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JPRS L/9376

30 October 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 46/80)

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30 October 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

SLAIN HEROIN IMPORTER--Melbourne homicide detectives believe a man whose bullet-riddled body was found dumped near a railway siding was murdered as a result of an underworld drug feud. Detectives said yesterday they had linked the killing to the shooting of a Melbourne drug dealer last month. The latest victim was John Desmond Gordon, 31, of Inkerman Street, St Kilda. Gordon was to have been a witness at the inquest into the death of a St Kilda heroin dealer found shot dead on July 21. Peter Dale Russell was killed by two men who burst into his flat in what police believe was an attempted drug robbery. Gordon's body was found by two boys near Lilydale Airport, 14km east of Melbourne, on Sunday. Detectives said he was killed elsewhere by two shotgun blasts to the back and side. Gordon was on bail on a charge of having possessed a machine gun. He was arrested during the investigation into Russell's death. Police said there had been no attempt made to conceal Gordon's body. They said last night there was no doubt Gordon had been killed as a result of a drug feud. He had a long criminal record as a heroin importer and user. [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Aug 80 p 1]

ROBBER HEROIN ADDICT--A labourer who robbed a bottle shop while armed with an unloaded shotgun was sentenced to four years jail in the District Criminal Court Darlinghurst yesterday. John James Williams, 21, who is serving a sentence for stealing, pleaded guilty to assault and robbery at Summer Hill on June 8, 1978. Detective Senior Constable I. Kennedy of the Armed Holdup Squad said Williams was a heroin addict and at the time of the robbery was receiving methadone treatment. Judge Barbour said \$955 was taken and that Williams committed the robbery to support his heroin habit. He sentenced Williams to four years hard labour and set a non-parole period to end on April 17, 1982. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 p 9]

SYDNEY HEROIN CONVICTIONS--A businessman who claimed a gambling debt led him to deal in heroin was sentenced to nine years' jail by the District Criminal Court yesterday. Nyen Vui Yong, 44, company director, of Singapore, pleaded not guilty to three charges of supplying heroin in Sydney on May 6, May 10 and May 16 last year. The jury found him guilty last

week of all three charges of supplying a total of 10 pounds of heroin. Gerald Kron, 49, a pensioner, of Murrivier Road, Bondi North, who appeared with Yong, was found guilty of supplying heroin in Sydney on May 12 last year. He was sentenced to three years' jail. Judge Loveday commended police officer and particularly Detective Geoffrey Owens for their work on the case. He sentenced Yong to nine years' jail on each of the three charges, to be served concurrently, with a nonparole period until May, 1983. Kron was given a non-parole period until July, 1981. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 12]

SUSPECTED COCAINE IMPORTERS--Two men charged with possessing cocaine with a street value said to be more than \$3 million were refused bail in the St James Court of Petty Sessions yesterday. Wayne Eric Johnson, 29, unemployed, of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Stephen John Thurling, 30, doorman, of Glover Street, Cremorne, were charged with possessing cocaine, reasonably suspected of being imported into Australia, at Sydney on August 20. Mr D. Khoury, appearing for the two men applied for bail and said they "strongly declared" their innocence. Mr G. Smyth, SM, refused bail and adjourned the matter to August 28. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 22 Aug 80 p 14]

BAIL FOR HEROIN SUSPECT--A man charged with possessing heroin with intent to supply or sell it was granted bail of \$10,000 with a \$5000 surety when he appeared in the East Perth Court on Saturday. Nathaniel Robertson (23), unemployed, of Penistone Street, Greenwood, did not plead to the charge, which alleged that he had the heroin at Greenwood on Friday. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Aug 80 p 27]

HEROIN PUSHER REMANDED--A man alleged to have received \$15,300 from selling heroin appeared in the East Perth Court yesterday on four charges. Ian Stanley Bloomfield (25), unemployed, of Gwelup, was not required to plead and was remanded in custody till August 22. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Aug 80 p 29]

HEROIN PUSHER RELEASED--A 29-year-old man who was gaoled for seven years in March for possession of heroin said to be worth \$500,000 walked out of the Supreme Court yesterday, a free man. Ahmet Djemal Zibillari, who won an appeal in the Court of Criminal Appeal in June, was discharged from custody when the crown discontinued the prosecution at his retrial. Though a jury was empanelled it was absent during almost three hours of legal argument and was released by Mr Justice Wickham after Zibillari had left the court. Mr Justice Wickham told the jury that there was nothing for it to do because the crown had decided not to continue with the prosecution. He said the reason was that the facts and the elements to be proved in the case had been exactly the same as those in a charge of which Zibillari had previously been acquitted. In Australia, a person who had been convicted could not be convicted of the same offence and a person who had been acquitted must not be put in jeopardy of conviction again for the same offence. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Aug 80 p 4]

HEROIN IN STOMACH--A Darwin man who brought 30.4 grams of heroin into Australia in his stomach was gaoled by the Supreme Court yesterday. The Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Lavan, gaoled David Albert Lean (30), of Stuart Park, Darwin, for four years with a minimum 18-month period before parole. The judge said that Lean had swallowed 35 capsules containing the heroin while on a flight from Malaysia to Perth. When arrested, he claimed that apart from two grams he intended giving to a friend he meant to use the heroin to satisfy his own \$400-a-day habit. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Aug 80 p 20]

HEROIN CONVICTION--A 29-year-old masseuse was convicted in the Beaufort Street Court yesterday of possession of one gram of heroin. She was fined \$500. Leanne Jean Smith, of Peninsula Road, Maylands, pleaded guilty. She said the drug was for her own use. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 30 Aug 80 p 21]

HASHISH IN ICON--Melbourne--Resin that oozed from holes drilled in a wooden icon by airport Customs officials was part of a quantity of hashish oil worth \$300,000, Melbourne Magistrates Court was told yesterday. The oil was seized at Tullamarine Airport on August 12. Detective Senior Constable Bernard Hansell, of the Federal Police, said the oil, in six plastic bags, weighed 4,034 grams. "Five capsules could be obtained from every four grams of the substance and each capsule would be worth about \$60 on the drug market," he said. Constable Hansell told the undercover agent for the Narcotics Bureau before joining the Federal Police. Souhala Isber, 29, of Harris Park, Sydney, was sent to trial in the County Court, beginning on October 1, charged with importing prohibited imports (cannabis resin) and possessing prohibited imports. She pleaded not guilty to both charges. Mr R.J. McAllister, SM, refused bail. Mr Frank Lecoutier, a Customs officer at Tullamarine told the court that on August 12 he processed incoming passengers for immigration purposes. He said Miss Isber had arrived on an overseas flight after changing planes at Sydney. When she was questioned about a quarantine and Customs card she had to complete, she had replied that she did not understand English. Mr Lecoutier said a "100 per cent search of Isber's baggage was then carried out." Mr Dennis Anthony Grant, also a Customs officer, said a quantity of a drug he called "hash oil" was found in a wooden icon Isber had. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 29 Aug 80 p 12]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

RANGOON DRUG SEIZURES--A police party from Latha Police Station acting on information, raided the house of one Gyohtaung alias Than Zaw of No 35, 18th Street on 2 October and seized a penicillin vial containing heroin with a street value of K 350, ten empty vials, a packet of heroin worth about K 50 and K 1,089 in cash. Thein Han, Soe Naing, Kyaw Mya, Maung Tun, Kyaw Nyunt Oo, Soe Aung and Yi Yi Mya alias Moe Moe who were in the house were arrested. Police are taking action against Gyohtaung alias Than Zaw and seven others under Sections 6(b) (possession), 10(b) (sale), 11 (abetment) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Similarly, 16 packets of heroin worth about K 5,600 were seized from Maung Thein alias Lin Yone, Aung Myint and Sein Kyi alias Aung Min at a tea-shop at the corner of Kyongyi and Shwedaungtan Streets on 18 September evening. They were arrested by Latha Police and transferred to Lanmadaw Police. Action is being taken against them under Sections 6(b), 10(b), 11 and 14(d) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Oct 80 p 4]

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NEPAL

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACT ON GROWING DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Kathmandu, Sept. 26: Father Thomas Gafney, the director of St. Xavier's School Service Centres has made a plea to the society at large, to the parents and the Government to act before late to deal with the ever growing problem of drug abuse in Nepal, reports RSS.

Father Gafney made the plea presenting a paper on Nepal's problems of hard drug abuse at a seminar of drug abuse and addiction here Tuesday under the auspices of the Kathmandu Jaycees in cooperation with Colombo Plan Bureau.

Stating that the number of Nepalese addicts on hard drugs, only fifty about three years ago, has increased to 500 today, he said, the numbers are small compared to other countries such as Thailand and Hong Kong but the number in Nepal's case has multiplied ten times.

Father Gafney pointed out that there were many foreigners today involved in drug abuse and sales but made clear that he was talking of hard drug addicts like opium, morphine and heroin (smack).

He has personally provided treatment to 80 Nepalese nationals ranging from the very rich and the rich down to the poor and very poor. They included every major caste group like Newars, Chhetrys, Brahmins, Tibetans, Tibetan Muslims, Nepalese Muslim etc.

Most of the hard drug addicts that came for treatment to Father Gafney were young men ranging in age between eighteen and twenty-six. There are some female abusers both in public and private seclusion but these are relatively few.

He referred to scholarly surveys which showed that the chief causes of drug abuse were curiosity, a new for acceptance, a desire for pleasure and the absence of healthy, alternative recreational outlets. Others have come to the drug scene merely because it offers easy and quick money for the financially deprived.

Opium and morphine come to Nepal from Benares primarily, and until very recently heroin has come only from Bangkok and Pattaya or Chiang Mai of Thailand either directly or via Sri Lanka. Indian made heroin are also coming in with Benares morphine and opium, he said.

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

DRUG STATISTICS--Wellington (Press Assn)--There were 15 drug-related deaths in New Zealand last year. The Minister of Police, Mr Couch, told Parliament yesterday that there were 5009 drug convictions last year. Of those, 356 were related to heroin, 13 to opiates and 64 to LSD. For the first six months of this year, there had been 3605 convictions and only 35 of those were heroin-related. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 5]

DRUGS IN PRISONS--Justice Department attempts to intercept the entry of drugs into prisons have been stepped up and are proving effective. This was indicated in the annual report for the Department of Justice. In the penal section of the report the Secretary for Justice (Mr J F Robertson) said that early last year there was cause for concern about the increase in the number of actual and suspected drug incidents in prisons, and especially the involvement of visitors. Under amendments to the penal regulations restrictions were placed on the kinds of items which might be received by an inmate from outside the institution. "It is clear from the comments of superintendents that the new provisions are having the desired effect." [Excerpts] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 24 Sep 80 p 14]

DRUG DEATH SENTENCE--The death of a 15-year-old schoolboy at Porirua on September 1 led to an 18-month jail sentence for a man in the High Court today. Robin Wikingi, alias David Paaka, 21, pipe-fitter, had pleaded guilty on arraignment to supplying a class C controlled drug to a person under 18, also to three charges of unlawfully taking cars, one of burglary and one of escaping from lawful custody. Hugh McMillan, aged 15, died of an overdose of sodium amytal. [Excerpt] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Sep 80 p 22]

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

MANDRAX CONSIGNMENT SEIZED--The Customs staff of the airport has confiscated a consignment of "Mandrax" worth Rs 20 lakh which was imported by a local party under the name of chemicals. The consignment was imported from West Germany but since it did not have any specific description, vigilance was kept to find out the party which has imported it. The consignment arrived here in August but no one came to collect it which further aroused the suspicion of the Customs staff. They took a sample from the consignment and sent it to the laboratory for chemical analysis. The test report revealed that it is a drug the import of which is prohibited in Pakistan and there is controlled use of this drug all over the world.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 80 p 8]

MULTAN CHARAS SEIZURE--Multan, Oct 11--Customs Intelligence, Multan, has arrested a truck driver for allegedly smuggling a big quantity of charas, costing to about Rs two crore. According to the raiding team, the truck driver who belonged to tribal area, was carrying big packets of charas in truck No BU-7415 for Karachi, from where he intended to smuggle it to some foreign country. The alleged smuggler was trapped near Muzaffargarh town on his way to Karachi on the National Highway. A case under Customs and Excise Act has been registered against him and further investigations are on. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Oct 80 p 3]

CHARAS SEIZED--Hyderabad, Oct. 6--The Excise and Taxation staff on Saturday arrested one Abdul Ghani and recovered 80 kilograms of contraband charas from his possession. According to details, the Director, Excise and Taxation, Hyderabad, received an information that one narcotic smuggler, Abdul Ghani Pathan is carrying charas from one district to another. The Excise staff detected Abdul Ghani Pathan near railway crossing, Tando Mohammad Khan Town and recovered 80 kilograms of charas from his possession. The accused has been challenged in the court of law under Akbari Act and Hudood Ordinance.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 Oct 80 p 3]

CONTRABAND DRUGS SEIZED--The Customs staff has seized a consignment of Methaqualone, worth Rs. 20 lakh recently imported by some businessman as chemical from West Germany. The Sea Customs sources said that the test report of the consignment revealed that it was a drug of abuse and its import was banned in Pakistan. Investigations also revealed that this is a popular drug sold to the addicts after its conversion into tablets and capsules. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Oct 80p 5]

CSO: 5400

THAILAND

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN HEROIN TRAFFICKER--Bangkok, Fri:--An Australian acquitted by the Criminal Court in Bangkok, Thailand, last February was sentenced yesterday to 13 years and eight months' gaol for attempted heroin trafficking. Owen Waddham Jones (25), an Adelaide gemstone dealer, was found guilty by the Appeals Court of possessing 1050 grams of heroin with intent to sell it. The Appeals Court, in reversing the Criminal Court's verdict of not guilty, first sentenced Jones to 20 years' gaol, but because a statement he had made to the police had helped the case, it was reduced by a third. Jones, who was arrested in Bangkok in November 1978, is serving a one-year sentence for possessing a small quantity of heroin in prison. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 30 Aug 80 p 20]

CSO: 5300

BAHAMAS

SDP'S SOLOMON SCORES PM'S DRUG TRAFFICKING STAND

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The leader of the Official Opposition Social Democratic Party today questioned whether Prime Minister Pindling was serious in his intent to stamp out drug trafficking in the Bahamas.

Mr Norman Solomon said he could not accept the present "laissez-faire attitude" of Government to some of the things going on in the country "if the Prime Minister is really serious about it."

Mr Solomon agreed with the Prime Minister that the job (on drugs) can't be done with available Bahamian equipment. "Of course we need assistance from America if the job is to be done," he said.

But, he said, if Mr Pindling were serious about the statements made in Washington yesterday "then he is one of the most incapable of people."

Mr Solomon said that eight years or so ago the Drug Enforcement Administration in Florida was "actively engaged in work in the Bahamas," but not only were Bahamian authorities not being cooperative, but they were downright obstructive.

"There were people--agents in the field--who told me they found it impossible to work in the Bahamas," he charged. And he said this was confirmed by 'higher-ups' in the DEA. "They couldn't understand the non-cooperation of the Bahamian authorities," said Mr Solomon.

The SDP leader said he raised all this matter publicly at the time but nothing was done about it.

And Mr Solomon said he would like to ask the Prime Minister why Mr Joe Leher of Norman's Cay had not been deported from the country when it was discovered what was going on at that tiny Exuma Cay? "Why was he not deported, but just put on the stop list?" Mr Solomon asked.

He said it was his information that Mr Lehder had been back in the country "often" and he wanted to know if the rumour were true that the Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister and a government back-bencher had visited Norman's Cay as the guest of Mr Lehder?

"A government back-bencher told me he got the red carpet treatment when he visited," Mr Solomon said.

Mr Solomon said the MIAMI HERALD had published the record of Mr Lehder and government could hardly plead innocence that they had no idea of his background.

"Further, I would also like to ask the Prime Minister about Mr Frank Brady at Hawksnest, Cat Island," who, he said, was recently picked up on a drugs charge in the West Palm Beach area and had to post \$250,000 bail.

"Why is he only on the stop list? Why wasn't he deported from the country?" asked Mr Solomon.

Mr Solomon wanted to know why the government was "just messing about" with Mr Lehder and Mr Brady and had not closed down their operations and thrown them out of the country.

"How can we believe the Prime Minister in his 'serious intent to stamp out this (drugs) when this is allowed to go on," said Mr Solomon.

Further, he said it was totally wrong to ascribe all the drug traffic to American gangsters. "What about the pushers on Bay Street?" he asked. Surely, he said, the police could do something about that!" "But, no, they still harass the tourists and give us a bad name, and letters get written to the press and to travel magazines both here and abroad."

"No, I just don't believe the Prime Minister is serious about it. There's too much of a laissez-faire attitude about the whole damn thing," he said.

Mr Ed Moxey, speaking as Administrative Officer of the People's National Council, said the remarks by the Prime Minister over the "Today" show would likely result in further damage to our already damaged Bahamian economy.

"By implication the PM has confirmed all that the US Congressman (Harry Yourell) had to say. But whereas the Congressman's revelation may have reached a few thousand, the PM's utterances have reached millions," he said today.

And he said "If what the Prime Minister said is correct, then the official opposition in Parliament should immediately request an emergency

session of Parliament to deal with this very damaging revelation
(that American gangsters are invading the country)."

Mr Moxey said the Prime Minister owes it to his colleagues, to the
opposition and to the people of this country to explain exactly what
is happening.

CSO: 5300

BAHAMAS

COLOMBIANS ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH DRUG POSSESSION

Nassau: THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Three Colombians were each granted \$10,000 bail for possession of 31 crocus bags of marijuana. Two paid bail, left the country and did not return for trial. The third, unable to pay his bail, was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

Charged were Juan Deleon, 25, Enrique Tabareo, 40, and Mario Paruz, 60, all of Colombia. The men were charged with being in possession of 31 bags of marijuana at Guinchos Cay on March 23. Bail, originally set at \$100,000 cash each, was reduced to \$18,000 cash and finally to \$10,000 cash each.

Juan Deleon and Enrique Tabares paid bail, and did not return for trial, leaving an elderly Mario Paruz imprisoned in a cell for six months, awaiting trial.

Acting magistrate Sam Campbell ruled yesterday that he found the defendant guilty as charged, and sentenced him to 18 months in prison, effective March, 1980.

Lieutenant Allens, a navigating officer of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force was the first to give evidence in the case. He told the court that at 8 am March 23, he was aboard the HMBS Flamingo during a routine patrol of the north and southwestern Bahamas when he saw a suspicious vessel about two and a half miles from Guinchos Cay.

As he got closer to the boat he was able to see the registration number, FL 7913 AY, and the name 'Caballo Logo' printed on the vessel. He said there was a large number of bags suspected of containing marijuana on board.

The vessel was partly submerged due to the amount of cargo on board and the rough weather at sea. Members of the HMBS Flamingo boarded the 'Caballo Logo' where they found three Colombians on board. Lieutenant Allens said that the men were transferred to the Flamingo after the 'Caballo Logo' was searched.

He said that some of the bags from the partly submerged vessel fell off the deck of the boat into the water. Defence Force men were able to reclaim 31 bags but were later informed by one of the Colombians that 200 bags of marijuana were aboard the vessel.

Allens said he was told by the Colombians that they got the drugs from Cay Verde and were transporting it to Florida. The men were brought to Nassau aboard the Flamingo and charged. 'Caballo Logo' was left behind to sink.

Lieutenant Commander Rolle of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force said in his evidence that on March 24 he was commanding the officers of the HMBS Flamingo during a patrol of the north and southwestern Bahamas when he saw a vessel which bore the name 'Caballo Logo' two and a half miles from Guinchos Cay.

The vessel was intercepted and boarded. On board were three men and a large cargo of suspected marijuana. He said he questioned the captain concerning the suspected cargo of marijuana and was told by the captain that he was on his way to take the 'Caballo Logo' to the Dominican Republic and had stopped at Cay Verde en route.

There he found a large quantity of what he suspected to be marijuana. The captain said that the three men decided to load the drug on their vessel, with the intention of taking it to Miami Florida. The captain told Commander Rolle that the amount was approximately 200 bags, weighed five tons, and had a street value of about two million dollars.

The captain said that he knew he was taking a risk but considering the value of the drugs he thought the risk was worth taking.

Commander Rolle said the vessel appeared to be dangerously overloaded and sank shortly after interception. He said the three men were taken aboard the Flamingo, along with 31 bags of marijuana, which he retrieved from the vessel.

The Colombians were brought to Nassau, handed over to CID officials along with the bags of marijuana, and later charged with the offence.

In his evidence, Mario Paruz told the court that when the captain of 'Caballo Logo' started to load the marijuana aboard the vessel at Cay Verde, he asked him what would be the risk involved. He said he was informed by the captain that he was the owner of the vessel and that he knew what he was doing.

He said that it was the captain and the other man who loaded the bags of marijuana onto the vessel and that he had nothing to do with it.

Paruz said he was aboard the 'Caballo Logo' on a pleasure trip, en route to the Dominican Republic.

In his ruling Magistrate Campbell said he found the Defence Force witnesses reliable ones and that he did not believe the defendant's story that he had nothing to do with the loading of the bags on to the ship. Accordingly he found the defendant guilty as charged but had taken the fact that Paruz is an elderly man who had been in custody since March into consideration.

CSO: 5300

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

DRUG CONVICTIONS INCREASE--Senator Dennis Hunte said that Barbados should be concerned about the large numbers of persons convicted of drug offences in the island. He was speaking on Bill to amend the Customs Act, Cap 66, in the Senate. Senator Hunte said that any legislation aimed at stopping loopholes in the Act would have the support of the whole community. He praised the Customs officers who were vigilant at the airport in stopping large quantities of drugs from entering the island. Senator Hunte asked Government to consider looking at legislation in trying to plug some of the loopholes contained in the Customs Act. The Bill was passed. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

INTERIOR MINISTER'S ROLE IN COCAINE TRADE NOTED

PY161745 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 72

[Exclusive report by Luiz Claudio Cunha, from La Paz]

[Text] During the first week in July of this year, a twin-engined Piper Aztec exploded over a populated area located 15 kilometers from La Paz. The plane's three occupants were killed. The Bolivian police found several grips containing \$2 million in \$50 and \$100 bills. Intrigued, the police were examining the baggage, when a helicopter landed in the midst of the parts of the destroyed plane and the owner of the air taxi firm to which the Piper belonged descended: It was Col Luis Arce Gomez, at that time chief of the army's intelligence service (SIE). With harsh gestures Arce tore up the report drafted by the police and ordered them to return to La Paz and maintain absolute secrecy regarding this incident.

In this year alone, three of Arce's planes have been destroyed in accidents that have never been cleared up. In Bolivia, the deals of the colonel, who has been interior minister since Gen Luis Garcia Meza became president, are not within the reach of police investigations. "The madman" [El Loco], as his comrades in arms call him, or "Arcesino" [play on his name and the Spanish word for murderer] to his innumerable enemies, Col Luis Arce Gomez, 42, is a veteran regarding contraventions. During the government of Rene Barrientos, when he was a captain, he got involved in the smuggling of leather [couro] and cigarettes to Paraguay. While climbing the ladder of honors, he was also climbing the ladder in clandestine traffic. Today Arce is the brain of the militarymen who are involved in the billion-dollar traffic of cocaine.

Arce's paramour, Rosario Poggi de Quesada, an attractive 37-year-old brunette, who during the 70's was one of the couriers between Spain and Bolivia, is officially the general secretary of the Interior Ministry, but unofficially she occupies the second place in the colonel's clandestine empire. Norberto "Bubby" Salomon, an air force colonel and Arce's partner in air transport enterprises, is also accumulating posts in the government and in the illegal organization while he is subordinated to the Interior Ministry. After the victorious

coup headed by Garcia Meza, Bubby Salomon was rewarded with the post of military attache in Caracas. A plane belonging to Salomon crashed in May in an airport in Beni Department with 320 kilograms of cocaine on board.

The salary of a colonel in Bolivia is \$800, and yet Salomon is the owner of three ranches and three houses in La Paz, which he rents out. Like the majority of the uniformed stars who trade in drugs, Salomon has served in Santa Cruz de La Sierra, the center of cocaine traffic in Bolivian territory. Rebellious generals leave Santa Cruz heading for La Paz, and cocaine paste leaves it headed for the rest of the world.

In a meeting last June with the Santa Cruz cocaine magnates, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of II Corps, which is based in the city, received a donation of \$2.7 million so that he could overthrow the government and scare away the specter of repression against trafficking. Echeverria promised Garcia Meza that he and a group of friends, "my friends from Montero," according to the general, would in some way or another collect the necessary \$3 billion in order to pay off the foreign debt. Montero, 45 kilometers from Santa Cruz, is virtually the top free cocaine zone in Bolivian territory.

Outside of Bolivia, Arce's friends are always exposed to sudden shocks. Alfredo "Cutuchi" Gutierrez, the owner of a landing strip located at Kilometer 7 of the Santa Cruz-Cochabamba highway, which is encircled by high walls and is equipped with searchlights that are perfect for landing at night, was arrested in Miami during May 1979 while in charge of a plane that was full of cocaine. He stayed no longer than 24 hours in jail, but this incident alerted Arce about the special care that must be taken regarding Miami, the main door through which drugs enter the United States.

Bolivia currently maintains six consuls in Miami, one of whom is Arce's father. All of them were picked personally by the interior minister, who is afraid of diplomatic slipups, but he seems to be convinced that he is not exposed to eventual economic reprisals from the U.S. Government.

During a party held recently by friends in La Paz, Arce, quite boldly summed up the points on which he bases his confidence. "Tin represents \$400 million a year, but cocaine gives us \$1.2 billion," the minister explained. "If the Americans suspend their aid, I do not make myself responsible for the swamping of the United States with cocaine."

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCA PRODUCTION--Sao Paulo--During a recent party staged in La Paz, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez, the mastermind of the Bolivian military officers involved in cocaine traffic, openly stated: "Tin accounts for \$400 million per year, but coca gives us \$1.2 billion. If the Americans suspend their aid, I will not assume responsibility for the flooding of the United States with cocaine." In today's issue, the magazine VEJA is publishing a survey of coca production and cocaine traffic in Latin America. According to the magazine, "the broad powder front" gathers "under the same interests Bolivian military officers, communists of Cusco, Colombian businessmen, Brazilian indians in Alto Rio Negro in Amazonas, and a multinational group of corrupt policemen, nationalist politicians and technocrats of democratic governments and dictatorships alike." [Text] [PY141945 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 8]

DRUG MEETING PROPOSED--La Paz, 7 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez announced today that Bolivia will propose a meeting with Paraguayan, Argentine, Uruguayan, Brazilian, Peruvian and Chilean authorities to coordinate the struggle against drug traffic in the Southern Cone. The interior minister indicated that talks have been launched so the meeting can be held as soon as possible. He emphasized that this type of coordination already is operational with Paraguay and Argentina but it is necessary to involve the rest of the Southern Cone countries. He recalled that U.S. President Jimmy Carter had tried to apply psychological pressure on Bolivia by withdrawing U.S. aid for the antidrug struggle. He said that this attitude has merely strengthened Bolivian efforts toward eradicating the drug traffic. The minister took the opportunity to explain that Col Arcil Carbajal Aviles has been appointed national director of the dangerous drugs department, replacing Col Jose Luis Arzabe who has been promoted to personal adviser to the interior minister. [Text] [PY091225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 7 Oct 80]

COCAINE CONFISCATED--La Paz, 8 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that the National Narcotics Directorate has confiscated 14 kg of cocaine sulphate in this city. In the heavy populated neighborhoods of El Tejar and La Portada, narcotics agents discovered a warehouse which contained cocaine ready for sale. The names of the traffickers are being kept secret in order to proceed with the investigation, the authorities indicated. [Text] [PY192218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 8 Oct 80]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL COCAINE TRAFFICKING RING DISBANDED IN RIO

Cocaine Seized in Lagoa

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 17

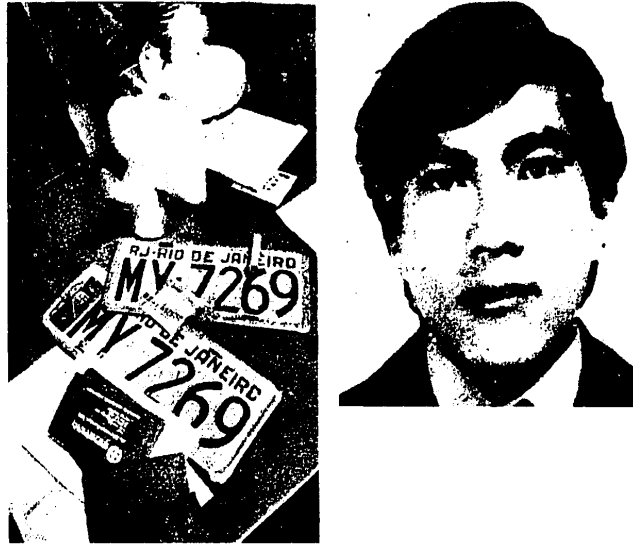
[Text] Some 3.5 kg of cocaine was seized yesterday by a police squad headed by Detective Ricardo Wilk of the 15th Police Precinct (Gavea) near the INAMPS [National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance] hospital in Lagoa. The drug was found in a Volkswagen, license No RS-9032, driven by its owner, trafficker Wilson Vasconcelos, 37 years old. He was arrested with his accomplice, Jose Nunes de Moraes, 25 years of age, alias Zezinho.

The drug, in 3 plastic bags, was seized in apartment 601, Rua Gilberto Cardoso 200, Leblon, rented by Zezinho and used by other traffickers with whom he has connections to be sold for 8 million cruzeiros to an American, Tony Laurence. Tony is being sought by the police. Zezinho, a Bolivian trafficker named Carlos Julio Benitez Candia, 25 years old, who had entered Brazil without a visa, and another known Bolivian, also a member of the gang, were holding the drug in one of the hotels of the South Zone where the transaction was to take place.

By Plane

The Leblon apartment was also being used by traffickers Antonio Rodrigues de Carvalho, 46 years old; Paulo Sergio Cunha, 36 years of age; and Sergio Stofel de Castro, 37, although rented in Zezinho's name.

Sergio Stofel de Castro was arrested in Rua Joaquin Nabuco when approached by the police who pretended to be traffickers. He was the intermediary in the cocaine purchase between the American and the group who took the drug to the apartment. He had written a check for 135,000 cruzeiros, drawn on the Banco de Credito Real, which was to pay for 100 grams of cocaine; however, prior to closing the deal, he and the American wanted to make sure the cocaine was pure. The check was confiscated in the apartment while in the possession of Paulo Sergio Cunha, who was also arrested.



View at left shows cocaine in three plastic bags and car license plates. Above, Bolivian Carlos Candia.

Last May Paulo Sergio Cunha paid 250,000 cruzeiros to charter a plane to fly from Mato Grosso to Volta Redonda. The plane arrived with a shipment of cocaine brought by the Bolivian, Carlos Julio Benitez Candia, and his fellow countryman who has disappeared. At the 15th Police Precinct Paulo admitted that he was with the other accomplices arrested in Volta Redonda; he had brought his wife, Cinara Cunha, 23 years old, with him.

She confirmed that she had actually been there with her husband but that "she did not know what was going on." She is 6 months pregnant. She went to the police precinct accompanied by a doctor, who asked not to be identified; he said he was helping her as a friend of the family and had nothing to do with the drug affair.

Automobile and Weapon

In the Volkswagen in which the cocaine was being transported, the police found two license plates with the number MY-7269, which had been or were to be used in connection with stolen cars. In a building in Rua Gilberto Cardoso the police confiscated a Passat RT-1439 from Jose Nunes de Moraes which had been stolen. He said he had bought it from a real estate broker, Claudio Roberto Ebner, 30 years, old, who had rented the apartment to the traffickers.

Claudio denied having sold the automobile and said he had rented the apartment for 2 months at 35,000 per month to someone named Zezinho without knowing he was a trafficker. He admitted having bought an American revolver, a 357 caliber Magnum (larger than the 38 caliber), for 50,000 cruzeiros as partial payment of the rent. The weapon was seized in his house.

Passport

In Bolivian Carlos Julio Benitez Candia's passport there was no recent Brazilian entrance visa. The visas which were in the passport indicated that on 20 June he had been in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia), Corumba (South Mato Grosso) and Bogota (Colombia); on 4 July he had been in La Paz (Bolivia) and Lima (Peru).

His passport was found in the apartment in Rua Gilberta Cardoso together with three gold chains, two watches and a bracelet, also gold, all valued at 1 million cruzeiros.

Yesterday Deputy Borges Fortes sent the cocaine for laboratory examination to the Carlos Eboli Criminal Institute, but there was no doubt that it is pure. The traffickers were caught redhanded and are being held at the 15th Police Precinct. Fortes said he contacted the federal police yesterday to try to prevent the Bolivian, Carlos Julio Benitez Candia, and the American, Tony Laurance, from leaving the country.

Bolivian Cocaine Trafficker Arrested

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Yesterday police of the 13th Police Precinct (Gavea) arrested a Bolivian, Marcos Antonio Vasquez Lizarazu, one of the principal members of an international gang of cocaine traffickers which had begun to break up day before yesterday when its meeting place was discovered in Rio--in an apartment in Leblon--and 5 of its members were arrested, in possession of 3.8 kg of pure cocaine.

Marcos Antonio Lazarazu, together with another Bolivian, Carlos Julio Benitez Candia--the latter still a fugitive--had been obtaining large quantities of pure cocaine in Bolivia and transporting it by chartered planes to Volta Redonda. The gang has contacts with a number of Brazilians in Rio from where the drug was sent to traffickers abroad; among these was an American, Tony Laurence, to whom the shipment seized day before yesterday was to be sold for 8 million cruzeiros.

In addition to the Bolivian, Lazarazu, the following Brazilians were also arrested: Sergio Stofel de Castro, 37 years old; Wilson Vasconcelos, also 37; Jose Nunes de Moraes, alias Zezinho, 25 years of age; Paulo Sergio Cunha, 36; and Antonio Rodrigues de Carvalho, 46.

The police of the 15th Police Precinct said yesterday that one of them, Wilson Vasconcelos, has several very active bank accounts in Rio, one of them with a balance of 978,000 cruzeiros. In addition to the 3.8 kg of cocaine seized from the gang, the police also confiscated a large quantity of jewels, two automobiles and license plates which had been or were to be used in connection with stolen cars.

The Arrest

Deputy Borges Fortes of the 15th Police Precinct said yesterday that the tip which led to the discovery of the gang had been given him 20 days ago. Someone had reported that the apartment complex, "Selva de Pedra," in Leblon had been the scene of frequent meetings of drug traffickers and car thieves. A few days later, three police officers assigned to the investigation--Arruda, Ricardo and Marquito--saw Wilson Vasconcelos and Zezinho in that area and proceeded to follow them.

Day before yesterday the police arrested Wilson and Zezinho in a Volkswagen, license No RS-9032, in front of the Lagoa hospital, with 3.5 kg of cocaine in plastic bags in their possession. Zezinho was in the car, while Wilson was using a public telephone to talk with Sergio Stofel de Castro to arrange the delivery of the shipment so that Stofel could take it to the American, Tony Laurence, in the United States.

A short time later, Sergio Stofel was arrested in Rua Joaquim Nabuco. By interrogating the 3, the police discovered the gang's apartment, No 694, at Rua Gilberto Cardoso 200 in Leblon, where the police arrested Paulo Sergio Cunha and Antonio Rodrigues de Carvalho.

In addition to the jewels found in the apartment, the police discovered an additional 300 grams of cocaine in a pillowcase and documents belonging to the traffickers among which was the passport of the fugitive Bolivian, Carlos Julio Benitez Candia, without any recent Brazilian entrance visa.

Chartered Plane

Sergio Stofel admitted yesterday that he had made frequent trips between the United States and Brazil to transport cocaine. He said that the gang had often transported the drug in a chartered plane from Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia) to Volta Redonda (last May he had paid 250,000 cruzeiros for one of those trips).

The police confiscated a check in the amount of 135,000 cruzeiros from Wilson Vasconcelos which he had received as partial payment for the 3.5 kg of cocaine (a sample, he said, so that the purchaser would ascertain if the product was pure). The check was issued by Sergio Stofel who was the principal intermediary between the gang and traffickers abroad.

Deputy Borges Fortes explained yesterday that the apartment used by the gang at Rua Gilberto Cardoso 200 is 604, not 601, as reported yesterday. He said that the number 601 was given initially by the first traffickers arrested "to confuse the police and enable the accomplices to escape" but that, day before yesterday, the detectives had discovered the gang in apartment 604.

8568

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

LOCAL DRUG CONNECTION DISCOVERED

Sao Paulo ISTO E in Portuguese 20 Aug 80 p 26

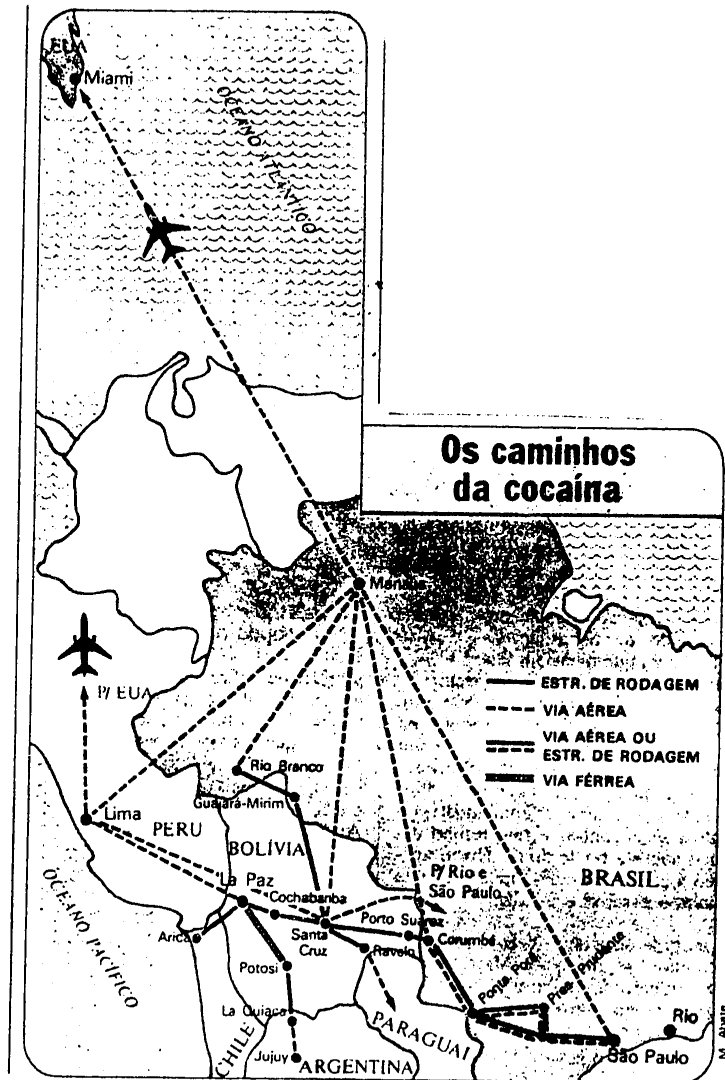
[Article by J.M.P. and V.M.]

[Text] When the military took power in Bolivia on the morning of 17 July and declared a state of siege throughout the country, there was great euphoria on a famous stretch of street in the center of the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, known as "Wall Street" because of the enormous volume of business negotiated there daily. Smiling Bolivian businessmen embraced one another in the shadows of the Cafe Comercio, celebrating their sudden financial fortune. Thanks to the coup d'etat, the merchandise they deal in--cocaine--doubled in value within a few hours. The wholesale price, for export, reached 1 million cruzeiros per kg.

In succeeding weeks the situation proved to be doubly advantageous for the dealers. On one hand, in a state of near-civil war and with the army in the streets, trade can be expected to be difficult. Hence the traffickers could plead scarcity and inflate the prices. On the other hand, there began to emerge sure signs of connections between individuals in the new Bolivian regime and big names in the cocaine trade. These signs were practically confirmed by the U.S. government when it suspended cooperation with Bolivia in drug traffic control last Thursday, 14 August. The Americans felt such collaboration would no longer be effective, which meant greater freedom for the dealers. As for the price, what went up never came down.

A Billion Cruzeiros

Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo are the largest consumer markets for cocaine in Brazil. The drug consumed here comes from Bolivia by a complicated route, and its price has risen by 200 to 300 percent in recent weeks, reaching 5,000 cruzeiros per gram. This is not, however, due solely to the coup in Bolivia. On various operations in recent weeks, the Federal Police seized no less than 30 kg of cocaine, in Sao Paulo, Belem and Manaus. The "merchandise" would have been sold for at least 1 billion cruzieros.



This unusual inflation has also affected the drug trade in Miami, where Bolivian cocaine obtained by routes that pass through Brazil is consumed and distributed. In fact, the Federal Police operations revealed some connections with the United States.

At the beginning of this month, Raul Leon Viales, a Costa Rican, was detained at the Belem airport, where he was about to board a plane for the United States. He was carrying a pouch containing 4 kg of cocaine, and he offered the traditional excuse: "I didn't know what I had there. They gave me the pouch at the hotel and asked me to bring it to the airport." Shortly afterward, the police apprehended two American traffickers in Sao Paulo. They were carrying 7 kg of cocaine. They had come from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, with stops in Ponta Porta, Presidente Prudente and Londrina, and had planned to fly to Miami from Sao Paulo.

Brazilian Connection

The most spectacular operation became known, in part, on Wednesday, 13 September. Despite the absolute secrecy maintained by the Federal Police, the arrest of 60 traffickers was reported, along with the discovery of a group of four laboratories for the preparation of cocaine. Counterfeit dollars, a number of weapons and 16 kg of pure cocaine were seized.

The police are maintaining silence because the investigations are still continuing, but there are indications that Manaus is one of the major centers for the distribution of cocaine to the United States and, possibly, Europe. This is the "Brazilian Connection," the story of which is only beginning to be known.

In this picture, the impact of the arrest of a notorious Rio trafficker, Renato de Sousa Santos, or "Tonelada," is substantially reduced. This was Tonelada's fourth arrest since 1970 for the same crime. It is suspected that "Tonelada" has been placing about 15 kg of pure cocaine per month on the Rio market.

6362

CS0: 5300

BRAZIL

EDUCATION PROGRAM ON DRUG-RELATED ILLS TO BE INSTITUTED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Feeling that the "problem of drug use and traffic in the schools exists and is obviously growing," Arnaldo Niskier, secretary of state for education, announced yesterday that starting in 1981 all public primary and secondary schools in the state, in regular and supplemental areas of instruction, will develop education programs on the evils of drugs.

Niskier said: "A broad teacher-training program, primarily for science teachers, is needed in the various municipios of the state, in order to achieve consistency in educational action for the prevention of drug use."

The secretary noted the seminar conducted last May in the UERJ [State University of Rio de Janeiro], regarding the Education Program in Prevention of Drug Use for primary and secondary students. Teachers and specialists offered various suggestions which will be put into practice in the next school year.

In the campaign against drugs, the secretary of education intends to make use of educational leaders, psychologists, clergymen, representatives of national groups and teachers in the sciences, social studies and other disciplines.

Among the suggestions that were presented in the conference and should be applied, Niskier noted the following: to give special emphasis to human resources training; to train a teaching nucleus aimed at the creation of a positive school environment, as an essential condition in the effectiveness program to be developed in drug-use prevention; to offer programs to the young people to eliminate dangerous idleness and provide them with active recreation; and to bring the drug problem to the attention of administrative officials at all levels and to the community in general.

At the seminar it was also suggested that the schools avoid, insofar as possible, the climate of anxiety created by the evaluation of student performance, which also fosters recourse to drugs. Another preventive

measure noted was the elimination of drug traffic in school neighborhoods. In addition to these measures, Secretary Niskier said that information on drug prevention and on the evils of drugs should be made available to students and parents.

6362
CS0: 5300

COLOMBIA

GUAJIRA 'DRUG WAR,' ARMY'S ROLE DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 8-A

[Article by special correspondent German Manga: "In the Sierra Nevada, the War of the \$114 Billion"]

[Text] Riohacha, 11 Aug--The first emotion one has after traveling through the foothills of the Sierra Nevada from Cesar to Guajira is the feeling that for a long time the activities and operations of the Mafia have been no secret to anyone.

Neither is the identity of the Mafia members a secret.

A taxi driver in Barranquilla yesterday offered to make a tour of the places where the mansions of the leaders of the drug trafficking trade are located and to provide full information about the life of each one--when he started, with whom he is connected, what legal businesses he has, and even an estimate of his assets--for only \$500, while a secondary school teacher stated with alarm that the children spend a large part of their recreation time telling stories about the exploits of the mafiosi and their crimes with a profusion of details, as if they were talking about scenes from the movies.

These days thousands of peasants from all parts of the country are coming to the mountains to work in gathering this year's marihuana harvest.

They will earn daily wages of about 1,500 pesos, and the demand for labor is great, because at this time it is officially known that there are 50,000 hectares planted with marihuana.

If you want to see them, you can go to the following places: In Guajira to the farm bordered on the north by the Rancheria River and on the south by the Badillo River, and to the farm bordered on the north by the town of Conejo and on the south by Villa Nueva; in Magdalena to the farm bordered on the north by the Frio River and on the south by the Tucurinca River, and to another farm bordered on the north by the Aracataca River and on the south by the Fundacion River. Finally, in Cesar you will have to go to a farm located between Las Vegas and a place called El Libano.

Complex and modern machinery is set up to press and pack the weed there.

The marihuana will go out in bundles by different means of transportation--depending on the location of each farm--to the major roads. Through the more remote or complicated paths, the loads will be carried on the shoulders of more than 500 Arhuaco Indians to intermediate paths on which the marihuana will be transported in campers to places where large trucks with a capacity of more than 10 tons can travel, in which vehicles the marihuana will finally be carried to airports or shipping locations.

There are more than 200 secret runways in Atlantico, Cesar and Magdalena, with the biggest number in Guajira, where there are natural landing strips.

Throughout the peninsular area, to the north of Manaure, there are vast extensions of flat and solid land, where without having to dig up a single centimeter or to carry out any technical operation, a jumbo or super-sonic plane could land comfortably.

For this reason, the Indians there, who previously could tell the make and model of the contraband trucks--without seeing them--from the noise of the motor, do the same with several types of planes by the noise of their motors.

This year it is expected that most of the marihuana will be exported from these landing strips, although a significant volume will go out by sea from the following ports: Galerazamba, Santa Veronica and Puerto Colombia in the Atlantic; Pueblo Viejo, Papare and Santa Marta in Magdalena; Palomino, Dibulla, Camarones, Riohacha and Manaure in Guajira.

To make the trip from the farms to the shipping ports, the mafiosi will detail groups of mercenaries ordered to ride in high-speed automobiles at the head of the caravans.

Each one of these leaders is a "fly." Through modern radio equipment the "fly" communicates with a rural and urban network of informers that the Mafia has in order to obtain exact information about troop movements, the location of military reserves, open roads and other matters.

The "fly" is also in charge of "fixing" with money any legal obstacle that may develop, of establishing communication with the planes or ships that will receive the merchandise, and in ports such as Santa Marta or Riohacha, of contracting rowers who will carry the cargo in canoes to the boats on the high seas.

The Role of the Army

Dozens of army officers, commanding squads of 10 to 20 men, pursue the drug traffickers in modern and high-speed cars through the drug routes in search of shipments.

Many times they stumble upon the "flies," but they ignore them and deliberately let them pass in order to appear at the time the shipment is made.

Two weeks ago, in northern Guajira, the Indian Manuel Epinayu was awakened from the hammock into which a few hours earlier he had fallen exhausted from drunkenness with whisky by a roar that he believed was the end of the world.

When, after several minutes of panic, he could finally open his eyes, he felt himself alone in the middle of the farm, which seemed too large with its nine empty hammocks.

And when this threatening and terrible noise that seemed to come from the bowels of the earth stopped, Epinayu went out into the desert and pronounced the same words that his wife and relatives had said almost in unison minutes earlier: "It has to be the biggest plane in existence."

They did not have time to comment about it, because suddenly they were all lying on the ground in the midst of the crossfire of machineguns and pistols.

Afterwards an army officer came to ask them for coffee for himself and his men. Like robots, believing that they had awakened on a day when they were not supposed to be alive, the Epinayu family lit the fire and started their task, which would go on throughout the day, of boiling water, making coffee and serving it to the dozens of visitors who arrived until night-fall.

In front of a miserable hut, an affair surrounded by cactus and covered with a primitive roof of dry shrubs, there was a spectacle that caused the soldiers to laugh and aroused the curiosity of the Indians from the outskirts: a Super Constellation had landed which was the largest plane the army had captured up to that moment in its fight against drug trafficking.

That day brought to a close a pursuit lasting more than 50 hours through rural roads that enabled a patrol of the Second Brigade to capture 2 North American pilots and 50 ruffians who were trying to load part of a fantastic cargo of 60 tons of marihuana into the plane. And this system, which seems to have more the quality of a game among adults at cat and mouse than a war between the Mafia and the army, has allowed the brigade to make--in only 1 year--one of the biggest seizures to date of arms, vehicles and merchandise.

More than 100 Billion a Year

In Barranquilla, in the middle of an elegant office with wood veneered walls and carpeted in the best European taste, there is a stand on which a map of northern Colombia is attached with little tacks.

On the map there appear, enclosed by green circles, the areas where 50,000 hectares of marihuana are found, with little red airplanes showing the location of the secret landing strips and little green boats indicating the ports of shipment for the plant.

A man with heavy face and hands, wearing his impeccable uniform of a general of the republic, points out and gives information on the details about the marihuana.

He is Carlos Guillermo Narvaez Casallas, commander of the Second Brigade, the officer who designed a plan that made it possible to seize from the drug traffickers during the last year more than 110 billion pesos in merchandise and 4 billion in vehicles and arms, but who, probably, will never be able to put an end to the Mafia.

When the people in the street accuse army officers of being sold out to the drug traffickers, and when in their poor and garbled Spanish the Guajiro Indians say that the soldiers allow the mafiosi to operate, the commander and several officers of the Second Brigade, seated around a small table like a group of men ready to play cards, affirm that they know everything about the Mafia and that they are working against it with the utmost precision and effectiveness.

They take questions calmly, as if letting you know that they are used to hearing this kind of accusation every day: If you know where they are, why do you not invade the farms planted with marihuana? If you know who they are, why are not the capos imprisoned? Why are there so many drug traffickers who go in and out of jail? Why do the people from the most remote town in Cesar to the northernmost town in Guajira express little faith in the army's work in the fight against the Mafia?

The answers in all cases lead to the same conclusion: the business of drug trafficking is so cleverly set up that the official war against it is like that of a child who is not blindfolded and knows exactly where the pinata is, but only has a soft stick to break it.

What we can say is that the Second Brigade has limited its field of action against drug trafficking to following the caravans that carry the merchandise, and seizing the drug and the persons involved in the operation.

Thus, in a year they achieved the historic seizure of more than 110 billion.

They confiscated and destroyed 36,300 tons of marihuana, valued at approximately 109 billion pesos--almost the amount of the budget--13 million Mandrax, LSD and Roret pills worth about 50 million pesos, 42 kg of cocaine worth about 50 million pesos and 53 earthenware bottles of hashish worth about 160 million pesos.

As for airplanes--from single-engine planes to the Super Constellation--110 were seized and transferred to the Air Force in good condition and 2 in damaged condition. They are valued at approximately 1.4 billion pesos.

Regarding operations carried out in the seaports mentioned above, 87 boats were seized--from canoes to boats more than 120 meters long--worth about 1 billion pesos. In all operations they expropriated 307 trucks, 115 small trucks, 146 campers, 28 automobiles, 7 dump trucks and 7 tank cars, valued at about 600 million pesos.

As a result of these operations, 2,140 Colombians and 261 foreigners were arrested.

All of them were involved in drug trafficking, but very few had power inside the Mafia.

The Second Brigade has established that the drug traffickers are organized according to a clever system of distribution or division.

There is a primary hierarchy of "capos of capos," each of whom has several "capos" at his service. The latter supervise a network of "negotiators," who in turn manage the "intermediaries." This is a hierarchy of command that seeks to confuse the origin of an order as a guarantee of invulnerability for the "capos of capos."

In practice it is the "intermediaries" who manage the business with the "buyers and sellers" and who become the "bigshots" who build enormous and eccentric mansions in the towns and cities of the coast and who pay the valley musicians considerable sums to be mentioned in their songs. The buyers and sellers are responsible for the orders originating in the upper hierarchies, and they make agreements with farmers and laborers. But in no way do they represent the power of the Mafia.

The Mafia has carried to absurdity the fact that there is always proof for arresting and prosecuting peasants, pilots, sellers and buyers of marihuana, but a testimony or a lawsuit is never obtained that is useful for prosecuting an "important" figure in the Mafia. In the rare instances when there is success in hitting on a member of the upper hierarchies, his superiors cannot be traced by following him, not only because death is the price of denunciation, but because very often these members themselves do not know for whom they are working.

Various investigations have made it possible to firmly establish who is who in the Mafia, but there is no way to arrest the "capos," because although they manage the business, they have no title to or direct relation with ownership of the planes, boats, vehicles or farms.

It is believed that several of the 50,000 hectares seeded with marihuana are titled in the name of persons whom nobody knows or has seen in the

region and who may be persons who died from natural causes in remote regions of the mountains such as Narino or Cauca and whose identification cards, according to testimony from the Indians, were previously bought cheaply.

Last year the army put into effect a plan consisting of breaking into the homes of the "capos" with a view to prosecuting them, not for drug trafficking but for weapons possession.

Off the record a brigade officer acknowledged that this method did not bring good results, and he cited as an example to confirm his opinion, the case of a capo of capos in Barranquilla who had machineguns, rifles and Magnum pistols in his home, but who through luck left his house minutes before the break-in.

On the basis of the confiscated items brigade members arrested him at the height of a big party with whiskey and accordions, but in less than a month he was freed because his lawyers had proved with indisputable legal appeals that he was a good man.

This was an upsetting development, since in their testimony the neighbors affirmed that a woman who was arrested during the break-in and in whose name the house was registered was the capo's wife. The women questioned provided exact information about the appearance, the social customs and even the routine schedule of the "capo of capos."

However, it turned out that the woman was his mistress, which enabled the lawyers to show with documents that not only did she not have any relationship to the arrested capo but that he did not know her, just as he did not have anything to do with the house or therefore with the weapons. Moreover, the lawyers reinforced their testimony with several certificates indicating that their client was a good man. The certificates were sent to the brigade commander by several members of parliament from the coast.

Therefore, this year the brigade is enlisting its people to go out to the roads, the ports and the secret runways to confiscate the packed marihuana, since it makes no sense to remove it in the countryside. There would be the problem of gathering it or looking for a technique of destroying the marihuana without ruining the land and the planes, boats, vehicles and arms that will be used in the service of the nation. Meanwhile the jails remain empty of mafiosi because it is futile to imprison pilots who are freed in a few hours with lawful funds. And there is a social problem involved in the execution of peasants and poor people who live, as a last resort, by plying their hoe in fields seeded with marihuana, and who press, transport or ship the plant, but who are nobody inside the Mafia.

The real heads of the "bands" are known, and their names travel by word of mouth from Cesar to Guajira. But they are untouchable....

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COLOMBIA

OFFICIAL, POLICE FIRED OVER TRAFFICKERS' ESCAPE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8-A

[Article by Narciso Castro Y.]

[Text] Cartagena, 19 Aug--the former director of the regional prison in San Diego and three national policemen of the Bolivar division have been found responsible by a military court for the escape of two North American drug traffickers.

The punishment for the persons involved still has not been determined, and is being studied by the presiding officer of the court martial Lt Col Guillermo Carreno Cardenas.

The events that led to the military trial took place at the end of last year, when policemen Joaquin Eduardo Reyes, Agustin Sierra Meza Isidro Rios and Oscar Mejia Gamboa were on duty at the prison.

The investigation established that Sergeant Leoncio Crisson Hernandez was responsible for the escape and had authorized inmates Tarry Warge and Steve Connol to be taken from their cells so they could make a long distance call from Telecom.

Instead of going to Telecom, the North Americans and the policemen entrusted with guarding them went to a club known as "el nido de oro" [the gold nest] and there, after consuming liquor, the drug traffickers disappeared.

The court martial included Lt Col Guillermo Carreno, presiding officer; Capt Jose Manuel Diaz, public prosecutor; Maj Carlos Alberto Berney, legal adviser; and members Pablo Emilio Moratto, Lino Hernandez and Pedro Onofre Ramirez.

The prison director, Sgt Leoncio Crisson, and policemen Joaquin Eduardo Reyes, Agustin Sierra Meza and Isidro Rios were convicted.

Acting as lawyers for the accused were Enrique Ortiz Pineros, Jose Velasquez Colina, Rafael Salazar and Rafael Lopez Posso, but only Oscar Mejia Gamboa, the client of attorney Ortiz, was acquitted.

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COLOMBIA

JUDGE ARRESTED WITH COCAINE VALUED AT 200 MILLION PESOS

Judge, Others Arrested

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 7-A

[Article by Alvaro Caicedo]

[Text] Cali, 12 Aug--The ninth labor court judge of the circuit, Guido Alfredo Miller Gomez, was detained today at his home, where 150 kg of cocaine valued at 200 million pesos were discovered.

In addition to Miller, the other persons taken into custody were: his wife, Bertha; the maid, Amanda Caicedo; Nelson Mendoza; and Alexander Miller, a close relative of the judge.

The arrests were made at No 40-30 Third Street in the Santa Isabel district in southern Cali.

The narcotics, vats with liquids, paste and components for processing the alkaloid were found on the second floor of the two-story house.

Information obtained from informed sources suggests that the arrests are the result of about 1 month's pursuit through various locations. However, details in this regard were not provided.

In a conversation with EL TIEMPO, the regional attorney, Ernesto Herrera, stated that he sent a communique to the Cali superior court so that it might order the provisional suspension of Miller Gomez to settle his legal status.

The Colombian Attorney General's Office has taken the appropriate steps before the National Council of the Judiciary.

Laboratory in Boyaca

A modern laboratory for processing cocaine was discovered this afternoon by the authorities in the town of Umbita, southeast of Boyaca. The alkaloid is priced at 20 million pesos.

The laboratory was operating a few blocks from the Umbita police station. Three persons were arrested.

Judge Suspended by Court

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 19-A

[Text] The Higher Council of the Judiciary will announce its disciplinary decision in the next few days concerning judge Guido Alfredo Miller Gomez, in whose Cali home were found a laboratory for refining cocaine and 150 kg of the alkaloid.

Miller Gomez is under arrest, for which reason the Superior Court of that judicial district immediately proceeded to suspend him from exercising his duties as ninth labor court judge of the Cali circuit.

In the Higher Council of the Judiciary, the case fell to magistrate Rafael Poveda Alfanzo, who came to Cali to carry out the disciplinary investigation and to hear Miller Gomez' defense. Magistrate Poveda was accompanied on his trip by the council's consulting attorney, Rodolfo Garcia Ordonez.

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COLOMBIA

FIRE JUDGE IMPLICATED IN COCAINE TRAFFIC

Rogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 Sec A p 17

[Text] In a writ issued yesterday, the Superior Council of the Judicature precipitously dismissed the eighth labor judge of the Cali Circuit Court, Guido Alfredo Miller Gomez, who was arrested about a month ago when a total of 150 kilograms of cocaine was discovered in his residence.

The judgment on the dismissal of the Valle del Cauca official was made by the chairman of the Council, Dr Rafael Poveda Alfonso, who announced the writ yesterday and ordered the secretary of the Disciplinary Council of the Higher Court, Ignacio Rene Leon, to notify the accused judge.

As a result of the verdict of the Superior Council of the Judicature, Attorney Miller Gomez (who is being held in the Villanueva jail in the city of Cali) is permanently dismissed from the position of judge of the republic, and therefore disqualified for holding public office.

Thus far this year, six attorneys and four judges have been dismissed, in the course of the purging effort being carried out by the Superior Council of the Judicature, which was created in accordance with the reform of the justice system and approved under the present administration.

Other Investigations

Through a bulletin issued yesterday by the Secretariat of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic, it was reported that, at the present time, investigations are under way of nearly 700 lawyers in the country, including 300 who have the status of magistrates.

It was also learned that the writ issued against former Judge Guido Alfredo Miller Gomez was written in 18 pages and contains a detailed analysis of the case, and of the grounds for the crime which comprised the legal basis for the dismissal of the official. Since the time of his arrest, Miller Gomez has been suspended on a precautionary basis, while the Higher Court made the pertinent investigation, which ended yesterday with the immediate dismissal from the rank of administrator of justice.

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COLOMBIA

COURT MARTIAL FOR MILITARY TRAFFICKERS TO BEGIN

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Sep 80 Sec A p 13

[Text] The lieutenant and three petty officers from the Army who were captured while attempting to take from the Eldorado International Airport an individual who was carrying 20 kilograms of cocaine in his luggage, by pretending to have a warrant for his arrest, were dismissed permanently from active service and, within about 2 weeks, will be summoned to a verbal court martial to answer for their crime.

The Accused

The four members of the military separated from the Army on the basis of a verdict handed down by the disciplinary court, presided over by Col Jorge Enrique Casilimas Castaneda, are Lt Juan Vicente Caldas Trujillo, Sgt Maj Alejandro Castillo Villamarin and Vice-First Sgts Alfredo Melo Montano and Arcesio Joven Cuellar, who are now under an arrest warrant issued by judge 106 of military penal proceedings, Dr David Trujillo Diaz.

As for the individual whom the military men attempted to take from the airport together with the luggage in which he was carrying the cocaine from Bolivia, Carlos Arturo Martinez Perez, he was placed at the disposal of the ninth judge of criminal proceedings, Dr Humberto Huertas Lopez, who has also issued the pertinent warrant for his arrest for drug trafficking, so that he may be tried by the common courts.

The Summons

The summons of the court martial to try the accused lieutenant and sergeants will be issued by the Army commander, Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, who was appointed judge of the first instance by the commander of Military Forces, Gen Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo, because of the fact that the military men in question belonged to different sections of the Army, and hence it was necessary for the commander thereof to serve in that capacity.

According to a report published yesterday by EL VESPERTINO, Colonel (ret) and former magistrate of the Military Court, Hildebrando Galvis Galvis, Col (ret) Genero Nungo Mendez, former judge of military penal proceedings Hernando Reyes Santos and Dr Gloria Virginia Avellaneda will act in the defense of the accused.

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COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE SEIZED BY DAS AGENTS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 Sec A p 17

[Text] A total of 16,723 grams of cocaine paste was confiscated yesterday by secret agents attached to the Administrative Department of Security (DAS), after an operation in which two drug traffickers were captured.

The seizure of the drugs took place inside a residence bearing No 9-27, on Highway 56 in Bogota, according to a report from the Publicity and Press Department of the secret agency.

The individuals captured were Jose Jaime Murillo Pardo and Javier Hernando Agudelo Ortiz, who have records for drug trafficking and were members of a well organized ring operating on both the national and international level.

It was also learned that, together with the drugs, weapons for the exclusive use of the military forces were seized, including a 45-caliber Ingraham sub-machine gun with ammunition and a silencer, a 20-caliber shotgun, a Willys camper with license plates KD-6394 and a large amount of documentation proving that the economic activity of the criminal organization in various banks in the city involves fabulous sums.

The DAS stated that the other members of the well organized ring, who are located both in the country and abroad, have been fully indentified, and that their capture is imminent.



Javier Hernando Agudelo Ortiz
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Jose Jaime Murillo Pardo

COLOMBIA

PLANE, TRAFFICKERS, LABORATORY SEIZED IN EL VALLE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 13-A

[Article by Jorge E. Orozco]

[Text] Armenia, 25 Aug--In Zarzal, a municipality in Norte del Valle, army troops have captured 18 drug traffickers and have seized weapons, a modern drug processing laboratory and an executive airplane coming from Bolivia.

The authorities reported that the light plane was preparing to offload a shipment of cocaine in that locality for processing; however, they did not confirm whether or not the drug had been found. Weapons and a Piper airplane were discovered on the La Olivensa and Las Lajas farms, which are owned by Antonio Correa, a man alleged to be one of the biggest drug traffickers in Colombia.

The following persons were arrested during this operation: Orlando Ramirez Valencia; Ruben Dario Salazar Velasquez; Antonio Ospina Osorio; Ivan Ramirez Valencia, an attorney from Pereira; Carlos Augusto Ramirez Salazar; Francisco Gutierrez Mejia; Guillermo Acevedo Restrepo; Hector Alonso Reyes; Jose Giraldo Villegas; Luis Eduardo Libreros (administrator of the Las Lajas farm); Hernan Ramos Navarro; Gregorio Oscar Ledesma; Miguel Diaz Crespo; Daniel Montano Echavarriaga (a native of La Tebaida, Quindio); Marino Toro Betancourt; Calos [as published] Arturo Marulanda; and Ariel Ramirez Valencia.

The U.S. DC-6

In another development, Silvio Ceballos, the governor of Quindio, took charge of the investigation into the violation of the Security Law by the crew of a Douglas DC-6 cargo plane with U.S. registration which made an emergency landing on the runway of the El Eden airport, in the capital of Quindio.

The crew was made up of a retired major from the Colombian Air Force, Jorge Roa Santos, a native of Bogota, age 41; and a nationalized Colombian from Canada, Carlos Figueroa, age 39. The authorities stated that these

men had departed from one of the islands in the Bahamas Central American archipelago and were traveling to Villavicencio, Meta.

The crew of the above-mentioned cargo plane could receive fines ranging from 100,000 to 5 million pesos, payable to the departmental treasury, and their aircraft could be confiscated.

Refueling Center

A clandestine refueling center for airplanes was discovered by the army in the vicinity of Uribia, Guajira, during an operation designed to neutralize marihuana trafficking in this department.

Troops of the Lightning Strike Task Force found more than ten 55-gallon drums of gasoline and a fire engine.

The army captured five persons who were identified as Argemiro Francisco Martinez, Armando Rafael Castillo, Leonidas Fernandez, Fidel Francisco Cantillo and Nelson Rosero.

The army also seized assorted weapons and ammunition.

The clandestine center, whose purpose was to resupply airplanes with fuel, was placed under military control to prevent the arrival of additional aircraft.

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COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS' PLANE CRASHES AT SEA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Sep 80 Sec A p 3

[Text] Barranquilla, 21 Sep--The control tower of the Ernesto Cortissov Airport here confirmed the fact that an airplane used for drug trafficking crashed into the sea off the coast of La Guajira, and its six occupants are adrift on a flimsy raft.

The aircraft, apparently with Haitian registration, was a DC-6, which was bound for one of the many clandestine runways operating in the northern coastal area.

The plane crashed at sea the night before last. Capt Ospina Navia, who has his radio equipment in the aquarium opposite Santa Marta, received the emergency signal. It was also noted that the Barranquilla Yacht Club received the report of an airplane whose crew saw the crash of the Haitian DC-6.

According to an account from a ham radio operator in Atlantico, the aircraft was about to land on a clandestine runway in La Guajira, but it apparently experienced failure and, before crashing into the sea, it managed to send a message which was picked up by several radio hams.

A ham radio operator with the last name Donado called the control tower and made his report.

He also noted that one of the crew members had dared to admit to him that, "this is not a commercial plane with passengers; it is a private plane without a flight waybill, which was going to land on Guajira territory."

In the control tower they said that no plane of that type had a waybill, adding that, "during the past 5 days, we have not had any lost plane, nor has any other country asked us about what occurred to any aircraft."

Thus, it was fully confirmed that the DC-6 was a "pirate," and that it carried only its crew, concerning whose fate nothing is known as yet.

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COLOMBIA

COCAINE LABORATORY SEIZED, THREE ARRESTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8-A

[Article by Alvaro Caicedo]

[Text] Cali, 19 Aug--A small laboratory and 1,750 grams of cocaine were confiscated here today from 3 persons who were arrested by officials of the Government Attorney's Office in a house in the exclusive El Jardín section south of the city.

The investigators seized acetone, ether, ammoniac, a spotlight with a 250-watt bulb, 2 spoons to measure the narcotic, a scale, waxed paper, plastics and a 9 mm Czechoslovak pistol.

Those arrested were Harvey Lerma, 41; Carlos Guillermo Garces Castro, who said he was the janitor of the house; and a woman who said her name was Leda Pazmin de Cerezo. However, an identity card was found on her in the name of Mariluz Castillo Perez and a passport in the name of Leida Patino Jaramillo.

The arrests were made by the same officers who recently seized the ninth judge, Guido Alfredo Miller, who was in possession of a valuable cargo of cocaine.

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Lightning Strike Cavalry Group delivered a heavy blow to drug trafficking rings yesterday in the town of Hato Neuvo, Guajira, with the capture of four dangerous subjects, including one Cuban, and the seizure of 1,600 kg of marihuana. The captures took place following an intensive operation by the army pursuant to the "lightning" plan. The ring was made up of Luis Pino, a native of Cuba and chief of the criminals; Jacinto Nicolas Ojeda; Alvaro H. Blandon Blandon; and Luis Alberto Murcia Hernandez. The drug traffickers were traveling in two vehicles bearing Venezuelan license plates: one was a Toyota camper with plate number AA-980 and the other was a Ford-350 pickup truck with plate number PA-214. The troops took from them a large number of weapons and several clips for pistols and for M-30 rifles. During the operation conducted by military authorities in the fight against drug traffickers, two men were captured who last month had killed an army noncommissioned officer. Jose Vicente Zarate and Manuel S. Puche Aguirre were seized by personnel of the Lightning Strike Group in a place called Las Casitas, in the Hato Neuvo district. Both are charged with the murder of army Corporal Luis Montoya Idarraga. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 13-A] 8143

TRAFFICKERS IN RIOHACHA BREAKOUT--Two dangerous American drug traffickers were rescued from the Riohacha jail early yesterday morning by a group of their confederates who attacked the prison and subdued the guards with rifles. The persons released, who had been in prison since last June on charges of drug trafficking and illegal entry into the country, are Martin Smibren Snipes and Robert H. Doll. Four men armed with machineguns traveling in late-model automobiles arrived at the Riohacha jail at 0330 hours yesterday morning and, after having subdued the guards, went through the jail until they found the two Americans. They then disappeared. Statements made afterward by the guards made it possible to establish that the four assailants were dressed in National Police uniforms. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 13-A] 8143

LARGE MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS--Santa Marta, 18 Aug--At least 6,000 hectares of marihuana were discovered by the army during patrols in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the northern part of this department. This information was confirmed by sources linked with the Cordoba Battalion of Santa Marta. Uniformed and intelligence groups belonging to the Second

Brigade and supported by units of the Narino, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Riohacha, Cordoba and Santa Marta battalions recently entered the rugged regions of the Sierra Nevada where they discovered vast fields of "blond" marihuana, of the highest quality, which were ready for harvesting. Veritable "seas of marihuana" were discovered in the former banana region, particularly in the Riofrio area, one of the most fertile sectors of this Magdalena farming region. Military sources estimate that in the last 15 days 6,000 to 10,000 hectares of this drug have been discovered in harvest-ready condition, and the marihuana growers are getting ready to harvest it, with lucrative offers from buyers in the United States. According to estimates, the army has destroyed marihuana fields worth 1 billion pesos. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 6-C] 8143

COCAINE LABORATORY--Barranquilla, 22 Aug--In a luxury mansion whose owners, according to police headquarters, are alleged to have been slain by rings of drug traffickers operating in Miami, a small laboratory for the processing of cocaine has been discovered, along with 400 grams of the alkaloid and other "working" equipment. Lt Dagoberto Castillo, information chief of the Atlantico Police Department, said that the operation was not specifically looking for a clandestine laboratory but rather for a motorbike with which a crime had been committed. The police received a report that the motorbike was at a residence located at No 42-44 79th Street. When the agents arrived at this address, they found a dirty and abandoned house filled with cobwebs. They inspected the entire house and found photographic files covering airports and clandestine landing strips, flight maps, river navigation charts, equipment and a laboratory for the processing of cocaine. The motorbike which they were seeking and other clues led them to the conclusion that the mansion was the property of Domingo Cesar Concilia Viloira. According to the police source, "This man and several of his colleagues were shot to death several weeks ago in Miami where he had traveled to collect certain sums of money connected with drug trafficking." The same source said that the house had been abandoned for 6 months. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 7-B] 8143

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKING--Lima, 1 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian police have broken up a ring of drug traffickers who found a way to liquefy cocaine in wine to ship it abroad. The police have arrested Argentine citizen Juan Jose de La Torre Romero and Peruvian singer Alicia Lizarraga. The traffickers shipped the cocaine to Mexico and the United States and used a centrifugal process to separate the cocaine. They have been operating for 3 years. [PY021755 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

DEMAND TO GROW COCA--Lima, 13 Oct (AFP)--Peasants of the Convencion and Lares valleys in Cusco Department, southeastern Peru, today announced that they began a 72-hour strike this morning demanding complete freedom to grow and sell coca. In a press conference given in Lima this morning, leaders of the peasant federations of the two valleys said that they are demanding the annulment of laws which forbid them to grow this plant from which cocaine is made. They indicated that they request a new law, different from the one which forbids cocaine traffic, to regulate the production, sale and traditional consumption of the coca leaf, and that the government convene an international congress on coca. Two years ago, the recent military regime decided to eliminate coca plantations and replace them with other crops in an attempt to fight the drug traffickers. However, several peasant and cultural organizations have been requesting a review of that law, since coca chewing is a habit of the Indian population, part of whom make a living from coca growing. [Text] [PY151756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 13 Oct 80]

DRUG ARRESTS--Lima, 10 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Investigations Police (PIP) last Thursday broke an international drug trafficking ring and seized 250 kg of cocaine base worth \$3.33 million. During a raid carried out in the outskirts of Lima, eight Peruvian citizens and Colombian citizens 36-year-old Hernando Arreano Jimenez, 33-year-old Jorge Catano Montenegro, 39-year-old Edgard Flores Jaramillo and 45-year-old Favio Arango Rios were arrested. [PY161210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0545 GMT 11 Oct 80 PY]

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TURKS AND CAICOS

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE PRISON--Grand Turks, Turks and Caicos, Saturday, (CANA)--Two foreigners jailed two months ago for being in possession of a large haul of cocaine have escaped from jail, a prison spokesman said. The spokesman said that the men escaped two weeks ago after serving two months of the three year jail term. Sheldon Archer of Britain and Humberto Alvarez of Colombia were fined US \$899,240 which they did not pay as an alternative to the jail term for possession 144 pounds of cocaine and 49 pounds of methaqualone. Meanwhile, police reinforced by U.S. specialists, have mounted a massive anti-drug trafficking campaign here. General Aviation is said by police sources to be placed under microscopic surveillance by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. British Government officials here (the island is still a colony) have reported some success in the campaign and said illegal drug traffic is moving away from the eight-island cluster. [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 5300

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ATTENDS VIENNA MEETING--Kabul, Oct. 6 (Bakhtar).--Head of the Criminal Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs left for Vienna, at the head of a delegation yesterday, to attend the international anti-smuggling meeting. The meeting which will be held soon will discuss issues relating to preventing of smuggling of narcotics. [Text] [Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 6 Oct 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

RESULTS OF ANTI-NARCOTIC EFFORTS REVIEWED

Interview with Khalkhali

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The addicts of Tehran's locales have gone into seclusion. Now one can walk through Rahpeyma, Jamshid and Qavam-Daftar streets and their alleys. In the nooks and crannies of Mulavi and Darvazeh streets few vestiges are visible of convulsive bodies and nodding heads. They no longer constantly whisper in the ears of passers-by: "We've got great stuff here," "I'll give you a golden pipe," "We have Valium tens, Soprax, Duridan, cheap."

But still sometimes in the alleys and streets where until several months ago hundreds of addicts gathered together, you see trembling bodies staggering along, their eyes searching nervously in every direction, hoping to find the smuggler they know. But they never stop, for the fear of being caught causes them to gather their remaining strength and solitarily go from street to alley, to alleys where until several months ago their buddies had freely sat at the edge of filthy streams and given their bodies over to a heroin high.

But what has happened to them? Have they returned to normal life? Are these the dregs of hundreds of thousands of addicts? Or have they found new refuges, still delivering their lives over to the intoxication of and the craving for narcotics? Where have the small smugglers gone who night and day were at the sides of the addicts, loitering in the districts? What has been the fate of the crusade against smuggling and the cure of addicts? Have narcotics been extirpated from Iran or do we still have a long road in front of us? Have the merchants of death found a new remedy?

All these and hundreds of other questions convinced us to contact those directly concerned with the crusade against narcotics and the cure of addicts, and furthermore to go to the areas that were the gathering places for addicts and see what the situation was now after several months of the crusade.

All these and hundreds of other questions convinced us to contact those directly concerned with the crusade against narcotics and the cure of addicts, and furthermore to go to the areas that were the gathering places for addicts and see what the situation was now after several months of the crusade.

From the addicts' point of view, the situation is truly terrible. To quote one of them: "I've fallen on hard times, five or six months ago we got along with 50 tumans. But now we can't with 500 tumans. Recently it has gotten so that we don't know what they give us in place of the stuff, as much as we smoke we still crave a fix. It's all anti-parinen [sic] and rice flour; who now has the courage to bring the stuff? It's not clear where all these smugglers have gone."

The decrease in smuggling and smugglers of narcotics is undeniable. This can be easily understood by passing through the streets that were the meeting places for addicts and dealers of the dust of death.

The difficulty of obtaining drugs and the danger of arrest, alongside the new possibilities for breaking the habit that the Ministry of Health has made available, have caused a large number of addicts to consider breaking the habit. Particularly since for months now there has been no sign of coupon-purchasable opium.

The Coordinating Staff of the Anti-addiction Crusade of the Ministry of Health has announced that in order to help this type of addict, all addicts 50 years or older who have not yet used government treatment services to break their addiction can be hospitalized and treated free of charge.

According to Health Ministry statistics, the number of addicts on the dole is about 170,000 persons. Dr Seyyed Hoseyn Fakhr, supervisor of the central coordinating staff of the anti-addiction crusade, concerning them said: "According to the program which this staff planned, the cure of addicts on the dole will terminate at the end of Shahrivar [22 Sep] of this year. Of course we did not hospitalize them. Rather from 15 Tir [24 July] we gave them medicine for breaking the habit based on their dole cards." As far as other addicts were concerned, the treatment program closed at the end of Esfand [20 Mar], and afterwards if someone were an addict, he was a criminal and had to expect punishment. The possibilities of medical treatment of addicts has increased during the last few months, such that for those who have decided to liberate themselves from the claws of demon addiction, 10 hospitals with 1,460 beds, two of which are set aside for women addicts, and 43 clinics with out-patient care, are at their disposal. The facilities are such that each addict can use them once; by stamping his identification card repeated use is prevented. Simultaneously with the increase in this kind of facility and the appropriation of 500 million tumans for addict treatment, Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali's special crusading group against narcotics and other institutions such as the municipal police and the gendarmarie of the Islamic Republic of Iran also continue the crusade against smugglers and those involved in the distribution of drugs. According to recently

published statistics, from Mordad [23 Jul-22 Aug] of last year until 5 Shahrivar [27 Aug] of this year, nearly 390 drug smugglers have been executed throughout Iran.

Conversation with Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali

In a conversation which we had with Hojjatoleslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, concerning the effects of his several month-long crusade against smugglers and addiction, he said: "Our crusade was unlimitedly relentless, decisive and effective, such that two months ago you saw Qavam-Daftar and Jamshid streets and other places full of addicts, and you observed dealers in groups, while now you do not even see two of them. The great number of petitions, telegrams and letters which arrive, all of them supporting us, prove our success. This victory, after that of the revolution, was the greatest firm step that we have made in the shadow of the sublime leader of the revolution and our decisive imam. Several days ago I congratulated the Imam on this success, and I said that if not for you, perhaps we would have been the captives of these plots, disorder, and the destruction of homes and families for another hundred years. Fundamentally the spread of drugs and the addiction of youths who should be working in factories and farms but instead loiter in the alleys and become social parasites is one of the shameful gifts of criminal imperialism and Zionism which has been foisted on the oppressed nations. I now request the people to cooperate with us as always. Of course I am grateful to the people because they were of great assistance to us and the special crusading group by pointing out big smugglers, sessions of gambling, drinking and heroin-smoking, and houses of corruption. But we still expect writers and newspapers to reflect the developments of the crusade, and to go inside the families and write what misery addiction has brought to these families. People must be aware of the depth of the tragedy, must know in what manner four month-old babies and three year-olds cannot bear to be without heroin, how they have been addicted."

Shaeykh Sadeq Khalkhali added: "These things must be said and written so that the people are aware; when their culture has risen, they will not travel in Satan's path. But I have a complaint about the Ministry of Health, and I have always placed my complaint about Health Ministry officials responsible for narcotics before the president. I have said that their work is in reality obstruction. Because one cannot break the drug habit with drugs. They give the opium addict opium and methadone pills and such to break the habit, which are in themselves narcotics. And the addicts get themselves going with this stuff and also sell it to others. They put these very same pills in their opium pipes and smoke them. We do not meddle in medical matters but informed physicians have told us that this is not the way." There are disagreements about the ways to treat addicts among those concerned with the matter. A group like those involved at the Ministry of Health and some medical specialists believe that the addict must be cured with medicine until his body is liberated from addiction; at the same time there must be mental treatment so that the patient is able to adapt himself to a new life from the social

aspect. But another group opposing them believes that the addict must be separated from normal society for a period. One of these persons is Colonel Mansur Bakhtegan, chief of the office of the anti-narcotics crusade of the municipal police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said in this regard: "The environment in which an addict breaks his habit must be a restricted environment, such as a camp or even a prison, not connected with anyplace. Of course if it is feasible a habit should be broken with medication, but if it is not feasible, then nothing should be given to the addict since most addicts are capable of overcoming their habit without medication. Out-patient addicts are not able to break the habit. Meaning that an addict is not capable of taking medicine while staying at home, and not stir. Experience has proved to me that even those who stay in private hospitals and spend thousands of tumans, take up the habit again after release from the hospital. So they should be kept in a restricted environment, and work given to them during the habit-breaking. If they are able, places like the reconstruction crusade are good. They are put to work in road-building or farming so that they are under control. While they are learning a trade they are under control in that environment for a long period, so that after a number of stages they can return to normal society. Of course their personality must be respected in society; with a work referral they can be employed so that they do not return to the former environment."

But Colonel Bakhtegan considered that the most important factor in the elimination of the affliction of addiction was "that there be no drugs in the environment." Concerning how narcotics can be taken out of the social environment, he said: "This crusade that has begun has been very effective. Now due to great fear narcotics have decreased. A number of the big smugglers were executed, a number have fled or are in hiding. The only smugglers that are active at the present moment are border smugglers. This is because the borders are open and are not watched. In truth surveillance is nearly zero. If we want to prevent the border smugglers, we must at least have a fully-equipped border guard station every five kilometers. Which we do not have. We must appropriate a budget for border control so that we can obtain the necessary capability. In the studies which we made, 80 percent of the narcotics problem at the present moment arises from the openness of the borders, particularly the country's eastern borders, meaning Afghanistan and Pakistan. If we can control the borders, the crusade against the remaining 20 percent who are domestic opium smugglers will not be very difficult."

"Smugglers who formerly trafficked comfortably in Iran, no longer have the courage for this job, and deal their goods right in the border strip. At points like the village Dust Mohammadkhan near Zabol or the villages around Tayabad and Mir Javeh which are all border points, non-natives are easily recognized."

"Domestically their possibilities for activity have become very small as an effect of the crusade of Mr Khalkhali's officials and ours." These words were also confirmed by Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali. He said: "Smugglers must know that the special crusading group against narcotics is lying in ambush day and night, in all the streets, deserts, in alleys behind the alleys, and on the roads. This effort has reached the point that, as

you observe, Iranian smuggling bands have been destroyed, and we have gathered up from the streets the addicts who were their largest market. They no longer have customers, nor opportunity, nor the courage for activity."

Although the street customers have decreased, have all of them broken the habit? Or are they obtaining the necessary drugs some other way? A doctor concerned with narcotics said in this regard: "Addicts have reached the point that most of them have no alternative but breaking the habit. Of course some of them have turned to narcotic pills, and in this fashion, by spending 50 rials, they are deranged and high for 24 hours. But some of them sit in their houses and do not come to the streets to buy drugs; however, drugs are brought to their door by smugglers and delivered there. The rise in the level of those contacting anti-addiction hospitals is another positive sign of the increase in those anxious to break the habit." To quote Dr Fakhr, supervisor of the central coordinating staff of the anti-addiction crusade: "Statistics of the activity of anti-addiction clinics and hospitals from the first of Shahrivar [23 Aug] show that some clinics are accepting up to 35 new addicts daily. In the city regions staff actions have also begun. We divided the 500 million tumans allocated for this task among the provinces, and 60 million tumans of it was allotted to Tehran."

The hospitals and clinics that have bent to this task are also crowded. For example, Kamil Hospital, which has 43 beds, and which has also created an out-patient section, began work about a year ago and up to now has treated 4,250 patients. According to Mohsen Davari-Kia, a physician's assistant at the hospital, about 40 percent of these had a positive outcome. This hospital was established at the former location of Shokufe Now. According to officials most of the addicts contacting it are persons who cannot supply the cost of their habit in the current circumstances, and who are also under severe pressure from the family and mental points of view. This was true for most of the addicts with whom I talked, and they mentioned the unavailability of drugs as one of the main reasons for breaking the habit.

The centers which are involved in the anti-narcotics crusade at the present time, i.e. the Ministry of Health, Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali's Special Group and the municipal police, although sometimes having differences of taste with each other, are on the whole satisfied with the crusade of the last several months. They consider the execution of smugglers in conjunction with the provision of treatment facilities and work for addicts to be the most effective path for the crusade. At the same time they do not forget an alteration in social conditions which would bring about a lack of new addiction.

According to Hamid Sha'alizadeh, a member of the Board to Determine Jurisdiction which examines the files of drug smugglers, the cooperation of the institutions in the anti-drug crusade is such that the jurisdictional problems have disappeared; all files relating to drug smuggling

are referred to the Revolutionary Prosecutors' Offices. The most important reason for this was that the Ministry of Justice was not able to act swiftly because of its restrictive laws. Of course, so that, God forbid, an innocent person not be condemned nor a penalty heavier than the required level be considered for him, we studied all the files and sent those necessary to the court."

Sha'alizadeh added: "But we have a Pardoning Committee of the Revolution Court at the side of severe punishment. If persons have broken the habit and this is confirmed by a doctor, and also meet the qualifications as far as family condition, they are pardoned with the final approval of Mr Khalkhali."

Hojjatoleslam Sadeq Khalkhali, confirming this matter, said: "We try to return them to a healthy life, and if they are suitable, we help them. Even if smugglers come to us and turn over their goods, we will treat them differently."

Addict Statistics

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] From last Mordad [23 Jul-22 Aug 79] to 5 Shahrivar [27 Aug 80] about 382 drug smugglers have been executed. The majority of them were executed in the period from the end of Ordibehesht [21 Apr-21 May] of this year until now, during which time Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali has been in charge of the anti-drug crusade. Of this number, 115 persons in Tehran, 39 in Hamadan, 39 in Mashhad, 26 in Kerman, 15 in Tabriz, and 13 in Bandar 'Abbas were executed. Other cities had between one and 12 persons executed for drugs.

During the four months of activity of Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali's special courts, 30 tons of opium, 6 tons of hashish and 500 kilograms of heroin were discovered.

Statistics of discoveries by the Office of the Anti-Drug Crusade of the Municipal Police from the beginning of this year [21 Mar 80] to the end of Mordad [22 Aug 80] were: 12.5 kilograms of heroin, about 764 kilograms of opium, 4 kilograms of burnt opium, a quantity of opium residue, and 2,055 kilograms of hashish. The same office during the last ten months of last year discovered only 295 kilograms of heroin; comparison demonstrates the intensity of the crusade and the decrease in narcotics.

As for treatment facilities of the Ministry of Health, 10 hospitals with 1,460 beds have been allocated to addicts.

Thirty-five out-patient clinics in Tehran and 10 clinics in city areas are also at the disposal of addicts. Solely from 1 Shahrivar [23 Aug] until 9 Shahrivar [31 Aug] of this year, 3,117 persons in Tehran have contacted them.

Those concerned with addiction give different guesses about the number of addicts in Iran. The Health Ministry thinks the number of them between 800,000 and one million. Dr Fakhr of the health ministry believes there are between 800,000 and one million. But Colonel Bakhtegan thinks it probable that Iran has about 3 million addicts. Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali's guess is also above 2 million persons. But all of them said that many addicts have either broken their habit or are quitting, and that a show of exact statistics was not possible.

From the beginning of Shahrivar [23 Aug] till now, the Ministry of Health has distributed 3 kilograms of Methadone, the equivalent of 3 million c.c., among the anti-addiction hospitals and clinics.

From the beginning of Ordibehesht [21 Aug 80] up till now 35 million pills to break opium addiction have been given to addicts; 6 million of these relate to the period from 1 Shahrivar to 12 Shahrivar [23 Aug to 2 Sep 80].

Nearly 50,000 Valium pills, Largaktil [sic], Sarotan [sic] and several other kinds of pills, which are auxilliary medicines, have been placed at the disposal of addicts.

As a result of the drug shortage, the price of one tube of opium has gone up to 1,200 tumans, and one kilogram of good heroin to 6 million tumans.

Since the beginning of Mehr [23 Sep 79], nearly 115,000 addicts over 60 years of age have received two anti-opium addiction pills daily in order to quiet their nerves.

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CSO: 5300

IRAN

TEHRAN ANTI-ADDICTION CENTERS LISTED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] A complete list of clinics and anti-addiction centers in Tehran has been announced. This list was placed at the disposal of the press following changes in the locations of some centers. The names and addresses of these centers are as follows:

(1) Shahid Akhvat Polyclinic, Resalat (Tehranpars) Highway, Rashid intersection; (2) Ahmadi Clinic, Damavand Road, Imamiyeh stop, beginning of Kohan Street; (3) Tehran Now Psychiatric Center, Damavand Road, Dariush stop; (4) Dreyfus Clinic, Hevdahhom-e Shahriyar (Shahbaz) Street, Kharabat stop; (5) Sadiqeh Reza'i Clinic, at Sar-e Asiab Dulab, Saber Street; (6) Mosaddeq Clinic, Khaveran Street, adjoining Mosaddeq Park; (7) Hedayat Psychiatric Center, Hedayat Street.

2. Central District

(1) Iranshahr Polyclinic, Ayatollah Taleqani Street, beginning of Iranshahr; (2) Abureyhan Polyclinic, South Felestin Street, Sazavar intersection; (3) Vila Clinic, Enqelab Street, beginning of Ostad Nejatollahi Street, Vila Hospital.

3. Southern District

(1) Shahr-e Rey Polyclinic, Feda'yan-e Islam Street, Varamin intersection; (2) Harondi Polyclinic, beginning of Feda'yan-e Eslam Street; (3) Shush Polyclinic, West Shush Street, Takhti intersection (Khaniabad); (4) Razi Polyclinic, Feda'yan-e Eslam Street, beside the chintz factory; (5) Number Three Shush Clinic, Shush Street, opposite Maham High School; (6) Sizdahhom-e Aban Yad Avaran Clinic, below the gasoline station; (7) Number Five Khazaneh Clinic, Qazvin Street, Qapan intersection.

4. Northern District

(1) Manzariyeh Niavaran Clinic, No 2 Manzariyeh; (2) Seyyed Khandan (Psychiatric) Center, Dr Shari'ati Street, opposite Bisim, Eshraqi Alley;

(3) Torab Clinic, Dowlat Street, Heshat intersection; (4) Clinic of Imam Khomeyni Hospital, Dr Shari'ati Street, Reza'i stop, Nabavi Alley; (5) Clinic of Vali'asr Hospital, Araj intersection, next to Padgan-e Ag-dasiyeh.

5. Western District

(1) Qasemabad Clinic, 20 kilometers on the Saveh Road; (2) Farmafarma'yan Clinic, West Heshmatoldolleh Street, Bastan intersection; (3) Abuzar Clinic, Bist Metri-ye Fallah Road, next to the Youth Pavilion; (4) Gharb-e Hashemi Clinic, Hashemi Street after Sepahi Square, opposite 'Ali Akbar Mosque; (5) 'Abbasi Clinic, Shirkokhorshid intersection, South 'Abbasi Street; (6) Qasemabad-Shahi Clinic, 18 kilometers on the Saveh Road.

In connection with the Jihad [Reconstruction Crusade]

(1) Aryashahr Clinic, Aryashahr Circle, next to Imam Ja'far Sadeq Mosque; (2) Shahid Harondi Clinic, 'Edam Square, Ghar Street, next to the Park; (3) Kargar Clinic, Kargar Street, next to Ruzbeh Hospital; (4) Park-e Shahr Hospital, District No 9 Komiteh.

7. Hospitals

(1) Khaneh-ye Omid, Pasdaran Street, Farmaniyeh Street, opposite Neda Alley; (2) Professor Motahhari Hospital No 1, Kargar Street, Lashgar (for women) intersection; (3) Professor Motahhari Hospital No 2, Taleqani Street, Vesal (for men) intersection; (4) Jihad Clinic No 1, Kargar Street, Lashgar intersection, next to Ruzbeh Hospital; (5) Jihad Clinic No 3, Khazaneh Park, next to the park; (6) Jihad Clinic No 4, Park-e Shahr, Behesht Street, District No 9 Headquarters; (7) Clinic No 5 of the Reconstruction Crusade, Fasham intersection; (8) Clinic No 6 of the Reconstruction Crusade, Damavand Street, Office of the Reconstruction Crusade; (9) Clinic No 7 of Reconstruction Crusade, Varamin Street, Office of the Reconstruction Crusade.

It is hereby explained that the Yaftabad and Vila Hospitals are as before busy carrying out their duties.

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IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS DISCOVERED--Shiraz drug squad personnel have discovered 168 grams of opium and heroin as well as 19,800 Winston cigarettes in the last 24 hours. [GF161757 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80 GF]

CSO: 5300

KUWAIT

BRIEFS

HASHISH, OPIUM CASE--The drug control authorities have arrested 4 drug suspects: Mahmud, 'Ala' al-Din, Ibrahim and Marzuq. The arrest was based on the results of investigations which proved that the first suspect was dealing in drugs, assisted by other individuals who functioned as distributors or pushers. The director of the department of criminal investigations, Lt Col Fahd Ahmad al-Fah, who supervised the whole operation to trap and arrest the suspects, said that the tight trap to arrest the first suspect was placed in his residential area, al-Salimiyyah, where he works as a security guard in a building. This was done through one of the secret contacts who was able to purchase a large piece of hashish from the suspect for 50 dinars. A criminal investigations officer arrested the suspect who admitted selling drugs. During a search of his room, the second suspect was seen there. Upon searching the latter, a piece of hashish and 2 joints were found on him. The first suspect admitted that he had purchased drugs for 100 dinars and had given part of the purchase to the second suspect. The latter confirmed the story. The first suspect also mentioned that the third suspect was the source of the drugs and led the authorities to him. Upon arrest of the third suspect, a piece of opium was found in his briefcase. He claimed he had purchased it from an Iranian whose name and address he did not know. The second suspect also claimed that he bought the piece of hashish found on him from a person whose name and address he did not know. He had purchased it from the fourth suspect who has been arrested. The suspects are under investigation pending trial. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Sep 80 p 2] 9455

MANDRAX CASE--The drug control authorities arrested a suspect named "al-Sayyid" while he was trading "drug pills." The arrest was under instructions from the director of criminal investigations, based on information related to the suspect. A complete plan for his arrest was made. After obtaining a search and arrest warrant, one of the investigators posed as a buyer of the banned Mandrax pills. The suspect was willing to provide the buyer with 90 pills, or 9 rolls, for 45 dinars. The plan succeeded, as the investigator and the force accompanying him were able to arrest the suspect as he handed over the pills. Upon searching him, 2 rolls of the same kind of pills were found on him. The suspect admitted that he was dealing in these pills, and claimed that he acquired them from an Egyptian person whose name and address he did not know. Investigations are under way to find the source of these drug pills. The seized drugs were confiscated. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Sep 80 p 5] 9455

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

POLICE DISCOVER LSD DRUG NETWORK INVOLVING 30 PERSONS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Sep 80 p 13

[Article by Gabriel Chakra "Marseille: and now LSD..."]

[Text] Following an investigation lasting several weeks, the drug unit of the Marseille SRPJ has just dismantled a drug network in the Hautes-Alpes and the Bouches-du-Rhone. Thirty young LSD amateurs, mostly students and office clerks, were indicted by Pierre Michel, examining magistrate at Marseille's superior court.

LSD is back. Eclipsed by hashish and heroin, it was relegated to the rare drug shelf under the name of lysergic acid diethylamide. This hallucinogen seemed to be outmoded; it was the acid of the California and its communities of the sixties.

After so long, LSD has returned to France, in one of its most peaceful cities, Gap, where police have managed to break up a drug ring led by some 30 people. The effects of this ring reached successively Martigues, Aix en Provence, Salon and Marseille, keeping the latter's image of a pivotal drug center intact.

Apparently this was a structured ring, since it has been affirmed that through dealers the ring has already put some 20,000 LSD capsules on the market; several hundreds of these were seized by police. "Faced with the risk which this dangerous synthetic product, LSD, represents, sold in such massive quantities, it was imperative that we find the leader of this traffic," explained one inspector.

The police, was alerted to the problem when they noticed that the number of cases helped by drug abuse centers was multiplying. Parallel to this phenomenon, a number of young people were caught in possession of the capsules. Among them, boys and girls of all social strata. Their principal supplier was quickly located: a certain Robert Paulus, age 30, already known to the police. Without a struggle, without anger, prostrated, Paulus confessed. An adept voyager into artificial paradise himself, he also knew how to profit from his experiences through the organization of a well-paying traffic.

A notebook seized by investigators revealed that the capsules were sold for 25 FF apiece. Based on an estimated traffic of 4,000 capsules, his profit should be in the neighborhood of 100,000 FF. Where does this drug come from? Amsterdam probably, where merchandise bought at a low price is then sold at a high price in France. But the dismantling of this network probably won't diminish the frightening progression of the drug. Two thousand drug addicts in 1968, 25,000 in 1980: two figures that need no comment.

9572

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

POLICE ARREST POSTMAN FOR IMPORTING OVER 200 KG OF HASHISH

Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Sep 80 p 14

[Article by Daniel Curzi "The Postman's Network"]

[Text] His name is Michel Pineteau. To all his colleagues at the central post office in Antibes, he was a model postman, 42 years old, "above suspicion". In 6 months however, he allowed his accomplice and boss Francois Ben Mokhtar, an Algerian Frenchman, to bring more than 200 kilos of hashish into France.

Ben Mokhtar's system was simple. His suppliers sent him the drug from Morocco in 15-20 kilo packages, making use of the 'poste restante'. These packages were addressed to imaginary people, supposedly living in Antibes. The packages were to be called for at the post office where Michel Pineteau worked. Using the confidence he enjoyed with his colleagues to his advantage, he lifted the packages as soon as they arrived. He explained to them that he was "doing a small favor for a friend who could not get around."

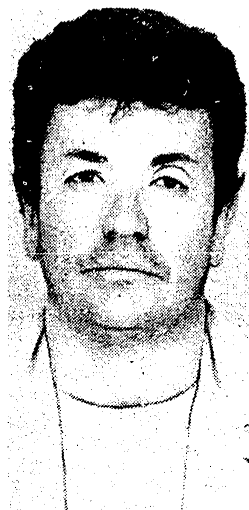
New BMW

The traffic has been going on since March. The police were alerted by someone at the sorting center in Antibes. This person found the shipment of these packages repeatedly from Morocco to be a bit strange. Opening one of them, inspectors found hashish. They decided to set a trap for the central post office. They were, to say the least, surprised to find the model worker Pineteau interested in these packages.

Once arrested, Pineteau readily revealed the name of his boss to the police. Ben Mokhtar was then arrested at home. The mailman received 4,000 FF for each package he delivered. Three packages were seized by police at the central post office. Pineteau confessed to having delivered seven packages to Ben Mokhtar since March. The hashish was then immediately put on the market on the Riviera, at the price of 100 FF for a 3g bar.

Michel Pineteau explained that he had accepted Ben Mokhtar's proposals in order to buy a fancy car. Recently, he had been driving a new BMW, prudently bought under the name of a friend.

The two men were incarcerated in the Grasse prison on drug trafficking charges. In addition, Ben Mokhtar was charged with illegal possession of arms. While searching his home, a luxurious residence in Cassis, in the Bouches-du-Rhone, police found several pistols.



Michel Pineteau,
the postman.

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CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BETTER INFORMATION SOUGHT ON STUDENT USE OF DRUGS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Jul 80 p 10

[Article by Jacques Malherbe: "Drugs in the High Schools: Better Information Hoped for by Christian Beullac"]

[Text] Though a nation-wide inquiry by the National Institute of Health and Medical Research recently showed that only seven percent of French high school students have sampled illegal drugs already, some observers fear that the situation will get worse in years to come, along the lines of the American mode. That is why, "in the absence of any crisis situation, and in collaboration with the ministers of health and the interior," Christian Beullac and his colleague Monique Pelletier, minister for the condition of women and for family affairs, but especially responsible for coordination of anti-drug activities within the government, are observing a "constant low-key policy" in educational circles. They explained their philosophy and their methods yesterday during a press conference.

The minister of education and his colleague agree in feeling that where drug addiction is concerned, "uproar does not lead to progress, and no solution can be recommended as effective for certain, because every case is an individual one."

Drug information "is important, of course, but it does not solve the problem of a youth who really requires an individual response related to the temptation of drug use that might confront him." It is therefore appropriate to start a dialog with the young people, to create an atmosphere of trust that will make it possible to understand them," so as to forewarn them of danger and perhaps to help them.

This position suggests that Christian Beullac and Monique Pelletier prefer, where young drug users are concerned, preventative to punitive measures, "which, however, does not preclude cooperation with health, justice, and police services," described as "indispensable partners." On the contrary, the ministers are clearly calling for "a firmly resolute" attitude, "determined action against traffickers."

"Anti-drug" organizations have been gradually introduced at all levels of national education: in every technical and grammar school, the head of the institution has assembled a few volunteers from among teachers, doctors, and parents. The team establishes regular contacts with the city or department specialists, so as to have all the necessary support that enables it to inform, advise, and perhaps help students who are involved or troubled.

We note that the ministry has at its service a "Mrs Antidrug," Dr Sentilhes, special advisor to Christian Beullac, who has practised in this field for 6 years, at the Yvelines departmental center for assistance to drug addicts. In addition to her duties of developing overall policy in this area, she may intervene "at the request" of institutions to settle "particularly difficult situations."

The fight against drug addiction in secondary education is also being waged within the framework of "health clubs," organizations that have been started since 1977 to gather together students interested initially in health education. In these clubs, with the aid of some interested teachers and even people from outside the educational milieu, discussions and presentations bear upon the problem of drug addition, and also on abuse of medicines, alcoholism, tobacco addiction, pollution, and so on.

12,149
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING INDICTMENTS--Grenoble--A network of drug traffickers and pushers has just been broken up by the territorial police of Grenoble, Chambéry, and Saint-Jean de Maurienne (Savoie). Grenoble was the starting point of traffic involving relatively large quantities of hashish, as well as morphine and heroin. The main supplier, Denis Guillot, aged 30, has been arrested and imprisoned. Thirty-two other persons, from 17 to 28 years of age, have appeared before the Chambéry and Albertville examining magistrates appointed to hear this case, accused of narcotics dealing and drug use. Five persons have been charged and two others are presently being sought. The arrest 3 months ago of hashish pushers at the Valloire (Savoie) station and at Saint-Jean de Maurienne enabled the territorial police to trace the connections to Guillot. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jul 80 p 10] 12,149

CSO: 5300

ITALY

PROBLEMS OF DRUG ADDICTION IN CAGLIARI

Sassari LA NUOVA SARDEGNA in Italian 28 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Cagliari -- The lack of any public (medical and social) facilities has doomed Cagliari's 2,000 drug addicts to the tender mercies of organized crime. Because of that lack a city-wide racket has taken over complete control of the drug traffic in this city. Anybody looking for "the stuff" must seek out one of the pushers licensed by the organization that won't take "No" for an answer. The pusher is not always (make that almost never) willing to settle for cash, which means the addict is forced into crime: he must rob, snatch bags, or break into a house, and turn over whatever he comes up with in exchange for his fix. Gold chains, necklaces, rings, and all sorts of precious or valuable objects wind up with the fences. Addicts are further exploited by being forced into pushing, which means they are constantly on the lookout for young recruits to addict ranks.

The volume of business is enormous: estimates place it as high as 250 million lire every day. Bluntly put, organized crime stays safely in the rear, and mans its hazardous front lines with the addicts, in whom it has found both the day-laborers and the victims of its nefarious activities. And the rear-echelon people actually run far less risk than their pushers, because the ancient law of "omerta" [silence under questioning] prevails -- out of fear or out of necessity -- among addicts.

Apparently this cozy arrangement has been shattered recently, because somebody has talked: the police at last have managed to blow the cover on some of the pawns of the rackets, witness the recent arrests of a number of criminals already rumored to have ties with prostitution and with the fences. Tullio Pilato, the notorious jailbird captured a week ago at Elmas airport with 300 grams of uncut heroin (street value an estimated 600 to 800 million lire for 60,000 doses) is considered one of the leading figures in organized crime in Cagliari.

"Addicts are left completely to their own devices, thanks to the total indifference and lack of interest on the part of the authorities," says Dr Franco Oliverio, a physician on the metabolic disease staff of the public hospital, who has specialized for years on the problems of drug addicts. "There is a total vacuum here" says Oliverio, "and on 10 October the Aniasi methadone [treatment] decree is supposed to go into effect. There is no way to apply it here, though, precisely because we lack the supporting structures. To get a prescription for methadone you need a certificate of addiction, but nobody knows what to do to get one, who is responsible for organizing the system -- nobody is doing a damn thing."

The clinics and emergency rooms are totally unprepared to cope with the innovations prescribed in the health minister's decree. The treatment center here has yet to open its doors -- not one has opened in all of Sardinia so far, for that matter-- even though the center directors have been appointed and the premises are available. This is the situation, we would point out, 5 years after the law went into effect. The regional committee for prevention of drug addiction has not met for 8 months. Its members, whose terms expired with the end of the regional legislature, have been replaced, but nothing has yet been done.

"Even so," claims Dr Federico Palomba, juvenile court judge, "the committee did the job it was appointed to do, and came up with a plan for intervention to prevent and cure drug addiction. Implementation of that plan seems to have bogged down somewhere along the line." The committee's plan was approved by the regional government in May 1978, but took effect only in February of 1979 after a favorable vote from the regional council. A year and a half has gone by since then, and we have yet to see the final forms of implementation of the agreements with the bodies singled out by the committee to administer the program: the provinces, the communes, the universities, and the hospitals. "Drug treatment centers," says an official in the regional health office, "can start work the moment all the agreements are signed. We think that will be done by the end of the year. We are way behind, but as of now we are just about ready to start work."

The regional Board of Health gets more than 100 million lire a year to combat drugs.

"Most of the financing," says an official, "has never been committed, but all funds have been appropriated. In 5 years, practically speaking, nothing has been done. A plan for dealing with addiction has been drafted, and has received such widespread recognition that other regions have asked for copies: but that's as far as things have gone. It really leaves you speechless to think of all that could have been done and to realize that only

5 years ago there was scarcely any heroin to be had in Cagliari. In 1975 the 'drug party' scandal broke in the city. Involved were some 30 or so young people who used to get together to smoke hash. We were still at levels like that then, and it would have been easy to work out and adopt a serious policy of prevention aimed at halting the spread of hard drugs. Nothing was done then, and now there are more than 2,000 Cagliari youngsters hooked on heroin, and their numbers are unfortunately growing every day."

We are looking right now at a major milestone: the implementation of the Aniasi decree.

"Methadone," says Dr Oliviero, "is certainly not a panacea, but at least it will keep addicts from stealing to pay for a fix. What we really need is to get organized and not to throw this chance to do something about the problem down the drain."

"Another reason," offers Gianluigi Gessa, a pharmacologist, "is that methadone has already been shown to give good results if it is given in proper doses and under medical supervision. Now there is the danger that it may be misused and that when that happens, partly because of the heated controversy, it will not do what we hoped it would, and that it will be banned again."

Public indifference prevails where methadone is concerned as well.

"In view of the Aniasi decree," argues Prof Gessa, "we have asked the regional board of health to organize regular training courses on the use of methadone for physicians wishing to take part in addict treatment programs. So far we have had no response at all."

Like the addicts who have been left to their own devices are the handful of physicians (five or six of them in the entire city) who are volunteering their services to help addicts. "They are all at the end of their tethers," says Dr Oliviero, "and they simply cannot handle the load of the hundreds of kids asking for help. Under these conditions, the only thing these volunteers can do is to keep addicts from stealing every day just to feed their habits. But, unfortunately, there is no way they can maintain any sort of control.

There are two small detoxification centers doing a splendid job in the city. Both are privately operated. One is run by a monk who is a psychiatrist, the other by laymen. Many addicts have been treated by them and have recovered their will to live. That makes the nth time it has been practically demonstrated -- should there still be any need of demonstration -- that a great deal can be done.

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ITALY

TWO HEROIN DEALERS ARRESTED IN CAGLIARI

Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 25 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Two more drug pushers have taken up residence in Buoncammino prison since yesterday. One was arrested as he was waiting to board a jet for Rome from Elmas airport, where police last Sunday put the cuffs on Tullio Filato, the Cagliari-born ex-convict who was caught in possession of 302 grams of uncut heroin. The other was picked up in a town in the northern part of the island. Their names have not been made public, and police have in fact clamped a tight secrecy lid on the entire investigation.

"Their names? I forget," said Dr Gianni Pesce in reply to a reporter's question. "All I can tell you is that they are big fish, as big as Filato."

Drug dealers on a large scale, then, according to the investigators who over the past 2 months have mapped out all the heroin "mini-markets" in the city and in Campidano towns, and performed a census of local addicts on the basis of information extracted from some of the 26 pushers they have jailed in the course of the probe. The contact points for users and dealers are no longer to be found in the old spots on Via Scanno, Piazza Giovanni XXIII, or Monte Urpinu. Following repeated police sweeps of those haunts, the pushers and addicts have moved out to the outskirts of town: now they meet at Is Mirrionis, on Via La Plaia, at Selargius, Quartucciu, and Quartu.

"Their numbers are steadily growing," said Police Chief Pesce: "we have around 2,000 of them in the city, and another 500 or so in the small towns of Campidano."

The chief underscored the point that heroin use has reached about a kilo a day (heroin cut with other drugs, chalk, or painkillers, that is). "Our estimates show that 300 grams of uncut heroin will bring a pusher no less than 60,000 liras, which means several kilos of goods," Pesce added.

There is a total blackout of news on the investigation: the chief refused to answer any question whatsoever. While admitting that the hunt is on, island-wide, and that it is aimed primarily at the bosses of the "snow"-pushers' organization, he would not say whether or not he expects major developments any time soon. "All I can tell you is that we made two arrests yesterday. I have nothing to add to that," said the chief.

Security was equally stringent at the Hall of Justice: Deputy Prosecutor Ettore Angioni made it clear that information would be released only when the investigation was complete. He will almost certainly pay a call at Buoncammio prison tomorrow to question Pilato. Still awaited for today is the return from Rome of the police officer who delivered the heroin seized in the arrest to the experts at the Central Police Laboratory. We shall find out then what kind of drug it was that the Cagliari pusher was hiding in his jockey shorts when he was arrested at Elmas airport.

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CSO: 5300

ITALY

DRUG DEALERS ARRESTED IN SALERNO

Messina GAZZETTA DEL SUD in Italian 13 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Alfonso Carella: "Drug Raid Nets Seven Arrests"]

[Text] Salerno—Two youths from Cassano Jonio in the Cosenza district, Giovanni Oriolo and Antonio Morelli, both 23 years old, were arrested and confined to Cosenza's Colle Triglio Prison while waiting to be transferred to Salerno to be tried as part of a drug ring. The narcotics raid, carried out particularly in the Salerno area, led to the arrest of seven young drug pushers and to a warrant for the arrest of two other Salerno youths for the same offense, already in custody on other charges.

A few evenings ago, a unit of the Salerno flying squad apprehended a boy of 16 and a girl of 21 who were "shooting up"; they were in the corridor of a building in Via dei Principati in the center of the city. The two were arrested and taken to the police station. During the interrogation it was learned that the girl had been initiated in the use of drugs by two Cassano Jonio youths, Oriolo and Morelli, while they were vacationing in Calabria. At the request of the Salerno police and in pursuance of a warrant for their arrest issued by one of the judges, the two young men were arrested in Cassano Jonio by officers of the Cosenza flying squad.

The investigation further revealed that certain Salerno drug addicts, who had become pushers in order to obtain drugs for themselves free of charge, were frequently supplying Calabrian youth with various narcotics (heroin, morphine and cocaine). Thus, from a few arrests made expeditiously, it became apparent that considerable skill would be required to pull off the operation which took place yesterday morning at dawn resulting in the arrest of the seven youths.



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ITALY

BRIEFS

COUPLE POSSESSING HEROIN ARRESTED--Alghero--During an antidrug operation, an Alghero mobile police unit arrested two young people for illegal possession of heroin. The two were identified as Giuseppe Pischedda of Alghero, garbage collector, 29 years old, married and the father of four children, and his accomplice and girl friend, Maria Pittalis, 20 years of age, employed as a maid in Alghero and residing in the Tanca Farra area. After being stopped at the Piazza Sulis station while riding in a Giulia GT and subsequently identified, the two were released by the police. Afraid of being searched, Pischedda and Pittalis immediately got rid of a matchbox in which the police later discovered 12 doses of heroin wrapped in tinfoil. By the time the officers retrieved the box containing the drug from the ground, the two suspects had already gone on their way. Marshal Meloni, in charge of the police squad, discovered the drug in the matchbox, gave chase, and the two suspects were subsequently caught. Upon investigating the matter in detail, the police learned that Pittalis had thrown the matchbox out of the car window when the two were first being checked. The police are treating the affair with discretion. [Text] [Sassari LA NUOVA SARDEGNA in Italian 14 Sep 80 p 7] 8568

DRUG PUSHER ARRESTED--A drug pusher was arrested yesterday afternoon in Villa Sperlinga. He was identified as Luciano Bertolino, 21 years of age. The police found him to be in possession of 2 grams of heroin divided into four packets. Bertolino was arrested by one of the mobile police units which carry out antidrug operations particularly in the public park which, despite tens of arrests last month, continues to be the meeting point of addicts and pushers. The arrest took place in the usual manner. Two policemen saw a young fellow cautiously approach a group of well-known heroin addicts, became suspicious and ordered him to stop. The suspect attempted to flee but was overtaken and seized. The narcotic was found in his pocket. Luciano Bertolino--who has a previous record for theft--is a waiter by trade. Until a short time ago he was working at the "Johnny Walker" in Carini but is now unemployed, he says. He is living with his pregnant wife at 36 De Cosmi St. [Excerpts] [Palermo GIORNALE DE SICILIA in Italian 17 Sep 80 p 6] 8568

TWO HEROIN ADDICTS ARRESTED--Sassari, 17 Sep--Two drug addicts were arrested Tuesday afternoon by the police department's narcotics squad and charged with possessing and selling drugs. The two are Attilio Cadoni, 23 years old, of Torralba, and Laura Sanna, 22 years of age. Arrested in the vicinity of their own home and taken to the police station, the two were found to be in possession of 41 doses of heroin. The investigation had been touched off by a tip received by the narcotics squad commanded by Marshal Barbalinardo, according to whom the two young people had allegedly purchased the "merchandise" from members of the underworld (prostitution in particular) for subsequent resale. Cadoni, known as "Largone," is said to be one of the first to traffic heroin in the city. However, his young friend has a "political" past, having been in sympathy with the rightist movement, "Aryan Sisterhood," which lasted only a few months. The two were confined in San Sebastian prison where they are awaiting further action by the court. Meanwhile, the investigation is continuing and seems to be directed toward Porta San Antonio, a well-known meeting place of organized crime, which is slowly taking over the hard-drug market. It is not known whether useful information emerged from statements made by the two individuals arrested. However, a slowdown in the supply of drugs was allegedly observed in the Piazza d'Italia market that same day, and this has caused panic among heroin addicts; meanwhile, police headquarters states that further developments will be forthcoming. [Text] [Cagliari L'UNIONE SARDA in Italian 18 Sep 80 p 10] 8568

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SWEDEN

POLICE ARREST COLOMBIAN NARCOTICS RING IN STOCKHOLM

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Sep 80 p 28

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Part of a Colombian narcotics organization was uncovered by the regular police force (!) in Stockholm. Detective Superintendent Hugo Nyberg of the national police narcotics section suspects the Colombian couriers were smuggling in a large quantity of cocaine for the so-called home market in Stockholm. One hectogram was seized. The arrest of three men and one woman, all from Colombia, has been requested.

Through Interpol the national police got a tip 3 weeks ago that Colombian cocaine smugglers were on their way to Sweden with a large amount. Detectives also managed to identify a leading figure who lived at a hotel in Vasastan. The man was shadowed and several other addresses where South Americans live were placed under surveillance. Up to last Thursday the detectives still had no reason to make a move. It was an off day for surveillance and it was then that two patrolmen in a radio car came into the picture.

While patrolling the town they observed a truck they had seen before in connection with a crime. They decided to drive after it. They had also seen that two men with South American features sat in the front while a small child was in the back seat.

The police saw that the men became uneasy but they stopped on Lundagatan at the request of the police.

While the driver of the police car got out and asked to see the man's driver's licence the South American's comrade got out of the truck on the other side. The second policeman, who had remained sitting in the car, suddenly saw in his rear view mirror that the man outside had begun to rip and tear up a plastic bag behind his back. The policeman saw something white drifting down between his legs. The policeman jumped out and managed to grab the bag. The police found a hectogram of cocaine.

"I think the patrolmen should be commended for their actions because I'm not so sure we would have found anything on these experienced smugglers otherwise," said Superintendent Nyberg.

Both men were taken into custody. The child was turned over to the children's protection authorities and a Colombian man and woman were seized at another address.

One of the men says that back home in Colombia he had heard that there was a lot of money to be earned on the Swedish drug market. But he denies having brought in the confiscated cocaine.

Cocaine hauls are not very common. During the first half of this year only 4.5 hectograms of cocaine were seized in eight incidents in the whole country.

Cocaine is supposedly an aphrodisiac and costs around 1200 kronor a gram. The hectogram just seized is thus worth more than 100,000 kronor.

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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM POLICE ARREST OVER 30 DRUG SELLERS IN PARKS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Sep 80 p 14

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] In all about 30 drug dealers have now been arrested in the Stockholm police force's systematic raids in parks and outside schools.

At the same time some 60 people have been caught buying drugs. But in general they had so little on them that it came under the heading of "supplies for personal use," meaning they were not charged.

"The surprising thing is that regular 'Svenssions' not previously known to us as drug abusers turned up as buyers to a much larger extent than we had expected," said Superintendent Rune Unered who led the raids.

When the raids began a month ago the police started out with Vitaberg Park. After several return raids the police now regard the park as relatively "clean." But further checks will be made in Vitaberg Park.

The police have not made any big drug hauls in the course of these raids. That was not the primary goal either. The aim is to annoy "street dealers" and thus make it more difficult to find opportunities to sell drugs.

If resources permit the raids will continue during the fall in other parks frequented by the public and in the vicinity of schools.

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SWEDEN

PLENTIFUL HEROIN SUPPLY LEADS TO PRICE WAR, MORE USAGE

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Sep 80 p 18

[Article by Agneta Lagercrantz]

[Text] The big dealers on the heroin market have started a price war that could have serious consequences in Scandinavia. The street price for heroin has fallen to 850 kronor a gram in Denmark.

"In Sweden heroin has cost around 2500 kronor a gram for the last 5 years," said Detective Superintendent Hugo Nyberg of the national police. No price war has yet hit the Stockholm street market.

One of the reasons for the dumping prices is that there is a surplus in Denmark where morphine pills are still attractive. But in Sweden heroin quickly edged morphine out on the market.

Bad Harvests

A conflict is also going on between the two big drug areas in the world according to international information received by the head of the Oslo police narcotics section, Arne Huuse. The big shipments from the so-called Golden Triangle--Thailand, Burma and Laos--have been interrupted by several years of crop failure and poor harvests. The former drug capital, Amsterdam, has been abandoned in favor of Yugoslavia where most big drug hauls are now made. About 90 percent of the narcotics there come from Turkey, Hugo Nyberg said.

"In Sweden we have had reports that heroin from the Middle East is cheaper. A surplus here could also lead to dumping prices and a risk that abuse would increase."

New Triangle

Most of the heroin now comes from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. This year Iran is expected to account for the largest heroin production in

the world. This new triangle sells its batches at dumping prices to out-compete the Golden Triangle which in turn has further reduced its own prices.

There is a constant movement of heroin out of Yugoslavia and it reaches Scandinavia via Germany. Norwegian police have recently found clear indications that international drug rings are operating their own delivery routes to Scandinavia. The market here is regarded as very attractive since the price level here has traditionally been high.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

FLIGHT STEWARD SMUGGLED HASHISH--A 31-year-old Swedish flight steward was seized Thursday at Kastrup Airport in Copenhagen when he tried to smuggle in 34 kilograms of hashish in a double-bottom suitcase. On the illegal market the drugs seized would be worth around 2 million kronor. On Thursday chief prosecutor Carl-Gustaf Pfeiff asked in Helsingborg for the return of the 31-year-old man to Sweden. The man resides in Skane. The flight steward arrived on an SAS plane from Thailand. After he finished work he took out his suitcases but was arrested by Danish police soon afterward. Thursday evening Pfeiff would not reveal any details related to the smuggling attempt. For example he would not say if the arrest was made after a tip to the police or if any other arrests can be expected in Sweden following the incident at Kastrup. According to narcotics experts with the Malmö police force the current "street price" for hashish is between 50 and 60 kronor per gram. [Text]
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Sep 80 p 18] 6578

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