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JPRS L/8284

23 February 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 8/79)



WORLD



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BURMA

GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL IN ANTINARCOTICS DRIVE

Beijing [Peking] XINHUA [NCNA] in English 0722 GMT 17 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 17 (XINHUA)--Efforts made by the Burmese Government to prohibit the growing, sale and taking of narcotic drugs have been crowned with initial success. An anti-narcotic drug abuse week from January 2 to 9 was sponsored by the Rangoon division committee for special campaign against narcotic drug abuse in Rangoon. Exhibitions, lectures and competitions of artistic works against drug-taking were organized in various divisions. It was reported that 2,603 addicts have registered for treatment at the psychiatric hospital, 70 per cent of them being students between 20 to 25.

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INDONESIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS IN NORTH SUMATRA REPORTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM in Indonesian 28 Dec 78 p 6

[Article: "Kodak II Arrests 27 People Involved in Narcotics"]

[Text] The chief of the information section for police regional command II [Kodak II] explained that during its Operation Harum Manis, which was carried out by police in the second division of Kodak II during August and September 1978, they were able to confiscate quantities of opium, instruments used to smoke it, banned drugs and marijuana leaf.

The operation was carried out around the city of Medan and in the Deli Serdang, Tanah Karo, Simalungun, Asahan, South and Central Tapanuli regions as part of Kamtibmas [public security and order] efforts to reduce crime in the field of narcotics, including smuggling, distribution, accumulation and storage.

Operation Harum Manis was successful in arresting 27 people thought to be involved in narcotics use. Ten of these have been proven guilty of the charge. Of these 10, two are from Medan, four from Sibolga and four from Belawan. Police were also able to seize from them four packets of opium, some banned drugs and instruments associated with narcotics use to be used as evidence.

The information section chief further explained that 67 narcotics offenses occurred in North Sumatra in 1978 with 115 people involved. The narcotics offenses were 24 cases of marijuana leaf distribution with 36 people involved and 112,345.145 grams confiscated. There were also 34 cases of opium smoking with 60 people involved and 328,506 grams of opium leaf being confiscated. There were two opium possession cases with 7 people involved and 2,610 grams of opium in 78 packets confiscated. There was one case of illegal use of drugs without a doctor's prescription involving one person with six capsules confiscated.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

DRUGS CAMPAIGN--During its "Operation Order" campaign the North Sumatra police have solved 67 cases of drug offenses involving 115 persons. A total of 112 kg of ganja leaves and 2.610 grams of opium and a number of opium smoking utensils were confiscated during the campaign. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Dec 78 BK]

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SEIZED HASHISH--The Staff of Customs Special Checking Squad last night seized over 10 kilos of semi-liquid hashish from the toilet of a PIA aircraft parked at a distant bay of Karachi Airport. The price of the seized hashish is about ten lakhs. On a tip from PIA sources, the Customs Staff went on board the plane which had earlier come from New York and had no immediate schedule to a foreign destination. Two packets containing hashish were found lying abandoned in the toilet of the plane which were seized on the spot. Further investigations is in progress. [Text] [Karachi THE SUN in English 25 Jan 79 p 7]

5225 KG CHARAS SEIZED--The customs authorities on Monday seized 5225 kilograms charas and nine kilograms of crude opium, in an operation near Khairabad on the G.T. road today. Customs sources said that contraband articles, were being transported to Karachi, by a truck. About 12,000 yards of foreign cloth and 40 bags of Biri was also seized from the truck. The truck driver and cleaner, Zeenat Shah of Khyber Agency and Javed Rehman of Kohat, have been arrested. The truck No PRA 8111 has also been impounded. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 26 Jan 79 p 8]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

THREE AUSTRALIANS, 1 THAI ARRAIGNED FOR HEROIN PEDDLING

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb '79 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Three Australians and a Thai held on charges of possessing 8.4 kilos of heroin with intent to sell submitted a plea of not guilty during the preliminary hearing held at the criminal court yesterday.

Judge Ura Wangomklang set 26 February as the first date for the hearing in the case of Sydney rugby league star Paul Cecil Hayward, hairdresser Warren Edward Fellows, former Bangkok bar-owner William Charles Sinclair and their alleged Thai accomplice Kitti (Noi) Imsap.

The four men were brought from Khlong Prem light jail under heavy escort shortly before 11 a.m. All had their legs in chains and were handcuffed in pairs. They appeared to be in good health.

Hayward's pregnant wife Gale, his brother Nick, Fellow's wife Janet, and Sinclair's son from his first marriage Gregory, were waiting in front of the court's detention room when the suspects arrived. They attended the 15-minute preliminary hearing.

Judge Ura ordered the men to stand up and hear formal charges against them. Sinclair was the first to plead not guilty, followed by Fellows, Hayward and Kitti, all of whom said they had appointed lawyers to defend them in the hearings. In their earlier statements during police investigations, Hayward, Fellows and Kitti had pleaded guilty to all charges. They made the same pleas before the public prosecutor when they were formally charged in court last week.

Mrs Hayward and Mrs Fellows broke into tears while escorting their husbands into the detention room. Mrs Fellows, herself held in Sydney 3 days after the 11 October arrest in Bangkok of her husband, and charged with possession of 185,990 Australian dollars acquired by possibly unlawful means, had bailed herself out for A\$4,000 and flown to Bangkok to be with her husband.

The two wives, who refused to talk to journalists at the court, are to leave Thailand today after visiting their husbands for the last time at Khlong Prem Jail where they were returned after the court hearing.

Sinclair's son, Gregory, said he had handed over full charge of the case to his lawyer "in whom I have full confidence."

Sinclair's wife, Panchan, last week made an unsuccessful bid to bail her husband out for 2 million baht. Gregory, when asked whether he would submit another application for bail on grounds that his father is old and in poor health, said he will only do what his lawyer advises.

Hayward and Fellows were arrested with the heroin in front of their hotel in the Phatphong area. Sinclair, alleged mastermind of the drugs syndicate which Thai-Australian narcotics agents believe was operating between Bangkok-Sydney, was arrested later from his house in Sukhumvit [Road--FBIS].

On 20 January this year, Kitti was arrested by narcotics suppression police. He allegedly supplied the heroin to the three Australians from his house in Lat Phrao area.

Police investigators had earlier tried to have the four men face summary prosecution under article 200 of the constitution but this was rejected by Interior Minister Gen Lek Neaomali who said the three suspects should be tried by normal court procedure.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN PRODUCERS SENTENCED--Exercising his absolute power under article 200, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday passed a verdict of death against a Chinese haw heroin-maker and sentenced his two accomplices to life imprisonment. The heroin-maker, identified as Ma Ching-ling alias Lee Ming, is however, still at large and police have been ordered to arrest him as soon as possible for execution. Ching-ling was arrested on 5 October last year at his laboratory in Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai while the two others--Chusak Tansiri and a hilltribesman, Pulo Wangluangsan--were arrested earlier that same day in the provincial town of Hat Yai in Songkhla Province. The three men, the first to be prosecuted in a drug case under article 200, were charged with attempting to sell 144.48 kilograms of "white dragon pearl" heroin and no. 3 brown sugar heroin to two Malaysian undercover agents for 2 million baht. The heroin was to be made by Ching-ling and delivered by the two others. The arrests were the result of a long investigation between the American drug enforcement agency and Thai narcotics suppression police in Bangkok and Yat Yai. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jan 79 p 1 BK]

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONFISCATED--In 1978 the Yugoslav customs authorities at the Gradina border crossing point near Dimitrovgrad on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border found and confiscated from smugglers a total of more than 1,800 kg of narcotics, including 662 kg of narcotics confiscated in December alone. In 1978 the Gradina customs officials also caught heroin smugglers for the first time: 51 kg of heroin were confiscated from nine smugglers. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 79 p 16 AU]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (TELAM)--The federal police have arrested seven men and a woman who were trafficking in marihuana and cocaine base from Paraguay. The arrested persons are Omar Eduardo Villa, Horacio Victor Marzoa, Juan Carlos Garofalo, Carlos Osvaldo Burzzalino, Victor Hugo Lezcano, Carlos Alberto Pepe, Jose Norberto Pugliese and Lili-ana Haydee de Posis. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 9 Jan 79]

CSO: 5300



BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED--Officials of Puerto Suarez last week seized 5.47 kgs of cocaine on its way to Corumba from Santa Cruz. The cocaine was seized from two couriers which were using air taxis to transport their merchandise when they were discovered by customs officials and border police. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 79 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

SAO PAULO POLICE SEIZE COCAINE COMING FROM BOLIVIA

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jan 79 p 28

[Text] Airplane pilot Jose Veloso Filho, 28, single, resident of Caceres, Mato Grosso, was arrested with 1 kilogram of cocaine in the Perdizes branch office of the Itau Bank on Cardoso de Almeida Street and booked in the Narcotics Division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department].

Using information provided by Jose, police arrested other persons involved in Sao Paulo cocaine traffic and addiction and learned that many Sao Paulo persons trade automobiles for cocaine in Caceres and neighboring cities near the Bolivian border. Jose Veloso Filho was followed, photographed and filmed by SOI--Operations and Intelligence Service--investigators from the Narcotics Division, who made use of expensive cars in the operation.

The trafficker arrived in Sao Paulo last week, landing at the Congonhas Airport. He was carrying 1 kilogram of pure cocaine which he had bought for 110,000 cruzeiros in Vila San Matias, Bolivia, and already had an assured buyer. The other times that he went to Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo Jose traveled by car, but this time, as he had to get the money quickly, he decided to travel by air. He registered at the Rio Jordao Hotel on Dino Bueno Avenue, awaiting a telephone message to deliver the "merchandise" and receive 220,000 cruzeiros.

Delivery

On Tuesday morning Jose Veloso Filho received a telephone call informing him that the time of delivery would be 1400 hours. When he entered the branch bank, the trafficker met up with deputy Carlos Ferreira Castro, who arrested him. Minutes later, the buyer--police withheld his name--arrived and was also arrested. Alarmed, Jose told reporters that he intended to give up selling cocaine and return permanently to Teresina, Piaui, where his relatives live.

He said he became a narcotics trafficker when he served in the Army Border Battalion in Caceres. As soon as he left the service he began to transport cocaine to Rio de Janeiro and later to Sao Paulo. During the past year he

was given two bad checks and quit associating with "Rio de Janeiro buyers and dealt only with Sao Paulo individuals, who distributed some of the drugs here and sent the rest to Rio de Janeiro."

Jose owns an automobile agency and has traded several vehicles for cocaine. According to him, "residents of the city of Sao Paulo have the greatest demand for the drug." He also said that he did "some business with pickup trucks and passenger cars." Narcotics Division police hope to identify and arrest by the end of the week addicts and small traffickers associated with Jose Veloso Filho.

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BRAZIL

POLICE SEIZE MARIHUANA, ARMS IN PROVIDENCIA DISTRICTS

Marihuana Found in Sewer

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jan 79 p 27

[Text] Hidden in a paved-over drainage ditch under a vacant house on Providencia Hill, 92.5 kilograms of marihuana--mostly compressed--2 kilograms of a yellow powder (which could be cocaine), weapons, ammunition and a precision scale were discovered by police of the 5th PM [Military Police] Battalion yesterday after they decided to break up the paving with hammers.

Police deny that the raid was based upon inside information and make a point of explaining that the seizure--"the biggest yet, at least by us"--was the result of a great effort.

Hollow Concrete

Without hiding their pleasure and pride in having participated in the Providencia Hill investigation in Buraco Quente, the five policemen, led by Sergeant Nery, arrived at the 5th Battalion headquarters about 1430 hours piled everything in the patio to be photographed. Relaxed, they talked about how the operation went, although being careful to avoid photographers.

Wrapped in brown paper and plastic, compressed bars of marihuana bigger than large shoe boxes were being stacked up beside small blue packages filled with small cylinders ready to be sold--"they would be the 100-cruzeiro 'matucas' [literally: horseflies]," the police suggested, adding that most of them were "for the wholesale trade."

The powder, very yellow, was contained in two plastic bags. A pellet, larger than a gude [translation unknown] ball, and a soldered 38-caliber bullet were taken by Major Duran--responsible for battalion operations--"for laboratory examination."

The 7-kg-capacity Iara precision scale, magazine paper, a 22-caliber Urko carbine, 2 revolvers--a 45-caliber Colt and a 38-caliber--a Winchester 44 carbine, along with some of the drugs, were inside an old suitcase, as were

twenty-eight 44-millimeter, three 9-millimeter and two 38-millimeter cartridges.

Sergeant Nery said that he became suspicious of the place when he was there with his colleagues on previous investigations: "The suspects always ran away and disappeared in the place where the drugs were stored."

And he continued to discuss the discovery: "We knocked on the concrete paving and it sounded hollow. We then broke it open and went into the drainage ditch." Soldiers Miranda, Moreira and Roosevelt, all very dirty, discovered the stockpile just beyond the hole made in the ground, beside the wall of a house, which was broken into during the afternoon, when they returned to the scene.

Inside the three-room house, with electricity and sintecada [translation unknown], were only two pictures of saints, illuminated by small nightlamps. Police suspected that it belonged to the gang's leader, who escaped. No one on the hill is saying anything; they pass by and look in alarm. From a distance they shout many insults and warn, also with shouts, anyone who goes near: "Keep your mouth shut, you fool. Whoever talks on the hill, dies."

#### Well Contains Marihuana, Weapons

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Jan 79 p 30

[Text] About 100 kilograms of compressed marihuana, a rifle, an Urko carbine, three 44-caliber revolvers, an old-fashioned short firearm and over 300 bullets of 45, 7.65, 38 and 7.63 caliber--the latter for Pazan submachineguns used by the PM--were seized on Providencia Hill early yesterday morning by agents of the 5th Military Police Battalion.

All the weaponry and drugs were hidden in a well in Largo do Cruzeiro, at the top of steep Barroso Street. According to lieutenants Daltro and Antonio Carlos--who commanded the 10 soldiers during the raid--the material belongs to the traffickers known as "Cueca" and "Pacoca."

As the quantity of marihuana was large, the commandant of the 5th PM Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Medina, instructed his men to notify federal police, who sent an expert to the scene of the raid. The marihuana and weapons were taken to the Narcotics Suppression Station of the federal police.

According to PM officers, the place where the traffickers were storing the drugs had been under observation for several days, but they also hoped to arrest "Cueca" and "Pacoca." On Wednesday evening they were informed that the two traffickers would be going to the place that was under surveillance. About 0300 hours yesterday morning the criminals arrived, but someone tipped them off and they managed to escape in the midst of an exchange of gunfire with police.

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BRAZIL

RIO DEATH UNCOVERS TRAFFICKING NETWORK IN PROVIDENCIA

Discovery of Trafficking Network

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 79 p 36

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--For the first time in a case of death involving drug use, Rio de Janeiro police have all the facts in hand. They know where and when Felipe Aguiar de Oliveira, 20, died, who was in his company when he jumped or was thrown out the bathroom window of his friends' Leblon apartment, and even who was furnishing cocaine to the group of Felipe's addicted friends, Leblon surfboarders belonging to the "tattooed gang." Police also discovered the source of the cocaine sold by trafficker Ricardo Melansky to the "tattooed gang." He was buying it on Providencia Hill, where the three large marihuana hideaways located there do 500,000 cruzeiros of business daily.

Once again, however, it is unlikely that the mystery will be solved or the Lower Leblon drug traffic be disturbed at all. Police are inclined to accept the suicide story and the trafficker's arrest is considered a separate case.

That is because Melansky, arrested in a Fiat in Lower Leblon the day before yesterday with 50 grams of cocaine, denied that the drugs were his. About 30 young men and women, all with tattoos on their arms, were following the Fiat on the night that Melansky was arrested, impatient at the trafficker's delay. The same young men who by day ride the waves on brightly colored surfboards.

Felipe de Aguiar Monteiro died on 17 January shortly after arriving at the home of brothers Jose Claudio and Luis Claudio, who were still sleeping. Felipe--according to Denise Ferreira, mother of his friends--locked himself in the bathroom and stayed there for some time. Then Denise and her six servants in the penthouse apartment at 108 Ataulpha Plaza heard a strange sound coming from the bathroom. When they managed to break open the door, they did not find Felipe.

He had been hurled through the tilted window of the bathroom. There were blood stains on the floor and a hypodermic syringe with traces of cocaine was found in the bathtub.

Police of the 14th DP [Police Station] in Leblon, who will not begin to take testimony from those who were present in the apartment until tomorrow, are convinced that it was a case of suicide. They explain: "The lady of the house and her servants said they found the bathroom door locked 'from the inside.' That circumstance rules out the possibility that Felipe was pushed out the window." Narcotics deputy Moacir Novais, however, prefers to wait for results of investigation of the scene: "The Crime Institute will decide. If it was suicide, the body would necessarily have fallen farther away from the building."

#### Providencia Hill

In the Narcotics Station jail, however, Melansky spilled the beans to his cellmates. One of them leaked the information to the police: "The drugs are from the bigshot; he bought them in 'Passoca's' hideaway on Providencia Hill." The hill, in the Santo Cristo neighborhood, in back of the Federal Railway System station in the center of town, has three marihuana hideaways.

Last year police of the Narcotics Station arrested Sebastiao Correia dos Santos, "Tainha," owner of one of the three largest hideaways on the hill. Last October they arrested "Tainha's" brother-in-law, Elcio Lima de Oliveira, "Cueca," 25. This made no change in traffic on the hill. "Tainha's" place is being operated by Joao Firmino; Wilson Santos, "Passoca," and his partner, "Passo," operate "Cueca's" hideaway ("Cueca" gives the orders from the penitentiary), and Alvanir Figueiredo, "Vanir," is owner of the third drug sales center.

The cocaine, which comes from Bolivia, goes to the hill and is bought there by the major traffickers, who adulterate it and redistribute it throughout Rio de Janeiro, with the largest concentration in Lower Leblon.

There are marihuana hideaways such as those on Providencia Hill in other slums and hillsides of the city. "Parrancho" sells drugs on Matriz Hill and Sabara, although in jail, controls the traffic in Cachoeirinha. Only buyers of large quantities, who later adulterate the powder, go to these places. The greater the mixture of sugar, baking soda, marble powder or whatever, the less is the drug's value. It is later sold on the street in successively smaller portions, which become unusable for inhaling. For this reason the cocaine is eventually applied intravenously, as was that found in the syringe in the bathroom from which Felipe either jumped or was thrown.

#### Fourth Supply Center Uncovered

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jan 79 p 13

[Text] Police of the 5th PM [Military Police] Battalion seized 62.2 kilograms of compressed marihuana yesterday at the home of drug trafficker Carlos Roberto Santos da Rocha, 25, at 177 Rua da Bica on Providencia Hill. It was the fourth narcotics supply center discovered on that hill within

less than a month. Carlos Roberto was arrested and taken to the Narcotics Combat Division of the federal police, where the marihuana was also taken.

The trafficker was sighted by a PM patrol that was making its rounds in the vicinity of the Health Ministry at about 0330 hours. When police approached him, he fled and hid in his home, which was entered by the soldiers. In searching the house the marihuana was found in a water tank on the bathroom wall, covered up by a mirror; there was also a precision scale used to weigh drugs.

Carlos Roberto, who said he was undergoing psychiatric treatment at INAMPS [National Medical Care and Social Security Institute], asserted that he was the sole owner of the sales point, and has no connection with the traffickers known as "Pacoca" and "Cueca," who operate in Providencia Hill marihuana traffic. Carlos Roberto refused to say where he bought the marihuana he was selling.

#### Shootout

Also on Providencia Hill, the drug trafficker known only as Aduato died the day before yesterday after exchanging gunfire with police of the 5th BPM [Military Police Battalion] and federal police; 19 packets of marihuana and cocaine, ammunition and a 45-caliber pistol were found in his possession. Aduato, who was spotted in Pedra Lisa with his partner, Joaozinho, managed to get to Vila Portuario, where he was shot; the other trafficker escaped.

#### A Hill with Much Access to Drugs

Providencia Hill in Santo Cristo is known as one of the major supply centers for drug addicts and traffickers in Rio de Janeiro, since its location and approaches facilitate escape by traffickers and their customers. According to Narcotics Station police, "every afternoon and evening a large number of cars belonging to addicts and traffickers, even some from other municipalities, are parked near Providencia Hill, providing traffickers there with a profit of about 500,000 cruzeiros daily."

The major marihuana and cocaine traffickers on Providencia Hill are, according to police, Sebastiao Correia dos Santos, "Tainha" (arrested in 1977 and sentenced to 18 years in prison), Elcio Lima de Oliveira, "Cueca," and another known only as "Pacoca."

Since December of last year 5th BPM police have been making raids on Providencia Hill; in addition to drugs, they always find weapons and household appliances, the latter generally exchanged for drugs by addicts with no money. On 8 December one-half kilogram of cocaine, wrapping paper for the drugs, weapons and ammunition were seized in a townhouse and two shanties at Largo do Cruzeiro; on that occasion, the trafficker Pacoca managed to escape the police net.



On 6 January, in a paved-over drainage ditch under a vacant house, police found 92.5 kilograms of marihuana, 2 kilograms of an unidentified yellow powder and a precision scale, as well as weapons and ammunition. On 18 January about 100 kilograms of compressed marihuana, a rifle, a carbine, revolvers, an old-fashioned short firearm and ammunition were seized.

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BRAZIL

SAO PAULO DRUG USE, DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS SURVEYED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jan 79 pp 48-49

[Article by Renato Lombardi: "The Great Drug Route in Sao Paulo"]

[Text] Crimes, holdups, robberies, murders, extortions, broken families, physical and mental addiction, police corruption, and profit; on the path of drugs any obstacle is removed with minimum doses of drugs or by force so as to increase the number of drug addicts, enlarge fortunes, provide "work" for scores of unemployed and create dreams which have to be renewed.

That complicated dream machine can be present in an innocent-appearing ice cream wagon or in the most sophisticated bars and stylish nightclubs, each of them a small gear which challenges the police and medical authorities of the entire country. From marihuana to LSD, from cocaine to barbiturates, we are witnessing the growing number of addicts and drug traffickers with national and international connections, always concluding in crimes and inexplicable suicides which, logically, are filed away among the "unsolved" police cases.

But where are the drugs? Where do they come from? Who is responsible for their distribution throughout the city of Sao Paulo and throughout the entire country? What are the sale and purchase points? How is surveillance made? What are the dangers of drugs and the experiences caused by their use? In these two pages O ESTADO traces a route of the consumption of drugs in Sao Paulo, it shows how the drugs arrived in the country and contains the stories of some addicts.

There are more than 200,000 drug addicts in Sao Paulo according to the Federal Police. Drugs can be obtained with some facility in the center and the districts of the city. Last year six persons died as the result of cocaine, morphine and LSD use. The Narcotics Division of the Criminal Investigations Department [DEIS] arrested 2,474 persons. Of these, 676 were indicted after being caught in the act--282 dealers and 394 addicts.

The South Zone of the city shows the greatest percentage of addicts (40.3 percent) followed by the West Zone (29 percent), center of the city (27 percent), and the North and Eastern Zones (3 percent). The "flipperamas" [meaning unknown], massage parlors and some stylish restaurants are the places where the dealers meet the addicts. In the case of cocaine, delivery, in most cases, is made "at home." The dealer himself telephones the "customer" asking about the amount of the drug desired.

Rio de Janeiro continues to supply the Sao Paulo market. Each month 80 kilos of cocaine arrive in Sao Paulo, which brings approximately 320 million cruzeiros to the dealers. Marihuana comes from Paraguay, Mato Grosso and the northern part of the country. On the average, 500 kilos of marihuana are consumed every month from March to May. Later, when the harvest is better, Sao Paulo receives a ton every month.

The profits of the marihuana trafficker are smaller than those of the dealer in cocaine. The "grass" is sold at 5,000 cruzeiros per kilo while cocaine goes for between 500,000 and 600,000 cruzeiros per kilo. During the past 3 years, the Sao Paulo police seized 994 kilos of marihuana, 12,431 kilos of cocaine, 412 LSD tablets, two grams of morphine, a gram of opium and 300 milligrams of heroine.

One of the principal cocaine dealers, who services part of high society and theater and television actors of Sao Paulo, Santos and Campinas, lives in Corumba in Mato Grosso. His nickname is "Baiano" and his connections also cover Rio de Janeiro. In a blue-covered notebook, "Baiano" has a list of names, telephone numbers and addresses. The addicts first deposit the money in the trafficker's bank account and then receive the drug.

A few days before make a trip, "Baiano" makes a call, and as an addict says, "he takes orders, gives the price and then waits until the bank advises him of the arrival of the money before initiating delivery." In 2 months the police of Rio de Janeiro arrested him twice but they managed to prove nothing. In his suitcase they found documents which verified his employment as a seller of stocks and land in Goias. Among the "customers" of "Baiano" is a former television program panelist, men with connections in the financial market, business managers, high bank officials, the owner of a network of factories, and doctors.

Another cocaine dealer, who also serves high society and show people, is a former federal official who lives in a house with many rooms at Ilha do Governador in Rio de Janeiro. He is tall, thin, almost bald and 50 years-of-age. He travels to Sao Paulo every 2 weeks and he frequents two restaurants which are close to each other on Cidade Jardim Avenue. He makes his contacts on Saturday during a feijoada [Brazilian traditional meal of beans, pork fat, dried meat and so forth]. On Sundays, at breakfast, he receives the money and he then sends the drugs by bus or airplane. Delivery is made by two youngsters, white and young, who seek out the buyers in their work centers or at the two restaurants.

#### In Ibirapuera

At Ibirapuera Park, the place chosen by the pushers and addicts is the yard in front of the old Concerto Cafe. "Banana," a motorcyclist who always dresses in "jeans" and a green jacket, sells marihuana, cocaine and Pervetin to the youngsters who use the drug in automobiles or by the lake. Another place visited by addicts is the Morumbi in front of Bandeirantes Palace [government house].

On Sumare Avenue, delivery of drugs is made at a launderette and those who do the selling, mainly cocaine, are two brothers. In Pinheiros, on Theodoro Sampaio Street, near the site of the Forensic Medicine Institute, an engineer who is under two indictments is the one who sells the drug.

On Sao Carlos do Pinhal Street and Santos Boulevard, between Brigadeiro Luis Antonio Avenue and Pamplona Streets, distribution of marihuana and cocaine is made to school students inside automobiles. The pushers are ice cream and peanut vendors, automobile guards, and parking lot attendants. In the past 2 years the Narcotics Division of the DEIC indicted more than 50 students caught in the act as either users or dealers, mainly of marihuana. According to a policeman, more than 5,000 students of two preparatory schools are addicted to drugs.

Luis is a trafficker who lives in Aracatuba and he sells cocaine to businessmen, students, some actors and married women. His meeting place is the parking lot at the Ibirapuera Shopping Center. He arrives in the morning, parks his car--a white Puma--near the access ramp and tends to his "customers" in their automobiles. For some businessmen, he makes "home" deliveries.

The so-called "round" of the clubs considered elite for the delivery of cocaine, is made by trafficker "Gomalina," who on Tuesdays and Fridays, after 0300, tours the parallel streets delivering "contracts" of from one to five grams of the drug. He is always in a white Volkswagen and is connected to "influential" people.

In Bom Retiro, addicts and dealers frequent a restaurant where police also go. Some cocaine buyers are friends of a very well-known politician in Sao Paulo.

#### Nightclubs

A nightclub on Major Sertorio Street, which appears in the Secretariat of Tourism Guide and is frequented by businessmen, executives and police, is pointed out as a meeting place for many addicts and pushers. According to a former drug addict, many persons, in order to avoid being caught red-handed, have watches with a space in the clasp into which a "contract" of one gram of cocaine fits exactly. Others carry the drug inside their coat buttons. The majority of the women who visit nightclubs take drugs. Many offer drugs to their escorts and wind up being intermediaries between the pusher and the addict.

Some of the women are friends of the police and even go on to practice extortion on the "customers." They notify the police when they deliver the drug and many times the addicts are even threatened with imprisonment while in their own offices. Fearful, they wind up paying large sums. Some months ago, a bank manager was blackmailed out of 60,000 cruzeiros.

Many stories are told about another nightclub on Ipiranga Avenue, which is also frequented by executives. They say that in the mezzanine there is a table used for snorting pure cocaine. Despite the fact that it is indicated as a meeting place for addicts, the police rarely appear while on duty. Many police-deputies, investigators, and patrol car officers--are seen there but only on their days off. The German woman supposedly involved in the murder of "panther" Angela Diniz was spending some days in Sao Paulo after the crime and she went out with many persons. Gabriele was the guest of the owner of that nightclub and confessed that she was a drug addict. In an interview with a magazine, at that time, she explained that she "was having a good time in Sao Paulo." A young woman from Rio Grande do Sul, she jumped (or was thrown) from a building on 24 de Maio Street, and the police filed the case as a suicide. An hour before, she had left a nightclub located at the corner of Ipiranga Avenue and Epitacio Pessoa Street. She was completely under the influence of drugs.

#### "Distributors"

Marihuana continues to be the most used drug by a large part of the young, according to police. In the Northern Zone are concentrated the large dealers who distribute the "grass" to other parts of the Capital. In a lesser way, the same dealers also sell Pervitin and pills such as Stenamina, Desbutal, and anphetamine salts.

The man responsible for distribution in Villa Brasilandia is Joao do Chapeu, who has his station on Parapua Avenue near a dancehall. There are two

traffickers on Vila Schmidt: "Neuzinha" and "Chola," who deliver drugs at a bar on Iracema Street. "Joao Capeta" is the trafficker at Vila Santa Maria. He is found every day at Rodrigues Lane. At Vila Nova Cachoeirinha, "Izaias" sells marihuana and Pervitin capsules near the Tusa Transportation Company garage. In the Imirim district, "Roberto Batalha" has his station in a bar near the Church of Nossa Senhora das Gracias.

At Perucho Park, Antonio Nestor Fortunato, "Crica," is in charge of selling marihuana and barbituates. He is always in a bar on Zilda Street. In Tucuruvi, on Rosa Maria Street, there are three drug pushers: "Cleuza," who also uses the names of "Valeria" and "Zulmira;" "Macale" and "Luzinho." In Jacana, "Ze Macaco," has his post on Benjamin Pereira Street. In the Edu Chaves Park--Stamatis Avenue, near the Mimosa slum--"Nego Tebas" and "Baianinho" are the suppliers of drugs, including to gangs of young girls.

In Vila Maria, the members of the so-called "damned family" continue to operate in the drug business with a station in Belchio Deordas Street. In the same district, on Cerejeiras Lane, the meeting place for several traffickers is the Fatima Bar. In Vila Ede on the Conceicao highway, trafficker "Boemia" sells marihuana and pills to a large number of the addicts of Vila Sabrina, Jardim Japao, Vista Alegre and Vila Guilherme.

In the North Zone, a trafficker who is getting "a piece of the action" according to addicts arrested last week, is Altamiro Bosco Diniz, "Cabeao" who is constantly making trips to Paraguay from where he always returns with suitcases full of marihuana.

In the West Zone, there are five criminals who control the drug traffic. In the Mirante District it is "Toninho; in Vila Poscina, "Filao" and "Telao," in Vila Pereira Barreto it is "Toniao Portugues" (the latter also distributes marihuana and barbiturates in Lapa, Vila Hamburguesa and Pirituba), and "Juscelino," who was an inmate at the Cotia jail. Even when he was a prisoner he was in charge of the sale of marihuana in a large part of the West Zone.

In the East Zone, the principal trafficker is "Mardinga," who replaced Horacio Fidalgo--killed some years ago by the "Death Squadron." There are other small-time pushers such as "Mulato," who operates in Sao Miguel Paulista; Ermelindo Matarazzo, Itaim Paulista and Ferraz de Vasconcelos. "Mulato" is suspected of having shot a woman to death some weeks ago when she attempted to sell drugs in some of the districts where he was accustomed to dealing.

In the South Zone, in the Ipiranga District, "Alemao" is one of the main sellers of marihuana. In Vila Olimpia, Cidade Moncoes and Brooklin, Jose da Silva, "Capiou" police informant, was the principal marihuana dealer. "Capiou" was shot to death by addict Renato Ferreira. The traffickers meet to deliver marihuana to the "fliperamas," amusement parks and massage parlors. In Itaim Bibi, in an elegant massage parlor--even frequented by "high"

authorities--the use and traffic of cocaine was recently revealed. Among those who were accustomed to having massages and showers every week in this parlor were prominent figures in Sao Paulo politics.

In the Center Zone, the district of Bela Vista continues to be an operations point for traffickers, particularly Santo Antonio and 13 de Maio Streets. Near some theaters, the addicts seek out the pushers who stay in their automobiles and are sometimes confused with vehicle guards. In the Glicerio low area and in Vila Buarque, bars and nightclubs are the places chosen for the distribution of narcotics.

More than 60,000 addicts, mostly marihuana and barbiturates (Pervetin and Stenamin), have records in the files in the DEIC Narcotics Division. In the past 2 years the number of persons addicted to cocaine increased. Statistics on the traffic and use of narcotics are unreliable in Brazil but the Federal Police estimate that there are approximately 500,000 addicts.

There are four factors, which according to psychiatrists lead to addiction: curiosity--intentionally or not, curiosity leads man to narcotics; assertion, challenged, man accepts the narcotic in a gesture of assertion; escapism, desperate because of problems of material, moral or spiritual type, he escapes from them through drugs; illness, a man in a latent psychotic state can be led to narcotics.

S., 15 years-of-age, son of a judge, has been a cocaine addict since the age of 13. When he was 12 years old, he began to smoke marihuana at school. The trafficker who provided the "grass" induced him to use cocaine, and in order to obtain the drug, S. began to sell it. Together with other minors, he would go to Rio de Janeiro to buy cocaine at the Leprosarium of Jacarepagua. He also bought it from a well-known politician in the city. In one of the hillside slums of Rio, he became involved in a shootout among traffickers and was shot.

S. said that when he was in a convalescent clinic, he earned five grams of cocaine per day as a pusher. He used his quota--one gram--and he sold the rest. During his talks with psychologists and psychiatrists, the minor confessed that he lived in terms of narcotics. He escaped a few times and was taken back by his parents, who paid 10,000 cruzeiros per month to the hospital. Almost a year ago, S. left one morning and never returned. Not even his parents managed to convince him to return. As far as the doctors are concerned, S. is practically a lost cause.

#### In the Clinic

In a private clinic--which has an agreement with some secretariats of state--specialized in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, the police discovered a short time ago that there was drug traffic within the establishment itself. An investigator was admitted as an addict and some weeks later, traffickers, who entered on visiting day in the guise of friends of patients, were arrested.

An intelligent person, one of the best students of his class in the Engineering School in Bahia, F. came to Sao Paulo for rehabilitation. He was addicted to cocaine, marihuana, morphine and injectable Pervitin. Because of drugs he engaged in a number of holdups and he escaped from the clinic twice. Today F., at 32, with three children, has been rehabilitated. He remained in Sao Paulo, obtained a job and made new friends. He is sure that if he were to return to Salvador some day he could return to drugs: "Its your colleagues," he said, "if you do not participate they call you a coward."

E. is 38, married, a manufacturer who lives in Barretos. He was a cocaine addict for 12 years. He snorted so much cocaine dust that he had to go to the United States to have his nasal septum repaired with platinum. He spent a great deal of money on the drug and to pay the police to stay out of jail.

At this time, despite the fact that he has been rehabilitated, E. still has the habits of a cocaine addict: he constantly places his hand to his nose and sniffs.

L. 15 years-of-age and daughter of a teacher and a lawyer, is a marihuana addict. She has already been arrested a few times and confessed that her first experience with narcotics was at the school where she studied at the Higienopolis district. Later she fell in love with youngsters who were also addicted, and even when admitted to several rehabilitation clinics, she continued with her addiction. There are scores of young girls like L. who from marihuana go on to barbiturates and then to cocaine.

LSD, according to doctors, is not physically addictive but it is much more harmful than any narcotic. In the Nosso Lar Human Relations Center of Itapecerica da Serra, is M., a philosophy student who ingested four doses of acid at the same time and became completely unbalanced. He could not get along with the other inmates and sometimes imitated animals. For 4 months he was examined every day by a medical board and he did not show any improvement. His parents took him to Europe to try to get him cured.

#### Access to Drugs

1. Long haired, books and notebooks under his arm, J. 14 years-of-age, a student at a school on Higienopolis Avenue, approaches a peanut vender and asks for "a small bag of roasted peanuts, the special ones." He receives the peanuts and two marihuana cigarettes. The pusher, a young 17-year old man, is arrested and confesses that he is a member of a group which sells drugs near schools.

2. Driving a 500 cc motorcycle, W., 20 years-of-age, son of a manufacturer and a second year law school student, arrives at an ice cream shop at Gabriel Montero da Silva Boulevard. He greets a group of scooter drivers and he walks to a house where he fishes around in the leaves of a tree. When he returns he is arrested. In his possession the police find three marihuana cigarettes rolled with newspaper. In the garden wall are found 300 cruzeiros left there for the dealer.



3. H., a successful businessman, owner of a chain of drygoods stores on 25 de Marco Street, with an approximate income of 3 million cruzeiros per month, is arrested when he leaves a samba dance hall on Rui Barbosa Street in Bela Vista, with 30 grams of cocaine. At the police station he confesses he is an addict and says that he receives the "merchandise" in some nightclubs, at the samba dance hall and even at his place of business.

4. T. was arrested on Parapua Avenue in Vila Basilandia. In the satchel he carried were found several Pervitin ampules, a hypodermic syringe and almost half a kilo of marihuana which he had just bought. T. is a member of a gang which engages in holdups, rapes and car thefts. When he was arraigned he said that his fellow gang members are only active when they are drugged.

#### The Price of the Habit

Last week the Federal Police sent a report to its precincts listing the present price of narcotics--to the addicts and at the source:

Marihuana: One gram of "fininho" [marihuana leaves], 20 cruzeiros; two grams "baseado" [also leaves], 50 cruzeiros; 3-gram "trouxinha" [literally small bundle], 50 cruzeiros; a 5-gram "dolar", 100 cruzeiros; a 10 and 30 gram "parango", 200 and 600 cruzeiros; a "quilometro" (a kilo), 5,000 cruzeiros. A kilo of marihuana costs 500 cruzeiros at the sources.

Cocaine: a one-gram bag "papelote", 1,500 cruzeiros. A kilo of cocaine costs 80,000 cruzeiros at the source and the dealers sell it at prices which range from 500,000 to 600,000 cruzeiros.

LSD: 250 or 300 cruzeiros for a "micropunto" [literally a microdot, a tablet with a colored drop of LSD on it]; tablets, 200 cruzeiros each; bag, 100 cruzeiros, and pill, 200 and 400 cruzeiros.

Amphetamine Salt: bag, 500 cruzeiros; gram 3,500 cruzeiros, a kilo, 2 million cruzeiros.

Pervitin: ampule, 100 cruzeiros; Desbutal, 10 pills for 500 cruzeiros; Mandrix, 50 cruzeiros per pill.

Barbiturates, according to the Federal Police list "are preferred by those dependent on drugs who are no longer young. The other mind-bending drugs are reaching a larger consumption among the young, particularly among students. When Desbutal becomes scarce on the illegal market, those who have a drug dependency usually mix other medicines which contain substances of that drug. They make a sort of cocktail and they either drink it or inject it intravenously.

The newest thing with respect to mixtures made by addicts, "consists of adding condensed milk to automobile brake fluid." It is taken orally. Its effects are still not known by the police.

#### Brazil, the Connecting Point in Latin America

Brazil is close to large cocaine producing areas such as Bolivia and Peru, which together with Colombia are considered the greatest world producers of that narcotic. For that reason the country has become the connecting and reexportation point for cocaine to Europe and the United States.

In Sao Paulo, coca paste is turned into chlorate of cocaine--this also happens in Rio de Janeiro--and is then placed on sale. The cocaine arrives in Sao Paulo mainly from Bolivia, country with which Brazil has 3,126 kilometers of border. The coca leaves are exported from Bolivia, Peru and Colombia in 150-kilo bundles or drums, which are sold as an average for \$300 each and transported in aircraft, trucks and trains.

However, to reach Brazil, the traffickers follow a route which begins in Cochabamba or Santa Cruz de la Sierra, to Corumba then Campo Grande, and, finally, Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro, where the drug is distributed. From La Paz, cocaine arrives in Sao Paulo mainly by air after having been transported on the Mamore River by the traffickers to Guajara-Mirim, Porto Velho and Rio Branco. From these places the drug is placed on small airplanes and taken directly to areas near Sao Paulo.

The paths for the drugs are various. The Federal Police even discovered routes that begin in Cochabamba and reaching Bela Vista--near the border with Bolivia--then passing through Aquidauana, Rondonopolis and Fatima do Sul before arriving in Sao Paulo. In order to reach the capital, traffickers in the majority of cases travel by car. When the drug is brought by Bolivians, they use buses as well as airlines.

To avoid problems with the checkpoints set up by the Highway Police, the Brazilians coming back with drugs "cut out" many cities of the interior. According to federal agents, the most common route is Presidente Prudente, Penapolis, Bauru and Sao Paulo. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the United States, the agency which operates throughout most of South America in the fight against drugs, more than 80 gangs are involved in the coca traffic. Half of these groups are as sophisticated and disciplined as the "families" of the Mafia. They have large amounts of capital, work with 50 to 100 persons and have great influence, which keeps the leaders from suffering the penalties of the law.

The transportation of refined cocaine from the producing countries, according to the Federal Police, is also accomplished by passengers on normal flights of private airline companies, by persons who provide themselves with forged documents, trips by students who earn from \$1,000 to \$2,000 plus paid expenses, and sometimes also by the crew members of aircraft, ships, launches, merchant ships and vehicles.

#### Control Still Accomplished From Abroad

Mafia member Tomaso Massimo Buscetta, who was expelled from Brazil 6 years ago--he was installing a branch of the Mafia in Sao Paulo for the traffic of narcotics--even though a prisoner in the city of Piedmont [Italy] continues to lead an international organization called "the Latin American Connection."

Many stories are told about Tomaso. One of them is that he is free and using an alias, living alternately in British Guiana and in Ecuador and that he makes frequent trips to Sao Paulo. Another trafficker, who also heads part of the drug traffic in Brazil, is Ricordi, now a prisoner in the United States.

In December, Sao Paulo police arrested trafficker Berthier Bacellar, a member of the Tomaso gang, in Rio de Janeiro, Lebron District. Police inspectors Angerami and Nello and investigator Lazinho, who had been trying to find Berthier for some years, also seized four kilos of cocaine valued at 20 million cruzeiros. The drug was pure and with it the trafficker had another 10 kilos of narcotics. On the way to the precinct, where he would be charged in Flagrante, Berthier allegedly proposed to the Sao Paulo police that he be released in exchange for 5 million cruzeiros plus the cocaine. Berthier has been sentenced by the Sao Paulo courts and his imprisonment caused the flight of several Mafia "contacts."

In Sao Paulo, the activities of groups of traffickers linked to international gangs are also being investigated by the DEA, which receives information from the entire country. And through the DEA, the Federal Police managed to arrest the seven Americans at Galeao Airport and seize 17 kilos of cocaine and a Lear Jet. There is the suspicion that those arrested were involved with Berthier Bacellar.

#### Marihuana--the Greatest Consumption

After alcohol and tobacco, marihuana appears in statistics as the substance most used throughout the world. Its use and abuse are increasing, increasing and becoming more sophisticated in all areas. It is one of the most ancient nonfood plants cultivated by man. Its origins are lost in time. Archeological research discovered that it existed years ago [presumably means centuries ago].

The name "Angola tobacco" points out the introduction of that plant into Brazil by blacks from Africa who went to work in the sugar mills of the Northeast. The slaves brought hemp seeds in rag dolls tied to the end of their loin-cloths. The use of marihuana increases the heart-beat rate, causes tachycardia, a slight increase in blood pressure, stimulates the appetite, dehydration, dilation of the pupils, dryness of mouth and throat, dizziness, nausea and difficulty in concentration.

Marihuana users who cease using the drug do not show withdrawal symptoms similar to those caused by opiates.

#### Transportation

During the marihuana harvest season in Paraguay--from June on--members of the gangs who help to transport marihuana to Brazil, go there. A survey made by the Federal Police shows that more than 50 percent of the marihuana used in Brazil, primarily Rio and Sao Paulo, comes from Paraguay. The drug is brought in lumber trucks, automobiles and aircraft which land at clandestine airports.

In Mato Grosso, Corumba is the primary point for distribution, followed by Cuiaba. Anapolis, in Goias is another important distribution center. From there the traffic is spread along different routes until it reaches the large consumption areas. Ponta Pora is also another border point very much used for the entry of Paraguayan marihuana. The route reaches Rio Brilhante, Dourados and Campo Grande. There are also routes which pass through the cities of Bela Vista, Jardim, Aquidauana, Rondonopolis, Fatima do Sul--in Mato Grosso--reaching Sao Paulo through the highway system. In Parana, Paraguayan marihuana enters primarily through Foz do Iguacu. Once past this city, the drug reaches Cascavel, Guarapuava, Ponta Grossa and Curitiba and is then redistributed to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. In addition to Foz do Iguacu, the city of Guaira is also an initial receiving point from marihuana. From Guaira the narcotic continues on to Umuarama, Cianorte, Paranavai, Maringa, Londrina, Cornelio Procopio, Jacarei and from there enters into the state of Sao Paulo through Orinhos. The Federal Police discovered that in recent months Londrina is becoming an important marihuana distribution center.

The "grass" that comes from the north first passes through Rio de Janeiro and from there is redistributed to Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte.

#### Barbiturates

The traffic in barbiturates (Pervitin and amphetamines) is carried out through two countries of the River Plate Basin, Argentina and Uruguay, the main producers of Pervitin, a drug very much accepted by Brazilian addicts. There are clandestine laboratories in Argentine and Uruguayan territories, which devote themselves to the manufacture of Pervitin alone, destined exclusively for the Brazilian market.

The cities of Uruguaiana, Itaqui, Sao Borja, Porto Lucena, Quarai, Santana do Livramento, Porto Acegu, Jaguarao, Chui, Rio Grande, Pelotas, Santa Maria, Sao Leopoldo, Porto Alegre and Vacaria serve as a point of contact for obtaining the drug. From Rio Grande do Sul, amphetamines are taken to Parana, from there entry into Sao Paulo is easy. Pervitin and Desbutal also come through Paraguay, entering along the border with Mato Grosso and Parana.

Those drugs are much prized because their effects are similar to those of cocaine. Traffic in Desbutal is concentrated in laboratories and pharmacies through the misappropriation of stocks, free samples and illegal sales.

#### Cocaine and its Effects

Cocaine addicts in Sao Paulo inject the drug between the fingers and toes. Women also shoot into the inner part of the thigh and men into the underside of the forearm because the hair hides the tracks. Snorting cocaine, however, remains the most usual way to use it. Fine point plastic pens or new bills are used for inhalation into the nasal mucous membranes.

According to doctors heard by Inspector Murilo Macedo Pereira, cocaine produces a state of psychological exaltation, extremely strong in men, involving feelings of euphoria greater than those produced by any other drugs. The drug causes suicidal and homicidal tendencies. Under the effect of excessive dosage, the addict believes that people are speaking about him or making comments about him.

Psychological depression of the addict follows within 30 minutes. That depression is as intense as the previous sensations caused by the intravenous injection of cocaine. Under the influence of coca, the pupils of the addict's eyes remain dilated and do not react to light. They develop a nervous tic and a tendency to rub their nose constantly. They also grind their teeth. They are heedless and excited, it being difficult for them to pay attention to anything.

There are two types of cocaine poisoning: one characterized by a circulatory collapse, and another by symptoms of poisoning of the central nervous system. The collapse occurs in persons after relatively small doses and is characterized by pallor, vertigo, nausea, loss of pulse and consciousness. Poisoning of the nervous system is characterized by delirium, increase in reflexes, convulsions and violent behavior.

When the drug is first used, there is an increase in blood pressure, probable result of the power of cocaine to constrict blood vessels. However, blood pressure falls gradually as the central nervous system stimulus caused by the drug is followed by depression. That begins in the cerebral cortex and shortly thereafter reaches the lower centers (medulla). If it was a very big dose, depression will continue until breathing ceases, bringing on death.

Still according to Murilo Macedo in his book "Coca-Cocaine," when use of cocaine becomes chronic, initial mental stimulation is followed by hallucinations, lack of appetite, declining interest in work, lack of ambition, of will, negligence in personal hygiene and a mind without objectives.

#### The Beginning and End of Everything

"It is horrible the first time: it causes dizziness, vomiting; it seems that the world is going to explode. After a few snorts it is practically impossible to leave the habit. When an addict is already snorting two grams

of cocaine, it is the end of everything. He is a destroyed man, without motivation, who only thinks of one thing: death."

This statement was made by L.O.N., 30 years-of-age, an addict since the age of 18, and who last week attempted suicide shooting himself in the chest. Admitted to the Clinic Hospital, L.O.N. will be transferred to the psychiatric section of the hospital in the drug addict wing where another 40 addicts are receiving treatment.

Like L.O.N., 20 narcotics addicts try to kill themselves every month, according to a survey made recently in the network of hospitals and first aid stations. The police are still investigating the death of businessman Hilton de Sa e Silva, 43, married and the father of three children, who in letters addressed to the secretary for security revealed that drugs (cocaine) caused him to lose "almost everything I owned."

Hilton was the owner of Servencin, a package delivery company which served more than half of the country in the delivery of correspondence. He always drove new imported cars, but in 1973 he began to fail in his business. His wife Terezinha de Sa e Silva declared (at the investigation on the death at the 15th precinct) that she had been married to Hilton for 17 years and that she began to notice her husband's behavior because "he did not sleep much, and he drank too much."

According to Terezinha, when she asked her husband why he was always irritable, argued over anything and did not sleep "sometimes for 2 or 3 days," she found out that he was a cocaine addict. She tried to commit him but could not do it. Hilton's relationships were with addicted men and women, and in June 1977 she went so far as to consider a legal separation. "Hilton said he would change and, indeed, for 3 months he had an exemplary behavior until he returned to the habit and worse this time. He began to be obsessed with the idea of suicide."

Terezinha declared that her husband "became an incorrigible addict in the use of drugs."

#### The Letter

Hilton de Sa e Silva left a letter for the secretary of security, Col Antonio Erasmo Dias, dated 24 November 1978, the day of the suicide. In it he named five persons as being traffickers, addicts and smugglers, and he asked the secretary to counsel his 16-year-old son. (see the text below).

Secretary Antonio Erasmo Dias ordered the inspector general to investigate the charges made by Hilton Sa e Silva. The Narcotics Division of the DEIC began an inquiry and several persons have already been heard. Of those accused by the businessman, three are listed in that department as drug traffickers.

Ricardo Bolos, 38, lawyer, former police secretary, was questioned and a dossier made on him at the Narcotics Division on 26 November 1969. He was accused by Pedro Moacir Eakstein of being a cocaine dealer. He bought drugs in Rio de Janeiro, according to Pedro, to be sold at a gambling club on Rego Freitas Street.

Valdomiro da Silveira, "Dinho," 44 years-of-age, has had a record since 11 October 1963. It is known that he is a habitue of a Samba hall on Ruy Barbosa Street in Vela Vista, and was charged in the investigation by the former Vice Department of the DEIC and subsequently indicted. In April 1977 he was arrested by the Narcotics Division, accused of trafficking in drugs.

Ademir Cury Bittar, 32, is a businessman. On 20 January 1977 he was arrested for trafficking in cocaine. On 24 February of the same year he was charged in an investigation for selling marihuana to Norma Brocado Malheiros. On that same day he was also accused of selling 30 grams of cocaine to Helio Azem.

Daniel Gargalach and Roberto Teixeira Nelti are being investigated by the General Investigations Division.

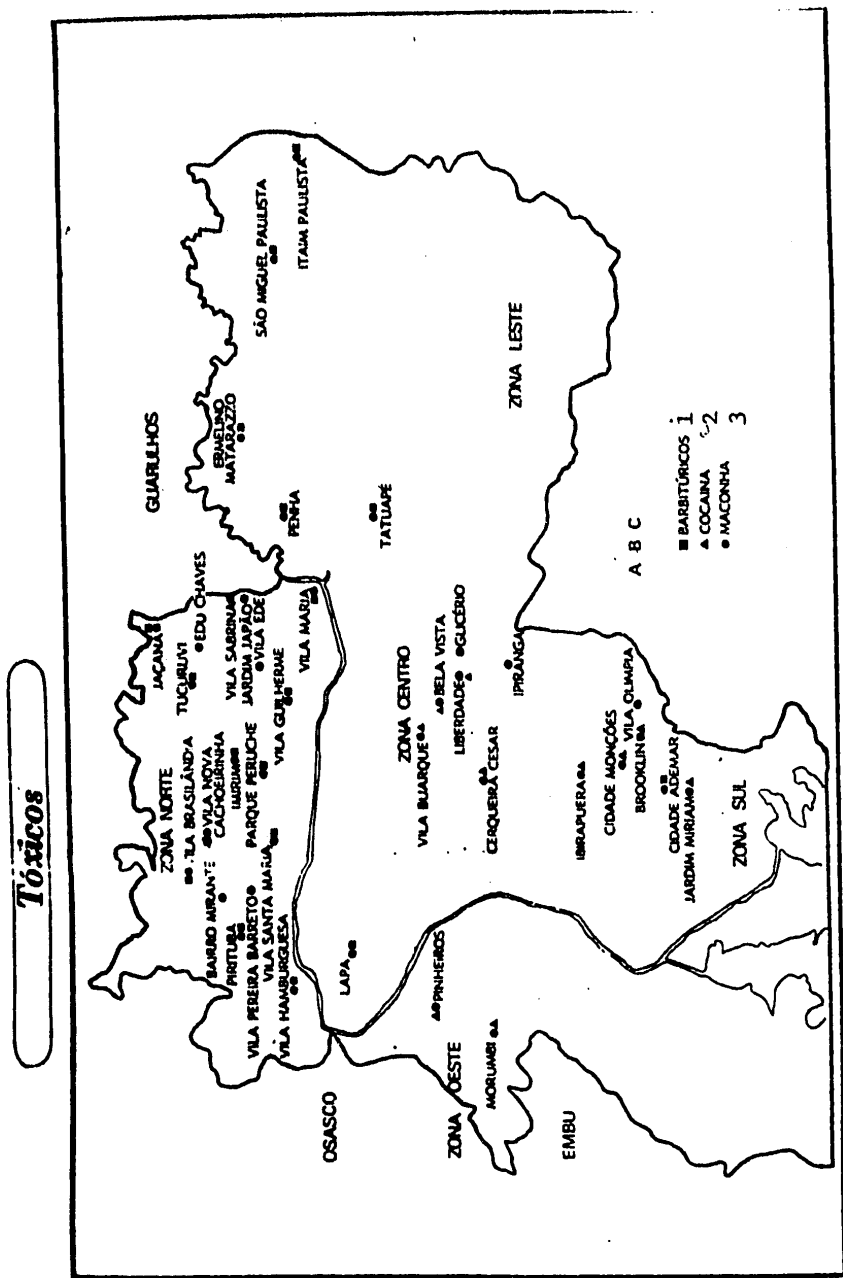
#### The Letter

The letter from Hilton Silva to the secretary of security is as follows: "Colonei Erasmo Dias. Knowing that you are a good man and are concerned for the safety and well-being of all who live in this city and state, this is an appeal for you to investigate with the greatest dedication, the life and habits of the persons I describe below: Dr Ricardo Bolos, Daniel Gargalach, Valdemar Silveira (Dinho), Ademir Cury Bittar and Roberto Teixeira Nelti (Hilton provided the telephone number for all of them).

"Ricardo, a coca addict who induces other persons, even women to use it; Daniel, an addict and smuggler; Valdemar, addict and trafficker who induces minors as well as married women into the habit; Ademir, a coca addict who also uses cocaine intravenously; Roberto-a swindler.

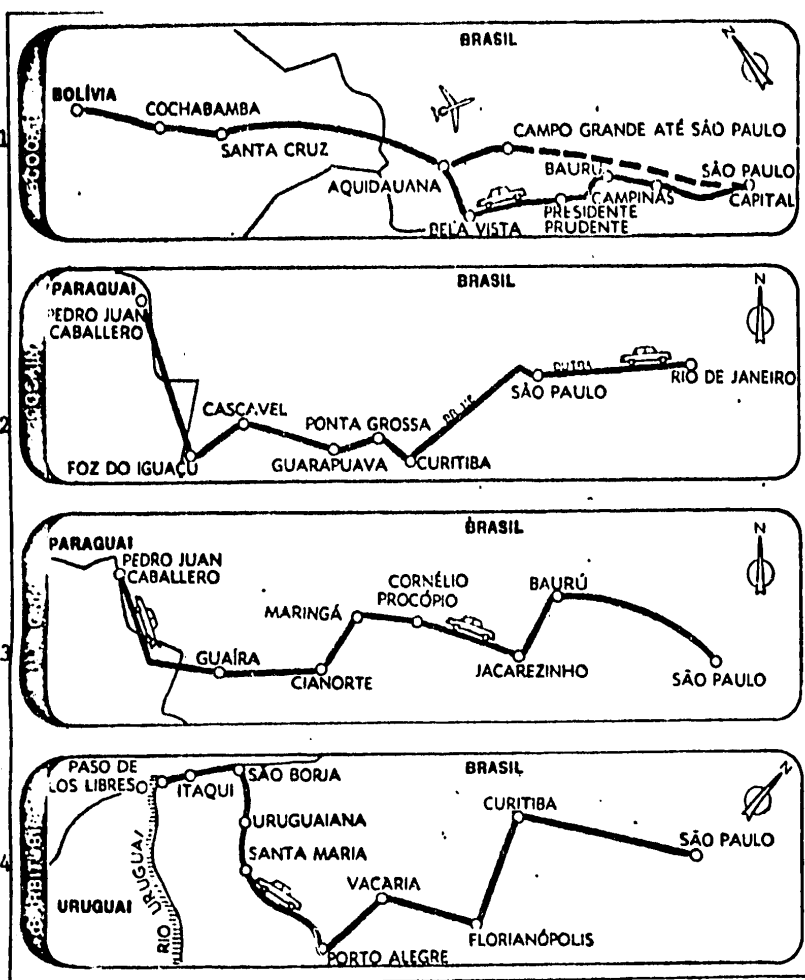
I shall now introduce myself: Hilton de Sa e Silva, businessman, father of three children, married and also an addict, having lost almost everything I owned. I surrendered to drugs in order to destroy myself and I have now resolved to end my life. Dr Ricardo Bolos, because he is the friend and lawyer of Dr Apolonio and some investigators, assumes the ownership of drugs when some friend is caught.

"In conclusion, as the father of family who leaves never to return, for the love of God make a war on drugs. My son F is 16-years-old, invite him to see you or visit him, please, and counsel him in this respect. I hope that you have great success in public life, goodbye. Hilton."



Key: 1. Barbiturates  
 2. Cocaine  
 3. Marihuana





- Key:
1. Cocaine
  2. Cocaine
  3. Marihuana
  4. Barbiturates

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BRAZIL

REPORT ON DRUG ADDICTS ANONYMOUS ACTIVITIES IN SAO PAULO

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 79 p 36

[Text] Solidarity and reporting of personal cases of drug dependency, arrests and psychiatric treatment: every Wednesday evening that scene is repeated in Sao Paulo and it is how Drug Addicts Anonymous was able to rehabilitate 30 addicts during its 6 months of operation.

Its three founders, former alcoholics and drug addicts, had no trouble in establishing their working method. One of them was already a member of Alcoholics Anonymous and decided to apply the same principles in rehabilitating drug addicts: periodic meetings where each member of the group gives personal testimony. Above all, the basic intent of each participant is "not to return to addiction."

Since the experiment has been successful, Drug Addicts Anonymous intends to form other centers in Sao Paulo. Every Thursday they hold discussions in the Maia Clinic, a Sao Paulo psychiatric hospital, and are ready to guide and provide information to any person who intends to organize groups in other states.

As in Alcoholics Anonymous, the program is entirely without charge, it accepts no type of donation whatever and, although it operates nextdoor to St. Jude's Church at 2920 Itacira Avenue, Jabaquara, it has no religious nature. "There is no priest, physician, treatment, remedy, advice or anything of the sort. We are a group of persons discussing their common problems," one of the members says.

One of the founders of the group explained that persons do not come into it saying that they are going to give up addiction forever: "Each 24 hours," he says, "the individual renews himself, until he eventually arrives at the stage of no longer feeling a need for drugs." The time of recovery, according to him, depends upon each person, but the will to give up addiction is essential.

The ex-addict comments that, unquestionably, life becomes more monotonous after giving up addiction. "But relief from the so-called hangover," he

states with conviction, "makes up for it, to say nothing of addiction's more advanced stage, which is paranoia."

The experience of all the group's participants is similar: "An addict is a marginal person. The drug addict, who at first is just sick, becomes marginalized. He begins to buy without money, later turns to being a pusher and, finally, becomes a trafficker."

Each Wednesday evening, beginning at 2030 hours, when the meeting opens, the members of Drug Addicts Anonymous listen to a series of dramatic stories that tell of drug dependency, family breakup, involvement in traffic and, at times, death, arrest and long periods of confinement. And it is through this therapy that they manage to resist drugs.

Recalling his personal experience, A. C. says that he was an alcoholic and a drug addict. Two years ago he was arrested for drug trafficking; he served time for being a pusher and associated with addicts. "I was always under the influence of cocaine and alcohol," he says. "I then decided to enroll in Alcoholics Anonymous, because I saw no other possibility of recovery. I later felt the need to give up drugs, which are much more difficult to give up than alcohol. At that point we formed the group and began to work."

As a matter of fact, Drug Addicts Anonymous is a revitalized group. Seven years ago a similar experiment was attempted but, because of infiltration by police trying to discover traffickers, the group eventually broke up. Now, with the support of the DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department], especially the Narcotics Division, and deputy Carlos Ferreira Castro, the new group enrolls drug addicts, keeping their names secret.

All rehabilitated members of the group now work for elimination of the trafficker. "He is the big offender," says A. C., "because he places the pusher in strategic locations."

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BRAZIL

POLICE UNCOVER MODE OF DRUG ENTRY INTO RIO PRISONS

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 21 Jan 79 p 18

[Text] An operation carried out in the late hours of the night on the day before yesterday by a team from the 1st Military Police Battalion resulted in discovery of a method of traffickers for introducing drugs in the prison complex on Frei Caneca Street [in Rio de Janeiro], where the Helio Gomes, Milton Dias Moreira and Lemos Brito prisons are located. Authorities concerned about entry of marihuana, cocaine and other narcotics into prisons, considered to be the main cause of recent killings there, decided to make a raid on Sao Carlos Hill, at the foot of which the prisons are located, and managed to surprise the traffickers known as "Ze Mauro," "Marquinhos" and "Fernandinho," one of whom was carrying a package under his arm. Police immediately formed a net to capture them, but the traffickers quickly became aware of the operation and tried to shoot their way out, at the same time sending the package they were carrying rolling down the hill; it landed in a vacant area near the walls of Lemos Brito Penitentiary. The soldiers, despite making pursuit, lost track of the traffickers, but became intrigued by the package they were carrying and decided to search the area where it landed, which was covered with weeds and rubbish. After a thorough search they found the package and, upon opening it, they found 56 small packages of marihuana and 10 packets of cocaine. The seized material was taken to the 1st BPM [Military Police Battalion] and yesterday morning transferred to the Narcotics Station in Praca Maua.

Lieutenant Monteiro, who has been making a survey of the traffickers' activities for several days, informed reporters that he had been aware of entry of drugs into the prisons by way of Sao Carlos Hill. Usually, according to him, they go to the so-called Limeira Field and stay there awaiting a signal from the prison to throw packages containing drugs and even weapons, an action facilitated by the height of the hill, which at that point is above Laurindo Rabela Street at a height of about 30 meters, whereas that of the prison's interior is about 10 meters. The packages can thus be thrown so as to land directly on the soccer field, where they are picked up by prisoners who distribute the drugs to addicts.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS RATIFIED--Brasilia, 15 Jan (AFP)--Brazil and Peru exchanged ratifications today on two agreements, one on reciprocal assistance for the repression of illegal drug trafficking and another on utilization of coastal stations and ships in the Amazon region. Simultaneously, an exchange of ratifications on an agreement on river transport and products supply took place in Lima. All these agreements were signed between the two countries by Presidents Ernesto Giesel and Francisco Morales Bermudez in December 1976. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 16 Jan 79 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Jose Veloso Filho, 28 and single has been arrested with 1 kg of pure cocaine by the Sao Paulo police of the criminal investigations department. With the information provided by Veloso, the police arrested other drug traffickers and addicts in Sao Paulo. Veloso had bought the cocaine in San Matias village in Bolivia. He was followed and photographed by investigations police of the operations and information service. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jan 79 p 28 PY]

MAJOR BRASILIA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Brasilia--In the satellite city of Taguatem, near Brasilia, federal police yesterday seized 35 kilograms of marihuana which came from the city of Pedro Juan Caballero, Paraguay, and which was in the hands of three traffickers. According to the DPF [Federal Police Department], the merchandise is valued at about 1.5 million cruzeiros, the largest amount ever seized in the Federal District. The DPF also reported that the three traffickers, whose names were not divulged, are responsible for a large part of drug distribution on the Brasilia region--one of the nation's major consuming centers. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jan 79 p 3] 8834

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EGUADOR

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS' ARREST--Guayaquil, 7 Feb (AFP)--Interpol agents have confiscated 8 kg of cocaine paste which was to be sent to the United States. They also arrested members of a narcotics gang led by Galo Canesa, who confessed that he bought the cocaine in Peru to be refined in Guayaquil. The other members of the gang were identified as German Cueva, Felipe Rivas, Gloria Ortiz and Pedro Velez. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA]

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GUYANA

THREE HELD AFTER RAIDS YIELD 1 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF MARIHUANA  
Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 4 Feb 79 p 1

[Article by George Baird]

[Text] Police in Georgetown have seized \$1 million worth of marijuana in their biggest haul since a programme of prevention and detection in relation to dope trafficking here was implemented.

The stuff was seized in two separate raids in the city on Friday and three persons, including a teenager, have been arrested. They are likely to be charged by tomorrow.

Acting Crime Chief Customs Augustus said it was a joint Police and Customs operation. The dope is now in the possession of the Police and investigations have been intensified to try and smash what is believed to be an international dope ring.

"We have now got the competence to intercept dope coming into the country and to deal with its internal distribution", Police Commissioner Lloyd Barker said.

Noting that the million dollar seizure is the third haul since the "prevention and detection" programme was set in train, the Commissioner thanked those members of

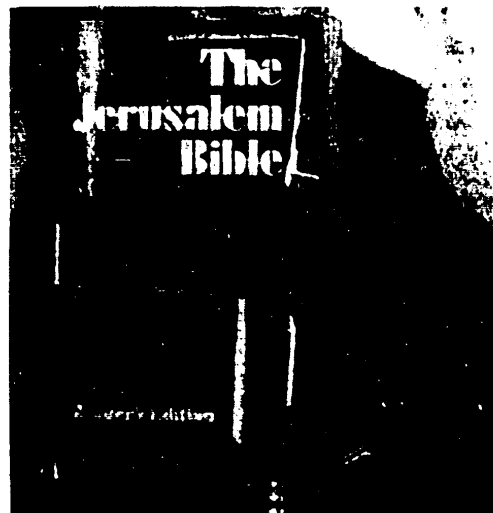
the public who had co-operated in the past and urged them to continue giving their assistance.

He made a special appeal to teachers in schools and night spot proprietors to help stamp out the use of dope among Guyanese.

Deputy Crime Chief Augustus said the dope was found in five filled suitcases

at East Rupunelt and in North Road, Lacytown. One man aged 24 and a youth, 17, were arrested in Rupunelt and a woman, 30, was held in North Road.

Chief Augustus said they had reason to believe that the stuff came to Guyana through a certain West Indian state. Some of it had already been put into packets for distribution.



... the big haul included this "Special Bible" and pipe.

According to Cde Augustus, dope trafficking has become prevalent at Linden, Bartica and New Amsterdam and was now finding its way to West Demerara because of that area's close proximity to the city.

Police have spread a dragnet in certain areas in order to flush out other distributors connected with the five-

suitcase cache.

Since the "prevention and detection" programme was put into operation, at least three officers from the Guyana Police, including Crime Chief 'Skip' Roberts, have attended international conferences dealing with dope peddling and smuggling.



Deputy Crime Chief Carlton Augustus and two members of his staff examine the stuff in the suitcases at Force Headquarters yesterday.

Cyrl Latchoo pictures

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MEXICO

FEDERAL FORCES ACCUSED OF TERRORISM IN DRUG PROBES

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 19 Jan 79 Sec A p 5

[Text] Mexico City, 18 January--Federal Deputy Agapito Gonzalez Cavazos, general secretary of the Matamoros Workers Federation, declared: "In over a year during which they have been assigned to combat the drug traffic in northern Tamaulipas, groups of agents from the Federal Security forces and the Federal Judicial Police have not made any drug discoveries, but have, indeed, spread terror in the area."

The legislator added: "Strangely enough, during the period in which the federal agents have operated, there have been many kidnappings, including that of Arturo Garza Cantu, of Rio Bravo, who was held for 3 months, after which he was released in the Federal District, and had 3 million pesos taken from him."

Deputy Gonzalez announced that he had already brought a complaint to the president of the republic; and, upon being asked whether it was not dangerous for him personally to expose the federal agents, he said that his public statements were in themselves a guarantee of security.

He said that, last year, there had been several kidnappings of individuals who were later found dead.

He cited the cases of a person named Andarza, and a driver, both of whom were kidnapped and killed.

He said that the Federal Judicial Police have adopted the system of arresting residents of Matamoros, and taking them to Nuevo Laredo, allegedly for investigation, and vice versa.

He said that the logical procedure when anyone is held for investigation in a particular town is to put him in jail in that location.

The federal deputy said that the Federal Security and Federal Judicial Police groups are operating anonymously and dissociated from the local authorities, "of whom they take no account." He added: "It is known that there are special groups of agents, because they arbitrarily arrest residents of Tamaulipas in search of drugs, but they have not found any."

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MEXICO

TIJUANA BANK MANAGER ARRESTED FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 10 Jan 79 Sec B p 14

[Text] Tijuana--Early this year, the Federal Judicial Police have dealt another heavy blow to the drug traffic, by arresting Ignacio Rivera Vargas, manager of the Rural Branch of BANCOMER [Bank of Commerce] in this city, after an exhaustive investigation which proved that Rivera Vargas was a key figure in the drug traffic between Mexico and the United States.

In an operation conducted simultaneously with the capture of Rivera Vargas, officials from the DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency] arrested Martin Leal Palazuelos, Gilberto Alfredo Leal, Alberto Bustamante Padilla and Miguel Bazan Padilla, in Los Angeles, California. They are also members of Rivera Vargas' ring, who had in their possession 1 kilogram of cocaine valued at \$1 million.

Following these arrests, Luis Humberto Bazan, an accomplice of the aforementioned individuals and owner of the "Las Golondrinas" restaurant, at F and 7th Streets, was also captured in Tijuana.

All of this action was directed in Mexico City by Gen Joaquin Figueroa Luna, and on this border by Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the antidrug campaign in the northwestern part of the country.

According to Aguilar Garza, the aforementioned banker was arrested in the bank where he worked, located at 201 Escuadron Street at Salinas Boulevard, while he was testing the quality of a "batch" of 25 grams of cocaine, so as to notify Los Angeles of the results of that "test," so that they could pick up the drugs; because the money had already been paid and deposited in the bank.

It was also said that Rivera Vargas, aged 32, had been employed by BANCOMER for 8 years and had been engaged in drug trafficking for a long time, using his own office in the banking institution for his illegal activities.

All those under arrest have confessed, and have been held in the Federal Judicial Police jail in this city, since this investigation, which began at 1900 hours last Friday.

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MEXICO

**TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED WITH HEROIN FROM SINALOA**

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 20 Jan 79 Sec B p 16

[Text] Mexicali--In two heavy blows dealt to the drug traffic, the Federal Judicial Police seized 398.5 grams of heroin from Sinaloa, and succeeded in arresting four suspects.

Under arrest are Humberto Camacho Felix, aged 50, a native of Pericos, Sinaloa, and his wife, Estela Gonzalez de Camacho, aged 45, a native of Mocorito, Sinaloa, who reside at 1339 Vicente Suarez Street; as well as Eva Chavez Tapia, aged 42, of Zihuatanaejo, Guerrero, who resides at 1433 Ramos Arizpe Street.

Castulo Manjarrez Calderon, and an individual known only as Francisco "N," alias "Pancho," are still at large.

According to the investigation conducted by Federal Public Ministry agent Oscar Felipe Castro San Martin, Humberto Camacho Felix has a machine shop, which was visited about 8 months ago by Francisco "N," alias "Pancho," who wanted his truck repaired. They became friends, because they are from the same location.

On 19 December 1978, Pancho returned to the shop, but with Castulo Manjarrez Calderon, who lives at 1433 Ramos Arizpe Street, with Eva Chavez Tapia. They wanted him to repair the truck again, and asked him to give lodging to Pancho. At the same time, they offered him a good business in which he could earn "many fine dollars."

They specifically requested that he take Pancho to Castulo's house to sell some of the 18 portions of heroin that he had brought from Sinaloa. In 2 days, Castulo notified Humberto that the purchaser was at his house, advising him to bring Pancho.

He did so and, upon reaching Castulo's house, he found a young man waiting for them in the kitchen. Pancho turned over the drugs to the owner of the house; and the latter, in turn, gave them to the purchaser, who paid \$19,200 for eight portions.

Of that amount of money, \$9,600 went to Pancho, and \$400 to Humberto, for having brought him. Pancho still had 10 more portions, and Castulo was to notify Humberto again when there was another purchaser,

Castulo went to Sinaloa a few days later, and Pancho became tired of remaining there without doing any illegal business. Therefore, at the beginning of the year he decided to go to that same state, and left the drugs with Humberto, with the instruction that he was to sell them for \$1,800 a portion, and that he would receive \$900 of that sum for each one. Humberto gave the drugs to his wife, Estela, to hide.

A few days ago, Eva Chavez Tapia told them that there was a purchaser at her house. Estela put the drugs into her handbag and, as they were leaving the house they were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police, who arrested Eva shortly thereafter.

In this blow, they seized 256.5 grams of heroin.

#### Another Blow

The other blow ended in the arrest of Ramon Alvarez Barraza, aged 29, from Navolato, Sinaloa, from whom they seized 143 grams of heroin that he had concealed under the sink in the hotel room that he was occupying.

Federal Judicial Police agents captured him at the Orizaba Motel on Alcerreca Avenue, where he was staying in Room No 7.

Upon being questioned, he confessed that he had come from Navolato a few days earlier carrying 8 portion of heroin, that he had bought for 80,000 pesos.

He stayed with a companion at the Cucapa Hotel, and succeeded in selling two portions of the drug for \$7,000.

He kept \$500 of that amount, and sent a check for \$6,500 to Sinaloa with the person accompanying him.

Last Friday, he changed hotels and, on Saturday, they arrested him at the Orizaba, as he was leaving.

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MEXICO

### HEROIN TRAFFICKING DISCOVERED IN REHABILITATION CENTER

#### Inmate's Accomplices Identified

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 13 Jan 79 Sec B p 4

[Text] Drug trafficking was discovered in the municipal prison when Federal Judicial Police agents managed to seize from inmate Emilio Flores Mendoza 20 grams of heroin that was to be distributed among the addicts in that location.

In a fast raid made by the agents at the Social Rehabilitation Center, upon searching the inmates' cells they found that the aforementioned drug was hidden in the cell occupied by federal prisoner Emilio Flores Mendoza. It was confiscated by the members of that police entity.

When the inmate was questioned, he said that the heroin had been brought into the La Loma prison by his wife, Angelina Flores, who is a fugitive from justice. She did this illegally on several occasions and, upon visiting him, hid the drugs in her belongings, giving them to her husband once she was in his cell.

In connection with this case, and after the confession made by Emilio Flores Mendoza to the agents, it was also established that an individual who answers to the name of Jesus Bolano Lizcano, aged 35, and a resident of 5514 Gutierrez Street, took part in the distribution of the drugs.

The agents captured this individual in his own home, and took him to the offices of the police entity for questioning. He confessed that the confiscated drugs were part of a large shipment that had been sent a few days ago to the United States, admitting that he worked for the federal prisoner, Emilio Flores Mendoza, who is serving a 6-year prison sentence for crimes against health, consisting of the possession and trafficking of drugs.

Federal Judicial Police forces are intensifying the investigation of this case in order to discover the whereabouts of Flores Mendoza's wife, who has been supplying him with these drugs inside of the prison.

**Traffickers Make Preliminary Statements**

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 18 Jan 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] Today, three individuals who are serving sentences for crimes against health will make their preliminary statements in a new trial that has been initiated in their case for the same crime.

At 0930 hours this morning, in the third district court, a series of probes will take place in order to establish the presumed guilt of Jesus Bolanos Lizcano, Fred Beckett and Emilio Flores Mendoza, against whom the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has brought charges of a crime against health in the degree of heroin trafficking.

On 12 January, Federal Judicial Police agents raided the La Loma municipal prison to make a search, and found Emilio Flores Mendoza to have 20 grams of heroin in his possession.

When questioned, Flores Mendoza confessed that his accomplices were Jesus Bolanos Lizcano and the American, Fred Beckett, admitting that the drugs found in his possession had been brought to him by his wife, Angelina Flores, who has not been apprehended.

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MEXICO

## BRIEFS

COAHUILA SMUGGLING SITES IDENTIFIED--Torreon, Coahuila--In this intense battle against drug trafficking, the intention is to eradicate it completely. According to information provided by the commander of the Federal Judicial Police detailed here, Mr Luis Huaracha Lopez, it has been discovered from drug traffickers that the lake region is the backup point for the illegal shipment of large amounts of marihuana and other drugs to border towns and from there to the United States. It was also learned that the smugglers are still using the rather well-known location of Ceca de San Pedro, Coahuila (a night-time airport), as a landing strip for aircraft carrying contraband items, which return loaded with marihuana. According to records on file here, there have been shipments of drugs brought from Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan and Sinaloa; added to the fact that, in the direction of Tlahualilo, Durango, it was known previously that there were clandestine landing strips located as well, used by smugglers and drug traffickers. Comdr Huaracha Lopez likewise reported that, this week, they would be receiving from the Federal Judicial Police headquarters a special six-seat plane for flying at high altitudes and landing within a radius of 100 meters, with which they can readily detect the smugglers from the air, and eliminate them completely. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 16 Jan 79 p 8] 2909

EIGHT TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--The state's second district judge, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia, sentenced eight drug traffickers this week to over 40 years in prison and imposed fines of 40,000 pesos on them. The court offices announced that the sentenced drug traffickers are the following: Lucio Ortega Villegas, sentenced to 5 years and 8 months in jail, and a fine of 5,000 pesos; Jose Ernesto Mena Ruiz, 5 years and 3 months, and a fine of 5,000 pesos; Mario Benny Zepeda and Juan Olguin Estrada, 5 years and 3 months, and a fine of 5,000 pesos each; Rodrigo Ramirez Vazquez and Rene Luzania Acosta, both 6 years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 pesos; Oscar Enrique Astiguieta Luna, 5 years and 6 months, and a fine of 5,000 pesos; and Cristoforo Buelna Cota, 5 years and 3 months, and a fine of 5,000 pesos. All of the convicted drug traffickers are incarcerated in the local Social Rehabilitation Center. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 12 Jan 79 p 4] 2909

HEROIN TRAFFICKER DENIED APPEAL--Yesterday, the district judge, Eduardo Aguilar, notified the newspaper EL DIARIO that the sentence imposed on drug trafficker Moises Almaraz Medina had been confirmed by the magistrate of the Eighth Circuit United Court located in Torreon, Coahuila. It was said that Moises Almaraz Medina filed an appeal, because he considered the sentence set by the district judge to be too severe. But that appeal did him no good, because the united court decided that the sentence passed on Almaraz Medina, who is nicknamed "La Yufa," should remain as it was, that is, 6 years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 pesos. As may be recalled, "La Yufa" was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police with a package containing heroin in his possession. Yesterday, the amount with which he was captured was not reported, or rather was not repeated. A trial was held for the crime of possession and attempt to sell heroin, in the pertinent degrees. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 13 Jan 79 Sec A p 4] 2909

POLICE CHIEF LED TRAFFICKERS--Mazatlan, 23 January--The Federal Judicial Police broke up a drug trafficking ring which was headed by the municipal police chief of Santa Catarina, Francisco Cruz Tirado, and seized from them half a ton of marihuana, a small truck, an electric bag sealer and several heavy caliber weapons, and destroyed several of their marihuana plantations. The Federal Public Ministry agent, Jose Luis Flores Medellin, made the foregoing announcement, stating that, together with the police chief, his accomplices, Sebastian Cruz Hernandez, Joaquin Cruz and Jesus Valdez Cabanillas, were arrested. They admitted to being growers of marihuana which, with the protection of the municipal police chief, they were shipping to Mazatlan, where they sold the grass to various purchasers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 24 Jan 79 Sec A p 5] 2909

ABANDONED MARIHUANA CARRIER FOUND--Near Miguel Aleman, individuals engaged in drug trafficking left a tank truck which apparently had been used to ship marihuana abandoned. Yesterday morning, at a press conference, the coordinator of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for the north-eastern area, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, announced the action taken by Federal Judicial Police agents last Tuesday near Miguel Aleman. The group headed by Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico and Group Chief Mario Aragon found a tank truck with a 39,000-liter capacity abandoned. The vehicle had been left at the side of the highway, and is presumed to belong to some American company. The federal agents searched the tank truck and discovered a false bottom in which they found numerous traces of marihuana. Hence, it is believed that the traffickers used it for shipping marihuana from the interior of the country to the border at Tamaulipas. The federal authorities did not provide further information on the discovery of the tank truck, because they have been conducting a detailed investigation in order to expose a well organized ring of drug traffickers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 18 Jan 79 Sec B p 3] 2909



AMERICANS CAUGHT WITH HASHISH--The Federal Judicial Police seized a moderate amount of marihuana and hashish from the Americans Ross McPhee and Norman Darrach, whom they succeeded in capturing Thursday evening, in a gap connecting the River and National Highways. The two foreigners were carrying 5 grams of hashish and 10 grams of marihuana in their car. Yesterday, both of them were being closely questioned by the Federal Judicial Police in order to identify and arrest the one or more individuals who supplied them with the aforementioned drugs. Reports from the Federal Public Ministry agency indicate that, on Thursday evening, several federal agents were making a inspection tour of the gap in question. They proceeded to intercept a car carrying Rosa and Norman, who were driving toward this town, but who used that gap as a detour in order to evade the police vigilance. Two small packages were found in the glove compartment of the vehicle, one containing marihuana, and the other hashish. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 20 Jan 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

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PERU

BRIEFS

**ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION**--The warden and one of the guards of Lurigancho Prison in Lima have been arrested in connection with drug trafficking. Warden Braulio Martinez Mallma was arrested for accepting a \$15,000 bribe from drug traffickers to allow them to escape from the prison. After the escape, he reported the bribe and turned in \$7,500, pocketing the rest of the money. Meanwhile, prison guard Pedro Vivanco was arrested for serving as an intermediary between bands which process and sell drugs. [Lima PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1914 GMT 11 Feb 79 PA]

**SMUGGLING GANGS' ARREST**--Lima, 6 Feb (EFE)--The Peruvian police have arrested three drug gangs which operated in Cuzco Department. According to the report one trafficker was arrested at the Cuzco airport with 11 kg of basic cocaine paste. In other parts of Cuzco Department the police seized products used to mash cocoa leaves. Another smuggler was arrested with 1/2 kg of cocaine. In all three cases the persons arrested gave the names of their accomplices. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0301 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA]

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VENEZUELA

AIR FORCE ORDERED TO SHOOT DOWN DRUG TRAFFICKERS' PLANES

Madrid EFE in Spanish 1702 GMT 28 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (EFE)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today ordered the air force to shoot down any unmarked plane flying over national territory which does not obey orders to identify itself. Carlos Andres Perez announced the decision during a meeting with local newsmen in the city of San Cristobal, 700 km from Caracas. The Venezuelan president said that the purpose of this decision is to end the contraband and drug traffic from other countries which have turned Venezuela into an international bridge for drug traffickers. The president said: "I have given orders to the Venezuelan Air Force to shoot down any airplane which is unmarked, does not identify itself or does not agree to land at a Venezuelan airport."

He also announced that Venezuelan authorities, in coordination with the Colombian Government, have established an operation of special vigilance against international drug traffickers. Perez indicated that Venezuela has also begun operations with the United States to eliminate drug trafficking or at least decrease it. "We are confronting something that we have to fight with all our energy," he said, adding that "we are facing one of the most condemnable and abominable crimes which threatens not only the individual, but all of society."

He also said that the crew of a U.S. plane which recently landed in Falcon State, western Venezuela, was carrying weapons to be exchanged for drugs in Colombia.

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