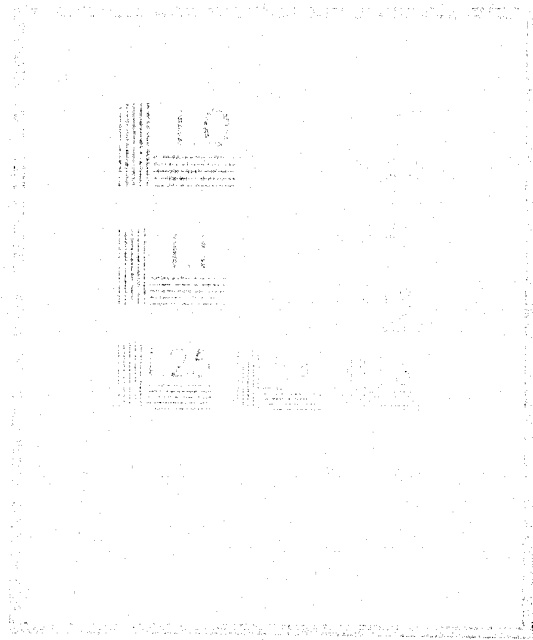


NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is a non-profit organization that provides free access to a vast collection of criminal justice information. This information includes reports, articles, and other documents from various sources, including law enforcement agencies, courts, and academic institutions. NCJRS is committed to making this information available to the public to support research and improve the criminal justice system.

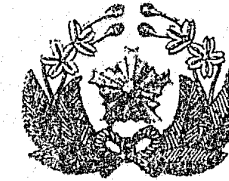


This report was prepared by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) under contract to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

7/1/75
i m e d



THE REPORT ON THE SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC CRIMES

— 1 9 7 5 —

NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY
JAPAN

39642

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| CHAPTER I. MANAGEMENT OF THE SEMINAR | |
| I. Invitations | 1 |
| II. Participants | 3 |
| III. The Program | 5 |
| IV. Management of the Seminar | 7 |
| V. Addresses, etc. | 8 |
| CHAPTER II. THE SUMMARY OF THE SEMINAR | |

NCJRS
MAY 1 1977
ACQUISITIONS

I. INVITATIONS

1. THE PURPOSE OF THE SEMINAR

The National Police Agency in conjunction with the Japan International Cooperation Agency has been holding annually the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Crimes since 1962 on the Colombo Plan, etc. In spite of the efforts on the part of the countries concerned, however, we cannot always say that the state of things surrounding narcotic drugs has changed for the better. As narcotic drugs are very international by nature, we cannot hope for their eradication without close cooperation among the countries concerned. Therefore, it was decided that another Seminar should be held this year also as in previous years. The Seminar aims at contributing to the economic development and welfare of the evergrowing countries by studying effective and appropriate countermeasures against narcotic crimes and exchanging information and data concerned.

2. PERIOD

From September 29 to October 23, 1975

3. PLACE

Tokyo International Center, Japan International Cooperation Agency, at Ichigaya-honmachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

4. COUNTRIES INVITED

We invited 14 countries, namely, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Australia, and the U. S. The List of the Participants is as stated elsewhere.

5. THE PROGRAM

As stated elsewhere.

6. SUBJECTS

- (1) Actual state of narcotic crimes and countermeasures
- (2) Technics of investigation of narcotic crimes
- (3) Study of significant cases
- (4) Countermeasures against narcotic addicts
- (5) Identification of narcotic drugs
- (6) International cooperation

7. INVITATIONS

In June 1975, the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency sent the following letter to the observe countries.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Crimes for 1975 which will be held jointly by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the National Police Agency, Japan under the Colombo Plan.

This Seminar is held annually, and this year we are going to have its 14th session. As the brochure "INFORMATION ON THE 14th SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC OFFENCES 1975" enclosed herewith shows, this Seminar aims at contributing to the prevention and suppression of narcotic crimes in the countries concerned through study and discussion of effective measures against those crimes, and at the same time at making international cooperation still closer. The Seminar will be held in Tokyo from September 29 (Mon.) to October 23 (Thur.), 1975.

If you support the purpose of the seminar, and want to send your officer in charge of narcotic affairs, I assure you that he will be most warmly received and all possible facilities will be extended to him.

I sincerely hope you will cooperate with us so that the Seminar may prove a success. The subjects to be studied and the program are shown in the said brochure. When you have appointed your observer, please refer to the following points and send to us his Application all filled up not later than July 20, 1975.

Sincerely Yours,

(SEITARO ASANUMA)
National Police Agency

II. PARTICIPANTS

NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS AT THE SEMINAR
ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC CRIMES, 1975

(1) Participants

| Country | Name | Age | Position |
|-----------|---|-----|---|
| Brazil | Mr. Rodrigo Otavio Monteiro Diniz Junqueira | 45 | Chief of the Narcotics Div. of State of São Paulo Police Dept. |
| India | Mr. Raghuvendra Narain Sinha | 38 | Supdt. of Police, Narcotics and Counterfeit Currency Div., Cent. Bu. of Investigation |
| | Mr. Rattan Kumar Kanyalal Thawani | 37 | Dep. Narcotics Commissioner to the Gov't of India, Min. of Finance |
| Indonesia | Mr. Supjan Suradimadja | 38 | Head sub Directorate of Dactyloscopy, Criminal Directorate, Min. of Justice |
| Iran | Mr. Seyed Mohsen Mostafavi Tafreshi | 40 | Interrogator at the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tehran, Min. of Justice |
| Iraq | Mr. Nadeem Thannoun Al-Kallak | 37 | Chief of Drugs Combatting Bu., Gen. Police Dept. |
| Korea | Mr. Hwang Eui-taek | 44 | Police Lt., Criminal Investigation Div., Nat'l Police Hq. |
| | Mr. Park Chan-chong | 34 | Junior Officer in the Uijongbu Br. of Seoul Dist. Prosecutor's Office |
| Malaysia | Mr. Hasnan Bin Abdul Aziz | 39 | Officer-in-charge, Central Region, Central Narcotics Bu. |
| Pakistan | Mr. Sardar Mohammad Chaudhry | 38 | Joint Director, Pakistan Narcotics Control Bd., Gov't of Pakistan |

| Country | Name | Age | Position |
|-------------|--|-----|--|
| Philippines | Mr. Romulo P. Parras | 39 | NBI Agent II, Hq Southern Tagalog Regional Office NBI, Manila |
| | Mr. Jewel Fernandez Canson | 29 | Chief, Narcotics Investigation Br., Philippine Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit |
| Sri Lanka | Mr. Piyasiri Hema Aryasena Weerasinghe | 38 | Asst Supt of Police, Harbor Div. and Police Narcotics Bu. |
| Thailand | Mr. Anan Yupanon | 39 | Inspector Attached to Sub-Div. 6 Crime Suppression Div., Royal Thai Police Dept. |
| Turkey | Mr. Umit Aksoy | 29 | Captain of Police, Central Narcotic Office, Turkish Nat'l Police, Min. of Interior |
| | Mr. Ahmet Karol | 30 | Security Dept. of Istanbul, Turkish Nat'l Police, Min. of Interior |

(2) Observers

| Country | Name | Age | Position |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----|---|
| Australia | Mr. Maxwell John Rogers | 37 | Chief Investigator, Narcotics Bu. Northern Region, Sydney, N. S. W. |
| U. S. | Mr. Larry J. Delaney | 41 | Spec. Agent in Charge, US Drug Enforcement Adm., Am. Embassy, Tokyo |

III. PROGRAM FOR THE 14TH SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC CRIMES

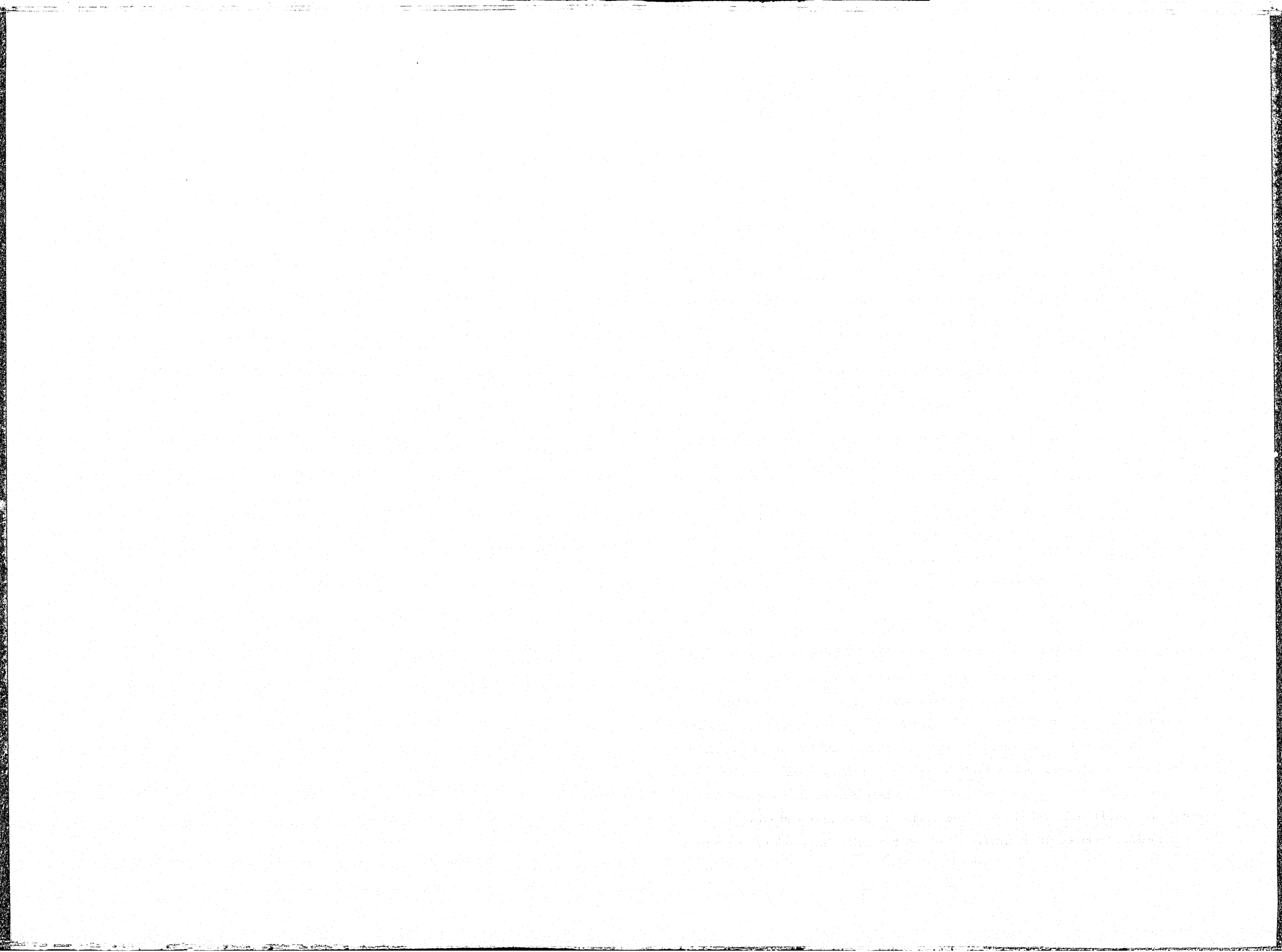
| Date | Morning (9:30 - 12:00) | Afternoon (13:30 - 16:00) |
|----------|--|--|
| Sept. 29 | Japanese Police | Narcotic Control Laws & Structure in Japan |
| 30 | Narcotic Control in Japan | Visit (National Police Agency & Metropolitan Police Dept.) |
| Oct. 1 | Narcotic Control in Japan | Contact Respective Embassies, if necessary. |
| 2 | Presentations by Participants (1) | Study of Investigative Technics |
| 3 | Trip to Tochigi Pref. | |
| 4 | Back to Tokyo | |
| 5 | Sunday | |
| 6 | Presentations by Participants (2) | Equipment & Instruments used by Japanese Police |
| 7 | Presentations by Participants (3) | Display of Investigative Instruments |
| 8 | Presentations by Participants (4) | Visit (Tokyo Customs) |
| 9 | Countermeasures against Narcotic Addicts | Study of Investigative Technics |
| 10 | Health-Sports Day (Holiday) | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Sunday | |
| 13 | Identification of Narcotic Drugs | (National Research Institute of Police Sci.) |
| 14 | Visit to Narcotic Establishment | (In Kanagawa Prefecture) |
| 15 | Presentations by Participants (5) | Study of Investigative Technics |

| Date | Morning (9:30 - 12:00) | Afternoon (13:30 - 16:00) |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 16 | Presentations by Participants (6) | Presentations by Participants (7) |
| 17 | General Discussions | General Discussions |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | Sunday | |
| 20 | Trip to the Kansai District | |
| 21 | Same | |
| 22 | Same | |
| 23 | Contact respective Embassies, if necessary. | Closing Ceremony |

IV. MANAGEMENT OF THE SEMINAR

The persons who were responsible for the management of the Seminar were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Osamu Shikata | Chief Superintendent Chief of Safety Div. |
| Hiroya Abe | Senior Superintendent Executive Officer, Safety Div. |
| Masaru Sakurai | Superintendent Asst. Chief, Safety Div. |
| Nobumasa Moroji | Inspector, Safety Div. |
| Tadashi Ishikawa | Inspector, Safety Div. |
| Fuminori Kawano | Police Sergeant, Keishicho |
| Tomio Toda | Police Sergeant, Keishicho |
| Yoshiro Masuda | Secretary, Safety Div. |
| Hiroyuki Sugimizu | Technical Officer, 1st Investigation Div. |
| Masumi Nozu | Japan International Cooperation Agency |



deal with drugs matters. This sub-division is now fully operational with a staff of twenty persons from fourteen member countries, and is currently ensuring that two essential services are provided. These two services are as follows:

1. The first is to ensure that the co-operation machinery already in existence, that is to say within the Interpol organizational structure, is operating smoothly. It is our experience that when there are blockages in the system they usually stem from problems in the administrative structure of one or other of the countries concerned. It should always be borne in mind that the General Secretariat has no executive powers as such and relies entirely on the goodwill of member countries to ensure good mutual co-operation. It is on such people as yourselves that much depends and I count on you to give Interpol every assistance possible in this matter.

2. The second is to provide an intelligence service which examines and analyses the various seizure and other investigational reports received and as a result of analyses made distributes to member countries information concerning the activities of groups of traffickers, new smuggling methods, new, or new forms of drugs, and other interesting developments. Again we count on you to provide this service with sufficient information of good quality to enable it to carry out its functions to the best advantage of all concerned.

I also mentioned last year that a certain number of the officers attached to the drugs sub-division would perform the task of liaison officers, officers who would have the possibility of making liaison visits from time to time to countries in a given geographical region to obtain information about a number of matters concerning drug trafficking, traffickers, international co-operation, thus on the basis of a more personal contact ensuring a better appreciation of certain problems which, as we all know, cannot always be resolved by correspondence. I am pleased to be able to say that this system of liaison officers is now well established in Europe and is working well. In addition there is a liaison officer for the South American continent who has just begun his second liaison mission.

Where does the Far East region fit into this scheme of things?

At the 2nd Asian Regional Interpol Conference in Cannes, France, in September 1974, a resolution was passed requesting the Secretary General to appoint a Drugs Liaison Officer for South East Asia and the Far East. At the 3rd Asian Regional Interpol Conference in Manila, the Philippines, in April this year a Liaison Officer

was appointed from among a number of candidates. The officer appointed, Colonel Eli Sibarani, an experienced police officer of the Indonesian Police, is currently undergoing a period of introductory training and familiarisation at the General Secretariat in Paris and should become fully operational in the region by the end of the year. It is probable that he will be based in Bangkok which, as I previously mentioned, will also be the location of the office of the U. N. Drugs Co-ordinator.

In the first instance the number of countries covered by Colonel Sibarani will be restricted to Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, this because these are the countries considered for the time being worthy of special consideration in relation to the illicit traffic, and also because it would be physically impossible for one officer to cover effectively a larger region. As soon as he is established in his base office Colonel Sibarani will be making introductory visits to those countries and will clearly rely a great deal on the co-operation of all law enforcement officers in them to ensure the success of his mission.

In conclusion I once again wish you all well in the proceedings of the seminar as indeed I do also in the difficulties which you face in the carrying out of your daily law enforcement work in your own countries. I am sure you will leave Tokyo having made a number of valuable personal contacts as well as a number of friends thanks to the valuable opportunity given to you by the Japanese authorities.

The closing address delivered by Mr. Yoshida, Director of Safety Bureau, National Police Agency was as follows:

In closing the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Crimes for 1975, I want to say a few words.

We have held this Seminar for 25 days from Sept. 29, 1975 with the attendance of you who are experts in the field of narcotic control, and thanks to your assiduous study and discussions, the Seminar has been conducted very significantly and today we are able to close it as scheduled. I offer my hearty congratulations.

You discussed about narcotic situations and their countermeasures in your respective countries through the Seminar and as a result you have keenly realized that you must take on your own responsibility every possible measure against narcotic crimes within your own countries and that mutual understanding and close international cooperation among countries concerned are very very important if you want to exterminate narcotic evils from the world.

And I believe the foundation for such international cooperation has been further strengthened through the Seminar.

All this entirely owes to your Governments which were so considerate as to send you here and you participants who actively cooperated with us for the success of the Seminar, and I express my sincere respect to your Governments as well as you.

Further, I do expect you to utilize what you have gained through the Seminar in your future fight against narcotic crimes.

In concluding my address, I wish you good luck and success.

Thank you.

The address made in response by Mr. Hema Weerasinghe from Sri Lanka was as follows:

Mr. Hirai, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Shikata, Miss Nozu, fellow participants and gentlemen,

I have been called upon to express--on behalf of the participants--our gratitude to our hosts, and I am thankful for the honour.

The 14th Seminar on the prevention of narcotic offences is drawing to a close and the time for parting has come. It is a time which is a mixture of gladness and also of a certain inevitable feeling of sadness. We are glad in the realization that this seminar has proved a success in every way; somewhat glad too that we leave to be reunited with our families in a few days. On the other hand, we are definitely sad to leave a country and its people we have come to love so much in a short time.

Gentlemen, as we close this 14th Seminar, we do not think in terms of the end of a good trip but of the realization of the magnitude of the problems facing each of us and of the great responsibility that continues to lie on us.

Much has been said of the problem of drug abuse. It is an international problem which has come to stay for a very long time. Being an international problem, international cooperation becomes essential and it is here that the Japanese Govt.--in the form of the JICA performs a great service by conducting an annual seminar as part of its technical cooperation programme.

From the lectures delivered by the many Japanese experts and the valuable contributions of the participants, it is obvious that trends of trafficking are ever changing, that those who are behind this vicious business seek to thrust more potent substances on their victims and potential victims. It is therefore our duty to find effective countermeasures by the exchange of information and investigative techniques.

When we speak of international cooperation being essential, personal contacts such as those built up here becomes of the utmost importance, as there is certainly no better substitute for personal and speedy contact between law enforcement agencies and officials throughout the world.

There is--and will always be--a controversy as to which of the many disciplines is most essential to combat the menace of drug abuse. We realize that a very great responsibility lies on the law enforcement officer, for not only do we perform enforcement duties but invariably have a hand in education of the youth who are now becoming

the main victims. In seeking to curb the availability of drugs of abuse, we move forcefully to protect the youth, for the student, the youth, is but an investment for the state. Having realized our responsibility, it is meaningful cooperative efforts which follow a seminar such as this, which will produce better results.

We, the participants, look upon the ever increasing activities of the traffickers and manufacturers as a challenge to us and are convinced that this challenge could be successfully met so long as we work together, in closer harmony, always striving to achieve our common goal.

Mr. Chairman, I now wish to express our appreciation of the treatment accorded to us during our stay here. It is no secret that we have enjoyed great hospitality from the day we arrived in this beautiful country. We have been cordially received by officials in every prefecture we visited, and lavishly entertained. The extent of our joy was evidenced by the manner in which the "little bit of schoolboy" which is in each of us came to be displayed by way of singing and dancing. It certainly was a joy to me to see a score of usually stern-faced, serious law enforcement officers behaving like a bunch of high-school kids--no doubt helped along by liberal doses of beer, Scotch and sake!

We have added pounds not only to our body weight but also to the many pieces of luggage we have just packed to take home with us--both due to your generosity.

I may be pardoned for making special mention of a few persons who were always with us during this period. Mr. Shikata the handsome chief of the Safety Division who hosted us on several occasions. Mr. Sakurai, the Asst. Chief who served as the Chairman at our sessions, whose boyish face at first made us wonder whether he could really occupy such an important post, Miss Nozu our most excellent and charming coordinator, Mr. Masuda the unofficial guide; and Mr. Sugimizu the ever-smiling official photographer.

I cannot mention by name the many others--as much as I would like to--but I wish to thank on behalf of the participants--those gentlemen who took time off to deliver valuable lectures. The President and staff of the JICA, TIC and members of the National Police Agency for their many acts of kindness.

In conclusion I wish to say that we carry with us most pleasant memories of this trip and will recall it with joy in the years to come.

Each of us look forward to visits by you to our countries in the near future and

an opportunity to repay--in some small way--the generosity and kindness of Japan and her wonderful people.

Domo-arigato, Sayonara.

THE SUMMARY OF THE SEMINAR

Sept. 29 (Mon.)

Morning: Outline of Japanese Police
by Mr. O. Shikata, Chief of Safety Div.

Afternoon: Narcotic Control Structure, Laws & Regulations
by Mr. H. Abe, Executive Officer, Safety Div.

Sept. 30 (Tue.)

Morning: Narcotic Control in Japan
by Mr. Sakurai, Asst. Chief of Safety Div.

Afternoon: Visit to National Police Agency and Metropolitan Police Department
(Keishicho)

Oct. 1 (Wed.)

Morning: Narcotic Control in Japan
by Mr. Sakurai, Asst. Chief of Safety Div.

Oct. 2 (Thur.)

Morning: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Weerasinghe from Sri Lanka, please.

SRI LANKA: Gentlemen, as far as the brief account of drug abuses and control in Sri Lanka are concerned, I am in a happy position to be able to tell you that our problem is not of the magnitude as that which exists in quite a number of other countries. Although we haven't such a large problem, what is called a certain amount of anxiety as of late is the fact that more and more young people are tending to take drugs.

The principal drugs of abuse in my country are opium and cannabis. There is no opium poppy grown in Sri Lanka and the opium that is smuggled in is smuggled in from South India. We have about 10 - 15,000 opium addicts. A large percentage of whom are old age group, but as I said recent indications are that more and more young people are abusing this drug. We estimate that about perhaps 5 tons

or more of opium are smuggled into my country.

The addicts are mostly in Colombo city and also in provincial towns especially where there is a large concentration of communities.

The price of a pound of opium which is generally believed to be about in the region of 4 - 500 Rs. in India, usually fetches about 2,000 to 2,500 Rs. in Colombo.

Opium is usually consumed by smoking and also by eating, mixing it with tea and coffee or even sometimes perhaps some warm water, and we also have several opium divans. Opium has been used in my country for quite a long time in the preparation of ayurvedic medicines, and although that is done the quantity used is so minute that it is negligible.

There is no method of compulsory hospitalization in my country as exists in Japan, and it is only the volunteers who are treated.

Now the use of cannabis is more prevalent in my country rather than opium, because cannabis is extensively cultivated in the southern and southeast parts as well as in some of the north central parts of the country. It has become big business in the south particularly and large quantities are transported to the city of Colombo daily.

There have been a number of detections involving foreigners who have either been in possession of cannabis or attempting to smuggle it out. We have had in recent times two detections of a kind of mixture of cannabis contained in cooking fat which is used for export. Analysis done so far by the government analytic department indicates here again the proportion of cannabis used is rather small.

Cocaine has been available for use in my country for quite some time but it is used by a relatively small number of users and I cannot say that it is any kind of problem at present.

The use of hashish and its presence in my country is a very recent phenomenon. In this case too the first detection involved a foreigner who had sold some hashish to a native.

There is no indication that the harder drugs like morphine, heroin, LSD are being used in my country.

Use of amphetamines and barbiturates is also not causing us any concern at the moment.

What happens usually is that if any opium is seized close to the coastal region it is promptly produced before the Customs authorities who act under the Customs

Ordinance and impose a fine on the offender. This has been found to be rather inadequate when one considers that the people in the higher runs rarely get caught for this offense. We have therefore now taken the step of charging them in court in addition to whatever action is taken by the Customs.

We have the Customs Department which is virtually the front line of defense against smuggling. We also have the officials of the Excise Department but police officers have now become the main law enforcement agency for the narcotics control work.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now we would like to get into the discussion.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): My friend from Sri Lanka has given a seizure of only 235 pounds during the year 1974. And by saying so he has said that only 300 persons have been arrested during the year 1974. The quantity of 235 pounds in correlation of the number of arrests, that is only 300, would indicate that it is actually persons who are tourists which is often result of the seizure of this small quantity of 235 pounds and not of 10,000 pounds which he mentioned is based on intelligence reports. I would like to have further clarification. My explanation is directed to the fact that from India smuggling is not to a large extent as has been impressed upon by friend from Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA: I have nowhere in my report said that we have seized 10,000 pounds of opium. I merely stated that it is suspected that about 10,000 pounds of opium are being illicitly brought into my country and that there is every indication that the source of this supply is India. I say this not only based on intelligence reports which may sometimes be inaccurate, I grant that. We have to take a realistic view on these matters and not ask for 100 percent proof. As I told you in my speech, there is a form of barter system where our smugglers send cloves, gold, milk food and various items like that across to India and in return they get opium from which they can make much more profits. So that this trade is not aimed merely at opium, it is just a part of a money making concern. We have got a large Indian labor population, stateless persons who are being expected to India. Now there are restrictions placed on the amount of money they can take across. All the enormous sums of money they have collected over the years they are not going to leave behind. So they arrange it through the smugglers here to have their money sent across there. This is not merely aimed at getting opium from them. Then another thing is the close proximity of India to Ceylon.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): The port price of opium in India is about 1,500 Rs. and not

400 Rs. as mentioned by your report. So I don't think it is very profitable to send the 1,500 thing for only about 2,500 to Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA: There is only one thing I have to say further in this connection. The only method perhaps by which we could say the country of origin of opium or anything that comes into any country is to base our opinions on various other factors. And there is one other point that I would like to impress in regard to this alleged trade between India and Ceylon, that every time there is a crackdown on smuggling in Madras, within a matter of hours if not days, the price of opium in my country is raised. So one has to take all these factors into consideration.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): I only want to say that the speech of the delegate from Sri Lanka is not borne out by the fact of statistics.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to comments made by participants from India, figures of seizure and figures of addicts. To me, figures mean nothing, it does not show anything at all. It merely shows how well the information has come in or how well the enforcement group is able to detect the offences. So we should not emphasize too much on figures. I think whatever briefing done by any participants here should be taken in total.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): The opium growing areas are more than 1,000 miles away from Madras. And the prices he has mentioned are prevailing in the growing areas, the drug moves farther away from the growing areas towards the port, the prices keep increasing so by the time they reach Madras, the price is high enough that there is not much incentive for smuggling opium into Ceylon.

SRI LANKA: I would like to supplement what Mr. Hasnan said. I also don't believe in going by statistics alone. We estimate usually 10 percent of the traffic of what is smuggled, is seized, but on what basis are we saying? It may very well be more than 10 percent. It may even be just one percent so that we should have no doubts on this basis of how much is being sent. The Indian participant reports that the price at seaport rose to 1,150 so I believe it could have been very much less, it has risen to 1,150 per kilogram, which raises about 700 or 800 Rs. a pound. When it rises to 800 Rs. a pound in India at the seaport, it rises to 3,000 Rs. a pound in Sri Lanka so that the profit pocket is there. It is much more than double the amount in my country. Then on the question of addicts you referred to, there had been a system prior to 1947 where addicts were registered and they were given certain quantities, minute quantities of

opium by the government. But that has been done away in 1947 but unfortunately no effort has been made to try and wean them away from this habit so that they are still compelled to go to illicit sources for their opium, and this opium we presume is a part of the trade that has been existing for a very long time between the merchants and dealers in Madras and sellers.

PHILIPPINES: Has the Sri Lanka Police Narcotics Bureau initiated a committee for coordination with the authorities from India for the problem of narcotics, based on the report ?

SRI LANKA: Yes, we have. We realized there was a lack of dialogue and we have had this regional cooperation and therefore a start has been made.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): A dialogue was started in 1973.

PAKISTAN: You said about cannabis that it is cultivated. Is it done by farmers properly or a wild growth.

SRI LANKA: It has earlier been a wild growth. Now in the interest of a higher yield they are taking great interest in their crops to try and get a better yield from a small area. The whole thing is not cultivated, we have it growing wild too. You can get a lot of cannabis.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): There is also in India, Nepal and in your country also.

CHAIRMAN: Next I call upon Mr. Junqueira from Brazil.

BRAZIL: Mr. Chairman, my friends. You will see now by slides the problem in a big land increase like a boom this 15 years.

(slides shown)

In 1971 - 1972 in obedience to the Law No. 5.726 of October 29, 1971 and to the Decree 69.845 of December 27, 1971, our Minister of Education and Culture organized the Educational Program about Drugs. To the execution of this program were established in 1972, 11 regional nucleus in Brazil, each one with an university professor as its coordinator. In 1973 - 1974 five other nucleus were created and so a total of 16 camps were established.

The basic directions of the programs mentioned in the guide of the expositor elaborated by the Minister of Education and Culture and below transcribed show what were the main points in consideration.

- a) The clearing up about drugs made in colleges has to be of youngsters directly to the teenagers.

- b) No advice, emotional or sentimental appeals only explanations like a real lesson of biology.
- c) The program must abstain from touching the drug problem under the moral politic or religious aspect. Fatally this would give the young the impression of which through the drugs somebody would so try to indoctrinate him morally, politically or religiously. Only the scientific aspect must be set off.
- d) Have always in mind that the teenager may and must make his option; to him we should give the elements so that he can exercise his right. This will be made through lessons like we said in b) and in c).
- e) The truth about drugs and only the truth must be said in the clarifying program. The emotional appeal, the exaggeration about the action of the drugs may take to discredit.
- f) The program must be made without publicity since the time goes on with lessons pronounced in gymnasiums and colleges like just an extra lesson about biological science or some other correlated title. That is in the scholar curriculum.

An example of scheme for lesson on education about drugs. Three or four academics of biomedic scientists, medical students, explain with demonstrative pictures what drugs are and what are their effects on the human body and the mind. As soon as they speak, laboratory animals are injected and these students observe the drug effects on them. The academics not only one time during the lecture say "it is bad to take drugs", "you should not take drugs" and so on. The conclusion will be taken by the students themselves because they had an opportunity to see what the drugs did. At the end of the lecture it is allowed that the students talk to themselves about what they saw. This discussion normally takes from one to two hours. It is important to emphasize that the program must be applied to each class separately.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now we would like to move on to the discussion part of the session.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): How many addicts in your country?

BRAZIL: I just speak about that. I don't believe most of the statistics because the truth we don't find in statistics, in those numbers.

MALAYSIA: Are narcotic drugs produced in your country?

BRAZIL: Only hashish or marijuana. The marijuana comes from the north.

MALAYSIA: I have one question for the first speaker. Could you give us some idea as to the reasons why people are involved in drug taking?

SRI LANKA: The information we can get is mostly frustration, anxiety about their future.

PAKISTAN: I think also for aphrosidiac qualities.

SRI LANKA: I haven't tried it out personally. I would ask my friend from Brazil if they have it for the same purpose.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman, this is quite a misconception.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): Has there been any cases of hashish oil?

SRI LANKA: No, but we have had some sort of attempt. Formal investigation where some police station down south had recovered some machinery and 160 gallons of some spirit, it was produced out of some ganja leaves.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): Did you see as to the amount it contained?

SRI LANKA: We don't try to see what the content of this is. We are only concerned with the identification of this.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): U.N. has not been able to find out whether opium or cannabis. It is very difficult to find out.

SRI LANKA: We have sent one of these to our government analyst. And he says that this is opium and so that is all that is required by the court.

Afternoon: Study of Investigative Technics
by Mr. Yoshida, Chief of 2nd Vice Sect.,
Metropolitan Police Dept.

Oct. 3 (Fri.) Trip to Tochigi Prefecture

Oct. 4 (Sat.) Back to Tokyo

Oct. 5 (Sun.)

Oct. 6 (Mon.)

Morning: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

CHAIRMAN: Good morning. This morning we will have a presentation by Turkey.

TURKEY(Mr. Ahmet): Instead of reading my country report, I will give you the statistics about 1974 and the first six months of 1975, and that will make much clearer

the problem in Turkey.

In Turkey, the whole police force and the gendarma force, I mean the military police, work against the narcotic drugs generally, but in 1969 the Central Narcotics Headquarters was founded in Ankara. From 1969 to 1975, we have 34 regional bureaus all around Turkey.

The aim of the Central Narcotics in Ankara is to set the direct connection between these regional bureaus and train the police on narcotic drugs and to make the general statistics to see how we shall go on to fight against narcotic drugs.

So let me start from 1974 to give you the statistics. The first statistic is about the number of cases and the offenders.

In January 1974 we had 132 cases. In those cases we got 227 offenders. In these 227 offenders, we got 12 females.

In February we got 127 cases and 264 offenders, 4 females.

March, 85 cases. 147 offenders (140 male, 7 female).

In April 132 cases. In those cases we got 227 offenders and among these we got 7 females.

In May, 138 cases; 242 offenders (8 females).

In June, 97 cases; 164 offenders (7 females).

In July, 100 cases; 160 offenders (4 females).

In August, 85 cases; 151 offenders (4 females).

In September, 162 cases; 263 offenders (7 females).

In October, 117 cases; 233 offenders (6 females).

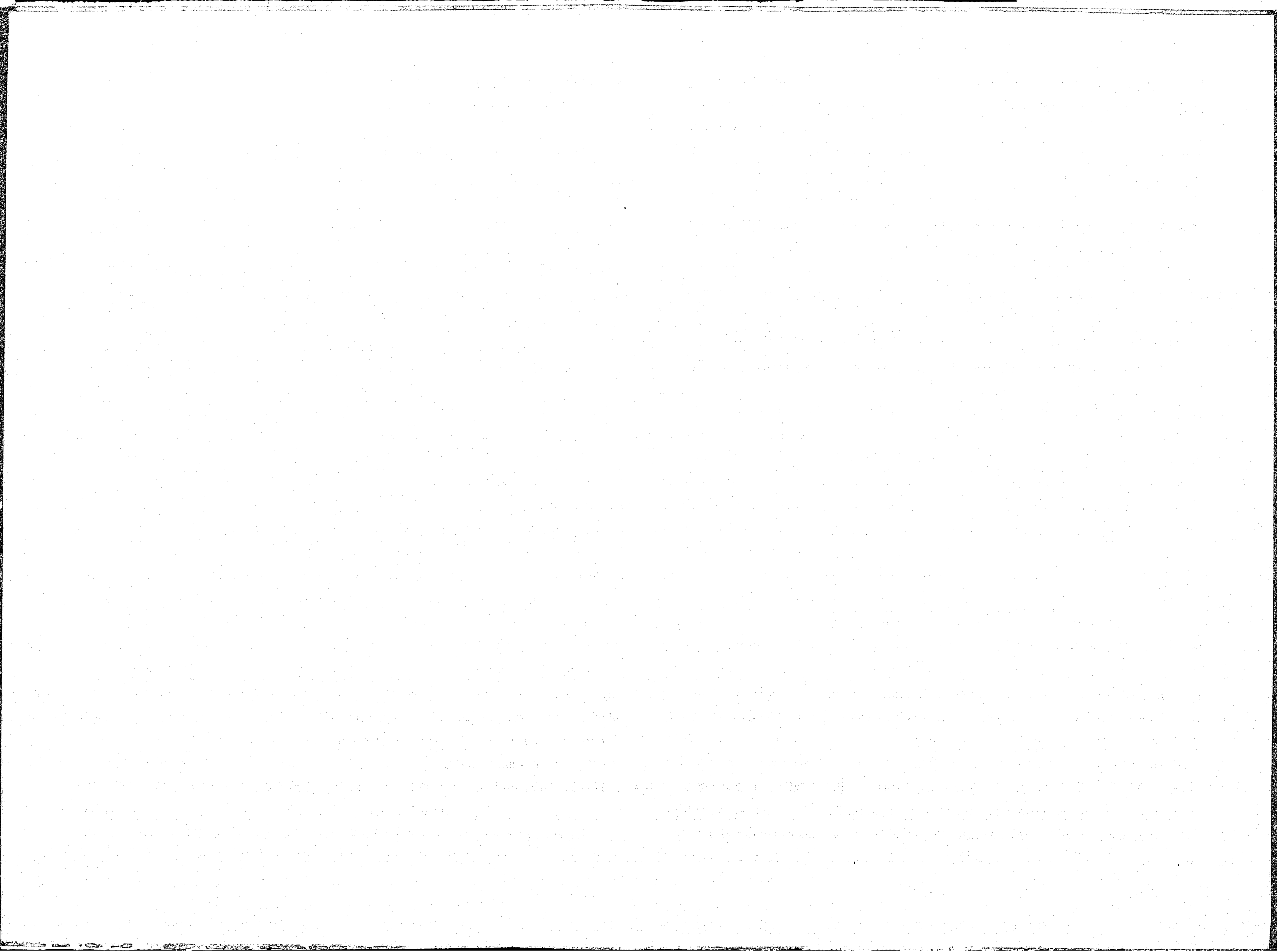
In November, 174 cases; 321 offenders (10 females).

In December, 78 cases; 124 offenders (5 females).

If you look at the statistics, you will see we have a lot of female addicts in Turkey, usually the young girls who have relations with the hippie tourists.

Now let us have the kind of offenders in 1974. The kinds will be addicts, the dealers and the producers. In these 277 offenders we got 138 addicts, 89 dealers, and no producers. In February, in 264 offenders we got 203 addicts and 61 dealers. In March, 123 addicts, 24 dealers. Again, no producers. 149 addicts in April and 78 dealers. In May, 158 addicts and 84 dealers. In June, 88 addicts and 72 dealers, and we got 4 producers. In July, 98 addicts and 62 dealers. Again, no producers.

In August, 99 addicts and 52 dealers, no producers again. In September, 195



crops apart from poppy.

TURKEY: When we settled this opium ban in 1971 with the cooperation of the Americans, we tried to settle new crops instead of opium, but we couldn't get enough money to hold us for a year. So if people don't want, it means the government doesn't want, too. So we started to grow opium in seven provinces.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): But the price you are offering to the farmers appears very high. You have stated it is about \$1,150 per ton. Now in India the farmers are getting only \$40. And when it reaches the port in India the price per ton is just \$200, and this includes the element of freight. And even then we are not able to export as much as we would like to. How will you be able to sell it? Have you been able to sell it so far?

TURKEY: By the way, this is not the last price. When we were coming here the government was deciding to find out the right price. I can't say anything about this.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): How are you selling it?

TURKEY: They will collect the capsules and they will sell it to European countries, live capsules, because we don't have any factory.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): My point is we are also selling to the European countries. Now they are offering a price of only \$200 per ton at the Indian port, FOB price. They just can't offer us any more price than this. So how will you be able to sell it when we are not able to sell it?

TURKEY: I don't know how they will do it, but I think they have some ideas about that. Maybe later if I can find out from the Embassy of Turkey.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): The Soil Products Office you mentioned, their job is to collect the poppy straw.

TURKEY: Not only the poppy straw, but the whole wheat, the whole crop.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): But they are not given any enforcement function.

TURKEY: Well, they don't have any enforcement function, but they usually work with the gendarma. They just have the right to measure the land or to guess how much production they will get from that much of land.

IRAQ: As far as you know, is there any other district than the seven you mentioned which is cultivating poppy illegally?

TURKEY: We had a couple of illegal opium plants but not so far away from these provinces because they wanted to cover among these legal plantations.

IRAQ: In other districts?

TURKEY: No. As we know it we don't have in other districts.

IRAQ: In the year 1972 Turkey prohibited all cultivation from autumn. So before that I can say that poppy was cultivated in more spaces or in more districts. I want to know if there is any other district near Iraq which cultivated narcotics, near the northern parts of Iraq.

TURKEY: Before the ban on poppy cultivation, we had more than 18 provinces with poppy plantations. At the north of Iraq, the province of Malatya, was a famous one, but now we exactly know that we don't have any poppy plantations in those areas.

IRAQ: Even illegally?

TURKEY: Even illegally. We can say that. If you want to take opium, you have to grow a big amount of opium, poppy plantations. You can't take enough raw if you don't have a wide place.

IRAQ: It can be done, I think.

TURKEY: Depending on the reports of the gendarma and headquarters of Narcotics, we don't have any legal plantations except these seven provinces. No other places.

SRI LANKA: In answer to the question by Mr. Canson, I believe you said that the followers of Islam, to them the use of alcohol and drugs is taboo, and you give that as a reason.

TURKEY: Yes, just one of the reasons.

SRI LANKA: It is rather interesting that point because in my country, community-wise we find that the Muslims who embrace Islam are the persons who are predominantly addicted to opium. The largest number of addicts in my country are Muslims. But I know that they certainly eschew the use of liquor.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): I don't think any religion permits the use of alcoholic drinks.

TURKEY: That depends on the character of the people you have. Religion is not only the main force, but we have strong family ties. To explain this I have to go deeply into the family system in Turkey.

SRI LANKA: Thank you.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Do you know the latest trend in smuggling narcotics out of Turkey to other countries, either in the form of opium gum or lately in morphine base? What is your intelligence report on morphine base conversion laboratories in

Turkey?

TURKEY: Well, the last information we got from Interpol was that in Germany from Turks they got about 20 kilos of morphine base in Munich.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): Could you say that there are lots of morphine base laboratories in Turkey?

TURKEY: Before this opium ban, we had lots of opium, morphine base laboratories, but after this ban on opium the price went so high that everybody could not produce morphine base because they had to buy raw opium from the villagers first, but the price went so high they couldn't afford it. So after that ban we got a couple of morphine base laboratories, just simple laboratories.

U. S.: What was the weekly output?

TURKEY: I think it depends on the raw opium they get. If they work for 2 kilos, 2 kilos doesn't take too much. I don't remember that we had laboratories with hundreds of kilos of raw opium.

BRAZIL: Is the use of amphetamines by the students on the increase or decrease?

TURKEY: This is one of our problems. We have no drug addiction in Turkey but we have some LSD addiction. LSD is increasing from one day to another because of the hippies who are going to India, to the Southeast Asian countries. They have to pass through Turkey, so they are bringing LSD to Turkey. It has started to be a problem for us.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): I read in a publication that one of the loopholes or problems in the legal cultivation of opium poppy in Turkey is that the farmers usually sell to the government only one-tenth or less of their produce and keep the others for blackmarket purposes. Have you instituted any measures to counteract this, for instance, taking an inventory of poppy cultivation? Is there no form of supervision while harvesting?

TURKEY: No, I don't know.

CHAIRMAN: Next, we will hear the presentation by Malaysia.

MALAYSIA: Gentlemen, I dare say that the situation of the abuse of narcotic drugs in Malaysia can be summarized in one word--terrible.

In the current situation we have all sorts of drugs in abuse there, the amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, opium and opium derivatives, morphine and heroin,

heroin No. 3 and heroin No. 4.

We don't grow opium legally nor illegally because opium plants cannot grow in tropical climate like ours, but we have marijuana plants growing there so it is being planted illegally in many farms along the jungle fringes.

So our narcotic drugs come in mainly from the golden triangle. They come in as raw opium or as morphine base.

We also get in the raw opium and morphine base by sea through Burma. They are using some fishing junks of Burmese origin. They come in through the western coast of Thailand straight to the northern port of Penang.

Marijuana we will get from southern Thailand, apart from our own, and we get it from northern Sumatra. There they do a sort of barter trading between Malaysia and Indonesia. They do barter trading with drugs. They supply us with marijuana and we supply them with heroin and opium.

Trafficckers are normally rich businessmen, and they normally don't touch these drugs. They are in the background.

Lately we have had international trafficking originating from Kuala Lumpur. Earlier this year there were arrests of 20 Malaysians in Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels for bringing in 20 kilos of No. 4 heroin.

We have also had international trafficking to Australia, where Australian nationals come into Kuala Lumpur. They either do their purchasing in Kuala Lumpur or to the north near the Thailand border, Penang normally, and go back.

We have trafficking to East Malaysia and into Jakarta indirectly as a result of barter trading here.

That is the international situation of trafficking from Malaysia and from the north.

As far as this region is concerned, the ASEAN countries, which is the Association of Southeast Asian countries--Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines--and they take part in discussions towards the eradication and suppression of drugs in this area.

We also have bilateral agreements with Indonesia, and with Thailand.

The opium comes in here normally with the aid of communist terrorists. There are hundreds of communist terrorists operating on the border area here and along the jungle footpath.

On the control and legislation, we have the Royal Malaysian Police and the customs who are doing the enforcement work all along. Since 1973 we founded the Central Narcotics Bureau, taking in personnel from the police, from customs, for the enforcement work, and from the Ministry of Social Welfare for the prevention side.

We as the main body have the sole responsibility of drug suppression. We concentrate on the more sophisticated organization, and our arrests are normally very large arrests.

We do not know actually how many thousands of addicts we have, but you can refer to seizures and arrests in my report. If you compare 1975 to 1974, in the first quarter of 1975 we have almost gone half of 1974.

Recently we have amended the law particularly on trafficking. It was amended and passed by our Parliament in April 1975 where we have imposed a death sentence for trafficking. Our sentence of death is he'll be hanged by the neck until his death. If he is not sentenced to death he shall suffer imprisonment for life and at the same time he is liable to whipping. Here we have a minimum of six strokes. Some people prefer to go for one year's jail rather than getting one stroke, one whipping. It's terrible. It leaves marks on your back until you die.

As a law enforcement officer I have to worry even though we have this sentence of death. In any case it goes to the High Court. We have a jury of seven men. We have got to get a majority of 5 to 2 for his conviction. So you know a lot of things can happen through the technicality of law.

With the permission of the Central Narcotics Bureau we have put up a paper in which we should have a few centers in the country, send men overseas to study how things are. Before the end of the year I think four centers will be opened especially for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Then we are to concentrate also on our prevention programs. We go to the schools, to the PTA, the cultural groups or associations, the cross-section of the society, and tell them of the dangers of drugs so that we will have no more potential addicts.

But on this program we have to be careful because if you tell the people a lot about drugs they become inquisitive and they like to know especially among the young.

On the law side, our legislation, we have the main law in the country that is the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. We have a separate law for East Malaysia, but here

we do not have much of a problem. Our main problem is in West Malaysia where we use the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. We have the Poisons Ordinance for the amphetamines, barbiturates, stimulants, whatever it is that comes under artificial drugs.

Our Penal Code doesn't touch anything on drugs at all.

I would like to read to you the definition for trafficking which we have. We have put in here "Trafficking in relation to a dangerous drug includes manufacturing, selling, giving, administering, transporting, sending, delivering, procuring, supplying or distributing otherwise than under the authority of this Ordinance". It means a hell of a lot. You can't get away, anyway.

Then for those people who are the top catch, there is no way except trying to implicate him if you can under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. If you can't, we use another law. We have got the Restricted Residence Ordinance. In other words, you restrict the place where he will stay. If he is a citizen of Malaysia, he can't move out, say, after 7 p.m. until 6 a.m. the next morning. He must report to the police station every week or twice a week. He shouldn't be mixing with certain people.

For those people who are non-citizens, we banish them, we send them back to the place they came from.

The problems to be tackled: at the top of the priority list we have this addiction. We can't imagine how many there are. Our capital city, Kuala Lumpur, a city with a population of about 800,000, my estimation will be about 5 to 10,000 addicts.

Then we have these rehabilitation centers. Then we get to concentrate on the educational side to make the people aware of this menace, to make the people themselves participate in programs, as has been done in Japan.

We also are trying to look into the reasons behind this sudden abuse of drugs because right before 1969 we did not have any problem on the abuse of drugs. We had a few opium addicts, only the very old people past their 60s, but from 1969 onwards we suddenly realized that there was the existence of drug addiction in the country particularly among the youth. A few contributory factors which we were able to point at were the social and economic factors.

Ours is a developing country. The government is building a lot of factories in the urban areas. A lot of youths from the rural areas, from the countryside, converge on the urban areas. Our society in the countryside is really a conservative society unlike the society in the urban areas where you have more individualism, could't-care-

less attitude and now they find suddenly they are free. That is one of the problems.

At the same time, earlier than 1969 we got the bad influence of hippies.

As regards statistics, in 1974 we had arrests for 1819 people. Out of this 1819 people, I can say that the majority are traffickers. We don't normally go for the addicts.

AUSTRALIA: I've got one question. Have you had any seizures at all of cannabis oil?

MALAYSIA: No. We don't have cannabis oil. As to the price, Heroin No. 4 is 3,000 U.S. dollars per kilo. So it goes up in the U.S. or in Europe and it will be 30 times more.

U.S.: The recent price in Honolulu for a kilo of No. 4 was \$75,000.

MALAYSIA: Morphine, one kilo is between 3 - 4,000 dollars Malaysian. Opium, 500 dollars per kilo, our money, Cannabis, very cheap depending on the origin. If it is ours one kilo is about 100 dollars our money.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): These are the wholesale prices. When the traffickers sell it how much will it be?

MALAYSIA: They can multiply it by five or six times.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): How much is the annual smuggling of opium into your country?

MALAYSIA: We actually don't know. I can't say.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): Twelve kilos of heroin would be quite substantial.

MALAYSIA: Morphine base is coming in instead of opium. Actually if you have morphine base there is just one more stage to convert it to heroin.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Hanshan, you suspended your education program.

MALAYSIA: Not totally.

SRI LANKA: What is the type of education? How do you get it across, by using the mass media or seminars?

MALAYSIA: We have workshops. We have seminars.

SRI LANKA: At what level? Do you include the school children?

MALAYSIA: No. We concentrate on the teachers, parents, the leaders of youth groups, religious bodies and all sorts of responsible citizen. We haven't used the TV or the mass media. We merely show on TV drug dangers and things like that. We have not used any films on drugs yet.

SRI LANKA: I would like to ask on the question of charge of possession of drugs.

In my country we have to get this charge through. Do any of the other countries have a position whereby the burden of proof is on the offender to prove that he did not possess?

MALAYSIA: We have to an extent shifted the burden on the accused by having a number of presumptions under the law. We have to prove possession, or control, custody, any of these. Then we have got the presumptions, number of presumptions, in which it is up to the defense now.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): But the possession has to be shown to be exclusive, even before you have the presumptions.

IRAQ: When a person or officer has to go to search he must have the chief of the district who is responsible for these reasons for search, for instance, and of course most of the time the search takes place in the presence of one of the family of the home you are searching, for instance. Also you take with you two persons from the district.

SRI LANKA: In my country you don't require particularly a number of witnesses to prove a charge. One person or one police officer goes.

IRAQ: The judge wants two witnesses at least.

TURKEY: I think it depends on the country. May I ask a question? I wonder what happens if you kill someone while you are whipping. You don't mean to kill him.

MALAYSIA: We have a doctor first to examine this person to see if he is fit for whipping. He gets one whipping. We don't normally give him a whole lot. We give in instalments. That is why I say there are people who prefer to go for one year's imprisonment rather than get just one stroke or whipping. Before we had this cat-o'-nine-tails. I don't think it is now done. There is a specialist for whipping.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): We have abolished whipping in India. Sounds a little barbaric.

MALAYSIA: We use this especially against the gangsters normally and for those who have committed certain categories of offenses, for throwing acid at someone, etc. The maximum sentence of whipping in a drug offense is 16. He gets 16 strokes.

SRI LANKA: When you make large seizures, where are these productions kept? Do you hand them in to court or do you keep it yourself?

MALAYSIA: After passing out sentence it is returned to us for our disposal. Depending on the morphine content of the opium, we send it to medical research to reconvert it for medical use. If it is just a percentage we burn it.

Afternoon: Equipment and Instruments used by Japanese Police.

Oct. 7 (Tue.)

Morning: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

KOREA (Mr. Hwang): In case of narcotics, including the opium and heroin, codeine, those have been smuggled into our country from outside, especially Southeast Asia, through shipment, airlines, or by the military personnel and technicians stationed abroad. But recently, there is no problem in my country, because it was remarkably decreased by the blockades of smuggling routes. However, the opium poppy is cultivated illegally in remote areas by farmers, for the purpose of making money or a household medicine. And also illegally, some of the people who are living in the cities and towns are growing a few opium poppies in their gardens as an ornamental plant, because of its flowers' beauty.

And the next, Marijuana, is cultivated in our country for use in textile and making ropes. But anyone who illegally possesses, misuses, and transacts it for the purpose of profit-making, is to be punished by less than ten (10) years of imprisonment.

I would like to say one thing. According to the information yesterday, Japanese police just arrested one person who was possessing some Marijuana. The suspected person told to the Japanese police that he brought it from Korea, because in Korea it is not controlled such kind of Marijuana. Be sure in Korea we just control such kind of Marijuana. I think any kind of these crimes just happen just like that.

Also, there is no illegal production and transaction of Hallucinogens and the Stimulants for domestic demands. Because our people are not abusing habit forming drugs. However, we can find that some Koreans illegally manufacture the Stimulants, and they smuggle it into Japan from Korea for the Japanese members, including seamen or tourists. Now, we are taking effective action against stimulants smuggling, in mutual cooperation between Japan and Korea through the INTERPOL.

We have two kinds of Narcotic Drugs Laws, except General Criminal Law and Regulations. Those two Laws were revised and the provisions of penalty were strengthened to impose capital punishment, and indefinite imprisonment, or more than ten years of imprisonment, for those violating the Law, by smuggling, manufacturing, trafficking, for the purpose of profit-making and habituality.

I did not provide the statistics of the years before 1974, and 1975, but generally, the narcotic crime in Korea is gradually decreasing from five to ten per cent every year.

KOREA (Mr. Park): I want to explain about the abuse by American soldiers in the view of narcotic prevention, not in the political sense. As you know, our country is divided into two parts--North and the South, and our country depends on the American soldiers stationed in our country. As you know, during these about twenty days, I feel somewhat homesick. The American soldiers stationed here, perhaps, first feel tension and the homesick, and because of that, they smoke Marijuana. And as you know, in every country, the foreign soldiers stationed there live together, and they follow women and the women who live with American soldiers smoke Marijuana.

MALAYSIA: Do you have any regulations against Marijuana?

KOREA: On, we have. The name of law is Habit Forming Drugs Control Law.

MALAYSIA: Who is responsible for the suppression of the drugs--the abuse of drugs?

KOREA (Mr. Hwang): The administration and control is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and the Social Affairs.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): It says the number of opium plants--opium poppy plants--seized is 40 thousands (40,000). What is the area?

KOREA (Mr. Hwang): This is mainly in south part of Korea. The name is Kyom-sang-Nam-do (phonetic).

BRAZIL: That kind of punishments--is it a good way in combatting against the narcotic offences, or not?

KOREA (Mr. Hwang): Yes, it is said to be high--but we have to punish them--we have to block narcotic crimes.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): Then, how many cases of the capital punishment have been inflicted? How many average annual?

KOREA (Mr. Hwang): About two cases a year.

SRI LANKA: When you first mentioned narcotics I think you referred to the effect that narcotics have been imported from China. How does it come--does it come through North Korea, or does it come from sea route?

KOREA (Mr. Hwang): Right, that comes through sea route and Manchuria. I think it is not large, you know, in number on in quantity.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): In the Philippines, we have a sort of problem on the American servicemen using dangerous drugs. Does your country have jurisdiction of cases over these servicemen who try them?

KOREA(Mr. Park): On this matter, I will mention. With the Agreement between Korea and America, we can do jurisdiction on the American servicemen in our country. In small cases of Marijuana, perhaps we give jurisdiction, but larger cases, our Government do jurisdiction on the American servicemen. I am not sure but almost over ten kilogrammes--we do.

MALAYSIA: Are they treated at the Civil Court or the Police Court?

KOREA(Mr. Park): Civil Court.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): We are very happy to hear that the police in Korea has jurisdiction and even operate inside the U.S. bases, because in the Philippines, the local policemen could not conduct search inside the American bases. However, we have the full cooperation with their Narcotic Agents in apprehending the use of drug inside the bases.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman, I don't think our friend should get worried. The military have their own powers, but where he commits the offence outside his military complex, then the civil police are coming, or the narcotic officer is coming and can arrest him.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): But we must remember that narcotic offences have no boundaries, and always even from inside the bases, they will bring it out and actually they contact our people.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): No, there is their own set-up of military police.

MALAYSIA: And outside, they can contact their authorities. In other words, in no way they are let out free.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): Yes, but the point is that in the Philippines, this American servicemen bringing in dangerous drugs from Thailand, use it in the Philippines in the American bases.

CHAIRMAN: In our case of Japan, we have the similar case as of your country, Korea. And we have the authority to investigate what is happening if something happens inside the Military bases of the United States.

U.S.A.: The American Military who, as you know, are stationed all over the world, do smuggle narcotics by large or in small quantities. Whether or not any

particular police has the jurisdiction to investigate on the base is a matter for the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Department to discuss.

SRI LANKA: In so far as my country is concerned, I found that the American soldiers, particularly the Navy soldiers, we don't have any soldiers' disciplines in my country.

MALAYSIA: We receive good cooperation from the United States. I find that actually drug abuse are also common among our local soldiers or government employees. I don't know whether other countries have the same problem among their government employees and soldiers.

SRI LANKA: I think that is because of the availability of the drugs. And there were certain cases last year in our country where doctors abused Marijuana.

BRAZIL: I think I use the key because the key exists. That is important. Because if the key does not exist, I cannot use.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): No, there is no one solution. I mean this has many facets. This cannot be solved only by cutting down the tie.

SRI LANKA: We have one most important task when we talk about the drug abuse. If we, one law enforcement officer, can reduce a certain kind of drugs completely, if we can reduce the availability of the drug, then we are in the best position to rehabilitate these people.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): Yes, there is where administration goes.

SRI LANKA: Yes, and we do not need other things. because we cannot suppress it completely, you see. Therefore, you require this--education, treatment, rehabilitation. But above all, I personally believe that it is the effort of the law enforcement agency in that matter.

PAKISTAN: From the various discussions that people led, a sort of impression built up that variably American Army has formed--perhaps they have introduced the drugs. To start with this Seminar, it is first of all to introduce the narcotic situation in Japan how it all started. The impression which I got was that after the Second World War, during the American Army occupation here, they began also the introduction of drugs. And so is the impression from our friend from Korea. Also in Thailand I believe this is what it is. When we discuss with the American enforcement authorities, they feel that the last twenty years they have got this even from the East, and it has unbelievably become very serious problem. So, I wonder if this may be as we have

now discussed absolutely wrong.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman American anywhere. We went along with the British--when the Independence--which was awarded--is now twenty years. And all problems started 1969. In this present decade, anything happens anywhere. It is just unfortunate that there are American soldiers in the few other countries in the East--but they did not come to Malaysia, not at all. Nor even to Indonesia, I think.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): Mr. Chairman, I beg to disagree with the impression made by the delegate from Pakistan, that the American soldiers, or after the Second World War, that is when the problem of narcotics started. In our country, it was the Chinese, who were the immigrants in our country, who started the drug abuse in our country.

SRI LANKA: If there is a problem of drug abuse in my country, it has been of our own making.

PAKISTAN: I said this sort of impression can be wrong.

AUSTRALIA: Perhaps if I could state on this point--During the years 1970's, you know, quite a number of American military personnel were taken to cities within Australia for five, six, ten days, rest and recreation periods from the War in Vietnam. The American military police were very strict on the personnel coming into Australia. They screened them. However; it is not possible to ensure 100 per cent safety on the personnel coming into the country. When an aircraft landed, 300 to 400 people, service personnel involved, it is possible for one or two of those soldiers to be in possession of Marijuana, or even Heroin, which is undetected. In one or two instances, the service personnel were arrested within the city of Sydney, in possession of small amounts of narcotics. Immediately the American military police assisted, cooperated one hundred per cent in prosecuting, and dealing with the persons arrested. However, headlines, next day, in the newspaper, would read: "U.S. Serviceman Arrested for Heroin"--be it half a gramme or two grammes, simply because it was a serviceman, it sold newspapers. The newspaper did not indicate that whilst there was one American person who had been arrested for Heroin, did not indicate that perhaps thirty or forty Australians have been arrested the very same night for much larger amounts, for much more serious offences.

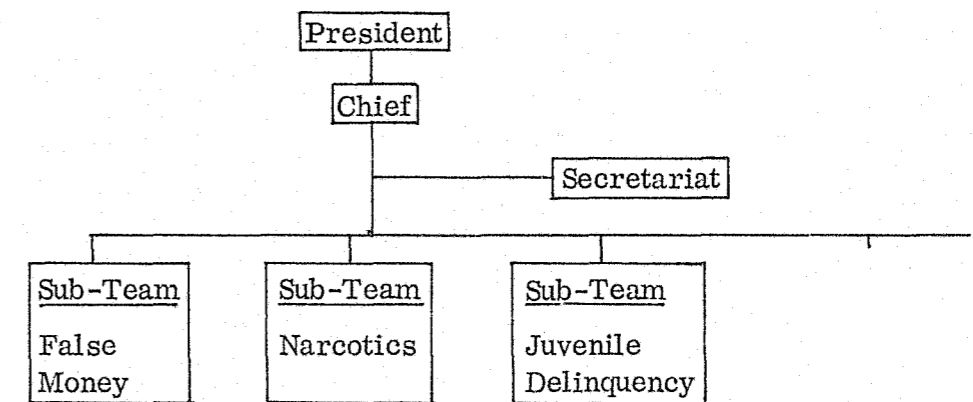
SRI LANKA: It was also possible that after the War, within any country, that there is naturally a sense of frustration and sense of crisis, and therefore, this is an ideal

climate in which the abuse of drugs can leak forward, for people to withdraw from reality, and start taking drugs--after the War, during the War--this was possible. Because after that the big delusion, they don't know what to do all for them.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much; then, next Mr. Suradimadja, please.

INDONESIA: Gentlemen: I am an official of the Ministry of Justice. As an official of the Ministry of Justice, I was appointed as a member of the Narcotic Law Drafting Committee.

Drawing a chart on the blackboard:-



Narcotic Law Drafting Committee is under the Sub-Team on Narcotics. In Indonesia, the Sub-Team Narcotics is the responsible body for narcotic problems. According to the presidential instruction, the Sub-Team on Narcotics is appointed as a coordinator for accomplishing narcotic affairs, working for the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, or the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Army Forces, including the Police, Public Prosecutors, etc. All of these, we call the Coordinating Body for implementation of the presidential instruction. The Chief of the Coordinating Body is the Chief of the Coordinating Body of the State Intelligence. And under this Coordinating Body is Sub-Team on Narcotics, Sub-Team on Juvenile Delinquency, and etc. The work of this Sub-Team Narcotics is data collecting, data processing, and the operational role.

Kind of drugs to be abused are: Cannabis, Morphine, and Heroine. Cannabis in Indonesia is well-known as Ganja. Ganja grows wild in the several areas of Indonesia and is largely found in Aceh, North Sumatra, and Jambi. In Aceh and North Sumatra, the population have the habit of using Ganja to flavour their soups. Nevertheless, Cannabis is categorized as a medicine containing drugs, and is prohibited. Many young people use Cannabis by smoking, from 15 to 20 years old, and has caused

serious social problem, and usually, before they become an addict of Morphine or Heroine, they smoke Ganja. It is very difficult to destroy the Cannabis plant, because it grows wild in the dense forest, especially in Sumatra.

Raw opium needed for scientific and medical treatment is imported from abroad. We do not produce Opium. The problem is that there are still many opium smokers in Djakarta, Medan, and Surabaya, --most of them are Chinese.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, we would like to open the session to discussion.

PAKISTAN: What is the maximum punishment for trafficking?

INDONESIA: The maximum punishment is the sentence to death.

PAKISTAN: What is the Government body that is directly involved in the actual enforcement of narcotic laws?

INDONESIA: Police.

PAKISTAN: Is there no special bureau--narcotic bureau, actually involved in the enforcement of law?

INDONESIA: No, no. Police.

MALAYSIA: Let me speak a bit longer on behalf of the Indonesian police, because I went for these conferences--they got the Police, they got the Army, they got the Ministry of Health, and then, on top of them, they got the Chief of the intelligence Organization who coordinates--they have got all these agencies. They call this special group the Bacolat (phonetic). That is the initial word. Now, Mr. Suradimadja has informed us that the new law should be implemented in 1976, in April. Of course, he cannot--until this period elapses, for it is the strict confidential, but what I would like to know is whether they have considered the severe loss of the neighboring States--let me give the counts--Singapore, 30 years maximum imprisonment; Philippines, they have very severe law--death. Are you considering also the position of the other countries?

INDONESIA: So, I come here to attend the Seminar. I want to know the maximum punishment from all of the neighboring countries.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): I think it varies from country to country. And what is the view of the legislature and the Parliament in that nation. After all, the laws are not made by the Enforcement agencies.

MALAYSIA: Well, it depends on the situation, you see, from time to time, and

amendments are made. But our problem comes from the North, the source of ASEAN countries problems of drugs is the Golden Triangles.

U. S. A.: Do you have any indication that some of the Opium smuggled in Indonesia, or some of the Heroine smuggled in Indonesia, is done by any particular group? And do you have any indication that Heroine might be exported from Indonesia to places like, say, Australia and on to the United States?

INDONESIA: According to the Annual Report most of the smugglers are Chinese. And it has not been reported yet about smuggling to Australia--this I don't really know.

U. S. A.: How about the U. S. ?

INDONESIA: No, no, I don't have records.

U. S. A.: OK. One more question. In working with the Japanese here, and in working with the officials in Hong Kong, we find it essential to be able to identify Chinese person, because the characteristic structure is very complicated. I am wondering that Indonesia have a programme of using telegraphic cord, or is there any programme underway to identify the Chinese traffickers?

INDONESIA: Yes, I think it is the duty of the Sub-Team on Narcotics.

MALAYSIA: You know, we can identify only with the Chinese names. We can rely on the Romanized study on the Chinese names. We have a lot of Malaysian citizens of Chinese descent. They are mainly traffickers and pushers in our country. So we have this telegraphic or characteristic identification in the name. But in Indonesia, they don't make use of Chinese characters there. They don't practice Chinese character at all. So, they might have, for the purpose of record only.

U. S. A.: If, for example, an Indonesian of Chinese descent gets a passport -- an Indonesian passport, and travel to another country, would he be identified purely in the Romanized name?

INDONESIA: The Roman name.

U. S. A.: So, he does not use character at all?

INDONESIA: No.

U. S. A.: Do I understand you correctly to say that the problems in Indonesia, as of 1974, are decreased?

INDONESIA: Rather decreased, but we still have narcotic problems.

MALAYSIA: If this gentleman can give us the answer--we want to know the prices of different categories of drugs?

INDONESIA: No.

SRI LANKA: Is Ganja available in Bali?

INDONESIA: Ganja? No. Only in Sumatra.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): Is Ganja cultivated there or that grows wild?

INDONESIA: Wild. Grows wild in Sumatra, in the dense forest.

U. S. A.: What is the THC content of Indonesian Ganja?

INDONESIA: A certain university in Bandon has done something to know about the quality of the Ganja. Until now, we have not had the report yet.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): I think it has to be specially cultivated, if the THC contents work always as written.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): You mentioned that you have some drug dependents. May we know in what areas are they concentrated--are they in urban areas or country-side? And what is the drug of abuse they need?

INDONESIA: Especially in the urban area. Morphine and Heroine, --by injection.

SRI LANKA: I believe you did have a lot of abuse of Heroine in Bandon?

INDONESIA: No, in Djakarta.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): Did you have any incident or, say, just the Intelligence reports on the operation of Heroine laboratory in Indonesia?

INDONESIA: No.

U. S. A.: What is the kilo of Heroine cost in Malaysia--No. 4?

MALAYSIA: No. 4? Seven thousand Malaysian Dollars. Very cheap.

U. S. A.: How about in Djakarta? --per kilo?

INDONESIA: I don't know exactly.

Afternoon: Display of Investigative Instruments

Oct. 8 (Wed.)
Morning: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

CHAIRMAN: This morning we hear the Reports by Iran and by Pakistan. First, Iran please.

IRAN: As all of you are aware, judicial process is one of the ways in which we hope to eradicate narcotic abuse. In my country, the procedure of prosecution of the offenders of narcotic crimes is not different to other crimes. And so, every interrogator has the competence to prosecute any narcotic abuses that come through police

agencies. But only in Teheran the public prosecution office in Ministry of Justice has chosen some of the interrogators for the prosecution of narcotic cases. So, since 8 years I am in charge of prosecution of narcotic offenders.

Historical Backgrounds and Present Situation of Drug Problem in Iran are all omitted, because they are entirely contained in the text of the report prepared by him--Ed.

CHAIRMAN: If you have any questions, please ask.

BRAZIL: What about the prevention program, there are many agencies?

IRAN: We have many agencies in Iran for the prevention. Police of course is the main force.

MALAYSIA: Your Article 19 is very interesting, because I consider the money proceeds or the profit made by criminals are used against them. Can Mr. Mostafavi tell us how many hospitals they built and how many vehicles and equipment were bought?

IRAN: Any hospitals that are erected in Iran are not from this revenue. But this article was enacted for helping the fund. Only helping.

PHILIPPINES: In your investigations of two heroin laboratories in 1974, are there any foreigners involved in this system?

IRAN: No. To make heroin in Iran is done only by Iranian.

MALAYSIA: Isn't there any No. 4 heroin there?

IRAN: I don't know what No. 4 is.

MALAYSIA: The highest quality heroin, 90%.

TURKEY(Mr. Karol): As far as we know, they don't have No. 4 heroin, they just do normal heroin because of the simple laboratory.

MALAYSIA: You cannot see any, in Iran they never produce No. 4. We produce No. 4 but our people don't take No. 4. They take No. 3. They prefer to smoke rather than to be injected because of pains. So that many for export.

IRAN: Injection is very few in Iran.

MALAYSIA: Just for clarification, you got a number of types of imprisonment. You got the solitary imprisonment, corrective imprisonment, hard labor imprisonment, and solitary confinement. If you can elaborate a little bit on it.

IRAN: These are only expressions, derived from the French legal system and goes back to the Middle Ages. We have not any corrective or confinement imprisonment or solitary imprisonment or hard labor. And until the last amendment that took

place in the Penal Code, we had only two kinds of imprisonment. One is the minor imprisonment and the other is the criminal imprisonment.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): The traffickers must be making an enormous profit because I see in 1974 62 males were executed.

IRAN: This is because they were prosecuted by the Military Courts. Harsh and severe in Military Courts.

MALAYSIA: Are they executed by shooting?

IRAN: Yes, I must tell you that I do not interrogate these offenders.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any other countries which have so many persons being executed in one year due to narcotic offences?

IRAQ: Last year we have had one or two, not more. But the previous years, may be at least 6 or 7 persons.

PHILIPPINES: In the Philippines, since the enactment of the new Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972, we had already 3 that were sentenced to death. And one was executed in 1973. Now, the two are pending review. They were involved in the heroin laboratory producing Heroin No. 4. They are all Chinese.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman, though Malaysia has introduced this sentence of death, this year there were a couple of cases coming up, 5 people have been charged. It is a long process. Three appeals given. And we have also a peculiar system. Before you hang anybody you must get a consent of the ruler.

CHAIRMAN: On page 6 you have stated that the government has repeatedly announced that Iran is fully prepared to ban cultivation any minute that her neighbors do so. Can you explain a little bit further on this?

IRAN: It is what they announced.

IRAQ: I think he meant the eastern countries. You know Iran has Iraq in the west. I think he meant the eastern countries.

INDIA: But in Afghanistan there is no legal cultivation. At least on one side you don't have any country which produces opium, legally. And Turkey also do not produce opium. They cultivate poppy so I think you cannot take it excluded from attentions.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Next, Pakistan please.

PAKISTAN: The problem of narcotics in Pakistan is quite serious, and in all forms. We produce opium. Of course, there is hashish. There is also the problem

of smuggling and trafficking and the problem of addiction which means the problem for treatment and nutrition. The problem from Pakistan has a peculiarity as far as enforcement is concerned. And for that matter there is a constitutional problem. I would like to refer to the map and explain it a bit. This is the map of Pakistan.

Now, Pakistan has four provinces, it is a federation. Here in the north we name it the Northwest Frontier Province. Then we have the Province of Punjab, and down by it is the Province of Sind, and the very big province, more than Afghanistan is and Iran is, is Baluchistan.

Now, poppy is concentrated here in this province, Northwest Frontier. Not the whole of the province but there are certain pockets. Now, the peculiarity of the pockets is that there are special constitutional arrangements by treaties with the community that the normal laws of Pakistan are not applicable there.

Now, poppies--I should not call it illegal but there is no law applicable, but it is not allowed to come down. Because normal laws are applicable in these places. Now, there are portions of this very province where poppies are produced legally.

First I would like to talk about the legally produced poppies. This legally produced poppy is brought to Lahore. There we have the opium factory. Now, we do not export opium but there are addicts; it has been for centuries. Now, in the various parts of the country there are vents where the registered addicts are allowed to buy opium. Not only that, about 15 grams of opium can be bought by any citizen. But some of the poppy and opium is of course shipped to this side of the area, because it is in the proximity of the area where it is produced extralegally.

As far as cannabis is concerned, it grows wildly everywhere. It grows so much that we find it rather difficult to control it.

The control structure in my country is something like this. There is the Ministry of Interior and there is a board under the Ministry called the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, to which I belong. This is the federal authority. This Board has representation from police, customs, coast guards, and there is another force called the Frontier Constabulary. These 5 or 6 agencies are represented on this board.

Now, the problem--there is no heroin cases fortunately in Pakistan because they can get sufficient opium and hash. But we have the problem of amphetamines which is cheaper, easy to take, easy to carry, easy to transport. We feel that the

smugglers and traffickers who take hash and opium out of Pakistan, many of them bring back amphetamines and synthetic drugs back in the country.

Roughly speaking, there would be about 100,000 addicts in Pakistan, not only of the opium but also hashish. But, of late, the problem has become more serious because of these synthetic drugs. And the younger generations unfortunately in big towns are taking it up.

Now, lately in our workshop we decided that we must draw a distinction between the addicts and the traffickers. We feel that the traffickers who are those who indulge in this evil at the cost of the human misery, should be punished more harshly than those who are already the victims of it. So, lately we have decided not to prosecute addicts but only the traffickers.

The area under legal cultivation of opium is 3,322 acres and usually the production is about 6,143 kilograms. This is the legal production in that area with whatever poppies legally grown, which is allowed. But the area which there is no law applicable, we in fact do not have a very reliable statistic as to how much. We estimate that that area produces more opium than the legally allowed area produces. And the hash and opium which cross over from Afghanistan is in bigger quantity than that. Through the Province of Punjab and the Province of Sind, it might be going to reach to, a portion of it, in India. I will not deny this.

And some part of it goes to Iran but the law in Iran is very stiff. So, most of them go to Karachi, from Karachi by sea to those small cities, you know.

AUSTRALIA: Have you had many instances recently of cannabis oil?

PAKISTAN: Yes, we had one case. That was in 1973. We seized oil and it was about 7 gallons. Since then it has stopped. 40 people were involved, one chemist.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): Was it manufactured or brought from outside?

PAKISTAN: No, it was being manufactured there in the laboratory in there, by the young man who must have commanded and executed and an agitator. Communistic.

PHILIPPINES(?): Outside source for oil.

PAKISTAN: Yes, Afghanistan. Maybe it is done and it doesn't come to our notice.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman, we have also the problem on this price release, which normally exaggerates the price of opium seized, you see. "1 million dollar worth of heroin seized!" or like that. We have tried to catch on these journalists and

used to tell them to cool down on the price side but just to release the amount seized, not the opium price overseas or local? Is Pakistan also trying about the same line?

PAKISTAN: Almost the same.

INDIA: See, sometimes, the enforcement agencies, the officers themselves do that to get some credit.

SRI LANKA: Because Press basically is interested in sensationalism. Their leadership is another thing that counts. So they like something sensational.

INDIA: And they like to oblige the officers also who want.

PAKISTAN: Yes, sometimes, to get more credit for that, you know, as if they have done a wonderful job.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): May I have the market price per kilogram of hashish maybe in Karachi, an estimate?

PAKISTAN: On, not very costly. It is about \$12, I think, maximum. So many hippies and tourists come. They see it grown on the compound, wildly grown. There is some research going on by one of the research institutes to kill this plant, but they find difficulty for it might kill some other plants along with it.

U. S. A.: Do you produce morphine tablets in your illegal factories? We had a couple of cases in Turkey with Pakistanis who were passing through Turkey to Greece to work there as a sailor. And we caught more than 200 tablets, morphine tablets.

PAKISTAN: Not in Pakistan. I think they might have got it from somewhere else.

TURKEY: We saw the original morphine tablets with the brands, German brands on it. But those which I mentioned before with the Pakistani guys, they had no brands on them. And they told us in the court that they are making it and easy to find in Pakistan. Is that right or not?

PAKISTAN: Not in our notice.

TURKEY: I just wanted to know if they were telling the truth or not.

PAKISTAN: Might be. Actually if this information was passed on to us we could have investigated and you would have helped us. And so far it has not come to our notice.

TURKEY(Mr. Karol): Yes, but we gave a copy of our statement to your embassy. And we usually call the guy who translates the defences in the court, and I can ask him.

PAKISTAN: It is a good information, I will go back and check on that.

CHAIRMAN: Our participant from Pakistan mentioned that the citizens of your country can freely buy up to 15 grams of opium. Does this kind of things also happen in any other countries?

INDIA: We have the so-called registration of opium addicts, and they are registered by the state government in India, on medical advice. I mean the medical protection is on such a side that if this addict is or opium is denied of him, some serious injuries might be caused of him and might be resulting in death. Then a certificate is given and on the basis of the certificate, some little opium is supplied to this addict in decreasing quantities. So as to gradually wean him away from this habit.

SRI LANKA: And is it given to the new ones also? You know the younger addicts or old, or is it confined to the people who had been addicted over the years and so?

INDIA: No, the age is not the criteria. But from the medical protection's view. Irrespective of the age.

SRI LANKA: So that more and more young people will take it and get addicted.

INDIA: If the doctor certifies that he should be given, then it is given. We have the old addicts who have been registered over years. And we have almost 83,000 addicts all over the country, registered addicts. About 3 tons of opium are supplied.

SRI LANKA: I suppose it is better to treat them.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): Is there any limit on number of times that an ordinary citizen could buy? I must speak in terms of opium.

PAKISTAN: Yes, once in a month, because the name is registered, and everything.

SRI LANKA: That means maybe the chief occupant of the household can get all this.

PAKISTAN: Yes, you can give this, and restrictions averted. Or somebody might send friends. This is also possible. That is why we of late in this workshop decided that this system and this availability in this manner should be by phases reduced.

U.S.A.: How about the record keeping system? For example, in the United States, when they introduce the method on maintenance program where we experience the fact that an addict might be registered in several centers and consequently will be allowed to get several doses.

PAKISTAN: Not exactly so tightly. But the classes from which most of the addicts come are not very mobile people, either they belong to mostly the laborers.

U.S.A.: You have already discussed the political situations with regard to

this one province. Can you make - I don't want you to make political projects, but 5 or 10 years from now do you see the same sort of political arrangements existing? Or do you see a unification in the sense that the other province might be brought under Pakistan Law?

PAKISTAN: Actually this arrangement we succeeded from British who used to do. And this has been in existence for almost for a century. The process of merging this area is taking place every year or the second year. Some areas are merged and administration is extended. So, by that yardstick, I am not sure how much time it will take. But I feel that we can anticipate through the next 15 or 20 years we should be able to bring all these area into our administration.

TURKEY(Mr. Karol): This Bhang, I guess, is not treated as a narcotic drug under the international convention.

PAKISTAN: Now under an Act that we have. But, otherwise, it doesn't have such potential. Cannabis leaves.

U.S.A.: You are in the process, as I understand, of revising penalties and statutes. Do you find any major oppositions to increasing of punishment? Or do you find a different matter of looking at the issue of deciding what is most appropriate moving ahead? For example in our own country, we have a constant tug of war with some states that feel marijuana ought to be liberalized.

PAKISTAN: We have no such problem, no opposition whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN: I think some different considerations must be given concerning cannabis apart from heroin. What kind of considerations are given to the problem concerning cannabis?

U.S.A.: As you know our country is composed of two separate power structures, sometimes in some cases they overlap and in some cases our states have their exclusive jurisdiction. There is a federal law against the trafficking of heroin and trafficking of marijuana, etc. There are also State laws. In a few States, they have passed the Ordinances making the possession of small quantities of marijuana punishable by a very lenient penalty. At the same time, there is an intensive research going on into the effects of marijuana.

CHAIRMAN: Have you got any results from the research?

U.S.A.: There are all kinds of results. At this point, I cannot categorically state that marijuana is radically different from a lot of other drugs, such as alcohol.

There have been several findings, for example, of adverse effects from prolonged marijuana usage. And the strongest evidence we can present to date that is totally verified is the fact that marijuana creates psychological dependence. There are all kinds of marijuana grown in various parts of the world, some which have plenty of THC contents and others. Most of the studies are based on marijuana with low THC contents. So, it seems to me that if you legalize the usage of small quantities of marijuana, then would you leave yourself open to the eventual legalization of the entire plant, including the most dangerous part of the plant with high tetrahydro-cannabinol content.

Afternoon: Visit to Tokyo Customs.

Oct. 9 (Thur.)

Morning: Countermeasures Against Narcotic Addicts
by Mr. A. Ishii, Chief of Narcotics Div.
Ministry of Health and Welfare

Afternoon: Study of Investigative Technics
by Mr. N. Ichikawa, Chief of Public Safety Sect.,
Kanagawa Prefectural Police Hq.

Oct. 10 (Fri.) Health-Sports Day (Holiday)

Oct. 13 (Mon.) Identification of Narcotic Drugs by Dr. Niwaguchi
at National Research Institute of Police Science

Oct. 14 (Tue.) Visit to Narcotic-related Establishments in
Kanagawa Prefecture

Oct. 15 (Wed.)
Morning: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

CHAIRMAN: Good morning. Shall we start the presentation by the two countries.
The first is from Iraq.

IRAQ: As I told you in my report, Iraq nowadays faces no serious problem on narcotic drugs. But it may face it at any time, for many reasons: First, Iraq is

one of the richest countries in the world.

Today you can find all aspects of contemporary civilization in our ancient land. It is the land of the black gold. Its area is small, but it has abundant riches. It is the land of the Tigris and Euphrates, and its population is about 10 million.

For these reasons a lot of tourists from various parts of the world used to come to Iraq every year to enjoy its beauty and historical background, and with some of them narcotics entered Iraq.

Second, we have our neighbors, Turkey and Iran. Both of them cultivate opium poppy. We know that Turkey resumed opium poppy cultivation after it had prohibited it in 1972.

We took extraordinary measures to prevent any trafficking operations across our northern boundaries with Turkey and the western boundaries with Syria.

Those quantities which reach our country illegally across our boundaries are very few owing to very strict measures taken at our borders and the severe penalties in the Iraqi penal code. Most of these trucks are used to pass through Iraq to the Gulf countries where they can find a good market.

This was almost stopped after the severe punishment the Iraqi law enacted during the year 1968. The legislation provides most stringent punishments for the drug offenders, including death penalty.

The penalty for hiding, transporting narcotic drugs reaches prison for life with hard labor and a fine. The narcotic drug consumer is punished for three to five years in prison if any narcotic drugs were found with him illegally. He can introduce himself to any hospital in Iraq to be treated and cured, free, of course.

Cannabis comes to us across Syria from Lebanon where there are distinguished places to cultivate cannabis. We had very few cases. We seized about 8 kg in total only during the last year. I think I have to refer to the Islami religion which prohibits the narcotics drugs consumption as well as wine or alcoholic drinks. He regards the drugs as a drink which loses the mind. The great majority of the Islamic people in Iraq are very restricted to this religion. It is a strong factor that causes despised feeling toward the narcotic consumers.

About my department which is responsible for the narcotic drug combatting in Iraq, I would like to point out that the Ministry of Interior has 3 main general police departments: first, general police department, general security department, general boundaries department, and 16 districts. Each district is governed by a governor, and

within it a police headquarters. The general police department is responsible about the establishment of police in all districts of the country. It has an operation branch. Within this operation branch we have the narcotic drug combatting bureau, of which I am the chief officer.

IRAN: Mr. Al-Kallak, there was about eight years of war situation between Iran and Iraq. Please tell me how in this situation the traffickers could influence into the out-boundaries.

IRAQ: Of course, there isn't a war between Iraq and Iran, as you said. But we had a revolution in the northern parts of Iraq, and I am sure you know that there is no trouble from the other districts to Basra. Isn't it true?

TURKEY(Mr. Karol): In your country you say you don't have any cultivation of opium and cannabis. We know that in four or five years you were fighting with the Turks and you don't have any authority to control their areas, and we know that almost 50% of them are smokers of cannabis.

IRAQ: I don't think so.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): Will you kindly enlighten me on one point. How many foreigners, if there is any, were involved in the execution?

IRAQ: We had some Egyptians. They were executed. It is not so many. We had just an amount of 10 in the year about 1968 and decreased to 2 or 3 in 1973. Not all of them, of course.

BRAZIL: You belong to the civilian police or military police? Do you use uniforms always?

IRAQ: We use uniforms always, but the general police of security uses ordinary civilian clothes. They have also their branch to supervise on narcotic drug cases.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): May I know what offences under your narcotics law are punishable by death?

IRAQ: I referred to it: cultivation, importing, manufacturing, all death.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): One thing more. You have not mentioned any drug abusers in your country. Are there no cases involving abusers?

IRAQ: I said also that the abuser is sentenced to 3 or 5 years in prison if we found with him some kind of narcotic drugs. If he reports about himself and came to the hospital to be cured, he will be cured freely, and no penal code will be against

him.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): You have no problem on psychotropic substances?

IRAQ: No.

BRAZIL: When one commits other kinds of crime, do you try him in military court or not?

IRAQ: Some distinguished crimes which are proved. We have a revolution court. Any serious crime goes there. All narcotic crimes are looked by it.

U. S. A.: Do you have laws dealing with psychotropics and hallucinogens?

IRAQ: We have laws. We said all kinds of drugs, narcotic drugs.

U. S. A.: Does this include amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD and all of that?

IRAQ: It depends on the report which the medical authorities send to the court.

Presentation by India

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): I will first start with opium. India has been producing opium for the last 150 years.

Now the demand for opium has far outstripped the quantity that we or other countries are able to produce. In the field of opium production, only India and Russia produce opium, but the quantity produced by Russia is not enough to meet her own internal requirements, and they also import 100 tons from India.

The demand placed on India by the various pharmaceutical firms and the governments are in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons as against which we are able to export only 900 tons.

So that there is a lot of international pressure on us, to increase our opium production, but we have our own limitations, mainly because any increase in area will raise enforcement problems, and also because this is a very delicate crop requiring a lot of expertise, as my friend from Turkey will agree.

Opium is produced in India in three states out of the 24 states. Those three states are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, of which I am in charge, and Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan accounts for 20% of the Indian production, whereas the other two states account for the remaining 80%.

Now in Rajasthan we have 2,500 opium growing villages. Last year we had 55,000 cultivators. To control this I have about 100 officers, civilian inspectors assisted by about 230 with the rank of constable.

Now, the methods that we deploy for curbing illicit trafficking. Firstly, when we issue licenses for poppy cultivation we try to confine the opium production to compact and contiguous areas so that they are amenable to preventive control.

Secondly, at the time of the issuing of licenses we try to select efficient and honest cultivators, cultivators who have good past records.

Thirdly, for every village we appoint one of the cultivators as the head man. This system is continuing since the British days. His main function is to act as the eyes and ears of the department.

Next, we have the system of rewards of payment to our informants. We pay about 20% of the value of the opium seized. This is a fixed amount, but for the growing areas it comes to about 22 - 25% of the value of the opium.

Now, the pattern of trafficking. Before 1947 opium was freely available to the public, and we had a large number of addicts, but thereafter we have tried to register the opium addicts. Now opium is supplied by the government to only those addicts who are registered with the state governments.

We have also many unregistered opium addicts, those who are afraid of disclosing that they are addicts, and their number is estimated to be about 100,000, but it is only an estimate.

The addiction is mainly confined to the desert areas in Rajasthan and also the border areas of Punjab. So these being the two main areas, we have found that the opium generally flows in this direction.

As regards the volume of trafficking, you can see if from the seizures that have been effected. You can have some idea about it, but as Mr. Hasnan pointed out the other day, they necessarily do not indicate the quantum of trafficking.

As regards cannabis, cannabis is being produced in four states--all of them are in eastern India--Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal, but the production of charas, that is hashish, the cannabis resin, that is prohibited. The cannabis that is harvested by the cultivators is brought to the government manufacturing yards.

Almost all the states permit the sale of marijuana only, but there are three or four states which do not even permit the use of alcohol, or the sale of even bhang in their territories.

Then, about psychotropic substances we fortunately do not have any problem. That is probably because opium and cannabis are available.

INDIA (Mr. Sinha): Concerning the central acts we have, to begin with, the Opium Act of 1857. It only regulates the cultivation of opium poppy and manufacturing of opium which is the monopoly of the central government. This also prevents the illicit cultivation of poppy. It is in this act that we have created the Narcotics Department.

Number two is the Opium Act of 1878. It defines opium and prohibits poppy cultivation, possession, transportation, import and export. Initially the punishment was only one year, but by the amendment of 1957, the offence has been made cognizable by the police.

Also the definition of opium was extended and the poppy capsules have also been included. In this act we also got the facility of presumption which is available to the prosecution which says that there is a presumption that opium for which the accused is unable to account satisfactorily is the opium in respect of which an offence has been committed, so it is on the accused to explain that what he got was licit opium. This act also gave powers to such seizure and arrest to any officer of central excise narcotics, drug control, customs, revenue, police and state excise authorities above the rank of a constable.

With the amendment of 1957, the sentence has been made applicable to this act which says that the magistrate shall not let off an offender with a mere fine but will also impose a sentence of imprisonment. This act covers only opium.

The third act is the Dangerous Drug Act of 1930. It was intended to centralize and vest in the central government the control over dangerous drugs, and the various dangerous drugs belong to the opium, Indian hemp and coca leaves. This also includes morphine and heroin.

The fourth act is the Drugs and Cosmetics Act which covers the druggist, chemist and the doctors.

The sixth relevant act, and which is one of the most important acts the Government of India has recently passed, is the conservation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling act of the year 1974. This legislation provides for detention of persons from one year to two years if it is proved that a person has been indulging in smuggling, including narcotics.

During the detention period of one year to two years, they will not have any recourse to a court of law, and I am sure you will agree this is quite a deterrent punishment insofar as the smugglers are concerned.

Coming to the agencies that are handling these cases, I like to refer to the name of the Central Bureau of Investigation, of which I am a member. The CBI has been entrusted with the task of eradicating such crimes, especially of handling complicated matters where interstate and international smuggling is involved, as narcotic crimes are of particular interest to the Government of India.

This body has branches all over the country. In the Central Bureau of Investigation we have several wings, and one important wing to mention here is the Economic Offences Wing. In this EOW we have seven branches in the country which have been empowered to investigate records of these offences. In the EOW there is also a branch called the Narcotics and Counterfeit Currency Branch which is headed by the superintendent of police of which I was the chief.

The next organization is the Narcotics Commission of India. They have the superintendence over production, manufacture, trade, distribution of narcotic drugs.

They are also taking prevention measures for drug addiction. Methods he has already spoken, so I will not deal with this part of the matter.

The third is the state police agencies. As you have already heard, we have 24 states and all the state police are headed by the inspector general of police.

And then we have the Collectorates of Customs and also Collectorates of Central Excise all over the country who are detecting such cases, and as for the Japanese word, they are arresting at the "water's edge" and also at the various airports. And if any complication is involved, if a foreigner is involved or some interstate ramification is there, then they pass on the buck to CBI for investigation.

Then, the next organization is the DRI, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. They are coordinating between the various customs agencies in the country, and are passing on these informations to either the police agencies or any particular agency they desire.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions?

U.S.A.: I have two questions. Do you have legitimate or illicit cultivation of coca leaves? The second question is: Do you have intelligence or substantial facts of either the conversion of opium into morphine or morphine into heroin, or a conversion of coca leaves?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): We have no cases of any illicit cultivation of coca leaves. No licit also. As regards heroin, neither any seizures of heroin have been made nor

is there any intelligence that heroin is being produced in the country.

U.S.A.: Is there any indication of conversion into morphine?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Morphine, there was one case only this year. There was some minute quantity of morphine base seized.

MALAYSIA: In Southeast Asia we get the supply from the triangle of opium and morphine base. Any information from your side that comes in this way, south-south-east?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): You see, we have a border with Burma. This is far away from our growing areas. We have had some reports that some opium has been entering our territory from the golden triangle via Burma.

AUSTRALIA: Have there been any instances of seizures of cannabis oil in India?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Yes. In 1973 we worked in close cooperation with the officers from the DEA, and we seized some cannabis oil, when it was lying in the Calcutta customs before being exported to Canada. During 1975 there have been no seizures of cannabis oil.

PAKISTAN: What do you think is the magnitude of the problem at the bottom of Pakistan, and how many smugglers from Pakistan have you arrested?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): We have a large addict population in Punjab which is bordering Pakistan, and also in the desert area of Rajasthan.

We do not know whether this opium is coming from Pakistan, or from Afghanistan or from China.

PAKISTAN: Then, if it was to be presumed that it is so well organized with the active support of China, then the magnitude should be bigger, not 3, 4 or even 10 seizures.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): No, a number of seizures are there. Of course I mentioned only 4 but I think once very fortnight we have been making a seizure of opium.

PAKISTAN: I want to know if there could be specified points of entry, because we are not in communication with each other.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): I think you also have been seizing a lot of opium going to India.

PAKISTAN: Yes, we have. Only to make better enforcement, if some points could be mentioned.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): All along the border, actually, but since the addiction is

close to Amritsar and 50 miles south of it, so I would say that's the more potential area.

MALAYSIA: What would be the general situation of addition among the population? Are they on the increase?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): I think the addiction to opium is on the decline, excepting probably in Punjab in the north there has been no decline, but elsewhere in the country they are taking to cannabis or other drugs.

MALAYSIA: Do you have addicts to be registered with the government?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Only opium addicts.

MALAYSIA: Has the number been increasing?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): The number of registered addicts has been decreasing. Most of these fall in the old age group. 75% of addicts are males, 25% are females, and generally 95% of them are above 40.

SRI LANKA: India has produced approximately 846 tons of opium. That would be the amount that you get from the cultivators for export. Now, what amount do you use inside your country? What would be your total collection of opium from the cultivators in your country?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): That is given in Annexure VI. In 1974 the production was 846 tons, and this year it has increased by 160 tons.

SRI LANKA: And then your seizures have amounted to a little over 9 tons in 1974. All I want to know is this. Is there an admission that there is some sort of leakage from your country to Sri Lanka?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Yes, there is. In June 1973 they had a meeting in Madras, and they agreed that there happens to be a trend of smuggling opium from India to Sri Lanka so we should take measures. So I think both countries have taken measures.

SRI LANKA: The only area where we do not agree is about the quantum.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): It is difficult to quantify. I also have not attempted to quantify any smuggling of opium from Pakistan into India. That is a very delicate issue and I think we should try to avoid that.

SRI LANKA: You see, ours is just a mere estimate. Because there is nobody in Ceylon who can say, well, we are getting 5 tons, or we are getting more or we are getting less. Your seizures in 1974 were 9 tons. If you are going on the basis of the calculations made by the UN Drug Division, which says 10% represents the seizures

made, which I don't agree with.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): The UN has never tried to attempt any such estimation of at least illicit traffic. They always say that there is a "trend" and leave it at that.

SRI LANKA: It is mentioned that any seizures made represent only 10% of the traffic. It could be more, it could be less.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Correct.

SRI LANKA: So on that basis, I say one cannot say that a particular amount of opium is being smuggled out of your country into mine. That is an area of doubt.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Yes.

SRI LANKA: It is unfortunate that in my country where narcotics are concerned, it is done at the street level by the ordinary constable in the street. We don't have any special organization there because in the last two or three years we have got an internal security problem and we are having much more work than we can handle.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): There is no disagreement about that point. I mean there is some traffic between India and Ceylon. Opium is going from here to Ceylon. It's only the quantity.

SRI LANKA: Only 22 miles of water separate your country from mine, and our dealers have their counterparts in Madras, not anything to do with your growing area.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): From your records of this some 100,000 registered opium addicts, may we know from what economic class they come from.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): All from the poor classes.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Jobless or laborers?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Not necessarily laborers. People working in the villages also.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Have you found out what is the reason for the addiction?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): You see, before 1947 opium was freely available, and there was no difference between the market price, illicit price and the price offered to the cultivators. So that is why many addicts came up. Now they are gradually on the decline. Frankly speaking, people even now, well, in India we had to come up under strong parental control, and I think that is one of the good points which goes against drug addiction.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Have you tried to establish a sort of treatment or

rehabilitation for these opium addicts instead of leaving them?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Yes. You see, there are 82,000 in number. We have some rehabilitation centers, one in Assam and one in Punjab. We have not been encouraging the addiction because there are too many in number, and wherein we will have to face the problem of supporting their families because they come from the poor classes.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): The concept in which you give opium to the addicts is they report regularly to the center, you give them opium, and there they go, or they are confined in hospitals.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): No, they don't confine them in hospitals. By the way, the quantity given to them is very small. As I told you, it is 1 kg per year for 23 people.

MALAYSIA: The same problem we have in our country of opium smokers. These are people who are above 55 or 60 years. Let them enjoy the few years of their life.

BRAZIL: Have you any jurisdiction in all the country?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Yes, so far as enforcement is concerned. You see, for production of opium it is only in this area of Rajasthan.

MALAYSIA: We have got a number of cases of people who are addicted to opium because it is a sort of relief to certain disease they have, incurable disease, maybe like acute ulcer. We have many people who seek opium just to relieve pain.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): In fact, in India I cannot say that most of the opium is used by the addicts. In India, particularly in the remote villages where the medical facilities are not available, there is a tradition which is used to this day that most of the families keep minute quantities of opium ready, from 50 - 100 grams, for self-medication or even giving to themselves or even to their children. Even infants, if they are suffering from diarrhea, a very small amount, is administered. It is a very typical case. So we are careful not to make such seizures. Even if we enter some village and we find 40 grams with any family, we just ignore it because we know it is not meant for addiction.

BRAZIL: Enforcement program belongs to you?

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Enforcement is fortunately given to many agencies. It is not confined to any particular agency. All the enforcement agencies have been empowered to seize opium: the state police, the state excise, the narcotics department, the customs department, the border security force, the CBI, the DRI.

BRAZIL: But the central point is where you and Mr. Sinha work.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Yes.

Afternoon: Study of Investigative Technics
by Mr. S. Takeda, Chief of Livelihood Sect.,
Hyogo Prefectural Police Hq.

Oct. 16 (Thur.)

Morning: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

CHAIRMAN: Good morning gentlemen. The first reporter this morning is Mr. Yupanon from Thailand.

THAILAND: Good morning gentlemen. Today, I want to speak about the narcotic drug in Thailand.

(The rest of his speech is omitted, because they are entirely contained in the text of the report submitted by him--Ed.)

CHAIRMAN: Do you have any question?

MALAYSIA: Malaysia is the nearest to Thailand. I want to know the position of these fifteen clandestine laboratories which were set up by your people. I knew there was one recently somewhere in the southern part of Thailand. The other fourteen, is it around there or further up?

THAILAND: (Using the map). I will show you from the northern. Okay? Let me start it from Shiangmai. Shiangmai is with the northern and here is Shianglai. Shiangmai and Shianglai and it has this Lampang. But in Shiangmai, we have five.

PAKISTAN: These five laboratories were then in the town of Shiangmai or nearby ...?

THAILAND: No, no, it is at Shiangmai. It's five at Shiangmai and four in Shianglai. Shianglai is a very dangerous place. And the third in Lampang.

MALAYSIA: Lampang? Lampang how many?

THAILAND: Lampang has two. And its Companship (phonetic) between Lampang and Bangkok is one. Is that all right?

SRI LANKA: The American forces were withdrawn from that area in Vietnam and all these places, how was that affect to the flow of narcotics in that area, opium?

THAILAND: Since American forces were not situated in the northern part, they were situated in a place in a southern part, so there is no effect for this place after their withdrawal.

MALAYSIA: I think my friend was referring to the airforce just situated in Shiangmai.

THAILAND: No, in Shiangmai there is no American airforce. The American airforce, we have here in Obun (phonetic) and Ogang (phonetic) above Vientiane.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): In your drive against this abuse of dangerous drugs, what nationalities were involved?

THAILAND: Chinese.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Parras): Only Chinese?

THAILAND: No.

MALAYSIA: What percentage?

THAILAND: Chinese is about 60 per cent.

MALAYSIA: Anyone from Philippines?

THAILAND: No. We have from Japan.

MALAYSIA: You have a few from Malaysia?

THAILAND: No.

(After a recess Mr. Parras from Philippines made his presentation but his speech is omitted, because it is entirely contained in the text of the report prepared and submitted by him--Ed.)

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): My part for this morning will discuss the current drug situation and counter measures which will cover the following topics:

1. Drug to Abuse and Extent of Abuse.
2. The Sources of Abused Drugs.
3. Operational Techniques and Means Used by Law Enforcement Agencies and Other Existing Control Measures.

Now, of the Drug Abuse and the Estimate of Extent. In 1974, a survey on 1,521 patients in the Rehabilitation Centers throughout the Philippines showed the following drugs of abuse - opium, heroin, morphine and other opiate synthetic narcotics.

Drug dependent has also abused cocaine base and salts of cocaine, but the most drug abused is marijuana. Barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, methaqualone were also abused. It is also important to note that non-barbiturate or non-narcotics or non-dangerous drugs are also abused in our country as substitute. Like ordinary analgesics, volatile liquids, even cough syrups. That is our problem at present.

Now, on the Sources of Abused Drugs in the Philippines. We have this problem on illicit cultivation. As you know marijuana can grow anywhere in the Philippines and it is not wild growth. It is cultivated, well fertilized and sometimes planted in flower-pots.

On illicit manufacture. In 1974, we did not detect any manufacture of dangerous drugs in the Philippines. However, in 1972, we discovered a number four heroin laboratory capable of producing fifty kilos monthly of pure white heroin number four.

On Diversion from Legal Channels. This is our main problem now. The problem of the Philippines now is not narcotics, because it is said that the Philippines has controlled the use of narcotics because of direct campaign of the law enforcement agencies and because of the busting of the main source of the heroin in the country.

On illicit traffic. Now, I will be giving you statistics. Using 1972 as the base year, we often refer to 1972 as the base year in our anti-narcotics efforts in the Philippines, because this was the passage of our powerful law, the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972 (RA 6425). This included 68 kilos 300 grams of number four heroin. In 1975, for the first six months, we have made the seizure of only one gram. Morphine. No morphine base came from Thailand. Crude opium, we were able to seize 1.5 kilos. On Marijuana. It was also on a decreasing trend although there was an increase in the incidence of cultivation. For the six months operation in 1975, we have uncovered thirty one confirmed illicit cultivation of marijuana. Now, on amphetamines doses and bulk. It also decreased. On the number of persons arrested, it also showed a decrease in trend. Well, these are mere data, but the seizures which decreased showed that illicit traffic also decreased and the amount of drugs in the market really decreased and even the prices went up.

Now, on the Philippine Drug Traffic Problem. The geographical location of the Philippines makes her easily accessible through illicit traffic and even illegal trade from all these neighboring countries. The roads of smuggling show that from the Golden Triangle opium or morphine base are either smuggled to the Philippines through Manila via Hongkong or even to the southern backdoors of the Philippines. And the smuggling of dangerous drug follows the same pattern by means of air, sea or even postal system. In 1974, we received reports of the following cases of smuggling in and out of the Philippines: (the cases omitted--Ed.) I would like to mention the estimate of involvement in trafficking of foreigners. Since 1972 to 1974, twelve (12) foreigners,

seven (7) Chinese and five (5) Americans were involved in trafficking of narcotic drugs.

The use of certain dog. Lately the laboratory dogs of the K-9 Company of the Philippine Constabulary were trained to detect narcotics and cannabis. So far we tested the efficiency of these dogs on marijuana plantation and it proved effective on locating hidden plantation, marijuana plants in between cassava plants and pineapple plantations.

On sunction, we impose restricted residence to former offenders or released rehabilitated and treated surrenderees from our Rehabilitation Center. They report regularly to the agents of the Dangerous Drugs Board which are, namely, the Constabulary under Narcotics Unit, the National Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the Department of Social Welfare.

Extradition. The Philippines does not have any extradition treaty with any country. However, it agrees with the recommendation of the Meeting of the ASEAN Legal Experts on Narcotics at Jakarta on September 24 to 27, 1972 on the general principle and on the condition that the details of proposed ASEAN Convention on Extradition shall be subject to deliberation on subsequent mutual agreement.

And the last available means we have is the payment of information to informant. One peculiar thing about this is that it includes law enforcement officers. The Philippine government does not only pay informant for the information which lead to information to the arrest of the suspect, but also pays an equal amount to the members of the team that made apprehension. That is an incentive to us.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): About the declining, is it because the transit point has been switched on to Hongkong? That the pot and opiates, morphine base and the whole is going to Hongkong and from there to the United States.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): We feel that the decline in the narcotics seizure in the Philippines was because we were able to bust or neutralized the heroin laboratory and we have not received any information that there are still heroin laboratories now in the Philippines.

MALAYSIA: I believe there are many syndicates who operate in Malaysia in the northern region nearer Thai boarder which transport this consignment down to Singapore. Is there any arrests? But they don't go by sea I don't know why. They could go overland.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Yes, I think there was one of the cases investigated

showed that, he disclosed that he brought some narcotics by train.

MALAYSIA: We have our eastern Malaysia very close to the Philippine Island. There is this State of Sabah, and there are many Filipinos also who are working there.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): In fact that is the shopping center of the Filipinos in Mindanao.

U. S.: You have mentioned about the package, an unclaimed package which was received at the airport. Did you say it was brown heroin?

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Yes, that was the number three heroin.

U. S.: You have got an idea where that came from?

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Well, I think it came from Thailand also.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): As regards this reward system, we have similar system in India. We pay not only the informer but also the officers. What is the system in your country? Does the officer who investigate the case, is he also entitled to a reward and how much he gets? Or only those staff who participate in the seizure they only are rewarded.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): The resolution of the Board only includes the arresting team not including the investigator. So and also at the safe guard, an informant is prevented from stimulating illicit traffic by the requirement of the Narcotics Reward Committee that the claim for reward must have a corresponding case filed before a court of competent jurisdiction.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): What is for the staff who investigate the case who are trying to find out the key person?

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Well, that is not a problem in my unit, because once a reward is claimed by any apprehending team, everybody shares. So there is no problem on who investigate the case or who conducts the arrests and seizures.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): True. But the investigator also may not be a member of the team, leading team.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Yes. That is, you may be a clerk in the administrative office, you are not with the operations, but in the reward everybody shares. So there is no problem on that.

MALAYSIA: How much is your reward for busting of one factory or one laboratory?

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): The informant was paid ₱15,000. That is roughly

\$2,000.

MALAYSIA: Now, how many kilos of heroin you have got from the laboratory?

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): From the main laboratory we seized fifty three (53) kilos. And actually this syndicate has really a complete system.

CHAIRMAN: Do you have the same reward existing in Malaysia?

MALAYSIA: A reward? More or less the same depending on the amount of drug seized and the difficulty or the danger that the informant had to face during his acquiring of information and then we based on the current market value of the drug. Also, it fluctuates from time to time. We have put up funds for that operation and this fund is not subjected to audit.

CHAIRMAN: You mentioned about the policemen, a police officer is also receiving a reward?

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): No, the apprehending officer. And this does not only apply on narcotics crime, but also on violation of Internal Revenue laws, tax evasion and also smuggling of hot items.

KOREA(Mr. Park): In our country also the policeman and the informant receive a reward from the government at twenty per cent of the amount of the drug. The price in the black market.

Afternoon: Presentations by Participants

Notes: The editor is responsible for the wording.

CHAIRMAN: The first presentation is by the U. S. A., Mr. Delaney.

(As Mr. Delaney made his presentation on the basis of the brochure "DEA Background Information" prepared by the DEA, most of his speech is omitted--Ed.)

U. S. A.: I would like to speak briefly about recent trends in the narcotics situation. During the period from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1973 in the United States, there was a substantial decrease in the availability of heroin at the "street", or retail level. This decrease was most pronounced on the East Coast.

From Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1973 the retail price of heroin increased from \$0.51 per milligram pure to \$1.24 per milligram pure. Average purity for a retail purchase during the same time period decreased from 7.4% to 5.2%.

During Fiscal Year 1974 and Fiscal Year 1975, heroin availability at the retail level has stabilized with indications of increased availability on the East Coast. At the end of the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1975, the retail price of heroin was \$1.24 per

milligram pure. The average retail purity had increased to 5.8%.

Increased smuggling of brown heroin had tended to counter-act the shortage of white heroin in Fiscal Year 1974. During Fiscal Year 1975 there has been a significantly greater amount of white heroin available in Eastern port cities.

In spite of recent stabilizing trends, it remains a fact that heroin is considerably scarcer in the United States now than in Fiscal Year 1971 - 72. As a consequence, many addicts have entered treatment facilities or have substituted the use of heroin for methadone or illicit dangerous drugs such as cocaine and the barbiturates.

INDIA(Mr. Thawani): About the educational program against the use of drugs, there are two schools of thought. One is that too much attention has been focussed on this problem and this has stimulated the curiosity of the young generation who normally would have just ignored it. They are tempted to experiment with these drugs, so probably we should not play this up too much. What are your views about this?

U. S. A.: Yes, sir, I agree with you 100%.

PHILIPPINES(Mr. Canson): I observe that the activities of DEA are mostly concerned with traffickers. They don't pay more attention to the drug abusers in the streets. May I know the reasons for it?

U. S. A.: Yes. In our overseas offices we have a limited amount of manpower, and we are directed to devote our attention to the highest possible level we can find in order to do something to defect the amount of drugs coming into the United States and to accomplish that in the shortest possible time.

INDIA(Mr. Sinha): I would like to know the precise role that is to be played by your agents stationed abroad.

U. S. A.: That depends on the country, case-by-case basis, country-to-country. It depends upon what the particular agreement is between that country and the United States. It ranges all the way from officers which are more or less liaison officers and officers who are directly involved in operational activities.

INDIA(Mr. Sinha): Could you throw any light insofar as India is concerned?

U. S. A.: I know we have the office at New Delhi, but I do not know what his status is there. I do not know what the agreements are. The rule that we all must follow is that we are guests in any country. I follow exactly and explicitly what those officers that are in control advise me on a case-by-case basis.

KOREA(Mr. Park): In DEA multi-language training programs are conducted for

selected officers of foreign nations. How many foreign languages are trained in the training programs?

U.S.A.: That depends on what they have set out for the particular session. At the present time there is a class going on which has a number of Thai narcotics and police officers in it, a number of officers from the Philippines. I believe Malaysia is represented, and Japan also, and they will provide simultaneous translation for that group. The next group may have Korean officers invited to it, in which case they would provide for the language.

MALAYSIA: You have conducted courses overseas, in other countries. How often do you do this?

U.S.A.: There again, it depends. We wait for a request from the country involved, or after negotiations between the agent who is stationed in that country and the police and narcotics officials. A good instance is here in Japan. We will begin a two-week school next month in this country for about 40 police officers, narcotics agents and Japanese customs officers.

After a break:

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, shall we have the presentation from Australia.

AUSTRALIA: Within Australia, the national body dealing with narcotics prevention is the Australian Narcotics Bureau. We have national powers of arrest for offences involving a federal act. We do not have powers of arrest under state acts.

I will just read to you a portion of the entry on page 8 of my report.

(The portion of the entry on page 8 of his report entitled "NARCOTIC CRIME SEMINAR, JAPAN 1975" is omitted--Ed.)

The Narcotics Bureau was formerly part of the Department of Customs and Excise, but as of January this year there is no longer a Department of Customs and Excise. It is now Department of Police and Customs.

State drug squads are responsible for enforcing their state laws within their state boundaries. Our function in the Narcotics Bureau is the suppression of the illicit importation and large-scale trafficking of narcotics into Australia.

Until the last perhaps year, cannabis grown in Australia was considered of poor quality. It sold on the illicit market at approximately \$200 a pound compared to imported cannabis leaf which realized \$900-1,000-1,200 a pound. However, in the last 12 months, general information is that cannabis grown in Australia is of very good

quality. The price has not increased any great amount. However, importations of cannabis leaf, I believe, have decreased probably because of the very large bulk required to import such a commodity. Also, the availability of the local product and also the rise in usage of heroin.

Our main method of distribution of heroin in Australia is by capsule. Most of our heroin is No. 3 heroin. For a small capsule the street price is approximately \$30, up to \$40. One ounce of heroin would be sufficient to make 90 - 100 capsules.

There has been a decline in the seizures of LSD within Australia. Although intelligence suggests that it is becoming more freely available, our seizures of LSD have diminished considerably in the last 12 months. A buda stick, for example, would sell in Melbourne at certain times for up to \$16 for one stick. Cap of heroin, \$30 - 40, a pound of hashish anything between \$600 - 1,200, perhaps even more, and LSD might sell for A\$2 per trip, but this of course varies from city to city.

For your information, I have two films. These films depict a method of concealment. The importation of the hash oil concealed in typewriter cases and in recorder cases was not detected until after it was in the country. We arrested three people, one of whom has already been sentenced for seven years. As a result of that investigation, at the time I left to come to Japan we had seized a total of 34 kilos of cannabis oil which had been brought into the country concealed in a similar manner.

(Films shown)

I hope that has been of some interest to you. The value of some of the oil you saw there is estimated to be in the vicinity of A\$1 million on the street.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): Regarding the typewriter case, what is the county of origin, the make of the typewriter, and why are they bringing in typewriters? Is it because they are not manufactured in Australia?

AUSTRALIA: There are many typewriters manufactured in Australia, but it is a common occurrence for people coming into Australia to bring with them a portable typewriter. It is also a common occurrence for them to bring in a cassette recorder with two speakers.

The typewriters, cassette recorders, etc., we believe were purchased in Singapore, quite legitimately purchased by some associate of the group. They were all British ranging in age from 17 to 34. There in fact was one Swiss national involved with them, and they obviously had a contact possibly in Nepal or somewhere in that

region, who was responsible for secreting the oil in the cases but the couriers were not aware of this person. All the couriers were aware of course is the name of the person that approaches them and asks them to carry this to Australia for \$2,000 plus air fare for a holiday in Australia. In most cases they know him only as Big Jim or Little Johnnie, that's it for the description.

PAKISTAN: As you say, it is very normal for people to carry a typewriter. How did you get the information that in this typewriter this thing is being carried?

AUSTRALIA: Originally from an informer, and I believe he guessed it. He never actually saw the typewriter. It starts something like this. The informer telling me he believes that cannabis oil is available. We utilize the informant to purchase a sample. At the same time, whilst the informant is purchasing a sample, the exchange takes place in close proximity to where one of my agents is actually sitting. The informant doesn't know my agent. So we are able to corroborate everything the informant told me. We test his story to see if he is telling the truth, if he is not exaggerating. We surveil the person who supplies the sample. We surveil his associates. We find out when they came into Australia by going through various avenues such as who is paying rent on the apartment, telephone calls, and things of this nature. And the informant was told that it had been brought in utilizing a method which was so good that could be placed in front of an officer at an airport, opened up in his presence, and he would not be able to detect it.

MALAYSIA: What is the country of origin?

AUSTRALIA: Of oil? No, we can't pinpoint it, except that it is in the neighborhood of Nepal or Northern India or perhaps Pakistan, somewhere like that, but we can't really say. As I indicated, the people involved claim, and I believe them, that they don't know.

Quite a considerable amount originates from Nepal, not only hash oil.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): They pass through India.

AUSTRALIA: We had a consignment of 114 kilos of hash which originated from Nepal.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): What is the THC content of the oil?

AUSTRALIA: I am unable to give you the exact THC content. It was very high. You may have observed there were two distinct colors. Part of the reason that a difference in color exists is in the process I believe that is used to produce the oil, but

also the first film you saw, that oil we had allowed to sit in the sun for a while, whereas the recorder case was reasonably cold. We had not let it stand for any length of time. It is very thick, just like tar or something like that.

INDIA (Mr. Thawani): One kilogram of hash oil is supposed to be 100 times stronger than hashish.

PHILIPPINES (Mr. Canson): Have you discovered how the drug abuser uses it, in what form?

AUSTRALIA: Yes, it can be used in numerous ways. One method is by implanting a hypodermic needle in the center of a normal cigarette and allowing a drop to remain in the cigarette. Another is placing it on a cannabis joint so that it raises the THC content of the cannabis leaf, and it can also be smoked in a pipe.

Oct. 17 (Fri.) General Discussions

Oct. 18 (Sat.)

Oct. 19 (Sun.)

Oct. 20 (Mon.) through Oct. 22 (Wed.)

Trip to the Kansai District

Oct. 23 (Thur)

Afternoon: Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony took place at Japan International Cooperation Agency auditorium, Shinjuku Mitsui Building, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. The address by Mr. Yoshida, Director of Safety Bureau, National Police Agency was as follows:

In closing the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Crimes for 1975, I want to say a few words.

We have held this Seminar for 25 days from Sept. 29, 1975 with the attendance of you who are experts in the field of narcotic control, and thanks to your assiduous study and discussions, the Seminar has been conducted very significantly and today we

are able to close it as scheduled. I offer my hearty congratulations.

You discussed about narcotic situations and their countermeasures in your respective countries through the Seminar and as a result you have keenly realized that you must take on your own responsibility every possible measures against narcotic crimes within your own countries and that mutual understanding and close international cooperation among countries concerned are very very important if we want to exterminate narcotic evils from the world.

And I believe the foundation for such international cooperation has been further strengthened through the Seminar.

All this entirely owes to your Governments which were so considerate as to send you here and you participants who actively cooperated with us for the success of the Seminar, and I express my sincere respect to your Governments as well as you.

Further, I do expect you to utilize what you have gained through the Seminar in combatting against narcotic crimes.

In concluding my address, I wish you good luck and success.

Thank you.

Materials prepared and submitted to the Seminar
by the Participating Countries were as follows:

1. "SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS - JAPAN - 1975" by Brazil
2. 14th SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC OFFENCES, 1975
Country Report by RATTAN K. THAWANI, INDIA
SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC OFFENCES 1975,
TEXT OF SPEECH by R. N. SINHA, SUPDT. OF POLICE, INDIA
3. NARCOTIC PROBLEMS IN INDONESIA AND THE EFFORTS TO TACKLE by
SUPJAN SURADIMADJA, INDONESIA
4. "Presented by S. Mohsen Mostafavi Tafreshi, Iran to 14th Seminar on
Prevention of Narcotic Offences for 1975"
5. COUNTRY REPORT by Iraq
6. THE REPORT ON THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG IN THE REPUBLIC
OF KOREA
7. THE SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC OFFENCES, TOKYO
1975 - Paper Prepared by HASNAN BIN ABDUL AZIZ, MALAYSIA
8. COUNTRY REPORT by PAKISTAN
9. A POSITION PAPER ON PHILIPPINE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL by ATTY.
ROMULO P. PARRAS
"DANGEROUS DRUG SITUATION AND COUNTER MEASURES IN THE
PHILIPPINES"
10. A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF DRUG ABUSE AND CONTROL MEASURES IN SRI
LANKA by HEMA WEERASINGHE, SRI LANKA
11. "Narcotic Drugs in Thailand" by A. Yupanon
12. REPORT ON THE NARCOTIC CONTROL MEASURES AND THE PRESENT
CONDITIONS OF NARCOTICS IN TURKEY (AUGUST 1975)

13. NARCOTIC CRIME SEMINAR JAPAN 1975, Report by Australia
14. "DEA BACKGROUND INFORMATION" by the US

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AFGHANISTAN

Central Security Police & Gendarmerie, 1 copy
 Ministry of Interior, Kabul, AFGHANISTAN

AUSTRALIA

The Commissioner of Police Hq., 2 copies
 AUSTRALIA Police Force
 P.O. Box 339, Kingston A.C.T. 2604, Australia

THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF 4 copies
 POLICE & CUSTOMS
 Macquarie Street, Barton, Canberra A.C.T. 2600
 Australia

BOLIVIA

Director General de la Guardia Nacional 2 copies
 La Paz, Bolivia

BRAZIL

Delegacia Especializada de Entorpecentes 2 copies
 Rua Brigadeiro Tobias, No. 527
 Sao Paulo City, Brazil

BURMA

Ministry of Finance and Revenue 1 copy
 Union of Burma, Rangoon

National Intelligence Bureau 1 copy
 Union of Burma, Rangoon

CANADA

The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2 copies
 Ottawa, Canada KIA OR2

COLOMBIA

Director General of Policia Nacional de Colombia 2 copies
 605 Bogota D. E. Colombia

COSTA RICA

Commission Sobre Alcoholismo General Coordinator of
Center for Treatment and Prevention do Drug
Addiction,
Costa Rica 1 copy

ECUADOR

Comandancia General de la Policia
del Ecuador, Quito Ecuador 2 copies

EGYPT

Director General
Public Security Department
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt 2 copies

HONG KONG

Commissioner of Police, Hq.,
Royal Hong Kong Police Force,
Hong Kong 1 copy

I. C. P. O.

General Secretariat I. C. P. O -
Interpol 26, Rue Armengaud
92 Saint-Cloud, France 2 copies

INDIA

Narcotics Commissioner
Gwalior, India 4 copies

Director, Revenue Intelligence
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
New Delhi, India 1 copy

Director, Central Bureau of Investigation
Ministry of Home Affiars
East Block 7, R.K. PURAM,
New Delhi-22 1 copy

INDONESIA

Department Hankam
c/o S Binkamtibmas
Jalan Merdeka Barat No. 13
Djakarta, Indonesia 2 copies

Bureau Interpol. 4 copies
Markas Besar Kepolisian R. I.
Trunodjojo No. 3 Kebajoran-Baru, Indonesia

BAKOLAK INPRES 6/1971 2 copies
Jalan Senopati I/51, Djakarta, Indonesia

IRAN

National Police, Bureau of Narcotics
Tehran, Iran 2 copies

Police University
Tehran, Iran 2 copies

IRAQ

Directorate General of Police,
General Police Department,
Baghdad, IRAQ 2 copies

JORDAN

Director General of Public Security Forces
Amman P. O. Box 935 2 copies

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Chief Inspector, Narcotic Section
Pharmaceutical Affiars Bureau
Ministry of Health & Social Affairs
Seoul, Korea 3 copies

National Police Hq.,
Criminal Investigation Section
Seoul, Korea 3 copies

LAOS

Director General of Lao National Police
Vientiane, Laos 2 copies

Director of Customs & Excise
Ministry of Finance
Vientiane, Laos 2 copies

MACAU

Director do "Centro de Combate a Toxicomania"
Macau 2 copies

MALAYSIA

Director 2 copies
Central Narcotics Bureau
Kien Leong Building
Jalan Selangor P.O. Box No. 85
Petaling Jaya, Selanger, Malaysia

Inspector General 2 copies
Royal Malaysian Police
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The Director General 3 copies
Royal Customs & Excise Headquarters
Suleiman Building
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

MEXICO

Federal Judicial Police Agency 2 copies
Sn Juan de Letran 9-6th floor
Mexico City, Mexico

PAKISTAN

Director, Customs Intelligence 2 copies
Karachi, Pakistan

Secretary, Excise Department 1 copy
Government of Pakistan
Lahore

Inspector General of Police 1 copy
Pakistan, Lahore

Director, Narcotics Control Board 4 copies
LAWRENCE ROAD, LAHORE,
Pakistan

PHILIPPINES

Director, National Bureau of Investigation 3 copies
Manila, Philippines

The Chief of Constabulary 5 copies
Hq. Philippine Constabulary
Camp Crame Quezon City, Philippines

The Commissioner, Bureau of Customs 2 copies
Manila, Philippines

The Commanding General, Metropolitan Police Force 1 copy
Manila, Philippines

The Commanding Officer, Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit, 3 copies
Camp Crame, Quezon City, Philippines

SINGAPORE

The Director, Central Narcotics Bureau 3 copies
Pearl's Hill, Singapore 2
Republic of Singapore

SRI LANKA

Inspector General of Police 2 copies
Police Headquarters
Colombo 1, Sri Lanka

THAILAND

Division of Foreign Affairs Police Department 2 copies
Patunwan, Bangkok, Thailand

The Central Bureau of Narcotics Parusakawan Palace 2 copies
Bangkok, Thailand

Director General of Customs, Department of Customs 2 copies
Bangkok, Thailand

TURKEY

General Directorate of Turkish National Police 3 copies
Central Narcotic Bureau
Adakale, Sokak No. 89/9 Ankara, Turkey

U. S. A.

Regional Director, Justice-DEA 3 copies
American Embassy
Tokyo, Japan

END