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31 December 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 54/80)



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THAILAND

ONCB TO BEGIN CROP SUBSTITUTION DRIVE IN 1981

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 15 Oct 80 pp 7, 10

[Article: "Plans Have Been Quickly Made to Grow Substitute Crops In Place of Poppy"]

[Text] Police Major General Chawalit Yotmani, the deputy secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), has stated that, next year, plans will seriously be made to encourage the hill tribes to grow substitute crops in place of poppy. This will no longer be a trial program since, at present, the United States and Germany have provided support, and the sectors concerned such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Interior have discussed matters and found ways to help.

Police Major General Chawali talked about the present problems of hill tribesmen in growing substitute crops instead of poppy. He said that they have marketing and transportation problems. [Attempts are being made] to solve these problems by requesting cooperation from the private sector. In particular, the Thai Inter Company is presently purchasing all the goods of the hill tribes. However, government officials are trying to contact various hotels and have them purchase goods from the hill tribes directly.

Concerning suppressing drug smuggling, Police Major General Chawalit stated that several sectors have established special units for this in order to prevent various criticisms that may be made. The various units concerned have been given a role and they have been made more aware of their duties. They are cooperating with foreign countries and keeping chemicals from reaching the various factories in areas that have been declared to be chemical free areas.

"At present, the amount of drugs is increasing in the rural areas and this is very disturbing. It is very difficult to suppress this because communications are not convenient. As for Bangkok and Chiang Mai Province, the amount of drugs has declined greatly. It is thought that, in the next 2 to 3 years, officials will have suppressed all the major drug producers or important dealers," stated Police Major General Chawalit.

The deputy secretary-general of the ONCB also stated that, next month, drug suppression officials from other countries will come and observe operations in Thailand in order to discuss matters and find a way to cooperate in suppressing drugs.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

PROBLEMS OF CROP SUBSTITUTION DESCRIBED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Charat Phuachuai: "Opium and the Government's Suppression Measures"]

[Text] Recently, I went and listened to a special committee discuss the budget for 1981.

That day, when discussing a government unit subordinate to the Office of the Prime Minister, that is, the Narcotics Control Board, whose budget has been set at 33,768,700 baht, which is to pay for general administrative activities, suppression and information seminars, investigations, suppression activities and Thai hill tribe economic and crop substitution activities, the secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) discussed the various activities of the ONCB that have already been carried out, that are presently underway and that will be carried out in the future.

Thailand has a population of approximately 47 million. The total number of drug addicts who have actually been surveyed reaches 300,000, or 0.63 percent. But there are approximately 200,000 more addicts who have not been surveyed.

This is a total of approximately 500,000 addicts or about 1.06 percent of the country's total population.

Of this number, approximately 60 percent of the drug addicts are boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 24. Of the remaining number, most are older, with only a few younger than this.

Concerning the problems discussed that day, the main points can be summarized as follows:

a. Problems and obstacles: An important obstacle in drug suppression activities is that the budget allocated for this is not sufficient. Because of this, the ONCB lacks offices, equipment and the manpower to carry on such activities. Last year, this office was allocated approximately 31 million baht. This year, it has been allocated 33 million baht. This is in line with the rate of increase of the

budget. When discussing the budget that has been established, most of the people on the committee were in favor of increasing the budget of this sector so that it can finish the work or come close to the targets set. One of the topics that was discussed often concerned the poppy growing activities of the Thai hill tribes in the northern region of the country.

At a later date, the committee made an effort to go observe the poppy growing activities of the hill tribes and to visit the border patrol police who are responsible for carrying on the suppression activities mentioned above. The hill tribes grow much poppy at elevations of 1,000 meters or more above sea level. They transport the opium from the north to the sea for distribution and sale abroad. Influential people at the national level are involved in this and, therefore, the units with responsibility for suppressing such activities cannot suppress them and do not dare do much.

One time, a police sergeant confiscated some opium but this opium belonged to an influential person. The sergeant was transferred.

Another obstacle is the lack of manpower and equipment. The ONCB has sent officials to arrest those transporting opium from the north but when they encounter them, the people transporting the opium [often] have more than 10 small pickup trucks while the ONCB has only two or three vehicles. The suppression activities have not achieved good results.

The spread of drugs has, therefore, increased greatly. Those who know what is going on do not dare talk about who the opium traffickers really are, what their social position is or how much influence they have at the national level.

As for the other obstacles, I will not say very much about them. Instead, I will first discuss solutions and the suppression activities of the government.

b. Solutions

1. End-point solutions: The government sectors responsible for such activities include the Public Welfare Department, the Department of Land Development, the Police Department, the Northern Region Agricultural Office, the Royal Hill Tribes Development Project in coordination with the Ford Foundation, the ONCB and so on. The government is well aware of the fact that drugs, especially opium, can lead to the destruction of the country and destroy the energy of the people. Thus, it has mobilized manpower and money to solve the problem completely.

However, things have not been completed in accord with the targets set because the units have not dared to take serious action. This is because, if they do, they will run up against [people with] national influence. Thus, they can only try to solve the problem at the end point.

For example, there is the Royal Hill Tribes Development Program and the ONCB's crop substitution program to encourage the hill tribes to grow other crops instead of poppy. This includes encouraging them to grow plums, kidney beans, vegetables, cabbage, lettuce, coffee and so on.

These programs have been underway for 10 years now but the hill tribe areas planted in poppy have not decreased. Rather, the smuggling of opium has increased. The problems and obstacles are that the hill tribes are not interested and they have not turned to growing such crops. When I worked at the Northern Region Agricultural Office, I analyzed this problem and things can be summarized as follows:

a. The substitute crops, such as coffee, kidney beans and vegetables, are difficult to grow. For example, coffee must be looked after constantly, it must be watered regularly and the ground must be loosened frequently. If it is not watered every 7 to 8 days, it will die.

One unit that was responsible for such work had a demonstration field and let hill tribesmen observe things but the hill tribesmen were not interested. For example, in planting cabbage, when the officials went to demonstrate cultivation methods for the hill tribesmen, the tribesmen said "when we plant cabbage, we use shoots. We do not use seeds like the government officials," which means that the tribesmen grow cabbage using shoots. They do not use seed. This produces better and faster results than the method introduced by the officials and it is easy.

b. Substitute crops such as plums, kidney beans, strawberries, cabbage and lettuce are very heavy and this makes it difficult to transport them. This is because the tribesmen must harvest the crops, put them in baskets and carry them approximately 5 to 10 kilometers over the mountains to sell them at the market. This is very hard work. If they use vehicles, fares are high because the vehicles that operate in the mountains must use much gasoline and there is much wear and tear on the vehicle.

It is true that some tribesmen own their own trucks but they were able to purchase a truck because of growing and selling opium. Some units alternate growing coffee and poppy so that the tribesmen can observe things but this is not done very much as compared with the amount of

land planted in poppy. For example, after coffee is harvested, there are other obstacles. This is because processing the raw coffee into ground coffee is difficult and many steps are involved. But the important thing is the transportation problem mentioned above.

c. The price of some agricultural products is as follows: plums are 2-3 baht per kilogram, kidney beans are 100-120 baht per kilogram, cabbage is 2-3 baht per kilogram, strawberries are 60 baht per kilogram and lettuce is 5-6 baht per kilogram. But when they are sold at the Chiang Mai markets, they cannot compete in price with the vegetables grown by the people living around Chiang Mai City. Also, it is a long trip to the markets. This causes the vegetables to wilt and prices fall.

As for growing poppy, poppy is easier for the hill tribes to grow because they are familiar with it, they have grown it for generations, just as it is easier for lowland farmers to grow rice. They do not have to water it very much because it is planted during the rainy season. The higher the elevation the better. Opium does not weigh very much. Also, opium merchants come and pick it up and so the tribesmen do not have to take any risks. Opium is expensive, 1 choi costing 3,000 to 4,000 baht (1 choi equals 1.5 kilograms). One rai can produce approximately 3 to 5 choi. Usually, the hill tribes work as families, with each family planting approximately 3 rai.

Thus, the hill tribesmen can earn an income of approximately 27,000 to 36,000 baht a year.

But at the ONCB it is estimated that the tribesmen earn approximately 4,500 baht per rai. This may be in error.

Thus, the way to solve the problem is to increase, or find a way to increase, the price of these agricultural products so that the price comes close to or equals the price of opium per rai. The hill tribes will then turn to growing substitute crops. Or, an institute to purchase just these crops can be established.

But I do not think anyone will do this because this would affect the interests of those people who have influence at the national level.

2. Solving the problem at the source: A serious effort to change the economic and political systems and forge a new society must be made by suppressing and toppling those people who have influence at the national level. The problems must be solved quickly and a way must be found to destroy all the poppy plants and not allow any more to be grown. At the same time, land must be found for the hill tribes to live and work on so that the hill tribes have incomes equal or close to those earned by growing poppy. Actual surveys of their incomes must be made to determine what their incomes really are. There must

be money to pay compensation to the hill tribes. When the hill tribes are earning a good income, the compensation can be stopped. The budgets of the various sectors concerned do not have to be increased, or only a little if at all.

If these things are not done, it will not be possible to do anything more because of running up against the interests of the influential people at the national level. If these things cannot be done, why don't we just promote the growing of poppy throughout the country like in Turkey in order to put an end to this problem!

11943
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THAILAND

MEMBER OF ROYAL GUARD UNIT ARRESTED IN MARIHUANA SEIZURE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Marihuana Mafia Arrested; A Soldier and [Several] Policemen Are Involved"]

[Text] The commander of the Crime Suppression Division has belatedly revealed that 3 tons of marihuana valued at 2 million baht were seized while being packed in boxes for shipment to the United States. He stated that those involved were part of a major international gang. It was a foreign investor who made the plans. It took 6 months to break the case. This gang used money to buy off officials in all sections involved in shipping goods abroad. They even bribed customs officials and a soldier with the rank of "captain" became their tool. In another case, members of the Mongkut 18 gang were arrested for extorting almost 500,000 baht from wealthy Hong Kong Chinese. The son of a wealthy oil merchant known as Lengloet Baiyok was involved in making plans and police supported them.

At 1130 hours on 21 October, Police Major General Sanguan Khlongchai, the commander of the Samyot Crime Suppression Division, gave a delayed but detailed statement to the mass media concerning the seizure of 3 tons of marihuana valued at 2 million baht. He stated that at 1830 hours on 20 October, police officials inspected a house at 60/5 Soi Thepphattana, Ngamwongwan Road, Muang District, Nonthaburi Province, and arrested Captain Somchai Siriphong, an officer with the 11th Royal Guard Infantry Battalion, Mr Robert Kombol, Mr Lengchieng Saeyia, Mr Sophon Sunalai, the head of the Drug Suppression Section of the Customs Department, Mr Phrot Sunalai, Mr Sanit Phongsuwan, Mr Somsak Benchamat, an official in the Thai Airways weight control section, and Mr Arom Phumphiriyaphruk, a shipping official at Don Muang Airport. All eight were arrested while packing marihuana weighing 3 tons in boxes and putting the boxes in a Volkswagen van, license No M.0204, for shipment to the United States.

The commander of the Crime Suppression Division stated that it took the Crime Suppression Division approximately 6 months of investigative work before the criminals could be arrested. "This gang made very good plans. It was a major drug trafficking gang. A foreign investor

made plans to buy off the shipping officials concerned and the customs officials in charge of weighing goods. Many sectors cooperated with each other in order to facilitate shipment. But in the end, they were arrested. As for the soldier who was involved, his immediate superior was informed so that he could join in the investigation and in handling the case."

Concerning another case, at 0700 hours on 22 October, Police Captain Chaloeam Yubamrung, an inspector at Section 4, Police Precinct 2, Crime Suppression Division, arrested a Mr Laksami, or Miya, Sakun, age 28, and Mr Wicha Hienchasi, age 25, in the Hong Kong Lane area of Bang Rak Commune, Bang Rak District, since he had received an order to this effect. Police Major General Sanguan Khlongchai stated that these two men were criminals who had extorted money from Siso Sae Hon, the manager of the Kingly Organization Company and from Mr Bak Sung Wai and Mrs Suang Di, both Chinese from Hong Kong who had come to Thailand on business. Prior to this, the three victims had gone and told Police General Monchai Phankongchoen that 450,000 baht had been extorted from them and that they had paid this money to the two criminals.

As for investigating this major extortion case, Police Captain Chaloeam Yubamrung told one of our reporters that it took from 17 October, the day the victims reported the crime to the director-general of the Police Department, to learn the whereabouts and identities of the men involved. It was learned that they were members of the Mongkut 18 gang and that to extort this large sum of money, the criminals made very complex plans. Mr Sithiphong Baiyok, who is the son of a wealthy oil merchant known as "Lengloet Baiyok" and who has not yet been captured, is the person who made the plans while working at the company managed by Mr Siso. Besides this, there were two policemen who facilitated things and who supported this extortion gang. At present, they are being sought for arrest.

"This case began on 22 September. At first Mr Sithiphong was the leader of these criminals and he implemented his plan using deception. Going out of the company office to eat, he took the opportunity to plant heroin in the victims' car and then informed the two policemen who were his accomplices. They arrested the victims and took them to a hotel. They told them that they would not prosecute the case if they paid them 250,000 baht and also gave them a check for 200,000 baht. Out of fear, the victims paid them the money. After that, the case was kept quiet. When the three Chinese returned to Hong Kong, they told the head manager about the matter in detail. They then returned to Thailand again in order to inform the director-general of the Police Department. Two of the criminals were then arrested," said the inspector from the Crime Suppression Division to the reporter in conclusion.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

CHIANG MAI HEROIN TRAFFICKER--Heroin valued at 1.5 million baht was transported from the north to Bangkok. The police trailed the trafficker and arrested him. He has denied the charges even though he had the evidence in his possession. At 0600 hours yesterday, Police Captain Prasit Khlaimuk, the head of the Chiang Mai Provincial drug suppression unit, searched Mr Inta Maliwan, age 32, who lives at 3/13 Changphuak Road, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, at the Mochit Market. Searching a small cardboard box that he had with him, [the police] found two bags of Superwan heroin weighing 700 grams and valued at more than 100,000 baht in Thailand or at 1.5 million baht if sold in the United States. The suspect was turned over to Police Captain Chanyut Wiriya, the officer on duty at Police Precinct 2, Suppression Division. From the investigation, it turned out that Police Captain Prasit Khlaimuk had followed matters and learned that Mr Inta was involved with major heroin traffickers. He trailed him from Chiang Mai with the hope of being able to arrest the major dealers. But when Mr Inta arrived at the Mochit Market, he took the box out of his car but did not make contact with anyone. He was then searched and the heroin was found as described above. Mr Inta Maliwan has constantly denied the charges and claims that the box does not belong to him. The police have placed him under arrest for further handling of the case. [Text] [Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 12] 11943

CROP SUBSTITUTION FUNDS--A total of 100 million baht will be used to develop alternate jobs for the hill tribesmen instead of growing poppy. This will be carried on in four northern provinces, which is an area where many hill tribesmen live. For the first phase of the program between 1979 and 1982, it has been stipulated that the growing of crops already mentioned be promoted in the four provinces where many Thai hill tribes live. The four provinces are Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak and Mae Hong Son. Carrying out the activities in accord with this program will cost approximately 86 million baht. Of this amount, 24.9 million baht has been budgeted by the government, 49.7 million baht is aid from the United Nation's Funding Office for the Control of Illegal Drug Use and 11.4 million baht is a loan from the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. In carrying on operations last year, which was the first year of the program, it appears that good results were achieved. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Oct 80 p 2] 11943

COLOMBIA

MYSTERY OF 'COCAINE GODMOTHER' PROBED

Everyone Looks For Griselda

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 3-A

[Text] Griselda Blanco, "The Godmother," whose power enabled her to retain the most loyal and daring gunmen at her service and to cover all the cocaine traffic routes, is on the decline, and, even worse, is caught between two fires.

Interpol is conducting an intensive search for her, as are other individuals interested in settling accounts with "The Godmother." It is said that once a floor of a building in Bogota was going to be blown up because it was thought that the woman lived there. However, someone pointed out that "The Godmother" did not live in any apartment in that complex, and the idea was discarded.

"The Godmother" is considered to be one of the most powerful traffickers in Colombia, with connections in major world capitals. Because of her "dirty tricks" she was losing faithful friends and had acquired a fine collection of enemies, who now are looking for her to liquidate her if the opportunity arises. Nobody knows where "The Godmother" is at present, although they have not ruled out the possibility that she is in some major city in Colombia.

"The Godmother," according to informed circles, was the one who set up in Medellin the method of "motorcycle killings"--hired gunmen who systematically eliminated persons who in "The Godmother's" opinion were in the way. The list of deaths is said to be long.

"The Godmother" made use of her economic power coming from the drug traffic to join social clubs to attend elegant parties without being turned down. Also, she is known for her aid to charitable organizations. She is the owner of immense properties: ranches, plantations, florist businesses.

According to reports, ambition is what led "The Godmother" to the collapse of her empire. Today she is alone, and abandoned by the top men who used to defend her. She devoted herself to the task of finishing off her best confederates, which started a war among the national mafia that has extended to various locations in the country. Also, it is believed that at least 15 men were "executed" recently by orders of "The Godmother." Conservative estimates by persons who have found out details of the war indicate that more than 50 individuals have been shot at the woman's request.

She was very young when she linked up with very important and rich gangsters. She learned their operating methods for transporting drugs abroad, and in time built up substantial capital.

She was already a millionaire when she set up her own organization, which for many years spread terror in Medellin.

Some people think that "The Godmother" is in hiding, alone, in some major city of Colombia, and that, when least expected, she will suddenly try to escape, seeking refuge in any country in the world.

The woman's life hangs by a thread. And she is worth a million. So, even though she may hide herself in the most remote area, the men who are determined to eliminate her will come there.

"The Godmother" fell into disgrace when--without needing to, as she was a millionaire-- she stole a valuable shipment of cocaine in a tricky move which will not be forgiven her.

Seven trusted men paid the penalty for "The Godmother's" treachery, because she had the audacity to say that they were the instigators of that dirty trick.

The survivors, other individuals who used to protect and pamper "The Godmother," decided to take off rather than to die riddled with bullets in a street.

Since then the fate of "The Godmother" has been a mystery.



Griselda Blanco

Background On The 'Godmother'

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 16-A

[Text] Griselda Blanco, "The Godmother," who is being hunted by an army of her enemies and another one of police agents, must have hidden herself some place in Cali, according to informed circles.

However, some people are not ruling out the possibility that the woman, the cocaine queen, has circulated that story so as to remain undisturbed in Medellin, or in some other Colombian city where she would not be discovered.

"The Godmother" fell into disgrace because of her ambitiousness, when she cheated her cronies, and stole substantial shipments of cocaine from them. She also betrayed the best men in her service, because she said that they were the ones who carried out the swindle.

She created a real underworld empire in Medellin. She owned properties, in which she lived protected by bodyguards. "The Godmother" unleashed a series of revenge killings in that city, which began with the famous "motorcycle murder," thugs hired and paid by Griselda Blanco to eliminate the people who got in her way.

The treachery of "The Godmother" was turned back against her. Dario de Jesus Sepulveda, her lover, abandoned her to live with Luz Maria Sanchez, private secretary of Griselda Blanco. Sepulveda has a reputation as a sinister bandit who has no qualms in kissing the barrel of his revolver after he does away with a rival.

According to reports, "The Godmother" advised her "attack dogs" to shoot one of her associates dead. However, the order was not carried out, which cost the life of one of them, Dario Valencia.

Griselda Blanco is also reputed to be the brains behind the death of Hernan Cardenas, the famous horse breeder. The woman's motives for murdering Cardenas, whose life was used as an example, are not known. Also, another story has come out which relates that Griselda Blanco's properties are rented, but when the tenants do not leave because of fear of reprisals, the neighbors do. In Medellin, when she was known to have a permanent residence, "The Godmother" lived in veritable fortresses.

Now Blanco is not just caught between two fires, but being hunted from three sides: the international police, her enemies who have not forgiven her for "tricking" them, and Dario Jesus Sepulveda.

The latter got rid of Alberto Bravo, "Trapito," and began to plot revenge against the woman for being unfaithful to him with that individual. Sepulveda will not forgive her for infidelity, it is said. Griselda Blanco frequented the Medellin bars, where she made friends of some gang members. In this environment she became the lover of Dario Trujillo, with whom she settled in the United States. The man died in a hospital because of poison which "The Godmother" gave him, according to reports.

Rumor Of Her Death

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 2-A

[Text] Medellin, 13 Oct (Editorial Office)--The arrival of a mysterious wooden crate, sent by international air mail from Miami, let loose a wave of rumors tonight in Medellin about the possible arrival in Colombia of the body of Griselda Blanco, known in law enforcement circles as "The Cocaine Queen" or "The Godmother."

According to those rumors, Griselda Blanco had been murdered in Miami about 10 days ago, as she was accompanied by her son, Oswaldo Trujillo Blanco, age 14.

The wooden box is 2.4 meters in length and 70 centimeters wide, and was appraised in Miami a few days ago.

According to an airport customs official, a label on one of the sides reads "automobile spare parts."

It was reported unofficially that agents of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, immediately approached the case and put about 20 seals on it.

For this reason the customs officials were not able to ascertain the contents.

Griselda Blanco has been sought for several months by persons linked to the narcotics traffic.

However, up until now the whereabouts of the woman has been a mystery to the authorities and to her enemies.

A crime wave which has occurred in this city arising from disputes related to a giant cocaine business is being attributed to the "cocaine queen."

An F-2 agent who asked not to be identified said that a very important body had arrived at the Medellin airport today, with many people around it, but he refrained from confirming that it was Griselda Blanco.

It is reported unofficially that the body of the son, Oswaldo Trujillo Blanco, who apparently died the same day during the assault perpetrated in Miami, could also have been sent in the crate.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZED IN SANTA MARTA AREA--Santa Marta, 28 Oct. Marihuana valued at more than 15 million pesos has been seized by the army in the vicinity of Simon Bolivar Airport between Cienaga and Santa Marta. One hundred fifty-eight bales of the drug were being transported in a late-model Dodge truck and three vans, which were also seized, as well as a camper. The five occupants of the camper were arrested. The action was carried out by units of the Cordoba de Santa Marta battalion at a place called "Kona" near the air terminal. The army seized another 175 bales of the grass at a ranch in the jurisdiction of Guachaca, where three persons were arrested as they guarded the cache. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 5-C] 8735

TRAFFICKERS, AIRCRAFT, MARIHUANA SEIZED--Santa Marta. The army has seized 670 bales of marihuana and an American light aircraft in two operations carried out in Magdalena and La Guajira. During the last 24 hours the army seized 320 bales of pressed "marimba" which they found hidden on a ranch in Cienaga, north of Magdalena, and arrested five drug dealers, among them two Americans whose names were not released. In the same period, units of the Cartagena Battalion assigned to Riohacha seized a light aircraft, registration N-789C, as it was loading 370 sacks of the drug on a clandestine airstrip near Camarones. No one was arrested in this military action. The value of the drugs taken in the two operations was estimated at 35 million pesos; some firearms were also confiscated. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 3-B] 8735

CASE OF FIRED JUDGE DISCUSSED--Gustavo Soto Rodriguez, penal circuit judge 25, was fired because he lied and because of his alleged connection with members of the narcotics mafia, although some time ago he refused a bribe of 2 million pesos in a kidnap investigation, according to a ruling by the Higher Council of the Court. The instructor asked Judge Absalon Cardenas to turn over to him a drug traffic case involving Saul Trillos, alleging that one of those arrested was his cousin's husband and that the family was pressuring him. When the judge refused, Soto Rodriguez approached the office secretaries, with identical results. Later in the investigation, the 25th penal circuit judge contradicted himself, telling the national Attorney General's Office that he had been threatened with death by the perpetrators of the kidnapping of Andres Uribe Compuzano and his wife. The kidnapers were free at that time and were involved in the narcotics traffic. This story proved to be false. The Higher Council of the Court stated in its ruling that "these moral pressures which Soto Rodriguez claims were the cause of his illegal acts do not constitute sufficient proof, nor are they credible." However, when the Public Ministry began its investigation, he began to circulate the story that his conduct was motivated by the anonymous pressures and threats he had received from Uribe Compuzano's kidnapers. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 12-A] 8735

DRUGS, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN LA VIRGINIA--La Virginia, 21 Oct. A gang of narcotics traffickers composed of five persons, among them three women--one of them 80 years old--was broken up and 15 pounds of marihuana, 90 tubes of "bazooka" and a half-pound of coca seized. The action took place at No 5-45 Highway 6, home of one of those arrested, where the alkaloid was being distributed. Carlos Emilio Betancur, 43 years of age; Elvia Varela Pineda, 23 years; Maria Elena, sister of Carlos; Carmelina de Londono, 80 years; and Gildardo Blandon were arrested as they were getting ready to deliver the drug, valued at 150,000 pesos, to their clients. A motorcycle and various implements for processing the drug were also confiscated. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 3-B] 8735

TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE SEIZED AT ELDORADO--A man identifying himself as Jairo Arnolde Perez Pimiento was arrested yesterday at Eldorado International Airport as he was about to board a plane for Miami with 2 kilos of cocaine. He remains in custody of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security]. The drug trafficker was arrested at 1000 hours yesterday by officers of the Antinarcotics Groups of the Attorney General's Office as he was boarding an AVIANCA [Colombian National Airways] plane bound for the aforementioned American city. The cocaine was found in a false-bottomed suitcase carried by the man in question, and according to preliminary studies is of high quality. The seizure yesterday is the second blow dealt by authorities in Eldorado to the mafia, which uses "mules" and other means to transport the alkaloid to other countries. Thursday of last week a package from Bolivia was seized and found to contain 10 kilos of the valuable and dangerous product. That time, the addressee of the package had not dared to claim it, since he must have realized the contents had been spotted and that as a result he might be arrested. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 21-A] 8735

MARIJUANA SEIZURE--Medellin--The Antioquia police have seized 92 bundles of marijuana and have captured four well-known drug traffickers in Turbo. Those captured have been identified as (Humberto) Villa Lopez, Ariel Padilla, Juan Antonio Pereiro and Carlos Miguel Cabra. The drug cargo was to have been sent by sea to the United States. [PA142205 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Dec 80]

MORPHINE SEIZURE--Bogota--For the first time the authorities have seized a large amount of morphine. The seizure took place at the time the traffickers were selling the narcotic in a drugstore in house No 10779, on 37-A Street. Ten kilograms of pure morphine were seized and six persons were arrested. On the national market a kilogram of morphine is worth more than 2 million pesos. In the United States it is worth 50 million pesos. The morphine seized today had been stolen from an European ship in Buena Ventura. The ship was to take the morphine, as medicine, to the United States. [PA142205 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Dec 80]

CSO: 5300

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DRUG TRAFFICKING, USE IN CAPITAL WILL BE FOUGHT

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Freddy Antonio Cruz]

[Text] Dr Julio Ibarra Rios observed that while he is district attorney of the District he will fight as much as possible the trafficking and use of drugs.

And he observed with greater vehemence that he will not give in to pressure from sectors, concerning persons involved in the trafficking and use of drugs.

In an obvious reference to Dr Andres Antonio Decamps, Dr Ibarra Rios said that he "is acting correctly."

The day before yesterday, Dr Decamps spoke out against the legal authorities and those who fight the trafficking and use of drugs, especially the district attorney.

Dr Decamps represents the interests of four North Americans arrested here upon landing in an airplane which, it was learned, was stolen in the United States and in which narcotics were found.

Touching upon the references Dr Decamps made to him, Dr Ibarra Rios said: "When these persons, who represent the drug traffickers, fight me, they do so because their interests are opposed to those of society."

If I paid attention to this man (that is Decamps), who claims to be a lawyer, I would revise my conduct, " stated the attorney general.

We explained that while he is attorney general, "I will continue to confront the trafficking and use of drugs, without fear of threats, be they verbal or physical."

Ibarra Rios said that the use of drugs is increasing in the country, profoundly damaging our society.

In answer to a question, Dr Ibarra Rios said that "I will do everything within my power to fight the trafficking and use of drugs."

On another subject, the district attorney promised to equalize the treatment which is extended to the prisoners, because he understands that all offenders are equal.

The district attorney was told that the day before yesterday, when the bus was transporting the prisoners, it was observed that persons linked with the trafficking and use of drugs were not handcuffed like the other prisoners accused of thefts considered "simple."

One could see a professional wrestler, involved with drugs, conversing animatedly with a friend or relative, without being handcuffed or guarded as zealously as the other prisoners. "I am going to take steps so that this situation changes," said Dr Ibarra Rios when the journalists questioned him about what is considered "privilege."

8956
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT SEIZED--Agents of the Federal Judicial Police seized a shipment of cannabis indica the estimated value of which was about 300,000 pesos, on the Altamirano communal farm in the municipality of Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas, where they simultaneously captured two presumed drug traffickers. Many years of imprisonment are awaiting Maximino Barbosa Madriga and Cipriano Moreno Cantu who, after being interrogated confessed that they had been engaged in the purchase, sale and exporting of drugs for several years. The agency of the Federal Public Ministry announced that the pair would be held responsible for their presumed guilt in committing a crime against health in whatever degrees are proven. On Sunday morning, federal agents went to the aforementioned communal farm, having been informed a few days earlier that a "bale" which apparently contained marihuana had been taken to that location in a pickup truck. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 Sec B p 5] 2909

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA CROP NEAR GUANARE--Guanare, Oct 7 (INNAC)--The PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] has discovered a marihuana crop within a parcel of land belonging to the General Paez sharecroppers settlement located south of this city, across from the Rio Guanare sugarmill. Implicated are five local farmers, allegedly headed by a graduate agronomist, who is being actively sought by the authorities. The large plantation of the evil weed was hidden within a tomato field, which did not prevent the detectives from discovering the illegal situation and carrying out the legal steps leading to its destruction. Commissioner Manuel Enrique Rodriguez pointed out that the technical squad of the Judicial Police station here, which he heads, had in fact carried out the operation at the farm settlement, but he declined to supply further details of the case, except that it was being investigated; he limited himself to stating that five suspects had been arrested. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2-27] 9015

TEN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Ten suspects, among whom were a woman and several minors implicated in the traffic and use of drugs, were arrested by officers of the Intelligence and Vice Division of the Metropolitan Police. [PM]. It was learned from the PM Department of Information that these persons operated out of night spots in the eastern section of the city, as well as Antimano and Catia. Among those arrested were Maria Victoria Hernandez, 21, who has a record of arrests for the same offense. This time she was arrested while selling drugs (marijuana and "mandrax" pills) along parts of Casanova Ave in Sabana Grande. Also arrested was Luis Gustavo Gonzalez, 34, reported to be operating in sections of the Mamera neighborhood in Antimano. Gonzalez has a record of eight arrests by the PM for drug trafficking. Jose Luis Hidrogo Urbina, 28, was arrested on Libertador Ave and is reported to be one of the most active cocaine, mandrax and marijuana vendors in that part of the city. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 1-36] 9015

COCA ON COLOMBIAN BORDER--Cucuta, 17 Oct (Special)--Coca crops have been discovered along the Colombian-Venezuelan border. It was learned here that Colombian authorities, in their fight against the cultivation and trafficking of drugs, discovered more than 1,000 coca plants growing on two farms located along the border between the two countries. The plants were discovered on the Santa Barbara and Agua Verde farms in the El Meta district (of Colombia) and the Amazonas Federal Territory (of Venezuela). [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p D 2] 9015

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands, 7 Oct (UPI)--Five Venezuelan citizens--four men and one woman--were accused of smuggling 14 kilos of cocaine into the United States aboard a small airplane, U.S. officials said today.

Ishmael Meyers, U.S. attorney for the Virgin Islands, said today the five were arrested last Friday after they arrived in St. Thomas from Caracas and customs officials found 14 kilos of cocaine aboard their Piper Seneca II aircraft. Manuel Mendez Ortiz is the only one of the group still in jail, and Meyers refused to say why. The other four--Manuel Torres, Jorge Campins, Daniel Larosa, and Elena Martinez--are free on bond, but they must report to federal officials daily. Meyers said the five would be formally charged tomorrow. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p D 15] 9015

CSO: 5300

IRAN

KHALKHALI PUSHES MEASURES AGAINST SMUGGLERS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] - City NewsService - Yesterday afternoon Ayatollah Khalkhali, head of the anti-drug crusade, talked with KEYHAN's city reporter concerning the campaign against smugglers and the collection of addicts, placing new information at KEYHAN's disposal.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, concerning his Tassu'a [9 Moharram, religious mourning day] eve warning to the special drug courts, said: These courts must intervene solely in drug matters. In the meantime, they will not be able to carry out any decisions without my notice. Ayatollah Khalkhali stated in this interview: Because I was at the battle front for a while, a group of major smugglers once again set to work. I therefore warn this group to cease their illegal actions, because anti-drug officials are keeping the activities of smugglers under surveillance day and night in Tehran and on the roads outside the cities.

Ayatollah Khalkhali added: During the past few nights a large number of addicts and smugglers were arrested in Tehran. Last night the strike force and other officials arrested 400 vagrant addicts in Tehran. Among them were a number of freed prisoners, who of course will be treated more severely.

Ayatollah Khalkhali added: We are vigorously pursuing major smugglers in Tehran and the city regions. Because of 19 Azar [10 December 1980] addiction is considered a crime, addicts must break their habits, smash their opium pipes and turn their drugs over to the special anti-drug courts.

Temporary detention centers must be set up in the Ministry of Health, so that after 19 Azar [10 December 1980] addicts can be dealt with decisively. Their habits can be broken in these temporary detention centers.

Ayatollah Khalkhali added: If drug smugglers identify themselves to the special courts and turn over their goods, a complete reduction will be made in their sentence.

He said: According to information I have received, addiction is tyrannizing the towns of Quchan, Birjand, Shirvan, Kashmar, Torbat-e Heydariyeh and the province of Kohotasan in general. The letter from the girl residing in Birjand that was printed in ZAN-E RUZ [Today's Woman] is a good example of the complaints reaching me.

I imagine that Mr Hoseyn Safa'i, head of the special anti-drug courts in Khorasan, is neglecting his duties: he must display forcefulness. If he is not so inclined, he can resign so that we can appoint someone else. I ask him and the strike force in particular to hustle more so that we will not be required to send a force from Tehran.

Ayatollah Khalkhali then warned those smugglers who are using the night's darkness to distribute opium, heroin and morphine. He requested them to cease and desist. He furthermore asked for the cooperation of families in the extirpation of addiction, and said: If a family is not able to prevent the addiction of a family member, it can inform a special court by letter and we can take direct action.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, chief of the anti-drug campaign, also announced that Tehran's special courts had sent the following items to Ilam province: 109 ten-man tents, 312 "Valur" lamps, 1000 200-gram tea packets, 116 sets of warm winter clothes, 100 cartons of Winston cigarettes, 4000 meters of carpet, 2,200 blankets, 257 overcoats, 10 tons of the best rice, 2 tons of oil, 11 tones of dates, 20 tons of flour, and a large quantity of shoes, clothes and household items. The Governor of Ilam will send them to the war zones. Furthermore a check in the amount of 90,000 tumans was sent to Dezful's Friday prayer leader in order to help the needy. A large quantity of blankets, tents and overcoats were also sent to Mah Shahr and Dezful to be forwarded to the battle fronts.

9597
CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

STRICTER ANTI-NARCOTIC LAWS--Tehran (PARS)--According to the new bill, for the Campaign Against Narcotics in Iran, which will be implemented from Wednesday, anyone who would, carry or consume any amount of the materials which have been identified as narcotics would be considered guilty and heavy penalties would have to be levied on him, an informed source at the Office for Narcotics Supervision, said yesterday. He stressed that from the same date, undertaking treatment for addiction would be possible only in prisons and there would be no hospital, clinic or physicians' office for the treatment of addicted persons outside the prisons. In addition, the execution of the regulations relating to addiction which were formerly delegated to the Health Ministry have been transferred to the Judiciary and its personnel. It should be recalled that all addicts were warned previously to apply to the centers allocated for the treatment of addiction and to abandon their addiction. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 1]

OPIUM HAUL--Tehran--Some 20 kilograms of opium was seized from two drug traffickers riding on a motorcycle in a small village named Kalateh-Kambuzia, five kilometers to the eastern city of Zahedan on Thursday November 20th. As the Islamic Revolutionary Guards became suspicious of the two traffickers they ordered them to stop, but the two continued on their way without heeding the order. In an ensuing shoot-out between the IRG's and the traffickers, one of the two traffickers was killed. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 24 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

STATISTICS SHOW LOW DRUG USE AMONG YOUTH

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] An Education Ministry study published yesterday disclosed that the use of drugs among Israeli youth is "low" in comparison with youngsters in Western European countries and North America.

The study was prepared by Dr. Rahel Yavetz and Prof. Yehudit Shoval, of the Hadassah University Hospital in Ein Karem. It is based on anonymous questionnaires sent during March-June 1979 to 5,147 seventh-to-12th graders in Education Ministry schools and 787 pupils studying in ninth-to-12th grades in vocational schools supervised by the Labour Ministry.

The researchers reported that in North America, more than 50 per cent of 18-year-olds had used drugs at least once. In Western European countries, the researchers reported, drug use, at least once, among 18-year-olds varied from 20 to 40 per cent.

The study of Israelis revealed that only 2.3 per cent of the state school pupils and only 8.5 per cent of the vocational school pupils had ever used drugs; some 1.3 per cent in the first group and some 3.9 per cent in the second group had used drugs twice or more.

Some 1.4 per cent of those in the first group had used only hashish or marijuana, whereas some 4 per cent in the second group had used only marijuana or hashish.

The report, however, stated that a larger percentage had been exposed to drug use — in the first group, 11 per cent had been present when drugs were used and 33 per cent knew someone who used drugs and, in the second group, the figures were 23 per cent and 43 per cent respectively.

In analyzing these statistics, the

researchers found that in the second group, the figure for drug use (at least once) in religious vocational schools was 9.2 per cent as compared with 8.3 per cent in non-religious vocational schools.

The comparative figures in the state school system were 1.4 per cent in religious schools and 2.8 in non-religious schools.

The report stated that some 7.5 per cent of the 18- and 19-year-olds in the first group and some 15.1 per cent of the 18- and 19-year olds in the second group had used drugs at least once.

With regard to where the youth lived, the researchers found that in the first group the most prominent drug-users (5.6 per cent) lived on kibbutzim, while in the second group youngsters from development towns were in the forefront (18.6 per cent).

Trying to determine the causes of drug use, the researchers found that many users suffered from social and home tensions, as well as strained relations with teachers.

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--A 16-year-old Tel Aviv youth was arrested earlier this week at Ben-Gurion airport when he returned from Turkey carrying 250 grams of pure heroin. A man known to the police as a drug dealer was arrested with the boy. The police suspect that the two are part of a drug ring and that the youth has served in the past as a carrier of drugs for the ring. [TA130649 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Dec 80 p 16]

CSO: 5300

KUWAIT

AUSTRALIAN FINED IN HASHISH, BRIBERY CASE

Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES in English 16 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

AN Australian woman passenger in transit has been fined KD 500 for carrying hashish and attempting to bribe officials at the Kuwait Airport.

The Kuwait Criminal Court heard that a woman customs official recovered from the overcoat of the passenger 1.9 kg of narcotics after a body search.

The official, Mona, told the court that the passenger, who arrived here en route to Beirut, was subjected to a thorough search as she grew suspicious of the woman's extra-bulky appearance.

Mona said when the woman was asked to reveal what was hidden in her overcoat, she opened her handbag and offered a wad of foreign currency as bribe. The woman requested Mona and another woman official, Shanaz that she be let off. The officials refused to yield and insisted on her revealing the contraband.

LIQUOR

An inspection of the woman's luggage resulted in the recovery of a can full of alcohol.

On further interrogation, the Australian confessed that the narcotics was given to her by a man in Beirut to

be passed on to someone in her homeland. The liquor was meant for her own consumption, the court was told.

Denying that she attempted to bribe the officials, she said the money offered was intended to be the cost of destroying the contraband.

The defence counsel contended that his client's final destination was not Kuwait and that she was on her way to Australia.

The counsel said that she was not aware that she was in possession of any contraband. The liquor, he added, was for her own use on her way home and was not intended for sale.

RULING

Dismissing the contentions, the court said the offence of the accused in carrying drugs had been proved beyond doubt. The court said that it was not certain if the liquor was for sale in Kuwait but noted that drinking was punishable offence in the country.

Rejecting the defence counsel's plea that she was a person in transit, the court ruled that she was liable to be punished for the offence as she was in the country out of her own free will.

CSO: 5300

KUWAIT

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED IN HASHISH SMUGGLING CASE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 18 Nov 80 p 6

[Article: "He Brought In 20 Blocks of Hashish in a Secret Hiding Place In His Luggage; He Is Arrested, Along With Two Others, on a Narcotics Smuggling Charge."]

[Text] An al-Fayha' District investigation officer apprehended three suspects who were dealing in narcotics: Muhammad S., 'Ali M., and Muhammad B.

The inquiries conducted by the investigators indicated that the first suspect was bringing in narcotics from Egypt and trafficking them inside Kuwait, assisted by the second and third suspects.

In light of this information, it became clear that the first suspect was in Egypt at the time, and that he would be arriving with a quantity of hashish.

When the matter was submitted to Capital Governorate Investigation Inspector Lt Col 'Abd-al-Ghaffur al-'Awdi, the latter drew up a comprehensive plan whereby the investigations men could arrest the suspect in the act. He was arrested at his home in the al-Fanitis area, near the floor tile factory. Upon searching his home, a large black leather suitcase was found to contain 20 blocks of hashish.

When questioned about the source of the hashish, the suspect said that he had brought them from Egypt on the day of his arrest. He was able to pass them through customs because he had prepared a hard-to-find secret hiding place inside the suitcase. He had pulled up the lining of the suitcase and had glued 20 blocks of hashish to the bottom of the suitcase, which was made of thick reinforced paper. Then he had placed a layer of cotton over it and had replaced the lining. This made it easy for him to get it through the airport in spite of inspection. But the investigations men let him leave the airport and arrive at his home, where they surprised him.

Upon continuation of questioning, the suspect declared that he had acquired the hashish from a person called Dimrdash, whom he had met in Egypt and who had commissioned him to transport the hashish to the second and third suspects.

The al-Fayha' investigators arrested these two persons right away, but they both denied having any connection with the first suspect or any knowledge of the seized suitcase. They mentioned that they knew someone called Dimrdash, because they had

worked with him, but he had left the country and they had not heard anything from him about the narcotics.

The three suspects were referred to the public prosecutor, who ordered their detention pending investigation preparatory to their trial.

8559
CSO: 5300

KUWAIT

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SEIZURE--Agents of the drug control unit seized secret caches of narcotics smuggled inside some trucks. This occurred before their drivers could smuggle these drugs into the country for later distribution to addicts throughout the Persian Gulf. Customs agents working for the overland and air district noticed two trucks suspiciously stopping in the district although their dealings were finished. After some time had passed without anyone approaching the trucks to accept their goods the customs agents became suspicious and reported them to the automobile inspection authority, part of the Interior Ministry. In the meanwhile the Syrian drivers, Muhammad D. and Riyadh S., took the opportunity to escape from the country. A thorough inspection uncovered a secret cache on the sides of the trucks loaded with narcotics in excess of 300,000 pills. The investigation of the suspects is still going on in order to turn the two over to the general prosecutor to complete the inquiry for presentation to the courts. [Text] [Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Nov 80 p 3] 9587

CSO: 5300

SYRIA

BRIEFS

QUANTITY OF HASHISH SEIZED--The Damascus international airport customs department seized yesterday a quantity of hashish estimated at 12 kg packaged in boxes of candy and confectionery. The hashish was in the possession of Diyab and Muhammad al-Juhayri and Hasan Hasanayn. All three are Lebanese citizens from 'Irsal, Lebanon. The three were on their way to France aboard an Italian airliner bound for Rome. Upon inspection of their luggage, boxes of confectionery wrapped in such a way as not to arouse suspicion were found. Upon careful examination of the contents of the boxes, a quantity of hashish covered with a thin layer of chocolate and coffee was discovered. The customs department thereupon proceeded with processing warrants to turn over the smugglers to criminal investigations along with the seized quantity of hashish. The three persons involved confessed that they arrived from the region of Ba'labakk in Lebanon the day before yesterday and that they were taking this quantity of hashish to London via Rome in return for a sum of 10,000 Syrian pounds and all expenses of the trip. [Text] [Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 11]

CSO: 5300

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

BURNING OF MARIHUANA--About half a million dollars worth of marijuana was last Friday burnt behind the Ministry of Defense by high ranking military personnel, including Chief of Staff, Lt. General Henry A. Dubar. According to the Chief of Staff, the consignment of the marijuana was found among unclaimed baggages by the joint security forces of the Roberts International Airport. The 27 bags of the "grass" were sealed in two large wooden boxes which arrived at the airport on November 20, aboard Ghana Airways flight. Since then, no one has claimed ownership of the boxes. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL SAYS DRUG PROBLEM WORSENING

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S top narcotics detective yesterday said the drug problem in the country was getting worse.

Lieutenant Colonel Basie Smit, chief of the South African Narcotics Bureau (Sanab) said that South Africa had a very serious drug problem and most people were either unaware of it or preferred to ignore it.

He said police and customs officials had confiscated Mandrax tablets worth nearly R2 million in the past 18 months and that this was probably only a half of the amount entering the country.

Colonel Smit was speaking at the official launching of a pamphlet outlining the problems of drug abuse.

The pamphlet, intended to make parents aware of drug abuse, has been produced by the National Mutual life insurance company. About 200 000 copies have been produced with the assistance of the Medical Association of South Africa, the Department of Health, Sanab, Nicro and the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sancad).

Colonel Smit said that although Sanab was doing its best to control drug trafficking and the illicit use of drugs, both were on the increase.

"Our aim is not to prosecute the user but the dealer and supplier," he said.

About 300 000 Mandrax tablets — Methaqualone, an ingredient of the tablet, is a scheduled drug — had been confiscated in 18 months and during police investigations it had been found this was only about half of the number of tablets coming into the country.

Mandrax tablets, which are used in combination with dagga, sell at between R6 and R8 a tablet.

Colonel Smit said it was important that people were made aware of the extent of the problem as every parent, man in the street and organizations concerned with the drug problem could assist the police.

The pamphlet released yesterday is called "The Misuse of Drugs" and is a "parent's guide".

Colonel Smit said that while most drugs were available on the black market, the problem had intensified in last couple of years with increasingly heavy smuggling of Mandrax, LSD, and on a few occasions, cocaine.

Among those at the release yesterday were Mr J V Pegge, director of Nicro, Mr Dudley Green, regional director of Sancad, and Dr C J J Reynecke, chief educational planner (psychological services) of the Cape Education Department.

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

STORTING DEMONSTRATES BROAD AGREEMENT ON ANTIDRUG WAR

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Article: "Increased War Against Narcotics!"]

[Text] The Conservatives and the Liberals did not obtain a majority in the Storting for their proposal for appropriation of 8 million kroner extra in addition to what the justice ministry had proposed in its budget for fighting drug abuse. The debate on the 1981 budget of the justice ministry yesterday showed broad agreement on a more rigorous fight against illegal importation, sale and use of narcotics. Not least because of rumors to the effect that international narcotics leagues regard Norway as a big market for drugs, further steps may be necessary, including increased penalties for violations. A proposal to that effect will probably be presented early in 1981.

However, Minister of Justice Odvar Berrefjord had his budget approved in the Storting without changes. The Conservatives were alone in saying no to an increase of 300 [sic] in funds for the school for those subject to civilian duty next year. Only the Liberals went along with the Conservatives on a proposal for an extra appropriation of 23 million kroner for the police, including 8 million for extra measures for combating narcotics. Nor did the Conservatives' desire to limit the number of new positions in the Ministry obtain a majority. The proposal of the Socialist Party of the Left to reduce appropriations for the police gained no support by other parties.

The narcotics question, brought up by Conservative Jan p. Syse, chairman of the justice committee, became the central theme of debate yesterday in the Storting. In his speech he referred to statements by Police Adjutant Arne Huuse, chief of the narcotics police, to the effect that international narcotics leagues are planning a great offensive against Norway. Huuse has said that the police will be powerless against such an offensive unless it is given greater resources.

"There is every reason to take the information we have seriously. It merely underlines that the tragic tendency social workers and the police have long known of exists. The narcotics wave that has reached us must be stopped, and money must not be a problem. No more state secretary committees are needed now; action and support is what the police needs to solve these tasks," said Syse.

Justice Minister Odvar Berrefjord commented on the statements by Police Adjutant Huuse to which Syse referred. Berrefjord said that during the last [words illegible] a meeting was held in the Justice Department, at which Husse expressed satisfaction with the Justice Ministry's budget as concerns steps to combat narcotics.

This information from Berrefjord probably contributed to the Conservatives and the Liberals being alone in wishing to increase the police budget by 23 million kroner for the purpose of strengthening the police through the purchase of a new police boat for Oslo and the earmarking of 8 million for special measures to combat narcotics.

Earlier in the debate, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party supported the Conservative proposal, among other things because Kjell Magne Bondevik advanced a proposal to the effect that the Justice Ministry would examine in detail the effect that the Justice Ministry would examine in detail the existing needs for increased efforts to combat narcotics, and that on this basis the question of increased appropriations would be taken up again when the Storting balances the 1981 budget.

In his contribution to the debate Storting President Guttorm Hansen severely criticized the Conservatives, characterizing the party's proposal for increased appropriations for combating drug abuse as party policy tactics. A vote on the Conservatives' proposal would not give a true picture of the Storting's opinion in this question, said Guttorm Hansen.

In a later speech, Jan P. Syse, chairman of the Justice Committee, rebuked Hansen, characterizing his statements as surprising. Syse pointed out that the Conservatives had also proposed cuts in certain parts of the Justice Ministry's budgets so that the fight to combat narcotics could be given priority. Jorgen Sonstebo of the Christian People's Party emphasized in the debate the heavy tasks of the sheriffs' and police departments. Great increases in crime follow in the wake of alcoholism and drug addiction, he said. When in addition one also hears of child prostitution, drastic measures are needed, he said.

Gunn-Vigdis Olsen-Hagen criticized the resistance of the Conservatives to increasing the number of those subject to civilian draft service, and believed there was agreement on an attempt being made to reduce the waiting list. She also pointed out that the long waiting time for performing such duty also involves increased costs to society in the form of housing and head-of-family subsidies because the average age of those subject to civilian duty is increasing. Conservative Mona Rokke pointed out the The Justice Minister that the Ministry had stated that a law proposition had been advanced calling for increasing penalties for serious drug crimes. Mrs Rokke wondered what had happened to this proposal, and Justice Minister Odvar Berrefjord stated that a proposal for increasing the penalties would be presented during the first 3 months of next year.

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NORWAY

PRESS TO PUBLISH NAMES, PHOTOS IN NARCOTICS CASES

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Tor Risberg: "Drug Sharks To Be Publicly Exhibited"]

[Text] Einar Aarseth, 23 of Oslo, is wanted by the Oslo police for violation of narcotics laws.

Earlier this week, this report was distributed to all newspapers in the country. For the first time the police has taken the step of seeking narcotics criminals with photos and full names.

"This is a new line from our side, and we believe it could prove effective in the fight against organized sale," says Arne Huuse, chief of the narcotics section in Oslo to ARBEIDERBLADET.

"Einar Aarseth was the first to be sought in this way because we know he has sold narcotics on a great scale and because for this reason we are making great efforts to catch him. Aarseth has been wanted for over 5 months, and we have the court's permission to arrest him," says Huuse.

[Question] This is the last desperate attempt to catch him, then?

[Answer] Not at all. We have been considering this step for some time. We are convinced that it will have a generally preventive effect and make it easier for us to combat the sale of narcotics among the 'big boys'," says Huuse.

It is no new practice by the police to try to find wanted persons by means of names and photos. Heretofore, however, the practice has been reserved for serious crimes of violence and robbery. Now the worst narcotics criminals are to be hunted with the help of the press, something that causes Husse no scruples.

"On the contrary, it would be unconscionable if we did not use all available means in the struggle to combat a drug evil that grows constantly. The comparison with cases of violence and robbery is absolutely relevant," says Police Inspector Huuse.

[Question] Do addicts, as well, risk being sought in this way?

[Answer] No. Nor do those who sell drugs on a small scale. There we have other methods to work with, primarily a rather effective internal information network.

The new method involves only that those who sell drugs on a large scale, collecting large profits, risk public exposure with names and photos. I believe it will prove effective. And this is only one method among several now being employed to stress that the police is willing to make new efforts by employing untraditional means and methods.

NORWAY

BRIEFS

DRUG ABUSE STUDY--The Central Council for Narcotics Problems will at the end of this month take a position on 26 current problems to which research should be devoted. This is apparent from the latest issue of STOFFMISBRUK [Drug Abuse], the Council's organ. The secretariat of the Central Council prepared the proposals, after earlier this year the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities was asked to give priority to research dealing with drug abuse. More knowledge is needed about the turning points in various abuse careers in the opinion of the Central Council. Research should therefore be devoted to the ability of the treatment institutions to help addicts and at which stage in an abuse career it is important to give priority to a treatment effort. [Text] [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 Nov 80 p 8] 11,256

DRUGS BIGGEST PROBLEM--The prisons are society's power instrument, but they must submit to being watched by the public. The biggest problem of the prison authorities is today narcotics. AFTENPOSTEN has visited Ullersmo [prison]. Office Chief Georg Fr. Rieber-Mohn of the Prison Administration has written an article: "Criminal Policy Abroad--and At Home." found in this issue of AFTENPOSTEN. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Nov 80 p 1] 11,256

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SWEDEN

AIRLINES STEWARD SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS; SMUGGLED HASHISH

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Claes von Hosten: "Air Steward Got 6 Years"]

[Text] A steward employed by SAS who has admitted that on three occasions this year he smuggled hashish from Pakistan while in the employ of SAS has been sentenced by the Helsingborg superior court to imprisonment for 6 years.

The convicted man is Michael Carlen, 31, of Raa. He has been employed by the SAS as a steward since 1976. Together with him, Kjell-Ake Olsson, 28, of Helsingborg was convicted of an aggravated narcotics crime. Olsson received the smuggled drug and sold it in Sweden.

The two first smuggling attempts were successful. At the third attempt Michael Carlen was caught in passing through customs at Kastrup. Customs officials had received information about Carlen's sudden wealth, which was considered good reason for searching him.

Carlen has explained that the poor state of his finances was the reason he became engaged in narcotics. When early last spring he arrived in Karachi, Pakistan, on a flight, he hunted up a supplier, a Pakistani taxi driver. That time, he bought no drubs. Instead, he returned home to seek out a seller, who was Kjell-Ake Olsson, once convicted of grave narcotics crimes. They met when Carlen worked as an extra cook in a restaurant in Helsingborg.

The first smuggling took place in May. Carlen had again been in Karachi on a flight. He hid 10 kilograms of cannabis in his baggage. Airline personnel do not have to pass through routine customs control. He brought the drug to Helsingor. Later, he went across to the Swedish side, fetched a small boat, with which he returned to Helsingor to get the narcotics.

The second smuggling took place in July. This time the amount was 19 kilograms of cannabis. The Pakistani taxi driver had made him a special vest for smuggling, but it proved ineffective.

Smuggling attempt number 3 took place in September, this time the amount was also 19 kilograms. This time he was caught. Carlen has confessed everything, admitting that he earned 343,000 kronor net on the two successful smuggling affairs.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

MORA DRUGS GANG UNRAVELED--Fourteen persons have been arrested in Mora for serious narcotics crimes. Additional arrests are expected, stated the investigation section on Wednesday. Thereby thus far the biggest narcotics league in northern Dalarna has been broken up. Before the police acted, personnel from Avesta, Ludvika, Falun, and Borlange joined Mora police district. The county narcotics investigators had for some time been mapping narcotic distribution in Mora, Orsa, and Alvdalen. The abuse found was very troublesome, according to the investigation leaders. Both central nervous system stimulants and cannabis have been in circulation. After the police action the situation is completely under control and investigation is now concentrated on other persons as suspects. Further, it is hoped that the supply channels from larger towns outside Dalarna can be plugged. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Nov 80 p 7] 11,256

HASHISH SEIZED FROM HARBOR--Coast Guard divers on Wednesday picked up cannabis to the value of about 3.5 million kroner from the bottom of the harbor basin in Uddevalla. Two gunny sacks containing 55 kilograms of hashish were found, but the police think the same amount remains at the bottom. Customs and police authorities have for a long time regarded Uddevalla as one of the more interesting ports for drug smugglers. In August of last year 105 kilograms of hashish was confiscated in the country. The find on Saturday resulted from a tip some time ago to the effect that a large amount of narcotic was to be landed in Uddevalla. In recent weeks the port has been kept under special surveillance, with nothing of suspicious nature being observed, however. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Nov 80 p 32] 11,256

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