

JPRS 69390

8 July 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
No. 309

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

20000329 141

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
**NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE**
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

WORLD

WIDE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No. JPRS 69390	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.	
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS, No. 309				5. Report Date 8 July 1977	
7. Author(s)				6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract/Grant No.	
15. Supplementary Notes				13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
				14.	
16. Abstracts The serial report consists of translations from the world press and radio relating to law, law enforcement, illicit traffic and personalities concerned with narcotics and dangerous drugs.					
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors Narcotics Drug Addiction Law (Jurisprudence) Law Enforcement					
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms Dangerous Drugs Drug Control Drug Traffic					
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5K, 60, 6T					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151				19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	
				20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	
				22. Price	

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

No. 309

CONTENTS

PAGE

ASIA

BURMA

Briefs

Police Arrest Addicts in Latha	1
Brown Heroin Seizure in Kutkai	1
Heroin Seizure in Moulmein Township	1
Arrest of Heroin Users in Mu-Se	1

HONG KONG

Opium Courier Gets 15 Years (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 19 May 77)	2
Policemen Accused of Planting Drugs (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 19 May 77)	3
Suspected Drug Dealer Leaps Into China (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 19 May 77)	4
Jail Term To Stay in Drug Case (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 20 May 77)	5
Taiwan-Registered Drug Trawler Seized (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, various dates)	6
Drug Trawler Seized Trawler 5 Remanded Four Taiwanese Released	
18-Year Term for Drug Distributor (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 26 May 77)	8

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Dutch Connection Uncovered (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, various dates)	10
Dutchmen Hired To Ferry Drugs Six Years for Drug Conspirators	
Three on Trial Over Drugs (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, various dates)	12
Young Couple and Accomplice Seized at Home Ten Years for Making Drugs	
Thai Trip Leads to Prison (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 1 Jun 77)	14
Computer Will Track Drug Addicts (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 6 Jun 77)	15
Woman Collapses in Dock (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 8 Jun 77)	16
Fewer Youths Take Drugs (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 14 Jun 77)	17
Television Education Campaign Exposes Drug Myths (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 14 Jun 77)	18
Police Constable Relates Drug Arrest (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 16 Jun 77)	19
Briefs	
Housewife on Drugs Charge	20
Police Crackdown Nets Big Haul	20
Assets of Traffickers Under Scrutiny	20
150 Drug Rings Smashed	20
 PHILIPPINES	
Briefs	
Five Foreigners Arrested	21
 SINGAPORE	
Paper Reports Antidrug Campaign Results (THE STRAITS TIMES, 18 Jun 77)	22

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Briefs	
Drug Traffickers	23

BRAZIL

Effects of Drug Addiction Recounted (O GLOBO, 22 May 77)	24
---	----

COLOMBIA

New Additions to 'Black List' Published (EL SIGLO, 22 Jun 77)	31
--	----

Former DAS Officer Arrested With Woman Trafficker (EL ESPECTADOR, 10 Jun 77)	32
---	----

Foreign Traffickers Attempt To Free Jailed Companions (Hector Gonzalez; EL TIEMPO, various dates)	34
--	----

Shootout at Police Station
Escape Planned at New Year's Party

Briefs	
American Trafficker Arrested	38
Trafficker's Plane Crashes	38
Cocaine Lab Discovery	39
Drug Traffickers Arrest	39

ECUADOR

INTERPOL Arrests Band of Cocaine Traffickers (EL COMERCIO, 15 Jun 77)	40
--	----

INTERPOL Captures Six Drug Traffickers (EL UNIVERSO, 14 Jun 77)	41
--	----

MEXICO

Marihuana, 14 Traffickers Seized in Sinaloa (Rafael Medina Cruz; EXCELSIOR, 24 May 77)	43
---	----

Marihuana, Weapons, Traffickers Seized in Sonora (EL SOL, 21 May 77)	45
---	----

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Non-Prosecution for 'Personal Use' Drugs Lauded (Alfonso Trueba Olivares; EXCELSIOR, 25 May 77)	47
Gomez V.: Drugs Not a Unilateral Problem (EL DIA, 27 May 77)	50
Briefs	
Camacho: 30 Percent Addiction	51
Cocaine, Marihuana Seized	51
Death of Jailed Trafficker	52
Cocaine Trafficker Arrested	52
 PERU	
Editorial Supports Commission's Coca Bill (LA PRENSA, 17 May 77)	53
Briefs	
Traffickers Arrested in Punta Negra	55
Prison Term for Trafficker	55
Coca Problem Complex	55
ENACO Regional Chief Out	56
 NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
 IRAN	
Seven Arrested for Distributing Heroin (KEYHAN, 20 Apr 77)	57
Seizures of Heroin, Opium, Hashish in 1976 Reported (KEYHAN, 21 Apr 77)	58
Briefs	
Large Amount Hashish Seized	59
Shiraz Dealer Uses Pigeons	59
Rooftop Cache Seized	59
Two Receive Sentences	60
Female Smuggler's Sentence Increased	60
Smuggler Imprisoned and Fined	60

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE

Vincennes University Drug Problem Discussed (LE MONDE, 2 Jun 77)	61
Solutions Sought, by Philippe Boggio University--Police Controversy	
Briefs	
Drug Sentences Noted	65
Program To Combat Drug Abuse	65

BURMA

BRIEFS

POLICE ARREST ADDICTS IN LATHA--Rangoon, 16 Jun--Twenty-five heroin addicts were arrested today in Latha Township--notoriously known as the "heroin capital"--after "operation white color" was launched jointly by policemen, headed by Latha Township Police Station Officer U Tint Shwe and responsible working people. It has been learned that those arrested are heroin distributors, heroin users, addicts and "helpers" who inject heroin for others with money. They rob and commit various crimes in gangs when they need money for the drug. They have been charged under sections 6 (B), 10 (B) and 14 (D) of the narcotic drugs law and under section 33 (A) of the excise act. [Excerpts] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 17 Jun 77 pp 7, 8 BK]

BROWN HEROIN SEIZURE IN KUTKAI--Kutkai, 13 Jun--Last week, officers searched a GMC car, No. 4546, at the [not further identified] gate. The car, driven by driver Maung Khin Maung Win and accompanied by Lite Phu, was heading for Lashio from Kunlong. Found hidden in the tool box of the car were 27 packets of brown heroin weighing 150.60 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] and worth more than 100,000 kyats. Police Station No. 2 has taken action. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 19 Jun 77 p 4 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN MOULMEIN TOWNSHIP--Martaban, 20 Jun (by phone)--A police team, under the direction of Moulmein Township Police Commander U Myunt Khin, together with councillors from Zaycho Ward, this morning raided U Yacob's house in Taungbine Ward. Seized from U Yacob's house were a penicillin bottle half-filled with heroin and a heroin packet. Heroin addict Hla Tun was also arrested at U Yacob's house. A search at Hla Tun's house discovered a cigarette filled with heroin. [Summary] [Rangoon Botataung in Burmese 21 Jun 77 p 2 BK]

ARREST OF HEROIN USERS IN MU-SE--Mu-Se, 7 Jun--A party, headed by Mu-Se Township People's Council Chairman U Sai Khin Maung Lay and Councillor U Saw Chit, yesterday evening made a surprise raid on a house with youthful suspects in Taung Ward and found five youths smoking opium and two others smoking heroin. The youths were arrested and sent to the police station. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 Jun 77 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300

OPIUM COURIER GETS 15 YEARS

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

[Excerpt]

The Chief Justice, Sir Geoffrey Briggs, yesterday described as "deserving" the 15-year jail sentence imposed on a labourer for possessing \$98 million worth of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

Presiding in the Court of Appeal, Sir Geoffrey observed that lately the pattern of drug crimes was to make use of crippled, old and unemployed people - and in a recent case a very young girl - to carry dangerous drugs.

In dismissing the appeal by Kwok Kai (52) against conviction and sentence for possession of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking, Sir Geoffrey said that, although it could be said that Kwok was only a small broker in the drug organisation, this was not a matter to be taken into consideration to a great extent by the court.

Mr Brook Bernacchi, QC, appearing for Kwok, described him as a "cog" or "small fry."

Counsel said that trafficking in dangerous drugs was a menace to society, but in sentencing, the court could not entirely ignore the personality of the criminal.

He said Kwok had a wife and eight children.

A co-defendant, Leung Sze-kan (43), a junk owner who was said to have been hired by Kwok to transport the drugs, had been sentenced to 11 years in jail for a similar offence, Mr Bernacchi said, and there was no evidence that between the two, his client was a bigger criminal.

Crown Counsel, Miss Margaret Harriss, however, replied that this was clearly a large-scale operation by any standards, and according to the police, the drugs found on Leung's junk on May 25 last year then had a market value of \$98 million.

Miss Harriss said that Kwok must be a trusted aide of the "principals" and had thorough control in transporting the drugs to Kun Tong.

The junk was intercepted in Rambler Channel, off Kwai Chung, on the evening of May 25 last year.

The drugs - 1,482 kilograms of raw opium and 86.98 kilograms of morphine blocks - were in 40 sacks which were suspended in the water by means of ropes from the side of the junk.

POLICEMEN ACCUSED OF PLANTING DRUGS

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

[Text]

Five police officers were yesterday accused of having planted white powder at a mini-bus driver's home to force him to "produce" a dangerous drugs boss for arrest.

The allegation was made by Szeto Cheuk who has been serving a jail term of 12 months since March 2 in connection with drug offences.

On trial before Judge de Basto, QC, are: Ho Chun-po (29) sergeant, and Ho Kam-chi (23), Tsui Wai-kwong (25), Yeung Kai-tang (29) and Wan Tai-hong (29), constables.

They are jointly charged with conspiring, between March 22 and 24, to pervert the course of justice by falsely securing one Szeto Cheuk with a commission of dangerous drugs offences.

Ho Chun-po and Tsui are jointly charged with soliciting an unspecified sum and accepting \$2,000 from Szeto without lawful authority or reasonable excuse as inducement for abstaining from taking action against Szeto in respect of a

dangerous drugs offence on December 23 last year.

They are also charged with possessing 12 grams of a mixture containing 1.4 grams of salts of asters of morphine at Pak Tin estate. Shek Kip Mei, on December 24 last year.

Ho Chun-po is further charged with possessing 1.5 grams of a mixture containing .1 gram of salts of asters of morphine that day.

Giving evidence, Szeto Cheuk said he returned home to Block 17 Park Tin estate, Shek Kip Mei around 6 pm on December 23 last year.

He had been taking charge of his mother's 17 mini-buses for 16 years.

He said he was searched by Ho Kam-chi on the staircase of the 13th floor and the five defendants accompanied him to his home.

Ho Kam-chi searched the toilet and a drawer for dangerous drugs but could not find any.

Szeto said Ho Chun-po then took out a packet of granular substance from his pocket and asked Ho Kam-chi to put it in a bottle found in his drawer.

At the same time he produced two similar bottles.

Szeto alleged Ho Chun-po then said: "Now we are going to book you for having three bottles of dangerous drugs."

Szeto said he told the five he had just been bailed out at \$60,000 for an offence and asked for a chance.

Ho Chun-po then said: "Unless you got hold of a boss who has in his possession over 20 bags of 'things,' (white powder), I would not let you off."

"Your father had been in the business for a long time and you have followed him for a long time. You ought to know a lot of bosses."

Szeto said he then telephoned a Lam Pui, asking him to bring 20 bags of "things" for a seaman friend of his.

Lam agreed to come in half an hour. He was arrested on arrival.

Szeto said Ho Chun-po then told him: "You have no money and Lam Pui has nothing. Our European inspector would not let us go like that."

He was asked to "produce" a boss and factory.

Szeto said he took the defendants to an unlicensed hut in Ma Chai Hang in Wong Tai Sin where he

expected they would be utensils for manufacturing dangerous drugs.

He had been asked to sell the hut on behalf of his wife's sister whose husband was jailed in Bangkok on a drugs offence.

Afterwards Tsui went with him to get a taxi home. In the car Tsui told him to get money ready at 4 pm the following day and to notify Lam Pui's wife, if she wanted her husband to be out of trouble.

Earlier at the search in his house, Szeto said, Ho Chun-po had also asked him to pay as much as he possibly could.

At noon the following day he made a complaint to the ICAC which arranged for him to pay \$2,000 to Ho Chun-po and Tsui at a car park later that day.

Ho Chun-po and Tsui were arrested after the payment was made.

Suspected drugs were also found in their car.

Hearing continues today. Crown Counsel Gerry Edwards is for the prosecution.

Mr J. Kwong, instructed by K. Y. Woo and Company, represents the defendants.

SUSPECTED DRUG DEALER LEAPS INTO CHINA

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 May 77 p 1

[Text]

A suspected drug dealer on Tuesday evaded a police raiding party in the border village of Shataukok - by jumping into China.

The frustrated policemen remained on the Hongkong side of the village's main street and watched helplessly as their quarry disappeared.

The police party went to the house on the Hongkong side of Chung Ying Street after receiving a tip-off that drugs were being sold there.

Chung Ying Street means "China Britain Street," and one side is in Hongkong and the other in China. There is nothing to separate the two sides of the village apart from low stone cairns in the middle of the narrow road.

As police approached, the suspected drug dealer suddenly ran from his house. He saw the police party and made a running jump of about eight feet that carried him to the Chinese side of the street.

"He could have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire," one source commented yesterday. "The Chinese authorities are known to deal severely with drug dealers."

CSO: 5300

JAIL TERM TO STAY IN DRUG CASE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 May 77 p 10

[Text]

A 55-year-old man who was sentenced to seven years in jail for trying to smuggle \$400,000 worth of dangerous drugs stuffed in tins of fruit and a basket of preserved eggs from Bangkok, yesterday lost his appeal against conviction and sentence.

Cheng Kai-sau was found guilty by a jury in February for possessing 1,512 grams of heroin and 2,288 grams of prepared opium for unlawful trafficking.

He was arrested at Kai Tak airport with the drugs when he flew in from Bangkok on July 26 last year.

A small packet of dangerous drugs was also found in his right shoe.

Cheng was not represented by a lawyer yesterday.

He pleaded with the Court of Appeal to release him on bail so that he could raise money to engage a lawyer.

He said he had been a businessman for 20 years, dealing in ginseng, and would not go into the drug trade.

The Court of Appeal found there was overwhelming evidence against Cheng.

The court comprised the Chief Justice, Sir Geoffrey Briggs, Mr Justice Huggins and Mr Justice Pickering.

CSO: 5300

TAIWAN-REGISTERED DRUG TRAWLER SEIZED

Drug Trawler Seized

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 May 77 p 1

[Text] Narcotics Bureau officers and marine police last night seized 20 jerry cans containing about 880 lbs of suspected acetic anhydride on board a Taiwan-registered trawler.

Trawler 5 Remanded

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 77 p 10

[Text]

The captain and four crew members of a Taiwanese fishing trawler who were arrested on Tuesday off Nine-Pin Islands appeared yesterday at Central Court on a charge of possessing acetylating substances.

Before Mr Paul Corfe were Poon Yee-hung (26), master of the trawler, Lui Cheung (33), Chan Ching-chee (25), Ngan Chun-chung (25) and Wong Chit-kong (40).

They were charged with possessing 880 lbs of acetic anhydride on board the trawler Sing Shing Choi.

Detective Senior Inspector Fung Yiu-ming, prosecuting, told the court that the consignment - worth \$600,000 - could be used for making heroin valued at about \$150 million.

No plea was taken. The case was adjourned until Thursday.

Four Taiwanese Released

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jun 77 p 9

[Text]

The Crown yesterday offered no evidence against four crew members of a Taiwanese fishing trawler who had been charged with possessing acetic anhydride.

The four - Lui Cheung (33), Chan Ching-che (25), Ngan Chun-chung (25) and Wong Chit-kong (40) - were accordingly discharged by Mr Paul Corfe at Central Court.

However, the trawler's captain, Poon Yee-hung (26), was remanded in jail on a charge of possessing about 880 lbs of acetic anhydride worth \$600,000 on board the trawler, Sing Shing Choi, off the Nine Pins group of islands on May 24.

The consignment of chemical compound can be used to produce heroin worth about \$150 million, it was alleged.

Committal proceedings against Poon will begin on July 7.

CSO: 5300

18-YEAR TERM FOR DRUG DISTRIBUTOR

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 77 p 10

[Text]

A sentence of 18 years' imprisonment was imposed by Mr Justice Morley-John at the High Court yesterday on a 42-year-old man who headed a dangerous drugs distribution syndicate.

Four other men who assisted Chan Man-chiu in the business were given sentences ranging from 11 to 13 years.

Passing sentence on Chan, who pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs, Mr Justice Morley-John said he accepted that Chan was not the ultimate Mr Big in the operation, but he was certainly the head of the retail distribution syndicate.

Sentenced to 13 years were Ng Kwong-yan (25), described as a junior partner in the syndicate, and Lee Kin-wah (33) who with Chan operated a store in Yaumati which was the "contact place."

Sentenced to 11 years were Ma Ding-kit (31), who was employed by the syndicate to keep records of the sale of drugs as well as the accounts, and Choi Chi-kwong (28), a bodyguard for Chan.

The judge said the defendants had all taken an active part in drug packing and distribution.

He told them the maximum penalty for such offences was life imprisonment plus a \$5 million fine.

Ng, Lee, Ma and Choi had pleaded not guilty but were found guilty by a jury.

The court had been told that the defendants had been seen packing dangerous drugs in a residential flat in Nathan Road and in hotel rooms between January and August last year.

During that period, the daily turnover of the syndicate was between \$30,000 and \$70,000.

Evidence was given that the syndicate paid bribes to officers of either the Preventive Service or the Narcotics Bureau.

It was learned that on their arrest, the defendants were interviewed by ICAC officers in connection with syndicated corruption matters.

Crown Counsel Andrew Hodge confirmed yesterday that Ma and Ng had been taken to the ICAC office for inquiries.

Mr Hodge also confirmed that Chan had supplied information which led to the arrest of the alleged operators in the wholesale side of the drug business.

Mr Francis Eddis, counsel for Chan, said in mitigation that from the outset of the

trial, his client had not sought to avoid a custodial sentence by pleading guilty to the charge.

He had volunteered valuable assistance to the police in relation to the wholesale operation, and had assisted in bringing to justice those who took part in the drug trade.

Chan was certainly not Mr Big living in a palace and sitting behind the scene pulling the strings, Mr Eddis continued. He was a little retailer busily packing the drugs himself and sharing the profits with others.

Mr A. M. Niamatullah, counsel for the other defendants, asked the court to take into consideration that they had been co-operative with the police and, as for Ma and Ng, they had given considerable assistance to the ICAC and very likely would be called as witnesses in subsequent proceedings.

Counsel also contended that this could not be a large-scale operation in view of the profits made.

However, Mr Justice Morley-John did not agree that the operation was a small one.

From the evidence that had been adduced as to the number of packing sessions being carried out by the syndicate, the length of the

period it operated, and the large quantity of phials and packets of dangerous drugs seized, it was clear that the syndicate carried out retail distribution of drugs on a large scale, the judge said.

He added that he accepted from the evidence that probably a large part of the profits went to those who supplied Chan with drugs for retail, but Chan was certainly the head of the retail distribution syndicate.

Mr Justice Morley-John said that in assessing sentence he had given consideration to the assistance given to the police and the ICAC by the defendants.

CSO: 5300

DUTCH CONNECTION UNCOVERED

Dutchmen Hired To Ferry Drugs

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 77 p 10

[Text]

A restaurant worker recruited two young Dutchmen in 1975 to fly to Hongkong to carry dangerous drugs back to Holland, it was alleged in Victoria District Court yesterday.

Tony Man Sing-kay (26) was charged with conspiring with Theo Dorus Dikkes (20) and Christian Stefan Hoorn (21) and with others not in custody to traffic in 128.5 grams of barbitone and 802.1 grams of salts of esters of morphine in Hongkong on or before January 9 last year.

The court was told that Man approached Dikkes and Hoorn, who worked in an airport canteen in Amsterdam, and asked them to pick up a consignment of dangerous drugs in Hongkong.

The two youths agreed and the three flew here on December 31, 1975.

On January 9 last year, Man flew to Holland via Belgium. After he embarked on the plane, it was alleged, the drugs were brought by a man called Sammy to the two Dutch youths at their hotel.

When the two youths tried to take the drugs by direct flight to Holland later that afternoon, they were arrested

by Preventive Services officers at Kai Tak.

Dikkes and Hoorn said in evidence they were each promised 9,000 guilders for picking up the consignment. They were paid 1,000 guilders in advance.

In Hongkong, the payment was reduced to 14,000 for both of them for delivering the drugs.

In his own defence, Man said he went to Holland in 1967 and had been working as a waiter there since, earning about 1,200 guilders plus 500 to 600 guilders tips a month.

He was born in the New Territories and had only received up to primary three school education. He came to Hongkong from July to September 1975 to visit his relatives.

In October, he came to Hongkong for another month to buy Chinese lanterns and seafood for a restaurant to be opened in Holland.

Man said he came to Hongkong a third time on December 29, 1975, again to buy about 20 Chinese lanterns.

On the plane two Dutch youths approached him and tried to start a conversation with him. He again met the two, Dikkes and Hoorn,

when he collected his luggage at Kai Tak.

He took them by taxi to check in at an hotel and stayed in the room for about 10 minutes.

He took the two sightseeing at the Peak on December 31 and had tea with them the following day at the hotel.

He did not meet the youths again.

It was in Holland that he saw photographs of the two youths in newspapers and learned about their arrest in Hongkong in connection with drug offences.

Man was arrested at Kai Tak on February 15 last.

Judge Hopkinson reserved judgment until tomorrow.

Crown Counsel Roger Stanbury prosecuted.

Mr G. B. Gunston represented Man.

Dikkes and Hoorn are serving sentences of 4½ years imposed on them by Judge Power at Victoria District Court on March 15 last year when they pleaded guilty to a charge of trafficking in 128.5 grams of barbitone and 801.1 grams of salts of esters of morphine, then worth about \$800,000 on the retail market.

Six Years for Drug Conspirators

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 May 77 p 7

[Excerpt]

A restaurant worker who recruited two young Dutchmen in 1975 to ferry drugs from Hongkong to Holland was yesterday sentenced to six years imprisonment by a Victoria District Court judge.

Tony Man Sing-kay (26) was found guilty of conspiring with Theo Dorus Dikkes (20) and Christiaan Stefan Hoorn (21), and with others not in custody, to traffic in 128.5 grams of barbitone and 802.1 grams of salts to esters of morphine in Hongkong on or before January 9 last year.

Passing sentence, Judge Hopkinson said trafficking in dangerous drugs is a serious offence in Hongkong — especially so when it involves exporting to other countries.

He said the amount of drugs involved was substantial as it required two men to carry them, and Man was one of the masterminds behind the operation.

CSO: 5300

THREE ON TRIAL OVER DRUGS

Young Couple and Accomplice Seized at Home

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 May 77 p 7

[Text]

A young married couple and a 24-year-old man were charged in the High Court yesterday with dangerous drugs offences.

Crown Counsel Clive Hindle told Mr Commissioner Silke and a jury that salts of aesters of morphine in block form and in packets were seized from the home of Lam Wai-wah (30) and his wife, Wong Wai-yeung (26), during a police raid.

Lam pleaded guilty to possessing a total of 3,235 grams of mixture of salts of aesters of morphine in blocks and in packets and morphine solution totalling 251 millilitres for the purpose of unlawful trafficking, and possessing 5,360 millilitres of acetic anhydride.

However Lam denied a charge of manufacturing dangerous drugs.

His wife was charged with possession of the dangerous drugs and the acetyllating substance. She pleaded not guilty.

A third defendant, Lam Wai (24), pleaded not guilty to the manufacturing and possession charges.

Mr Hindle said Lam Wai answered the door when Narcotics Bureau officers called at the couple's home in Tau Tung Cheung Road, Kowloon City, on November 4 last year. While the search was in progress, the couple returned.

Mr Hindle said a Government chemist would testify that manufacturing of drugs had in fact taken place at the couple's home.

The drugs could be manufactured into No 3 heroin worth over \$1 million.

Hearing continues today.

Mr Gilbert Rodway is defending the couple on the instructions of Fairbairn, Kwok and Wang assigned by the Director of Legal Aid.

Mr Adrian Huggins represents Lam Wai on the instructions of the Director of Legal Aid.

● Also being tried before a High Court jury yesterday for a dangerous drugs offence was Cheng Cheung-kam (30).

Cheng is charged with possessing about seven lbs of morphine mixture on September 28 last year.

He was arrested at Kai Tak on arrival from Bangkok that month. The drugs, worth \$70,000, were tied to his person, the prosecution alleges.

Cheng is defended by Mr Alfred Law on the instructions of the Director of Legal Aid.

Hearing continues today before Mr Justice Morley John.

Ten Years for Making Drugs

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jun 77 p 8

[Text]

A toy sprayer was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by Mr Commissioner Silke in the High Court last night after a jury found him guilty of manufacturing dangerous drugs at his home.

Lam Wai-wah (30) was also sentenced to seven years for possession of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking, and five years for possession of acetic anhydride. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The jury deliberated for four hours before returning verdicts at 8.30 pm on Lam and his wife, Wong Wai-yeung (26), and Lam's friend, Lam Wai (24).

Lam Wai-wah had at the start of the trial pleaded guilty to possession of a quantity of salts of asters of morphine and acetic anhydride at his home in Tung Tau Chuen Road, Kowloon Walled City, on November 4 last year, but denied a charge of manufacturing dangerous drugs. The jury found him guilty.

The jury found Wong Wai-yeung guilty of possession of dangerous drugs, and Lam Wai guilty of manufacturing dangerous drugs.

Mr Commissioner Silke sentenced Lam Wai to six years in jail.

He deferred sentence on Wong, who has a baby, until June 20 pending a probation officer's report and allowed her bail.

Lam Wai, a carpenter, originally also faced charges of possession of dangerous drugs and acetic anhydride but the jury found him not guilty of the two charges.

Passing sentence, Mr Commissioner Silke said Lam Wai-wah must be seriously punished because he was the prime mover.

The judge said he accepted that Lam Wai played a minor role compared to Lam Wai-wah and imposed a lesser sentence.

Mr Adrian Huggins, defended Lam Wai and Mr Gilbert Rodway represented the couple. Crown Counsel Clive Hindle prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

THAI TRIP LEADS TO PRISON

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Jun 77 p 8

[Text]

A labourer who had dangerous drugs tied to his body and legs on arrival from Bangkok was sentenced to seven years in jail yesterday.

It took a jury of five men and two women only 15 minutes to find Cheng Cheung-kam (30) guilty of a charge of possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Morley-John said it was simple and honest people who had been led astray through greed for a free holiday, and finally ended up in drug smuggling.

Cheng was arrested at Kai Tak airport on September 28.

The drugs - seven pounds of salts of esters of morphine mixture - were tied to his waist and legs. They were worth about \$70,000.

Cheng claimed in his defence that he had been asked to carry the drugs back to Hongkong by a friend who had offered to pay for the trip.

The friend had told him the drugs were penicillin.

Mr Alfred Law, counsel for Cheng, submitted in mitigation that his client had no criminal record during his nine years in Hongkong and it seemed that the part he played in the crime was a minor one.

Crown Counsel Roger Stanbury prosecuted.

CSO: 5300

COMPUTER WILL TRACK DRUG ADDICTS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Jun 77 p 8

[Text]

The Government plans to computerise its central registry of drug addicts later this year.

A Government spokesman said the computerised registry would give a more comprehensive and readily accessible picture of drug abuse trends and the effectiveness of the existing preventive and rehabilitation services.

The registry is being reorganised on lines following a master plan produced by a data processing expert from the New York City Health Department, Mr B. Werbell.

Mr Werbell visited Hongkong last year on a tour sponsored by the United States National Institute on Drug Abuse. He is expected to return to Hongkong in August to help the plan along.

A Government Secretariat Narcotics Division spokesman said the computerised registry would reveal the characteristics of the local addict population — such as age groups and sex ratios — whether any

substantial number are switching to synthetic drugs and if drug abuse is spreading to previously unknown areas.

“Such information will be extremely useful in evaluating the effectiveness of the Government’s anti-narcotics policies and in identifying areas in which changes of policy or emphasis may be needed,” he said.

“Complete anonymity is guaranteed for all addicts reported to the registry.”

The spokesman said about 18,000 reports had been collected at the registry by the end of March. These and new reports would be fed into the computer.

“The effectiveness and accuracy of the whole system, however, depend largely on the co-operation of various Government departments and voluntary agencies,” he said.

The new system, the spokesman said, would have an important spinoff in that its software system could be used as a prototype for similar systems in other Government departments.

CSO: 5300

WOMAN COLLAPSES IN DOCK

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Jun 77 p 9

[Text]

A woman collapsed in the dock at Central Court yesterday on hearing that she and her husband would be extradited to Canada to stand trial on charges of importing and trafficking in heroin.

The woman, Lui Au Shun-ha (45), and her husband, Lui King (46), merchant, face two charges under the Narcotics Control Act of Canada.

Au collapsed when the order by Mr J. G. Griffiths was read to her and she had to be carried from the courtroom by woman police officers. She was sent to hospital, while Lui was taken to jail.

The two are accused of conspiring - together with Chan Joe-wai, Wong Kwok-hang, and with Chern Lee-quan, alias Peter Chern, Cheung Wan-hing, Pak Yok-lin, Wong Giu-nam and others unknown - to import

heroin into Canada between June 1 and December 31, 1975.

They are also accused of conspiring - together with Chern, Cheung, Lennox Elliot, Leung Hung-kam, alias Steven Leung, Pak, Wong and others unknown - to traffic in heroin.

The couple has 15 days to file an appeal before the Governor signs a formal order for extradition.

Under the Narcotics Control Act of Canada, the sentence for trafficking in narcotics is life imprisonment and seven years to life for importing them.

Extradition proceedings against the couple began on April 18 after the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General of Canada applied for their extradition under the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders (Hongkong) Order.

CSO: 5300

FEWER YOUTHS TAKE DRUGS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jun 77 p 1

[Text]

Fewer young people in Hongkong are becoming "hooked" on drugs.

The Assistant Secretary for Security, Mr Fred Ting, yesterday said the Census and Statistics Department had found that 18.6 per cent of drug addicts last year were under 21. In 1969, 25.4 per cent of addicts were under 21.

Mr Ting said that over the same period, the percentage of addicts under 19 being treated at one Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts centre had dropped from 12.7 per cent to four per cent.

Mr Ting said Hongkong's drug addiction preventive actions so far have been better than other countries. Better law enforcement and anti-narcotics education were preventing young people becoming addicts.

The Action Committee Against Narcotics Preventive Education and Publicity Subcommittee's Chairman, Mr Karl Stumpf, said improved living conditions in Hongkong also played a part.

"The majority of addicts come from low income groups," Mr Stumpf said.

"As living conditions improve with more playgrounds, better education and higher wages, less people turn to drugs.

"We don't have the bored middle class drug problem here that other countries have."

Despite the upward trend in the age of drug addicts, Mr Stumpf said Hongkong still had between 80,000 and 100,000 addicts, the same number narcotics fighters have been working with for several years.

"As long as we have tens of thousands of people within our community who depend on heroin, annually draining more than \$700 million away from our limited community resources, increasing crime and corruption, we have no choice but to continue mobilising all-out efforts to bring a halt to the illicit import, the manufacturing of and trafficking in dangerous drugs," he said.

Mr Ting said 90 per cent of the addicts took heroin and nearly 10 per cent were opium addicts.

"There has been a trend over the years from opium to heroin."

He said some 7,688 addicts were treated daily by Government and private agencies.

Of these, 3,074 attended the four methadone maintenance centres and 2,274 were treated at the 16 methadone detoxification clinics.

The maintenance centres had an attendance figure of 37 per cent and the detoxification centres 28 per cent.

Mr Stumpf said this was a better figure than experienced in other countries.

TELEVISION EDUCATION CAMPAIGN EXPOSES DRUG MYTHS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jun 77 p 8

[Text]

A survey of young people found that only about half of them thought drugs were expensive.

The Assistant Secretary for Security, Mr Fred Ting, said this yesterday.

"Cheap narcotics" is one of the "four dangerous lies" about drugs that are the subject of a television education campaign from now until September.

The Action Committee Against Narcotics yesterday launched this year's campaign with a viewing of the four one-minute films that are the first phase of the programme.

The Committee's preventive education and publicity subcommittee chairman, Mr Karl Stumpf, said the films attempt to squash completely the lies that are spread about narcotics.

"The four truths are: You are hooked once you touch the white powder; heroin does not increase sexual activity; heroin is not cheap; and addiction cannot be cured easily."

Mr Stumpf said the Committee programme this year aims to point out ways of developing interests, values, attitudes and life goals so that the "drug scene" is no longer appealing.

"What is still needed is more knowledge, more information, more concern for the educative process about drugs, more study and research about the causes of drug abuse, but most of all, the development of an attitude of commitment and

involvement in all our citizens," he said.

"The dilemma of whether or not to tell young people about drugs no longer exists. The problem has become what to tell them and how to tell them."

This autumn Committee will stage a drug education kit design competition in secondary schools. Students will be asked to produce written and graphic material aimed at warning young people against drugs.

The winning entry will be part of the on-going anti-narcotics education in schools.

Special visits will be arranged for teachers to drug treatment agencies and lectures and seminars on the problem will be held.

A special telephone service will be set up in September operating from 9am to 10 pm daily to deal with drug abuse inquiries. In November the Committee will mount an intensive anti-narcotics district campaign in Shamshuipo.

"We have found these district campaigns to be extremely successful in reaching people of all ages and from all walks of life to educate, inform and involve them in the battle against drug abuse," Mr Stumpf said.

"One lesson that we have learned in Hongkong during the past decade is that the drug abuse problem cannot be dealt with successfully without the active help of our community as a whole."

POLICE CONSTABLE RELATES DRUG ARREST

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Jun 77 p 10

[Text]

A detective described yesterday how two suspected drug traffickers were arrested as they were allegedly about to close a deal.

Police Constable Lam Chiu-
kwok, who posed as a prospective drug buyer, took with him \$56,000 when he went to meet Kwok Wai (32) at a restaurant in Tsimshatsui on December 9 last year.

Kwok is one of three people being tried before Mr Justice Morley-John and a jury for conspiracy to traffic in dangerous drugs and possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

Also charged with Kwok for conspiracy are Ip Wang-kwong (28) and a woman, Pak Yuen-ling (32).

Pc Lam testified that on December 4 last year he went to a hotel where he was introduced to Kwok and Pak by one Lam Chai.

According to Lam Chai, the defendants had morphine blocks weighing 45 pounds.

The price agreed was \$8,000 per pound.

On the evening of December 9, Pc Lam said, he again met Kwok in a restaurant in Tsimshatsui. Other police officers were nearby.

He told Kwok that he had brought the money and inquired about the drugs.

At this time, Pc Lam said, he noticed two people standing outside the restaurant, and he recognised one of them was Ip.

Ip came up to Kwok and inquired whether the matter had been settled.

Kwok said not yet, and told Ip to wait outside.

Kwok later produced a plastic bag containing two blocks of morphine.

Pc Lam said he then suggested to Kwok that they get a taxi where he would pass the money over.

Ip came up again at this stage and inquired if the matter had been settled.

Kwok asked Ip to get a taxi.

When Ip was about to leave, Pc Lam said, he revealed his identity and arrested Ip.

The other officers came up and arrested Kwok.

Hearing continues today.

Mr Alan Hoo appears for Kwok, Mr Nicholas Pirie for Pak, and Mr Ruy Barretto for Ip.

Crown Counsel Roger Stanbury is prosecuting.

BRIEFS

HOUSEWIFE ON DRUGS CHARGE--A 42-year-old housewife yesterday pleaded not guilty to a charge of possession 3,065.9 grams of mixture of salts of esters of morphine for unlawful trafficking. Crown Counsel Warwick Reid told Mr Justice Baber and a jury of five men and two women that Leung Chuen was arrested on September 16 last year when she arrived from Bangkok. The drugs, the wholesale value of which was over \$70,000, were found in a suitcase belonging to her. The case was adjourned to today. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 May 77 p 8]

POLICE CRACKDOWN NETS BIG HAUL--Police carried out more than 4,200 raids on vice dens, drug divans and other illegal establishments on Hongkong Island and Kowloon last month and arrested 1,400 people. On the drugs front, police arrested more than 500 people in numerous raids and seized 3,077 grams of opium, 270 grams of heroin and 40 grams of morphine. In action against drug divans and street stalls selling drugs, police arrested 24 people. Five of them were charged with trafficking in dangerous drugs and the others with smoking. Police seized 66 packets of heroin, seven pots of opium and seven opium pipes. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 May 77 p 8]

ASSETS OF TRAFFICKERS UNDER SCRUTINY--The Government is considering the possibility of amending legislation which would provide for the forfeiture of assets of convicted drug traffickers, including those held on their behalf, unless a court is satisfied the assets were acquired honestly. The Attorney-General, Mr John Hobley, said this in reply to a question from Dr Henry Hu. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Jun 77 p 6]

150 DRUG RINGS SMASHED--Police have smashed more than 150 drug syndicates over the past 18 months, the Commissioner of Police, Mr Brian Slevin, said yesterday. More than 170 street drug pushers were arrested. As a result dangerous drugs are in short supply and very expensive. Mr Slevin said more drug addicts are seeking treatment from methadone maintenance clinics or other agencies which offer detoxification and rehabilitation programmes. "About 17,000 drug addicts have become outpatients of the methadone maintenance clinics run by the Medical and Health Department," he said. The Commissioner revealed the figures to community leaders at Wong Tai Sin, Tsz Wan Shan and Chuk Yuen yesterday. His visit was to sound out community views on law and order. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jun 77 p 1]

BRIEFS

FIVE FOREIGNERS ARRESTED--Manila, June 1--Five foreigners were arrested last week and accused of possessing heroin, the Philippines News Agency reported today. The agency said an Australian and three Canadian tourists were rounded up last Wednesday in Olongapo near the U.S. Subic Bay naval base, 55 miles northwest of Manila. The Australian Embassy today said officials had seen Australian tourist Joseph Murphy (28). They refused to give further details at Murphy's request. The Canadians are Donna Jean Durling (27), Raymond Douglas Gallop (28) and Dean Arthur Dizon (24). Their embassy officials were not available for comment. The agency named the fifth person as Michael Lewis Meyers (26), believed to be an American. He was arrested in an Olongapo flat last week. A tray of heroin and one deck of heroin residue were seized in the raid. The United States Embassy said they knew nothing of Meyers. The agency said Murphy was arrested on a highway while he was selling a gram of heroin worth US\$60 (about HK\$300). The agency did not mention the circumstances behind the arrest of Durling and Dizon.-AFP [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Jun 77 p 4]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

PAPER REPORTS ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 77 p 9 BK

[Text] A staggering total of 2,507 people picked up under "Operation Ferret," the government's antidrug campaign launched on 1 April, have been found to be addicts.

Of these, 2,031 are between the ages of 16 and 25, according to a Home Affairs Ministry spokesman yesterday.

The spokesman said: "All of them will be sent to the Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) soon."

A breakdown of the figures showed that 83 of them are below the age of 16; 994 between 16 and 20; 954 between 21 and 25; 336 between 26 and 30 and 111 between 31 and 40. Another 29 addicts are above 40 years of age.

He said arresting them was no problem at all. They were so "dopey" when picked up that they literally fell into the arms of the law.

"They were picked up from under staircases, along the five-foot-way, cabarets, nightclubs and other places," the spokesman said.

All those arrested were released on \$500 bond each; they can sign their own bond if they are above 16.

Those below 16 had to get their parents or guardians to stand bond before they were released.

The total number of suspects rounded up so far was 6,111.

Of these 5,361 suspects' urine tests had been completed, the ministry spokesman said.

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS--The National Gendarmerie has confiscated drugs worth over 7 million pesos in various operations in the Argentine border area. Officials confiscated 374 kg of coca leaves brought from Bolivia in border areas of Salta and Jujuy provinces. They also confiscated 213 grams of cocaine hydrochlorate in Aguaray. Officials from El Dorado, Misiones confiscated opium, marihuana, heroin and cocaine from Jorge Chenzi and Ana Maria Madala in Puerto Iguazu. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 24 Jun 77 PY

CSO: 5300

EFFECTS OF DRUG ADDICTION RECOUNTED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 May 77 p 14

[Text] Eduardo Pimentel, a psychology student, son of a small storekeeper and a primary school teacher, condemned himself to death. He would jump from the sixth floor apartment he shared with his family on Bulhoes de Carvalho Street in Copacabana. Obsessed with the idea of suicide, at the age of 18 Eduardo believed he had been tried by his own conscience and sentenced to an implacable verdict: violent death in a public execution. He even planned his suicide meticulously, drawing a map to make sure that his fall would not be broken by the marquise of the building and that his body would reach the pavement below.

Eduardo was a drug addict.

Today, at 20, fully recovered, Eduardo Pimentel believes he has emerged from a veritable nightmare; 2 years of hallucinations induced by the use of drugs he would inject into his veins, especially cocaine, almost reduced him to a state a mental illness in which he beat up his own father and stole and forged medical prescriptions to obtain the drugs. His recovery is the result of a tremendous personal effort, without any recourse to medical or psychoanalytical treatment. Now married to Mariana, a young woman of 18 who helped him recover, he sums up the reasons that pushed him into this terrible experience in one sentence alone:

"I realized that I was afraid, terribly afraid to live and just be happy."

Outwardly, Eduardo Pimentel is just like all other young people his age. He dresses in the same clothes, he uses the same parlance and his hair is long and unkempt. But his eyes shine with a special brilliance in his lean, pale face, showing determination and confidence. The voice is steady, but his hands shake and cannot hide his nervousness. Eduardo speaks slowly, trying to express the exact meaning of each sentence, and evidencing that he perceives the importance of his story, because he wants to turn the account of his drug-related experience into "a sort of stimulus to open the eyes of those who don't want to see the truth behind the drug craze." In his view, the drug

problem is a very simple equation: "The drug manufacturer is a millionaire and is never arrested, the drug trafficker tries to follow this example at all costs, and the addict is an idiot who ends up mentally unbalanced, or dies before even reaching this stage."

When he started experimenting with drugs at the age of 18 and was preparing for his entrance examinations at the university to major in psychology, Eduardo believed that drugs were useful to gain the important knowledge needed to face what he called an "unjust and violent world." He was especially interested in books on psychoanalysis and viewed the hallucinatory revelations induced by the drugs as a sort of self-analysis. "Each sensation would be intimately related to my psyche and would bring up to the surface my neuroses and deepest feelings." He truly believed this, but the only real discovery was "an enormous fear that oppressed me and made me evade reality."

"Today, I really think that this whole affair was nothing more than make-believe," Eduardo recounts, "a lie I was using to justify to myself the use of drugs. I became more and more involved with them and began to confuse reality with fantasy, to the point that I lost the notion of the limits of reality. This is when the idea of death occurred to me. I thought I should put an end to this madness once and for all. And the road to this desperate state of affairs was so banal: I started using marihuana with my fellow students. Most of them had been taking drugs for a long time, some since they were 14, and here I was, 18 going on 19, and I didn't want to be considered a coward. Deep down, I felt a bit left out. I was a square and I had to do something about it. But what really turned me on was the possibility to go against my family, against society, against everything. Marihuana was my weapon to acquire my place in the sun."

Eduardo explained that the first experiment, despite his inhibitions and his initial reluctance, was "very funny." Two of his fellow students, whom he prefers to identify only as Luiz and Jorge, succeeded in purchasing a few grams of hashish and they all went to the Parque Lage in the Jardim Botânico [Botanical Garden] intending to try hashish for the first time. Of the three, Jorge was the one who knew something about it.

"Everything was so funny. We thought that even our difficulty in trying to roll the baseado [leaves of marihuana] (a sort of improvised cigarette) was funny. We found a deserted spot in the park, where there is a waterfall, and waited for the patrol car of the Military Police to go by. Our plan was simple: calculate exactly how long it would take the radio-patrol to circle the whole area and smoke the cigarette during the interval. And this is how it happened: the police car drove by and then we calmly began to smoke the hashish. At first, I felt my whole body grow numb and my lips became insensitive, as when you go to the dentist to have a tooth pulled out. The passage of time was not the same, and everything was happening in slow motion. It was not easy to pronounce words, and I became confused and I laughed a lot every time I tried to say something. There followed a loss of the sense of touch and my eyes began noticing incredible details all around: the world was assuming new

proportions and it never occurred to me that all of this would later turn into a tragedy in my life. These sensations lasted about an hour, maybe a little more. My classmates and I smoked all the baseado and we stayed in the park, walking aimlessly around without daring to face the world outside. The rest was more or less what everyone expected it to be: if one wishes to be happy, he is happy. Fear is the most terrible feeling and I have seen people run and shout, thinking that they were being chased. But this only happens with drugs that are injected or with acid (LSD)."

About 6 months ago, during the time he was trying to break his drug habit, Eduardo Pimentel devoted himself to researching the drug situation in other countries, especially the United States. He cites statistics from the World Health Organization, an entity related to the United Nations: there are 40 million young people in the western world who use drugs of various kinds. "But what is really sad," Eduardo comments, "is that in Brazil, it is easier to buy drugs than to go to the theater, and sometimes, it is even cheaper."

"Everywhere," he continued, "there is always someone to sell or give some stuff to friends. This happens at the movies, at parties, at school and even in the street, in full daylight. I used to buy what I could find, and I was careful not to buy adulterated stuff, because cheap cigarettes are sold as hashish, and antibiotics as bolinhas [any type of pills used by addicts], in an attempt to fool 13- or 15-year old adolescents. The middlemen are everywhere and don't even try to hide. At school entrances, they approach young people, especially long-haired ones, and use one of the many passwords familiar to addicts: "Which way to the airport?", "Geraldo sends regards," "Want a pain killer?", "Is your name Tatuzinho?" are the most frequently used passwords. At the entrance of the Andre Maurois school in Leblon, there was a Kibon [popular brand of ice-cream] vendor who had the audacity to put up a sign on his cart, which said "We sell little rockets," meaning that one could buy first-rate hashish and bolinhas from him. I bought a lot of hashish myself from the "rocket man," as the trafficker came to be known among the students. The average price of hashish at that point varied between 20 and 200 cruzeiros. But the middlemen would sell large quantities only to those they already knew. I was one of them, and some classmates of mine used to ask me to get it for them."

More than a year after he started using drugs, at the beginning of 1975, Eduardo was already heavily involved. He would take large quantities of bolinhas (barbiturates), he would shoot distilled Desbutal in the veins of his legs so that he could conceal the tell-tale red needle marks.

"What truly satisfied me was cocaine prepared with a compendium of glucose serum. Its preparation was very difficult, and can even kill the addict if it is not well prepared. My parents were complaining about the money I was spending (I would always be inventing something), as violent quarrels at home were occurring more and more frequently. I used to spend my whole 500 cruzeiros monthly allowance for drugs and then lie to get more. This dirty game depressed me and it dawned on me I had become an addict. I was so

unhappy about it. Of course, I used to try to stop, but an addict can invent one thousand and one excuses for himself to continue taking drugs. There was even a time when I began reading Zen Buddhist books in an attempt to free my senses. I did try to stop, but intravenous drugs enter the blood stream and I became ever more dependent on them, as I was continuously increasing the doses."

Eduardo Pimentel's parents were the kind of simple people who were not aware of the problems of youth, and could not understand what was the matter with their son. The boy was losing weight and becoming pale, he had dark rings under his eyes and suffered from nervous tics. His family innocently thought that all Eduardo needed was vitamins and more sleep.

"At times, my parents did suspect I was taking drugs. But that was all they could do, because I never let them discover even a gram of hashish in my room. I would hide everything in the electricity boxes of the floor below ours in our building. Whenever they would call me in for one of those serious conversations every young person knows about, my parents and I would sit on the living room sofa, in front of the television set. And then solemn things about "lost youth" and other such stuff would start. Naturally, this kind of dialogue was a lost cause. But I needed them, I needed them desperately, because it is so hard to rid oneself of addiction, and moralistic advice is of no help at all. I really wanted to stop, but I just couldn't. Once, my father talked about taking me to a psychiatrist, and I shouted that I was not crazy."

At one time, Eduardo said, there was a shortage of drugs. Police were cracking down on the suppliers, and this was putting a noose around his neck. During this period, which lasted more or less 2 weeks, in August 1975, Eduardo used to take cold showers beginning at dawn and would walk the streets until weariness would ease his agony.

"When even fatigue was not enough to put me to sleep, I used to bite my nails, bite my lips and inflict cigarette burns on myself, to see if the pain would take my mind off drugs. One night, when the drug shortage was particularly bad, I came home at dawn without having succeeded in finding drugs. I could not fall asleep and I awakened the whole household with my screams. My parents and my sister came running to my room, and there was a terrible scene. My father would shake me and tell me I was out of my mind, my mother was crying and imploring us to stop. My sister Soninha, 2 years younger than I, was also crying. Actually, she was the only one who realized what my problem was. While my father was shouting, the blood rushed to my head and I ended up beating him, but my mother's screams frightened me and I ran out of the apartment."

The next day, after spending the night out, Eduardo tried to explain that he had actually been drunk, but they did not believe him. He had not reeked of alcohol and had not behaved like a drunk. Eduardo recalled how, after having beaten his father, drugs momentarily lost their significance and were superseded by "the immense love I felt for him at that moment." "I felt like

spilling out the whole story and asking to be hospitalized, but I could not bring myself to do it."

"My worst experience occurred on a Saturday, about 2 years after I was initiated into the drug culture. I had bought black acid (Black Point, made of LSD from the United States and England), which cost me more than 800 cruzeiros. I waited until the family left town to visit relatives, I put on a Bob Dylan record and lay down on the sofa. I also drew the curtains and locked all the doors. The "trip" lasted about 30 hours. I practically became demented, because my constitution was already weakened and my emotional state was rapidly leading me to disaster. This is when I started planning my own death. I would jump out the window, people would see my body lying on the sidewalk and would take pity on me. I could not get this idea out of my mind."

Eduardo's memory only retained the worst moments of the "trip." He does not remember leaving the house. He can only remember a white sand beach ending in a marble staircase. He cannot distinguish between hallucinations and what really happened. He recounts his experience:

"I ran on the beach, feeling the wind on my face, toward the marble staircase. I had trouble going up the steps. They looked like mountains. At the top, there was a castle and I went in. I looked around the place and the furniture: everything was light blue and soft music was playing. It looked like paradise. But suddenly, a door opened and a man appeared, holding a knife. I could not see his face, I could only notice a cold, frozen smile. We struggled, and the knife plunged into the man's heart. The blood spurted out on my clothes, on the walls, it became a river. When I looked down at the man, I say he was my father. Desperate, I ran out, and I don't know how long it was before I could leave the beach and castle. To tell the truth, I don't know whether I really ran; actually, I believe that there was no beach, there was no castle. But I felt I was running. I finally reached home; it was 8 pm on Sunday evening. I entered through the back door, trying not to call attention, but I tripped against a kitchen counter. I fell, made a lot of noise, the situation became confused; I heard laughter, sobs, it was hell; my mother came to see what was happening, and I shouted to her to wash off those bloody spots on my clothes. Then, I fainted."

Eduardo slept for 18 consecutive hours. The family called in a physician friend of theirs and were told the terrible diagnosis: intoxication as a result of drug addiction. With a great deal of difficulty, Eduardo's father persuaded the physician to let him stay at home, to avoid a hospitalization which would only complicate matters for everyone involved. In return, the physician asked that his visit not be divulged to anyone.

"For 2 days, I practically touched no food, did not bathe or change from my "travel" clothes. I became subject to fits of silence and would sit for hours at the edge of the beach. I was subjecting myself to the judgment of my

conscience and as a result, I decided to kill myself. But it had to be a public death, for everyone to see me broken up on the pavement. I was terribly tired and more lonesome than ever. I felt I was condemned. I had been my own tribunal. During the 2 years of my addiction, I had practically ceased to exist. I had no friends or a girl friend. I was unable to have any long-term, meaningful relationship with women, because I was ashamed they would find out about me. I isolated myself, thinking that everyone would become aware of my condition. At that point, after my 'trip,' I drew a complete balance sheet of my life and decided I could never bring myself to use drugs again. And since my physical dependency on drugs was so strong, I made up my mind that only death could deliver me from my torments."

This was the situation when Mariana entered Eduardo's life. It happened at the beach in Leblon, where he was drawing a map of the facade of the building where he lived, to study how he would jump out his bedroom window so that his fall would not be broken by the marquise and his body would reach the pavement below.

"Mariana was walking by the beach. She was so pretty in a white dress, with her long dark hair falling on her shoulders. She stopped and asked for a light. We made some small talk, about some very unimportant things. But we started meeting more often. She was a student at a school in Ipanema, and I would meet her at the entrance when she would leave school, a little before dark. I was going through a nervous breakdown, I used to shake and had nightmares. I would attempt at all costs not to meet her when I was in such a condition, but I was not using drugs and this would encourage me. Slowly, the idea of death receded, at the same time that the desperate hunger for drugs was abating. One day, when I was going through some awful moments, I told Mariana everything. She hugged me and right then and there, we decided we would face the problem together."

Knowing her boyfriend's condition, Mariana and Eduardo's family reached an understanding, to promote the young man's recovery. As part of the understanding, it was agreed that Eduardo would not be hospitalized, since he showed enough will-power and desire to get well. The family physician was again consulted, and he advised against this last-ditch attempt, which he called "a mad adventure." But Eduardo stood his ground: no hospitalization. To round off the plan, Mariana left her family and went to live with Eduardo and his parents. She was only 18 and had known the young man barely 2 months. However, this was the decision which brought about the young drug addict's cure.

"We stayed home," Eduardo says, "talking, listening to music and studying. I wanted to try again for the entrance examinations at the university for psychology and she would help me. Mariana was not going to school any more, but she would go back later, at my mother's insistence. When the crises would come, Mariana would hug me to herself tightly, hold my head and would not leave me until I had regained control over my senses. We waited like this for months. Today, we are married, we have moved to a small apartment in Tijuca and have

been admitted to the university. My family and hers, which only recently understood their daughter's feelings, are helping us with money and food."

Eduardo, who would like to go into psychiatry after finishing his 3 years of psychology, wants to become a specialist in drug withdrawal. In his view, the motives leading to drugs "are fruits of the fear, the insecurity and the ignorance of people in relation to life and the conquest of individual freedom." He believes that social measures should be taken to eliminate the dangers of drug abuse, but adds that "this task is made infinitely more difficult by the injustice existing in this world and the violence which has invaded people's everyday lives."

It is urgent to do something about, but whom to ask and where to begin?

8980

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

NEW ADDITIONS TO 'BLACK LIST' PUBLISHED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Jun 77 p 1

[Text] At the end of this week, the Attorney General of the Republic will release the second volume of the so-called "black list" of the justice system which will contain the names of more than 10,000 officials that have been sanctioned for irregularities in the carrying out of their duties.

According to reports, the new edition will contain the names of those who have been sanctioned, but who have not been banned from holding public office. As is known, the law requires that, in order to be banned, a person must have been fired or twice suspended from his post, or have received more than three sanctions.

The new edition of the "black list" covers disciplinary sanctions meted out since 1968 by the Attorney General of the Republic not only to those involved in the administration of justice, but also to other official employees.

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

FORMER DAS OFFICER ARRESTED WITH WOMAN TRAFFICKER

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Jun 77 p 10-A

[Text] Retired army captain Jose Antonio Cardenas Pachon--who some weeks ago had been declared unsatisfactory in his post as DAS [Administrative Department of Security] director in Magdalena--was arrested (at the Eldorado International Airport as he was about to board a plane) in the company of a woman who was carrying 140 grams of cocaine, a number of emeralds and a considerable amount of cash.

The arrest of the former official took place last Tuesday evening along with Teresa Fernandez in whose company he was preparing to board a plane to travel to Barranquilla.

Packet of Cocaine

When Capt Cardenas' companion was searched, in one of the pockets of a jacket she was wearing the police found a packet containing 140 grams of cocaine, as well as a number of emeralds and a considerable amount of cash.

The arrests were made by members of the Judicial Police Unit which is assigned to the Eldorado Airport where Teresa Fernandez stated that she had been given the packet by a tall, dark man who asked her to hold it for him while he ran an errand before boarding the plane.

The woman added that she was not aware that the packet contained cocaine; however, despite her denial, members of the Judicial Police decided to arrest her along with Capt Cardenas Pachon.

Mistaken Version

With respect to this case, an afternoon newspaper, EL VESPERTINO, reported that the captain who had been arrested was still chief of the Narino DAS, a version which proved to be untrue and was corrected by the chief of that organization where it was reported that the retired officer had been declared unsatisfactory in his position as chief of the Magdalena section by

means of Resolution No 799 issued in April 1977. This police source added that the separation of Cardenas Pachon from his position took place after an internal investigation was conducted during which it was shown that he had committed serious irregularities in the performance of his duties.

Series of Removals

It should be added that during the last several months several members of that organization have been removed pursuant to a cleanup campaign being conducted by its director, Dr Guillermo Leon Linares.

8143

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

FOREIGN TRAFFICKERS ATTEMPT TO FREE JAILED COMPANIONS

Shootout at Police Station

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Jun 77 pp 1A, 8-A

[Article by Hector Gonzalez]

[Text] Medellin, 7 Jun. One agent of the Antiextortion and Kidnapping Command (CAES) and two foreign drug traffickers died today during a movie-like shootout which took place in front of the Antioquia police station.

In this violent incident which occurred in the heart of this capital, CAES agent Dorian C. Garcia Pulgarin and cocaine traffickers Edgar Visso Malbrache, a Venezuelan, and Bonn Federek Matson, an American, lost their lives.

The spectacular shootout erupted at 1745 hours at a time when dozens of persons were moving through the area, located at the corner of De Greiff Avenue and Carabobo Street, one block from the Medellin mayor's office.

According to preliminary reports, the shootout began when the two foreigners, disguised in the uniforms of public enterprise employees, attempted to free two other drug traffickers whom F-2 had taken to a hearing.

According to the official report, a police station guard who was on the other side of the street observed the actions of the international criminals and sounded the alarm.

Moments later, some 50 uniformed and plain clothes agents proceeded to the scene and a violent shootout started.

At least 200 shots were exchanged by the two sides for a half hour, as the terrified agents rushed about in search of shelter. Some threw themselves to the ground to escape the bullets.

In the confusion, agent Garcia Pulgarin, whom the foreign mafiosi attempted to intimidate, was struck by several shots which in minutes caused his death.

The criminals, seeing their bold action frustrated, fell back to an electrical products warehouse and from there returned the fire of the police.

Apparently, the two criminals were helped by several friends who reportedly escaped.

The local authorities did not release the names of the two prisoners who were to have been set free and refrained from providing any further information.

This evening a big police operation was ordered to clarify the situation, as it is presumed that a well-organized international ring was involved in the Medellin caper.

Escape Planned at New Year's Party

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jun 77 p 8-A

[Article by Hector Gonzalez]

[Text] The two drug traffickers who were killed yesterday are said to have planned the jail break, which was thwarted because of a "small" error in directions, during a festive New Year's party in the prison.

The two men were members of an international drug trafficking ring who had sent letters to their "contacts" from prison to arrange an escape, as they "were losing money because they were behind bars."

This morning these far-reaching disclosures were made in connection with the death of two drug traffickers who were killed yesterday by the police in a movie-like shootout which took place in front of the station of the military institution at a time when hundreds of persons were moving through this centrally located area at the corner of De Greiff Avenue and Carabobo Street.

Two persons were being held today at F-2 installations on charges of being accomplices of Edgar Visso Malbrache, a Venezuelan, and American Tom Frederick Williamson [sic], the dead men.

The authorities revealed that yesterday the two men had been taken to the 1st Criminal Court for a hearing on the crime with which they were charged at the time of their arrest with a shipment of cocaine at the local airport 9 months ago.

When they left the hearing, the foreigners persuaded police agents Ernesto Saldarriaga Durango and Antonio Cardona Jaramillo to take a taxi to the Bellavista jail, thus avoiding the ride in the paddy wagon which the directorate of prisons provides for such occasions.

The agents granted the request of their prisoners and set out for the jail. However, en route the prisoners once again persuaded the agents to accompany them to a house of ill repute "to have fun for a while."

While they were in this house, which is four blocks from police headquarters, the drug traffickers set about getting their guards drunk to facilitate their escape.

After a long time, one of the police officers became careless; and the other was beaten by the two men who took off at full speed in the direction of the Nutibara Hotel.

"Small Mistake"

The men were to have gone to the hotel where they were being awaited by an Italian woman named Maria Marinaro and Carlos Torres Visso, the cousin of one of them, to travel to Spain via Bogota.

Their unfamiliarity with the city caused the two men to run quickly down the sidewalk in front of police headquarters, which they had to do because they were on foot.

In the meantime, one of the agents who had been deprived of their guns reached the station with his embarrassing tale of what had happened to his gun.

When the alarm was sounded, Detective Dorian C. Garcia Pulgarin was one of the first to rush out in search of the two drug traffickers.

When the latter became aware of the presence of the secret agent, they fired their guns at him; and he fell to the ground, seriously injured. Then they fell back to the warehouse of the Realta Electric Company, Ltd. to face no less than 100 agents with only two revolvers, which they had previously taken from the police officers.

The members of the international ring of drug traffickers had the passports and documents necessary to travel to Spain. Edgar Visso was supposed to pick up Maria Marinaro at the Nutibara Hotel. He also had an ID with a professionally taken photograph in the name of Jose Canales de la Vega.

The woman, who was born in Naples, and Carlos Torres Visso were arrested in the Nutibara Hotel while they were awaiting their friends to take flight.

The authorities were also able to establish that the prisoners had made contacts through their mafia pals with the cities of Lima, Caracas and Switzerland, Germany, Madrid and the United States as they developed yesterday's escape plan.

Thus it was that an escape which had been planned in the very cell of the drug traffickers in the euphoria of glasses of champagne was thwarted right in front of the police station to which the agents who were guarding them were assigned.

F-2 agents questioned the Italian woman and the cousin of the drug trafficker in search of more information to dismantle the fearful international ring. Up until today, the results have been negative, according to official sources.

8143

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

AMERICAN TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--An American who was attempting to take 3.5 kilos of cocaine out of the country was arrested yesterday by the Eldorado Judicial Police as he was about to board a Braniff airliner bound for the United States. The arrest took place minutes before the arrival in Colombia of the wife of President Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter. The drug trafficker was identified as Myron Roy Hill, a native of Oklahoma and 30 years of age. The drug was being carried by the drug trafficker in small plastic bags attached to his stomach, arms and calves with adhesive tape. Roy Hill stated that he had come to Colombia three times this year and that he had given courses in economics in Cali. He said that he was taking the drug to Los Angeles on behalf of a friend who had promised him a large reward. The American was sent to the Model Prison yesterday and will be turned over to one of the competent judges. Last Tuesday at the same airport the Judicial Police arrested a former DAS [Administrative Department of Security] official and a woman who were carrying 120 grams of the alkaloid, also to the United States. [Text] [Bogota EL TIMEPO in Spanish 10 Jun 77 p 13-A] 8143

TRAFFICKER'S PLANE CRASHES--Riohacha, 14 Jun. The American pilot of a DC-7 airplane which crashed "somewhere in La Guajira," was taken near death to the Santa Marta hospital, the victim of serious burns. The young injured man, who because of his condition has been unable to provide anything other than his name and to speak a few words of Spanish, indicated that he had crashed "somewhere in La Guajira" as he attempted to take off for the United States in his DC-7 airplane loaded with marihuana. All that is known is that his name is Bruce Allen. The doctors think that he will only live for a few hours. The deputy commander of La Guajira division of the national police, Maj Victor Manuel Cova Peralta, was informed of the case and decided to fly in a light plane over the critical areas of the department, where it is suspected that the airplane could have crashed. Intensive passes over the regions of Cabo de la Valle, El Pajaro and Cerro de la Teta, however, were fruitless and the crashed plane could not be located. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jun 77 p 16-A] 8143

COCAINE LAB DISCOVERY--Bogota--Members of the Administrative Department of Security at dawn today inflicted a heavy blow on the mafia engaged in drug trafficking with the discovery of a large, modern cocaine processing laboratory. The agents raided a farm in the Cajica jurisdiction, north of Bogota, where the 20-million pesos laboratory was found. They confiscated 5 pounds of pure cocaine, worth approximately 30 million pesos, and arrested Gabriel Munoz Salazar, Fernando Giraldo Munoz and Pablo Vargas. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 77 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARREST--Barranquilla--Colombia's Administrative Department of Security reported the arrest at the airport of two U.S. citizens, Jonathan Peters and Marceline Varrel, who were found in possession of 2 kilos of cocaine. They were planning to smuggle it into the United States. [Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 2157 GMT 23 Jun 77 PA]

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

INTERPOL ARRESTS BAND OF COCAINE TRAFFICKERS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Jun 77 p 24

[Text] A ring of drug traffickers alleged to be headed by the son of the president of the Superior Court of Justice of Cuenca was dismantled by El Oro INTERPOL agents who arrested four of its members and confiscated a large amount of marihuana and nearly 200,000 Peruvian soles which were destined for the purchase of cocaine paste at the Peruvian border, a deal which was thwarted by the action of the agents.

Reports

According to newspaper reports, Oscar Renan Montesinos Munoz, son of the judge who presides over the top judicial organism of Cuenca, as well as drug traffickers Hugo Vasquez Alvear and Jorge Enrique Gonzalez were arrested and charged with carrying several grams of marihuana and attempting to purchase cocaine paste in Huaquillas, province of El Oro. The arrest of these three persons led to the capture in Huaquillas of Leonor Ontaneda Saavedra, a female drug dealer.

Evidence

Montesinos and Vasquez were arrested in Huaquillas, while Jorge Gonzalez who had taken flight to Cuenca was arrested there later. He had two pounds of marihuana in his possession, hidden in a truck in his home. Gonzalez stated that a short time earlier he had purchased one kilo of cocaine paste in Huaquillas from Leonor Ontaneda Saavedra, who was also arrested. The prisoners will be turned over to the 1st Criminal Judge of El Oro for appropriate legal action. The confiscated drugs and the money which was to have been used to buy cocaine paste were also submitted as evidence.

On the basis of their investigations, the INTERPOL agents first arrested Oscar Renan Montesinos Munoz and Hugo Vasquez Alvear as they were seated in a Mazda pickup truck attempting to obtain drugs in the town of Huaquillas. In the vehicle, the police found a packet of marihuana and 145,000 soles with which they were preparing to buy cocaine. They admitted that Jorge Enrique Gonzalez was their accomplice. The latter had fled to the city of Cuenca, where he was finally arrested.

8143

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

INTERPOL CAPTURES SIX DRUG TRAFFICKERS

Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 14 Jun 77 p 10

[Text] Machala (AEP). A ring of drug traffickers, including men and women and a Peruvian national, was arrested on charges that it was illicitly selling drugs in the country and abroad.

Agents of the Drug Office and the INTERPOL of El Oro, carrying out their operational plan, apprehended five persons involved in the sale of drugs.

The women were Felicita Maria Romero Apolo and Olga Danela Chiquito Acosta. The Peruvian was Segundo Moran Jimenez, and the Ecuadoreans were Raul Antonio Tomala Morales, Pedro Alberto Precilla Laines and Segundo Benigno Galarza. They fell victim to the roundups being conducted in this part of the country because of drug trafficking which has assumed alarming proportions recently.

Cocaine Underground

On the basis of statements made by Felicita Maria Romero, the police were able to deduce the international connections of the ring which was receiving cocaine over the Peruvian border.

Romero added that at the recommendation of her Peruvian girl friend, who bears the alias of La China, she had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of a male Peruvian national who came to her home in Huaquillas parish.

During their conversation, they reached an agreement that she would sell several kilos of heroin. The negotiation began with the delivery of several kilos to Peruvian Segundo Moran in Puerto Bolivar who handed over the proceeds from same in three days. He asked for a larger amount which was given to him from more than 400 grams taken from an underground [hiding place] and distributed among several persons.

The female prisoner added that on another occasion Lelly Villon had come to her house in the company of Danela Chiquito Acosta seeking 100 grams of cocaine paste which was obtained through Peruvian La China.

Romero Apolo said that part of the drugs were customarily sent to Guayaquil from which point others were charged with their distribution.

On the basis of this information, INTERPOL is continuing its roundup of persons who have a part in this business and who, despite constant persecution, remain in this province as the place to come back to from the southern countries, particularly Bolivia and Peru.

8143

GSO: 5300

MEXICO

MARIHUANA, 14 TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN SINALOA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 May 77 p 31-A

[Article by Rafael Medina Cruz: "Marihuana Worth 35 Million Seized in Sinaloa; 14 Traffickers Imprisoned"]

[Text] More than 35 million pesos worth of marihuana--19 tons of it--that was destined for the United States, was seized by Federal Judicial Police agents detached in Vacubirito, Sinaloa. Also, 14 drug traffickers were apprehended along the highway from Hermosillo to the port of Guaymas.

Eleven of the traffickers were detained in the town of Vacubirito and the other 3, some 120 kilometers south of Hermosillo, Sonora.

The first group, when interrogated by federal agents, stated that the marihuana was to be sold to Americans.

Victor Parra Angulo, Gilberto Castelum, Ramon Jimenez Franco, Moises Montes Arias, Guadalupe Castro Salazar, Juan Pulido Guerrero, Jesus Felix Corona, Fernando Montes Madrigal, Juan Manuel Lara Astorga, Alfonso Lopez Castelum and Abel Uria Sotelo provided the names of persons who buy marihuana and resell it in the United States. The Federal Public Ministry agent ordered that the investigation be continued.

Federal Judicial Police agents, as well as army agents tightened vigilance in the areas around Vacubirito where, according to the suspects, the drug would be picked up.

The 14 tons of marihuana was being stored in some shanties near a clandestine landing strip in that town.

The suspects, allegedly responsible for crimes against health, stated that on previous occasions they had sold marihuana to U.S. drug traffickers at 2 million pesos per ton.

In the other arrest made on the highway, federal agents intercepted a trailer carrying 5 tons of packaged marihuana, hidden underneath 10 tons of sorghum.

Roberto Bencomo Rodriguez, who was driving the trailer, in turn accused Genaro Gonzalez Rics and Jorge Lopez Martinez, owners of the marihuana, of having paid him a large sum of money to transport the drug.

Both the marihuana and the vehicle were placed in the custody of the Federal Public Ministry agent.

In addition, judicial police found 25 marihuana plantations, with plants 1 meter tall, in the town of Santa Maria Chimalapa, Oaxaca, along the tributaries of the Coatzaco River. No arrests were made.

8631

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

MARIHUANA, WEAPONS, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN SONORA

Mexico City EL SOL in Spanish 21 May 77 p 8-A

Text The Federal Judicial Police yesterday seized 3,567 kilograms of marihuana, destroyed various plantings and marihuana seeds, confiscated vehicles and high caliber weapons and apprehended 10 narcotics traffickers.

In the Sonora mountains, near the town of Nacori Chico, five fields of poppies and marihuana were found, and when the police arrived, there was an exchange of gunfire with four drug traffickers.

The police captured Manuel Ortega, Francisco Guerrero, Lorenzo Portilla and Jose Romero. A 32 caliber revolver, a 45 caliber pistol and another special 38 revolver were recovered from them.

In Hermosillo, Sonora, judicial agents located an abandoned 1955 pickup truck without license plates in an opening leading to a clandestine landing strip, 15 kilometers from Kino Bay. Inside were 400 kilograms of packaged marihuana.

Various agents set up vigilance for the possible arrival of a plane to pick up the drugs, and after waiting several hours, they recovered the cargo.

In Oaxaca, in a town called "Las Cruces" near Matias Romero, judicial police seized 1 and 1/2 tons of bagged marihuana. Nearby they located 49 fields of marihuana in an area of 77,500 square meters, containing 1,470,000 plants 1 and 1/2 meters tall.

After an investigation at the Rancho Viejo communal farm in the town of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, agents detained Tomas Balderas Perez and Oscar Longoria Olvera in a home in which they found 576 kilograms of packaged marihuana ready to be distributed at the northern border. Also found in this warehouse center were a 45 caliber submachine gun, a 410 shotgun and a truck without license plates for distributing the drugs.

The attorney general of the republic, along with military men and state authorities, burned 34 bags of marihuana, along with 1,091 kilograms and 27 kilos 500 grams of marihuana seeds in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco.

8631

CSO: 5300

NON-PROSECUTION FOR 'PERSONAL USE' DRUGS LAUDED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 May 77 p 7-A

[Commentary by Alfonso Trueba Olivares: "Freeing the Drug Addicts"]

[Text] The attorney general of the republic has ordered the waiver of penal action in over 1,300 arraignments for crimes against health of the nature of narcotics possession.

Due to the waiver, the cases will be dismissed and many people--mostly young--will go free, accused of no crime other than possessing small amounts of marihuana or other drugs for their own consumption.

We know that the attorney general's order has begun to be carried out and that jails are being emptied of drug addicts who were in danger of spending a long time behind bars.

The decision taken by the attorney general deserves praise because it ends up remedying an unjust situation created by a stiff and often very wrongly applied law. Everyone who knows about this agrees that penal repression is not only useless, but counter-productive, as a way of correcting or rehabilitating a drug abuser. In Mexico we have followed this wrong path by approving laws which impose a minimum term of five years and three months of prison for a young person that the police catch with a handful of marihuana.

We must understand that the so-called "psychedelic revolution," or the ever more widespread use of mind-affecting substances, is a phenomenon that will not disappear by putting users behind bars.

It has been observed that whenever there are many causes for insecurity and anguish, when a nation does not find its ideals, when its traditional values have crumbled and there is disagreement and confusion regarding the meaning of existence, a growing

number of individuals seek the magic solution to their problems in drugs.

The phenomenon of ever more widespread drug addiction is less natural than it seems at first glance. The corruption of customs may be a deliberate act, controlled and put into practice to weaken a country and dominate it easily. Our aphrodisiac-oriented societies which seek artificial paradises will fall one day with no greater violence, under tyrannical powers whose agents also will offer to build paradises on earth, and will end up turning them into new islands of the Gulag archipelago.

But this evil should not be attacked by inflicting corporal punishment on drug addicts, but by combatting its causes. And these are--though many think otherwise--of a moral order.

Our laws have recognized this, in stating that the possession of narcotics or mind-altering drugs by a person who has the habit or the need to consume them is not a crime, provided that it be a quantity strictly necessary for his own consumption. (Federal Penal Code Art. 198-IV)

The fact is, there is no definite criterion on the quantity of a toxic substance that a person can legally possess for his own consumption, and many people are prosecuted and punished for possessing a quantity that, in the opinion of the judges and experts, exceeds the amount needed for personal use. I will relate some cases.

A young man 24 years of age, a member of the "marihuana culture," is detained in Oaxaca by the police under the effects of marihuana intoxication. He has in his possession 20 grams of a substance that, upon analysis by public health experts, in their opinion is hashish--that is, a product of the marihuana plant resin that contains a greater amount of the active ingredient (tetrahydrocannabinol) than the leaves of the plant itself. The experts feel that, because it is a resinous concentrate, 20 grams are too much for the sole use of the possessor.

The youth alleges that the drug was for himself, that he had gotten it for no reason other than to take it himself because he needed it. The doctors declared his drug addiction. Nevertheless, the youth was imprisoned, accused of a crime against health and threatened with a minimum of five years and three months in prison.

Another case involves a fisherman in Veracruz whom the police detained with half a kilo of dried marihuana leaves. It is customary for the fishermen, when they set sail in their little boats, to take along a supply of marihuana to use as a stimulant to help them bear the heavy labor.

The law is enforced stiffly. One kilo of marihuana is too much for one's own consumption. So, the judge says, I condemn you to five years and three months in jail.

There are thousands of cases like this. Generally, the spirit of the law--which is not to punish the drug addict or user who possesses the drug for his own use--is not followed. Instead, the letter of the law is followed, and the result is that there are many people in jail who should be in sanatoriums.

In 1976, an unfortunate reform of the law was approved that raised the minimum sentence to five years, so that in no case can the suspect go free on bail. The only concern then was the drug traffickers who, when sentenced to less than five years, could go free on bail to appeal their sentences and then elude justice. But the case of possessors of small quantities for personal consumption was not anticipated, and it is unfair to punish them so severely.

The attorney general's agreement to desist from penal action in all these cases seems to us, therefore, very appropriate to the interests of the society he represents. Now many foreign drug addicts who were creating problems for us will be able to return to their countries, and the fishermen and other poor Mexicans who have become addicts may go back to their homes.

The only thing lacking is to revise the law again, and to focus on drug use in a reasonable and practical manner. The state must also seriously adopt all advisable preventive measures to combat traffic in substances that, as the Constitution says, poison the individual and degenerate the human species. If it does not discharge this duty soon we will see ourselves turned into a nation of idiots.

8631
CSO: 5300

GOMEZ V.: DRUGS NOT A UNILATERAL PROBLEM

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 May 77 p 3

[Excerpt] Hermosillo, Sonora, 26 May--Upon his arrival in this city today to attend the 17th U.S.-Mexican Inter-Parliamentary Meeting, Augusto Gomez Villanueva, chairman of the Mexican delegation, commented that the Mexican congressmen would voice their concern over the "restrictions of a protectionist type that have been imposed on our products," which have been hampering equitable treatment in trade with Mexico up until now.

With regard to the drug traffic, which was also included on the Mexican congressmen's agenda, Gomez Villanueva said that this problem cannot be viewed unilaterally, because the planting of the narcotic substances occurs chiefly because there are people financing it abroad, and because we regard this as being associated with the concern over using those areas for food production in the country. Therefore, this subject will not be approached from a superficial angle, but rather in an attempt to discover the origin of the problem from an economic and social standpoint.

Augusto Gomez
Villanueva

2909
CSO: 3010



BRIEFS

CAMACHO: 30 PERCENT ADDICTION--Ecatepec, Mexico, 18 May.-- Approximately 30 percent of the secondary and preparatory students in Ecatepec and Nezahualcoyotl are addicted to drugs and use marihuana, barbiturates, paint thinner or cement for this purpose. The aforementioned information was reported by Dr Francisco Camacho Lacroix, president of the Del Valle Medical Society of Mexico. The professional warned that a considerable number of the percentage in question is in imminent danger of progressing to consuming stronger drugs, pushed by their present drug dependency. In most cases, explained Camacho, the young people become addicts out of curiosity or through addicted friends. The danger of the drugs, continued the president of the Del Valle Medical Society of Mexico, is that, for example, paint thinner, cement and barbiturates produce serious lesions in the nerve cells, causing serious emotional imbalance. Dr Camacho felt that drug addiction is found more frequently in Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl and Ecatepec than in NZT expansion unknown due to the lack of schools and sources of employment. He insisted that this is the result of the fact that hundreds of youths are turned down in secondary school and in the factories of the industrial zones of Ecatepec, Santa Clara, Xalostoc and Tulpetlac. Therefore, he concluded, the young people seek refuge in drugs without realizing that their use may have very dangerous results for their lives. Text Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 19 May 77 p 177 8631

COCAINE, MARIHUANA SEIZED--Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 17 May-- Judicial Police today seized a contraband of 400 grams of heroin valued at half a million pesos, and detained three of the drug traffickers, who were staying at the Internacional Hotel. The police reported that the suspects, Francisco Gonzalez Buch, Raul Barraza Guerrero, and Norberto Gomez Chaires, intended to make a connection with a foreigner, for whom they were waiting in the hotel to deliver the drugs to him, but he did not arrive. Gonzalez Buch, 24 years of age, was found with 400 kilos of unprocessed marihuana and 20 kilos of seeds, and admitted that he has grown and sold the herb for 2 years. The drug trafficker took the police to the town of El Rosario, where he had hidden

200 kilos of marihuana in sacks. The police also seized a Ford pickup truck--TX-3710--belonging to Barraza Guerrero, in which they were traveling from the town of "Los Camachos" to this port to sell the drugs. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR 18 May 77 p 20-A] 8631

DEATH OF JAILED TRAFFICKER--The new director of the Federal District Penitentiary in Santa Marta Acatitla, attorney Alberto Antolin, yesterday reported the death of American recluse Wesley Calhoun James, who was found in his cell in dormitory one, an apparent victim of an attack of epilepsy. Nevertheless, the medical authorities established that traces of internal lesions were found in the American's body. Calhoun had been accused of smuggling drugs and during his stay in prison had accumulated other charges for possession of drugs and bad conduct. In addition to this, he had been moved frequently from one dormitory to another because of his bad conduct. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR 19 May 77 p 24-A] 8631

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Mexico City, 21 Jun--The police have arrested Cecilia Mejia Montoya who tried to smuggle into the country 2.39 kg of cocaine inside two large suitcases with false bottoms. The trafficker arrived in Mexico City on a flight from Bogota, Colombia. [Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 22 Jun 77 FL]

CSO: 5300

PERU

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS COMMISSION'S COCA BILL

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 May 77 p 10

[Text] The multisectorial commission in charge of writing a bill for the General Drug Control Law has finished its work. The part concerning the problem of coca is the reason for this editorial. There are many reasons to reflect on the social, educational, health and economic implications of the use of that drug.

In the first place the areas used to grow coca have increased in spite of a U.N. agreement to reduce such areas. The organizations responsible for that lack of compliance should be questioned since there is no other possible solution for the use of the drug other than to regulate and decrease crops. If Peru signed that agreement, it is necessary to know why the increase mentioned above occurred. In addition, there should be exact figures on the coca areas since the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agrarian University and the National Coca Enterprise give very different figures.

Going to the bottom of the problem, the commission feels strongly that the crops should be gradually eliminated. Since the mastication of coca makes up for food deficiencies or helps overcome adverse environmental conditions, it is necessary to eradicate it slowly within an integral program of recovery, education and planning.

That study also considers the possible social effects of the elimination of that drug. Any diagnosis and subsequent therapy must first consider reality, the facts as they are and not as we want them to be. The widespread use of coca especially among the Andean population means a special treatment program.

The commission's recommendation that the state centralize all operations related to domestic and foreign production and commercialization of coca is certainly appropriate. Such activity cannot be in the hands of private persons. In this case legal expropriation can be used. Also the replacement of the crops should begin with the

larger farms with greater production capacity, using models recommended by the international organizations.

According to the conclusions of the report, plant species subject to government control can only be grown by the state when industrialization, exports, research or medicinal use justifies it.

The problem of coca is very complex. This bill is a serious step toward a pragmatic and realistic solution. We await its implementation and promulgation.

7717

CSO: 5300

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN PUNTA NEGRA--Police found 2.5 kilos of top quality chloral hydrate of cocaine worth 4.5 million soles on the international market in a house in Punta Negra. They arrested several of the members of an international gang of drug traffickers. The residence was raided early yesterday morning by personnel from the National Drug Office after some suspects were arrested in several night clubs. One of those arrested in Punta Negra was a North American who does not speak Spanish. Another has confessed to the police that his organization had connections with drug traffickers in Colombia, Panama and the United States to whom he sold the pure drug. The merchandise was taken out of the country by people who were traveling as tourists. The traffickers paid their fares and hid the drug in their clothing and their suitcases. It was also learned last night that the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] is making other drug investigations in the Chosica district. These involve a person who disguises himself as a civil guard to receive the merchandise from Huanuco Department and then deliver it to other traffickers to sell. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 May 77 p 17] 7717

PRISON TERM FOR TRAFFICKER--The "number one" drug trafficker in the neighboring port may be sentenced to 4 years in prison by the Callao Superior Court. Marina Valdez Soto de Risso is being tried for illegal traffic in drugs in the First and Second Criminal Court of Callao. She is also being tried in the First and Second Court of Proceedings in the same judicial district. The above sentence was requested in the proceedings in the Second Criminal Court of Callao. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 May 77 p 31] 7717

COCA PROBLEM COMPLEX--The farmers in the Pampas district in Ancash Department whose economy is based exclusively on the cultivation and sale of coca have requested that the price of that product be deregulated. This request naturally leads to discussion of the complex problem of coca. Recently the anthropological research findings of

specialists from the University of California were reported. They categorically argue against prohibition of the use of coca because of serious social and cultural consequences. Peruvian researchers contradict this; they have denounced coca as one of the greatest scourges of the national Andean population. In other words, there are two diametrically opposite positions. Is the use of coca harmful or not? Is its prohibition justified or not? Without any doubt, it is urgent to analyze the problem of coca scientifically. Meanwhile, the proper authorities should study and respond to the request of the peasants in the Pampas district since the cultivation and sale of coca is still the only means of support of the many inhabitants in the region and in other important rural areas of the country. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 May 77 p 2] 7717

ENACO REGIONAL CHIEF OUT--Humberto Lara Santa Cruz, chief of the Huancayo regional office of ENACO [National Coca Enterprise], has been fired. Jorge Sotomayor, ENACO auditor, and an employee of the Trujillo office named Campos have gone to Huancayo to investigate. Meanwhile, in the Lima offices, at the initiative of the personnel chief, Maximo Salinas, the employees have signed a petition supporting the action of the administrator, engineer Alejandro Costa Spirgatis. The reason according to Salinas was to make amends for the "lies published in CARETAS." (In our previous edition, No. 518, we published an extensive article entitled "From Coca to Cocaine" after asking him what he thought about the irregularities. Costa Spirgatis has not said a word yet.) [Text] [Lima CARETAS in Spanish 18 May 77 p 25] 7717

CSO: 5300

IRAN

SEVEN ARRESTED FOR DISTRIBUTING HEROIN

Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Apr 77 p 26

[Text] The officials of the Drug and Narcotics Bureau of the Police Department have arrested a big heroin gang which was providing and distributing heroin. The gang, which consisted of seven members, was turned over with their files to the judicial authorities.

The Drug and Narcotics Bureau was informed that a smuggler named Asqar Lutfi Nava, known as Asqar Turkeh, native of Maraqeh, was active in supplying and distributing heroin. Upon investigations, it was found out that he was [already] under surveillance, accused of selling and distributing 15 kg of heroin in Teheran and half a kilo of heroin in Maragheh, but that he was at large. Upon investigation, it was discovered that Jafar Kan'ani, accused of selling 15.180 kg of heroin, Ahmad Shorak'a, accused of selling and distributing 1.9 kg of heroin and Parviz Azhdom Fekr, accused of selling and distributing 1.480 kg of heroin had all been arrested; their heroin had been provided by Asqar Lutfi Nava. Therefore the police prepared a plan for arresting Asqar Lutfi Nava and the other members of his gang. At first, they arrested Jalal Dara (a municipal employee) who was trusted by Asqar. The police seized 10 grams of heroin from Jalal.

Jalal agreed to cooperate with the police in order to arrest the members of the gang. With the cooperation of Jalal Dara the police succeeded in finding one kilo of heroin from the members of the gang. They also found 2 sidearms and 56 cartridges belonging to the gang in their hiding place. The officials then arrested a man named Avaz Mohammadi known as Af'i. With the cooperation of Jalal Dara the police also arrested Asqar's brother, Arshad Lutfi Nava. Furthermore, Khanoghli Lotfalizadeh another member of the gang was arrested and 1 kilo of morphine was seized.

After this arrest, the police arrested Asqar Lutfi Nava, Jafar Lutfi Nava and his other brother. In the investigation that was made about the gang, it was discovered that they had a house in Karaj. The police went to the house, and so a woman called Malahat Minoos and Khanoghli Lotfalizadeh were also arrested.

IRAN

SEIZURES OF HEROIN, OPIUM, HASHISH IN 1976 REPORTED

Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Apr 77 p 30

[Text] Last year, 136 kilos of heroin, 2,068 kilos of opium, and 1,089 kilos of hashish were seized by the officials of the Drug and Narcotics Bureau of the Police Department from 18,523 addicts and smugglers.

The police also seized 99 kilos of narcotic preparation from opium residue, 31 kilos of opium yeast, 189 kilos of burned opium, 20,770 narcotic pills, 16 kilos of heroin solution, 40 grams of morphine, 16 kilos of acid for making heroin, 9 heroin laboratories and 2,418 devices for providing opium residue.

Most of the arrestees were young and addicted to heroin. Some of them, who were narcotics dealers, were turned over to the Imperial Armed Forces for prosecution, and the addicts were turned over to the judicial authorities of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Teheran. The Drug and Narcotic Bureau announced that most of the arrests were made with the cooperation of the people. The cooperation of the people in all aspects cannot be overlooked. The bureau also announced that the number of those arrested last year shows that the efforts made by the police and the people against narcotics and drugs were more than a year before.

Warning to the Families

An informed authority in the Narcotics and Drug Bureau warned the families to be careful of their young children so that they would not get addicted to narcotics. He also added: Those who know of the places of activity of the smugglers should notify the police as a patriotic duty and be assured that their names will not be revealed.

9044
CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

LARGE AMOUNT HASHISH SEIZED--Hashish amounting to 118 kilos, which was brought to Teheran from Mashhad by three smugglers, was seized by the research officials of the 15th Police Station of Teheran before distribution. The 15th Police Station was informed that two persons, Mahmud Roshandel, known as Mahmud Mashhadi, and his brother-in-law, Ali Bakhsh Nobahariyan, brought hashish from Mashhad to Teheran by car and distributed it among the hashish dealers. Following this information the police went to Tabrizi bus terminal located on Gomrok circle. They found out that this morning the smugglers had again brought a great deal of hashish from Mashhad to Teheran. The police searched the Mercedes Benz sedan, license plate number 95984 Teheran-B, belonging to Mahmud Roshandel. Upon the search 118 kilos of hashish was seized from under the front and rear seats. The hashish was skillfully hidden in concealment devices. After necessary studies, Ali Bakhsh Nobahariyan was arrested. Now the police officials are looking for Mahmud Roshandel. Husayn, the 22-year-old son of Ali Bakhsh who was cooperating with the smugglers in distributing hashish, was also arrested. [Text] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Apr 77 p 1] 9044

SHIRAZ DEALER USES PIGEONS--A report received from KEYHAN Reporter states that a 23-year-old smuggler, native of Shiraz, was arrested for sending heroin to his customers by pigeons. His name is Abbas Haqiqi Fard. When he was tying a pack of heroin to a pigeon's leg to send it to one of his customers, he was caught. Abbas confessed: For a long time I have trained some white pigeons. Each would deliver heroin fastened to its legs to a particular customer. The police caught one of the pigeons before it flew. They opened the package which contained heroin. Abbas was turned over to Shiraz Public Prosecutor's Office together with his file. The interrogator imprisoned him by issuing the legal interlocutory decree. [Text] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Apr 77 p 26] 9044

ROOFTOP CACHE SEIZED--Yesterday, a heroin smuggler who had hidden 114 grams of heroin on the roof of his house located on Rabat Karim Avenue was arrested by the 15th Police Station of Teheran. His name is Rahim Turkey, known as Rahim Salakh. For a long time, he had been selling heroin to the youth in his house. He was turned over to the public prosecutor's office with his file. The 15th Police Station of Teheran also

arrested a man, called Fulad Hazratpur, with his wife, Sara Ata'i, in their house located on Rabat Karim Avenue for selling heroin and entertaining their heroin customers. They found 17 grams of heroin. The police also sent the couple to the Public Prosecutor's Office of Teheran. [Excerpts] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Apr 77 p 2] 9044

TWO RECEIVE SENTENCES--Yesterday, two smugglers were tried in the Third Branch of the Supreme Criminal Court of Teheran. Their names are Abdollah Basiri and Reza Abutaleb. They were accused of carrying and hiding heroin. Yesterday the judges of the Third Branch of the Supreme Court studied their case and sentenced each of them to 2 years of imprisonment (second degree criminal). The judges also sentenced Abdollah Basiri to pay 24,000 rials and Reza Abutaleb to pay 3,000 rials cash. [Excerpts] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Apr 77 p 26] 9044

FEMALE SMUGGLER'S SENTENCE INCREASED--A woman, who had been tried and sentenced to 4 years of prison in the criminal court, accused of carrying and hiding 6 grams of heroin, was resentenced at the 4th branch of the Supreme Court to 6 years of criminal imprisonment. Her name is Qamar Sharifiyan. [After the criminal] court sentenced her to 4 years in prison, her case was referred to the Supreme Court. Because of having a long record in smuggling narcotics, the judges cancelled the verdict, and the case was sent to the fourth branch of the Supreme Criminal Court. Yesterday, the court was held under the chairmanship of Fathali Sedqi, and after considering Qamar Sharifiyan's record, he sentenced her to 6 years of first degree criminal imprisonment and fined her 18,000 rials of cash. [Excerpts] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Apr 77 p 26] 9044

SMUGGLER IMPRISONED AND FINED--In the Criminal Court of Teheran, a smuggler, Hasan Nikkhah, was sentenced to 6 years of criminal imprisonment. Some time ago, he was arrested for carrying and hiding heroin. He was turned over to the Public Prosecutor's Office of the fourth district. The interrogator of the fourth district put him in prison for carrying and hiding 4 grams of heroin. Yesterday his file was studied in the 4th branch of the Criminal Court of Teheran, and the judges sentenced him to 6 years' criminal imprisonment and payment of 12,000 rials of cash. [Text] [Teheran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Apr 77 p 30] 9044

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY DRUG PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Solutions Sought

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jun 77 p 12

[Article by Philippe Boggio]

[Text] The authorities at Vincennes University did not notice immediately that drug dealers and addicts had taken over the campus. Little by little they invaded "Amphitheater 1" situated at the entrance to the university. Pierre Merlin, the president, said "their presence was reported for the first time at the end of the February vacation; at that time there were only a few and they were mixed in with the student population."

They have become more numerous since Easter vacation, up to 150 on some days. At first they remained in "Amphi 1" until the university council decided to close it. During their peaceful "take over" of the campus, the drug users created a real community, complete with rock concerts, and all the rituals of exchange and resale of narcotics.

Vincennes actually realized the situation only on 26 April, after a young girl of 16 was found unconscious from an overdose. A campus nurse and then firemen managed to revive her.

To avoid any further problems the campus authorities decided to close "Amphi 1," to engage in systematic "hunts" for drug dealers and to hire supplementary security guards. On one Saturday afternoon, Pierre Merlin himself checked the I.D.'s of students at the university entrance. One hundred and fifty people were refused the right to enter.

Through leaflets and declarations the university council has denounced the "passivity" of the police. "The police do nothing to intimidate the dealers," declared Pierre Merlin.

On the other hand, some teachers, students, and employees, have accused the council of overdramatizing the situation and of purposely stirring up confusion. The closing of "Amphi 1" has resulted in the expansion of drug dealing activities to the entire campus.

It is obvious that Vincennes was not prepared to face a drug problem. However, as in other universities, hashish is as much a part of the Vincennes "counter-culture" as it is a part of African tradition.

The new heroin phenomenon creates errors of interpretation. Some people in Vincennes see the dealers as "big shots" who drive to Vincennes in cabs, and imagine that the dealers "are connected with the mafia and the police." Because a loaded revolver was recently found in a university toilet all the dealers are considered to be dangerous people.

More seriously, a part of the university is criticizing the other for considering the drug dealers only as such, and not as addicts who are in the dealing business only to supply themselves with drugs. Do we have the right to throw young addicts out into the streets? Will it reassure the university authorities if these people get stoned 100 meters from the campus gates? A part of Vincennes believes that drugs did not arrive there by accident, but came because there is an "inside market" for them, and that the local population includes not only reasonable high school graduates and courageous young workers, but also a large group of disenfranchised, homesick aliens, idle and unemployed, who form a vulnerable market for heavy drugs.

Because many of its local members are aliens, many smoke hashish, and its leaders saw several members falling under the yoke of heavy drugs, the UNEF (the National Union of French Students,) saw before anyone else the need to adopt an enlightened attitude. It sends out information, and proposed to the dealers the shelter of their offices in case of repression. It organized a debate on drugs. One of the organizers says "the debate was absolutely useless, but about 30 dealers went to see the counselors of the Marmottan Center whom we had invited."

Little by little the "dramatization" is going to die off. The university has asked the Health Ministry to provide a medical branch on campus. There is less mention of "traffickers" and more of the English word, "dealers." One learns the drug vocabulary "after having learned the revolutionary vocabulary." Some teachers are trying to integrate drug addicts in their classes.

Will Vincennes find its own solution? Will it avoid the temptation to make a clean sweep, a "repressive syndical mobilization" as a leftist student said?

University--Police Controversy

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jun 77 p 48

[Text] Were the police soft on drug dealers at the University of Vincennes? The controversy is developing between the police superintendent in charge of the drug division, Andre Soleres, and Vincennes President Pierre Merlin.

On Saturday, 28 May, Soleres wrote to Pierre Merlin. He released the text of his letter Tuesday, 31 May.

Superintendent Soleres mentions first two official statements made by the Vincennes president. On 18 May Merlin said: "The police did not react; they did not take any measures to stop, at the roots, a traffic largely controlled by the mafia." On 27 May in response to Mrs Alice Saunier-Seite's remarks before the Senate, the Vincennes president said: "Until the eve of her crushing remarks, police forces abstained from the slightest attempt to arrest the traffickers, whose activities they could not have failed to notice." (LE MONDE, 22 and 29-30 May.)

Mr Soleres writes: "No strategy can justify this misrepresentation of the facts." Does police action against a dealer on the eve of Mrs Saunier-Seite's remarks of Wednesday, 25 May, indicate a willingness to cause "provocation?" Superintendent Soleres reminds Mr Merlin that they met the day before and "it was only during that meeting, at which Vice-Chancellor Mallet was present, that the terms under which the drug squad could intervene were defined."

Mr Soleres adds: "On that day you did not mention the terms of the statement of 18 May, which accused the squad of which I am in charge How could you have done it, when we both know that you never felt the need to tell me about the heroin situation at your university?" Superintendent Soleres recalled that he met with Mr Merlin on 11 and 16 May, and told him about the "legal and practical problems imposed on the police investigations by the 'university immunity,' for it must be remembered that the heroin and morphine deals take place inside the campus, and that very often they are made by people who benefit from the status of being students of your university."

Mr Soleres writes: "I expect you to take an unequivocal position"; otherwise, Soleres would let the Vincennes president "keep on playing these petty perverse games alone." He concludes by saying: "Whatever your attitude may be, I can no longer allow myself to be trapped by silence. Consequently, I am relieved from the obligation that you imposed on me, to keep quiet on the subject."

To Discredit the University

At a press conference in Paris on 1 June, Pierre Merlin answered Superintendent Soleres. The university president, who does not want to involve the drug squad directly nonetheless implies that if the police have not intervened effectively since the beginning of the drug dealing at the university, it is because "it wishes to obey some people who intend to discredit Vincennes." The vice-chancellor, Robert Mallet, has been asking for police intervention since the beginning of March and until 25 May--the day after he repeated his request--nothing was done.

As for the 25 May arrest of a trafficker, when police in civilian clothing were pushed around by several young defenders of the arrested "dealer," and

and Mr Soleres says they were leftist students and teachers, several members of the university council think that it was so "pitifully" handled only to show "the impossibility of intervention."

Mr Merlin said "this letter demonstrates that, in any event, the Vincennes teachers, contrary to recent statements made by the secretary of state for university affairs, did not remain idle, and that they attempted several times to stop the traffic."

The Vincennes president declared that in this affair there is "a desire to blacken the image of Vincennes." He also thinks that "the best way to stop the traffic is still the one defined by Superintendent Soleres: to spot the dealers inside campus, follow them and arrest them at the right time, even though this method met with some difficulties on 25 May."

8924
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUG SENTENCES NOTED--Yesterday the court of Lons-le-Saulnier (Jura) returned verdicts concerning 49 defendants accused of drug traffic and usage. The court found extenuating circumstances in the cases of all defendants and gave much lighter sentences than requested by the prosecutor. The harshest sentences, 8 and 5 years in jail respectively, were for Denis Romand and Jean-Claude Blanc, both considered to be major dealers. The prosecutor had asked for 14 and 16 years of imprisonment. Six defendants were not sentenced and another was released. Sentences for the 40 remaining defendants range from 1 every month to 4 years in jail, but all are with partial suspension. About 10 of them have totally suspended sentences. During the trial, the court displayed a real attempt at understanding. After wondering why "some people become toxicomaniacs: alcoholics, tobacco smokers and drug addicts," the judges asked why "do our socioeconomic circumstances allow alcoholism to escape sentencing when nobody denies its serious consequences." [Text] [Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 May 77 p 5] 8924

PROGRAM TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE--A program to fight drugs is defined by the president of the republic in a letter to Monique (Pelletier) who was recently entrusted with a mission on the problem of narcotics. Valery Giscard d'Estaing asks Mrs (Pelletier) to direct her efforts on the basis of four main axes for study: first, determining the scope of the phenomenon and listing the means applied to fight it; second, improving preventive action, in particular by informing and educating young people, families and doctors; third, expanding cures and especially improving social reintegration of addicts; and fourth, proposing legal and administrative measures to strengthen the effectiveness of the fight against drug trafficking. In conclusion, the head of state says that he does not consider it appropriate to open a public debate on this subject of drugs, since experience has shown that it risks having a stimulative effect. Mrs (Pelletier) is to submit the conclusions of her work before 31 December of this year. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Jun 77 LD]

CSO: 5300

END