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JPRS L/9916

17 August 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 38/81)



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THAILAND

ITALIAN SENTENCED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Criminal Court yesterday sentenced an Italian tourist to 25 years in jail on charges of possessing 800 grammes of No. 4 first grade heroin with intent to smuggle.

The court first imposed life sentence against Pietro Arcari (27), but had the sentence reduced after he pleaded guilty to the charges.

Arcari was arrested under the false name of "Alberto Podetta" last October 28 when he was about to board a flight to Rome via Athens.

Customs officials found the drugs hidden in a special compartment at the bottom of his suitcase.

Admitted to being an addict, Arcari told the officials upon his arrest that he was hired by a big boss in Rome, who promised him a share of 50 grammes as payment if he succeeded in smuggling the drugs to Italy.

CSO: 5300/4632

THAILAND

INTELLIGENCE CENTER FOR DRUG SUPPRESSION PLANNED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

A NATIONAL narcotics intelligence centre will be set up soon to boost the efficiency of local and foreign agencies in their drug suppression drives, the Office of Narcotics Control Board (NCB) announced.

This will be part of the NCB's five-year narcotics suppression plan due to be introduced this October.

The plan stresses the need for efficient intelligence system in dealing with drug rackets which have extensive networks both internally and externally. The centre, according to the plan, will act as a central organ in receiving, exchanging

and distributing information on drug trafficking movement.

It will also analyse and process general information for intelligence reports for the sake of directing the suppression.

The plan has been approved by the NCB, headed by Deputy Premier Prachuab Suntrangkoon who acted on behalf of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda.

It was pointed out in the plan that anti-narcotics agencies in Thailand have yet to seriously realize the need of using intelligence systems.

Those agencies are generally inclined to conduct investigations without systems of filing information, biographies and behaviours of culprits.

The investigation process usually comes to an end when an arrest is made and

pursuit of others in the same connection, especially the masterminds behind the rackets, not followed up.

Investigation results are normally known only among the officials who handle particular cases and they generally fail to relate the findings to their successors when they quit their duties.

The plan added that the lack of systematic exchange of information is the cause of inefficient coordination in operations of various agencies concerned.

It was also mentioned in the plan that existing legislations cannot be an effective tool for prosecuting big-time drug traffickers.

Big-time traffickers or masterminds behind any rings usually never touch

the drugs themselves. Under present laws, the only concrete evidence to incriminate any suspect is "confiscated drugs."

It was mentioned in the plan that certain laws and regulations would be amended to ensure more effectiveness in narcotic suppression.

The plan also included projects to improve organizational structures of anti-narcotics agencies especially those under jurisdiction of the Police Department.

There exist hordes of problems concerning coordination in anti-narcotics tasks among various police units which are attached to different bureaus under the department. And each unit is normally responsible to its immediate commander, and not any sole supervisor.

CSO: 5309/4632

THAILAND

AUSTRALIAN CLAIMS BRIBE RESULTED IN FREEDOM

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **FUGITIVE Pol Col Nirand Withayavuthikul, wanted in connection with a massive heroin seizure last May, is believed to be in hiding in Chiang Mai's border districts with Burma and officials believe he will surrender soon to fight the charges.**

The former Chiang Mai Provincial Narcotics Unit chief has no apparent connection with drug kingpins in Burma, Acting Commander of the Crime Suppression Division (CSD), Pol Col Kusol Naksrichum, told the Post yesterday.

Col Kusol had led the CSD Northern Narcotics Unit in 1977, the same period when Col Nirand was chief of the Chiang Mai Provincial Narcotics Unit. They had worked together on some drug-bust cases in Chiang Mai during that time.

Yesterday, Col Kusol said he believed that Col Nirand, who had last been superintendent of Zone 3 Provincial Police base in Lampang, will "sooner or later surrender himself to authorities to fight the charges."

He added that Col Nirand, when heading the Chiang Mai Provincial Narcotics Unit, had actively performed his duty and broken several drug rings including a few big ones.



Nirand

He was described as a good officer, honest and well-trusted by both Thai and foreign narcotics agents, Col Kusol said.

"We were stunned when he was accused of committing the same crime he used to suppress," he added.

Asked why no arrest had been made if authorities know his whereabouts, Col Kusol said villagers in the area where he is believed to be hiding cooperate with him because he served for a long time in Chiang Mai.

When CSD and other drug authorities went to the area to arrest Col Nirand, none of the villagers cooperated. They said they did not know where Col Nirand was. Col Kusol explained.

Col Nirand went into hiding on May 13 this year following the seizure of 58 kilograms of heroin base at the Liberty Hotel in Bangkok.

He was alleged to be in control of smuggling of the heroin base from Chiang Mai down to Bangkok and had personally driven the pickup van carrying the last 58-kg haul so as to avoid arousing suspicions at police checkpoints along the Asian Highway, Col Kusol said.

But when he heard of the heroin seizure and the arrest of four men at the hotel on the afternoon of May 13, Col Nirand caught the first tour bus back to Lampang and disappeared, he added.

CSO: 5300/4632

THAILAND

FUGITIVE POLICEMAN SAID TO BE HIDING IN CHIENG MAI BORDER DISTRICT

Bangkok RANGKOK POST in English 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Police Department yesterday appointed a committee to investigate allegations by an Australian tourist that he was forced to bribe police after being falsely accused of possessing heroin.

Gordon Parkes reportedly told the Melbourne newspaper the Truth that he gave police here A\$10,000 (240,000 baht) in order to get off the charge.

The newspaper claims that the Australian Embassy here was involved in arranging to pay the bribe — a charge that embassy information officer Mr John Milne categorically denied.

In its story carried on July 4, the Truth quotes Parkes, 26, as saying he was arrested on June 28 while travelling in a taxi from Patpong.

After about 20 minutes, the taxi was stopped by six men who handcuffed him and dragged him into a police pick-up truck, the paper said.

The policemen claimed that he had thrown a paper parcel containing a small amount of heroin and marijuana out of the taxi

and he must pay them A\$10,000, it was alleged.

Parkes claimed the parcel was a bundle of papers belonging to a Thai man who was with him. He was then taken to Thung Mahamek police station and locked up, the paper says.

Parkes then asked to contact his friend, Helen Jackways, 20, who had arrived in Thailand with him after touring several Asian countries together.

He also asked to contact the Australian Embassy and alleges that the police were uncooperative and threatened to kick and shoot him when he refused to sign documents which he claimed not to understand.

The paper says, however, that Miss Jackways' father sent her A\$10,000 and arrangements were made to pay police this through the Australian Embassy.

The embassy yesterday denied knowledge of a bribe and said the first thing they knew about Mr Parkes' case was when Mr Jackways telephoned them from Adelaide on June 29. A spokesman added that when they tried to get in touch with Parkes they learned he'd already left

the country.

Chief Inspector of Thung Mahamek police station, Pol Lt-Col Wattana Kittinant yesterday said that Parkes was arrested by six policemen led by Pol Sub-Lt Supnattong Kijnathee.

He was taken to Thung Mahamek and released on 40,000 baht bail after being contacted by Pol Capt Aphiroom na Nakhon of Thong Lor Police.

Lt-Col Wattana said he had notified the Immigration Department so that Parkes would not be able to flee the country. But Pol Maj-Gen Anant Dejrangsri, commander of the Immigration Division, denied that his department had received any such notification.

Pol Capt Aphiroom said yesterday that he had been contacted by an Englishman he knew after Parkes was arrested and had accompanied that man to Thung Mahamek police station as an interpreter. That was his only action in the matter, he said.

In the Police Department order issued yesterday, Pol Maj-Gen Phong Paladraksa, deputy general inspector of the department, was named to head an investigating team and submit his findings by tomorrow.

CSO: 5300/4632

THAILAND

TWO TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED WITH MORPHINE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

A CRIME Suppression police team yesterday seized seven kilogrammes of morphine blocks and arrested two men, one of them reportedly still on the Indonesian police's wanted criminal list.

Arrested were Kittl Akun (39), and Pimon Kanchansilanond (28), who is a southerner. The morphine is believed to be usually smuggled into Malaysia from Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai via

southern Thailand.

The police team, led by Poi Lt-Col Nithiphand Singholka, raided a house in Suthisarn area after receiving a tip-off that the two were waiting there to deliver the drugs to their clients.

They found Kittl and Pimon in the house with the morphine bearing the infamous 999 brand stuffed in a cardboard box.

A few years ago, Kittl had been arrested in Indonesia together with

another Thai accomplice on charges of smuggling a large amount of heroin into that country, reported the police.

According to the police, Kittl pretended to be sick and managed to slip out of an Indonesian hospital where he was sent for treatment. He then escaped back to Thailand in a trawler early last year.

Indonesian police had reportedly issued a

warrant for Kittl's arrest.

Thai police also believed him to be a member of an international drug syndicate responsible for the supply of narcotic drugs to both Asian and European markets.

The two suspects still denied charges of possessing morphine with intent to sell. They are now being detained for further interrogation at the Crime Suppression Division.



Kittl and Pimon sit gloomily after being charged by the Crime Suppression police with possessing morphine with intent to sell. They are still being detained at the Crime Suppression Division for further questioning.

CSO: 5300/4632

COLOMBIA

DEFENSE, JUSTICE: TRAFFICKERS FINANCING SUBVERSION

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 13 Jun 81 pp 1, 15

[Summary of statements made by Dr Felio Andrade Manrique, minister of Justice, and Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, minister of defense]

[Text] The minister of justice, Dr Felio Andrade Manrique, said yesterday that subversion in Colombia is being financed by drug traffickers operating in that country. At the same time, the minister of defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, revealed that there is an agreement between the M-19 [19 April Movement] and drug traffickers to undermine legally established institutions.

Both ministers made the foregoing statements to the governors' meeting, held in the city of Cucuta and presided over by the chief of state.

Both the minister of justice and the minister of defense urged the governors to act firmly against subversion and drug traffic. At the same time as General Camacho Leyva offered the entire support of the Armed Forces in this, Dr Felio Andrade Manrique informed them that vehicles in which narcotics have been found can under no conditions be returned to their owners.

The following were the principal remarks by the ministers:

Camacho Leyva

General Camacho Leyva called on the 32 sectional executives (governors, mayors and police commissioners) to carry out the law courageously and firmly and to apply force prudently.

The minister addressed the summit meeting held here by the central government with the sectional executives, to whom he submitted an extensive report on the law and order situation.

Keeping the peace is not only the duty of the military forces and of the police, but it is also the task of all Colombians and logically of the governors, General Camacho said. He repeated that, in order to accomplish that, the sectional executives have the entire support of the Armed Forces.

He urged the sectional agents of the government to preside over the regional law and order security councils.

The minister also invited their attention to Decree 2144, empowering the governors to seize craft on which psychotropic substances are found or that have violated the country's air space.

Andrade Manrique

Minister Felio Andrade Manrique revealed that the greatest problem noted with regard to the illegal market in psychotropic substances lies in proliferation of coca leaf crops, a situation affecting the departments in the southern part of the country, especially Cauca.

The minister of Justice also reported that plantations of coca, the raw material for preparing cocaine, have been detected in the area of the Llanos Orientales [Eastern Plains].

When Andrade Manrique made a dramatic survey of this situation affecting a large part of the nation's territory, he asked the governors, mayors and police commissioners to act implacably in applying the laws against drug traffic.

He pointed out that under no condition can aircraft, automobiles or boats seized be returned to their owners when narcotics have been found onboard them.

He asked the sectional executives to act courageously in applying the law against traffickers as the only effective means of neutralizing this difficult situation.

He reaffirmed that subversion in Colombia is being financed by the traffickers operating in that country.

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CSO: 5300/2387

COLOMBIA

FIVE REPORTS OF METHAQUALONE SEIZURES IN ONE WEEK

Methaqualone, Cocaine Seized

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Jun 81 p 2-A

[Article by German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] The authorities have dealt another major blow, the second in less than 48 hours, to international drug trafficking gangs when they seized a 400 kilogram shipment of methaqualone in Barranquilla and arrested a major gang leader in Medellin.

The head of the antinarcotics division of the Attorney General's Office, Jaime Hernandez, reported at a press conference that the operation undertaken in a major urban center in the Atlantic capital culminated with the arrest of six drug traffickers who are members of a network operating in South America.

They were identified as Federico Mendez Gomez, Gustavo Mendoza Jimenez, Miguel Renteria Gutierrez, Miguel J. Noguera and Armando Ruiz Vasquez. Weapons and vehicles were also confiscated and are now in the custody of the local branch of the Attorney General's Office in Barranquilla.

He explained that the shipment of 555 kilograms of methaqualone that was seized in Bogota arrived in the capital by mistake. It was supposed to land in Barranquilla last Thursday. The shipment was valued at 25 billion pesos. "The shipment got mixed up on them and it wound up in Bogota," explained another official from the government ministry.

Hernandez Salazar declined to discuss in detail the events of last Friday in Bogota, when military intelligence agents conducting a search arrested several agents of the Attorney General's Office and an F-2 vehicle patrol.

With regard to what happened during the operation at 98th Street and 3rd Avenue in Bogota, it transpired that military intelligence agents initially arrested the members of the F-2 vehicle patrol that arrived there to investigate after several phone calls were received.

As the Attorney General's Office agents, who are part of the antinarcotics group, were leaving the premises, they too were arrested and taken to the Military Institutes Brigade.

The announcement was made that the attorney general's delegate for the Armed Forces would investigate the incident.

In Medellin

EL TIEMPO also learned that a modern cocaine-processing laboratory was seized in Medellin and 12 kilograms of the drug, valued at more than 13 million pesos, were confiscated.

Arrested during the operation was Alberto Patino, better known as "the cocaine baron" [el caballero de la cocaína], who headed up an international network of drug traffickers that operated between Panama and Colombia. Also arrested were Alirio Sanchez Castro, Luis Fernando Montano Gomez, Maria del Carmen Duque de Patino and Juan Guillermo Saenz. The operation was carried out near the Medellin city limits.

A single methaqualone tablet costs \$10.

Hernandez Salazar pointed out that in less than 24 hours a total of 900 kilograms of methaqualone have been seized. It has an estimated value of 45 billion pesos.

An Antinarcotics Department official said that the investigation, which began in Bogota, could extend to other cities in the country.

El Dorado, Barranquilla Seizures

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jun 81 p 14-A

[Text] Another gigantic shipment of the hallucinogen known as methaqualone was seized last night at El Dorado Airport by agents from the narcotics division of the Attorney General's Office. It was the second crushing blow to Colombian drug trafficking gangs in less than 4 days.

Last week in Barranquilla, a shipment of more than 1,000 kilograms of the drug was also confiscated by the Attorney General's Office. The two confiscated shipments are worth close to 2 billion pesos.

Attorney General's Office sources told EL TIEMPO last night that the drug was being smuggled in on a Lufthansa flight that arrived from Europe after 2000 hours.

"The shipments seized over the last week are enough to keep the American and European markets supplied for 8 months," an Attorney General's Office spokesman said.

The haul confiscated last night at El Dorado was reported to weigh more than 625 kilograms, with an estimated black market value of over 630 million pesos. It arrived on Flight 512 of the aforementioned airline.

The investigations conducted by the specialized narcotics agents of the Attorney General's Office have led to the identification of the main ring-leaders of the drug trafficking network, which has its bases of operations in several Atlantic Coast cities. "Methaqualone sales are an emergency recourse by the traffickers in light of the marijuana crisis," the Attorney General's Office claimed.

According to the same sources, the suspects should be apprehended in the next few hours.

Two major laboratories apparently headquartered in Bogota, Lenix S.A. and Quimicol Ltd, were also said to be involved in the illicit drug sales.

According to experts, the 625 kilograms seized yesterday are enough to manufacture more than 300 million of the pills known as "Yumbo," "Mandrax" and "Roger."

In the wake of the action last week by the Attorney General's Office, when 540 kilograms of the same drug were confiscated, six individuals were arrested. Now in the custody of the appropriate judges, they are Federico Melendez Gomez, Gustavo Mendoza Jimenez, Miguel Renteria Gutierrez, Miguel J. Noguera Pavajeau, Armando Luis Vasquez Polo and Julio Torres Martinez. Two vehicles owned by the gang were also confiscated.

According to the Attorney General's Office, the investigations conducted as of last night give us reason to expect further seizures and arrests in what looks like the most staggering blow dealt to drug trafficking gangs in our country in recent times.

Third Raid in 3 Days

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Jun 81 p 8-B

[Text] Agents from the Antinarcotics Group of the Attorney General's Office yesterday administered the third crushing blow in as many days to drug trafficking gangs as they seized another methaqualone shipment, valued at 630 million pesos, at El Dorado Airport.

The new raid, less than 12 hours after an identical amount was seized on another Braniff flight, brings to 1,075 the number of kilograms of methaqualone confiscated in the capital; on the international black market, this quantity would be worth 1.9 billion pesos.

Last week in Barranquilla, 540 kilos of the same drug were confiscated. In all, drug traffickers have lost some 2.5 billion pesos, the value of the 2,415 kilos of methaqualone that have been seized.

According to secret agents from the Attorney General's Office, the new shipment was seized under the same circumstances as the previous ones at El Dorado Airport. "The seizure was identical in weight to last night's" (Monday), one of the investigators said.



David Duque Moron, the manager of Quimicos Colombianos Limitada, who was mistakenly identified by a local paper as "the methaqualone king," conclusively proved to the Attorney General's Office that he has nothing to do with drug trafficking.

The seizures, which are part of "Operation Hamburg," a project of the Attorney General's Office, have so far led to several arrests, among them Federico Melendez Gomez, Gustavo Mendoza Jimenez, Miguel Renteria Gutierrez, Miguel J. Noguera Pavajeau, Armando Luis Vasquez Polo and Julio Torres Martinez.

Investigated by Mistake

The investigation being conducted by the Attorney General's Office led to serious suspicions that two Colombian chemical laboratories, Lenix S.A. and Quimicol Ltd, were involved in the methaqualone traffic.

The name of the latter laboratory was confused with Quimicos Colombianos Limitada, which has absolutely nothing to do with the other two and which manufactures food-grade sodium and calcium phosphates for yeasts, gelatines and baking powders, a totally legal activity.

This confusion motivated the manager of Quimicos Colombianos Limitada to report voluntarily to the Attorney General's Office to clarify that he has no ties with the drug traffic and that the laboratory he represents has nothing whatsoever to do with the narcotics problem.

Nevertheless, reporters from local papers other than EL TIEMPO photographed Mr David Duque Moron, the manager, and mistakenly portrayed him as "the methaqualone king," with major photo layouts and news stories.

Mr Duque spoke to officials from the Attorney General's Office for several minutes and was immediately released when they verified that the investigation had nothing to do with him.

The same officials later visited its laboratories, where they also confirmed that Quimicos Colombianos Limitada does not work with any material that would even make it suspect in this regard. Moreover, it does not have the equipment needed to manufacture the tablets known as "Yumbo," "Mandrax" and "Roger," which are made from methaqualone.

More Seizures, Arrests

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jun 81 p 5-C

[Text] Continuing the string of successes that agents from the Antinarcotics Group of the Attorney General's Office are having against drug trafficking gangs, they yesterday dealt the fourth setback in as many days to these gangs when they confiscated another shipment of methaqualone, weighing 560 kilos, at El Dorado Airport.

A total of 1,635 kilograms of the narcotics have been confiscated during these 4 days, which is considered a world record for this type of drug seizure.

If to this we add the 540 kilogram shipment seized last week in Barranquilla, we get a total of 2,175 kilograms. On the international black market this

would be worth more than 2.5 billion pesos once it had been converted into the pills known as "Mandrax," "Yumbo" and "Roger."

As with the previous successes of the Attorney General's Office, yesterday's was part of "Operation Hamburg," which is designed to break up the drug trafficking gangs operating from Germany that use Colombia as a springboard to get the drug onto the U.S. market.

So far the operation has led to the arrest of several individuals in Colombia, including Federico Melendez Gomez, Gustavo Mendoza Jimenez, Miguel Renteria Gutierrez, Miguel J. Noguera Pavajeau, Armando Luis Vasquez Polo and Julio Torres Martinez.

Furthermore, arrests of major ringleaders in Germany are expected as a result of the cooperation that has been requested of police agencies there and of Interpol.

Another El Dorado Seizure

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 11-A

[Text] Another methaqualone shipment, the fifth in less than a week, was seized last night by the Antinarcotics Group of the Attorney General's Office in the continuing series of assaults on drug trafficking gangs in Colombia.

On this occasion, eight 30-kilo drums were seized, making a total of 240 kilograms. The seizures in the capital in recent days now total 2,415 kilos. This amount of drugs would have been worth 2.8 billion pesos on the black market, according to experts in the field.

According to Attorney General's Office sources, this time the methaqualone came packed not in cardboard drums, as previously, but in smaller metal drums. The shipment was from Hamburg and in transit to Barranquilla in the name of "Industrias Quimicas-Elias Hernandez." Obviously, however, both the person and the laboratory listed on the labels are thought to be fictitious.

As on prior occasions, the shipment arrived on Lufthansa Flight 512.

The fifth drug seizure in Bogota came after four 560-kilogram shipments of methaqualone fell into the hands of the authorities on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The methaqualone, which as far as we now know, is furnished to traffickers by a single German laboratory, is the raw material for manufacturing the hallucinogenic pills known as "Mandrax," "Yumbo" and "Roger." The drug is a powerful soporific and aphrodisiac that is in great demand in the United States, where a tablet sells for about \$10.

The Attorney General's Office has so far apprehended Federico Melendez Gomez, Gustavo Mendoza Jimenez, Miguel Renteria Gutierrez, Miguel J. Noguera Pavajeau, Armando Luis Vazquez Polo and Julio Torres Martinez for methaqualone trafficking in Colombia.

The seizure was made as part of "Operation Hamburg," which was begun several days ago by the Antinarcotics Group of the Attorney General's Office and which will continue indefinitely.

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CSO: 5300/2388

COLOMBIA

TWO METHAQUALONE SEIZURES REPORTED

555 Kilos Seized at El Dorado

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jun 81 p 2-A

[Text] The largest drug seizure achieved up to now by the Colombian authorities occurred yesterday in the El Dorado International Airport, when the Antinarcotics Group from the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation seized 555 kilograms of methaqualone, worth \$500 million on the market in the United States and Europe.

The operation to achieve the seizure began 4 months ago, based on shadowing and infiltration in three countries, Germany, Puerto Rico and Colombia, of a well-organized international ring of drug traffickers.

Methaqualone, a chemical substance for producing "Jumbo" pills, "rolls" and mandrake, arrived in a Lufthansa aircraft coming from Hamburg, camouflaged in 10 cardboard drums and duly processed.

The Antinarcotics Group reported that 100 million pills for a 6-month consumption in the United States can be produced with this amount.

The price of each tablet is \$10. The goods were addressed to a laboratory, apparently clandestine.

The Colombian authorities are continuing the investigation to locate the whereabouts of the drug traffickers.

Seizure Near Pumarejo Bridge

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jun 81 p 2-A

[Text] Barranquilla, 18 Jun (by Jacquelin Donqdo)--A shipment of hallucinogenic pills, worth over 200 million pesos, was seized by agents of the Antinarcotics Group of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation late at night at the Pumarejo Bridge over the Magdalena River.

Six individuals connected with the illegal business were arrested in the raid. These men were on the move, two in the truck carrying the shipment and the others in a Bronco pickup truck. The two vehicles were seized.

Spokesmen from the Attorney General's Office stated that the operation was successful owing to a shadowing of several individuals connected with drug trafficking.

A truck in which over a million and a half methaqualone pills ("Jumbo") were being transported was followed from its departure from a warehouse of an enterprise on 40th Road to the town of Cienaga.

The antinarcotics agents followed the truck through the streets of the city, while another patrol was waiting at the hut of the Pumarejo Bridge, the only highway outlet from Barranquilla to the Magdalena.

They were stopped there and, after a detailed search, all the drug was seized, together with 100 sacks of rice and pasta, in which the 40 boxes containing the hallucinogenics were concealed.

The same source reported that the persons involved were carrying the goods to Cienaga, an area where a number of clandestine runways had been constructed to take the drug abroad.

The persons arrested, identified as Federico Melendez, Miguel Renteria Gutierrez, Gabriel Noguera Pavajau, Julio Torres Martinez, Armando Velasquez Polo and Gustavo Mendoza Jimenez, were turned over, together with the drug, to the judge of the criminal circuit court.

No Arms Carried

As something unusual, the authorities who conducted the operation stated that the individuals arrested were not carrying one single weapon, in spite of the fact that they were guarding a shipment worth millions, perhaps one of the most valuable in recent times.

According to what has been determined, apparently the ring of narcotics traffickers now has an "open road" in the region and their movement from one place to another on the coastal highways is no problem.

10,042
CSO: 5300/2387

COLOMBIA

DELEGATION GOES TO HAMBURG METHAQUALONE MEETING

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 20 Jun 81 p 16-A

[Text] A commission consisting of two members of the Antinarcotics Group of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation went yesterday to Hamburg, Germany, for the purpose of initiating in that city an investigation with regard to the discovery of 555 kilograms of methaqualone. This seizure is regarded as the largest in the world and, as this newspaper published in its yesterday's issue, it was made at the El Dorado International Airport.

Attorney General's Office sources told an EL ESPECTADOR reporter that the investigators sent to Hamburg are going after firm leads yielded by the first investigations made as soon as it was learned that a fabulous shipment of that very dangerous hallucinogenic drug would be sent to Colombia.

Likewise, it has been ascertained that the names of four persons seriously involved in traffic in the hallucinogenic drug are in the hands of the investigators. In spite of the fact that this rumor has been confirmed, an Attorney General's Office source said that he could not provide their names or their nationality. It is possible that two foreigners and two Colombians are involved.

Incalculable Amount

A narcotics expert said yesterday that the 555 kilograms of methaqualone were sufficient to produce a total of 100 million "Jumbo" pills, a drug sold in the United States for the fabulous amount of \$10 a pill.

The amount of money that the drug may be worth once it has been processed is incalculable, the source stated, because one single "Jumbo" pill can be sold in the United States for an amount ranging between \$7 and \$10. "The market for this drug is like the coffee market. When there is a great shortage, its price goes up considerably, but the cheapest it can be obtained when it is abundant is for \$7.

This blow delivered by the Attorney General's Office is the largest in the world up to now against organizations engaging in the preparation and traffic of narcotics.

The Attorney General's Office also said that the possibility of destroying the substance would begin by the middle of the coming week, because until Monday it would be under the jurisdiction of a criminal pretrial court.

Methaqualone is a drug forming the raw material with which pills known as "Jumbo," "Mandra" and "Roger" are prepared. These pills are very much in demand by drug addicts, because their hallucinogenic power is regarded to be one of the highest.

10,042

CSO: 5300/2387

COLOMBIA

POLICE, MILITARY IN CONFUSED SHOOTOUT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jun 81 p 12-A

[Text] A telephone call made by a resident of the La Castellana district in the northern part of Bogota to the Military Institutes Brigade almost caused a shootout between troops from that military garrison and agents of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation who were carrying out an antinarcotics operation.

The agents attached to the Attorney General's Office were on Highway 33 between 98th and 99th Streets awaiting the arrival of several individuals connected with drug trafficking, but their strange presence, in addition to being heavily armed, made a citizen confuse them with guerrilla fighters and notify the Army.

Several soldiers were dispatched from the Military Institutes Brigade under the command of an officer. They surrounded the sector immediately and put the agents of the Attorney General's Office under arrest after disarming them.

It was of no use for the detectives to identify themselves. They were put on a truck and taken to the Usaquen military garrison.

Nevertheless, reporters were able to ascertain that one of the detectives in the operation shouted, raising his arms, when he was led to a van: "I am an official from the Attorney General's Office." He was going to continue but the officer ordered him to remain silent, telling him "You are incomunicado."

Rumors

The secrecy of the authorities caused some radio stations to put out all kinds of rumors, like the one announcing that Hebert Bustamante, leader of the M-19 [19 April Movement] had been captured.

They also reported on the seizure of a powerful arsenal from that extremist group and finally they talked about a blow to rings of drug traffickers.

The minister of Defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leya, told EL TIEMPO that "it was not at all important," referring to the operation. Other officials questioned about the matter agreed with him.

Five hours after the operation, a senior official from the Attorney General's Office came to the BIM [Military Institutes Brigade]. After explaining the presence of the agents in the La Castellana district, he succeeded in obtaining their release.

10,042

CSO: 5300/2387

MEXICO

'CONDOR' PERSONNEL CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 26 Jun 81 p 10-A

[Text] Yaveo, Oaxaca, 25 Jun, OEM--In an alleged search for drug traffickers, 20 police agents assigned to "Operation Condor" have "executed" two peasants and captured 40 more--two of them children--after committing acts of vandalism ranging from robbery to rape in this Tuxtepecan village bordering on Oaxaca and Veracruz.

In a statement attempting to justify this police invasion, the coordinator of the area's drug control campaign, the lawyer Jose Domingo Martinez Riveroll, said that air patrols (two helicopters) and several ground patrols had uncovered 300 kilograms of marihuana and 80 kilograms of marihuana seeds which were destined for distribution and large-scale cultivation by villagers in the region.

Upon revealing this information to the press, however, Martinez made no mention of the "executions" or of police assaults against the defenseless villagers.

National media representatives, who are attending a labor meeting, were given the true version of the story by the widows and families of the unfortunate peasants after Martinez had already made his official statement to the press.

Village leaders, when they saw what had happened--the village was practically in a state of siege--gathered women and children and transported them to the capital where they "sought refuge in state law offices."

Estela Santiago Clemente, Eulalia Clemente Cruz and Juana Santiago, widows and relatives of Esteban Santiago Castaneda, and Artemio Vicencio Ramos told the terrible story:

Yesterday morning (24 June), several police agents arrived in helicopters, broke into the peasants' homes, hauled them out to the street with excessive cruelty, and, offering no explanation whatsoever, opened fire on the two men with machine guns, while their astonished wives looked on helplessly.

The bodies were put on a small truck and taken to an unknown place, and then the violence was turned against the women. The police dragged Estela Santiago Clemente, Eulalia Clemente Cruz and Juana Santiago into another small, beige-colored truck and attacked them.

Later, police told the women that their husbands had been guilty of a series of assaults on the Tuxtepec-Palomares highway. Villagers admitted that in fact, months before, members of another family, the brothers Alejandro and Gerardo Moreno, had assaulted two teachers on the highway to Tuxtepec; but, the villagers hastened to add, when the two men tried to seek refuge on the Francisco Villa village common, neighbors and municipal authorities turned them over to the state police.

From the very beginning the situation has made the people of Yaveo very uneasy, and has frightened them considerably since, "in Totolapan, the same policemen of 'Operation Condor' committed similar assaults, murdering two women, three men and one child. This has not yet been cleared up by the authorities."

Of the 75 fathers of families in Yaveo, 40 have disappeared, leaving 50 children who do not know the whereabouts of their fathers. Veronica Rios Sanabria, a pregnant woman, was beaten by the police, who arrived by helicopter. She was hospitalized in Playa Vicente.

9823

CSO: 5300/2399

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS KILLED IN SHOOTOUT WITH PJF

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 19 Jun 81 p 6-D

[Text] Amador Vazquez Pacheco, the owner of several marihuana fields in various municipalities of Choapan, Oaxaca was captured in Oaxaca after a bloody gun battle with the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] during which two other drug traffickers were killed. Police confiscated 250 kilos of "grass" and 30 seeds.

State police also participated in the confrontation, which further resulted in the capture of Pedro Santiago Clemente and Wensceslao Santiago Clemente. The identities of the two men who were killed remains unknown.

The capture of Vazquez Pacheco, who was found to be in possession of 500 grams of canabis indica, triggered the police investigation that led to the discovery of the marihuana fields.

After close interrogation, the drug dealer confessed his illegal activities and led police to a site near the La Lona River where they found 30 marihuana seeds and 250 kg of "grass" ready to be placed on the market.

Pacheco also admitted to being the owner of several marihuana fields located in Francisco Villa in the municipality of Choapan, Oaxaca.

Police dispatched to the site were resisted by gunmen guarding the fields who died in the ensuing shootout.

In addition to the drugs, the Federal Judicial Police also confiscated firearms of several different calibres from the drug traffickers. The guns and drugs are being held by a Federal Public Ministry agent in Oaxaca.

9823

CSO: 5300/2399

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS, LAB SEIZED IN DURANGO

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 10-A

[Text] Pure heroin worth more than 20 million pesos was confiscated yesterday by the Federal Judicial Police in Durango; five drug traffickers were also arrested and a secret lab was shut down.

Upon their arrest, Ernesto Montenegro Jimenez, Rutilio Macias Amarillas, Maximo Rubio and Lucio Arambula Corral were found to be in possession of 2.025 kg of heroin--which would ultimately serve as proof of a buy and sell operation to be carried out in the United States.

The drug traffickers revealed to federal agents the existence of a laboratory for processing the drugs in Corrales, Durango.

In Durango, 5 more kg of heroin--processed by Manuel Corral Corral, who claimed to be unaware of what he had been doing--were uncovered by police.

The police learned that the laboratory was owned by Genaro Corral Medina, who is a fugitive in Chicago, Illinois.

Medina, they said, heads a band of drug traffickers from his Chicago base. He buys and sells the drugs there and delivers them to Mexico where they are processed and returned to the United States.

The PJF has requested the collaboration of U.S. authorities to help bring about his capture, and has increased vigilance in the region.

9823
CSO: 5300/2399

MEXICO

'WONDER DOG' SNIFFS OUT DRUGS IN SONORA

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 10-A

[Text] "Fritz," the famous dog who has become the "scourge" of drug traffickers, scored another triumph yesterday by sniffing out two shipments of marihuana in foreign buses headed for the United States.

The renowned Fritz, who has astonished U.S. police by his ability to detect more drug dealers than many policemen, found 21 kg of marihuana in bus No 1085 of the Sonora North line in the village of Las Viboras, Sonora. The drugs, destined for sale in the United States, were wrapped up and well-hidden inside two suitcases.

The event occurred 9 kilometers outside of Las Viboras and police arrested Rumba Macias Rojas, Jaime Macias Zambrano and Ruben Ramirez Banuelos, who were carrying the suitcases containing the grass.

Later, in the same place, Fritz led narcotics agents to the discovery of another shipment of marihuana, bound for distribution in Los Angeles, California, which was packed in suitcases on the luggage rack.

This second shipment was found in bus No 200 on the Tres Estrellas de Oro line. An investigation was begun immediately, but no arrests were made.

Fritz's fame is already well-known beyond Mexico's borders, and it is reported that U.S. police are offering as much as a million pesos for the dog.

9823

CSO: 5300/2399

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE PRODUCTION UP--Over 45,000 metric tons of coca leaves are produced in the country annually. Of this amount, only 10,000 tons are from legal crops authorized by ENACO [National Coca Enterprise]. The 35,000 surplus tons are used by drug traffickers for the illegal manufacture of 300,000 kilograms of base marketed inside and outside the national territory, according to information made public at a press conference yesterday by Gen Carlos Beteta Villachica, director of the Narcotics Police of the Civil Guard of Peru (GC). Beteta Villachica said that in recent years, coca plantations have spread in an alarming fashion. He announced that in order to fight drug trafficking, the 64a Command of the Civil Guard had been set up. The command is better known as the Mobile Rural Patrol Unit and has its headquarters in the city of Tingo Maria. It has the task of fighting drug trafficking and illegal coca crops, which "produce over 35,000 metric tons annually," he emphasized. Beteta Villachica said that from March to the present time, the Civil Guard has made 214 raids and has seized 1,165 kilograms of cocaine base, 77 weapons, including revolvers, carbines and shotguns, and 16 vehicles, mainly pickups and trucks. A total of 359 adults were arrested, including 11 women, carrying over 40 million sols. The members of the police unit have also destroyed 93 maceration receptacles. General Beteta said that Peruvian and Colombian capitalists have been discovered to be behind this illegal business. As a solution to the problem, especially the high production of coca leaves, he proposed using such land for food crops and said that farmers must be made aware of the serious damage which drug use does to young people. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 1] 11,464

PIP SEIZES COCAINE PASTE--Personnel from the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] departmental headquarters in Huanuco arrested seven drug traffickers and seized over 10 kilograms of cocaine paste and weapons (revolvers, pistols and carbines). The operation took place simultaneously in Lima and Huanuco. The seized drugs are worth some 40 million sols. The persons arrested were identified as Juana Ramirez Berrospi, Eugenio Garcia Concepcion and his roommate, Julio Rubia Palermo (arrested in Lima as they were picking up a package containing 7 kilograms of PCB), Natividad Zevallos Aguirre, Marisol Rojas Romero, Nicolas de la Cruz Herrera and Eladio Serrano Diego. This work, directed by PIP Col Mario Anamaria Ortega, is part of an enormous operation aimed at eliminating the manufacture and marketing of drugs with Huanuco. Illegal laboratories run by foreign elements are constantly being discovered. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Jun 81 p 49] 11,464

WOMEN COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Huancayo, 30 Jun--In the city of Tingo Maria in Huanuco Province, Investigative Police officers arrested two women carrying cocaine paste worth 65 million sols. Silvia Vargas Juarez and Juana Ayala Baldeon were

trying to smuggle the drug into Lima, where they were caught. The cocaine paste was being carried in two expensive suitcases and carefully covered with feminine garments. When arrested, the two revealed who their accomplices were and police arrested David Ramirez Espaldazo, 29, Ignacio Jorge Penalillo, 30, Marcario Perez Trujillo, Santos Sanchez Vega, Jose Bernaola Meiton, Juan Mori Grande, Juan Flores Tuesta and Luciano Villar. The Peruvian Investigative Police involved in this operation aimed at breaking up a powerful drug processing and trafficking ring active in Lima and northern Peru is headed by PIP Lt Col Cesar Anco Zegarra. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Jul 81 p 15] 11,464

CSO: 5300/2392

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE--Zarqan Revolution Guards have seized 6 kg of opium and arrested two persons in connection with this. [GF251933 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 25 Jul 81]

OPIUM ARRESTS--The Shiraz Revolution Guards have seized more than 19 kg of opium and arrested four persons in connection with this. [GF011921 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 1 Aug 81]

NARCOTICS ARRESTS--According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the official in charge of the Islamic Revolution Committee of Nahavand announced that 10.1 kg of opium was discovered and seized by the guards of this committee. Two people were arrested in connection with this and were handed over to Islamic Revolution Prosecutor's Office in Nahavand after completion of their files. Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Shahrud also succeeded in seizing 8 kg of opium from a car. Two smugglers were arrested in this connection. Officers of Shiraz police also discovered and seized 530 grams of heroin and 7.5 kg of hashish. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of Zahedan police announced that antinarcotics officers of this police headquarters succeeded in discovering 11.5 kg of opium residue last week. Three persons were arrested in this connection. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a group from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Srakhs yesterday discovered and seized 4.5 kg of heroin and 7.5 kg of opium from one smuggler. [Text] [LD030636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 81]

CSO: 5300/5587

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE SEIZE DAGGA COMING ACROSS BORDERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Mike Cohen]

[Text] Dagga worth more than R10-million has been seized in police swoops throughout the country in the past two weeks. The drug is being imported to South Africa through neighbouring countries.

Truckloads of dagga have been found on the main link roads between Transkei, Lesotho and South Africa during spot checks by police.

In one case shots were fired at a truck in the Vanderbijlpark area when three men refused to stop at a police roadblock. The men were later arrested when 194 kg of dagga was found hidden in sacks on the back of the vehicle.

Black Market

Numerous arrests have been made in the police swoops.

Colonel Basie Smit, head of the Vice Squad in South Africa has praised his men throughout the country for their hard work in catching the importers.

A police spokesman said the sacks of dagga could be estimated as weighing 15 kg and could be sold on the black market for as much as R2 000 each.

But in areas such as Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London dagga processed and packed in smaller packages (arms) could fetch as much as R10 000 a sack for the seller.

In one of the largest hauls made by the police, 23 sacks of dagga and 4 322 dagga cigarettes (zols) were seized when police stopped a tanker on the Riebeek East-Jansenville road this week.

Two men were arrested for allegedly dealing in dagga valued at R 128 000.

Arrested

In Kliptown, near Johannesburg, this week Narcotics Bureau detectives swooped on a house and seized 20 sacks of dagga and numerous dagga arms. Police said a man who had apparently been hiding under a bed was arrested.

The dagga is believed to have been in the process of being repacked for distribution and sale in the city areas where merchants are making a good living.

A police spokesman said the figures available were only the larger cases. Numerous other cases, which could involve millions more, have also been reported.

CSO: 5300/4962

DENMARK

POLICE DISCUSS COPENHAGEN DRUG DEATH STATISTICS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Dag Pedersen: "Hundreds of Drug Addicts Are Dying"]

[Text] The list of dead drug addicts in Copenhagen is long and depressing. Last year the police stated that 165 young people died as a direct consequence of overdoses, but the number may actually be many times larger. The police statistics only include the deaths which can be proved to be linked with the use of narcotics and where the police themselves were actively involved in the investigation.

They have no idea how many others die in a state of intoxication from narcotics or from diseases caused by drug abuse, but it must be somewhere around 900, or perhaps 1,000. Consequently, dealing in narcotics is considered one of the most serious crimes nowadays. In Oslo last year, 48 deaths as a result of the use of drugs were recorded.

The addicts roam through the center of Copenhagen, at the main railroad station and in the streets around it--especially in Istedgade. They are very young people who doze on staircases, with dull looks, who stagger away unsteadily in search of money or dope, or who offer themselves and prostitute themselves from doorways or openly on street corners. They are very young people who are already deteriorating, with old faces--while the ordinary citizens of Copenhagen hurry by in the bustling business district where profits are also made from pornography in most of its forms. And perhaps not very good profits, since one does not see customers going in and out of those porno shops too often.

There also are young Norwegians in that hard-as-bone and ice-cold environment from time to time. They come, they go back, and there are not many of them. It is not possible to record whether any of them has been destroyed or is on the point of being destroyed; they do not wear the national flag on their breast pockets. However, Norwegians are not a special problem for the police, even if they are there. They are also in the so-called "free city" of Christiania, where Bohemians formerly dominated, but which at present is almost completely characterized by hashish and crime.

The police who operate in the Copenhagen narcotics environment are organized in the so-called "disturbance patrols" under the uniformed police. There are 45 people who make their daily patrols in the central area of the city. The other

narcotics policemen are Criminal Police investigators. "We rarely see the drug addicts at close range," says the chief of the Narcotics Police for Greater Copenhagen, Police Inspector Bent Eilertsgaard Pedersen. "We do not work on the streets, but concentrate our investigative work on the people at the top, the profiteers and the couriers. They often are foreigners. Dealing in drugs is an international crime to a large extent, and dope comes into Scandinavia through many different channels. I assume that we manage to seize the people in intermediate positions and some of the big shots in the business, but nevertheless many of them get off scot-free."

It is believed that Copenhagen continues to be the main source of the drugs which later end up in Norway. Heroin reaches Copenhagen from the Near East and Far East, by ship or aircraft, or is carried by couriers in automobiles or traveling by railroad who come through Yugoslavia over the so-called Balkan route. Most of it is intended for the Danish and Copenhagen markets, but a good portion of it is sent farther on. An important route to Oslo runs through Sweden by ferry from Helsingor to Helsingborg, and farther to the north by rail and automobile. Last year, for example, 135 Norwegian citizens were stopped by Swedish customs officials, but they were mainly small-scale smugglers who were caught with hashish. It happens less frequently that checks reveal the large consignments of more dangerous dope.

A short time ago a 22-year-old Norwegian was sentenced to 4 and 1/2 years in prison in Copenhagen for attempting to sell 800,000 kroner worth of heroin to a police agent provocateur. He was also found guilty of selling almost half a kilogram of heroin to prostitutes right in the district around the main railroad station and Istedgade.

In Denmark, the maximum punishment for serious narcotics offenses is 10 years in prison, while in Norway, as is well known, it has recently been increased to 15 years. The laws are also enforced more strictly with regard to lesser offenses in this country. Police Inspector Eilertsgaard thinks that is a natural consequence of the big difference in the number of cases handled in Copenhagen and in Norway.

"We must remember that 125 million passengers come in every year through Kastrup Airport alone, and it is unavoidable that some of them will have narcotics with them," he says. "I should like to mention, as an example, the fact that, at the same time we were fining a person 2,000 kroner for the possession of 300 grams of hashish, we received an inquiry from Norway about an arrestee who was imprisoned for the possession of 30 grams of hashish! If we would follow that practice consistently here in Copenhagen, our prisons would be much worse than just overcrowded. On the other hand, it might well happen that the police and the courts in the smaller Danish cities will follow the "Norwegian" practice to emphasize their attitude that "we do not want to have that problem."

"Is it customary to use police provocateurs in narcotics investigations; are the police given a free hand to carry out provocations?" he was asked.

"Where the use of provocateurs is concerned, the Danish rules are the same as the Norwegian ones--that is, there aren't any rules. We must comply with the criminal code and the rules of criminal procedure. In Copenhagen, we only make use of agents provocateurs if dangerous drugs are involved and we find out about them through ordinary investigative work, but it is not a customary phenomenon."

DENMARK

NEW COPENHAGEN POLICE DRUG UNIT STEPS UP ENFORCEMENT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Helge Sorenson: "Narcotics Dealers' Fright"]

[Text] The disturbance patrol, a small but effective group of armed narcotics agents of the Copenhagen Police having special duties, have confiscated narcotics and money having a total value of 12 million kroner in just the last 7 or 8 weeks. The 40 or more plainclothes, special-duty disturbance patrol agents constitute the biggest threat to the tough drug-dealing and drug-using community in Copenhagen at present. With incessant infiltrations into drug circles and engaging in transactions on the streets, they are performing the spadework in a city which looks like it is going to be flooded with narcotics.

"Nearly 200 inhabitants of Christiania had formed a circle around us, and paving stones, bricks and bottles suddenly began to rain down," a member of the disturbance patrol says. "The atmosphere was very tense when about 20 dogs were released against us. We could not get rid of a large, aggressive Rottweiler, and finally we could not see anything else to do but to pull our pistols and put it to death, while at the same time we called for reinforcements from our uniformed colleagues in the Alert Police who were located outside of Christiania."

No shots were fired that time, but the episode underscores the criminal nature of the community in "the free city of Christiania" and some of the problems two of the disturbance patrol men had to accept last Saturday when they moved into a crowd to arrest a narcotics dealer who was resisting them. They even described the episode as a daily occurrence.

Heavy concentrations of criminals in special communities in Copenhagen, problems with young people and drug abuse were some of the reasons why the Copenhagen police decided, at the end of the 1960's, to have some members of the uniformed police work in the large areas of the city which were characterized by unrest.

"In addition to working in the toughest narcotics communities, the disturbance patrol originally was supposed to help with altercations in connection with strikes, demonstrations, the guarding of embassies, etc. Now their activities are exclusively concerned with the tough narcotics communities in Christiania, Norrebro and Vesterbro," says Police Commissioner Ove Nielsen, the leader of the disturbance patrol. In all, 46 men and 2 women are connected with the disturbance

patrol, and they work very closely with the traditional Narcotics Police in Copenhagen. However, the plainclothes, armed disturbance patrol is supposed to concentrate its work on "operating in the streets," while the Narcotics Police concern themselves with international drug traffic and concentrate directly on the part of the problem involving the importation of drugs.

"The policemen in the disturbance patrol are recruited from the Copenhagen police force in accordance with personal recommendations by people who are already working in the patrol. In spite of the fact that the work is hard and demanding, we have long waiting lists of policemen who want to be accepted by us. However, our requirements for acceptance are very strict. In addition to requiring outstanding physical qualifications, we prefer candidates who previously have worked more with people and who have proved that they can stand tough psychic and physical strain without losing their composure," he says.

"Service in the disturbance patrol is limited to 2 years to give as many people as possible a chance to give it a try.

"Another reason for the frequent switching of personnel is the fact that we do not want the police to be recognized too easily in the community. Among other things, that would reduce our chances of infiltrating the hard drugs community effectively. On the other hand, we would like to be able to avail ourselves of the expertise and insight a policeman has gained after 2 years in the same community," the police commissioner says.

"Most of the young people in Christiania smoke hashish openly, but we quite simply do not have the capacity to deal with every individual," says Commissioner Nielsen.

9266
CSO: 5300/2389

FRANCE

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SEIZURE--Four kilograms of cannabis resin worth 65,000 francs were found in the luggage of a 23-year-old Italian woman at Lyon Airport. She arrived from Casablanca, and is now being questioned. [Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 15 Jul 81 LD]

CSO: 5300/2415

NETHERLANDS

POLICE BREAK UP GANG WHICH SMUGGLED 3.5 TONS OF HASHISH

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 26 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] A Dutch drug ring that delivered 100 kilograms of hashish to a collective that Norwegian police uncovered in Baerum, is now broken up. The ringleader Jan Klaver and several members of the hashish ring were arrested in Holland and in other countries.

Police inspector Chr. Christiansen of the Oslo police station told NTB [Norwegian Wire Service] that the Dutch police say that the ringleader has delivered a total of 3.5 tons of hashish to Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Great Britain and to his own country. "The information from all these countries has contributed to the uncovering. Dutch investigators have also seized accounts that will reveal the extent of his activities. It is believed that he has been active for at least 10 years," says Christiansen.

An engaged couple, aged 23 and 24 years respectively, were the ones who sold the 100 kilograms of drugs that the ring delivered to the collective in Baerum. On Wednesday they were sentenced in Oslo City Court to 5 and 1/2 and 6 years of prison respectively.

Paradoxically enough the ring leader Jan Klaver, who has sold 3.5 tons of hashish, is risking a maximum of only 4 years in prison. That is the maximum that can be sentenced in Holland for the delivery of hashish to foreign countries. If the drugs had been sold only within Holland the punishment would not have been more than 2 years.

One of the Dutchman's largest customers was a 28-year-old Norwegian who, according to the police, had handled most of the hashish trade in the free state of Christiania in Copenhagen. It is estimated that he has traded about 600 kilograms of hashish at a value of about 24 million Danish crowns and that new deliveries of about 70 kilograms have arrived every 14 days,

A Finnish female courier was arrested with 70 kilograms of hashish when she was about to deliver the drugs to the 28-year-old Norwegian. At the same time 1.7 million kroner in cash were seized.

A large amount of money, 1.4 billion kroner, was also seized in the hashish collective in Baerum. The money was to be fetched by an Englishman named Leonard Tucker who according to the Norwegian police had arranged several deliveries to Norway. The uncovering in this country started with a drug addict being caught with 7 grams of hashish and then the police were lucky and clever enough to act at the right point in time with a razzia in the collective on 3 January. That was the day when the Englishman was supposed to fetch the 1.4 billion kroner and he called the collective several times from another place in Baerum. He finally tried to leave the country, and he was arrested when he was about to board an airplane going abroad.

The Englishman was also arrested on 28 January last year by the Norwegian police, together with a woman who was living in the hashish collective. He had probably then delivered the first lot of hashish, 4 kilograms, to the collective in Baerum.

He was stopped at the Svinesund customs office with 151,000 kroner in cash, and declared then that it was money that he had brought with him into the country. He did, however, agree on the spot to 20,000 kroner in fines.

The Englishman Tucker will have his case heard at the Eidsivating Court of Assizes in Oslo.

Police inspector Christiansen says that the ring has operated very professionally. Most of the hashish has been smuggled in specially constructed cars.

The car that was used to deliver drugs for Norwegian recipients was an Audi 100 passenger car built for alternative use of gas and gasoline. The gas tank placed in the trunk was, however, only camouflage for a space big enough for 70 kilograms of hashish. There was indeed a small tank inside the large tank with some gas, but that was set up only to fool the police and the customs service.

Such cars have been used also for deliveries to the other countries.

9662
CSO: 5300/2390

NORWAY

POLICE CHIEF SEES TREND TOWARD HARDER DRUGS IN AREA

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 30 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Per Lunden]

[Text] Sorlandet is popular in the summer--also for dope pushers. Narcotics trafficking increases enormously during the summer months. Large amounts of drugs are available both from Oslo and through the Denmark boats. The drug prices fall. The market mechanisms obviously work well.

"I worry about the summer," says police inspector Jon Hermansen in Arendal who can state that the drug problems of Aust-Agder just keep on growing.

"The drug abusers that we get in touch with or overhear tell almost without exception that the first time that they tried drugs was in the summertime. That is quite natural. Local young people contact travelers who are using or selling drugs. After every summer we notice more frequent and more serious drug abuse," says police inspector Hermansen who is unwilling to say how many drug abusers there currently are in his police district. It is, however, clear that the number is large and continuously growing.

Harder Drugs

A steady transfer to harder drugs is also noticed. Amphetamines and speed are replacing hashish and marijuana. The need for intoxicating agents is growing and the critical attitude toward the drugs that are used is getting weaker. Last year rumors were circulating that a certain fungus would have an intoxicating effect. Suddenly large parts of the drug abusing crowds of Arendal could be seen on long walks in the woods. The fungus was, however, poisonous and dangerous to eat.

"Young people who used to take a clear stand on hard drugs and who, among other things, demonstrated this through the use of a mark with a used syringe on the lapel, are now arrested for truly hard drugs," says Jon Hermansen. Swindling crimes, prostitution and pressure on physicians traditionally follow an increase in drug abuse. Prostitution has not been observed by the Arendal police, but several doctors have felt cheated by the drug addicts. Almost all the swindling crimes in our district are committed by people who need money for buying drugs. We almost never find any other motives," says Hermansen.

From Denmark

To a large extent the Sorland market drugs come from Denmark. Despite good cooperation between the police and the toll service it is impossible to have efficient control at the arrival of the ferries.

At the three ferry harbors of Larvik, Arendal and Kristiansand it is beginning to be possible to have a general idea of who the people are who are bringing in new drugs to the drug abusers along the coast. The drugs are often purchased in Copenhagen, but drug dealing is also taking place in the small towns in the north of Denmark, especially in Hirtshals.

The staff situation of the Arendal police station makes it hard to handle the increase in drug abuse and trade. Currently one man of the police station is appointed to carry out investigations, but that can only have a small effect on this growing problem.

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NORWAY

AN INCREASE HAS TAKEN PLACE IN DRUG CONFISCATIONS THIS YEAR

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The customs service confiscated 37 kilograms of hashish in the first half of this year as compared with 26.5 kilograms in the same period last year. More marijuana, heroin and tranquilizers were also seized. In all, 135 confiscations have been made so far this year, and that is an increase of 70 percent. Most of the confiscations take place on ferryboats from foreign countries.

First Counsellor Vidar Vestreng of the Customs Directorate has told the Norsk Telegrambyra that it must be admitted that most of the big dealers in drugs slip through our inspections and checks. If we are to have any hope of catching more "big fish," the work of passing reports back and forth between the Norwegian police and foreign police and customs authorities must be improved.

Most of the time, the amount of dope confiscated amounted to a few grams, but sometimes it was as much as a few hectograms.

"Most foreigners have dope with them when they enter Norway to finance their vacations and because they use narcotics themselves," Vestreng says. "So far this year, we have had one confiscation of 25 kilograms of hashish in Larvik which pulled up the statistics in that group."

He points out that the flow of narcotics unquestionably has increased, while at the same time the customs service has significantly intensified its efforts to control that flow with more groups hunting for drugs with specially-trained dogs.

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CSO: 5300/2389

NORWAY

BRIEFS

TWO DANES SENTENCED--Two Danes, aged 20 and 21, accepted a sentence to 45 days in prison and a fine of 3,000 kroner in the Larvik magistrate's court on Thursday after being arrested the day before with 10 grams of hashish in their possession while attempting to go ashore from the Frederikshavn ferry. Both of the young men accepted the sentence and were returned to Denmark. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Jul 81 p 5] 9266

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