

# *GUIDE TO POSTAL SMUGGLING*



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## **How to Make the USPS Work for YOU**

I seem to notice very frequently that misinformation is spread regarding the USPS and their handling of mail. Here are the first few titbits of information you may be able to use to further protect yourself.

First and foremost in my opinion is to inform everyone about first-class mail and the family of products that fall under its term.

First-class mail includes

- first-class letters
- parcels,
- priority
- express mail.

Do not consider foreign air-mail to be "first-class" because once it leaves our shores it won't be treated as such. First-class mail is protected against unlawful search and seizure in the same way that your home is. Because of this, any law enforcement agency will need to procure a warrant to open this mail.

Because of this information, I have driven across a few states with 50 Romulus clones in a box with addresses and stamps on it. I knew if I got pulled over, while they may or may not find probable cause to search the car,

**The police will need a warrant to open the box.**

This also means that if you are mailing Romulan anything that doesn't smell like pot (seeds, mushrooms, etc) you should mail it first-class mail and package it very well.

### **Fisrt Class Mail**

- First-class mail goes on air planes.
- Priority often goes by Fed Ex planes
- Otherwise, it goes on whatever private carrier we can find at the time.

Because of this, there's never any telling which plane things will go on or when they'll leave.

I don't send pot by plane because it's not predictable.

I can send things to California via first-class mail because I know that from my area to LA all our mail gets transported via truck.

**Standard mail.**

This covers

- "parcel post" mail,
- ground mail, which includes Standards A and B mail,
- Media (book) Mail,
- Bound Printed Matter.

This is mail that won't be going on air planes and won't get sniffed by any dogs for any reasons. This is your safer bet. I recently received a nice quarter ounce from a friend in California via Media Mail.

I had him

- wrap the baggy tight with Reynold's wrap,
- re-wrap it with some cayenne pepper in the wrapping

so that in the off case a dog does sniff at it, it will most likely get this and ruin its sense of smell for a week or so, but it's not a foolproof method.

Then, the baggy

- went into a video cassette clamshell,
- which was then taped closed,
- placed in a box with stuffing,
- and each seam of the box was covered with a sturdy tape.

I personally like self-adhesive THICK brown strapping tape for its durability and ability to seal well. This was sent via Media Mail and took about 4 days to arrive. I've received an ounce at a time and I know I could receive more, but I don't want to do it too frequently because it's just not the greatest idea.

**When packaging anything, make sure you seal each seam.**

This not only prevents scent from escaping better than if you hadn't, but it also prevents tampering and prevents the parcel from being opened.

If the person on the other end knows that you will cover each seam, when you receive it make sure

each seam is still sealed. Also, for further security, write something along where the tape and the box comes together.

This will provide another indicator as to whether or not the parcel has been tampered with.

**If the letters don't match up perfectly, you know the tape has been taken off.**

In all my many years of postal experience I've only TWICE seen law enforcement ask to watch mail coming to a certain recipient, and he was dealing in kiddie porn. I see plenty of contraband go through FedEx the mailstream, and I'm able to tell this because I've received so much of it in my years.

Basically I believe it's safe to mail most contraband if you're smart about it. Postal workers do not receive training on identifying contraband other than bombs.

I've never seen a parcel break open with contraband in it. You can see where I'm going with this. Concerning return addresses: [Always put a valid return address that can be delivered to! That does not have to be your address, just one that can be delivered to.] I would suggest you do not mail things to people other than yourself [or fictitious names at a proper address].

Here's why. If the letter carrier does not know the name at the address, they often times have the parcel or letter red handed and sent back to wherever it came from. If the return address isn't real, the mail goes to the San Francisco Mail Reclamation Unit (aka Dead Letter Office), where it is opened in an attempt to identify who it needs to go to.

Obviously if there is contraband inside they will contact the

**postal inspectors have the highest successful prosecution rate of any law enforcement agency in the world.**

Here's an addendum: all that discussion about search warrants and first class mail does not apply when the package enters the U.S. for a foreign country.

Customs can search whatever they want. (In legal jargon, there is no reasonable expectation of privacy at an international border.) More details at the Foreign Mail section.

In the US, Parcel post mail CAN be opened by postal employees. I've opened Book Rate mail on a couple occasions. We call this revenue protection. Once a woman brought me a parcel approximately 4"x4"x42" and said it contained nothing but books, videos, and no personal correspondence, which I knew was an out-and-out lie. I informed her of our revenue protection policy and asked her if she wanted to send it another class. She said she didn't think anyone would open it anyway, so she wanted it sent along. After she left, another clerk opened the parcel up, saw a nice Indian rug, re-taped it, and sent it along First Class with the additional postage due. It may seem rotten, but it does happen, so if you do send things along these classes of mail, make sure the

contents are well-stealthed.

## **INTERNAL CANADIAN MAIL**

Canadian postal systems are pretty much the same. Lots of dope goes through the mail, and you rarely hear of it getting found unless by accident.

Searches are typically

- a balance between a reasonable expectation of privacy and either
- national interest or
- safety of the carrier.

The other issue that frequently enters the fray is the "agent of the state" concept. I wonder if there were ever to be a request by the police or other state law enforcement agency to search domestic mail, if the search could successfully be excluded as a breach of rights on the basis that the postal carrier was acting at the behest of the state. Certainly you have a reasonable expectation that your letters won't be read and the gifts to your family members will not be ripped open. In any case that I have seen that involved the mail, the police themselves had to be present, warrant in hand, to search the item. I don't think any postal employee has the authority to search regular mail for any reason. As far as I understand it, Canada Post is almost completely privatized, but has nearly identical regulations to the USPS.

### **In Canada no postal employee has the authority to search regular mail for any reason.**

It is an offence for any person (postal employees included) to delay, open or redirect any piece of mail or package. Punishable by up to five years in prison. (Section 48, CPIA)

Canada Post is still a Crown Corporation bound by the Privacy Act.

The exception is in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods like

- Explosives,
- corrosives,
- poisons etc.

Now, incoming and outgoing international mail may be searched, but only by customs employees. According to the various Acts they may not be randomly searched, but can only be opened if they have a reasonable suspicion that there is some kind of contraband inside. I expect that Customs employees don't give a shit about what is reasonable, so expect it all to be searchable. Customs officers have no jurisdiction over internal mail. So the minor difference in our mail systems seems to be that if postal employees in Canada open your mail for any reason other than genuine safety

concerns, they get fired, and charged with an offence.

### Comparison US, Canadian (UK) laws

There are actually some differences between Canadian and U.S. law on this. Whether or not there is a "search" is only based on the "reasonable expectation of privacy" standard (under U.S. law). To some extent there is a "social balancing" element built into this in that search and seizure law says that some expectations are "unreasonable" (e.g. not recognized by society). But the actual test is just an objectively reasonable subjective expectation of privacy. There are also "exigency" measures; this is where the "Terry stop" stuff (reasonable suspicion based stop and frisk) comes from, and is also the basis for DUI and escape-convict roadblocks. The idea is basically (this is not legalese) that really important social needs justify a little bit of an intrusion, as long as it's not really directed at anyone in particular. Agents of the government. Based on what I have seen in your post other places around here, it sounds like U.S. and Canadian law are basically the same on this. A non-government agent acting at the behest of the government triggers all of the constitutional search and seizure doctrines. Basically, there's no difference between "official" and "unofficial" government agents. The post office isn't an "unofficial" agent of the government that could be asked to help out by police, the Post Office is the government -- so all the protections apply.

In Canada the defence bar went crazy arguing the arbitrary detention and search issues when the impaired driving programs were started up. Eventually the Supreme Court set it out in *R. v. Ladouceur* the public interest vs. individual rights issue. Since we do not have automatic exclusion of evidence rules, there is always a test under section 24(2) of the Charter as to whether the admission of evidence obtained in a breach of rights should be excluded or included. Inculpatory evidence, such as confessions, is almost always excluded, but "real" evidence (the knife, the bag of coke) may be included notwithstanding the breach, depending on the seriousness of the circumstances. Recently the Court of Appeal for Ontario decided that since marijuana is not considered a serious drug by Canadians anymore, it should almost always be excluded even though it is "real" evidence. This was a very important turn of events that almost no one seems to be aware of.

Although we have

### **categoric exclusion of unlawfully seized evidence, in practice our worlds may still be close.**

The US Supreme Court has been more conservative in recent years and has carved a number of "exceptions" to exclusions. There is an exception for an unlawful seizure made upon a defective warrant

obtained in good faith, there is an exception for evidence that was in the process of being discovered,

there is an exception if the police are able to sufficiently purge themselves of the violation. So even though exclusion is in theory automatic, in real life there are a number of exceptions that essentially go

"this wasn't that bad of a violation" and let evidence in. I am not aware of any aspect of federal constitutional law that distinguishes between real and inculpatory evidence, though there are of course



the Miranda warnings that apply only to interrogations. So I find it interesting that in their actual function the two systems are pretty similar.

Here's Stillman, relatively new but still on point. The older cases I cannot find online and will have to look up when I get to my office. I should have most of them on my saved office computer when I was still using Quicklaw (Same as Westlaw)

EDIT: Here's a good overview of the situation from the Justice (FEDS) Canada site, with all relevant cases cited:

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/dept...ection24ss2.htm>

If you're interested in our rights to counsel cases and the attendant analysis in terms of exclusion of evidence the most frequently cited cases are "Bartle" and "Prosper"

You should be able to find them online here:

<http://www.lexum.umontreal.ca/csc-scc/en/>

Oh yeah, and Stillman:

<http://www.hrcr.org/safrica/freedom...y/stillman.html>

## What You Should Know About PO Boxes

### **PO Boxes are a great tool for receiving contraband.**

Personally, I have opened a few boxes for myself under a variety of pseudonyms over the years.

My favourite was a box whose box holder's name were

"Norton Leight", PO Box 5

You probably can't get PO Boxes under assumed names like I can, because you need photo ID.

What you do not need

- is a driver's license,
- a state ID card is just fine and easier to obtain.

### **I don't suggest you use any type of identity theft to procure this or the PO Box, because this is what the Postal Inspectors are going after most fervently**

. However you can get it, get a state ID card with an assumed name. The next item you want to have is a piece of mail going to an assumed street address. This is often very useful if you can't get any "regular" photo ID. Clerks often times will allow private sector photo Id's such as a business's id badge, but in that case they want a letter going to your "street address". Obviously you don't want to use your real street address. The letter has to be round-dated or otherwise cancelled.

There are two easy ways to get this done.

1. I'd suggest you find the address you want to use. Public buildings, vacant houses, etc. are great for this. Make out your professionally printed or otherwise professional-looking letter, and take it into a post office OTHER than the one you want the PO Box at. There's two ways to get it cancelled and back to you. First and safest is to just give it to the clerk and ask for it to be round-dated right then and there so you're certain it will be accepted on time (say it's a credit card bill, etc.). Once it's round dated, act like you're mad at yourself for not enclosing the check or something of that sort. 9 out of 10 times you'll get it back from them. Just walk out at that point. Tell them you forgot your chequebook or whatever if they ask. Most likely, they won't ask.
2. The second and more risky method is to go into a very small rural office, where there is usually only one person in the office at any given time. Make up a reason to get them to look in the back of the office. A good excuse for this is to get indignant about your social security

check not arriving yet. Even though they go back, they're probably just getting coffee or blowing you off. We know when they arrive; we don't lose them, whatever. Just get him out of the way. There will be a round-dater stamp by his window console. Use it. Use it real quick. Even if you're on camera, the picture will be so horrible that you will NOT be identified. The tapes they use are 24 hour tapes and have horrible quality, and are re-used on top of that.

Once you have the PO Box,

- subscribe to a couple regular magazines or get a few typical catalogues delivered there regularly so that everything seems legit.
- When you check your box, regularly make an issue to look inside to see if there is a piece of paper hanging from the back of the box.
- On the two occasions I've been told to keep track of names and addresses going to a box, the inspectors have a "cover" placed on the box, a piece of paper hung from the back informing the box clerk to write down this information.
- Papers are often hung just saying the box holder's names, so you need to make sure you recognize the paper hung from the back.
- Pull the paper off the first time you see it. It's normal for them to fall off, so don't sweat this.
- Don't check your box at regular intervals. Do it on an odd schedule.
- Small rural offices often have box lobbies that are open 24 hours a day. Take advantage of this.
- Driving in the dark lets you know if you're being tailed, and you can mix up the hours you check the box this way.
- If you're going to get pinched, they will usually follow you to the box when they know you're going to open it, then they pop you then and there. Once, a kiddie porn trader got pinched from using a box in my office. They knew exactly when he would be checking his box. He drove in from halfway across the state a couple times a week on business and checked the box at a regular time. He was stupid, and not just for trading disgusting kiddie porn. They kept his box opened for months and months, using it to bring down people worldwide.
- Make sure correspondents of yours know if you get pinched.
- Create a way to let them know. Let them know whenever something is going to be sent to them.
- If it's out of schedule, they know to clean house.
- Just be more careful than you need to be. PO Boxes are great.
- I always get my contraband there, and I'd suggest you use them to your advantage.

UPS Store, PostNet, etc. are much more lax as far as security goes. You can get private mail boxes at Mailboxes Etc. [now known as the UPS Store], but I don't trust them.

**Someone making minimum wage has a lot less to lose by opening a package to see what's inside than a federal employee making \$25-35 an hour.**

When you open a box at these places, they are required to take the same information that a regular post office requires, and they have to file it with whatever post office the Mailboxes Etc's zip code falls under.

Postal inspectors also find it much easier to strong arm these guys into thinking that they have the right to get whatever info, so don't think you're going to be any safer there. Comments: By "round-dated," I believe he means "postmarked" or "cancelled." That is, it has to have an official Post Office stamp across the stamp area that displays date of submission to the office. It verifies that the piece of mail was actually handled and delivered by the USPS.

## What Happens Between Your Mailbox and Their Mailbox

This was posted on website by a postmaster (USPS)

I've been trying to think of further ways I can help people out as far as being able to mail pot, and I guess one avenue I should touch on is what happens to a letter and what happens to a small parcel once it's in the mail stream.

This has a good amount of bearing on how you should package whatever you're sending, because I think most people don't realize just how easily packages and letters get ripped up, broken open, become soggy and tears, etc.

First off let's talk about letter-mail. When you drop a letter off at your local post office or in your mailbox, it makes its way into automatic cancelling machines. These machines do almost everything automatically, from facing the mail upright, cancelling the stamp(s) on the letter, to the sorting of the mail.

### IMPORTANT:

- most people don't realize that a photo is taken of almost EVERY letter passing through the mail stream. At up to 60 pieces per minute,
- each machine
  1. can take a picture of the letter,
  2. create a unique florescent id tag that is places on the lower-back of the letter, and
  3. it runs through OCR software to sort it automatically.
- Lots of people think you can just write "hand cancel" and that it won't make it through these machines.
- Think again. Basically if you DO place things in envelopes, such as seeds, be careful.
- I don't know why I haven't seen more torn-open letters from a certain Canadian seed supplier, because their stealth method would almost certainly stop up the machine and probably tear open the envelope, leaving you screwed.
- Once it goes through this machine, it may go through a few others before it's sent out to your local main office unit, where it's sorted according to zip code and then further to the letter carrier, and even as the route is to be delivered, called "delivery point sequencing".
- Just be careful when you send letters of any sort, I'd say each machine tears on average 50 a day, and most main offices have upwards of 30 or 40 of these sorting machines.
- If you're sending a flat-mail piece, such as a large flat manilla envelope, the method of sortation is almost identical to letter-mail. Small parcels are not. Small parcels make their way from your local office to a main office unit, where it makes it to a Small Parcel and Bundle Sorter, aka SPBS. At this machine, a clerk sits at a console, takes each small parcel, looks at the zip code, and keys in a four-digit code according to mail type and zip code. This is one place where lots of mail is damaged, and it's what you have to look out for.
- Everyone has had mail arrive in poor condition. It's just a fact of life. However, when

you're sending contraband, this is NOT AN OPTION. The small parcels make their way to the clerk via automated belts.

- Mail of all sizes and weights get dropped, dumped, smashed, and otherwise manhandled together. At one time I knew someone had an ounce or so in a thick padded envelope because I could smell it through a tear that was caused by a large parcel smashing into it. I covered the hole with thick brown tape as a favour to a fellow brave heart. The mail falls into sacks or hampers, and can end up anywhere, under whatever.
- Mail sometimes becomes waterlogged for SOME reason, and a tear is very likely to occur when this happens. This is why I make sure contraband is placed inside something rigid like an opened VHS cassette or even a VHS clamshell, which is then taped totally closed.
- I place this in a larger container, not rigid usually, something padded and more sublime looking.
- The mail eventually makes its way to your local office, where your carrier delivers it to you. Basically what I'm telling you is that
- YES, your mail DOES GET MISHANDLED FREQUENTLY.
- I used to get quite disgusted at how often machinery tears mail up, but in the grand scheme of things, every man, woman, and child on the PLANET would have to sort mail by hand for two hours a day just to keep up with the sheer volume, which NEVER stops. Not even on holidays and Sundays.
- Your mail goes through machines whether you want it to or not. Just be careful, don't think it's going to get hand sorted daintily from one sack to another.
- Package it so well that the person on the other end has to put out some effort to open it. It's just better that way.
- I have to say first class mail is the way to go. With first class, chances are GOOD that it's going to go by truck. We have a "strategic" partnership with FedEx that lets us send our Priority mail on their planes, and I don't really know what happens when the mail goes on them.
- First class is normally protected against searches without a warrant. just make sure you package your stuff extremely well so it will not possibly come open even when our 70 year olds drop 40lb boxes on it from four feet up.
- Make sure it doesn't smell. I once saw a hazardous materials guy called in to take care of a particularly smelly package, which he confiscated and sent a letter to the recipient telling him he was being mailed something illegal and "do not do it again".
- Fed Ex and UPS isn't protected like USPS is.
- Postal inspectors in the major facilities that try to incriminate employees so they usually get the people that pick out of the mail stream. First class mail, NOT media mail or library mail or priority mail or express mail (though priority and express have the same legal protection as first class, they go on air planes).

Sorry if that was too long-winded,

I just don't want my brothers and sisters getting pinched because so- and-so didn't package that ounce of KGB as well as they should have.

Possibly illegal post office practice: I had something at work at the post office scare me, since I've been known to mail contraband, but it was also a little pathetic too.

A co-worker brought me a legal sized envelope with a bulging area that felt like beans and smelled like pot really strong out of the gaps on the corner of the flap.

It was quite obvious what was inside, and the co-worker placed the envelope in a HAZMAT receptacle. The hazardous materials employee took the envelope, opened it up (I believe this is illegal), found a small sack of pot with a bunch of whole coffee-beans (not grounds) around it. He gives the sack to another supervisor to destroy

(I have no idea what check goes on here to make sure it is destroyed) and he leaves a note in the envelope and mails it away. The note says that someone was mailing you contraband and that we expect it not to happen again. The postal inspectors aren't involved unless it's a large amount found. What scares me here is the issue of sanctity of first-class mail.

**I only people that can open a first-class mail piece that doesn't appear to contain an immediate hazardous material inside it are postal inspectors and law enforcement with a search warrant.**

It's nice to know that with small amounts that it's not really noted, but it's also scary to think that Joe Schmo can look/smell/feel your mail and decide he thinks it's pot. What if a cat pees on your envelope and he opens it thinking there's meth in it?

The envelope didn't contain hazmat, it didn't exhibit any hazmat identifiers. It wasn't opened by a postal inspector, it was opened by a hazmat employee who I don't think had real legal reason to open it.

But you are right, the person was an idiot to do it that way in the first place.

I guess the important point to make right now is,

if you're mailing pot or other drugs,

**SEAL it and have the outside completely clean, hopefully with rubbing alcohol. Be very careful and don't be high when you do it, so you can smell it objectively. <-- a good method: put it in your car the night before and the next day see if you can smell it when you get in the car.**

Also, the Post Office does NOT make little cuts into envelopes to test for anthrax. There isn't even equipment that can detect it that quickly, since the letter sorting machines go upwards of 60 letters per second. I assume your friends that worked there are casual (IE temporary and not career employees)

I've come across quite a few seed envelopes and various other forms of drug-related contraband and known EXACTLY what they were but didn't disturb them or alert the inspectors.

Some friends told me:

"I have ordered spores under the name "Job Applicant" before out of paranoia. Might be wiser than an alias." Speaking from experience. I won't say how much was mailed, or where from, but I will mention that it was from a foreign overseas country, to the states. I really don't agree with putting this information in here, because it can be spot trends to catch people in the end. I will mention some things though.

1. Make sure you put it in something air tight that will not move.
2. If mailing it over an ocean, mail it parcel post, not air. It will take a lot longer (4 weeks in my case) because it is on a boat, but
3. it is also a lot cheaper, and is with a lot of more cargo, so
4. chances of being caught are slim.
5. Mask the smell, don't use something like pepper over it,
6. and mask it INSIDE another food product.
7. Use a few containers. Have some decoys.
8. Of course use a fake return address, but also
9. make sure it is someone's real address to avoid questions.
10. Mark the real contents of what is inside (except for the contraband), so in case it is
11. opened, it will not raise alarm. They are NOT allowed to open food product containers, that's why I said to use them (unless they smell the reek of course.) So
12. wrap your contraband well, tight, and many times.
13. Don't use aluminium foil, if x-rayed it's not good to show up hollow balls of foil. Keep care.
14. Customs are allowed to open food containers open anything that seems suspicious. I recall once about 20 large parcels from Laos containing dried fish. About 5 of them were opened and resealed by customs.
15. The only thing that customs are not allowed to inspect is personal letter-mail correspondence.
16. The only thing I would think they might not open out of courtesy would be perishable sealed goods like cans of kippered fish or something similar.
17. have correct postage, just drop it in a blue box.
18. If the item is over 16 ounces in weight, it needs to be presented to a live postal employee to be round-dated. This isn't the USPS's rule, it's the FAA's.
19. Never mail parcels without a return address. It doesn't have to be your return address, but make sure you have one, and I'd suggest a real one. If for some reason the parcel ultimately undeliverable, it will be opened at the mail reclamation center, and when they see there's drugs in it, they will contact the postal inspectors who WILL investigate the person it was initially addressed to. I have a deal of admiration for postal inspectors, because of all law enforcement agencies, they're the only one that I truly fear. Nothing's scarier than a postal worker always carries a gun on them.
20. Never use excessive postage. This shows that you didn't want to go to the post office to mail it. Almost every mail bomb has had excessive postage on it.
21. Don't post from a local P.O. because even if the other end denies knowledge, they can just check his phone records to see who has been calling from that location.
22. Good luck



## What You Should Know About Foreign Mail

Note: Mail entering the US from a foreign country is not "first class" mail, which is why it wasn't mentioned in the posting. There is no first-class foreign mail, it is either air mail or surface mail (up to four imperial pounds in weight) or air parcel post and surface parcel post. I'm omitting M-Bags and other oddball foreign mailings because nobody here is going to use them. I did say, though, that mail leaving our shores going to other countries is not "first-class" mail, I should have said that no foreign mail whatsoever is "first-class". Everyone here should know customs can open whatever they want. Concerning receiving mail from abroad... Firstly, don't have pot sent to you from a foreign country unless you absolutely have to. The US Postal Inspection Service brings around 1000-1500 drug charges to prosecution and has the highest successful prosecution rate of any law enforcement agency in the civilized world. While most of those charges are brought about due to domestic mailings, a good portion of the powdered drugs make their way into the states via the post office. If you do have to get contraband sent to you, make sure you know what you and they doing.

- Customs usually opens on average 20% or less of the parcels coming into the states.
- They don't open letter-mail and
- they usually won't open international express mail.
- What they do open are parcels coming in from suspect nations, such as Columbia, Costa Rica, due to the high US population there, Holland, Spain, Mexico, and a small handful of other nations notorious for drug trade.
- If you have to choose one time of year to get things mailed to you, try to have it sent to you during December. Customs usually green-tapes or orange-tapes over parcels that they have opened, and places a triple-triangle symbol denoting that it has been inspected by customs. During December I usually don't see a single small parcel with either of these.
- Make sure the person sending the contraband fills out a customs declaration completely.
- Make sure the customs declaration isn't for any items worth more than \$50 or so, otherwise inspection is more likely due to customs charges.
- If an item is available readily domestically, a customs duty is often charged on the item. Obviously, good stealth is suggested.
- Don't buy one of those Glade cans with the secret bottom and expect it to arrive. Nobody mails Glade from Europe to the states.
- I have had hashish sent from Holland by wrapping it in cling film, then encasing it in chocolate, placing it in a Dutch or belgian chocolate wrapping, and mailing it that way. Even if it is opened, it obviously looks like chocolate, which is something commonly mailed from Europe.
- It behoves you to also have professional looking mailers, with address labels or better printed envelopes. In Sweden, American cigarettes are sold for around 1/3 the average cost of purchasing them domestically. A LARGE number of these mailers are sent out from Sweden, so much that it wouldn't make sense for customs to open a single one since they're highly recognizable. If you purchase cigarettes from Sweden you know which padded

envelope I'm speaking of, and if you're in

- Europe and want to send contraband back, it would be a good idea to re-use one of these that you have opened without it looking as if it had been opened. Just take one with you over there in your luggage.
- Any time you receive contraband, as a way to cover your ass, I would suggest you enclose a note such as "Sorry I'm late for your birthday, here's a present I remember you used to love that I came across and wanted to send you." This way the contraband is sent to you without your prior knowledge, and even if you are caught leaving the post office with it, you have a decent defence.
- A mushroom spore supplier, The Hawk's Eye, was busted some years back for having hashish sent to his PO Box on a regular basis. If you're going to do this sort of thing, don't have things sent the same way.
- Also, don't send things by registered mail unless the item won't leave the country unless it's registered (i.e. most impoverished nations, where mail is often stolen by postal employees because there isn't a paper trail).
- Registered mail has to be signed for, and you don't want to sign for things unless you don't have to. Express mail is the same way, but you can specify "carrier signature release", making the letter carrier your approved agent to sign for the package.
- As far as sending things out of the country, I do have much experience with that. Canada regularly opens parcels that are heavy and/or have expensive items written on the customs declaration, because they charge a customs duty quite regularly. People usually won't send pot to Canada from the states, so this probably isn't an issue. The same suggestion regarding the "birthday" note applies here too. Fill out the customs declaration fully, and make the item look professional.
- When you bring the item to the post office (all foreign mail MUST have a round-date showing that it was presented to a live postal employee per FAA regulations),
- Ask the clerk if there are any items that are prohibited in that country.
- Italy is notorious for its strict importation regulations, such as "no toys unless wholly made of wood, no haberdashery, no Italian leather (wtf?), no this, no that, etc. etc. etc.". Better safe than sorry.
- I would suggest you do not mail things to people other than yourself. Here's why. If the letter carrier does not know the name at the address, they often times have the parcel or letter red handed and sent back to wherever it came from.
- If the return address isn't real, the mail goes to a Mail Reclamation Unit (aka Dead Letter Office), where it is opened in an attempt to identify who it needs to go to. Obviously if there is contraband inside they will contact the postal inspectors who have the highest successful prosecution rate of any law enforcement agency in the world.
- If it's going to go back to Thailand if it's not received you might be fairly safe since I believe if it's unclaimed there it becomes abandoned, but in other instances you can see where this practice is like sleeping in a lion's den. Mailing anything from Thailand is stupid.
- You'll be lucky to find any good weed there anyway. The islands down south always have a good supply of Nepali hash.
- Foreign mail is not US First-Class mail and therefore is subject to being opened.

- What I think a [foreign marijuana] seed company should do is to find a trusted US postal "insider" that can directly drop the seeds into the mail stream when payment to an out-of-country liaison is confirmed. This way there should be no possible way to open the package legally. I used to work as a postman. A postie has a set run, he gets to know a lot of very detailed information about the neighbourhood. He is the only one with current info on who lives where.
- Take a good look at your postie, get to know them. A postman could deliver packages to a vacant house that he knows has been vacant for a long time [but he won't normally].

## **Concealment is secondary to all the above**

I suggest the following methods

1. Beeswax candle<sup>i</sup>s
2. Chocolate 200g blocks<sup>ii</sup>
3. Vacuum sealed bags same size than letter-mail<sup>iii</sup>
4. laminated playing cards<sup>iv</sup>
5. Belgian pralines<sup>v</sup>
6. Delicatessen Food produce<sup>vi</sup>
7. Chemical obfuscation<sup>vii</sup>

# **Beeswax Candles**

Watch a video on youtube about beeswax candles and the making of the latter.

1. Melt beeswax candles in hot water on a stove.
2. Get the wicks out of the boiling water/wax mix.
3. Let water/wax mix solidify and discard water
4. Reheat beeswax in slender vessel
5. make sure to evaporate remaining water from beeswax.
6. Start the dipping your preform with wick protruding from bottom and top
7. Repeat until you have sufficient covering
8. Make sure that the finished article looks and feels like the real thing
9. Repack in origin box

## **Chocolate 200g blocks<sup>viii</sup>**

1. Open Chocolate bar carefully,because you need to reuse all packaging
2. Undo tin foil carefully without damaging it.
3. Melt chocolate in water bath
4. hollow out the backside of a second identical bar
5. insert your preform/s
6. cover in molten chocolate
7. re-wrap in genuine tinfoil.
8. Repackage chocolate

## **Vacuum sealed bags same size than letter-mail**

1. Make sure to get the size matching you folded letter-mail.
2. Put powder in bag and seal
3. Rubbing Procedure
4. stick bag to letter ( in the fold)
5. Remember never to be high and do not cross contaminate.

# **Laminated playing cards**

1. Take to playing cards.
2. Find a bag that fits in between the cards perfectly.
3. Put the bag inbetween the playing cards
4. cut out a piece of lamination plastic measuring 10mm more all around.
5. Laminate the card inside.
6. Do Rubbing procedure

## **Belgian pralines**<sup>ix</sup>

1. Open the box very carefully.
2. Make sure all the packaging can be reused.
3. Take the bottom of pralines
4. Put your preforms in
5. Reseal with chocolate
6. Repackage. Make sure the box looks untouched.
7. Rubbing procedure.



# **Delicatessen Food produce<sup>x</sup>**

1. Use you imagination
2. use stuff like the Swedish fermented herinh, etc

# **Chemical obfuscation**

**It's not a problem to make a jacket or a suit out of cocaine with the development of the chemical industry and the fantasy of drug barons who, according to Interpol, are getting more and more profits. It seems that the transportation of heavy drugs in briquettes from Latin America is an outdated technology.**

A new technology makes it possible to make a product from cocaine for any department of a supermarket, including paper, clothes or plastic. The culprits have learned to process cocaine powder so that it cannot be detected and hide it in the most secret corners of a postal parcel and large consignments of food.

The development of technology has presented new possibilities. Consequently, at present, cocaine can be turned into any product, say paper, oil, adhesive, sealants, alcohol or plastic. These products are transported in large consignments or in parcels by mail to leading companies which are simply unable to check each and every parcel to find whether it contains drugs or not. The more successful the efforts made by anti-drug services, the better the fantasy of the adventurous culprits, says fellow at the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Igor Khokhlov in an interview with the Voice of Russia.

“The paradox in the fight against drug trafficking and drug sale is that the more effective the fight against drug trafficking by special services, the more advantageous becomes this business. Russian special service is one of the most effective, if not the most effective service in fighting drug trafficking. This is the real situation. It's very difficult to buy drugs in rich and big cities in Russia. It is very dangerous, and it's difficult to find suppliers because police regularly arrest them. In these circumstances, the price of drugs is consistently growing. As a result, the conclusion is that the more effective the fight against drug business by law enforcement agencies, the more the income of the drug business,



# **APPENDIX**

## Rubbing Procedure

- Rub bag with alcohol
- Rub bag with Terpentine
- Rub bag with alcohol

Drug smuggling operations can rely on willing or unwilling couriers. In either case, the transport possibilities are seemingly limitless. Cartels and small-time transporters alike are driven by the high profitability of the drug trade and they will go to any length necessary to accomplish their goals. Here are some of the most widely-used methods of drug transport.

### -Willing Couriers-

People willingly transport drugs from one country to another every day. Their methods range from the very simple to the ingeniously complex, and they often depend on the sophistication of the relevant law enforcement agencies. Here are three of the most common techniques.

#### 1. Personal Concealment

Drug smugglers have developed various ways to carry conceal and carry drugs on their persons. For example, women couriers will often replace bra padding with cocaine or other powdered substances. People may replace shoe soles and jacket padding in the same way. Morbidly obese smugglers have also been known to hide packages under fat rolls – a technique which can even evade thorough pat-down searches. Finally, some smuggling operations exploit children as couriers, hoping law enforcement officials will pass them over as they conduct searches.

#### 2. Human and Animal Orifices

Another common technique drug smugglers use is to hide drugs in balloons, condoms, or other small rubber packages. They then use lubricant to swallow these packages and later take laxatives to retrieve them. In some cases, they will also sew these packages under the skins of animals. This allows extra opportunities for smuggling and prevents humans from taking the risks of ruptured balloons. Overall, these methods allow couriers to evade sniffing dogs, frisks, and other property searches that would uncover personally-concealed drugs.

#### 3. Inside Personal Effects

When couriers transport drugs internationally, they often use unsuspicious travel-related objects to ship larger amounts and increase their profits. For instance, they might create hidden compartments within their luggage for hiding small packages of drugs. They might also use baby bottles, water bottles, canteens, windshield wiper fluid tanks, and other liquid storage devices to cunningly conceal heroin or other powders.

Cartels and other large operations use highly-sophisticated methods, as well. They may create pieces of furniture out of cocaine or soak pieces of fabric in liquidized heroin. They have even been

known to use small planes, ships, and submarines to sneak into areas that cars can't access. These methods require far more resources than simpler techniques, but they allow very large shipments to be made reliably.

#### -Unwilling Couriers-

Smugglers often take advantage of unwilling participants to reduce their chances of arrest. They may use legitimate postal services to ship drugs internationally without having to leave their own countries. They also place their cargo onto legal shipping vessels which are already set for international trips. These methods are particularly profitable, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that the profit margins for international drug trafficking range from 300 to 2,000 percent. The following are the most common ways drug smugglers use unwilling couriers.

##### 1. Public Transit

Many regions of the world have international bus and subway lines. Rather than risking arrest by carrying drugs on their persons, smugglers often board these transit lines and hide their cargo in a public area. They can easily remove the drugs once they reach their destinations, but they can easily deny their crimes if law enforcement searches the vehicles.

A more involved approach utilizes cruise ships. Cartels sometimes hide their shipments in the hulls of these massive vessels, and hired divers will carefully retrieve them after docking.

Finally, smugglers often take advantage of the civilians using public transport. They plant their packages on people or their cargo and retrieve it once they crossed borders. They also use this method at airports, where they will bribe cargo handlers into placing drugs into specific bags.

##### 2. Legitimate Postal Services

So many letters and packages are sent every day that it is impossible for law enforcement to inspect even a small fraction of them. Smugglers take advantage of this by shipping drugs with legitimate mail services. They often use express delivery because the increased pressure for quick delivery means even fewer packages get checked.

##### 3. Shipping and Freight Companies

Legitimate shipping operations by truck, ship, and airplane give smugglers a nearly endless list of options for drug trafficking. They often just pack their shipments into normal containers aboard these vehicles. If they are worried about law enforcement searches, they can easily conceal drugs inside almost any product packaging. Pet food bags, toy boxes, and teddy bears have all been used to ship drugs internationally.

Despite vigilant law enforcement efforts and international government cooperation, smugglers continue to expand their operations. So long as people around the world demand drugs, there will be people willing to break the law to sell them.

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## **Methods:**

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Drug barons invest some of their income from the illegal business in storing and transporting drugs. This money is sufficient to buy, for example, submarines to store a consignment of cocaine, Igor Khokhlov said.

“Several years ago, two submarines that were used to transport cocaine to the U.S. were discovered in Colombia. In short, drug cartels in Latin America have large sums of money. Their task is to promote drugs on the new markets such as South-East Asia, China, Russia and European countries. In short, they are targeting countries with large populations, where there is a potential market of rich young people. In these circumstances, the invention of new and unusual methods of transportation of cocaine is natural,” Igor Khokhlov added.

Cocaine is the oldest and the most dangerous drug. In the middle of the 19th century, physicians and public figures actively advertised it and even included in courses of treatments and popular soft drinks. Mankind understood the destructive effect of coca leaves in the early 20th century. Afterwards, the drug was officially banned. Cocaine addicts belong to the medium or high class because it is an expensive drug and every next dose should be increased. Experts agree that fighting against drugs should be started from the other end of the link by treating drug addicted people and by intercepting their interest in drugs before its possible appearance. This should be carried out

while fighting against drug business, of course. In fact, no matter that drug barons use advanced technology for their revival, law is one for all, and they are severely punished for violating it. In short, the Nobel Prize will not be awarded for inventing a cocaine suit, but jail terms including life sentence are guaranteed.

A **mule** or **courier** is someone who [smuggles](#) something with them (as opposed to sending by mail, etc.) across a national border, including bringing in to and out of an international plane, especially a small amount, transported for a [smuggling organization](#). The organizers employ mules to reduce the risk of getting caught themselves. Methods of smuggling include hiding the goods in a vehicle, luggage or clothes, [strapping](#) them to one's body, or using the body as container. Sometimes the goods are hidden in the bag or vehicle of an innocent person, who does not know about this, for the purpose of retrieving the goods elsewhere.

In the case of [transporting illegal drugs](#), the term **drug mule** applies. Slang terms include [Kinder Surprise](#) and [Easter Egg](#). This is often done using a mule's [gastrointestinal tract](#) or other [body cavities](#) as containers. One method is referred to as **body packing**, which involves swallowing latex balloons (often [condoms](#) or fingers of [latex gloves](#)) or special pellets[*clarification needed*] filled with the goods and recovering them from the [feces](#) later. Other methods of carrying drugs within the body include insertion of the package directly into the anus or vagina. This method is far more vulnerable to [body cavity searches](#).

# PICTURES

i



ii





# PICTURES



iii



iv



# PICTURES



# PICTURES

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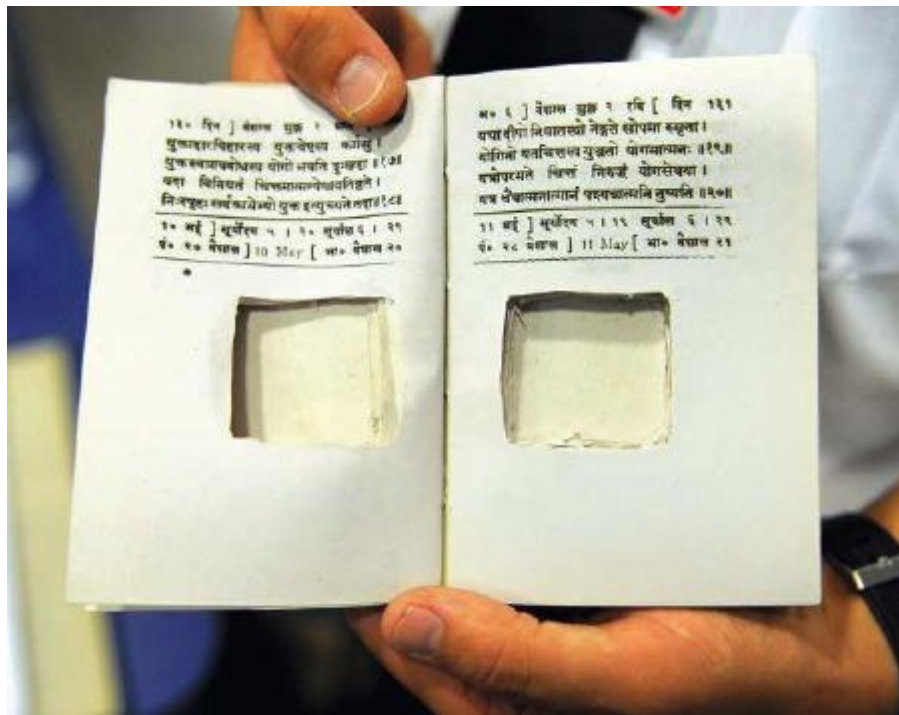


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# PICTURES



vii





# PICTURES

viii



ix



# PICTURES

