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JPRS L/9902

11 August 1981

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 37/81)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
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BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE IN RANGOON--Rangoon, 11 July--Police Station Officer U Aye and party of the Crime Prevention Squad of the Rangoon Division People's Police Force seized ten grammes of heroin from Maung Aye Min (20) of 32nd Street at the corner of Merchant and 32nd Streets yesterday evening. According to the information given by Maung Aye Min police searched the apartment at No 56 (top floor) 30th Street. Tint Lwin alias Tawtha who was living at the house absconded when the police came. Police seized K800 believed to be proceeds from the sale of heroin from Daw Yi (47), mother of Tint Lwin. Pabedan police are taking action against Maung Aye Min and Daw Yi under Sections 6(b) (possession), 10(b) (sale), 11 (abetment) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 13 July 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/4958

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--During the trial at the East Jakarta Court of First Instance on Saturday morning [30 May], the judge handed down a sentence of life imprisonment to Chang (Thio) Kim Soei alias Kasim Susanto alias Didi Kuswara (47 years old) accused of smuggling 5 kilograms of heroin to Amsterdam via the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport. A fine of 10 million rupiah or 6 months imprisonment and court costs were also imposed. In his decision, Sunu Wahadi, chief judge at the trial, stated that 5 kilograms of heroin and 90,000 rupiah, which constituted the evidence, were confiscated for the state. A briefcase which was used by the accused to carry the heroin was destroyed. From responses to questioning during the trial, the judge said Chang was convincingly proved to have participated in a plot to smuggle 5 kilograms of heroin to Amsterdam via Halim Airport on 2 May 1980. The heroin was hidden away and not reported to the responsible authorities. Chang unlawfully violated three articles of Law No 9/76 concerning narcotics of which he had been accused. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 30 May 81 pp 1, 12] 6804

CSO: 5300/8346



LAOS

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM POPPIES REPORTED IN SAYABOURY PROVINCE

Samet Canton

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Samet Canton is populated by the Lao Theung nationality and the Lao Mai ethnic group who were originally called Lao Phai. The canton's northern boundary is with Hongsa District. On the southern border is Phieng District. To the east lies Ban Mai and Ban Pong cantons. To the west is Thailand. The canton is in Sayaboury District and is approximately 70 kilometers distant from the town of Sayaboury itself.

Samet Canton comprises 19 villages with 928 families, located in the mountains. The elevation is approximately 1,500 meters, with high peaks. In going from village to village, it is necessary to climb steep elevations and there are hardly 50 square meters of level land.

Comrade Sieng of the canton administrative committee voiced the opinion that the people made their living primarily by cultivating dry field rice and corn with secondary crops of opium poppies and tea. They carry out livestock raising.

Sayaboury Province Hilltribes

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 12 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Sayaboury Province has an area of 18,400 square kilometers. It comprises 7 districts, 48 cantons and 513 village with a population of 188,361. There are three major nationalities which are divided into a great many ethnic groups. These are the Lao Loum groups such as the Black Thai, White Thiai Gnouan, Lue, Kalon. The Lao Theung include the Khmu and the Men. The Lao Soung include the Striped Lao Soung [Mong], Black Lao Soung [Mong], White Lao Soung [Mong], the Yao, Haw.... For the most part 99 percent of the people make their living by field and paddy cultivation.

If you were to stop over in Sayaboury Province for a visit during this year's monsoon, along the mountain tops, sides and foothills you would see the multi-ethnic population determinedly attending to production. You would see dry field rice and corn maturing. Then one might see the fields of manioc, sweet potato, taro, pineapple, cotton and opium poppies belonging to the Soung people

along the beautiful mountains. In the plains that are known as the rice granary of Sayaboury one can see the cooperativized farmers bent to the ground preparing for plowing, harrowing and sowing. They are working so as to be ready for the rains. It is certain that the harvest this year will exceed those of all previous years.

CSO: 5300/4633

MALAYSIA

BILL WILL REQUIRE ADDICTS TO REGISTER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

**WHEN** a Bill now drafted to make the registration of addicts compulsory comes into force, addicts who avoid registering will face a jail sentence if they are caught. There are an estimated 400,000 addicts in Malaysia. Who will deal with the registered addicts? Will the already overcrowded prisons be overwhelmed with criminal addicts?

There is a behind-the-scenes tussle going on, sources indicate, between the Ministry of Welfare Services and the Prisons Department over who should take the responsibility for rehabilitation when the Act is passed.

The Prisons Department is holding out for the right to handle all addicts over 18, as well as all criminal addicts; that is the vast majority. The Welfare Ministry is quite happy to have criminal addicts go to prison but it wants the job of rehabilitating all addicts who voluntarily register.

That is what is at stake in the prison's rehabilitation programme. If it succeeds it will bolster the Prisons' case — especially put against the dismal record of relapse from the Welfare Ministry rehabilitation centres.

The Prisons Department has already finalised plans for a rehabilitation centre in Jelebu, Negri Sembilan, which will hold 2,000 addicts. The 200-acre site has been given by the Negri State Government and the com-

plex will be completed by December next year.

"We will build it ourselves," Datuk Ibrahim said. The site will be cleared and built using prison labour with technical advice from the JKR. "We will have workshops, agricultural activities, fish ponds, a mini-factory and a highway restaurant."

Datuk Ibrahim does not anticipate a more than 10 per cent increase in addicts going to prison even after the compulsory registration of addicts becomes law.

CSO: 5300/8351

MALAYSIA

## PRISON PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Halinah Todd]

[Excerpts]

"THE basic need of an addict," explains Zul with eager earnestness, "is love and a sense of belonging."

"Addicts are not criminals," adds Mazlan. "They are sick people. Our duty is to give them self awareness, to help them express their feelings."

If you think these are members of a bleeding hearts society, you are wrong.

The setting — the regimented, often brutal world, of Pudu Prison.

The speakers — hardened men with five to eight years' experience as prison warders.

The "clients" — criminal drug addicts in jail for possession of or trafficking in dadah.

Zul and Mazlan, like 67 other prison counsellors, are now officers.

They were selected from among warders of more than three years' experience and put through the normal three-month cadet officer training.

Then they went on to a six-month course in counselling under the instruction of two US experts in the rehabilitation of addicts in a prison setting.

"We taught them counselling skills — understanding, sensitivity, how to assess and evaluate the emotional needs and problems of the client," Dan Kuchar, one of the American trainers, said.

But they did more than learn the theory and master the jargon. "They went into group therapy themselves," Dan said.

"We had all-night marathons where they learned to "own" their feelings. Some yelled abuse at each other. Some cried.

These counselling officers, who graduated last month, will spearhead a new programme within the 10 prisons in the country to rehabilitate criminal addicts.

"They have been there," Dan Kuchar said. "What is more, as officers, they will have authority over the warders. Some conditions inside the drug blocks they may be able to change."

Perhaps the counsellors' greatest asset is the stocky driving figure of Datuk Ibrahim bin Mohamad, Director General of Prisons. Although

of the generation that is more likely to meet the problem of drug addiction with cold showers, physical jerks and exhortations to discipline, he has initiated the counselling programme and put himself squarely behind its needs.

He has already chewed out a couple of unco-operative prison superintendents and has given his approval to the counsellors' demands for private counselling rooms.

But whether or not a prison environment is ideal for rehabilitation purposes is immaterial. There are 2,210 addicts in prison for possession or pushing; many more are serving terms for shoplifting, housebreaking and theft.

(Of those imprisoned on drug charges, 897 are Malays, 1,154 Chinese and 257 Indians. The largest numbers are concentrated in Penang and Seremban, followed by Kuala Lumpur, Taiping and Alor Star).

The Prisons Department has only two choices. It can do nothing — and face the certainty that the addict will go straight back on drugs when he gets out and sooner or later end up in prison again.

Or the Prisons can try to cure the addict. (Addicts are usually through the physical withdrawal by the time they go into prison — that takes place in the police lockups. The

goal of the prisons programme is change in behaviour.)

In November, 1979, Datuk Ibrahim decided to separate addicts from non-addicts in the prisons — partly to stop smuggling of drugs into the prisons and the related corruption of warders. Addicts were kept in dadah blocks and were not allowed to mingle with the other prisoners.

For short-term prisoners, this has the unfortunate effect of spending their days locked in their cells. With prisons grossly overcrowded — Pudu is designed for 600 and holds 2,600 — there was no way to make separate workshops and playing fields for addicts.

But all dadah prisoners serving sentences of more than six months were transferred to Seremban Prison, where a work, physical training and counselling programme was begun for them.

Of the 428 prisoners discharged from Seremban during 1980, 55 are back in prison. To state that this is only a 14 per cent relapse rate makes it sound good.

But it includes only those who have been caught and found guilty on drugs charges for a short six months after release. It does not include those back in prison for other offences or those who are back on dadah but have not been caught.

CSC: 5300/8351

MALAYSIA

OVER 4,000 ARRESTED FOR DRUG OFFENSES IN PAST 6 MONTHS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 9 Jul 81 p 7

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, 7 July—Malaysian police arrested more than 4,000 people for narcotics offences and seized more than 500 kilos (half a ton) of illegal drugs in the first half of this year, an official spokesman said today.

He said 4,052 people including 37 foreigners were arrested for drugs offences from January to June this year, compared to 2,630 arrests for similar crimes in the first half of last year.

About 502 kilos of morphine, heroin, raw opium and cannabis seized by police this year was eight times the amount confiscated in the same period last year, he said.

Six foreigners and 59 Malaysians were charged with trafficking and faced death or life imprisonment if found guilty, the official said.

He said six other foreigners faced jail sentences ranging from three to 14 years for "peddling" narcotics.

Under Malaysian law, anyone found in possession of more than five grammes of an illegal drug is presumed to be a peddler while those caught with more than 100 grammes are deemed to be traffickers.—NAB/Reuter.

CSO: 5300/4958

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF NARCOTICS--Kuala Lumpur police arrested 658 people and recovered about 100 kg of dadah last month. The dadah seized included 62.2 kg of raw opium, 0.2 kg of prepared opium, 1.9 kg of morphine, 4.4 kg of heroin and 30.2 kg of ganja. The biggest seizure was on April 30, when, following a tip from Singapore police, 50 kg of raw opium was recovered from a house off Jalan Kelang Lama. Seventeen bundles of opium were hidden in a sewerage tank and eight other bundles in the spare tyre of a Mercedes Benz. On May 4 two police dogs sniffed out 3.5 kg of heroin hidden in a house at Sungai Petani. On May 10 a raid on a house on Jalan Chow Kit produced 9 kg of raw opium, 3 kg of prepared opium and half a kg of morphine. On May 15 police recovered 370 straws of heroin weighing 0.2 kg from two men on a motorcycle at Kuala Kedah. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Jun 81 p 3]

OPIUM SENTENCE--Lim Kim Hua, alias Lim Kim Kwan, 45, a medicine-shop owner, was sentenced to 3-1/2 years in jail and 3 strokes of the rattan by the Kuala Lumpur High Court today. Lim pleaded guilty to possessing the drugs at his shop on Jalan Besar, Pulau Ketam on January 4, 1980. Police raided the shop after receiving a tip and found the opium in a plastic bag. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Jun 81 p 19]

OPIUM SEIZURE--Customs officers seized 42 lbs of raw opium valued at M\$ 60,000 last night after laying an ambush in the Sungai Siput area near the Kuala Perlis river mouth. The persons involved managed to escape as there are many routes leading out of the swampy area. Customs Director Ahmad Kamili said dadah smuggling had increased along the Kuala Perlis and Kuala Kedah coasts after the border was fenced at Padang Besar. The Customs Department has bought two new speedboats and increased the sea patrols of the coastline. He added that the department would provide substantial rewards for tips from the public. [Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Jun 81 p 6]

TREATMENT CENTER--Miri General Hospital in Sarawak has established an examination and treatment center for drug addicts. Addicts needing further treatment will be sent to the Kuching Rehabilitation Center. Kuching has the highest, and Miri the second highest, incidence of drug abuse in Sarawak. There are now about 80 drug addicts in Miri, ranging from 17 to 30 years of age. Most of the addicts, and most of the pushers, are Chinese. There has been an increase in the use of heroin, a drug that began to flow onto the market only in the last 4 years. [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 6 Jun 81 p 44]

CSO: 5300/8350

PAKISTAN

SMUGGLING METHOD HAS SHIP'S CREW SWALLOWING HEROIN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

One of the members of a gang of smugglers, which used to smuggle heroin out of the country with a novel and latest modus operandi, was hauled up by the CIA police yesterday.

The accused was identified as Moula Jat, a gang member of Dawood Jat and half Kilo of heroin was seized from him.

The reports said that the gang, after packing heroin into condoms used to pass them on to the crew members of a ship, who used to swallow them and follow it with honey before the sailing of the ship. Later they used to purge it out at the destination for further trafficking.

This, the police sources said was believed to be novel and the latest method of smuggling heroin out of the country.

The search for Dawood Jat in Mahmoodabad area led to the arrest of Moula Jat.

Dawood Jat who started his living as a dock worker and as the story goes from rags to riches turned into an uncrowned king of charas (black gold) after taking to smuggling.

He is also wanted by the police in the biggest haul of

charas, in the history of the city, which was found dumped in tons into sea in containers recently.

The flat of Dawood Jat was raided, by the police a few weeks ago, in Gulshan-e-Iqbal area. Two walkie-talkie sets and charas were seized from there but he had fled.

CSO: 5300/4627

PAKISTAN

## BRIEFS

SMUGGLING ATTEMPT TO INDIA--Huge quantity of morphine powder worth over rupees one crore in international market was seized by the Customs Intelligence Staff from Wagah borders on Monday. Two Afghan nationals, Jan Mohammad and Mohammad Din, were arrested on charge of smuggling. The Customs staff received secret information that a huge quantity of morphine powder had been purchased and was likely to be transported to Lahore for smuggling to India via Wagah border. Consequently, a vigilance party comprising senior Customs officials was formed by the Assistant Collector, Mr S.M. Arif. As the two smugglers arrived at the Check Post, their baggages were searched and 21,180 gram morphine powder concealed in the false bottom of a suitcase was recovered. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 7 Jul 81 p 3]

HEROIN CAUGHT AT AIRPORT--A London-bound Pakistani passenger was hauled up at the Karachi Airport following discovery of one kilo heroin in his briefcase by the Drug Enforcement Cell Officers yesterday. The passenger, Mohammad Akbar was to board an Air France plane for London via Paris when the Customs hounds on a tip-off, searched his briefcase and discovered fine heroin powder concealed in the false bottom of the case. In yet another seizure of heroin another passenger Mohammad Ejaz Khan was nabbed with 120 grams of heroin cleverly concealed in the "Snuff Box" kept in a briefcase. The accused Ejaz was proceeding to Hong Kong by a Lufthansa flight when the seizure took place on a suspicion by the hounds of Customs Drug Cell. Further investigations are continuing. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Jul 81 p 7]

DRUGS IN SUITCASE--Heroin worth Rs 40 lakh was seized by the Drug Enforcement Cell of the Pakistan Customs at Karachi Airport from the possession of a passenger destined to leave for Hong Kong on a foreign airliner on Friday. The contraband drug was very cleverly concealed in the false bottom of the suitcase of the passenger who was identified as Mahmood Akbar. He has been arrested on charges of smuggling heroin. He had purchased the contraband drug from Lahore. Later, investigations revealed that the heroin is being prepared from the illicit cultivation of opium in the tribal areas at the instance of the international narcotic dealers. According to reliable sources, besides German chemists, Iranian chemists, who fled from their country after the revolution, have also been employed in the clandestine laboratories in the tribal areas for preparing heroin from the illicit production of opium. It is understood that these chemists are highly qualified and are experts in extracting heroin from the opium. It may be mentioned that heroin has become very popular among the users in the Western countries and America. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Jul 81 p 8]



CONTRABAND SEIZED--A bagful of contraband charas, 15 crates of alcohol, 250 bottles of foreign liquor, 144 injections of morphine and other intoxicant drugs were recovered when a police party headed by a magistrate raided the notorious multipurpose den in north Karachi last night. The gambling-cum-narcotic den was being run by one Saifur Rehman. The police have also arrested 15 persons while gambling in the same premises. Manager of the den Badshah Khan was arrested by the police and a loaded revolver was recovered from his possession. [Excerpt] [GF311035 Karachi DAWN in English 28 Jul 81]

EIGHT MAUNDS OF CHARAS SEIZED--The Anti-burglary staff of the Civil Lines Division yesterday reported seizure of eight maunds of charas worth about Rs 3 million in the street market of addicts abroad. They also reported arrest of one Niaz Akbar from a Mahmoodabad house where it was dumped awaiting despatch to the port for its onward journey abroad. The Excise staff of the East Division also claimed to have seized 45 kilograms of super-quality charas from a Suzuki Van (824-771). Accused Abdul Ghafar who had brought the contraband from NWFP was trying to smuggle out the same abroad when the Excise police was alerted. Accordingly, a trap was laid when Ghafar came in the van to deliver it to a fake buyer. Further investigations are in progress. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/4627

THAILAND

THAI OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NARCOTICS SITUATION

BK200828 Bangkok Domestic Service In Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Interview given by police Major General Phao Sarasin, Secretary General of the Committee for Prevention on Suppression of Narcotics, to unidentified newsman--date and place not given.]

[QUESTION] How is the current narcotics situation?

[ANSWER] During the cultivation season which just ended about 50 tons of opium were produced in Thailand as compared with 14 tons in 1980 and 12 tons in 1979. The increased production is attributed to good weather and a big increase in the price of opium. About 400 tons of opium were produced in Burma during the 1980 cultivation season and about 5 tons in Laos during the latest season.

About half of the local opium production is used for consumption by the hill tribes people in the north, while the remainder is destined for heroin production. As you may already know, heroin production factories are located outside Thailand. As far as we know, about 15 factories are located in Burma near the Thai border. Most of the heroin produced in Burma is brought to Thailand. The remainder goes to Burmese addicts and is for export.

Good Thai highways facilitate transportation through Thailand from the north. Smuggling of heroin into Thailand is at its peak during this time of the year, as witnessed by the seizure of several large shipments of heroin recently. The heroin wholesalers are now buying at much greater risk. This, and the abundance of narcotics have brought down the price of narcotics.

Most of the opium addicts are concentrated in the north and the northeast, while the greatest numbers of heroin addicts are in Bangkok and in Hat Yai. The number of addicts seeking treatment in the various health facilities remains about the same as last year. The scarcity and the high price of heroin last year caused many addicts to turn to inhalation of other drugs, such as thinner.

[QUESTION] Can you comment on the report that more of our youths have become drug addicts?

[ANSWER] The officials who have conducted research into this matter have said that the increase in the number of young drug addicts has been minimal. Our preventive measures have concentrated on youths, both in and out of school. I do

not believe our youth addicts have increased in number. The number receiving treatment in hospitals has decreased as a matter of fact.

On the suppression side, my committee is studying Malaysian and Singapore narcotics laws. We have good anti-narcotics cooperation with Malaysia. Malaysian narcotics law is very severe, forcing narcotics traffickers to flee to our country. Thailand should have a law like Malaysia to deal with narcotics violations. Malaysia includes narcotics offenses under the national security law which empowers the authorities to detain for 2 years any person regarded as a threat to national security. Malaysia regards narcotics as its foremost enemy, more so than the communists. It regards narcotics traffickers as dangerous to its security and uses its national security law to detain them for 2 years at a time.

I talked to several of our jurists. They believed wrongly that narcotics traffickers in our country can be detained under the hooligan law. Our suppression officials cannot make any arbitrary arrest of traffickers, but have to seek permission from higher authorities. A narcotics trafficking movement involves many people. If we are going to make an arrest, we want to be able to arrest the entire movement, not just few members. This is why we want a law which will enable us to arrest the financiers of the movement.

We are also trying to draft a law which will legalize confiscation of traffickers' assets. Our present law does not allow such confiscation. We are studying Australian law which allows confiscation of traffickers' financial assets. Arrested traffickers must provide a satisfactory account of their assets within 1 month or have them confiscated. I like that law.

The United States has a similar law which allows the confiscated assets to be used in anti-narcotics efforts. I heard that only 6 months after implementation of the law, some \$100 million was confiscated. I feel that we should be able to enact a similar law in Thailand. We will have to explain benefits of such a law to our lawmakers. Our present law does not give us the power to arrest financiers of the narcotics movements, against whom it is very difficult to obtain sufficient evidence. This has been an important obstacle to our suppression efforts. It will help us a great deal if we could act against the financiers. For example, traffickers in Malaysia and Singapore have fled to Thailand because of the stiff narcotics law in their countries.

CSO: 5300/4631

THAILAND

'AFP' REPORTS ON THAI MOVE AGAINST OPIUM WARLORD

BK300702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 30 Jul 81

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok 30 Jul (AFP) -- Narcotics police are closing in on Golden Triangle opium kingpin Chang Chi-Fu believed to be the world's biggest drug trafficker, top narcotics officials report.

In a series of exclusive interviews, senior Thai officials and narcotics attaches from Western embassies disclosed that an all-out effort will soon be launched to capture the ethnic Shan warlord, estimated to control 70 per cent of the border opium trade.

We expect the Thais to bag him in the very near future, said Robert De Fauw, Bangkok-based Regional Director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).

The arrest of the 48 year old Mr Big would at least temporarily disrupt the flow of narcotics from the notorious Golden Triangle where Burma Thailand and Laos meet.

Hugh new supplies of high-grade heroin, the scourge of the concrete jungle, have already begun to reach international markets in the wake of a bumper 600-metric-ton opium crop in the region last year.

It would be a very important step forward. Chang Chi-Fu is enemy number one, said Steve Polden, chief representative here of the Australian federal police.

Mr De Fauw whose organization helps fight the drug problem at its root declined to spell out details of the attach plan which knowledgeable sources have previously said would probably require a military operation, not a simple police action.

Mr De Fauw left here today for the northern Thai capital of Chiang Mai, market center of the golden triangle, together with General Pow Sarasin, chief of the Thai Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

General Pow told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before leaving that he would make an important announcement next week about Chang Chi-Fu who is also known as Khun Sa. General Pow said he had hosted a dinner for Burmese officials to discuss the matter on Tuesday.

Burma's cooperation is believed essential for the capture of Chang Chi-Fu who heads an armed band of perhaps 3,000 mercenaries known as the Shan United Army (SUA).

Based in the fortified village of Ban Min Taek a few kilometers inside Thai territory, he is said to have carved out nearly impregnable fiefdom for himself on the rugged Thai-Burmese border.

Thai authorities report that he slides back and forth across the remote jungled frontier to avoid arrest. The area is a no-man's land traditionally outside the control of the central governments.

The ability to launch a joint operation would amount to a significant step forward in Thai-Burmese relations long strained by distrust over the practice of giving asylum to each others ethnic minority insurgents.

Mr de Fauw of the DEA said he hoped the move against Chang Chi-Fu would be a joint cooperative effort between Thailand and Burma. An official from another Western embassy said he thought the Burmese would at least allow hot pursuit in a bid to neutralize the warlord.

One unconfirmed report said the decision to launch the operation followed the execution by Chang Chi-Fu of two suspected informers.

Thailand issued a warrant for Chang Chi-Fu's arrest on July 17, 1980, but it mentioned only offenses associated with leading an armed band in Thailand, not murder or narcotics.

General Pow told interviewers earlier this year he lacked hard evidence for a court of Chang Chi-Fu's involvement in narcotics trafficking.

Thailand has no conspiracy laws which means in effect that narcotics would have to be found on him to obtain a conviction.

But new evidence against Chang Chi-Fu might have been the decisive factor analysts said. General Pow previously proposed to the Thai government that a reward of some \$25,000 be posted for information leading to his capture.

If the reward were offered, General Pow was quoted as saying, he won't sleep peacefully.

But an American source said media attention had finally prompted the Thais to decide to move. He said Chang Chi-Fu's high-profile had become a major embarrassment.

It is not immediately clear what kind of action would be taken. Mr. de Fauw who leaves Thailand on Tuesday after a three-year stint, said it would take a sizeable force to immobilize the warlord.

Chang Chi-Fu's band the Shan United Army is believed to be equipped with M-16 rifles, M-79 grenade launchers and recoilless rifles. Some border watchers believe it will take a regimental-scale operation to put him out of action.

The loser in the 1967 opium war against remnants of the exiled Chinese Kuomintang Army, Chang Chi-Fu gradually reasserted himself over the years.

Thai officials say he now controls all facets of the border trade from the mule caravans bringing raw opium from the rugged hills of northern Burma to the 9 to 15 illicit refineries churning it into heroin on the frontier at any given time.

He is also believed to hold sway in the lucrative black market for gems and antiques, a position that some experts say he maintained until now because of influential friends in Bangkok.

CSO: 5300/4631

BOLIVIA

COMMISSION PROPOSED TO FIGHT WORLD DRUG TRAFFICKERS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 12 Jul 81 p 6

[Text]

GENEVA, 10 July—Bolivia called Friday for the creation of an international commission to fight world narcotics traffickers and a two-billion-dollar emergency fund to aid drug victims.

Bolivia said a world conference should also be convened to adopt and coordinate a global campaign against the illicit narcotics trade.

Ambassador Don Augustin Saavedra Weise told the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that his country like many others needs urgent financial aid in helping peasants to grow different crops.

The coca leaf, the base of cocaine, is "a lamentable but economic reality" for Bolivian peasants, he said, but the Government needs assistance in carrying out crop substitution.

Saavedra Weise said the estimated 30-billion-dollar annual illicit traffic in cocaine is far larger than Bolivia's gross national product.—*NAB/UPI*

CSU: 5300/4958

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The Bolivian investigations police have arrested (Estanislao Quispe Mamani) and (Agustin Machuca Sainz) who tried to smuggle 4.27 kg of cocaine base through the checkpoint of Chuquiaguillo. The cocaine has been confiscated and the peddlers have been placed at the disposal of the National Antidrug Council. [PY291709 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 81]

COCAINE BASE SEIZED--The local branch of investigations police of Montero, Santa Cruz Department, on Tuesday arrested (Teodoro Jose Oysaga) who was carrying 600 grams of cocaine base, and placed him at the disposal of the National Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Department in Santa Cruz. [PY291709 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 81]

CSO: 5300/2413



CHILE

PERUVIANS CAPTURED WITH COCAINE

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 10 A

[Text] After intense activity, officers of the OS-7 Carabineros of the city of Arica arrested two Peruvian drug traffickers and were able to confiscate 1.5 kg of cocaine worth \$1.2 million on the international market.

The arrest of the drug traffickers, who were identified as Bonifacia Huanca Santos and Gloria Marin Pauro Huanca, 40 and 24 years-of-age respectively, took place at 2145 hours on Sunday in the Ibanez park of Arica as the women attempted to make contacts in order to sell the drug.

Long Investigation

The investigations were handled by officers of the First Drug Control Section of the OS-7 Department of Carabineros, which had been checking all the movements of the two criminals since the end of last month when the two women entered Chilean territory for the first time for the purpose of establishing contacts which would allow them--on a second trip--to bring in the cocaine and turn it over to Chilean traffickers who would complete the process of transforming it into the hydrochloride.

Bonifacia Huanca resided in Manzana Seis, Lote 27, in the community of Pueblo Joven Alianza in Tacna whereas her accomplice, Gloria Marin, lived in Manzana 33 Lote 22, in the community of Agrupacion in the same Peruvian city.

The police followed the movements of the Peruvian women while they were in Arica and when they returned with the shipment of cocaine sulfate they kept them under continuous surveillance until they were able to arrest them in the Ibanez park as they were carrying the six packages of the coveted drug.

Million Dollar Shipment

The six packages of coca base (cocaine sulfate) found in the clothing of the two Peruvian women weighed a total of 1500 gm which have a commercial value of \$1.2 million in Florida, United States, which is considered the point of entry to the North American and European markets.

According to records in the possession of the OS-7 investigators, the objective of these two traffickers was to bring the cocaine shipment into Chilean territory in

order to offer it to local criminals who would convert it to hydrochloride of a high degree of purity.

This maneuver of having the drug pass through Chile is due to the lack of experts in Peru and Bolivia who are capable of refining the coca base and converting it into the hydrochloride which is the substance which is finally transported to world markets.

The drug seized by the OA-7 carabineros was in the semiprocessed stage since previously Peruvian experts from the city of Tacna had processed the coca leaves leaving them in a highly pure sulfate stage, approximately 93 percent pure.

The 1.5 kg of cocaine was transferred by OS-7 officials to the Arica Institute of Public Health where--by court order--it was incinerated.

Yesterday morning the traffickers were placed under the jurisdiction of the Judge of the First Criminal Court of Arica along with File No 255 of the First Carabinero Commissariat of Arica, in which city the two women will remain permanently until the case is closed.

9204  
CSO: 5300/2400

CHILE

BRIEFS

COCAINE BUST--Thirty-two million pesos worth of cocaine has been seized by police in Iquique and (Mario Bautista Branez Platero), 38, has been arrested carrying 1/2 kh of cocaine sulphate. [PY291709 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 5300/2413

COLOMBIA

SWEDEN TRIES TO EXTRADITE TRAFFICKER

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jul 81 p 4-C

[Text] Yesterday, the Swedish Government, through its embassy in Bogota, asked the Colombian authorities to extradite one of that country's nationalized citizens, who is charged with drug trafficking and assaults against public officials.

The drug trafficker is Dennis Stefan Soderlund, who was arrested recently in Bogota as he was preparing to leave the country for Europe.



Dennis Stefan Soderlund  
narcotraficante

This man, who was born on 14 July 1956 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, is the son of Harriet Soderlund. INTERPOL in Stockholm issued an arrest warrant for this man for illicit drug trafficking, on the basis of the sentence issued by the Stenungsund Court of First Instance on 22 September 1980.

The international drug trafficker was arrested when he arrived in Colombia from Cali, where he had stayed for several months as an undocumented person, and was getting ready to travel to Paris.

According to the information sent by INTERPOL, Soderlund was sentenced in Sweden in 1974 and was fined and placed under house arrest and surveillance.

According to a spokesman for the Colombian Foreign Ministry, the extradition request will be honored once all of the legal requirements have been met. In the meantime, the foreigner will be detained in DAS [Administrative Department of Security] facilities.

8143  
CSO: 5300/2408

COLOMBIA

DRUG SEIZURES, BRIBE ATTEMPT NEAR BARRANQUILLA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Jul 81 p 7-B

[Article by Jacquelin Donado]

[Text] Barranquilla, 7 Jul--The antinarcotics group of the Atlantico Police made a successful strike against a ring of drug traffickers in this city today, seized a shipment of hallucinogenic pills worth over 100 million pesos and arrested the six principal members of the ring, all of whom are known mafia "capos."

The drug seizure took place in an elegant suburb in the northern part of this city at a residence owned by Jesus Maria Gomez Zapata, better known by the nickname of "Pollo [Chicken] Gomez," the proprietor of a chemical distribution firm--JHOA-- and by his father, David Gomez Villadiego, the owner of a pharmaceutical laboratory, INSOPHARMA, who was also arrested.

The other principal members of the ring were identified as Nemesio Nader Nader, a native of Ayapel; Carlos Guillermo Cervantes Jimeno; Jose Abelardo Aristizabal Zuluaga, of Medellin; and Luis Fernandez Caselles, of Barranquilla.

According to official reports, the entire organization was arrested while the authorities were conducting a search of the home of "Pollo Gomez" and found a total of 276,000 Jumbo 714 pills in 36 plastic bags packed in a cardboard box ready for distribution abroad and within the country.

Bribery Attempt

The officers who carried out the operation said that the six prisoners had attempted to bribe the patrol with the sum of 600,000 pesos in cash in exchange for their freedom.

In addition to the ready-for-sale pills, the police confiscated equipment for the processing of paste and methaqualone for the manufacture of Jumbo or Rorer 714 pills, cash and checks worth over 500 million pesos.

It was learned that these bank documents will be used to pursue serious leads, as it appears that they were all issued by persons linked with the illicit business.

It should be noted that less than 15 days ago a seizure of methaqualone was made in this city, raw material which is used for the manufacture of these hallucinogenic pills. The authorities are seeking a connection between the two seizures, as this seems to be the most important ring of gangsters operating in this section of the country.

At present, the six prisoners are being held in F-2 prisons. The four motor vehicles confiscated, including three jeeps and one Mustang, are being held in police parking lots. The drugs and equipment will be destroyed in a few days.

8143  
CSO: 5300/2408

COLOMBIA

KIDNAPPINGS ALLEGEDLY DRUG RELATED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jul 81 p 2-A

[Text] Three young girls, the daughters of Veronica Rivers, the controversial woman who was charged with smuggling and drug trafficking a few years ago, were kidnapped in Bogota about 20 days ago. The perpetrators of the crime are demanding a ransom of 50 million pesos.

During this same spectacular incident, the family's private chauffeur and the motor vehicle in which the victims were traveling were seized.

This unusual quadruple kidnapping, the first of such magnitude reported in Colombia, took place at 0730 hours early in June at the point where Calle 100 meets the Superhighway North.

Reports on this case, which have been in the hands of EL TIEMPO's judicial staff for several days, indicate that the three young girls were on their way to school, north of Bogota, in a luxury van driven by a private chauffeur.

At a given moment, the van was immobilized by two vehicles, which stationed themselves in front of and behind the van to prevent any escape attempt.

Several individuals armed with submachine guns immediately got out of the kidnappers' vehicles and in a few seconds immobilized the four persons, under threats of death.

One of the criminals got behind the wheel of the Rivera family van, while the other three guarded the kidnap victims. The vehicle, driven by one of the criminals, disappeared from the scene, escorted by the other two motor vehicles, one in front and one behind.

As it turned out, right after the kidnapping Veronica Rivera began to receive threatening calls during which it was announced that if the 50 million pesos were not paid for the ransom of her daughters and her private chauffeur, they would be killed without mercy. The deadline set by the kidnappers is unknown.

Information about the kidnappings was obtained by EL TIEMPO from sources totally unrelated to the family of Dona Veronica and from the authorities. As a matter of fact, the mother of the young girls has not only refrained from filing a complaint, perhaps under pressure by the kidnappers, but is also systematically refusing to admit that the kidnappings occurred.



The secrecy of the Rivera family has been so strict that it has been impossible to even verify the names of the kidnapped girls. It is only known that they are 8, 12 and 16 years of age. Similarly, the name of the chauffeur who was accompanying them is unknown.

Veronica Rivera, the mother of the three girls, figured prominently in the judicial news of the Colombian press a few years ago. In fact, she was initially charged with being the head of a powerful organization of smugglers. Later, on two occasions, she was named as a member of a ring of drug traffickers; however, the Colombian authorities were never able to fully establish the truth of the charges. Under the circumstances, Dona Veronica was detained for only a few hours.

Her name also appeared in news stories about the "war" between the Bersey Espinsa de Gil family and Veronica's husband. This man was subsequently gunned down during a confused incident in a discotheque in the northern part of the city. That episode unleashed a series of bloody encounters between the two families, which resulted in a wave of murders that were never fully cleared up.

In spite of the fact that the quadruple kidnapping has been widely discussed at the confidential level and that many persons are knowledgeable about the case, no authority has received an official complaint on the incident; therefore, no investigation has been started.

As the result of inquiries made by the authorities in search of confirmation of the kidnappings, it has been established that Veronica Rivera has for some time been totally devoted to the care of her daughters and her legitimate businesses. What is more, she has no matter pending with the authorities, as the last incident in which she was involved, when she tried to leave the country in an irregular way, was settled when she cleared up her situation fully with the DAS.

The quadruple kidnapping described above has caused considerable concern on the part of the authorities, in the face of the new outbreak of this kind of criminal activity over the last few months. In this regard, it will be recalled that jeweler Luis Alberto Schumacher was killed a few weeks ago in an abortive kidnapping north of Bogota. Similarly, another jeweler, Mr Glauser, the owner of a chain of jewelery stores which bear his name was held by a gang of kidnapers for several hours and was forced to open his "main jewelery store" from which 14 million pesos were taken.

8143  
CSO: 5300/2408

COLOMBIA

NEW METHAQUALONE SURGE DISCUSSED

Methaqualone Replaces Marihuana, Cocaine

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Jun 81 p 2-A

[Text] Colombian authorities agree that if the country is being flooded with the drug called Methaqualone or Mandrax, it is because drug traffickers no longer want to deal in cocaine and marihuana.

An investigation conducted by EL TIEMPO found that Colombia is being turned into a bridge for the methaqualone traffic solely to throw the foreign authorities combating it off the track, because it is easy to hide and odorless and because customs controls are inadequate in our country.

Dealers were familiar with the controls on marihuana and cocaine and felt that the country could easily be flooded with methaqualone inasmuch as there was no specific crackdown on it.

They also took advantage of the drug's stimulating effects on users, which although very dangerous to the human organism, are calming to them.

Methaqualone began to be regulated by the Colombian Government in 1974 after leading physicians warned about the dangers it posed to users.

After it was banned by the National Narcotics Council, drug traffickers began investing large amounts of money in its processing and sale and succeeding in getting phenomenal prices.

In Colombia, a methaqualone tablet costs between 200 and 300 pesos, and the price in the United States is around \$10.

Methaqualone is known in the United States as Quaalude, Optimil and Sopor, while its commercial name in Europe is Mandrax. It is brought from Germany to Colombia to be processed into tablets identical in shape to Meajoral; it is then distributed to the United States, Central America and a number of Latin American countries, as well as Canada.

Drug traffickers are aware of its profitability, inasmuch as 1 kilogram of the raw material yields up to 15,000 tablets.

In spite of its dangerous effects, it is not considered a hallucinogen; it is classified, rather, as a nonbarbiturate hypnotic which when mixed with alcohol is an antidepressive and, without alcohol, is a tranquilizer.

Authorized sale of the drug in many countries up to 1974 was due to a mistake, because in addition to being considered a tranquilizer at the time, it was said to have aphrodisiac effects.

Colombian legal authorities combating it consider it a highly dangerous synthetic sedative which, if consumed on a continual basis, causes tolerance and physical and mental dependence.

If abused with large doses, it can produce symptoms such as coma, convulsions, cold skin, dilation of the pupils, weakness and rapidity of pulse and can even cause death.

According to physicians at the Uribe Cualla Clinic, methaqualone produces pharmacological decortifications, that is to say, saturation blocking of the cortex-brain connection.

Consumption also alters and damages the blood vessels and causes their liquids to be stored in compartments other than the normal ones, until a person becomes dehydrated.

Doctor Camilo Uribe Gonzalez, the scientific director of the Uribe Cualla Clinic, was the first person to warn about the dangers of methaqualone, at the First Latin American Toxicology Congress in 1966, but his words were not heeded until 8 years later.

#### Hard to Combat

Combating the manufacture and use of methaqualone has been a difficult and painstaking task for authorities all over the world.

Because of their almost identical appearance, it can be passed off as Mejoral in any drug store.

Very strict checks are needed at airports to detect it, since it is odorless and thus does not draw the attention of officials or even of the police dogs used to sniff out drugs.

In light of these characteristics and due to the fall in prices and marketing problems with drugs such as cocaine and marihuana because of the setbacks that the authorities have dealt dealers, the traffickers are investing large sums of money in methaqualone in a supreme effort to make an economic comeback.

#### Cooperation in the Battle

The Judicial Police, which is part of the Attorney General's Office, is the agency in charge of curbing the sale and consumption of methaqualone.

In Bogota and northern coastal cities, the authorities have in recent days made major seizures of the drug and captured several individuals engaged in its traffic.

Because Colombia is a bridge in the methaqualone traffic, other countries are cooperating with ours in the investigations, among them Germany, Puerto Rico and the United States through the OAS, Interpol and specialized police.

The authorities of these countries are in permanent contact and on occasion can notify a neighboring nation of drug shipments by air or sea.

#### The Users

Drug traffickers are aware of the great demand for stimulants, especially illegal ones, and have taken advantage of this circumstance to boost sales.

The demand for methaqualone is higher in the United States than anywhere else in the world, and the drug is consumed in alarming amounts by young people in particular.

The drug is shipped to the United States by plane and occasionally by boat. Only 40 percent of what arrives from Germany remains in Colombia; the remaining 60 percent is distributed on the continent.

#### 'Trip' With No Return

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Jun 81 pp 1-A, 2-A

[Article by Guillermo Goelkel]

[Text] Methaqualone is used by physicians to treat insomnia because of its powerful soporific effect, but it became part of the drug culture when it was found to have considerable aphrodisiac properties and to remove inhibitions from interpersonal relationships.

The drug disappeared from Colombia about 12 years ago, possibly because of the dangerous toxic effects that were soon discovered when it began to be used illicitly.

The drug is currently sold in the United States in pharmacies under strict government control under the name of "Quaalude," with the indication that it should be used solely to treat insomnia.

Nevertheless, it is widely popular among youths because of its psychic effects, although the overdoses that addicts usually come to consume can cause serious mental and physical disturbances.

The tablets come in 150 and 300 milligram sizes. A single pill induces sleep in a half hour, and two are enough to cause amnesia.

#### Dangers

It causes a deep and prolonged coma with overdoses of 2.4 grams, about 8 tablets in other words, and death occurs when around 8 grams, more or less 26 tablets, have been ingested.

This has been verified through patients who have attempted to commit suicide with methaqualone.

According to the medical literature, it has, in addition to soporific properties, anticonvulsive and antispasmodic effects, and its impact on the nervous system is so strong that it can even induce anesthesia.

Under methaqualone sedation a person could feel fatigue and, at times, dizziness and have a tingling feeling in his hands and legs caused by disturbances of the nerves.

Cases have been reported in which, when sleep does not come swiftly, it has produced stomach disturbances, nausea, headaches, fatigue, dizziness, diarrhea, itching and dryness of the mouth.

#### Reactions to Overdoses

An overdose of methaqualone causes a profound depression of the nervous system, with interfered breathing, effects on the heart, delirium and even outright convulsions.

The worrisome feature of the drug, in addition to the danger of acute intoxication, is that it produces a physical and psychic dependence that forces an individual to continue taking the drug in order to remain calm, which is the case only when its effects are being felt.

#### Damage to Fetus

Pregnant women should never take methaqualone, because experiments with rats have shown skeletal abnormalities in fetuses. It might have the same effect in humans.

#### Precautions

When a doctor prescribes methaqualone, he should do so with great precautions and only in the case of insomniacs. He should first warn about the possible disturbances of the nervous system and the dependence that it causes. He should indicate to the patient that he should take just one tablet before retiring and should not drive, operate dangerous machinery or engage in any other activity that requires mental, physical and psychological coordination.

He should also be warned against using alcohol and other drugs that depress the nervous system. If the insomnia is temporary and not frequent, it would

be better not to prescribe the drug. In addition, a doctor should never prescribe a large number of tablets so that the patient does not mistakenly take an overdose. If the patient is at all liable to increase the dosage on his own, the recommendation is not to prescribe the drug.

Methaqualone cannot be used with children because pharmacological studies have been unable to establish safety limits.

The drug is contraindicated for patients with a history of liver disease as well because it is broken down by the liver.

#### Effects

In addition to dizziness, diarrhea, tingling sensations in the limbs, headaches, drunkenness, stupor, anxiety and itching, the most dangerous effects of the drug are physical and psychic dependence, deep coma and death.

An addict is forced to keep taking methaqualone to obtain relief from the disturbances caused by the complete elimination of the drug from his organism.

#### Overdoses

When an addict begins taking overdoses, the drug causes delirium and restlessness, his muscles become steadily more tense, secretions increase, and he might even have convulsions. Vomiting is dangerous in this situation because the digested matter could enter the lungs and cause "respiratory pneumonia" or a respiratory obstruction that generally leads to death.

Overdoses have also been reported that cause kidney damage, cardiac arrest, pulmonary edema, circulatory inadequacy, accompanied by severe neurological symptoms. All of these signs are generally fatal.

#### Treatment

A person intoxicated with methaqualone requires immediate assistance and intensive care in specialized medical units.

Physicians recommend an immediate emptying of the contents of the stomach, but with great care to prevent them from entering the lungs. Intoxicated patients are subjected to intensive therapy with artificial respirators and intravenous feeding on a continual basis to prevent fatal shock.

On occasions, it has been necessary to dialyze the blood, that is to say, filter the contents of the blood through special machines to extract the drug that has dissolved in the plasma.

Methaqualone gives "pleasant trips," but it is also a vehicle for a "trip with no return."

8743  
CSO: 5300/2386

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZED AT ELDORADO

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 14 Jun 81 p 17-A

[Text] Just 72 hours after 60 kilograms of cocaine were seized at Eldorado Airport, an equal amount was confiscated from another Avianca flight from Lima, Peru.

The new blow to drug trafficking gangs was dealt by members of the Narcotics Group of the Attorney General's Office and of National Customs, who uncovered 60 kilograms of high-grade cocaine in a pair of suitcases.

A spokesman of one of the government agencies told EL ESPECTADOR that the large and valuable shipment of the drug was found very well packed in a pair of leather suitcases on an Avianca flight from Lima, Peru that landed in Bogota last night.

After analyzing several samples of the drug, narcotics experts concluded that it was 100 percent pure cocaine; its value has not yet been determined.

Last Friday night police seized another 60 kilograms at El Dorado that had arrived in a suitcase from the same South American capital. No one was arrested on that occasion. Yesterday, however, three suspects were being questioned by the authorities on their possible links with illicit drug traffic.

8743  
CSO: 5300/2386

COLOMBIA

CLANDESTINE AIRFIELD FOUND IN META

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 26 Jun 81 p 7-A

[Text] The National Police has discovered a clandestine airstrip within the jurisdiction of the municipality of Puerto Nare in Meta Department; it was being used by a powerful drug trafficking gang.

As the police agents taking part in the operation approached the clandestine airfield, they were noticed by five traffickers there, who managed to flee without being identified.

The police found 50 bales of pressed marihuana on the runway that were obviously ready to be airlifted out of the country, as well as 55 gallons of ethyl gasoline for the plane that the gang was awaiting.

More in Caqueta

The police arrested Alejandro Tello in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Albania, Caqueta with 60 pounds of marihuana in paper wrappers in his possession. According to the official report, Tello was engaged in selling the drug in that town and other nearby villages.

8743  
CSO: 5300/2386



COLOMBIA

WRITER SAYS ANTI-TRAFFICKING WAR BEING LOST

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Jun 81 pp 18, 20

[Article by Cecilia Rodriguez Maya]

[Text] The increase in domestic drug sales and the resulting rise in use among all segments of the population are clear indications of the ineffectiveness of the drug crackdown that is being undertaken in Colombia on a priority basis. Although the letter of the law is quite drastic, there are major inconsistencies in how it is enforced.

The sensationalism and superficiality that characterize the news reports on this problem demonstrate that it is not being dealt with as seriously as it ought to be at any level.

This is the last in a series of three reports that EL SIGLO is publishing on the drug use problem in Colombia.

The information on drug trafficking and consumption in Colombia has been limited to scandalous reports by foreign newsmen, Americans in particular, who come here looking for the "drug haven" and write shallow feature articles on the gangland war, official corruption, violence, danger, dead bodies and money that are to be found on the streets and lots of all our cities.

Another facet that domestic and international news media play up a great deal are the relatively frequent setbacks that official agencies in charge of the drug crackdown administer to the traffickers. The weights and values quoted for seized marihuana and cocaine shipments are so enormous that all proportion is lost.

The problem, which was silenced for a time, is now back in vogue, and plenty of people are trying to lend it a superficial and sensationalist image. This is one of the reasons why it has not been eradicated and why, on the contrary, the conditions surrounding this world, which is now within everyone's reach, have worsened.

Others are raising their voices to ask the government to complement the crackdown with prevention and addict treatment and rehabilitation programs to deal with the new scourge of Colombian society: the increase in the use of and

addiction to all sorts of hallucinogenic drugs among individuals in all walks of life and of all ages, but especially among the young.

#### The Phony War

Both the F-2, the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and the Attorney General's Office have conceded that not even the priority control campaign has been effective. Estimates are that only 15 percent of drug shipments in Colombia are confiscated. There is a shortage of personnel, budget funds and specialized weapons to combat the powerful gangs on their own level. Not enough investigations are being conducted, and there are no financing agencies. The U.S. Government aid that has received so much publicity is an illusion too, Colombian officials in charge of control activities claim. A few helicopters were made available to the Colombian authorities for surveillance, but most of them are damaged and are not receiving maintenance, and there is no money in the budget to pay personnel, much less to expand the payroll.

While the U.S. Narcotics Department demands stricter controls from the Colombian Government, many American banks are delighted to accept the seven-figure accounts of Colombian traffickers, whom they "take care of" as their best customers.

Investigators in the affected countries are not coordinating their activities either, and thus the volumes of illicit drugs, the number of people involved in the business, the underground laboratories and the crop sizes increase. It is for these same reasons that the people trying to combat the drug traffic are forced to investigate only the major transactions. The small-scale sellers, the street and household businesses cannot be detected. Each follow-up of a clue demands the work of at least 10 individuals, and the process is a lengthy one because to prove that this kind of crime has been committed, the suspects have to be caught red-handed. Furthermore, more sophisticated transportation and concealment systems make their appearance every day. The complex transportation routes make surveillance difficult, almost impossible. The networks are very extensive.

#### No Action Because of Untouchables

Although this is an open secret that has been uttered many times, albeit never with first and last names, behind the rising and destructive "culture" of drugs are powerful godfathers whose importance and influence make them practically "untouchable" and prevent any action from being taken against them.

"The drug problem has no geographic, economic, social, cultural or moral borders," asserted Captain Gallego, director of the Narcotics Division of the F-2, in indirectly acknowledging the great power of the drug chieftains.

In conceding that "well-known figures" are involved in the illicit world of drug trafficking, he said: "It's an activity in which individuals of varying social, employment and financial status are engaged."

Narcotics are particularly popular among certain segments of society. Just as there are groups that emphatically decline to use drugs, there are more and more groups every day that have accepted and made drugs a part of their daily lives. This is the case with artist colonies, and the same serious trend has been detected among undergraduate students. Many checks and obstacles no longer apply. To the warning "drugs kill" has been appended "but they feel good," and at a Bogota school a sign cautioning that "heroin kills slowly" had written below it, "That doesn't matter; we're not in a hurry."

#### Confirmed Addicts

Drug users have a number of sayings that have become very popular by now and that could represent another way of spreading the habit to others, for example: "Marihuana will get you through those times when you don't have money much better than money will get you through times when you don't have marihuana."

The following is a statement by a satisfied addict: "A couple of snorts of cocaine make me feel like new." Cocaine is the "in" recreational drug in Bogota, especially in executive circles.

Not enough publicity has been given to the harm that the various hallucinogens can cause. All we have is a single pamphlet published by the Coffee Growers Federation, which discusses in depth the harmful effects of marihuana and cocaine. It points out the risks of male sterility, cancer, depression, damage to the nervous system, the slowing of various functions, chromosomal irregularities and physical and mental disturbances that drug users are exposed to.

The consequences for the country's economic interests have merited greater attention. The inflation that the country is beset with has been directly linked to the underground economy fueled by drug dollars. Specialists are also saying that the large amounts of capital from the drug traffic that are entering the country have caused real estate prices to skyrocket, have triggered a rise in the smuggling of all sorts of items, weapons in particular, have changed the course of many companies and industries and have been a factor in the ups and downs of the financial sector.

According to a Bank of the Republic publication, more than \$600 million came through the so-called "sinister bank window" during the first 10 months of 1980. This is an example of the naive "big number" approach to the problem.

#### Drug Dollars in Diplomatic Pouches

There have been alarming reports amid the phony war (phony because of the uneven conditions) that is being waged in Colombia against drug trafficking. We know, for example, that much of the money from drug deals that enters the country does so in diplomatic pouches. Enforcement officials have been unable to prove this, however, even though they are certain this method is being used.

The people in the business are not the only ones who use drugs. The destructive impact of this phenomenon has already been sharply felt in other countries. The social and human consequences that many families suffer because of drug abuse are compounded by serious economic distortions: official corruption at every level, unpredictable and highly inflationary surges in the money supply, the diversion of agricultural land and manpower, and the entire distortion of values that our society is already suffering from.



Narcotics trafficking is directly linked with arms smuggling. This photo of some 800 kilograms of confiscated drugs also shows the sophisticated weapons being used and a number of details of a laboratory uncovered in Bogota.

8743  
CSO: 5300/2386

COLOMBIA

ARRESTS, MARIHUANA SEIZURES IN LA GUAJIRA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 8 Jul 81 p 11-A

[Text] In a series of operations carried out on the Atlantic coast in the jurisdiction of the Departments of Antioquia, Guajira and Cesar, units of the Specialized Service of the Antinarcotics Squads succeeded in uncovering huge cargoes of pressed marihuana and in arresting 13 persons who for the most part are accused of murder, conspiracy and other crimes.

Arrests

According to reports published in Bogota, one of the blows to drug dealers was made 25 June in Caracoli, municipality of San Juan del Cesar, Guajira, where 41,608 kilos of the "grass" were seized and 11 people arrested.

Those arrested were identified as Gustavo Hernan Gil, Benjamin Gonzalez Mindiola, Jose Manuel Dominguez Mindiola, Luis Enrique Gonzalez Mindiola, Roberto Martinez-Castellar, Jose Nicolas Bonilla Mendoza, Arturo Mendoza Bonilla, Eugenio Rafael Cordoba Vega, Juan Bautista Vega, Enrique Vega Gutierrez and Jeronimo Vega Montano; most of them sought for various crimes and in whose possession were found various firearms.

In two other operations carried out in the jurisdiction of Turbo, Antioquia and in Manaure, Cesar, two other shipments weighing 15,225 and 3,625 kilos, respectively--reportedly ready for shipment to the United States--were seized.

To "Gavilan Mayor"

Last Monday on a farm belonging to the powerful drug dealer known as "El Gavilan Mayor," located in the place called "La Palma," near the hamlet of "Tomasrazon," antinarcotics agents uncovered 450 bales of marihuana weighing 15,750 kilos, several pressing machines and a revolver; one person was arrested. In the same area, at 1700 the agents succeeded in seizing a total of 1,025 bales of the drug weighing 52,250 kilos.

One of the most important blows dealt by the special units of the police, who, as is known, have started to replace the Army in the battle against drugs, occurred in the place referred to as "Juan y Medio," also in the same jurisdiction as the hamlet of Tomasrazon, Guajira, where 1,218 bales of pressed marihuana weighing 50 kilos each, or a total of 60,900 kilos were uncovered. In this operation, one person was arrested; in addition, six pressing machines and a sub-machinegun were found.

9678  
CSO: 5300/2407

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED AT ELDORADO--Federal Judicial Police dealt another severe blow to drug dealers and confiscated at Eldorado Airport 40 kilos of very high grade cocaine with a value of 42 million pesos and a street value of 2 billion pesos in the United States. The drug had been shipped from Lima (Peru) in an airplane of the "Viasa" company and hidden between woolen blankets. Nobody was arrested in the operation, but the cocaine was abandoned on the conveyor belt which carries baggage to the customs area. The Judicial Police advised that they have good leads as to the whereabouts of those responsible for the drugs and initiated contacts with the Spanish authorities in an attempt to locate those to whom the drugs were destined. The parcels in which the blankets were wrapped and which camouflaged the cocaine were addressed to two places in Madrid which means that the drug dealers were only stopping over in Bogota. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jul 81 p 7-B] 9678

MARIHUANA SEIZED--Monteria, 14 Jul--Six hundred bales of marihuana weighing 9 tons were discovered last night in an operation carried out by the police. The discovery was made in a place called "Rio Cedro" on the coast in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Puerto Escondido. The authorities found the bales covered with canvas. It appears that the owners of the cache became aware of the presence of the police and fled without being caught. The marihuana, which was burned this morning was valued at 20 million pesos. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 81 p 3-A] 9678

COCAINE SEIZED IN BOGOTA--A shipment of 3 kilos of cocaine valued at 4 million pesos and with a black market value in the United States of 3 million dollars was seized yesterday by the narcotics squad of the National Police, in the suburb of Las Ferias, northwest of Bogota. During operation, three Colombians and two Peruvians were arrested. The latter, apparently, were the intended buyers of the cocaine. The Colombians arrested were identified as Jose Bertulfo Patino, Victor de la Hoz and Emilio Torres; the Peruvians are Faustino Principe Mejia and Asuncion Sossa. The discovery and the arrests were made in a private residence on Highway 66, No 66-97, in the above-mentioned suburb. According to experts in the field, the cocaine discovered is of a very high grade with a value abroad of more than a hundred million pesos. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Jul 81 p 2-A] 9678

CSG: 5300/2407

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLER CAPTURED--Mexico City, 7 Jul (Informex)--This morning, at the international airport in Mexico City, the Federal Judicial Police arrested the Mexican drug trafficker Juana Dominguez Lozada, seizing from her nearly one kilogram of pure cocaine worth 5 million pesos. The woman was arrested when she left the Lacsas airline flight 646 arriving from Costa Rica, where she claimed to have purchased the drug for subsequent distribution in this capital to addicted persons, particularly at nightclubs in the red light district. She was carrying the drug in small plastic bags attached to her underwear. The drug trafficker explained that she had already arrived in this capital on other occasions, carrying similar amounts of cocaine, but that on all of them she had succeeded in evading the police vigilance. The Federal Judicial Police apprehended this woman after the dog, Fritz, making an inspection, detected the drug on her. Dominguez Lozada was turned over to the General Bureau of Preliminary Investigations of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic today, and she will later be transferred to the Sixth Penal Court, where action will be taken against her. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 8 Jul 81 Sec A p 2] 2909

CSO: 5330/36

PERU

## BRIEFS

DRUGS TRANSPORTED IN RUGS--A Colombian couple was captured with 19 kilos of basic cocaine paste en route from a downtown hotel to the Jorge Chavez airport. The cocaine was hidden inside a rug decorated with an Inca motif. The traffickers, Javier Ramirez Gonzales and Carmen Leonor Vera, are now being prosecuted by the Fifth Correctional Court of Lima where a 15-year sentence is being asked for each one. The chief prosecutor, Dr Jose Santos Chichizola, recently revealed what the couple in question had been concealing. They had previously been in Lima and had reportedly transported drugs valued at 50 million soles. Ramirez Gonzales and Carmen Vera came to this country 2 years ago for the national holidays and from the beginning stayed at the Sheraton Hotel to which they always transported rugs. However, their zeal was not artistic nor cultural, but rather a means to conceal the drug in the rugs, as they had probably previously done when visiting the capital. In the judicial investigations it was proven that the accused operated primarily in the cities of Cali and Bogota, where they marketed the drug together with international criminal, Enrique Valdivia. [Text] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 12 Jun 81 p 10]

COCAINE SHIPMENT DISCOVERED--A clandestine shipment of cocaine valued at 2 million soles, coming from Guzco to Lima, was discovered and seized by the Ayachucho Civil Guard. The courier, Gerardo Vasquez Gomez, 26, was surprised with 3.900 kilograms of basic paste. He was traveling in a Hidalgo Company bus, number UP-2416. When Vasquez Gomez noticed the police he got off the vehicle and began to run, climbing a hill in his intent to evade inspection. After firing several shots in the air police arrested and intensively interrogated him. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 11]

TRAFFICKERS WITH EXPLOSIVES CAUGHT--A group of narcotics dealers, in possession of a large quantity of explosives, was captured in Huanuco enroute to Tingo Maria. This group was composed of Emiliano Torres Jeronimo, Estalino Deudor Villerba, Porfirio Huaman Trinidad, Victor Sabino and Bernardino Nieto Rojas. Police are investigating to determine if they are connected in any way with the terrorists in this region of the country. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 11].

CSO: 5300/2414



VENEZUELA

THREE SENTENCED FOR POSSESSION OF COCAINE

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Jun 81 p D-27

[Article by Victor Manuel Reinoso]

[Text] Luis Manuel Palis, judge of the Third Criminal Court, confirmed the order for the detention of three persons involved in the case in which 80 kg of cocaine were seized on a farm in La Boyera and revoked the detention order for two other persons.

The detention order issued by Antonio Jose Figueroa Medina, third instruction judge of Los Palos Grandes, is for unlawful possession of drugs and falsification of documents and is issued against Francisco Rios Alvarez who received the cocaine which came from Bolivia; Geulis Camero Tafus, a naturalized Venezuelan woman of Spanish origin, and Rafael Alberto Sanchez Jerez, of Colombian origin.

The cocaine, which was confiscated in plastic bags at the Blanca Lila farm, in La Boyera, was going to be sent to Canada in the cylinders of some equipment used by chemists.

The detention orders which were cancelled were those for Nestor Villarta, a chauffeur, and for Brun Raquel Caro de Nieto, the servant in the house which was raided and where the drug was found.

Judge Palis had previously revoked the order for the detention of Ramon Antonio Maldonado and this case is being reviewed by a higher judge.

The Venezuelan police learned about this gigantic drug smuggling operation from Canadian police officials. The Canadian police sent officers to Venezuela and asked for the cooperation of the Venezuelan police in putting as close a surveillance as possible on the group which served as couriers.

It was the purpose of the Canadian police to trace the route of that traffic from Caracas in order to get at the ring which distributes the drug in Canada.

The PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] chalked up a victory with the arrest and dismantling of the group of traffickers in Caracas which was making a stop-over here but it is not known whether the Canadian police have achieved their purpose.

Sentenced to 10 Years 7 Months for Slaying a DISIP Agent

Gustavo Elias Pinate Bandes was sentenced to 10 years 7 months and 5 days of imprisonment by the Tenth Criminal Court for the aggravated homicide of the former DISIP official Rogelio Galvis Peroza and for the illicit transport of firearms.

In this decision by Judge Rosa Rosales de Rodriguez the attorney and former Instruction Judge Rafael Rodriguez Corro acted as secretary and made a 40-page analysis of the details of the events which took place on the night of 3 March 1977 when Galvis Peroza was killed by a bullet at the corner of Presidente Medina Avenue and Cataluna Avenue.

The shootout took place at 2030 hours on a Thursday night. Next to Galvis Peraza's corpse police officers were to find a 38-caliber revolver with five discharged cartridges of that caliber, seven 9-mm pistol cartridges, also discharged, four 8-mm bullets plus a Browning pistol clip.

After telephone calls were made to the police, the patrols were not long in arriving but the presumed killer and the people who accompanied him had time to flee despite the fact that the patrols pursued them. While Galvis Peroza was dying as a result of the bullet wound he had received, two policemen were pursuing a man. They ordered him to halt. He fired, and when the police responded, shielded by vehicles, the man, having run out of bullets, threw a handgrenade and took advantage of the explosion to get out on the avenue and get into a white Volkswagen, driven by a woman, which was later to be abandoned on Paseo Avenue in Los Rosales. The wounded man then got into a vehicle in which two men were conversing, and threatening them with a pistol, told them to drive him to a hospital, that he was a guerrilla and was wounded.

Galvis Peroza, who handed the pistol to one of the men in the automobile as he was getting out of it, 30 meters from the door of the University Hospital, asked him to get rid of it. He was not the only person wounded. There was another man whose name is Guillermo Salas who went to the University Hospital and later on to the Circumferential Highway Hospital, seeking medical attention.

The first witnesses, Tito Cipriano Rodriguez and Rogelio Garcia, states that DISIP agents had fought with some unknown persons, perhaps two men and a woman.

Deputy Inspector Jesus Antonio Sanchez, who headed one of the groups of the Homicide Division, went to the military hospital to get Gustavo Elias Pinate Bandes, after he had been identified, and it was known that he had a record of possession of firearms.

The Volkswggen with license plate No DAX 280, with a bullet in the hood, had been located on El Paseo Avenue and later on it was determined that its owner was Ana Antonia Astudillo Giron who apparently lives in Maracay.

From an apartment in the Turon building where he was paying a visit, the witness Cipriano Rodriguez Berrios saw a person with a pistol in his hand walking up President Medina Avenue and someone in a Volkswagen was urging him to get in. After he did so, three more shots were heard.

Antonio Mazarío D'Latta was more precise: he saw that the white European car was being driven by a woman and the man at her side acted as if he were concealing himself, as if he were wounded.

Pablo Narciso Díaz Santos is a taxi driver who drove through the area later on and picked up a man who asked him for a ride to the Clinical Hospital, saying it was urgent because his father was dying. But the man was holding his stomach. He was wounded.

Edgardo José Lanza was talking to a friend, Ernesto Andueza Martín, in his car when someone got in and identified himself as a guerrilla and asked to be taken to a hospital. No sooner was he in the back seat than he pointed a gun at them.

Shortly after 2000 hours Elroy Enrique Ayala had seen two men running after another on President Medina Street. When the man being pursued arrived in front of the Venecia building they called to him to stop. The man being pursued fired and then he threw a handgrenade type N-26, which exploded violently. He managed to reach the Volkswagen.

When Andueza and Lanza found out that the man they had taken to the University Hospital was involved in the death of the DISIP policeman, they went to that organization and led officers to the place where they had hidden the pistol that the stranger had asked them to dispose of.

While he was in the Hospital Section of the police headquarters in Catia, Pinate Banderes cited the constitutional provision. Attorney Agustín Calzadilla agreed to defend him. The prosecuting attorney who placed the charges was number XXII.

The Assailants Who Took 700,000 Bolívares Sentenced to 8 Years in Prison

Criminal Court Judge No XI, Dalía Valles Brett, sentenced Luis Manuel Brito González and Rafael Enrique Urbaneja to 8 years in prison for armed robbery of the San Martín branch of the Foreign Bank from which they took 700,000 bolívares after 1600 hours on July 1978.

Manuel Felipe González Caldera was also arrested in this case and after these three had been arrested the attorney Virgilio Silverio González, whom the PTJ accused of holding part of the money taken from the bank, was also arrested.

The investigation was closed regarding the lawyer and he filed a complaint not only against the then PTJ director Manuel Molina Gaspari but also against two officers who arrested him at the time when the assassination of penologist Ramón Cardona Vasquez was a national scandal.

The investigation remained open for the persons involved who were not arrested.

The assailants had come in, made everyone put his hands up, locked the personnel in the rest room and escaped on a yellow motorcycle with the loot. The assailants had identified themselves as members of the People's Army and stabbed Jesús Valderram when he refused to open the safe.

9204  
CSO: 5300/2400

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

MANDRAX, HASH, MARIHUANA FOUND--The Judicial Technical Police have announced the seizure of a substantial quantity of drugs consisting of mandrax tablets, hashish, and marihuana. According to the report by the press office of the police unit the seizure was made by officials of the Drug Division and Interpol after a raid on a house in the parish of San Jose. Commissioner Maximiliano Lopez, chief of the division, reported that in the raid, in addition to 250 lbs. of marihuana, 30 gm of hashish and 180 mandrax tablets, a Smith and Wesson revolver, a pistol, a scale and various electrical devices were found in the residence. Also, a man, 32 years of age, identified as Luis Eduardo Figueroa Chavez, a mason by trade, was arrested. On the first floor of an unnumbered house on the Caraballo creek in the parish of San Jose drugs were found worth almost 1.5 million bolivars, ready for distribution to the entire metropolitan area. Commissioner Lopez added that the division he heads is seeking other persons who are probably linked to Figueroa Chavez in the drug traffic. Maximiliano Lopez concluded by saying that Figueroa, along with his case file, will be placed at the disposal of the appropriate courts. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Jun 81 p 4-38] 9204

CSO: 5300/2400

KENYA

BRIEFS

BHANG ARRESTS--About 20,000 grammes of bhang and several gallons of illicit brew, all worth thousands of shillings, was over the weekend impounded by the provincial administration at Ziwani estate, Nairobi. The surprise pre-dawn swoop, which lasted three hours, was carried out by the area's chief, Mr. J. J. Irungu, assisted by several administration police, following complaints from residents. During the swoop, eight bhang peddlers, mostly youths, and three dealers in chang'aa and busaa, were arrested and will appear in court charged with the offences. The bhang appearing fresh, was wrapped in khaki paper bundles, numbering 1.0, and was estimated to be worth Shs. 6,000 on the black market. Also impounded were 12 jerrycans of chang'aa one in a four-litre gallon and a drum of busaa. Chief Irungu told newsmen every effort will be made to "clean" the estate of bhang smoking and the brewing of illicit brew. "This is not just the end of the matter, we will step up our operations until these social evils are eradicated," he warned. "Residents of this estate have been complaining of being waylaid at night, and we are determined to assist the government to bring about peace," he added. Saying that most of the illicit brew was made at Ziwani estate, Chief Irungu pointed out he believed the bhang sold at the estate came from upcountry, but did not say exactly where. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300/4961

AUSTRIA

HEROIN RING SMASHED, FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED

Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Jul 81 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Narcotics Dealers Had 10 Million Schillings' Worth of 'Merchandise' in Double-Bottomed Suitcase"]

[Text] Vienna--A suitcase containing 1.6 kilos of heroin worth about 10 million schillings hidden in its double bottom helped Vienna security agents deliver a devastating blow against the international drug trade. Only after the valuable piece of luggage had changed hands did the detectives take action: five members of the heroin ring, four Turks and one Berliner, are under arrest.

Several weeks ago there had already been rumors within the "German [drug] scene" to the effect that a major quantity of heroin was about to hit the market in Vienna. Alerted by the German authorities, officials of the Vienna Security Agency engaged in laborious and detailed efforts to watch and observe known circles of the "Vienna scene." On 13 June they finally hit success: they arrested Peter Blaumann, 35, who had brought that suitcase, ostensibly containing leathergoods samples, on an airplane from Istanbul to Vienna.

On being interrogated, Blaumann, claiming to be a student of public relations in Berlin, denied of course any knowledge; he claimed to have taken possession of the suitcase in Istanbul from two Turkish citizens to whom he had been introduced by an acquaintance, because he was in urgent need of money. The Berliner denied however having known anything about the dangerous contents of his suitcase.

Upon arrival in Vienna, Blaumann went to an inner city boarding house as instructed, to get in touch with Turkish citizen Erdogan Soguksu, 30. They agreed that the suitcase would be turned over in a restaurant located in Vienna's Fuenfhaus area.

Soguksu arrived at the meeting place accompanied by two other Turks: Saban Sanli, 30, unemployed, of no fixed address, and Mehmet Oezpek, 33, a businessman. Immediately after the suitcase had changed hands, the police intervened. In its double bottom, the agents discovered this year's third largest quantity of intercepted drugs: 1.6 kilos of heroin of excellent quality, worth about 10 million schillings. Its street value, after adulteration, would be about twice that amount.

While during interrogation all the arrested men admitted having been in possession of the suitcase, they maintained having been aware only of the presence of smuggled leather goods.

The police hope to be able to uncover additional members of the drug ring through interrogation of those arrested.

9283  
CSO: 5300/2397

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

VIENNA DRUG SCENE--Vienna health authorities have noted a drastic increase in the number of drug addicts lately. The number of drug abuse cases registered in Vienna has gone up from 206 in 1972 to 1,033 in 1980, and figures for the first half of this year are estimated to exceed last year's annual total. There is a marked trend toward hard drugs, while hallucinogenics use is declining, and 20 percent of the addicts are in the 14-18-year age group. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 81 p 5 AU]

CSO: 5300/2417



DENMARK

JUSTICE MINISTRY PREPARING NEW DRUGS LAW LEGISLATION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Jens Olaf Jersild]

[Text] "There is a definite gap in narcotics legislation. We must admit that in some cases it is impossible for us to punish so-called 'narcotics receivers' because the laws do not include a paragraph on receivership. Thus in some cases we cannot get at people who have simply kept money stemming from the sale of narcotics."

So said Attorney General Per M. Lindegaard who has had several meetings with the Justice Ministry on the problem. At present the ministry's law office is doing the preliminary work on a proposed law--but no decision has yet been made on whether or not to submit a bill to stop the loophole in the law according to assistant secretary Michael Elmer of the Justice Ministry's law office.

While the ministry works on a proposal that would stop the loophole in the narcotics law the problem continues to grow. Narcotics organizations deliberately make use of the gap in the drugs laws and in the future we will see more and more cases of "narcotics receiving" or "assistance concerning sums of money connected with the sale of narcotics," as an article in UGESKRIFT FOR RETSVAESEN put it.

The article was written by police inspector Ib Henricson who is responsible for most of the indictments in narcotics cases in the Arhus police district.

In his article Ib Henricson asked to have the loophole in the narcotics law stopped "so that next time we'll have a chance to get hold of the man behind the scenes instead of ending up with a funeral director." Ib Henricson said that there should be special measures available in the narcotics sector as there are in cases of special economic criminality. In that way we could avoid "a rising number of deaths, invalid cases and follow-up crimes," wrote police inspector Ib Henricson.

Against the background of several judgments he gives the following example in his article:

"Assuming that during a police search of A's residence they find an envelope containing 100,000 kroner in cash hidden in the refrigerator, it doesn't take much thought to decide to ask the person where the money came from.

"But it takes a good deal of thought to understand why the rules are set up so that A--who obviously has a guilty conscience about having hidden the money in order to help B--can leave the police station as a persecuted innocent if he says the money comes from B's sale of narcotics while he could expect to get a year in jail if he believed the money was to be used by B to buy narcotics."

Ib Henricson continued that the lack of a receivership provision in the narcotics laws means that a "pimp can be penalized for receiving 50,000 kroner his prostitute has collected on the street but he cannot be penalized for receiving 50,000 kroner she earned by selling heroin on the same occasion."

6578

CSO: 5300/2404

FRANCE

ELEVEN DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

MARSEILLES, 9 July—  
French narcotics agents  
Wednesday arrested 11  
members of a drug traffick-  
ing network in southern  
France after selling 17  
kilos (37 pounds) of mor-  
phine in the process of  
being turned into heroin  
in a clandestine labora-  
tory.

At a Press conference,  
the two officers in charge  
of the laboratory raid,  
Commissioners Jean-  
Pierre Sanguy and Jac-  
ques Franquet, suggested  
that the people caught in  
the operation were distant  
heirs to the notorious  
"French Connection" of  
clandestine laboratories  
dismantled in the early  
1970s and that refined  
heroin for consumption  
in the United States.

Those among the traf-  
fickers that then escaped  
imprisonment, the officers  
said, retreated from  
France to Italy. The

11 caught Wednesday, all  
of whom apparently from  
Marseilles, are probably  
linked to that "French-  
Italian" organization, they  
added.

The clandestine labo-  
ratory now put of action  
was brand-new, the officers  
claimed, and had never  
yet been able to de-  
liver its product on  
the clandestine interna-  
tional drug market. They  
were specially happy to  
have intervened so early  
in the laboratory's career  
because they thus pre-  
vented "the technology"  
to be passed on to new  
generations of under-  
ground drug chemists.

The three caught Wed-  
nesday, the officers said,  
had in fact most likely  
been trained in their  
very special tradecraft  
by their predecessors of  
the original French Con-  
nection now serving time  
in jail.—NAB/AFP

CSO: 5300/4958

SWEDEN

POLICE ARREST FAMILY TIED TO LARGE HEROIN SMUGGLING GANG

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Hakan Bergstrom: "Couple charged with buying and selling heroin"]

[Text] The building manager and his wife who live on Ostermalm in Stockholm and have grown daughters and a summer cottage are apparently the ordinary middle-aged couple.

But now they are being prosecuted at Sollentuna District Court for very extensive heroin trafficking. Among other things, they are accused of having smuggled heroin from Amsterdam, hidden it in their apartment and sold it in Stockholm.

The Ostermalm couple was at the beginning of 1979 introduced to a Greek. It was at Solvalla; both husband and wife enjoy betting on the trotters.

"Yes, it was in the restaurant before the last race that a good friend introduced me to the Greek. He wanted help finding an apartment for him," says the building manager.

The Greek had lived earlier in Sweden, served time for drug offenses and been expelled, and was now illegally in the country.

Disappeared

Today the Greek is wanted by Interpol. He is suspected of being the leader of the heroin traffic with Sweden involving several million kronor, in which the Ostermalm couple is the next link in the chain. But he has disappeared from his home on Corfu.

The couple is charged with having smuggled heroin on several occasions and sold it. All drugs originated with the Greek or his relatives. Both husband and wife have admitted to travelling to Amsterdam and even to some sales, but want to minimize their part.

They say that from the beginning they were not aware that the Greek was involved in the buying and selling of narcotics.

In March 1980, about a year after they had first met, the Greek telephoned the couple. He was in Copenhagen. He wanted the couple to pick him up by car in

Kongsvinger in Norway.

"Were you not cautioned against going there?" asks District Attorney Kjell Olsson.

"Candy in His Pocket"

"Our good friend, who had introduced us at Solvalla, mentioned something about the Greek probably having 'candy in his pocket.' But he talks so much, we didn't believe him," says the building manager.

"Didn't you ask what he meant by 'candy'?"

"No."

"Didn't you ever wonder why he couldn't for example take the train from Norway?"

"No, I didn't know what kind of place Kongsvinger was. Maybe there were no other means of transportation. All my life I have been helpful, and that's why we went there to pick him up."

Just at that time several hectograms of heroin entered Sweden in the Greek's luggage, in the couple's car. The police are convinced of this.

Somewhat later, when the Greek was in Sweden, he came up to an apartment on the Karlavag in Stockholm where the building manager was busy with repairs.

"He placed some stuffed painter's gloves in a bay window. He cut up one finger on one of the gloves and pointed out something I thought was gunpowder. He poured the powder into a spoon, mixed it with water and heated the spoon," says the building manager.

"Didn't you ask what it was?" asks District Attorney Kjell Olsson.

"Yes, just when he was about to leave. He said it was dope, but 'what I had just seen, I had never seen'."

Daughters in the Court Room

The building manager talks freely and somewhat vaguely during the trial, as if it was an ordinary dinner conversation at home in the Ostermalm apartment. His wife pulls her coat around her shoulders in the chilly courtroom. Two of the couple's daughters are listening on the benches among the public. The couple has been in custody for 7 months while the case has been unraveled.

Three more people have been charged: on the one hand relatives of the Greek who has disappeared, and on the other a Swede (the only user among the five) who is suspected of having sold the dope in Stockholm center, and who is also suspected of having been the quality tester on the smuggling trips to Amsterdam.

During the first day of the trial the building manager actually admitted to only one thing.

"I bought heroin from a person in an elevator in the Faltoverste Quarter at Easter 1980. I did it at the request of the Greek."

Sold the Dope

He then sold the dope to the user with whom he later went to Amsterdam, that is to say the man who has also been charged now.

Before the trial ends in a week or so, the prosecutor will have gone through trips and sales for all of 1980. If the couple is convicted of gross drug violation and gross smuggling, as the prosecutor claims, they can expect several years in jail.

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TURKEY

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR DRUG SMUGGLERS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

ANKARA, 9 July—A military prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for 15 Turks accused of involvement in a major drugs smuggling ring uncovered in the western port of Izmir last April, the daily *Milliyet* newspaper reported Wednesday.

The prosecutor at Izmir also asked for varying prison sentences for another 25 Turks arrested after the seizure of pure heroin and hashish worth five million dollars on the black market.

The drugs were discovered aboard a freighter scheduled to sail for West European ports, the paper said.

The haul, described by police as one of the largest found in Turkey in recent years, was hidden among the freighter's cargo of hazelnuts, which was to be delivered to Hamburg after stops in Marseilles and Rotterdam.

Ten crew members of the freighter *Gaziosmanpasa*, run by a subsidiary of the state-owned Maritime Bank, were arrested immediately after the seizure and further investigations led to arrest of the other 30. *NAB/Reuter*

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END