicial Police, engaged in a series of actions during which the following persons were arrested: Jose Zamarripa Gonzalez, Jesus Garcia Rivas, Fermin A. Larralde and Tiburcio Javier Gonzalez Ameida. The federal authorities seized about one kg of heroin. (Diariofoto Coronado)

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CSO: 5330

BRIEFS

DRUGS SMUGGLED INSIDE BODIES--Culiacan, Sin., 30 Jun--The San Martin Funeral Parlor was a drug traffickers operations center. The rumor that bodies filled with narcotics were shipped abroad, primarily to the United States, is being investigated. The PJJ [Federal Judicial Police] reported this and that five persons led by Luis Miguel Rea Andrade were captured with two kgs of pure cocaine in their possession. Its black market value is seven million pesos. Ignacio Jaime Alcala, the second in command of the PJJ, directed the investigations. He said that in addition to Rea Andrade, the following persons were arrested: Miguel Villarreal Solano, Jose Luis Lizarraga Morales, Venustiano Burgoa Navarro and Luis Pesqueira Jovera. They were placed at the disposal of Carlos Aguilar Garza, the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 1 Jul 77 p 4] 8923

AMERICANS WITH DRUGS ARRESTED--Entre Rejas police reports column--Last night at 2140 hours investigation police arrested at Calle Libertad and imprisoned in the public jail John Dwayne Wilson and Mitchell A. Souder. They were searched because of their suspicious conduct. They had in their possession a .25 cal pistol, seven tablets of Optanax and two of Captagon, a precision scale and paper for making marihuana cigarettes. During interrogation, they declared that they came to this city to buy marihuana which they would take to the United States. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 1 Jul 77 p 4] 8923

MARIHUANA INCINERATED--Today at 1200 hours at the Guarnicion de la Plaza [city garrison], 3.5 tons of marihuana will be incinerated. The incineration of the drug will be witnessed by federal, military and civilian authorities as well as the general public who are invited to the event. This was reported by Pedro Mireles Malpica, the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. He said that this marihuana was seized by the Federal Judicial Police agents led by Commander Alvaro Orozco Novelo. Mireles Malpica, his deputy Ernesto Avila Triana; Dr Zepeda Madero, the director of the Centro de Salud, Alberto Martin Carrazco, Second District Court judge, Commander Alvaro Orozco Novelo and the heads of other government offices will be at the event. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish p 4] 8923

HEROIN AND TWO TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Last night, the PJJ [Federal Judicial Police] captured several million pesos worth of drugs and persons making a heroin deal. PJJ sources said that their agents arrested the notorious drug smuggler Alejandro Pena Vera. He is the brother of Cesar Pena Vera who some

years ago was brutally murdered by the notorious criminals Luna [and] Palacios in the municipal jail. PJF agents jointly with other services searched several places. Unconfirmed reports state that several members of the management of El Penon were arrested. We were assured that the PJF agents seized about one kg of heroin. No additional information was given because the PJF is delving into this case. The capture of other persons involved in this case is expected. Today, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office will release additional information on this latest setback to drug traffic by the zealous PJF campaign. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 17 Jun 77 p 2-A] 8923

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DRUG CURE CENTER--Dr Mario Martinez Gonzalez, advisor to the Procuraduria Municipal de la Defensa del Menor, PMDM [Municipal Law Office for Protection of Minors] and head of the Psychology Department of the DIF [Integral Family Development], is making preparations for setting up a drug addict rehabilitation center. He left for Monterrey to interview the doctors and to profit from their experiences in treating drug addicts and providing rehabilitation programs. Dr Martinez Gonzalez said that Carlos E Cantu Rosas strongly desires that juvenile delinquents be given every attention so that they may be rehabilitated and continue their schooling normally. Setting up of a drug addict rehabilitation center is being considered by both the PMDM and the DIF system for the treatment of minors who for various reasons had fallen into the grip of drug addiction. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 19 Jun 77 p 1-A] 8923

CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION--Yesterday Alfonso Garcia Salazar, chief of investigations of the State General Police and Traffic Investigations Directorate and Mario Guerra, the head of that directorate, visited this city. The latter said that the highest rate of drug addiction is in Torreon and Ciudad Acuna. He added that these problems are the result of family conflicts caused by the laxity of the environment and life-style of today's youth. He said that in Coahuila delinquency is not serious because this state does not have an unemployment problem. [Excerpt] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Jun 77 p 1-B] 8923

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE--Benito Recio de Leon, the chief of the State Police and Traffic Department, inexplicably tolerates proliferation of vice in the first sector of this city. On the basis of his experience and as a parent, this community believed that he would take action against those places which disgrace our city. The so-called "lenones" operate in those places in full confidence that no authority would act because they voluntarily contribute bi-weekly large sums of money to corrupt bad public officials in our city. Nobody ignores that on Saturdays and Sundays El Cazador Rojo, El Elefante Blanco, El Espanol, La Bodega, Ciro's Bar and other establishments in the first section of the city are jammed with women, most of whom are engaged in prostitution. Residents of that section informed EL DIARIO that up to now, perhaps because they are bribed, the municipal police have left unchallenged the many scandals which have taken place there, especially on the days mentioned. Unexplainably no

municipal police, public health or medical officer has taken action to correct conditions which are proliferating since the opening there of the so-called "ladies bars." The clandestine prostitution which is commonplace in those places has not been ousted because of the prevailing corruption. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jun 77 p 3-A] 8923

DYE-SNIFFER ARRESTED AGAIN--Drug addict Ignacio Martinez Martinez, alias "El Negro," was again taken to the preventive prison for drinking wine and sniffing poliz fuerte [a chemical dye used for polishing shoes]. He was arrested at the northern end of Anahuac Avenue while drinking in a public street. He had in his possession cotton wool [caguamas] and a stick of poliz fuerte. With this poisonous industrial liquid, he was taking a trip to a sky of tremendous thunder [tocasos]. Evidently, he was stabbed in the jail by "El Mago", a dangerous drug addict and delinquent now in the municipal jail. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jun 77 p 3-B] 8923

HEROIN AND 11 TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Mexico, D. F.--Tijuana, Baja California, PJF [Federal Judicial Police] agents arrested ten men and one woman belonging to an international gang of drug traffickers who operated in Tijuana and the United States. They smuggled into the United States large amounts of heroin and marihuana brought from Sinaloa. The PJF seized 24 million pesos worth of drugs. Also, they confiscated 14 vehicles--trucks, light trucks and autos--with secret compartments for transporting drugs without being discovered. The investigation was opened after federal agents under Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero arrested Ruben Palacios Huitron and Miguel Ortiz Sanchez in the Sonora division of Tijuana, Baja California. Huitron and Ortiz accused Gustavo Palacios Diaz and Daniel Mora Lopez of being in charge of transporting the drug from Sinaloa to Tijuana. These two men were carrying six kgs of heroin in the brake system of a 1968 Dodge truck with Federal Public Service license plates. [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 22 Jun 77 pp 1-A, 3-A] 8923

INVESTIGATION CHIEF APPOINTED--As EL DIARIO announced a week ago, yesterday another change was made in the Public Prosecutor's Office. Fernando Rodriguez de Hoyos, the state attorney general, said that the reorganization will continue uninterrupted until the situation becomes normal and the image of the Piedras Negras office improves. The need for the reorganization is proved by the fact that since the first changes were made the situation has improved. The officials in charge of these activities now provide a proper interpretation of justice and adequate social representation. Yesterday, Ramiro Hernandez de la Pena, brother of the director of state programs and development, was assigned to the first schedule group of the Investigation Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Yesterday, Francisco Aguilar Gonzalez, district prosecuting attorney, reported that Hernandez de la Pena will replace Fernando Rangel. He said that the Office of the Attorney General in Coahuila proved by this its zeal to improve services and social representation throughout the Public Prosecutor's Offices. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 77 p 1-B] 8923

ACIDS FALSELY SOLD AS HEROIN--San Luis R. C., Sonora--Yesterday, PJF [Federal Judicial Police] agents here discovered a fully equipped laboratory assumed to be used for preparing narcotics. They arrested Ramiro Valenzuela Ramirez, age 50, and Alberto Molina Carrillo, age 30. After analyses were made, the authorities verified that they made a counterfeit drug which they sold to drug addicts as heroin. This drug was made with acids and dyes with the characteristics of heroin. This substance is very dangerous and could cause the death of the user. The PJF recalled that just a few days ago, one of the best known drug addicts here died under suspicious circumstances. It is thought that he gave himself a fix with the drug which Valenzuela Ramirez and Molina Carrillo sold as heroin. These two men, whose greed led them to attempt deception against the lives of the drug addicts, were placed at the disposal of Miguel Conde Camacho, the local agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 23 Jun 77 p 4] 8923

HEROIN, TWO TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--by Antonio Lamas--Yesterday afternoon, the PJF [Federal Judicial Police] agents led by Commander Alvaro Orozco Novelo and Ernesto Avila Triana, the deputy agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, setback drug trafficking when they seized more than 1/2 kg of heroin, arrested two drug traffickers and confiscated an auto during an operation at Hotel San Jorge on Calle Juarez. Commander Orozco Novelo informed DIARIO DE NOGALES yesterday that they arrested Ramon Cabrera Beltran and Eustacio Alvarez Moreno when the latter's conduct in front of that hotel aroused suspicions. The commander said that Alvarez Moreno was arrested at first for questioning. He confessed that he had just arrived in the city as driver for Ramon Cabrera. He had come from Culiacan, Sinaloa. During the search of Room 11 in which they were staying, five bundles of adhesive cloth containing 513 grams of heroin were found. These were to be sold yesterday afternoon to some American contacts. Later, Cabrera Beltran was arrested when he attempted to escape along Avenida Lopez Mateos. His 1976 Volkswagen, license plate VEB-500 of the state of Sinaloa was also confiscated. Today, the investigations to locate the "contacts" will continue. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 22 Jun 77 p 4] 8923

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

DRUG RING MEMBERS CAPTURED--The Panamanian authorities have captured the members of a drug ring that operated in Panama, Colombia and the United States, seizing 145.5 pounds of cocaine in the operation. The ring included Colombians Jorge Enrique Villegas Hurtado, Florencio Munoz Ruiz, Hernan Ayala Jaramillo, Jaime Arango Alzate and Ricardo Sanclemente, a businessman resident in Panama, as well as Panamanians Manuel Castillo and Guillermo McKay, who worked as inspectors at Tocumen Airport. Other persons connected with the case are Jorge Horacio Hurtado, Luis Gabriel Echeverry, Jose Gabriel Franco, Nubia de Franco and Anibal Gonzalez Echeverry. The drugs were sent from Colombia to Miami via Panama. [Panama City DOMINICAL in Spanish 26 Jun 77 pp 1-a, 2-a PA]

ARREST FOR COCAINE POSSESSION--Panamanian narcotics agents have arrested a Mexican citizen for possession of 1 kg of cocaine worth \$1 million. The Mexican, Alberto Trevino Rodriguez, told agents that he bought the cocaine in Bolivia for \$5,000 and was taking it to Mexico to sell it there. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jul 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

TRAFFICKER CAPTURED WITH COCAINE IN SOLES

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 1 Jul 77 p 6

[Text] A U.S. tourist was arrested at Jorge Chavez International Airport when he tried to depart carrying packages containing hydrochlorate of cocaine valued at \$1,500 in each of his shoes.

The tourist, with a "hippy"-like appearance, long hair and beard and wearing a wool poncho, was identified as Roland Irwin Kupperman, who arrived in our capital on 17 June from Ecuador.

His arrest occurred when he arrived at the airport in a hurry to board the plane which would carry him to New York. Irwin, who apparently arrived late on purpose, was the last passenger to present himself to the immigration authorities.

Under these circumstances detective Walter Polanco, of the Airport's Police Investigations Station viewed him with suspicion and he was submitted to a thorough inspection.

Plastic bags filled with drugs, the origin of which will be the object of investigation, were found inside the thick rubber soles of his shoes.

Inspector PIP Froilan Palacios Hernandez stated in his office that this is the second time that a similar case of drugs carried in shoes has been discovered.

Polanco commented that in fact some time ago another tourist was arrested when his thick-soled shoes carried cocaine. The narcotics unit will continue the investigation.

9117
CSO: 5300

IRAN

TWO HEROIN DISTRIBUTORS SENTENCED

Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Jun 77 p 34

[Text] The Third Branch of the Teheran Superior Criminal Court sentenced two smugglers to six years in prison for transporting and distributing narcotics.

These two people, named Ahmed Shishehbar and Hoseyn Bik Mohammadi, were charged with having transported and distributed heroin for some time in the city of Arak. They came under the suspicion of agents and were arrested while trying to give heroin to the passengers of a driver-training automobile.

After these two people were arrested, they were sent to the Arak Public Prosecutor's Office with the file compiled. After the preliminary investigation, the Public Prosecutor's Office of this city sent the case to the Teheran Public Prosecutor's Office. The case was referred to the Third Branch of the Teheran Superior Criminal Court. Yesterday, this court convened with Reza Amir Kalali presiding and the court sentenced each of the accused to three years in prison for transporting and distributing 18.5 grams of heroin.

8514
GSO: 5300

IRAN

TWO HASHISH SMUGGLERS SENTENCED

Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jun 77 p 34

[Text] The court has sentenced two smugglers to payment of a fine of more than one billion rials.

Judges of the Fourth Branch of Teheran's Superior Criminal Court convicted the two people accused of smuggling 2,315 kilos of hashish. These two people, named Sayyid 'Ali Asghar Hoseynichi Sarafi and Mehdi Etesami, have been sentenced to eight years in prison each and to payment of a total cash fine of 1,157,542,500 rials.

These two accused, along with two other people, came under suspicion and were arrested at the fork in the Azari Road while they were transporting 100 kilos of hashish from Karaj to Teheran. With the guidance of this group, agents then went to Karaj and discovered 2,215 kilos of hashish in a garden. The agents turned over the hashish discovered to the Narcotics Control Department and sent the accused, with their files, to the Teheran Public Prosecutor's Office.

The Teheran Public Prosecutor's Office issued a bill of indictment against the accused and sent the case to the criminal court. The court exonerated two of the accused and sentenced the other two to two years in prison each. The case went to the Supreme Court and the judges of this high judicial authority overthrew the verdict of the criminal court and sent the accused to the Fourth Branch of the Teheran Superior Criminal Court for a review. Yesterday, the judges of this branch convened with Fatah 'Ali Sadeqi presiding to investigate the charges against these two people. After hearing the defense of the accused, Sayyid 'Ali Asghar Hoseynichi Sarafi and Mehdi Etesami, the judges sentenced them to eight years in prison and payment of a fine of 1,157, 542,500 rials.

8514
CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

SMUGGLER SENTENCED—A smuggler named 'Ali Ashraf Fatahiyan was arrested some time ago with 3.20 grams of heroin and he was turned over to the Teheran Public Prosecutor's Office with his dossier. After going through the legal phases, this person's file was sent to the Second Branch of the Teheran Superior Criminal Court, and this court convened yesterday with Dr 'Ali Arad presiding and sentenced 'Ali Ashraf Fatahiyan to six years in prison and a cash fine of 9,000 rials for transporting and distributing 3.20 grams of heroin. [Text] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Jun 77 p 32]

DRUG ARREST— An expelled university student and an employee of an insurance company were arrested with a quantity of heroin and opium in their possession. A police spokesman said in this regard that efforts of Anti-Narcotics Department agents to arrest addicts lacking quota cards led to the arrest of Sayyid Jalal Iran Manesh, 24 years old, who identified himself as an expelled university law student, with 20 centigrams of heroin and two grams of opium. [Text] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Jun 77 p 34]

8514
CSO: 5300

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CHANGE IN DAGGA LAW SOUGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jul 77 p 2

[Text] Cape Town--A memo from the Association of Law Societies calling for a change in the drug laws relating to dealing in dagga has been submitted to the Department of Justice.

According to association president Mr Oliver Hart, the memo is "purely a legal thing" and bears no relation to overseas moves to allow personal use of marijuana.

The association is opposed to the mandatory minimum sentence of five years for dealing in dagga and wants the right of discretion in sentencing to be returned to magistrates.

Writing in the legal profession's monthly publication, De Rebus Precursoriis, a senior Maritzburg attorney, Mr Leslie Simon, describes the present drugs Act as "a very cruel, harsh and oppressive piece of legislation." He cites these cases:

A approached B who possessed a car and asked B to take him to a place he knew where he could buy dagga. B did so. Both were arrested, charged with dealing in dagga and sentenced to five years' imprisonment although B took no part in the transaction.

Three people were sitting in a secluded place smoking a pipe of dagga which they passed round. They were arrested and sentenced to five years for dealing.

In terms of the present Act, anyone found guilty of dealing in dagga must be sentenced to a minimum of five years' imprisonment with compulsory labour for a first conviction and may face a term of up to 15 years.

CSO: 5300

CYPRUS

POLICE INVESTIGATE DRUG SMUGGLING FROM OCCUPIED AREA

Nicosia 0 FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 2 Aug 77 p 1 NC

[Text] Following information that recently there has been systematic smuggling of narcotics from the occupied areas, men of the Criminal Investigation Department [TAE] have placed under surveillance various persons, mainly Maronites, who live in Kormakiti and enjoy freedom of movement from the Turkish-held areas into the areas under state control.

The surveillance started last Saturday afternoon when TAE men noticed Adonis Skoulios, a 41-year-old shepherd from Kormakiti, coming from the occupied area; they followed him to find out whom he would contact.

The surveillance continued until yesterday, when he was finally arrested. A quantity of processed hashish was found in his possession.

The police later arrested Andreas Pilatos, the 40-year-old owner of a nightclub in Nicosia, and Andonakis Mikhail Terezdis, a 39-year-old waiter from Kormakiti.

All three will be taken before the Nicosia District Court today which will issue a warrant for their detention to facilitate investigations in the case.

An additional detail:

The narcotics were packed and had a Turkish stamp.

CSO: 5300

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

LEBANESE WITH HASHISH ARRESTED--At 0900 yesterday men of the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] and the Larnaca Port Police found, after searching the luggage of a Lebanese upon his arrival in Cyprus, 32 hashish cakes weighing 15.5 kilos and one small bottle of hashish oil. The Lebanese, named Ilyas Faris Nasim, aged 22, has been detained so that investigations may be facilitated. [Text] [Nicosia 0 FILELEVTHEOS in Greek 30 Jul 77 p 10 NC]

CSO: 5300

NETHERLANDS

HEROIN USE BLAMED FOR MOLUCCAN ATTACK ON SURINAMESE

Loss of Face Led to Moluccan Attack on Surinamese Club

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Jul 77 p 3

[Text] Amsterdam, 11 July--The use of heroin has become fashionable among South Moluccan youth in the settlements and the suburbs. Solidarity with the peer group and fear of loss of face if one does not follow the norm have fostered the massive use of heroin enormously. This conclusion was included in a probation report which was presented yesterday to the presiding judge of the Amsterdam court, Mr S. Slagter, at the trial of 11 young South Moluccan suspects about whom he commented: "Heroin is leaving a trail through your lives."

During the night of 18 to 19 March, the 11 suspects, ranging in age from 21 to 25 years, had gone to the bar of the Surinamese SOSA club, at the corner of the Herengracht and the Vijzelstraat in Amsterdam, looking for revenge.

Armed with two Sten guns, two pistols, a klewang [an East Indian sabre], two bicycle chains and the handle of a large hatchet, they stormed in shooting; two Surinamese were hit by grazing shots and a Moluccan attacker was hit in the right shoulder by a stray bullet.

The public prosecutor, Mr A.M. Franssen, demanded sentences ranging from 8 to 15 months for public violence. The attack also produced money and heroin.

Punitive Raid

Both the public prosecutor and the defense team for the 11 agreed that the attack was more like a punitive raid than a hold up.

The 11, all of which are heroin users and all but 1 of which have a record, were well known at the Surinamese club, which stays open all night and where many dealers do business.

There had been regular trips between the areas where the suspects lived, Wierden and Vaassen, and the SOSA. During the night of 13 to 14 March of this year, a small group had gone to the club; when leaving the premises they had been threatened and robbed of their money and heroin. One of the Moluccans had been made to undress.

Back in Vaassen, they decided to seek revenge for this humiliation and to really scare the Surinamese. On Friday evening, 12 of them in 4 cars left for the capital. First, they went to smoke a heroin cigarette in a bar at the Zeedijk; then, about 0430 hours in the morning, they went into action.

The twelfth suspect managed to escape after the raid and there is still no trace of him.

Humiliated

According to written depositions from a few of the five witnesses, only one of whom appeared at the court session, the Moluccans are alleged to have searched the Surinamese who were lying on the floor and robbed them. The Moluccans, however, contended that the Surinamese spontaneously threw their bags and the content of their pockets on the floor.

One of the accused, 25 year old metal worker Lambert L., not only fired into the air but also at one of the Surinamese who sustained a grazing wound on his leg. The prosecutor demanded that he be given the heaviest sentence of 15 months. For those who had hit and kicked, a sentence of 10 months was asked.

Lambert L.'s attorney, Mr Diemer, protested against this demand. His client was the one who had been made to undress, and in South Moluccan circles this meant a serious humiliation, to which the verdict would add further insult.

Searched

Prior to the individual summations, one of the defense lawyers, Mr C. Everaert, presented a general summation in the name of his colleagues, in which he said that such a punitive raid was to be expected. It was not the first time that South Moluccans had been "tricked" when making heroin transactions. "Heroin is the only thing the two groups have in common. Both the Surinamese and the Moluccans are minorities which do not have it easy in the Netherlands. The South Moluccan youth are humiliated by the Blandas [Dutchmen] and when the Surinamese do it too then it hurts even more."

The Moluccan youth who really expected solidarity from the Surinamese, wanted to "do something as a warning," said Mr Everaert.

And he added: "These boys, all of them children of former KNIL [expansion unknown; probably Royal Dutch Indonesian Army] servicemen were brought up around weapons. Within the Moluccan community, a weapon is much more a status symbol than an instrument to injure someone. The public prosecutor was right when he said: the Dutch legal order cannot overlook this, but, from a South Moluccan point of view, neither can such a humiliation be overlooked."

The public prosecutor thought that "unbelievable risks" were taken. According to him it was "a miracle" that there were no dead nor badly wounded. In his recommendation for sentencing, he took into account the fact that the suspects "were living between two cultures," which would explain their use of heroin.

Probation Report on Heroin Use

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Jul 77 p 3

[Text] Amsterdam, 12 July--The General Probation Office in Apeldoorn has found that the use of heroin among young South Moluccans has increased considerably. In a report, which was mentioned at the trial of South Moluccans accused of having raided Surinamese, the probation office noted: "The youth are placed between two worlds: their parents' world, which they hardly know and from which they are becoming alienated, and Dutch society in which they have a hard time finding their way. This leads to disintegration and problems of identity. The old standards and values, carried over by their parents, are only partially valid. The rules of the game of their present environment are only partially accepted. From this situation it becomes possible for them to justify practically any kind of behavior by invoking one of the two cultures."

According to the report, fears and tensions are sometimes "discharged in punishable behavior." They point to the bad socio-economic circumstances of the Moluccan youth. "The problem for the South Moluccan youth lies in that they have difficulty separating political and economic grounds, which leads to rationalization in favor of the former."

8463

CSO: 3105

NORWAY

NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH DRUG TRAFFIC REPORTED

Heroin Through Norwegian Airports

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Jul 77 p 18

[Text] According to the 1976 report from the Customs Directorate's control department there are reasons to believe that during the fall of 1976 approximately 60 kg of heroin was smuggled to Europe via Norwegian airports. The police and the Bureau of Customs have obtained this figure from interrogations of narcotics smugglers who have been taken in Norway and abroad. In Norway the Bureau of Customs has now increased the control of ordinary consignments of goods. "Abroad there is an increasing tendency towards hiding heroin and other narcotics in consignments of goods which are difficult to control. We regularly investigate consignments of goods, but have not yet seized any narcotics," says department manager Haakon Skaarer in the Customs Directorate's control department to AFTENPOSTEN.

The situation on the narcotics front changed considerably in 1976, according to the report. The use of stronger drugs such as heroin, hash oil and amphetamines increased strongly. And there is a steady changeover to more refined methods of smuggling.

"Previously it was common for narcotics to be smuggled in the baggage or hidden in pockets and clothing. Narcotics are now being smuggled in larger consignments, often hidden among 'innocent goods', goods from the country which is the point of departure for the smuggling, to a great extent in Asia. We have examples from the Netherlands, where heroin was found hidden in a consignment of rubber bands, and from Sweden, where the heroin was camouflaged in boxes with canned fruit," says department director Skaarer.

"We must expect that these types of smuggling methods will be used to get narcotics into Norway. We have acted accordingly, and recently we have increased the control of consignments from countries where narcotics are produced. On several occasions we have taken larger consignments, used a large crew for time-consuming and costly control work, and gone through

the consignment carefully. However, this type of control has not yet given results in the form of narcotics findings," says Skaarer.

He also tells us that the Customs Directorate has concrete plans with regards to anticipated smuggling in consignments. Obviously he can not discuss this in more detail. However, Skaarer says that this type of smuggling often takes place in consignments which are difficult to control, e.g., tin cans and tubes. After a stop of several years in the recruiting in the customs department, one has now started to expand the crew. This year 72 candidates will be accepted for customs service in various areas.

In order to meet the aggravated situation, the Bureau of Customs has, to start with, procured three new narcotics dogs, which will be stationed in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim. Furthermore, a new special car has been taken into use as a "flying customs station" along the border to Sweden. The international agreements with the customs authorities in several countries about mutual assistance and obligation to provide information have also been expanded, according to an article in the latest issue of "Tollbladet", which has its information from the Customs Directorate's 1976 report.

No Report on Heroin Smuggling in 1977

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jul 77 p 16

[Text] "Both our assumptions and reports from Interpol indicate that during the fall of 1976 an offensive was started for the purpose of introducing heroin to the Scandinavian countries," reports police adjutant Per Carlson at Oslo police detective force to AFTENPOSTEN. According to a report from the Customs Directorate control department during the fall of last year approximately 60 kilograms of heroin were probably smuggled to Europe via Norwegian airports. Corresponding figures for the first half of 1977 are not available.

"This also concerns our assumptions," says the police adjutant. The information from 1976 is based on our own confiscations, as well as confiscations which were made in Sweden, Finland and Norway, and also interrogations which were carried out of various persons involved in the Netherlands and West Germany.

The Bureau of Customs has recently carried out frequent controls of consignments of goods from countries which from experience are the points of departure for smuggling, but they have not found any case where attempts have been made to smuggle in hard narcotics hidden among other goods.

SAS-People in Stockholm Seized in Narcotics Case

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Jul 77 p 30

[Text] The police in Stockholm have arrested more than 20 persons who are suspected of having participated in extensive narcotics smuggling from Thailand and Hong Kong to Sweden. Seven of the arrested work for SAS at Arlanda, and some of them are employed in the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Those employed by SAS have used their free tickets for smuggling trips.

The narcotics police tell us that more arrests must be expected in the future. How extensive the smuggling can be is not yet clear, but it is expected that several hundred kilograms of narcotics are brought into the country. The police also expect that the smuggling has involved heavier drugs, such as heroin.

Those employed by SAS worked together with other ground personnel at Arlanda -- packages with narcotics had been delivered out on the airport to ground personnel who do not have to pass through customs afterwards. The smugglers have also brought the narcotics along by using the personnel's own entrances. Some have also had the drugs sent to Sweden in packages.

Already in the middle of May the police became suspicious that some of those who work at Arlanda were conducting narcotics trade, and the smuggling was discovered when a package with a wrong shipping label turned out to contain marijuana. The man the package was shipped to was arrested when he came to pick it up. Gradually as the police started to unravel the case, it turned out to be of considerable extent.

Customs district manager Leif Kjønigsen tells AFTENPOSTEN that at Fornebu surveillance is also carried out outside on the ground -- in case some of the passengers should try to deliver packages to the ground personnel. However, he emphasizes that this control too is based on spot checks. At Fornebu there is no separate entrance for the flight crew either. Everybody must pass through customs.

The large hash consignment which was confiscated at Leonardo da Vinci airport in Rome Saturday was also addressed to Stockholm. Whether any of the ground crew at Arland is mixed up in the case is not known yet.

8958
CS0: 5300

CAPTURE OF HEROIN MANUFACTURER IZZET GUNDUZ SARIYER

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 25 Jul 77 pp 1, 13 NC

[Article: "Turkey's Only Heroin Manufacturer Was Captured; The Only Man in Turkey Who Knows How To Manufacture Heroin: Izzet Gunduz Sariyer; The 3-Year Old Hide-and-Seek Game Between Izzet Gunduz Sariyer and the Police Is Over"]

[Text] Ankara--The 3-year old hide-and-seeK game between the Turkish police and the most valuable wanted man in Turkey is finally over. This man--for whom not only the police, but also the underground world would pay 1 million Turkish liras per hour--is the only man who knows how to manufacture heroin in Turkey: Izzet Gunduz Sariyer.

Izzet Gunduz Sariyer, who had learned years ago how to convert raw opium to morphine base and then to heroin, was taken ill 4 years ago and was unable to work, in order not to quit his "skill" he hired an Austrian family and transformed a hotel room into a heroin factory. When police examined the heroin on the market they realized immediately that narcotic material of this quality could be manufactured by only one man in Turkey. This man was Izzet Gunduz Sariyer who could manufacture \$55,000 worth of heroin in an hour. After a long chase Izzet Sariyer was captured together with the five members of the Jonas family whom he had chosen as his partners. The Jonases were supplying Sariyer with opium and he was converting it into heroin in the hotel room where he was indisposed with illness. When Rudolf Jonas, the father, Cristione Jonas, the mother and their three sons were captured a fast hide-and-seeK game started between Izzet Gunduz and the police. Wherever the police raided, Izzet Gunduz would have left already. The police would find medicine against tuberculosis and handkerchiefs left behind. Meanwhile the Jonas family was set free after an amnesty was declared.

The police carried out its latest raid in Diyarbakir. The only man who knew how to manufacture heroin was really sick this time and could not escape from the surrounded room.

This priceless member of the underground world will be treated in a hospital. He will be kept in the hospital as long as the police want, since he has contracted tuberculosis to an extremely high degree, thus a criminal who is considered to be very dangerous for Turkey will be rendered harmless.



Izzet Gunduz Sariyer

CSO: 5300

POLICE SERGEANT CLEARED OF INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG SMUGGLING

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Aug 77 p 13

[Text]

A POLICE SERGEANT who resolved to break a £100,000 drug-smuggling ring single-handed was cleared yesterday of being part of the operation himself.

He planned to "go it alone" because of a "strained" relationship between police and Customs, but his scheme was cut short when he was arrested, Birmingham Crown Court was told.

Sgt. CHRISTOPHER JAMES, 30, of Bridgeman Croft, Castle Bromwich, was said by his counsel to have been "carried away by his thirst for success."

The jury found him not guilty of being concerned in the illegal importation of more than 1½ cwt of cannabis resin with a street value of £100,000.

Det. Con. THOMAS KEOGH, 31, of George Road, Erdington, was also found not guilty of the same allegation. So was ANDREW CHATWIN, 32, of Ashes Road, Oldbury.

Two convicted

Two men were convicted: FAZAL HUSSAIN, 50, who arranged the export of the cannabis consignment from Pakistan, was jailed for four years; and GULAM HUSSEIN, also 50, who carried papers relating to the packages from Karachi to England was jailed for 12 months. Hussain and Hussein both lived in Nineveh Road, Handsworth.

The court was told that Sgt James and Det. Con. Keogh had been commended for their work in smashing a previous international drugs smuggling ring known as the "Harwell Connection."

That "highly successful exercise" in 1975 resulted from information given by an informant named Younis, and had been conducted with complete co-operation between police and customs.

But, said Mr MICHAEL PRATT, O.C. for Sgt James, when Younis gave further information about drugs arriving at Birmingham Airport in the summer of 1976 the "parting of the ways" between police and Customs began.

Sgt James wanted to "let the drugs run" in order to catch the "pusher" to whom they were destined to go, said Mr Pratt. But Customs refused to do so and the investigation came to nothing.

'Go-it-alone plan'

So when Sgt James was informed of the latest importation in December last year he decided to go it alone.

The plan was for Chatwin to collect the drugs from the airport and deliver them to Younis, who would set up a rendezvous with the buyer.

Sgt James would be there when the deal took place, ready to catch the pusher.

Det. Con. Keogh's involvement was to pass some papers relating to the packages to Sgt James without knowing what his colleague had decided to do.

CHINESE ROLE IN GERMAN DRUG TRAFFIC REPORTED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jun 77 p 9

[Text]

The flow of heroin into West Germany, supplied by Southeast Asian syndicates, has reached alarming proportions.

Chinese syndicates, many of them with Hongkong connections, are said to be in total control of the heroin distribution network in the republic.

They sell to street-level retailers who are either Chinese or German nationals.

German authorities also see a sinister connection between the Chinese restaurant trade and drugs, though at present they have little to go on.

The rapid growth of Germany's addict population, estimated at more than 15 per cent each year, was described by a top drug expert in the Federal Police as "absolutely frightening."

Although Germany is considered a wealthy country with a high standard of living and a solid industrial base, the burden on society of over 40,000 known drug-users on society is already showing.

The street price of No 3 heroin which was about DM200 (about HK\$400) per

gram in October last year, had risen to DM1,000 (about HK\$2,000) by May this year.

At present, the estimated street value of the same variety of heroin is about \$110 to \$130 per gram.

"In order to get their daily supply of drugs, the addicts, most of whom do not hold steady jobs, turn to crime and vice," said a senior officer in the Federal Police, the Bundeskriminalamt.

"Others seek the support of their families and friends and this invariably brings about a strain on their relations," he said.

The officer, a Kriminaloberrat or the equivalent of a superintendent in charge of the Federal Police's narcotics section, said he preferred not to be quoted by name.

The reason, he explained, is a security measure against possible retaliation by Germany's notorious urban guerillas, the Baader-Meinhof group.

On April 7 Germany's chief public prosecutor, Mr Siegfried Buback, was killed in Karlsruhe by a hail of machinegun bullets.

During a visit to the Federal Police's Headquarters in Bahnhof Strasse in the small town of Wiesbaden which is near Frankfurt, this reporter found the building under exceptionally tight security.

I entered through a plate-glass electronically operated door to have my briefcase examined by an officer while another, armed with a sub-machinegun, kept a watchful eye on me.

After explaining that I had an appointment with the Kriminaloberrat, I was escorted to his specious office by another plainclothes officer with an automatic tucked into his shoulder holster.

Leafing through his files, the Kriminaloberrat told me that last year alone, there were more than 300 deaths related to heroin and other hard drugs.

Of these, he said, some 75 per cent were aged between 18 and 25.

"The problem started towards the latter half of the '60s when it became trendy to use the so-called soft drugs such as marijuana and hashish.

"The situation changed in

the years that followed and more and more hard drugs, such as heroin and morphine, were used and the lucrative narcotics trade came to be exploited even more by the underworld."

In the beginning of 1974, there were 2,359 registered heroin addicts in West Germany, which has a population of some 60 million.

The figure jumped dramatically to nearly 10,000 by the end of that year and in 1975 another 5,800 addicts were registered while a further 4,530 placed their names on the growing list.

But police estimate that only half of the country's addicts are on the list and the total figure might well be over 40,000.

Deaths resulting from drug addiction also showed a corresponding increase.

In 1974, 139 deaths were listed as heroin-related; in 1975 the figure was 189 and in the following year it jumped to just over 300, which included two children under 14.

"We think that the actual figure is at least 10 per cent higher as some of the drug-related deaths might not be listed due to various reasons," said the Kriminaloberrat.

He added that the suicide rate of drug addicts is also very high as many of them see death as their "only way out."

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the heroin reaching Germany is the No 3 variety from Southeast Asia.

For several years the Netherlands, specially Amsterdam, was considered the main transit point but in recent months German ports have also become "high ranking" destinations.

In September last year in the port city of Bremen police made their largest seizure of heroin when they uncovered 68 kilos of the drug on a freighter from Penang.

The cache was worth DM10 million (about HK\$20 million).

Two Malaysian seamen were later charged with drug trafficking and were sentenced to 6½ years each.

Under German law, the maximum sentence for drug trafficking is 10 years while conspiracy to traffic, which is more difficult to prove, can bring up to 50 years.

Of the traffickers arrested by the German authorities, a significant number of them have been Chinese nationals.

"They have the supply, the contacts and crossing borders of member countries of the European Economic Community is a relatively simple matter."

However, the present trend for bringing Asian heroin to Europe has changed.

Large numbers of Europeans are recruited as couriers.

They are promised a free return ticket to Asia plus a short holiday and expenses to carry a few kilos of heroin in their luggage or on their persons.

Sometimes two or three couriers, mostly women in their early 20s are dispatched on the same flight from either Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur or Singapore under the watchful eye of a "protector" sent by the syndicate in case a double-cross is attempted.

The couriers hand over the drug shipment once in Europe and their part of the operation ends.

German police estimate that the total of 176.15 kilos of heroin seized last year represents no more than 10 per cent of the drugs imported into the country.

"We also found that heroin addict populations are invariably centred around the larger Chinese communities in the country," the German officer said.

"The Chinese are undoubtedly the big bosses of the trade."

The Kriminaloberrat also found the mushrooming of Chinese restaurants in the country "puzzling."

"Maybe Chinese food has become very popular but we have visited many newly opened Chinese restaurants in smaller towns and found that the local people hardly ever go there," he said.

"The restaurants are practically empty even during meal-time but you can always find a large staff sitting around doing nothing.

"It is a good question where they get their income from."

He added that on surprise visits to Chinese restaurants, the police always uncover illegal immigrants from Hongkong, Singapore and Malaysia.

"We recently visited three restaurants in a town with a population of about 3,000 and arrested eight illegal immigrants."

There is an estimated 65 Chinese restaurants in Hamburg alone and another 40 in Frankfurt while the rest, about 250, are scattered over other parts of the country.

The Netherlands police have at present an officer based in Bangkok to liaise on matters relating to drugs while the French will be sending an officer in July.

The German authorities, it was learned, are also considering posting a man in Bangkok for the same purpose.

"We are doing all we possibly can to battle the heroin problem, but sometimes it seems that the tide is against us," said the Kriminaloberrat.