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BURMA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTS ON DRUG SUPPRESSION

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Oct 76 p 5 BK

[Council of Ministers' report for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1976 presented to the People's Assembly on 15 October 1976]

[Excerpt] 102. Suppression of Narcotics--A national campaign for the suppression of narcotic drugs was launched according to the IV People's Assembly session's decision. The work is being carried out by the Tatmadaw [defense services] in "brown" and "black" areas and by the police in "white" areas. The seizures made by the military commands during their operations were 127 packets of opium, weighing 610.15 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 lbs].

103. The police have taken action in the following manner in "white" regions:

(A) Opium plantations were destroyed in "Ailon" and "Hninpan" operations in Shan State and "Zinnoo" operations in Chin State. These operations were carried out by PPF [people's police force] headquarters while operations were also launched by the local police in Kachin and Kayah states, Mogok township of Mandalay division, Sagaing division, Kale township, and Kutkai, Namkham, Kunhein and Monghsat areas of Shan State. The acreage destroyed was: 90 in Kachin State; 77.5 in Kayah State; 591.75 in Chin State; 0.4 in Sagaing division; 349.5 in Mandalay division; and 8,026.85 in Shan State--a total of 9,136.

(B) From January to May 1976, 2,040 ganja plants were destroyed around Zaingthwai village along Myitmakha River of Tharrawaddy township, 61 plants in Malaw village, 517 plants in Daungyikyun village of Letpadan township. A total of 484 plants were destroyed in Kyaukye Island of Henzada township.

(C) The seizures in the first 6 months of 1976 of opium totaled 353 [packets] (423.30 viss), heroin 193 [packets] (3.76 viss), and ganja 123 [packets] (31.80 viss).

(D) Committees have been formed to supervise registration of drug addicts and arrange for their treatment according to townships, training courses were conducted for the hospital staff in Rangoon and other places and necessary equipment and strength have been provided for laboratories.

(E) The danger of narcotic drugs was propagated to the students and the working people through the mass media.

(F) A course on investigation in suppression of narcotic drugs was opened at the Insein Cid [Criminal Investigation Department] from 7 June to 19 June 1976, attended by 36 trainees from states and divisions.

(G) An inspector of police has been sent for a 6-months training course at the UN laboratories in Geneva with UN aid.

104. The Ministries of Home and Religious Affairs; Health; Agriculture and Forests; Social Welfare and Education worked in coordination to receive an aid of \$6.571 million from the UN Drug Abuse Control Organization. As a result, an agreement was signed on 14 May 1976 between the deputy home and religious affairs minister, who is secretary to the Central Committee for Suppression of Narcotic Drugs, and the UNDP representative.

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BURMA

BRIEFS

ARRESTS IN SHAN STATE--Taunggyi, October--The comprehensive account of crimes, resulting from political, economic and social conditions, committed in Shan State from March to August 1976 are as follows: 123 murder cases, banditry 102, robbery 156, kidnap cases 5 and rape cases 30. The Shan State police force recorded 400 narcotic cases and seized 392 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of raw opium, 71 viss of heroin and 0.25 tical [1 tical equals 0.036 pounds] of marihuana. The narcotic suppression program is successful in Shan State. Of the total of 52 townships in Shan State, 16 townships were permitted to grow opium legally and the rest of poppy plantations in the 36 townships were destroyed. The following is the account of poppy destroyed: 333 acres in 1974-1975, and 8,228 acres in 1975-1976. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 28 Oct 76 p 4 BK]

CSO: 5300

INDIA

DELHI POLICE MAKE LARGE HASHISH HAUL 15 OCT

New Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 17 Oct 76 p 3 BK

[By our staff reporter]

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Oct--Nearly 148 kilograms of contraband hashish, worth over RS.3 lakhs, was seized by the Delhi police from a car in Sabzimandi area late last night.

All five occupants of the car, including the owner and driver, have been arrested. A 12-bore revolver with five live cartridges was also found in the possession of the suspects. All the suspects came from Amritsar Punjab.

This was one of the biggest hauls of contraband hashish in the last few years, the superintendent of police (crime), Mr R. K. Sharma, said.

One of the cartridges found in the possession of the suspects has been manufactured in Pakistan, Mr Sharma added. The police believe the suspects had links with an international gang of smugglers.

The contraband hashish, according to the police, had been brought to Delhi from a border town in Punjab. It was on the way to Bombay from where it would have been smuggled abroad, fetching a couple of million rupees. The hashish was packed in four gunny bags.

The suspects were identified as Virender Singh, (car driver), Jagir Singh, (owner of car), Karnail Singh, Inderpal Singh and Mohinder Singh.

The police had received a tip regarding the car bearing a Punjab number plate carrying some contraband hashish. A squad of the crime branch, led by Inspector Kabul Singh laid a trap near Sabzimandi.

Around midnight, they spotted the car, approaching the Sabzimandi area from the Delhi railway station side. The car was chased for about 2 kilometers. The vehicle was intercepted at the crossing of the G. T. road and Gokhale market roads and the suspects were overpowered before they could offer any resistance.

INDONESIA

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR NARCOTICS SMUGGLING

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 8 Oct 76 p 2

[Article: "Death Sentence for Cannabis Smugglers"]

[Text] Singapore, Antara/AFP/UPI-Under Singapore's anti-narcotics laws, three Singapore males were sentenced to death 6 October by an appellate court there for smuggling cannabis.

The convicted men have been placed under detention following separate police raids last March.

Cheah Ah Pang, 46, was arrested in a rented room in a house where the police found 62.91 grams of morphine. The other two sentenced to death were Poon Soh Har, 28, and Gan Choy Koon, 20, after they have been found guilty of selling 55.25 grams of heroin.

Under the anti-narcotics laws there, whoever is proven guilty of smuggling 15 grams of heroin or 30 grams of morphine is sentenced to die by hanging.

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PAKISTAN

FIFTY FOREIGNERS ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES IN 1 YEAR

Karachi DAWN in English 24 Sep 76 p 3 BK

[Excerpts] Among the foreign nationals, the Americans figure highest in drug trafficking, according to the regional directorate of Narcotic Control Board of Pakistan [PNCB]. The figures are for the period July 1975 to June 1976.

The PNCB officials said that among the 50 [as published] foreign nationals held during the period under review the number of Americans stood at 17, Canadians 15, Germans 4, Italians 4, French 4, British 2, Swiss 1 and Argentines 1.

These foreign nationals were arrested by the PNCB staff in 34 cases of drug trafficking and 322 kg of charas [marihuana], 90 kg of hashish oil, 125 grams of morphine and 2 oz of opium were recovered from their possession.

According to PNCB all the foreign nationals produced before the local courts of law were convicted and a fine of RS3 lakh was recovered from them.

The PNCB sources said that serious thought was being given to preventive measures including treatment of narcotic addicts in Karachi and elsewhere in the country besides the detection side.

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PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT BEGINS PROGRAM TO CHECK NARCOTIC TRAFFIC

Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Oct 76 BK

[Text] The draft of legislation providing for severe punishment to narcotic smugglers has almost been prepared. This was stated by the chairman of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board in Peshawar yesterday.

He said it would prove very effective in checking the movement of narcotics. The government, he said, has already started a crash program to end the use of narcotics in the country and some 50 million rupees would be spent on the program over the next 5 years.

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THAILAND

BANGKOK DEPUTY MAYOR ON CITY'S DRUG ADDICTION PROBLEMS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 76 p 5 BK

[Excerpt] The Bangkok metropolis administration yesterday came out in strong support of Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian's [as received] anti-narcotics campaign with Deputy Governor Ophat Thammawanit describing the city as "a sanctuary for drug addicts."

Dr Ophat said that one percent of the country's 43 million population were addicted to drugs, and 80 percent of those were living in Bangkok.

"These people are not income-earners," he said. "They live by illegal means--by petty thefts, burglary, and armed robbery."

"In order to satisfy their craving, they have to spend an average of 50 baht a day to buy drugs, which means a monthly spending in Bangkok alone of at least 30 million baht."

Dr Ophat said that apart from losses to the economy, drug addiction also created serious social problems because most addicts were criminals.

He said the city administration was putting its full weight behind the new government's policy to stamp out drug trafficking.

Dr Ophat noted that Mr Thanin is the first Thai prime minister to make narcotics a top priority suppression target.

"Although previous governments set up a number of committees to deal with the drug problem, none of the former premiers paid enough genuine attention to the problem," he said.

He said the city administration concentrates only on prevention because of a restricted budget. In addition to the financial shortfall, the administration also lacked treatment centres and medical staff who specialise in this field.

"Because of this," he said, "the administration maintains the upkeep of 35 health clinics to provide consultations on drug treatment."

THAILAND

NARCOTICS CHIEF EMPHASIZES NEW GOVERNMENT'S CRACKDOWN

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Oct 76 BK

[Text] Chief of the Police Narcotic Suppression Center Pol Col Chawalit Yotmani spoke to newsmen about the suppression of dangerous drugs in conformity to the new government's policy.

[Begin recording]

[Chawalit] We have been concentrating on arresting prominent figures in the business. As for the addicts, we try to persuade them to come to accept treatment. There are five aspects of the narcotic problem. We are trying to eliminate the supply. Meanwhile, the facilities for treatment of addicts should also be provided.

[Questions] The sale of narcotics is widespread in Bangkok. Have the police discovered any sources for the supply of narcotics?

[Answer] Middlemen are employed in the sale of narcotics, so it is very difficult to find the real figures behind the business. Some of these people never touch the drug; they merely give orders. It is an awesome task to totally eliminate the problem. The police are trying to arrest important traffickers, although they have not to this point got the top-level figures because of lack of evidence.

The metropolitan Police Narcotic Unit has begun to arrest people dangerous to the society. Narcotics are regarded as grave danger to society. In past operations we have received cooperation from practically every branch of the police department. Foreign cooperation for narcotic suppression is also very good. We realize that Thailand is the source of narcotics being circulated abroad. The fact that we are cooperating with foreign countries has pleased them. [End recording]

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THAILAND

DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER COMMENTS ON NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Oct 76 BK

[Excerpts] Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Kriangsak Chamanan spoke to newsmen this afternoon at the Central Security Command auditorium.

The deputy supreme commander added that the goals of the government are to counter the communists and to suppress corruption and narcotics.

On narcotics suppression, the deputy supreme commander said that according to statistics there are some 400,000 addicts in Thailand which necessitates that an agency be established specifically to handle this problem. He said that foreign cooperation will be requested in narcotics suppression activities.

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THAILAND

VOPT SCORES KRIANGSAK CLIQUE, CIA, KMT DRUG CONSPIRACY

Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand
1000 GMT 27 Oct 76 BK

[Text] The National Manure Council [Khana Patikun Phaendin] of the Sa-ngat Chaloyu fascist warlord clique, which has perpetrated and is currently perpetrating extensive crimes, is trying to act as a decent man through various clumsy means. The clamor about their intention to suppress heroin trafficking is another play being acted out by members of that clique. After sending the puppet Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian out on stage in a play earlier, on 25 October warlord Kriangsak Chamanan, who is the leader in the heroin trafficking, took the stage himself. Kriangsak clamored that the clique will set up a narcotic suppression agency and that it will ask for foreign cooperation in such suppression. Meanwhile, he pretended to be very concerned about the addicts, and said that there are about 400,000 addicts in Thailand. However, deep down, warlord Kriangsak is pleased with this large number because they are a source of wealth for the clique, the CIA, and the reactionary moribund Kuomintang.

The conspiracy to traffick in opium and heroin by the fascist warlord clique, the CIA, and the reactionary 93d Kuomintang Division, has been well known throughout the world for a long time. Heroin trafficking was also a source of wealth for the great crook Sarit and tyrants Thanom, Praphat, and Narong. The warlord clique of Sa-ngat and Kriangsak also engage in the same business but to a greater extent.

Besides keeping many moribund piratic 93d Kuomintang troops in the northern part of the country to intimidate the Thai people, the fascist warlord clique and the CIA conspired to use them to produce and transport opium, and manufacture and traffick heroin. U.S. bases in Thailand are posts for shipping opium and heroin. Former Prime Minister M. R. Khukrit Pramot confirmed that Utapao base was used to ship large consignments of heroin. The major base in the north for opium production and heroin processing of the fascist warlord clique, the CIA, and the moribund Kuomintang clique is at Mae Salong, Chiang Rai, Tham Ngop, Fang District, and Doi Huai Kum, Phrao District, Chiang Mai. This base for opium production and heroin processing is operated

by the Kuomintang troops and is under the direct control of the forward headquarters of warlord Kriangsak Chamnan's supreme command through close contact between Kriangsak and Gen Tuan of the Kuomintang division. Col Luis Chui Thian, Gen Tuan's deputy, admitted to newsmen in August of last year that his division had a close relationship with Gen Kriangsak because the general provided assistance to his division; This assistance included granting citizenship to some 8,000 of the division's troops. He further admitted that the Defense Ministry granted per diem to his troops as well as provided them with arms.

Last year, an evil scheme was exposed: a lieutenant in the moribund division, who was granted Thai citizenship by warlord Kriangsak and renamed Phut Khramkhruan, was arrested while he was transporting 70 million baht worth of heroin into the United States. He was to be put on trial. The CIA, fearing disclosure of secrets, used its influence to pressure the U.S. Justice Department to discontinue the trial. The CIA stated that Phut Khramkhruan was a Kuomintang lieutenant and its secret agent operating under cover in northern Thailand as a restaurant proprietor in Chiang Mai. It said, if the trial continued, CIA secrets might be exposed thereby endangering the agency's operations as well as warlord Kriangsak's reputation. Many U.S. congressmen in the know, confirmed that the Thai warlord clique had a prominent part in the conspiracy with the 93d Kuomintang Division to traffick in opium and heroin.

This much evidence is enough to show that warlord Kriangsak, who said that narcotic suppression will be taken seriously, was just acting to deceive the people in order to cover up the clique's crime in conspiring with their boss--the CIA--and the reactionary moribund Kuomintang to manufacture and traffic heroin, which is a dangerous drug that destroys the lives and health of Thais as well as people of other countries. This crime of the clique can never be concealed. The clique's true nature is more clearly exposed as the National Manure Council and the National Criminal Council.

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THAILAND

'BANGKOK POST' SUPPORTS NEW, TOUGH ANTI-NARCOTICS POLICY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 76 p 8 BK

[Editorial: "At Last, a Firm Antidrug Policy"]

[Text] For the first time, Thailand has come up with an unequivocal policy to combat narcotics. Secretary General Kriangsak Chamanan of the National Reform Advisory Council has announced plans to set up a "strong and effective organisation" to fight narcotics. The matter had been discussed by Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian with him.

Significant is General Kriangsak's statement that the organisation will act against not only narcotics dealers but also officials involved with them. The success of any antinarcotics campaign depends on measures to root out officials corrupted by the manufacturers and traders in narcotics. Without the connivance of certain officials in certain positions, the narcotics trade could not flourish.

General Kriangsak gave as reasons for the government giving top priority to the antinarcotics drive the fact that there are over 400,000 addicts in Thailand and the number is growing, and also the humanitarian nature of the problem. The narcotics trade, as he pointed out, not only affects the people of Thailand but those of other countries as well. He cited the United States and European countries where narcotics have a spreading malignant influence. The addiction of youths in these countries is depriving their nations of vitality, and has contributed to the increase in violent crime.

Thailand's decision will have a tremendous impact on the world narcotics trade because our country has become the route for the smuggling of opium and its derivatives from the so-called "Golden Triangle." This jungle area on the borders of Thailand, Laos, and Burma is one of the chief growing centers of the poppy.

The smuggling of raw opium, or even cooked opium, has reduced mainly because of its bulkiness and relatively low value in the world's markets. The processing of opium into morphine and particularly heroin has been found much more profitable. No 1 Heroin from the "Golden Triangle" fetches the highest prices in the sophisticated markets of the world, while the less pure forms are taken up by Hong Kong and other markets.

Thailand's antinarcotics police officers--the honest and dedicated ones--have worked painstakingly, bringing about huge hauls of smuggled drugs and catching the culprits red-handed. However, they faced considerable handicaps when the cases went to the public prosecutors, some of whom had dismissed the charges.

Past governments have never made an antinarcotics campaign a point of policy, but this government has courageously declared war on these dangerous drugs. The tendency in the past is to consider narcotics not so much a Thai problem as the problem of the United States or of Europe, or of Hong Kong, or of any other country where the drugs have become a enormous problem without any solution insight. Thailand, of course, has to make sure that addiction does not spread among its own youth, because we need strong, capable leaders for our country in the future. But we are proud of our government's decision, because it will help all those governments concerned with the insidious expansion of the narcotics habit in their own countries to fight it more effectively. The decision needs the support of the United Nations and governments with a similar objective for success.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRISBANE WRITER TELLS OF NEW DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTES

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 11 Oct 76 p 4

[Article by Dennis Warner: Chiang Mai the World's New Drug Capital"]

[Text] Until a year or two ago the opium capital of the world used to be a village on the banks of the Mekong River in Laos. Ban Houi Sai, it was called, and if the late Dr Tom Dooley had not once established a clinic there, few people outside the region, the drug traffic, and the narcotics agencies, would have ever heard of it.

It was almost at the centre of what has become known as the "Golden Triangle," north-western Burma, northern Thailand, western Laos, and southern Yunnan province in China, where the hilltops each year burst into life and color with the opium poppies.

The inhabitants of Ban Houi Sai used to report the strange arrival and departure of aircraft, and the presence several times a year of unidentified strangers. They asked no questions. They didn't need to ask. They knew the drug traffickers were in. You wouldn't have guessed by the town's appearance, but tens of millions of dollars changed hands each year in Ban Houi Sai.

With the end of the war in the Indo-China area, the official closing of the Thai-Lao border, and an end to the commercial traffic that used to go out through Vietnam to the West, the opium capital has shifted, and so has the direction of the trade.

It used to go from Ban Houi Sai by aircraft to Hong Kong or Vietnam, or to dropping zones in the South China Sea.

Now it goes south through Thailand into Malaysia and Singapore, and then on to the world markets.

Instead of Ban Houi Sai, the superb northern Thailand town of Chiang Mai has become the buying and selling centre of the trade, and Bangkok is now an important distribution point.

Last July representatives from 15 countries, the ASEAN states (Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia), Hong Kong, the United States and Western European countries (why not Australia?) met in Chiang Mai to discuss ways of strengthening international cooperation in drug control and to help Thailand solve its drug control problem.

The conference was helped notably by the failure of Burma, China, and Laos to send delegates.

Although many officials are undoubtedly involved, the Thais these days are very cooperative. They don't have to look very far in the streets of Bangkok to see the effect of opium and heroin on their own people. But the task of control is made much more difficult when the Burmese, the Laos and the Chinese, who grow so much of the crop, will not cooperate.

An estimated two-thirds of the world's illegal opium supply used for the production of heroin comes from the "Golden Triangle," and much of it from uncooperative Burma, Laos, and China. Its effects are lethal, and often in far-off places. A West German delegate to the conference said that there was now one death every second day in Germany attributable to hard drugs. In the first 6 months of this year, police in Western Europe seized more topgrade heroin than they got in all of 1975. Amsterdam is the main distribution centre, but the source is the "Golden Triangle."

In the mountains running north and west of Chiang Mai the crop of poppies produces between 400 and 700 tons of opium a year.

In the days when the traffic was based on Ban Houi Sai, opium used to be bought by middle men for a low price direct from the cultivators. Silver was the only means of exchange.

Tourists wandering through the shops of Chiang Mai today are delighted to find old Burmese and Indian rupees, all made of silver. They are equally delighted by the necklets of silver worn by tribal women, blissfully unaware in either case that what they are admiring are the traditional means of exchange for opium in the mountain areas.

Today, the bulk of raw opium, and the increasing vigilance of international police, have brought radical changes to the traffic.

The dealing still takes place at Chiang Mai, but bulky parcels of raw opium are no longer shipped out. The mule trains carrying heavy loads of opium over narrow mountain trails to Ban Houi Sai and other collection points belong to the past.

Drug traffickers have introduced technicians into the "Golden Triangle" area. There they have set up small refineries to process the opium through the 16 refining stages needed to produce high-grade heroin. These are not too dissimilar, in principle at least, to the illicit stills of the Deep South, and are just as difficult to find and destroy. They are usually set up in

tribal huts, use simple tools, and are heavily protected. It is as difficult for a narcotics patrol to find and destroy one of the laboratories as it is for a security patrol to catch a communist insurgent group red-handed in a base camp.

The product now can be concealed in very small containers and transported by the most innocent-looking pushers. Tourists, American servicemen (until recently), hippies, and business men have all been co-opted into the traffic. In October last year, the Thai authorities discovered a case involving the use of furniture being shipped home by American servicemen. A hundred pounds of heroin, worth \$100 million U.S. on the illicit drug market, was built into the furniture.

Just before the conference on drug control opened in Chiang Mai last year, Thai authorities seized 10 kilograms of heroin in a neighbouring province. While the conference was still in session, they turned up with another 1.4 kilograms of heroin seized only a few hundred yards from the conference hotel.

Some years ago the Thais thought they had made a major coup when they arrested Lo Shin-han, the opium czar of the "Golden Triangle." They extradited him to Burma and waited confidently to learn that he had been tried and put away where he could traffic no longer. Nothing happened.

Singapore, unlike Burma, takes a very different view. A youth caught with less than 50 grams of morphine was sentenced to death.

To innocent young people wandering around Southeast Asia the temptation to try opium, or heroin, is great. It's there. It's available. Equally, the temptation to join the pushers is very great, too, especially for those who find that costs of travel are greater than they expected. Traffickers make 1000 percent on their money. They can afford to tempt the young--and they do.

With international cooperation improving however, it is much easier these days for the narcotics squads in one country to tip off police and customs in another.

I flew into Sydney airport not long ago to find customs in a flurry of excitement. "You take the man and I'll take the girl," said one official to another.

"Don't forget to look behind the knees," was the reply.

I don't know what the result of the search produced, but clearly drugs were the target.

Travellers to Southeast Asia ought to be warned. If they become pushers just once they are engaging in the world's most damaging and harmful traffic.

If they are caught, especially in places like Singapore, they need not expect to see their own country again for a very, very long time.

THAILAND

THAILAND NOW TOP HEROIN DISTRIBUTION CENTER FOR EUROPE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 76 p 3 BK

[Article by Withun Amon]

[Text] Thailand has replaced Hong Kong as the main distribution centre for heroin to Western Europe, according to narcotics experts here.

The traffic has become so great in the last 18 months that there are fears that the Asian-American drug pipeline, which has been comparatively quiet lately, could be reactivated.

And Thailand itself is facing a serious addiction problem. As one psychiatrist at an army hospital put it, "You can get heroin easier in Bangkok than good lipstick."

Arrests are being made but authorities find it an uphill fight. A typical example occurred last month when customs officials at Don Muang Airport found 140 kilograms of heroin in two aviation grease drums destined for Belgium. They took two Dutch suspects into custody.

Police say almost all the estimated 2,250 kilograms of heroin entering Europe last year came from Southeast Asia. Only about 10 percent of that amount was intercepted by the authorities.

Records show that illicit drug imports are on the increase and 200 kilograms of heroin were seized in Europe in the first half of this year alone. The surging flow of Asian narcotics to Europe has been due to a decline in availability of morphine there after the Turkish Government's 1971 ban on opium growing. Turkey has recently resumed opium production, but its exports remain negligible.

By contrast, the withdrawal of American forces from most of Southeast Asia has led to a drop in amounts of Asian drugs going to the United States. American officials believe only about 10 percent of heroin consumed in their country last year originated from here.

The situation could change now, according to narcotics experts here. Mexico, which in the last few years has supplied 90 percent of total American heroin intake, has introduced a herbicide programme aimed at destroying opium crops. Success of the scheme would reduce the supply from Mexico and raise fears that the Asian-American connection would become more active.

The Thai statistics are alarming. In the first 6 months of this year, police intercepted 7.7 tons of drugs, well above the total of 4.6 tons seized during 1975.

Lack of coordination among authorities sometimes renders law enforcement ineffective. Narcotics police, for instance, are angry because of recent cases in which known drug traffickers have been released by public prosecutors on grounds of lack of evidence, while the police are still piecing together evidence for court action against them.

In a 194,000 square kilometer area called the Golden Triangle, where the Thai, Burmese, and Laotian borders converge, more than 500 tons of opium are produced each year by hill tribesmen. After harvest, raw opium and refined heroin are sent, first by mule caravans and later by all types of vehicles, down through Thailand where half is consumed locally and the rest smuggled abroad.

A recent official study estimates that Thailand has 400,000 drug addicts. The number represents roughly one percent of the entire population, and a tremendous jump from the 1959 figure of 70,000 when opium smoking was outlawed in the country. The report says youths between the ages of 14 and 25 make up the majority of the addicts.

Dr Arun Chawanasai, head of psychiatry at the Phra Mongkut [Klao] Hospital, said heroin is responsible for at least one death in the country every day. It happens despite the fact that police here netted 175 kilograms of heroin during the first half of 1976, compared with 117 kilograms reported for the whole of last year.

Though westerners are increasingly among the smugglers, most drug couriers are Chinese recruited in Thailand, Hong Kong, or Malaysia, often using forged passports, police say.

The authorities believe, however, that the bulk of the drugs are still packed in small fishing boats and shipped to Hong Kong, Singapore, or other points of transshipment.

Anti-narcotics agents admit a ton of opium or marijuana could easily be sneaked out of this country without being detected.

Narcotics experts are banking on the hope that opium production in the Golden Triangle will gradually decrease as a result of a 4-year-old crop substitution programme by the government, with assistance from the United Nations

and the United States, under which the 300,000 opium growing hill tribesmen are being induced to grow coffee, beans, flowers, and peaches.

"Though so far only 1,000 have participated in the pilot project, this is a move in the right direction and results have been encouraging," an official said.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

CABINET-LEVEL NARCOTICS UNIT--The first official government press briefing was held this afternoon at the Santimaitri building, Government House. The minister attached to the prime minister's office disclosed that several matters were discussed at today's meeting. For instance, the prime minister had asked the Cabinet to consider establishing a department-level unit under the prime minister's office to be responsible for urgent suppression and prevention of narcotics activities which gravely threaten national security. The cabinet entrusted Deputy Prime Minister Amphon Chantharawichit [as received] with responsibility for setting up this unit. The Cabinet members will assume joint responsibility for the unit. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Oct 76 BK] Deputy Prime Minister Amphon Chantarawichit [as received] was yesterday formally appointed to take charge of the government's drive against dangerous drugs and narcotics. At the first Cabinet meeting yesterday, Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian [as received] asked the ministers in charge of drug suppression to accelerate the anti-drugs drive. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 76 p 1 BK]

HEROIN HIDDEN IN TRUCK--Nakhon Si Thammarat-- A truck driver was arrested on Tuesday when police uncovered 19 kilogrammes of heroin hidden in paper boxes in his truck. The driver, identified as Duang Suwan, denied any knowledge of the heroin saying he was only an employee at the Hat Yai Motor Company and was ordered to take spare parts from a company in Bangkok. The heroin was in 11 packages and addressed to Dr Anek in Hat Yai and Dr Daeng in Pattani, and the sender signed himself as Kukiatt, police said. The surnames of all three were unknown. The ten-wheeler was searched at a checkpoint in Tambon Tha Sala, here, en route to Hat Yai from Bangkok. Duang was initially charged with illegal possession of drugs. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 76 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLING--On 3 October, customs officials at the Sentilj border crossing, near Maribor, discovered 20 kilograms of hashish in a special compartment of a Mercedes automobile registered in the Netherlands which was driven by Turkish citizen (Mustafa Daytar), 37, and his wife (Ajsa Daytar), 20. The two Turks admitted that they intended to smuggle the drug from the Middle East to America. They were fined 100,000 dinars and their automobile has been confiscated. The hashish was discovered by a specially trained dog. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 76 p 12 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLER TRIAL--A Ljubljana court has sentenced Antoine Khazzaka, 29, from Lebanon to a 2-year prison term for smuggling hashish, and confiscated his automobile and the drug he was found smuggling. Officers of the Ljubljana Department of Public Security found about 13 kilograms of hashish in a special compartment of Khazzaka's Mercedes automobile. Khazzaka, who travelled with three other Arabs from Lebanon, told the security officers that he intended to smuggle the hashish to Italy and sell it there. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 6 Oct 76 p 12 AU]

DRUG PUSHERS HELD--The trial of Vladimir Kostov, 44, tourist worker from Bulgaria; Dragutin Stankovic, 58, unemployed worker from Kumanovo, and Persa Stankovic, 58, housewife from Komanovo, will be held in Zagreb soon. They have been indicted on charges of selling hashish to various persons. On 26 July, the three of them were detained in Zagreb when they tried to sell 15 kilograms of hashish at a price of between 15,000 to 25,000 dinars per kilogram. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 76 p 16 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--Sergej Mikluz, Igor Mervic, Slavica Pribac, and Ario Mikluz, all from Nova Gorica, have been tried twice within a few months for drug smuggling. A few months ago they went to Turkey and Lebanon and bought there 10 kilograms of hashish and 1 kilogram of hashish oil. On their return trip they were detained in Romania and the court in Giurgiu sentenced them to prison terms. Their prison sentences were immediately changed to fines amounting to \$18,400. The grand council of the Nova Gorica district court has now sentenced Sergej Mikluz to 1-year and 8-month prison term, and Igor Mervic to a 6-month prison term. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Oct 76 p 16 AU]

LEBANESE SENTENCED FOR DRUG SMUGGLING--Djevdjelija--Customs officials at the Bogorodica border post near Djevdjelija, on the Yugoslav-Greek border, have prevented two Lebanese citizens from smuggling 34.5 kilograms of hashish across the border. The two Lebanese are brothers, Telal and Gesaul Mazlaum, one a catering worker and the other a taxi driver. They attempted to smuggle the hashish in hard and resinous forms in their specially adapted cars to Western Europe. The customs post fined each smuggler 50,000 dinars and confiscated their cars, and the municipal court in Djevdjelija sentenced each of them to 18 months imprisonment for the criminal act of impermissible trade in drugs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 25 Oct 76 LD]

DRUG SMUGGLER--Czechoslovak citizen Ulrih Kunjibalt, 29, baker by profession, who lives in the FRG, is the 47th drug smuggler who was this year caught at the Gradina crossing near Dimitrovgrad on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border. Customs officials found 44 kilograms of hashish in his Mercedes 28 S automobile. He planned to sell the drug in Western countries. The drug and automobile have been confiscated, while the smuggler will soon be tried by the criminal council of the Dimitrovgrad communal court for illicit drug trade. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 76 p 16 AU]

WOMAN DRUG SMUGGLER--Customs officers at the Gradina border crossing near Dimitrovgrad caught on 27 September the third woman drug smuggler this year. She was (Sebana Bultilih), 31, telephone switchboard operator from Istanbul, who tried to smuggle 43.5 kilograms of hashish in her Mercedes 200 automobile across the border. She hid the drugs in a special compartment of her automobile. She made a statement saying that she planned to transport the drug to the Netherlands and was to have been paid for this job. The automobile and the drug have been confiscated, while the smuggler will soon appear before the Dimitrovgrad communal court to be tried for smuggling. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 76 p 16 AU]

TURKS, YUGOSLAV SENTENCES--Prizren, Southern Yugoslavia, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--The five-judge panel of the local district court today pronounced sentences on four narcotic smugglers from Istanbul and a Yugoslav to the total of 25 years of rigorous imprisonment. Mehmed Deniz was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment, his son Yoldrum to 6, Hassan Gabeli to 5, Hussen Bulut to 2, and Mustafa Tatar of Prizren to 4. In addition, the Mercedes bus of Hassan Gabeli, a driver, was confiscated. It was by this bus that he smuggled 154.4 kilograms of hashish into Yugoslavia. The Zastava 1300 passenger car of Mustafa Tatar was also confiscated. On June 25, the convicted smuggled the hashish from Turkey into Prizren, Yugoslavia, and while waiting for their accomplices to come from the Federal Republic of Germany were detected and put under arrest. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 18 Oct 76 LD]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON DRUGS--The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Office and the La Paz Newsmen's Association are sponsoring a seminar on drugs which will start on 8 November. The seminar was prepared for newsmen and it intends to give them a complete picture of the problem of drugs in Bolivia, in its various aspects. The psychosocial and legal areas, as well as repression, prevention, rehabilitation, and production of cocaine. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Nov 76 p 9 PY]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

OFFICIAL PROPOSES TREATMENT SERVICE FOR ADDICTS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 76 p 13

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The secretary of security, Col Venicio Alves da Cunha, yesterday proposed to Governor Aureliano Chaves the creation of a treatment service for drug addicts. The service will be part of the Minas Gerais police social recovery service of the Division of Toxic Substances and Drugs.

In his proposal to the governor, the secretary said that "modern life is characterized by social tensions of all kinds, resulting, above all, from the feeling of insecurity and instability."

The document continued: "For some time now in this picture of present life and use of and traffic in drugs has been increasing immoderately and even dangerously, causing physical and psychological dependence on them. Brazilian young people have been the concern of the government, the country, and educators.

"In the responsible organizations there is no effective process for the control of drugs used by the traffickers for illegal ends, nor is there control over the printing of prescriptions. These can be easily printed over the true or fictitious name of a physician, since there is no control over the use of names of doctors or pharmacies on these prescriptions."

Also in the document, Secretary Venicio Alves da Cunha said that the service will have to operate in its own area of not less than 4,660 square meters, using specific methods without having the characteristics of a "mental illness service or police establishment."

The treatment unit will have the following services: medical-psychological-social evaluation, hospital for internment for detoxification, related mental illness cases and use of drugs, cases which demand protection against the risks of heteroaggression, ambulance service, group psychotherapy, individual psychotherapy, occupational therapy, and services of evaluation by experts.

BRAZIL

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN SAO PAULO

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 76 p 20

[Text] Traffickers Guido Alberto Vargas Flores (former Chilean jockey, 25, single, 5,664 Curitiba Street, Santiago, Chile) and his companion Dagoberto Bouquet Lopes (34, divorced, 642 Cotovia Street, Apartment 34, Sao Paulo) were arrested yesterday by agents of the Drug Division of DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department]. Four hundred grams of cocaine were found in their possession, which was the remainder of the 0.5 kg that they acquired several days ago in Corumba, Mato Grosso. The two have been enticing youths in camps on the coast for a long time, leading them to the vice of drugs and expanding the number of their "consumers."

A few days ago several parents made the same charge to agent Carlos Ferreira Castro, director of the Drug Division. They had discovered that their children, who are either employees or students, were taking drugs. According to them the suspect was an individual who spoke with a strong Spanish accent, was a frequent visitor of camping sites at the Sao Paulo coastal beaches, and was enticing the young people to consume cocaine.

Police Action

After the charges were made, policemen frequented several camp sites on the coast and confirmed the activities of the Chilean Guido Alberto Vargas Flores and his "partner" Dagoberto Bouquet Lopes, who said that he was a professional fisherman.

The final actions were carried out yesterday morning at Apartment 34 of 642 Cotovia Street, where the DEIC policemen arrested Guido and Dagoberto and seized 400 grams of cocaine. The two men said that they purchased 0.5 kg of the drug in Corumba several days ago and that they sold 100 grams before their arrest. Taken to the DEIC, the two were indicted. On the same occasion four drug addicts were arrested and the 100 grams of cocaine they had purchased from Guido and Dagoberto were seized. The four boys, one of them a resident of the luxurious Pacaembu villa, said that

they had been introduced to the vice by the Chilean and his "partner" at the camping site of the Praia Grande. At the beginning the traffickers offered them the drug "free," and later charged them "its weight in gold."

Agent Carlos Ferreira Castro, who alerted parents and educators to the visits to the camping sites also found out that a group of young boys collected and negotiated 17,000 cruzeiros to purchase several packets of cocaine from the Chilean and Dagoberto. One of the boys had saved the money to buy a motorcycle, but he used the money to purchase the drugs sold by the two traffickers. However, Guido and Dagoberto did not limit themselves to the camping sites, they also visited "pop" musical events, thus widening their circle of friends and making new addicts.

11634

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL SOUGHT FOR TRAFFICKING--Cuiaba--Special adviser to the finance secretary of Mato Grosso, Reuter Boris Goncalves, is being sought by the Federal Police on charges of drug trafficking. According to official reports, Boris is a member of the 4-man team which looks for drugs on the border with Paraguay for sale in the capital. Boris was unmasked yesterday at the Secretariat of Finance when he was approached by agents of the Federal Police who have been following him for some time. He pulled out a revolver and fired at close range at a police agent, but did not injure him. Taking advantage of the confusion he fled from the grounds of the secretariat. Police learned that Boris used vehicles of the secretariat to transport the drugs. In one of the official cars used by him the police seized 60 grams of cocaine, 160 grams of marihuana, and syringes and needles used by drug addicts. Six weapons of various calibers were found in his house. Other weapons of high caliber and ammunition were found in a trailer of the secretariat which has been parked for several days near his house. All police organizations of Mato Grosso are looking for the trafficker who was taking advantage of his position as adviser to Secretary Otavio de Oliveira to carry out drug traffic between Corumba and Cuiaba with great ease. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Oct 76 p 10] 11634

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--International cocaine traffic was interrupted yesterday by the Drug Division of DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department] with the imprisonment of trafficker Luis Diniz Ferreira (31, married, 664 Conselheiro Nebias Street, Apartment 511). This individual usually traveled to Bolivia where he purchased large amounts of the drug. His passport shows the record of air trips to Santa Cruz de La Sierra on 25 May, 2 July, 28 August, and 18 September, in addition to other trips that he made by land. He was arrested at his apartment at Conselheiro Nebias Street where the Drug Division agents seized 400 grams of cocaine, a quantity of Paraguayan marihuana, and tools for the preparation of packets of cocaine, including "marihuana" paper, and a stapler. On 18 September.

Luis, who said that he was a receptionist at Comodoro Hotel (Duque de Caxias Avenue) purchased 0.5 kg of cocaine in Santa Cruz de La Sierra for 30,000 cruzeiros. The trafficker has already divided the drug packets of 2 and 3 grams which he sold at 500 and 600 cruzeiros. [Text] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 76 p 18] 11634

AMPHETAMINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Agents of the Drug Division of DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department] yesterday morning arrested drug trafficker Alfredo Fernando Bezerra (nicknamed "Alfredao"--29, 1960 General Azevedo Costa Square, Vila Granada), after a shootout with Alfredo near his home. When police approached, "Alfredao" tried to escape in a blue Aero-Willys, license plate BY-2609, which he owns, but he was captured. Investigators succeeded in locating the trafficker after several months of investigations in the eastern zone, the area where he trafficked, especially in amphetamine sulfate. Several drug addicts arrested by the agents of that department in that area of the city said that they had obtained the drug from a trafficker known by the nickname of "Alfredao." Yesterday the agents succeeded in locating and arresting the trafficker. The police also seized 40 grams of amphetamine sulfate, 150 grams of marihuana, and 2 revolvers caliber 32 and 38. In 1966 Alfredo Fernando Bazzerra [sic] killed a minor by injecting into his vein an overdose of the drug. In 1969, he served 4 months in prison for drug trafficking. [Text] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 76 p 28] 11634

AMENDMENTS TO DRUG LAW--Brasilia--The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the Senate amendments to the Drug Law. Among them is the one that changed the sentence to be imposed on traffickers, which was set at from 3 to 15 years (in the bill it was from 5 to 15 years). Another amendment eliminated the sentence from 2 to 5 years for physicians, dentists, and pharmacists who fraudulently prescribed drugs. In this case the characterization of blame by circumstances was retained, to be punished with a sentence of from 6 months to 2 years. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Oct 76 p 10] 11634

CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING--Santiago- The police have broken up an important international drug ring having connections in Chile, Lima, Panama, Italy, Switzerland, the United States and Asia. Five men, including two Italians and one Argentine, were arrested. The police also seized drug processing equipment and more than \$40,000 in cash. [Santiago Radio Minería Network in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Nov 76 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

U. S. REGISTRY PLANE SEIZED, PILOT FLEES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 76 p 7-A

[Article by Luis E. Dennis]

[Text] Riohacha, 8--Yesterday by chance, an army helicopter captured a light plane with U. S. registry when it was taking off from a natural air strip located 5 kilometers from "El Pajaro" Airport, Alta Guajira.

However, the occupant of the plane escaped with two packages in his hands.

A small amount of marihuana was found in the blue and white plane, registry number 2959. The plane has only one seat since the other was doubtlessly removed to increase its load capacity.

The military pilots also said that from the air they shot repeatedly at the supposed foreigner and emptied one of the tires of the plane to prevent him from taking off.

8923

CS0: 5300

COLOMBIA

DRUG TRAFFICKER FINED, RELEASED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Sep 76 p 14-A

[Text] Ivan Dario Carvalho Gomez, whom the Foreign Exchange Control Board sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for foreign exchange black-marketing, yesterday paid the National Treasury a fine of \$1,127,000.

Carvalho Gomez was arrested on 11 April 1975 during a raid of a house in the Normandia district. A large amount of cocaine, Colombian currency of several denominations and almost \$50,000 were found in the house.

After a thorough investigation, the judge of the 64th Criminal Court resolved that Carvalho was not involved in drug trafficking but was accused of currency black-marketing.

Great Wealth

Ivan Dario, who has great wealth consisting of buildings, autos, summer resorts and cash, was detained in La Picota prison during the investigation of his black-marketing in dollars.

After it was established that he committed this crime, the Foreign Exchange Control Board fined him \$1,127,000 which he paid yesterday to the National Treasury.

An official of the Board stated that he will immediately issue an order for the release of Ivan Dario Carvalho Gomez who is imprisoned at La Picota with Efrain Olaya and Luis Evelio Soto.

The Evidence

Carvalho, whom many consider a key figure in cocaine trafficking, was captured in April 1975 in an elegant mansion at 64-50 Carrera 74, Normandia Section.

The narcotics group of F-2 gave a good account of a large narcotics laboratory in a farm in Cundinamarca which later was found to belong to Carvalho.

Ivan Dario Carvalho has been in jail several times. At first, he forged identity cards, passports and other documents. Using his knowledge of chemistry, he later counterfeited or adulterated widely used pharmaceutical products and finally, after making connections with bands of drug traffickers, he set up his own organization and became a true "Mafia" potentate.

At the time F-2 arrested Carvalho Gomez, he was studying law at La Gran Colombia University but when his secondary school certificate and diploma were found to be forged, he lost his right to continue those studies.



Ivan Dario Carvalho Gomez, the brains of a gang of drug traffickers, will be released from jail today. He paid the fine the Foreign Exchange Control Board imposed for currency black-marketing.

8923

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE TRAFFICKER SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 76 p 6-A

[Text] DAS [Administrative Department of Security] agents of the Anti-Narcotics Unit seized yesterday at Eldorado Airport at 0830 hours 2.5 kilograms of cocaine and captured the person transporting it.

The operation took place in a SAM company plane that was ready to leave this capital for Medellin and Curacao.

DAS detectives, who recently intensified their campaign against drug traffickers, first search the passengers' hand luggage and later their suitcases. They found the alkaloid in two valises made especially for transporting the drugs.

The Capture

Ivan Adelmo Parra Mora, the owner of the suitcases who was traveling with his wife and daughter, was captured on the plane during the investigation.

Parra Mora was taken to the DAS offices where he confessed the crime. The two women were released.

Today the drug trafficker will be turned over to the judge for criminal investigations.



Ivan Adelmo Parra Mora

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

U.S. DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--U.S. citizen Michael Anthony Lasky has been arrested for possession of a large amount of hashish. A .22-caliber revolver, some ammunition and a radio transmitter were also found among his possessions. The authorities have decided to deport him immediately.
[Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Oct 76 p 22 PA]

CSO: 5300

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JUDICIAL POLICE ASSIGNMENTS DESCRIBED

Three Police Chiefs Recalled

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 25 Sep 76 p 1-A

[Text] On orders from Gen Edmundo Arriaga Lopez, director of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF], Cmdrs Heliodoro Valencia Gama, Luis Soto Silva and Jose Luis Ayoub Garzon--who were serving as top chiefs of this force in Nuevo Laredo--must report to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic by next Monday.

The order was sent directly to Cmdr Heliodoro Valencia Gama in a telegram which he received last Thursday and Federal Public Ministry Agent Ricardo de Hoyos Arizpe released it to the journalists of the "source."

According to the federal prosecutor, the three commanders could be re-assigned to some undisclosed area of the republic or they could return to Nuevo Laredo. Nothing is known about this, Hoyos Arizpe said; but their replacements are expected to arrive in this town at any moment, whether they come from Monterrey or directly from the capital of the republic, he noted.

Valencia Gama--who came to Nuevo Laredo after the 13 August 1972 assassination of Perales Rios, who was the commander of the PJF here--said, "I estimate that my men and I have uncovered just over 300 drug traffickers who are now behind bars." He added that his work was nearly always aimed against drug trafficking along this border. And like Soto Silva and Ayoub Garzon, he concluded by saying that wherever "we are sent we shall continue to work for the good of society and in observance of the commands and instructions of the country's highest authority."

There is nothing unusual in these developments, since 30 members of the PJF have been recalled so far: first, in Baja California, in Chihuahua, in Coahuila, in Sonora, in Sinaloa and now in Tamaulipas.

There is also speculation in local police circles that the men now leaving their posts will be replaced by graduates from the Training College of the

Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and assigned to the Narcotics Division, although there is nothing definite at this point.

Moreover, there was no surprise. Only this month Federal Prosecutor Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinosa mentioned that changes may take place in the ranks of the PJF. We will try to clean up the force, he said and his statement was interpreted in accordance with Gen Edmundo Arriaga Lopez' current decision.

Police Informers Dismissed

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 1 Oct 76 p 1-A

[Text] The unexpected changes in the ranks of the PJF at the local level, ordered by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, have resulted in the immediate dismissal of so-called "stool pigeons" kept on by Cmdr Heliodoro Valencia Gama in spite of all opposition.

A Federal Public Ministry official source, who asked not to be identified, said that the services of Tomas Quiroz, Ricardo Aguinaga, Antonio Chacon, Jesus Talavera, Manuel Carbajal and another man only identified as Pacheco, acting as "stool pigeons" of the police force were no longer required because it is considered that their only contribution had been to discredit the force during the period when they gave their services.

It is also said that the constant abuses and outrages which they committed with impunity under the protection of the former commander, Heliodoro Valencia Gama, was the determining factor in their dismissal.

Furthermore, several citizens of acknowledged moral standing and civil servants at all levels have pointed out that the decision of the authorities to dismiss the so-called stool pigeons is the result of a situation which had become unbearable.

It is also said that Heliodoro Valencia Gama's departure from Nuevo Laredo has brought relief to the people of the town, not necessarily because his performance was totally negative, but because of his devious attitude of covering up the daily outrages and extortions perpetrated by the "stool pigeons."

It is emphasized that with the impending arrival of the new police commanders to the border, the population is wondering: Will there be more stool pigeons? Or else: Can the PJF survive in the port town without informants?

The new PJF commanders due to arrive in the port town today or tomorrow, with the mission of preserving peace and tranquility in Nuevo Laredo, will have to answer those questions and many others.

New PJF Team Arrives

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Oct 76 p 3-B

[Text] With new prestige, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is intensifying again its fight against gangs of drug traffickers in the area, because the team which will replace the one that was commanded by Heliodoro Valencia Gama took office yesterday. This team is headed by Cmdr Jose Sanchez Galan, chief of services.

Along with Cmdr Sanchez Galan came the agents Luciano Parada Sanchez and Eduardo Gabriel Catalan Quiroz. They are all graduates of the Training College of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic with headquarters in the nation's capital.

The team specializes in fighting drug trafficking, that is to say, health crimes and this is why they are called "narcotics" men.

Federal Public Ministry Agent Ricardo Arizpe de Hoyos gave the preceding information at a press conference and introduced to the local reporters the new men who have been entrusted with fighting drug trafficking in the area.

The federal prosecutor explained that another group of "narcotics" federal agents will soon be arriving in town to fight health crimes at state level.

Arizpe de Hoyos also said that Cmdr Sanchez Galan has been in the force for over 3 years, that he has served in various places in the country, among them Reynosa, Monterrey, N.S. [Nuevo Leon] and now in this city.

As regards his subordinates, they also have wide experience in fighting drug traffickers, as they have participated in several major operations.

All Auxiliaries Dismissed

As regards the group of auxiliary agents working under Cmdr Valencia Gama, they have all been removed because they had become a threat to society due to the many arbitrary actions which they often committed.

These former auxiliaries had been dismissed from other police forces, among them the Secret Service and the State Judicial Police, accused of taking part in a number of crimes, assault and robbery among others.

Coordination With Other Authorities

Cmdr Sanchez Galan's first initiative was to hold a meeting with chiefs of the city's police forces--chiefly with the State Judicial Police, narcotics agents from the neighboring country, the Federal Highway Police,

the Federal Board of Security and others--in order to coordinate a new work program for their fight.

Technical Equipment Brought to Monterrey

Technical equipment consisting of planes, helicopters and more has been brought to the town of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, which is the base of operations for the anti-drug war in the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, under the leadership of Salvador del Toro Rosales.

It is very likely that the "Iron Prosecutor" will arrive in this town next week to supervise the tasks undertaken by the new team of federal agents under Cmdr Sanchez Galan.

8796

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

PENITENTIARY DIRECTOR CHARGED WITH RUNNING DRUG RACKET

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 29 Sep 76 p 6-A

[Text] Early today, the agent of the Federal Public Ministry will definitely arraign Jose Dolores Olivas Hernandez, former director of the local penitentiary, before the Second District Court.

According to what Manuel Benjamin Rodriguez Delgadillo told EL FRONTERIZO, the man will be accused on charges of illicit heroin possession and supply, and drug trafficking inside the penitentiary. Additional charges will probably be brought against him at the last minute.

The federal official added that Olivas Hernandez had fully admitted the serious accusations made against him by inmates Jose Meza Candia, Moises Longoria, Oscar Rene Canales and Jose Saucedo Flores, who said that he allowed illicit drug trafficking activities inside the prison for payment of large monthly sums of money.

He added that Olivas Hernandez accepted entire responsibility and did not implicate any other municipal employee as being behind him or having forced him to engage in these activities.

But social circles in the town are speculating that the former penitentiary director is just another victim in activities instigated by others who are, indeed, his accomplices and that "he has accepted all the blame" to release these people of all responsibility.

The general coordinator of the anti-drug campaign added that from 1900 hours 2 days ago until 0330 in the morning he personally took statements from 32 people inside the penitentiary, among them men serving sentences, others awaiting trial, guards and wardens.

Statements were made by Isaac Rodriguez Rodriguez, chief of the group of wardens, Jesus Moreno Rojas, warden in charge of the main gate, and Florencio Garcia de Leon, chief of the guards.

According to Rodriguez Delgadillo, all these employees accused Olivas Hernandez of being a very close friend of Meza Candia and they always assumed that the two were involved in drug trafficking.

The general coordinator added that it has been impossible to establish how the narcotics were taken into the penitentiary nor who were the suppliers outside. However, he added, the investigation will continue until the ring of traffickers, involved in dealings with the notorious prison director and with the inmates most closely associated with the former civil servant, is destroyed.

Moreover, he said that statements were also taken from the following inmates: Juan Alvarez, Mario and Julio Carrizales, Oscar Rene Morales King, Martiniano Nevarez, Gilberto Enriquez Luna, Antonio Jurado, Enrique Jorquera Lugo, Eduardo Ugarte Garcia, Roberto Ortiz Ortiz and Ruben Ortiz--all of them [being held] for health crimes; Alejandro Galvan Correa for fraud; Hector Escobar Diaz for robbery and threats; Arturo Chavez Atencio and Alfredo Montufar, for rape; and Nicolas Varela for the crime of fraud.



Jose Dolores Olivas Hernandez, who will be arraigned early today before the Second District Court by the federal prosecutor on charges of possession and supply of heroin and for drug trafficking.

MEXICO

FORMAL CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST WARDEN, INMATES

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 3 Oct 76 p 2-A

/Text/ As EL FRONTERIZO predicted in yesterday's edition, Second District Court Judge Fernando A. Yates Valdez issued formal orders of commitment against former prison director Jose Dolores Olivas Hernandez and inmates Jose Meza Candia, Moises Longoria Serrano, Jorge "El Rojo" Saucedo Flores and Oscar Rene Canales Noriega. Olivas Hernandez is charged with trafficking with heroin while the other four are charged with possession and sale of heroin.

The release of Jose Guadalupe Villegas Steel and his sister Patricia was conditional. They will remain in the local jail in the custody of federal health officials.

In explaining his decision, the Second District Court judge said that he found substantial evidence to warrant issuing the formal orders of commitment against Olivas Hernandez and his four co-defendants based on the evidence provided by the federal prosecutor. It was clearly demonstrated that the heroin found inside the prison was tied to the former director's operations and that Meza Candia and Longoria Serrano were his partners in crime while Saucedo Flores and Canales were responsible for distributing the heroin to the addicts.

At 1500 hours the prisoners were informed of the decision handed down by the judge of the Second District Court. The defendants immediately filed an appeal. The ruling will, therefore, be sent for review on first appeal to the Eighth Superior Circuit Court in Torreon, Coahuila.

8599
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

SEVEN THOUSAND PEASANTS GROWING MARIHUANA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Sep 76 p 30-A

[Article by Sergio Von Nowaffen]

[Text] Sierra Madre del Sur, 29 Sep. Alejandro Gertz Manero, the man who is heading the greatest campaign against drug growing, traffic, possession and consumption, revealed today that at least 7,000 peasants in the country, including communal farmers and small landowners, are growing and harvesting marihuana.

He said, however, that what is involved is "an act of desperation" on the part of drug traffickers who, upon seeing a drop in their income because of very low production and poor quality of "products," are attempting to step up production in order to recuperate.

During a pause in the campaign, started in the pre-dawn hours today in the so-called "marihuana triangle," located in the states of Puebla, Morelos and Guerrero, in rugged terrain where 50 marihuana-growing peasants and some of their financial backers were arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents, the top official of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic said that the largest field in history had been found and destroyed.

He indicated that the field covered 200,000 square meters in the heart of the mountains which for 40 years served as the supplier of the drug market in Mexico City.

The marihuana was delivered to Maria Hernandez Gonzalez, "La Coti," a contemporary of the late Dolores Estevez de Jaramillo, "Lola la Chata," in her hideout in the Juan Polainas district, also known as the former Marksmanship School, where she was arrested almost a month ago and arraigned along with several "couriers."

Gertz Manero stated that in the present zone of operations of the Federal Judicial Police 800 additional fields had also been found.

"All of the marihuana harvested here was sold to preparatory school student addicts and to men and women who bought it for resale."

He indicated that the precise location of the wholesale operations site had been shrouded in mystery for a long time.

Questioned as to whether the legalization of marihuana use in several American states was the cause of the increase in plantings, the official said this would not be the case since the "national market" itself absorbed the production.

When asked about the dangerous drugs: heroin, morphine and others, the high official of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic explained that the traffickers inject potential clients with "sure" doses, so that their first contact with drugs makes the victims feel the need for obtaining supplies of them.

The official revealed that federal agents had initiated their action in the "marihuana triangle" in the early morning hours today, after receiving leads provided by several arrested drug suppliers.

The agents brought tank trucks with turbosina, long range radio equipment, tanks and sprayers of the herbicide "Gramoxone" to destroy the marihuana fields in a place near the town of Atotonico, Morelos. Then men armed with automatic rifles, machine guns and pistols arrived in eight helicopters.

Reporters and photographers, invited to witness the operation, observed how the houses were searched for their inhabitants. Many were seized by the police and others fled.

The federal police found a bale of marihuana in one of the huts. The inhabitants had fled.

By order from the top official of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the smaller helicopters, equipped with sprayers, scattered "Gramoxone" on the fields.

Later, Gertz Manero explained that "Gramoxone" is a herbicide which burns the marihuana plant in 24 hours and renders it unusable.

It causes no damage to the ecology and is used to protect fields of garden vegetables and tubers.

Gertz Manero said that Sinaloa is the state where there is the largest production of marihuana and poppies. Some 70 percent of these drugs are grown and harvested there.

The Office of the Attorney General official was satisfied with today's results because he believes that the young preparatory students, addicted to marihuana, as well as the consumers in the Zona Rosa and the Tepito district were without "cigarettes."

"Now let's see what happens in the 'markets.' If consumption drops and the price goes up, that means that we've done our job well," the official commented. He said that drug trafficking in the state of Guerrero had decreased due to the controls on the highways.



An enormous plant is examined by agents participating in the campaign initiated today to stem the flow of marihuana to the capital of the city.



Federal agents get out of a helicopter at the foot of the mountains in search of marihuana-growing peasants.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

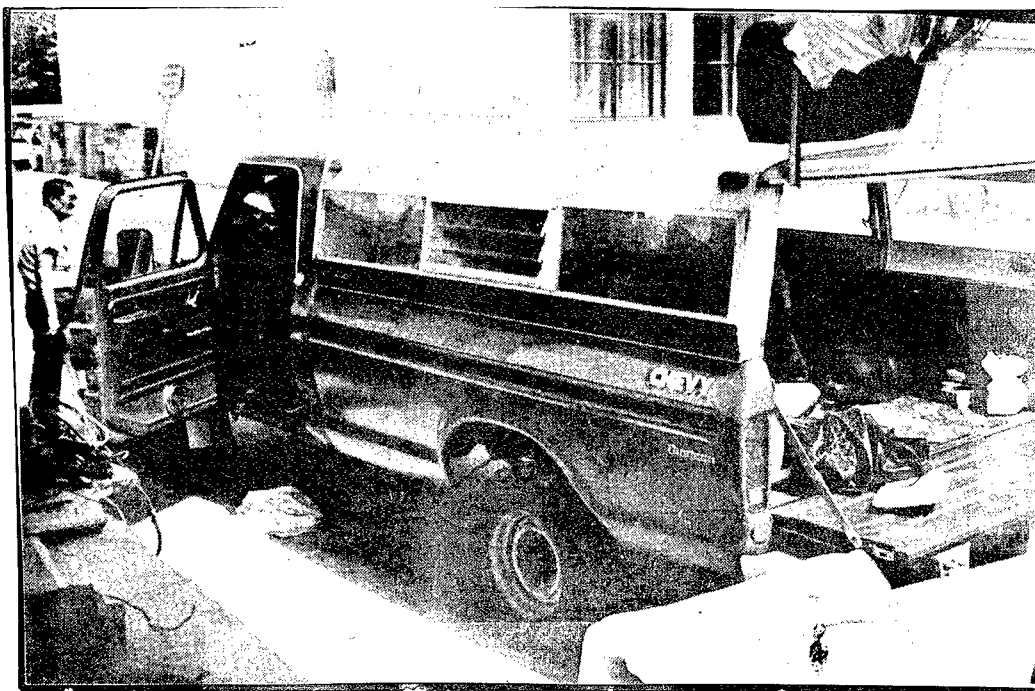
CUSTOMS OFFICIALS ARREST TOURISTS WITH FIREARMS

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 76 p 10-B

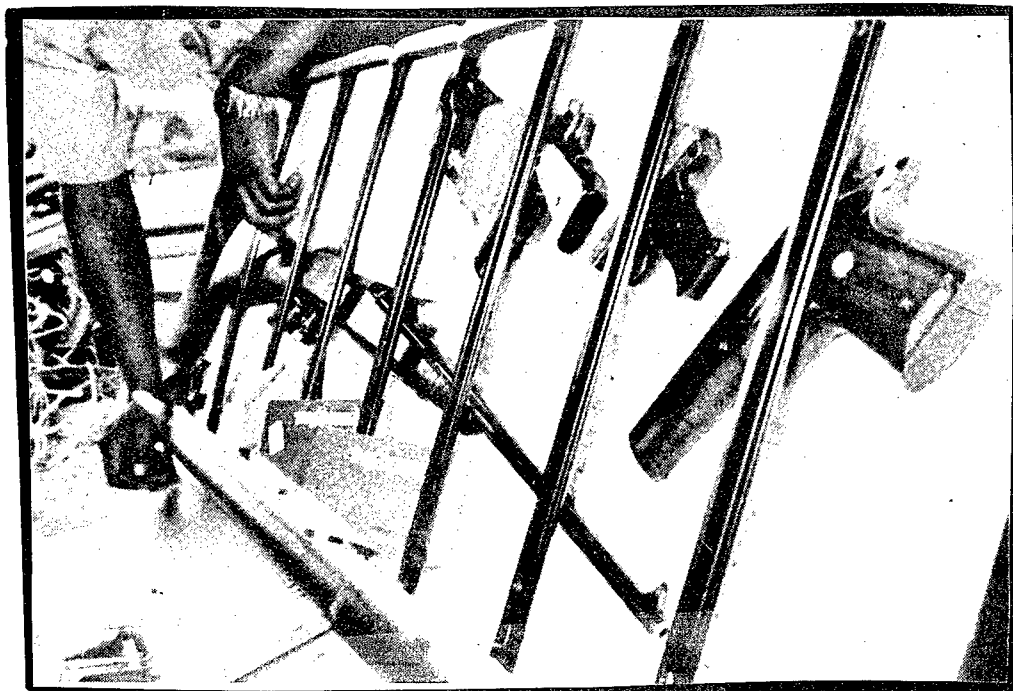
/Text/ Three Mexican-American tourists from Chicago, Illinois, were arrested by customs officials at the tourist checkpoint as they were attempting to enter the country with four firearms that are restricted by the Ministry of Defense. At 1600 hours yesterday Lucio Favela Favela, Jesus Jose Garcia and Miguel Angel Garcia arrived at the tourist checkpoint to present their documents to immigration officials. They were riding in a late-model pickup truck and they told officials that they were on their way to Durango.

Chief Jose Almanza Mota and his men searched the truck and the occupants luggage. In response to a question about the kind of articles that they were carrying, they answered that they were only carrying used clothing. While searching the vehicle, agent Alberto Paniagua found under the upholstery of the back of the truck's seat three pistols, a rifle and several boxes of ammunition. As a result of this discovery, the customs agents took the tourists into custody and turned them over to headquarters for investigation.

On customs property a very thorough search of the truck was undertaken which resulted in the discovery of a large number of foreign made goods. The detainees were transporting two accordians, two electric saws, two heavyweight tackle blocks, carpentry tools and several heavy-duty butcher knives. In addition, customs agents found 10 new pairs of mens and womens shoes, three fur coats and 50 pairs of cotton gloves in the suspects clothing bags. The seized merchandise was taken to a customs warehouse and the detainees will be turned over to the judicial section for investigation.



Hidden behind the back of the truck's seat, three Mexican-Americans from Chicago, Illinois, attempted to smuggle into the country four firearms and several boxes of ammunition.



In addition to the firearms found in the truck's seat, the detained tourists were transporting different kinds of foreign-made tools and men's and women's clothing.



Lucio Favela Favela, a Mexican-American tourist, was transporting three pistols, a rifle, several boxes of ammunition and a large quantity of foreign-made goods to Durango, Durango. He was arrested by customs agents along with two companions at the tourist checkpoint of Customs.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

TWO ARRESTED FOR STOCKPILING WEAPONS, DRUG TRAFFIC

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 6 Oct 76 p 2-A

/Text/ The Federal Judicial Police last Sunday arrested businessmen Panfilo Ramirez Manriquez and Heraclio Villanueva Nevarez on charges of health crimes, stockpiling weapons and smuggling. According to Federal Judicial Police Group Chief Mario Aragon, agents seized several firearms of varying calibers, ammunition and a 1970 Vega, a prohibited import item, from Villanueva Nevarez, a 40-year old owner of a blacksmith shop on the Pan American Highway. In addition, the Federal Judicial Police found a 1975 Ford stake-bed truck, license plates No. DG-5294, on a lot adjacent to the blacksmith shop. Both the truck and the car were smuggled into Mexico. A search of the truck uncovered over half a kilo of marihuana on the bed of the truck as well as in several compartments. This led the police to conclude that the truck was being used in the illegal drug traffic.

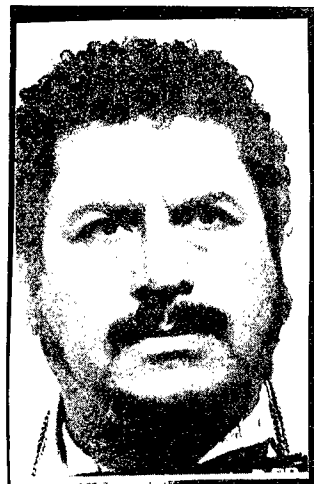
Later, the Federal Judicial Police arrested Ramirez Manriquez at his home in the Galeana District where they found ammunition and six firearms, including a 44-caliber weapon which is for the exclusive use of the military. In a warehouse adjacent to the home, the police found a large quantity of contraband goods consisting of a variety of skins including caguama [a type of sea turtle], armadillo and calf skins all worth over 400,000 pesos.

In statements made to officials of the Office of the General Coordinator of the Anti-Drug Campaign, Ramirez Manriquez said that he bought the 1975 Ford stake-bed truck approximately 25 days ago in El Paso, Texas, from Arturo Lopez Perez who has been implicated in the drug traffic for several years. Ramirez Manriquez added that he paid 135,000 pesos or \$10,800 at the former exchange rate of 12.50 pesos to the dollar for the truck. He also said that the truck was in the name of his friend and associate Villanueva Nevarez who had been keeping it for him at the location where it was found by police.

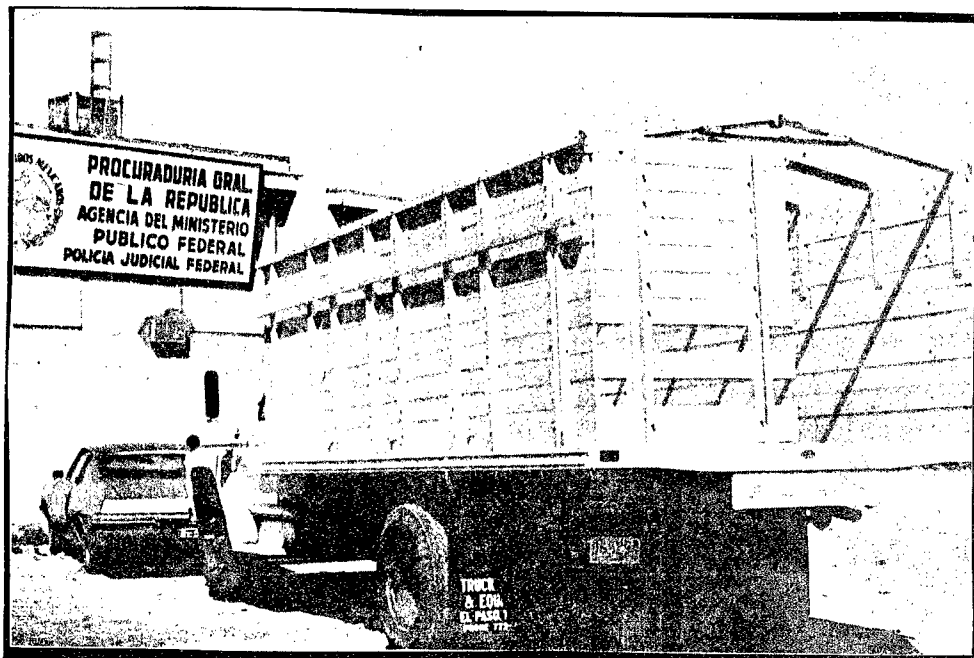
At the same time Group Chief Aragon said that the truck had a special compartment that was covered with canvas which could easily accommodate slightly over a ton of marihuana. This leads one to believe that the suspects are involved in the drug traffic especially since the truck was purchased from Lopez Perez who is still being sought by the federal police.



Heraclio Villanueva Nevarez will be consigned by the federal prosecutor to the Second District Court on charges of health crimes, stockpiling weapons and smuggling.



Panfilo Ramirez Manriquez will be consigned today along with Heraclio Villanueva Nevarez to the Second District Court. He will be charged with health crimes, stockpiling weapons and smuggling.



The 1975 Ford stake-bed truck which Panfilo Ramirez Manriquez admitted buying from Arturo Lopez Perez 25 days ago and in which the Federal Judicial Police found over half a kilo of marihuana residues.

8599
CS0: 5330

MEXICO

OPERATIONS IN 'MARIHUANA TRIANGLE' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

Nogales EL DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 2 Oct 76 p 4

/Text/ Sierra Madre del Sur, 1 October--Alejandro Gertz Manero, the man in charge of the largest campaign to combat cultivation, traffic, possession and consumption of drugs, said today that there are in this country approximately 7,000 peasants, including communal farmers and small property owners, who plant and harvest marihuana. He said, however, that it is a matter of "desperate action" by drug dealers who seeing a decline in their profits because of low production and the poor quality of their "products" attempt to increase production to recuperate their losses.

During a lull in the campaign in the so-called "marihuana triangle" which is formed by Puebla, Morelos and Guerrero, the top level official of the Mexican Attorney General's Office said the largest field on record was found and destroyed. In this rugged area the Federal Judicial Police arrested 50 peasants for growing marihuana as well as their financial backers. The area in question covers a 200,000 square meter mountainous area which for 40 years supplied the drug market in the nation's capital.

The marihuana was delivered to Maria "La Coti" Hernandez Gonzalez, a contemporary of the now deceased Dolores "Lola la Chata" Estevez de Jaramillo, at her stronghold in the Juan Polainas District which was formerly an indoor firing range. She was arrested here along with several "mules" about a month ago. They have all been indicted.

Gertz Manero said that in the present area where the Federal Judicial Police are operating 800 additional fields have been located. "The marihuana harvested here went to addicts in the elementary schools and to pushers." He said that for a long time the exact location of the wholesalers was kept a secret.

In response to a question about whether the legalization of marihuana in several states in the United States was the reason for the increase in the number of fields, the official said that this was not necessarily the case because the "national market" absorbs what is produced.

MEXICO

POLICE SEIZE LARGE SHIPMENT OF MARIHUANA

Nogales EL DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 5 Oct 76 p 4

/Text/ A major blow to the drug traffic was dealt by Federal Judicial Police agents assigned to the border area when in a surprise raid of the Elba Hotel in Santa Ana they arrested five persons who put up a fight. The five had transported 72 sacks containing 1,800 marihuana bricks from the state of Sinaloa. The marihuana was earmarked for Nogales.

The federal agents learned that the marihuana shipment was to be delivered to two Nogales' residents who have recently sent several shipments to Tucson, Phoenix and Chicago. The agents surrounded the Elba Hotel at midnight to trap the men inside after the agents confirmed that the 72 sacks of marihuana had been unloaded.

Here in Nogales two locations were placed under surveillance, including a well-known nightclub where, it was recently learned, marihuana was being sold to many young people. Two hours later the five men from Sinaloa were arrested at the Elba Hotel. They were identified as Efrain Zazueta Beltran, Pedro Salazar Ramirez, Gerardo Perez Sanchez, Antioco Uriarte Hermosillo and Hector Raul Diaz Moreno. The suspects admitted that the marihuana was in their possession and they were taken to military headquarters. They were later brought before Federal Public Ministry prosecutor Ernesto Alvarez Triana who began the investigation yesterday. He will probably bring formal charges against the accused today.

It was learned that the ring had contacts here in Nogales as well as in Tucson where most of the shipments were taken.

8599

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN CHARGE DROPPED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 76 p 6-B

/Text/ Coahuila District Judge Jose Becerra Santiago has acquitted Ernesto Garcia Carrillo, on trial on charges of possession of heroin and marihuana, for lack of sufficient evidence to continue legal proceedings against the accused. According to information obtained by EL DIARIO from Javier Luevano, head of the District Court's panel of judges, Ernesto Garcia Carrillo was released yesterday after he was found not guilty of the charges against him.

We were also told that in June of last year Federal Judicial Police agents Horacio del Valle and Carlos Garcia arrested Ernesto Garcia Carrillo in the Jacalito Bar in Villa de Fuente, Coahuila. The police report submitted to federal authorities noted that in the car owned by Ernesto Garcia Carrillo marihuana residues were found in addition to an envelope containing 1 gram 195 milligrams of heroin. The heroin was hidden behind a mirror. Garcia Carrillo maintained that he was not the owner of the heroin and that he did not know the person or persons who had left the marihuana residues in his car or the identity of the owners of the heroin.

At the end of the legal detention period, Coahuila District Judge Jose Becerra Santiago ordered that the charge of possession of marihuana be dropped for lack of sufficient evidence but he ordered that Garcia Carrillo be held for trial on the charge of possession of heroin. However, as the proceedings continued and the evidence did not clearly show that Ernesto Garcia Carrillo was the owner of the heroin an order was issued yesterday for his release.

The heroin was found behind a mirror and Garcia Carrillo maintained all along that it did not belong to him. The judicial police did not provide sufficient evidence to justify taking criminal action against him.

8599

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN SMUGGLING RING DISMANTLED, TRAFFICKERS FACING FOUR SETS OF CHARGES

Three Traffickers and Buyer Arrested

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 18 Sep 76 p 3-B

[Text] The dangerous drug traffickers Juan Manuel Zepeda Cabrera, alias "El Cole," Lorenzo Serratos Jara alias "El Canario" and Herbert Villagran Valladares were captured by Federal Judicial Police agents after they had sent 1 full pound of very pure heroin to Laredo, Texas, to the former apprentice bullfighter, Raul Salinas Capetillo, who was arrested there by men of the U.S. Narcotics Office, following a warning sent by our authorities.

Juan Manuel Zepeda Cabrera, "El Cole" was here in Nuevo Laredo, with Lorenzo Serratos Jara and Herbert Villagran Valladares waiting for the \$20,000 which he hoped to get from the sale of the heroin. The sum was to be handed over to Herbert who had brought the heroin from Monclova, Coahuila.

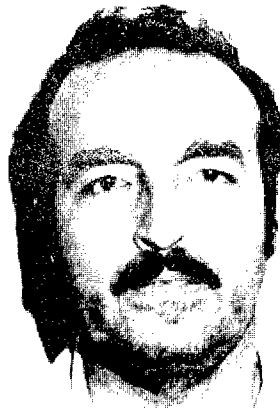
According to Villagran Valladares' statement, the brothers Antonio and Arturo Zepeda Cabrera, also known as "Los Coles," gave him the drug in Monclova and asked him to take it to their brother Juan Manuel. Last Thursday, the latter hired Salinas Capetillo in the bar "El Taurino" to go to Laredo, Texas to sell the heroin, taking advantage of the fact that he is a Mexican-American.



Lorenzo Serratos Jara, alias "El Canario," is the man who was paid \$100 for keeping company to Zepeda Cabrera "El Cole" here in Nuevo Laredo.



Juan Manuel Zepeda Cabrera "El Cole" is a dangerous member of an international gang of drug traffickers who was arrested in this town. His brothers Antonio and Arturo sent to him 1 pound of heroin from Monclova, Coahuila.



Herbert Villagran Valladares came from Monclova, Coahuila, with the mission of handing 1 pound of pure heroin over to Juan Manuel Zepeda Cabrera, alias "El Cole," but they were all arrested.

Two More Traffickers Arrested

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 27 Sep 76 p 3-B

[Excerpts] Antonio and Arturo Cepeda Cabrera [sic], drug traffickers known as "Los Coles," were caught in Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, as

reported yesterday by EL MANANA, and transferred to Nuevo Leon where three warrants of arrest, issued by the Third District Court judge, are awaiting them.

Yesterday at 1300 hours, Federal Prosecutor Jaime Eugenio Torres released the details of this operation which, in fact, has resulted in the dismantling of the "Los Coles" gang, operating with other drug traffickers in Durango, Michoacan, Sinaloa and Chihuahua from where the drug was sent to them.

Antonio and Arturo Cepeda Cabrera, "Los Coles," who are now behind bars, were on the run in various places following the arrest of their brother Juan Manuel, which resulted from the arrest of Salinas Capetillo, a former apprentice bullfighter who was going to sell 16 ounces of heroin for \$20,000.



Raul Salinas Capetillo, former apprentice bullfighter arrested in Laredo, Texas, when he was going to make a "deal" with 16 ounces of heroin for which Juan Manuel Cepeda "El Cole" was to pay him an important sum of money.



Antonio Cepeda Cabrera "El Cole," arrested in Salinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, was eagerly sought by the Federal Judicial Police. He is a most dangerous and active drug trafficker.



Arturo Cabrera "El Cole" sent 16 ounces of heroin to his brother Juan Manuel. He was going to sell the drug to former apprentice bullfighter Salinas Capetillo for \$20 [sic].

Criminal Record of "Los Coles" Cepeda

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep 76 p 5-B

[Text] Federal Prosecutor Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinoza issued a bulletin yesterday giving full details of the existing evidence against the brothers Antonio and Arturo Cepeda Cabrera, alias "Los Coles," who were handed over to the judge of the Third District Court where proceedings are being instituted against them in four cases.

With reference to case 186-976, Torres Espinoza reported that "according to a Federal Judicial Police report dated 16 September, agents of that police force notified the Federal Public Ministry of the arrest of Juan Manuel Cepeda Cabrera, alias "El Cole," Lorenzo Serrato Jara, alias

"El Canario" and Herbert Villagran Valladares on the basis of information supplied by U.S. narcotics agents in Laredo, Texas, to the effect that they had arrested in that town Raul Salinas Capetillo in possession of several ounces of heroin and who declared that he had received the drug from Juan Manuel Cepeda Cabrera by the intermediary of his brother-in-law named Lorenzo Serratos Jara. Juan Cepeda was interrogated and he said that the heroin given to Raul Salinas Capetillo had been sent by his brothers Arturo and Antonio Cepeda who are in Ciudad Monclova; that Herbert Villagran carried the heroin from Monclova to this town; that his brother Arturo Cepeda Cabrera instructed him that he would receive \$16,000 for the heroin and that Herbert Villagran would bring the money to them in Monclova. This [police] report started the corresponding pre-trial investigation and at a hearing before the Federal Public Ministry agent Herbert Villagran said that he had known Arturo and Antonio Cepeda Cabrera, alias "Los Coles," for a couple of months; that they deal in the trafficking of marihuana and other drugs and that a couple of months ago he went to visit the widow Maria Cabrera de Cepeda with his wife, who is a cousin of "Los Coles," and was told that Arturo and Antonio were in Monclova at the "Olimpia Hotel" or at the "Kalionchis" Hotel; that 15 days ago he went to Monclova to look for "Los Coles" and when he got to that town he found them; that later, on Monday, 13 September, of this year, he again met with Arturo Cepeda at the Olimpia Hotel and the man asked him to take a parcel containing heroin to Nuevo Laredo; he complied and brought the heroin to this town where he gave it to Juan Manuel Cepeda, brother of Arturo and Antonio. There is also a statement by Juan Manuel Cepeda saying that his brothers Antonio and Arturo have been engaged in drug trafficking for 5 years. In his statement he said that the heroin given to Raul Salinas Capetillo was the property of his brothers. There is also Lorenzo Serratos Jara's statement regarding the heroin handed over to Raul Salinas Capetillo in Laredo, Texas. On the basis of these [statements] the Federal Public Ministry agent instituted legal proceedings against Herbert Villagran, Lorenzo Serratos and Juan Manuel Cepeda and issued warrants of arrest against Arturo and Antonio Cepeda.

As for case 72-973--which brought about warrants of arrest against the brothers Arturo and Antonio Cepeda--it results from the arrest of a man called Jose Santos Gonzalez Gomez, alias "El Mono," who on 29 March 1973 was arrested by the Federal Judicial Police who found residues of marihuana in the 1967 Oldsmobile which he was driving. That man said that the car, and another one which he had at home, were owned by Antonio and Arturo Cepeda, alias "Los Coles"; that he had known these men for some 3 months; that they were engaged in drug trafficking and that Antonio Cepeda was the one who asked him to look after the cars loaded with marihuana.

According to Torres Espinoza, the Third District Court has case 125-975 against Aurelio Perez Jimenez, who on 25 July 1975 was handed over to the federal prosecutor to whom he admitted that he had known Arturo Cepeda for some 3 months and that when trust developed between them, the former asked

him to help in the marihuana trafficking. He told him that he would send the marihuana shipments by truck and that Aurelio Perez Jimenez would have the job of transporting them to the American side. This he accepted since Arturo offered him a good profit. Perez Jimenez said at the time that Arturo Cepeda sent several truck loads of marihuana and that they covered the shipments with sacks of feed.

The fourth case is 100-973 and concerns the arrest of Ernesto Diaz Reyes, Jose Alfredo Martinez Rodriguez and Enrique Uresti Mejia whose testimony resulted in the request of an order of arrest against Arturo Cepeda.

On the subject of the above-mentioned men, the prosecutor said that on 4 May 1973 the Federal Judicial Police placed Ernesto Diaz Reyes at the disposal of the social authorities. This man said that 3 months ago friends of his came from Chicago, Illinois, to purchase marihuana and that he made a deal with Antonio Cepeda, alias "El Cole"; that he and other men named Juan Alfredo Martinez and Enrique Uresti, made deals with Arturo Cepeda for the sale of heroin and cocaine. The first man is the owner of a jewelry shop and the second is a member of the Nuevo Leon State Judicial Police. These two said that they had negotiated with Arturo Cepeda for the sale and purchase of heroin and cocaine. They also said that a man named Donato Camargo Goytorua was also implicated in drug trafficking.

8796

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE BY HEROIN DEALER FOILED BY POLICE

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 31 Sep 76 p 4

[Article by Antonio Lamas]

[Text] "El Penny," notorious delinquent, drug addict and drug pusher who is well known in underworld circles, tried to escape yesterday after appearing before the Second District Court where he was taken under police escort in a police ambulance.

The Police Chief's Office told the DIARIO DE NOGALES that Jesus Sanchez Gonzalez, alias "El Penny" was arrested on Tuesday, 22 September, on charges of having purchased several stolen rifles and that at the time of his arrest they found on him several envelopes of heroin. Yesterday he was taken to the above-mentioned court to give his preliminary statement before Judge J. Refugio Gallegos Baeza.

However, as he was leaving the building under police escort, "El Penny" took advantage of the fact that the police had not handcuffed him and ran away on Internacional Street in a westerly direction. However the police caught up with him and subdued him on Juarez Street outside Transportes Norte de Sonora.

Finally, "El Penny" was taken back to the Social Readjustment Center of this city. The incident took place at exactly 1400 hours and the man was on the run for only 10 minutes since he was recaptured at 1410 hours.



Jesus Sanchez Gonzalez, alias "El Penny," tried to escape yesterday as he was taken to the court building by police agents, but his escape was foiled by several shots fired into the air and his recapture. A few days ago "El Penny" was arrested carrying several envelopes of heroin.

8796

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

'FRENCH CONNECTION' MEMBERS JAILED IN TIJUANA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Oct 76 p 25-A

[Article by Consuelo de Avalos]

[Text] Tijuana, Baja California Norte, 4 Oct. Five members of the international ring of drug traffickers known as the "French Connection" entered the state penitentiary today to begin serving their terms.

They are: Pedro Torres Cadrenas and his wife, Dora Orduno Zamudio de Torres, as well as Mario Escobar, Graciela Hernandez de Escobar and Bartolo Cardenas Torres. They were tried for crimes against public health on counts of heroin possession and traffic, as well as actual and attempted export, possession of weapons and theft of official documents.

Husband and wife Mario Escobar and Garciela Hernandez de Escobar told the judge--despite the threats made against them by the dangerous criminal, Dora Orduno de Torres--that they were in fact members of that ring of drug traffickers.

They said that Dora Orduno supplied them with enough drugs to deliver to Los Angeles to an individual who identified himself with the codewords "buenas tardes" [good afternoon]. They accused American More Stevens--a black professional golfer nicknamed "Freddy"--who distributed the drugs in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas.

They confessed that they had made three trips a month carrying heroin, for which they received payment of \$800.

Dora Orduno and her husband, Pedro Torres, denied the accusation, maintaining that they had been tortured by the Judicial Police to obtain a confession.

Thanks to investigations conducted by federal agents, under the command of Manuel Lopez Arriaga, the drug traffickers were arrested in their luxury residence in the Chapultepec subdivision and in the motel and "Los Cristales"

bar owned by the Escobars. There the police apprehended them with 5.8 kilos of heroin in a secret compartment.

They were the last link in the "French Connection" ring. The accomplices of the persons tried, Jose Asaf Bala and Hector Gonzalez Flores, are serving prison terms in a Mexico City jail.

8143

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

LAST 'MEXICAN CONNECTION' MEMBER ARRAIGNED

Heroin, Weapons Confiscated

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 24 Sep 76 p 10

[Text] Heroin, worth more than 16 million pesos, was confiscated by the Federal Judicial Police from drug dealer Dora Orduno Zamudio de Torres, as she was accepting delivery of 5.3 kilos of the drug from Pedro Torres Cardenas. The following persons were arrested: Garciela Vargas Hernandez de Escobar, Mario Escobar Escobar and Bartolo Torres Cardenas. These individuals had their center of operations in house number 110 in the Campos de Tijuana subdivision where the federal police seized two submachine guns, one pistol and a number of cartridges. The investigation was started several days ago when a report was received to the effect that there was a drug trafficking center in this subdivision. Accordingly, close surveillance was ordered; and after a few days, the agents arrested Pedro as he was making delivery of 5.3 kilos of heroin to Dora Orduno. It was determined that this individual has a record as a drug trafficker both in our country and in the United States and France. When questioned, the pair supplied the names of their accomplices who were subsequently arrested by the Federal Judicial Police. Escobar Escobar and Vargas Hernandez stated that they delivered the drug to a black, named Fred in Los Angeles. The involvement of this foreigner was reported to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) so that he could be located and arrested in that country.

Arrests Detailed

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Sep 76 p 26-A

[Article by Consuelo L. de Avalos]

[Text] Tijuana, Baja California, 24 Sep. Pedro Torres Cardenas, a member of a drug trafficking ring and the last link in the "Mexican Connection," in which he was associated with former Olympics champion, Gen Humberto Mariles, who died in a Paris prison, was arraigned today in district court.

Also arraigned with Torres Cardenas was his wife, Dora Orduno, Bartolo Cardenas Torres, Mario Escobar and Garciela Hernandez de Escobar.

Jorge Omar Villalobos, supervisor of agents in the Federal Public Ministry, submitted the bill of particulars against the prisoners who are charged with drug possession, traffic and export, theft of official documents, possession of weapons and explosives, among other crimes.

Torres Cardenas, his wife and the other members of the ring, were arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents in the drug trafficker's home, 110 Los Pinos Street, Campos subdivision, where they found 5.8 kilos of heroin and high powered weapons and a file of official documents stolen from the 3d District Court of Mexico City.

This case, which is known as the "Mexican Connection," was initiated in 1973 with the arrest of Gen Humberto Mariles in France on a charge of drug trafficking. Interpol reported that Mariles was transporting drugs on a large scale from Marseilles to Mexico. The drugs were bought by Torres Cardenas, Asaf Bala, Hector Gonzalez Flores and others who exported them to the United States.

Asaf Bala and Gonzalez Flores were arrested in Mexico in 1975 and sentenced to long prison terms.

Torres Cardenas, for whom the 3d District Judge of Mexico City had issued an arrest warrant, came to the border with his family and continued the drug business. His centers of operation were the Riviera Motel and Los Cristales bar, which he owned.

Third parties were involved in the theft of documents from the 3d District Court, but the mastermind of the crime was Pedro Torres Cardenas.

8143

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

COCAINE, HEROIN, MARIHUANA SEIZED

Colombian Smuggles Cocaine in Wooden Tablets

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Oct 76 p 25-A

[Text] Federal Judicial Police agents arrested Colombian Luis Alfonso Torres Tamayo last night at the international airport when he attempted to bring 1 kilogram of pure cocaine into the country inside of two round, wooden tablets.

The drug trafficker arrived in this capital from Bogota, Colombia on AVIANCA [National Airways of Colombia] flight 80 at 2125 hours.

At his arrival, he was closely watched by agents of the Office of the Attorney General who carefully inspected his person and his baggage.

The Judicial Police immediately turned him over to the Directorate of Pre-trial Investigations, along with the drug, baggage, wooden tablets, passport, \$540 and 65 Colombian pesos.

More Drugs

Elsewhere, in Santa Ana, Sonora, agents of the Federal Judicial Police yesterday stopped a pickup truck bearing license plate 234-ZGA in which there were 1,645 tons [sic] of packaged marihuana.

The police arrested: Efrain Zazueta Beltran, Pedro Salazar Rodriguez, Gerardo Perez Sanchez, Anteoco Iriarte Hermosillo and Hector Raul Diaz Moreno who were transporting the drug from Culiacan, Sinaloa to Nogales for sale to the highest bidder, according to their own statements.

On the basis of a lead supplied by the drug traffickers, an investigation is already under way in Culiacan.

The same agents, based in Culiacan, also arrested Marcelino Velazquez Salazar yesterday. He was engaged in heroin manufacture and trafficking.

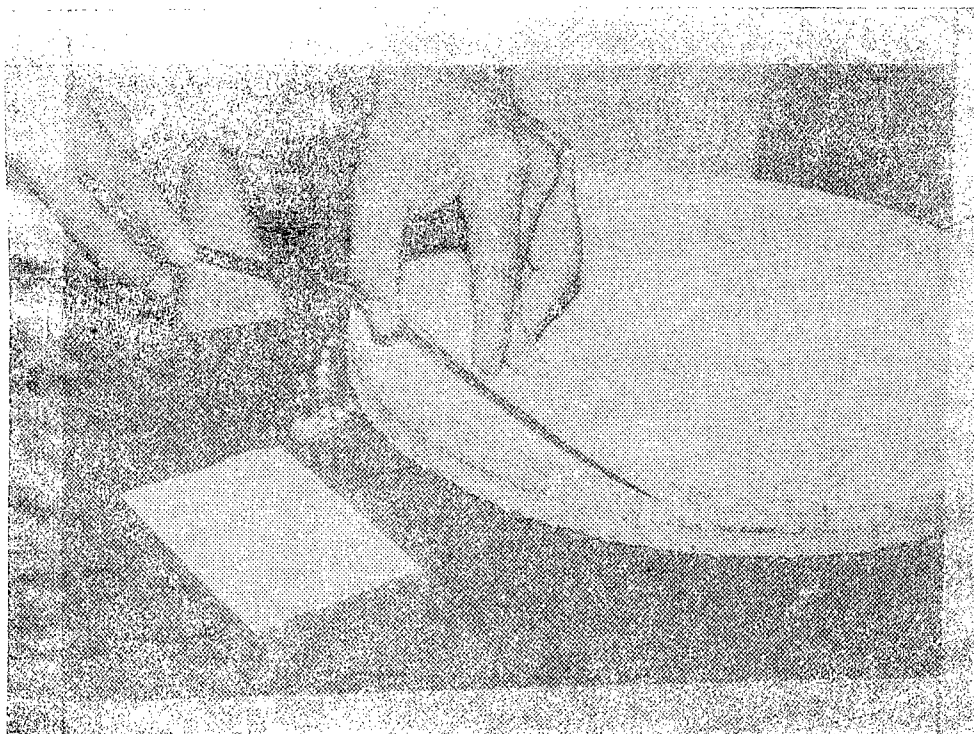
At the time of his arrest, the police confiscated from him 625 grams of heroin in small plastic bags.

When questioned by the Federal Public Ministry agent, he named his accomplice, Javier Gurrola Rodriguez.

The latter was arrested as he was driving to the San Marcos ranch, located in the state of Nayarit, in a Volkswagen automobile bearing Sinaloa license plate number VDF-593 which had been stolen from its owner a few days earlier.



Luis Alfonso Torres Tamayo holds in his hands the drug which he attempted to bring into the country inside two round, wooden tablets.



A police agent lifts the thin wooden cover to reveal the kilogram of pure cocaine which came from Colombia and was confiscated at the airport of this capital.

Drugs Worth 6.5 Million Pesos

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 5 Oct 76 p 10

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police confiscated 1 kilogram of cocaine, 625 grams of heroin and 1,645 kilograms of marihuana from eight drug trafficking suspects in Sonora, Sinaloa and at the Mexico City airport. The drugs would have a black market value of 6.5 million pesos. Efrain Zazueta Beltran, Pedro Salazar Rodriguez, Gerardo Perez Sanchez, Anteoco Iriarte Hermosillo and Hector Raul Diaz Moreno were transporting 1,645 kilograms of packaged marihuana in a pickup truck which arrived from Santa Ana, Sonora destined for Nogales. Sunday night, federal agents assigned to the airport arrested Colombian Luis Alfonso Torres Tamayo when he attempted to bring 1 kilogram of pure cocaine into the country in two round [wooden] tablets. He arrived on AVIANCA [National Airways of Colombia] flight 80 from Bogota, Colombia. Marcelino Velazquez Salazar was arrested in the city of Culiacan, Sinaloa when 625 grams of heroin in plastic bags were found in his possession. Minutes later, the police arrested Javier Gurrola Rodriguez, his accomplice. The prisoners and the confiscated drugs were turned over to agents of the Public Ministry of this region.

MEXICO

BRIEFS

SENTENCING OF DRUG DEALERS--A 6-year prison sentence was handed down yesterday by Second District Court Judge Fernando A. Yates Valdez against dealers Lester Motis, Cristobal Villalpando and Antonio Corral Barrios. He found them guilty of health crimes for possession of opium derivatives as charged by the federal prosecutor. The judge also fined each man 6,000 pesos or 30 days in jail in lieu thereof. The defendants were arrested on 10 October 1975 by Federal Judicial Police agents. They had slightly over a kilo of heroin in their possession which they were about to sell to their foreign clients. The men were informed of their sentences in their jail cells. /Text/ /Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 30 Sep 76 p 3-A/ 8599

DRUG RING SENTENCING--The members of a dangerous drug ring were sentenced yesterday by Second District Court Judge Luis Garcia Romero for possession of and exporting marihuana and for possession of and stockpiling weapons. Damasco Fuentes Garcia and Juan Guerrero Mendoza were sentenced to 9 years 2 months in prison and fined 5,222 pesos. Their co-defendants, Pedro Cazares Alvarez and Jose Sanchez were sentenced to 5 years and fined 5,018 pesos. Fuentes and Guerrero were the leaders of a ring which smuggled large shipments of marihuana across the river at a point near a communal farm in Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas. They smuggled nearly 2 tons of marihuana per week and sold it in the United States at \$44 per kilo until 9 May 1975 when they were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police who seized numerous sacks of marihuana and high-powered weapons from them. /Excerpts/ /Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Oct 76 p 6-C/ 8599

PREVENTIVE DETENTION--Customs inspector Angel Mayo Rodriguez, 54, who has been implicated in the scandal surrounding former customs administrator Jorge Hector Rodriguez Ortega, has had a formal order of commitment issued against him by Third District Court Judge Luis Garcia Romero. However, since Mayo Rodriguez requested a writ of relief he will not be jailed pending the outcome of his request. As reported earlier, the former Matamoros customs administrator received monthly kickbacks of 30,000 pesos from customs inspectors in addition to payments he exacted from other

customs employees including guards and customs agents. He was also involved with Brownsville smugglers who paid him large sums of money in return for being allowed to smuggle goods by air. [Excerpts] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 76 p 8-A] 8599

NEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT--The vacancy left by the death of Francisco Ruiz Corona, judge of the Court of First Instance here, has been filled by C. Cenobio Guzman Robles. The new judge assumed his post on 1 October. [Text] [La Barca EL ECO in Spanish 3 Oct 76 p 1] 8599

SCHOOL TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Federal Judicial Police agents arrested 45 drug dealers who were selling marihuana at schools such as IPN [National Polytechnic Institute] in Zacatenco, prep schools 5 and 7, the Marksmanship School and in several barrios in the Federal District. According to reports from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, in less than 48 hours, the agents arrested the dealers and confiscated 800 kilograms of marihuana from them, as well as some cash and eight vehicles. Most of the marihuana, they said, was to have been sold to students at several educational institutions in this capital. Most of the arrests were made in the homes of the traffickers. These include: Victor Moyo Hernandez, from whom the police seized 500 kilos of marihuana. Three soldiers were also arrested as they were obtaining supplies of the drug in the home of Maria Hernandez Gonzalez, who was distributing marihuana at the Marksmanship School. The other prisoners are: Rosa Sanchez Martinez, Jose de Jesus Perez Vallejo, Edgar Alfaro Sosa, Alejandro Campos Lopez, Roberto Garcia Blancas, Vicente Martinez Martinez, Rodolfo Aguirre Martinez and Elvira Rivas de Rios. According to some of the prisoners, the confiscated marihuana was to be sold in schools and various barrios of the city. The marihuana was already packaged; i.e., in cigarette form, and was to have been sold for 15 pesos per cigarette. The prisoners were taken to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and turned over to the Directorate General of Pre-trial Investigations. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Sep 76 p 28-A] 8143

ARMY DESTROYS MARIHUANA--Tepic, Nayarit, 30 Sep. Five marihuana fields covering an area of 1,325 square meters and bearing 20,000 marihuana plants, the height of which was 2.5 meters, were located and destroyed by army personnel on El Ocotito, Salto de Lucia and Arroyo de la Luna ranches in the Zapotan district, city of Compostela. Two farmers were arrested, namely Alejandro Acosta Ruiz and his relative, Francisco Acosta Avila. Today they were turned over to the federal prosecutor, Francisco Ladron de Guevara, by the Chief of Staff of the 13th Military Region, Gen Jose Cortes Arfam. The army also turned over weapons and farm tools which the drug traffickers had in their possession in the fields where they were growing "cannabis." [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Oct 76 p 28-A] 8143

TRAFFICKERS, POLICE CLASH--Culiacan, Sinaloa--A shootout last night between army troops and drug traffickers in the community of Santiago de los Caballeros, Badiraguato Municipality, resulted in nine killed and five wounded. According to reports from judicial police deputy chief Alfredo Reyes Curiel, the shootout occurred when two army patrols of the 9th Military Zone ran into a group of about 30 drug traffickers who fled toward the outskirts of Santiago de los Caballeros while shooting at the patrols. The drug traffickers organized a resistance outside the town and a 30-minute shootout followed with thousands of round fired. [Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 3 Nov 76 FL]

COCAINE SEIZURE--Mexico City, 4 Nov--Cocaine worth more than \$3 million was seized yesterday from Colombian Jorge Ivan Trujillo, who tried to smuggle it through Mexico City's International Airport. The drug was destined for the U.S. market. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2356 GMT 4 Nov 76 PA]

MARIHUANA FIELDS DISCOVERED--Mexico, 29. Eight hundred plantations of marihuana, supplying addicts in educational institutions and other consumers, were discovered by the Federal Judicial Police in an area comprising parts of the states of Puebla, Guerrero and Morelos. Among these plantations they found one which had an area of approximately 25 hectares, the largest ever listed in the records of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The success of the investigation was the result of some 50 drug trafficking suspects being arrested last Monday in the old target practice school located behind Lecumberri, in the district of Tepito, in the Vallejo Colony, and in the preparatory schools No 5 and 7. When interrogated, the men confessed the location of the plantations from which they got their supplies. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 76 p 1-A] 8796

MARIHUANA SENTENCES--Second District Court Judge Luis Garcia Romero yesterday passed heavy sentences against members of a ring of drug traffickers, imposing a total of 34 years in prison on five of them, whom he found guilty of health crimes on various counts. Damaso Fuentes Garcia and Juan Guerrero Mendoza, named as the leaders of the group of criminals, were each sentenced to a prison term of 9 years and 3 months and to pay a fine of 5,268 pesos or, in default, to serve an additional prison term of 120 days. Pedro Cazares Herrera, Jose Cabrera Grimaldo and Jose Sanchez Cerda, both second in command, were sentenced to prison terms of 5 years and 3 months and fines of 5,018 pesos or, in default, to serve additional prison terms of 107 days each. The report, which started the trial of the above-mentioned persons, dates back to 10 May 1975 when Fuentes Garcia and Guerrero Mendoza were captured by the Federal Judicial Police in Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, with several full sacks of marihuana. Under interrogation by the federal agents, they revealed the identities of the rest of the group which had been engaged in the purchase and illegal export of marihuana to the United States. However, when they were jointly notified of their sentences, the five men lodged appeals with the Unitary Tribunal of the 4th District in the town of Monterrey, N.L. [Nuevo Leon] because, in their view, the sentences were far too severe. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Oct 76 p 3-B] 8796

GUERRERO TRAFFIC DECLINES--Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 26 Sep. Antonio Uribe Garcia, state district judge, said today that drug trafficking activity had decreased in Guerrero during the last 6 months. "Trials of this kind have declined in my court. A year ago we heard cases at double the current rate," he stated. Uribe Garcia believes that the drop in the activities of drug traffickers is due to the joint action in the state of the Federal Judicial Police and the army. Guerrero no longer is the number one drug-producing state. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic brought about this decrease by means of an intensive media campaign, principally through regional radio stations, in which it called upon the peasants to refrain from growing marihuana and poppies and let them know to what they were exposing themselves in the event they were to do so. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Sep 76 p 31-A] 8143

TRAFFICKER ALLEGES TORTURE--Acapulco, Guerrero, 23 Sep. Lino Reyes Ocampo, former secretary-general of the Peasants Regional Confederation, charged with drug possession and trafficking, today appealed to the federal court system to protect him from the torture to which he was subjected at the Chilpancingo military camp, according to his written complaint. His appeal was placed before District Judge Antonio Uribe Garcia today. The petition states that on 7 September Reyes Ocampo was arrested by soldiers in the town of Coronilla, located in the Tlacotepac mountains, and charged with marihuana consumption and traffic. For many years, Lino was the state leader of one of the three PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] sections, in which position he engaged in the defense of farm workers. Judge Antonio Uribe said that the relatives and attorneys of Reyes Ocampo--he supplied no names--submitted the petition. The judge will request information about the arrest of Lino Reyes and if he is indeed imprisoned in a military jail, the former will immediately request protection of the prisoner and the reasons for his arrest. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Sep 76 p 29-A] 8143

CSO: 5300

PERU

NEW DRUG LAW TO IMPOSE HEAVIER SENTENCES

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by Carlos Hurtado]

[Text] The new General Drug Law will impose stiff punishment on dealers by increasing jail terms and fines.

Also, the amount of a drug considered a user's personal intake will be reduced, thus eliminating illicit activity under this loophole by "couriers" or "distributors."

These are the main points debated by the special commission in charge of drawing up the General Drug Law, which will hold a special work session tomorrow.

Magistrates, the Civil Guard, Peruvian Investigative Police, the Regional Group, legal medicine and police legislation experts, among others, will participate in the commission.

Dealers' sentences will be increased and will not be flexible. Also, unscrupulous authorities who silently comply with the dealers or protect them under false legal processes will be punished.

"Couriers" and "distributors" sentences will also be more stringent.

When they are caught, these "links" in drug traffic say they are users in order to avoid police action. Thus they escape legal action since users are not considered dealers, but victims of society.

It is for this reason that the user's personal allotment is to be decreased. For example, a young person may be detained with 10 "joints" and state that he is a user, but if he has even one more joint in his possession, he will immediately be considered a dealer.

Another problem for the commission is the proposal of a series of actions which will decrease the planting of cocaine in our mountains from the present 400,000 kilograms per annum.

The high production of uncut cocaine has caused the constant appearance of hidden laboratories, and our country has become the world's central supplier for dealers.

The action to be taken will include not only police aspects of this problem, but also the education of heads of families, traffic in schools, etc.

8959

CSO: 5300

PERU

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS USED TO BUY COCAINE

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 Sep 76 p 5

[Article by Carlos Hurtado]

[Text] Thousands of counterfeit dollars were brought to Lima by international drug rings in order to swindle the "connections" or "couriers" and obtain more cocaine.

Police investigations showed that many of these counterfeit dollars came into the hands of Peruvian dealers who tried to rid themselves of them by selling them on the black market.

The curious fact is that it has been proven abroad that the cocaine was diluted or mixed with other ingredients and that the foreign dealers had been swindled by the local ones.

These counterfeit dollars were sold to unwary persons on the "black market," who could not report the swindle since they themselves had committed an offense by illegally purchasing foreign currency.

Many of these counterfeit dollars are presently circulating on the "black market" in the hope that they will be bought by unknowing businessmen or tourists.

For this reason many of the provisions relating to dollar traffic have been investigated by the Joint Commission, which is in charge of drawing up a strict law to fight drug dealers.

The string of investigations has led police to many dealers who had established hidden laboratories, and in some cases even camouflaged airports on the edge of the jungle.

8959

CSO: 5300

PERU

INCREASED DRUG ACTIVITY IN CALLAO AREA

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Sep 76 p 31

[Text] Sales of "packets" of basic cocaine paste are constantly increasing in various areas of Callao.

In some cases the sellers of these small packets of various grams of the uncut drug are under age, happy to be earning money, and pushed by the dealers with impunity who work illicitly through other intermediaries carrying the drug.

Yesterday in fact, the port police detained one of these young people who was distributing the basic paste and the person who was collecting from the buyer. The latter was identified as Hugo Yepez Vasquez, and both were placed at the disposal of the Anti-Drug Department.

Also, night before last, the Callao civil guard caught two sisters, Rosa and Wilma Cory Carbajal, who, as reported by the Callao civil guard in a press notice, sold basic cocaine paste in a house on the second block of Albornoz Avenue in Callao. The police found 90 small packets of cocaine and a bag containing marihuana seeds in their possession. These women have also been placed at the disposal of the Peruvian Investigative Police.

8959

CSO: 5300

PERU

COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED, THREE ARRESTED

Lab in Maria Parado de Bellido District

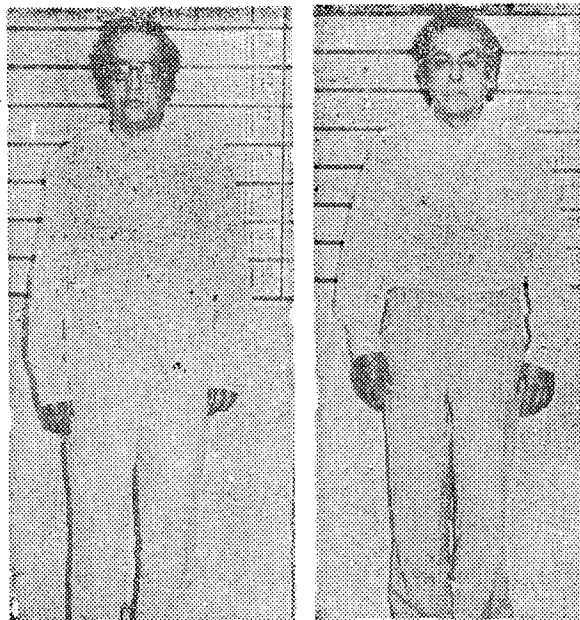
Lima CORREO in Spanish 24 Oct 76 p 3

[Summary] A modern cocaine laboratory has been discovered by the Peruvian Investigative Police at a house located in front of the Moyopampa Hydro-electric Plant at the Maria Parado de Bellido District. The same day, agents of the Division of Investigations on Illegal Traffic broke up a drug trafficking ring composed of Jose Marcelino Fonken Piedra, Adalberto Fonken Piedra and Juan Gamboa Caceres.

Photos of Lab, Traffickers

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 76 p 7

[Photos]



Jose Marcelino y Adalberto Luciano
Fonken Piedra.



Implements found in cocaine laboratory.

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Ten members of a narcotics band which had been operating for several months were arrested in the Magdalena District following a raid in which 18 packages of cocaine paste were seized. They are: Walter Cornejo Delgado, Eduardo Enrique Durand Mendez, Luis Pardo Figueroa, Julian Maher Hidalgo Blas, Vilmer Barbosa M., Fernando Cornejo Delgado, Victor Ventura Munayes Horna, Rodolfo Barboza Memor, Pascual Cornejo Ugarte, and Juan Arturo Cornejo Delgado. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 28 Oct 76 p 17 PA]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

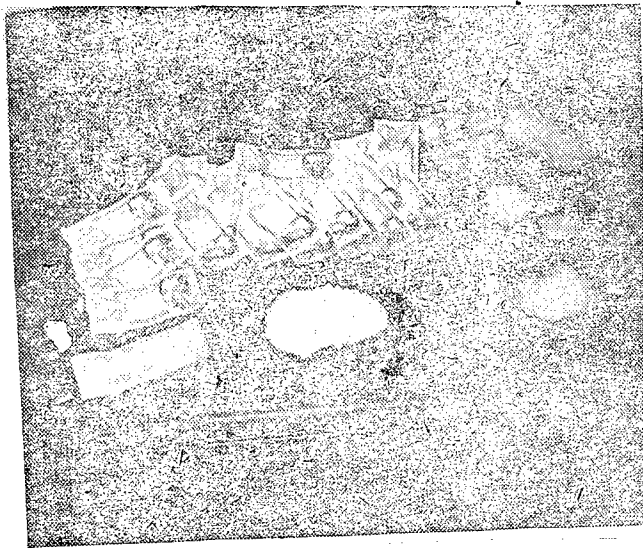
HOME-BASED COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 7 Oct 76 p 12 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan police reports the capture of Octavio Alcantara Alvarez charged with drug trafficking and in whose home was found a quantity of cocaine believed to be part of a large shipment recently smuggled from Colombia.



Octavio Alcantara Alvarez.



CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

BELGIAN-INTERPOL COOPERATION ON DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS

Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Oct 76 p 4

[Article by J.-C. B.: "Interpol, Belgium and Drugs: Recent and Disturbing Figures"]

[Text] Upon invitation of the government of Ghana, Interpol's general assembly recently met in Accra on 14-20 October. This 45th session of Interpol's general assembly was also its first such meeting on the African continent. It was held in Accra's imposing conference center with delegations from more than 100 countries in attendance. The Belgian delegation was headed by Julien Degryse, police commissioner holding delegated powers, and also included Ed. Janssens, permanent undersecretary of the Kingdom's police and assistant chef de cabinet of the minister of justice, plus Colonel Pol Reviers, BEM [staff college graduate], the gendarmerie's senior director of operations.

General I. K. Acheampong, Ghana's chief of state, chaired the opening meeting. The plenary working meetings were chaired by Mr Higgitt of Canada, the organization's outgoing president.

Deliberations naturally dealt with developments in the major categories of crime rampant in the world and with ways and means of most effectively combating them. Resolutions adopted indicated achieving this goal will demand increased international police cooperation. The greatest interest was shown in problems connected with the war on illicit drug trafficking, international fraud and business crimes, and with international civil aviation security and crime prevention. Admittedly these resolutions are but pious wishes and highly theoretical in that the statutory exclusion of policy-making from Interpol's jurisdiction limits its action in certain fields.

Nevertheless, the "drug statistics" released at the Accra meeting do at least deserve somewhat more comment on our part.

The total number of drug seizures in 1975, as reported to Interpol's secretary general, accounted for more than 12 tons of opium, 234 kilograms of morphine, 1,244 kilograms of heroin and 707 kilograms of cocaine. For a long time, marihuana has been the leading item in drug traffic and abuse. In 1975, seizures of marihuana increased sharply: the total number of reported seizures covered 175 tons, in other words, three times more than in 1974.

This worsening of the scourge is also applicable to Belgium where there has been a substantial rise in the number of cases reported to the general police commission's Central Office for Repression of Illicit Drug Traffic by those customs and police agencies responsible for narcotics control.

The number of cases recorded in 1975 was 369. For the period 1 January-15 September 1976, the figure has already reached 366.

There has also been an increase in the number of persons implicated: 714, including 113 women, in 1975, compared with 832, including 135 women, already for the period 1 January-15 September 1976.

An increase likewise in the number of minors (under 21) involved: 320 in 1975 versus 382 for the first 9½ months of 1976.

As of 15 September this year, authorities in Belgium had seized 450 kilograms of marihuana, 3 kilograms of liquid marihuana, nearly 22 kilograms of heroin, 383 grams of cocaine, more than 2 kilograms of amphetamines, not to mention several dozen tablets and ampules of the same drug.

In a word, even though our problems are less acute than those of our northern neighbors, Belgium was, nevertheless, greatly concerned with the discussions in Accra. Even if we still have to determine whether the rise in our raw data on captures and seizures may not be due largely to improved police measures.

The Accra meeting concluded with the election, by secret ballot, of the chairman of Interpol's executive committee.

Hence for the next 4 years, this position will be held by Carl Persson, director general of the Stockholm police. Incidentally, the general assembly's next session will be held in that city.

It will be recalled that Julien Degryse of Belgium is vice president of Interpol-Europe.

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BELGIUM

DRUG TRAFFIC INTERCEPTED AT BELGIAN, DUTCH, GERMAN BORDERS

Brussels LE SOIR in French 5-6 Sep 76 p 4

[Article by M. Hubin: "Drug Activity at the 'Three Borders'"]

[Text] It has been common knowledge for several years now that narcotics traffickers have been frequently using Liege as a sort of throughway. The Liege region is part of the vast Meuse-Rhine area extending upstream as far as Basel. It lies at the intersection of the Belgian, German and Dutch borders and encompasses an important junction of major highways. Customs officers and gendarmes have made numerous narcotics seizures on the Maastricht superhighway, particularly at the Vise "funnel" some 15 kilometers northeast of Liege. The open character of the Benelux borders is undoubtedly what prompts traffickers heading into Germany from the Netherlands to pass through Belgium.

Seizures made over the past few months speak volumes. For instance, in June, the narcotics branch of the PJ [Ministry of Justice's criminal investigation division] captured 3 kilograms of amphetamines worth nearly 3 million Belgian francs, and just recently, gendarmes of the Vise brigade and of the drugs section of the BSR [Special Investigations Brigade] in Liege seized 5 and 7 kilograms of marihuana. The withdrawal of 7 kilograms of marihuana from the underground market represents removal of 15,000-20,000 cigaretts.

The list of cases handled by the drug section of the gendarmerie's Liege BSR grows longer with every passing week: 6 August, seizure of 25 grams of marihuana and 3 "doses" of LSD; 7 August, 18 grams of marihuana; 18 August, 10 grams; 22 August, 7 kilograms of marihuana; 24 August, 20 grams. In addition there are those amounts captured by the Vise BSR. In 2½ years, seizures totaled 560 does of LSD, 14 kilograms of marihuana, 95 grams of heroin and 30 grams of amphetamines. Over a period of 20 months, 165 persons of all nationalities were implicated.

Yet these seizures represent only part of the drug traffic that hits its peak during the summer vacation season.

Major Francois, head of the National Bureau of Narcotics, explains that "seizures at the borders near Vise are, however, merely tantamount to incidents. If we limited our activity to such 'busts,' our work could be compared to that of the ordinary patrolmen. We, of course, deal only with the median part of this narcotics traffic. Effective control demands that the arrest of a courier be followed by appropriate action up and down his route. Intercepting him at our borders is part of much broader operations."

The pattern of the Liege PJ's action is illustrated by a few cases that created quite a stir: the seizure of 100 kilograms of marihuana and 3 kilograms of opium at the Guillemins railroad station in 1970; the seizure of 25 kilograms of opium the following year; the capture of 4 liters of marihuana oil at La Reid in 1974; the seizure of 60 kilograms of marihuana in tablet form that same year; and the recent capture of 3 kilograms of amphetamines at Opoeteren in the Belgian Limburg region.

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DENMARK

NORTH KOREAN DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FOR SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS

Ambassador Involved

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Oct 76 pp 1, 16

[Article by Jorgen Leve, Jens Thomsen and Anders Wiig]

[Text] Last night at the main railroad station in Copenhagen three of the expelled North Korean diplomats said goodbye to their wives and children who left Denmark on the "Baltic Express" to Berlin at 2250 hours. The diplomats' families drove to the station in two diplomatic cars and a taxi. Near a pile of suitcases stood a very small Korean boy -- dressed in his best clothes but momentarily quite forgotten in the general confusion. In the train corridor a Korean woman stood weeping quietly. Another spat at BERLINGSKE reporters. The male members of the North Korean diplomatic corps will leave in a few days.

Tuesday night Danish intelligence agents photographed two Korean diplomats loading 2 million kroner worth of hash into a Danish car. These and other proofs led yesterday afternoon to the sensational expulsion of the entire staff of the North Korean embassy in Copenhagen. Four diplomats were charged with having formed a regular drug ring under the leadership of Ambassador Kim Hong-chol.

Charges Made

The charges were presented yesterday afternoon in the Danish Foreign Ministry by the director of the ministry, Eigil Jorgensen, to Ambassador Kim Hong-Chol. The items of the charge involved violations of three Danish laws -- the customs law, the law on euphoric substances and the penal code.

This diplomatic scandal of international proportions exploded early last night. At that time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the police abandoned their secrecy on the case. The case has been under investigation for almost half a year. The first arrests of people buying smuggled cigarettes from the diplomats occurred on

27 August. Tuesday night the intelligence service and narcotics police cracked down in earnest. They arrested three Danes, two Syrians and one Lebanese just after the two Koreans had loaded 147 kilos of hash from a diplomatic car onto a Danish Volvo on a quiet dark residential street in Hellerup.

Wednesday morning those arrested were brought before the examining magistrate and a vain attempt was made to keep the affair secret, among other things by not making the findings public.

Both the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued statements on this sensational case last night. These statements were remarkably clear and outspoken in their choice of words. They left no doubt that the Danish Government feels it has tangible and watertight evidence that serious criminal acts occurred at the embassy on Granhojen in Gentofte -- near the Gentofte police station -- and at the ambassador's residence at 28 A. N. Hansens Alle.

Several million cigarettes, a large amount of liquor and quantities of hash have been smuggled in, mainly via the Warnemunde-Gedser ferry route.

The tax-free goods to which diplomatic personnel have access for their own personal use were resold to a Danish-Polish gang, the hash to a gang which according to the charges included Danes, Syrians and Lebanese. Those jailed are thought to have denied their guilt but according to preliminary reports two of them were arrested in the car with the hash.

Long-sought Drug Shark

Last night deputy police director Ole Norgaard made public the names of those arrested. In the hash case they are the long-sought Finn Diderik Madsen, sentenced to 10 years in jail in Marseilles, his brother Tommy Fred Madsen, his brother's girl friend Anne Charlotte Meinert Rasmussen, Syrians Geray Kouyehian and Soufi Jaudat and Lebanese Khalil Mohammed Isaa.

On 27 August Polish immigrant Felix Horszowski who runs a second-hand shop on the Esplanade was arrested along with his right-hand man in the store, Jacek Gawronski, as leaders of a gang selling smuggled cigarettes and liquor. Gawronski's girl friend and a 17-year old youth were also charged.

While Horszowski denied his guilt Gawronski admitted that they had obtained 750,000 cigarettes from the North Korean ambassador's residence on A. N. Hansens Alle. The police believe a couple of million are involved. They had regular customers for the tobacco and alcohol they had been getting from the North Koreans since June. The police have been

on their trail for months and have seen mysterious transfers taking place at the ambassador's residence and it is believed that illegal activities also occurred at the embassy on Granhojen.

Concurrently with the cigarette smuggling affair, the police intelligence service which was working together with the narcotics division and the thefts division of the national police force investigated rumors that there had been dealings in hash at the embassy.

Met Petty Criminals

"It all started when in the course of observations on an entirely different case we noticed that North Korean diplomats were meeting people diplomats don't usually make friends with," the police intelligence service informed us. These acquaintances were called "petty criminals."

Police Hidden at Embassy

Last May the intelligence service read an item in a foreign newspaper about two North Korean diplomats who had been discovered with a couple of hundred kilos of hash at the Cairo Airport.

This reinforced the suspicion that there was something wrong with the North Koreans in Copenhagen. They were placed under surveillance which led first to the discovery of the traffic in smuggled cigarettes and alcohol.

"We just worked systematically and sometimes that pays off," deputy police chief Jorn Bro of PET [police intelligence service] commented on the case last night.

Tuesday night PET suspected a large delivery of narcotics would be made. Police were staked out at the embassy, at the ambassador's residence and other places adjacent to these buildings.

At some point one of the two diplomatic cars belonging to the embassy left the residence on A. N. Hansens Alle. In the car sat attache Choe Hong-il and three other men. One of them is believed to have been a North Korean diplomat not stationed in Denmark. He is thought to have been identified by the intelligence service which suspects him of being behind the smuggling of the 147 kilos of hash into the country.

Diplomatic Car Shadowed

The car was followed to a dark residential street nearby. Here the diplomats met a Volvo station wagon registered in Denmark almost at the water's edge. A transfer of suitcases and packages took place -- secretly watched and photographed by agents from the Danish intelligence

service. When the transfer was completed the diplomatic car was allowed to drive off, discreetly followed by a "civilian" police car.

Other policemen arrested those at the scene, Tommy Fred Madsen and his girl friend, and confiscated 147 kilos of hash.

The diplomatic car's "shadow" followed it to Kongens Nytorv without stopping it, since the car was protected by diplomatic immunity. At Kongens Nytorv two men got out of the car. They went down Stroget while the car disappeared toward Hellerup. A moment later the two men were surrounded by Danish detectives and arrested. They were the two Syrians arraigned in magistrate's court Wednesday.

Apartment Stormed

The intelligence people turned over the hash and the detained men to narcotics police who then went to an apartment where Finn Madsen and the Lebanese were arrested. During this action 100,000 kroner was also confiscated.

Working around the clock, policemen and leading police officials along with the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs dealt with the further handling of this delicate case. They were in possession of statements or observations documenting that all the North Korean diplomats in Copenhagen had taken part in the illegal activities. In addition to the ambassador and Choe this involved attache Kim Ho-sam and third secretary Kim Sun-kil.

Ambassador Summoned

The government's "security ministers" received a running account of the case. These include Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen and Minister of Justice and Defense Orla Moller. Yesterday the ministries completed their scrutiny of the evidence submitted by the intelligence service and other police divisions. A notice was written to the North Korean ambassador, he was summoned and received the statement from director Eigil Jorgensen, after which the government issued it to the press.

As far as could be learned last night the meeting was quite brief. The ambassador is said to have denied the charges by the government's decision remained firm. It was also relayed to the Danish ambassador to North Korea, Kjeld Mortensen, who resides in Peking. He was instructed to inform the North Korean government in Pyongyang of the steps taken by the Danish government against that country's embassy in Copenhagen which is now closed.

In a statement from the Danish Ministry of Justice the background for the expulsions was said to have been "an investigation lasting several

months by the police intelligence service clearly documenting that the North Korean embassy personnel led by the ambassador were involved in very serious violations of Danish customs laws, the law on euphoric substances and the penal code."

Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen, meeting last night in Skive with officials of his election district, told BERLINGSKE:

"I can only say that I have followed this case closely. It is a very very serious matter. Otherwise we would not have taken such a step. But I believe that everyone will understand this was the only course of action the government could take."

Police Receive Tip

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Oct 76 p 18

[Article by Poul Hordum]

[Text] The discovery that the North Korean ambassador's residence on A. N. Hansens Alle in Gentofte was an international criminal center began quite routinely when a group of criminal policemen investigated a case of receiving stolen goods involving Polish, Yugoslav and Danish citizens.

The special investigation group, C 1, working under the Copenhagen criminal police robbery and theft division were on the track of a big case involving receiving stolen gold and silver goods worth 300-400,000 kroner in May and it appeared that the goods were sold from the Neptun jewelry store near St. Kongensgade.

The 10 criminal policemen in the investigation group started a full-scale investigation with surveillance of the shop and shadowing of its owner, the Polish immigrant Felix Horszowski and his right-hand man in the shop, fellow countryman Jacek Gwronski.

Shocking Tip From Underworld

The investigation had scarcely begun when the criminal police got a shock. Through various channels in the Copenhagen underworld they got a tip that North Korean embassy officials were supplying the Poles with cigarettes and alcohol.

Confidence in the incredible-sounding tip quickly increased during June when the diplomatic car was seen on several occasions at the jewelry store and the North Koreans brought packages from the car into the shop.

The observations were reported to the top police officials who due to the nature of the case called in the police intelligence service. From that point on the investigation was handled like a spy case with close contact between the police and the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs.

In the preliminary stages the top police officials feared serious diplomatic complications if something went wrong with the investigation. For that reason the instructions given were that any proofs of criminal activity by the North Koreans must be able to tolerate close scrutiny in every detail. And not the slightest detail was to be made public until irrefutable proof had been secured.

On this basis the police leaders selected 15-20 trustworthy and capable criminal policemen from the C 1 investigation group, the police intelligence service, the smuggling division and the narcotics division.

The group began round-the-clock surveillance of the North Korean representatives, the embassy on Granhojen in Gentofte, Ambassador Kim Hong-chol's residence on A. N. Hansens Alle in Gentofte and the Neptun jewelry store. The suspects were shadowed day and night while widespread use was also made of telephone tapping and photographing the suspects in the daytime and during the evening when there was reason to believe that something was going on that could substantiate the suspicions.

In August the investigation group cracked down on the Poles. In the shop they found 160,000 unstamped cigarettes with a legible return address -- the North Korean Embassy. The Poles have been charged with receiving 750,000 cigarettes for which they are said to have paid a total of 180,000 kroner -- according to the police investigation the Koreans did not get paid for the last shipment of 160,000 cigarettes. A Copenhagen waiter is accused of having taken the other 3 million cigarettes.

The traffic in smuggled cigarettes and -- as it turned out -- large quantities of alcohol was so serious in itself that the police at that stage could have stepped in and unmasked the North Koreans but there was not sufficient proof for the much more serious narcotics crimes.

The police suspected the dealing in hash as early as May when two North Korean diplomats were discovered in Cairo Airport with a couple of hundred kilos of hash.

Tuesday night the investigation produced the decisive results needed when 147 kilos of hash were seized and six people were arrested, among them the long-sought Finn Diderik Madsen.

Normal Family Life Impossible

Every one of the 15 or 20 criminal policemen investigating the case paid for the successful clearing up of the matter in the form of an irregular family life and hundreds of hours worked overtime.

Each one is still anonymous as far as the public is concerned. That is how the system works and that is the way they themselves prefer it for reasons of collegial cooperation and with respect to possible big cases in the future when being a "gray criminal policeman" could be of decisive importance for positive investigative results.

But their value is known and recognized by the police leaders who before making their selection carefully weighed each man. They were, as one says, handpicked and today their chiefs make no secret of the fact that in a few years several of them will be known as division and station leaders.

The idea of bringing criminal police people from such different divisions together in one investigation group is new to Danish criminal police people.

The man behind it is the head of the Copenhagen criminal police, deputy police director Ole Norgaard. Before his appointment as deputy police director 9 months ago he was the judicial chief of the theft and robbery division where in many cases he was able to note criminal acts involving several investigative divisions.

Instead of assigning parts of a complex case to the theft, fraud and narcotics divisions, for example, he felt it was more suitable to put people from the divisions in one group so that all aspects of the case could be investigated by the same people.

The diplomat scandal is the most remarkable result achieved by a cross-divisional group and the experiences gained are likely to inspire the police leadership to use similar investigation groups in special cases. This is particularly true in the narcotics area where it has been extremely difficult to get at the top men behind the scenes.

Finnish Smuggler Sought

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Oct 76 p 18

[Article by Poul Hordum]

[Text] The economic backer of several recent big narcotics cases in Scandinavia, 30-year old Finnish citizen Heikki Hille is being sought

throughout Denmark for complicity in the hash case involving the four North Korean diplomats in Copenhagen who have since been expelled.

Sought Since 1974

Since 1974 Heikki Hille's name has appeared in big narcotics cases and his name came up again when the narcotics police arraigned the big smuggler Finn Diderik Madsen, his brother, his brother's girl friend and three foreigners in the diplomat case in the magistrate's court at police headquarters.

The Finn was being sought not only because he was one of the recipients of the 147 kilos of hash from the North Koreans but also as the principal in a long list of cases in Denmark, Sweden and Finland involving a total of 4 tons of hash. A series of arrested and convicted people have indicated him as the man who had recruited people for making purchases and had organized a broad courier activity.

For several months narcotics police in Copenhagen have been looking unsuccessfully for him on a derelict farm in northern Sjaelland. His last known address in Copenhagen was an apartment in Nyhavn.

At regular intervals in the last 2 years the narcotics policemen from the Swedish national police have sought Heikki Hille in Denmark and have asked Copenhagen narcotics police to use more men in the search effort. But each time the Finn had enough warning to get away, leaving a cold trail behind.

Hille's Couriers Arrested in Stockholm

"We are charging him with dealing in an incredible amount of cannabis (hash, Ed.) and we have no doubt that he is in Denmark. Lately we have arrested five or six hash couriers coming from Copenhagen with 50 kilos of hash each. All of them got the drug from Heikki Hille in an apartment in Nyhavn," said criminal police commissioner Steen Normann, of the Swedish national police narcotics division, to BERLINGSKE.

The Finn is also wanted in his homeland for broad narcotics violations. Among other things it has been revealed that he was connected with a Finnish narcotics policeman who was arrested a year ago in a Danish-Swedish-Finnish hash case with 263 kilos. It has just been discovered that Hille was involved in the theft of 80 kilos of hash from the Finnish criminal policeman. In the narcotics theft case a Swede and several Danes have been held in Stockholm.

In all these big cases Heikki Hille has paid others to do the dirty work, and police have noted that payment was always in Swedish money. A big cash payment in Swedish money also occurred with the Danes involved in the diplomatic hash case.

Diplomatic Hash Came From Syria

Although the narcotics police do not wish to comment on Heikki Hille's role in the case at this time, unofficially there is no doubt that when he is eventually arrested he can be charged with managing one of the biggest smuggling and dealing organizations.

The Finn was not directly implicated in the smuggling of the 147 kilos of hash in the diplomat case. The drug came in boxes from Damascus in Syria to East Germany. The narcotics police are sure of that but they don't yet know if the North Koreans went to East Germany by car to get the drug themselves or had it brought to Copenhagen by other means.

The big hash shipment was hardly intended for sale in Copenhagen alone. In uncovering the activities of the Finn it has been the general opinion that the largest quantity would have been sent on to Sweden where the market price is somewhat higher than in Denmark.

Finland is also involved in the case of the North Korean diplomat smugglers now. In a brief report from the Finnish Foreign Ministry yesterday it was revealed that the Finnish police are in the process of investigating matters similar to those investigated by the police in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The North Korean Embassy in Helsingfors is headed by a charge d'affaires, Chang Tae-hi. He has four Koreans, all with diplomatic status, under him.

In Sweden the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the police are keeping details of the smuggling scandal secret. It has been revealed that 60 policemen took part in the raid in which 10,000 smuggled cigarettes and 500 bottles of liquor were seized -- a much smaller haul than the one made by police in Copenhagen and Oslo.

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DENMARK

NEW NORTH KOREAN DIPLOMAT MAY NOT BE ACCEPTABLE

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Oct 76 p 3

[Text] The North Korean diplomatic scandal may have a baroque conclusion -- one of the North Korean replacements on his way to a job in the North Korean embassy in Copenhagen is believed to have been involved while at a previous diplomatic post in matters exceeding acceptable embassy concerns. If this suspicion is confirmed he will be immediately expelled -- although this would be phrased in diplomatic language.

Tonight the grace period expires for the North Korean diplomats who were declared undesirable. It is not known definitely whether or not they have left but the only person who can be reached at the embassy in Copenhagen is a diplomat understanding and speaking only Korean.

New People En Route

However new personnel are on their way via East Berlin. Their credentials are being arranged. It is not known if they have arrived in Copenhagen but the "protocol" of the Foreign Ministry states that no report of their arrival has been received yet.

"We do not know if they are physically present in Copenhagen," said chief of protocol, Ambassador P. W. Frellesvig.

Asked who the new people are, Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen said: "I have not received a final report on who they are and to my knowledge they have not yet arrived in Copenhagen."

"Aren't you running a risk that the new people will have a dubious past in other diplomatic posts?"

"I am quite certain that the new diplomats sent here will be people we can accept without any trouble," the foreign minister said.

In Japan Too

Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen's statement implies that North Korea cannot just shuffle around its diplomats who have been declared undesirable in the Scandinavian countries and also that Denmark will not accept diplomats who have abused their diplomatic status.

According to what has been learned in Scandinavia the drug dealing and smuggling activities were not just the private affair of individual diplomatic personnel but the very foundation of embassy and propaganda activity. The most recent disclosure of North Korean embassy smuggling was in Tokyo and drugs may have been involved as well as cigarettes and alcohol.

In Copenhagen the North Korean embassy was operating on a wholesale level. The police seized 147 kilos of hash. In addition there is proof that the North Koreans sold 4.5 million duty-free cigarettes and a lot of alcohol. It says something about the North Koreans' fantastic idea of the case that they had just ordered another 2.5 million duty-free cigarettes -- for delivery this month. That order fell through after the police discoveries.

Huge Foreign Debt May Be Cause

Reports that the North Korean government was directly responsible for the crimes committed by North Korean diplomats all over Scandinavia were reinforced yesterday when American financial sources in Washington declared that illegal North Korean activities in Scandinavia may have been the result of the currency deficit in North Korea.

North Korea's foreign debt lies around 600 million dollars (about 3.6 billion kroner) and the country is far behind in repaying these loans. The same thing is true of several private firms which have advanced several million kroner to the North Koreans. (AKTUELT, 19 October)

Thus North Korea risks becoming the first communist country to fail to meet a payment obligation, western sources said in Manila yesterday.

American financial experts doubted that the purpose of selling duty-free cigarettes and alcohol was to increase North Korean currency reserves. It is more likely that the object was to cover current expenses of North Korean embassies abroad.

These expenses include full-page ads costing 50,000 kroner in large daily papers. These offered North Korean propaganda and later North Korean papers could quote these glowing reports from the foreign press.

Finland the Center

Observers in Finland who are also investigating the activities of North Korean diplomats there feel that North Korean diplomats in Finland have been the main link in the Scandinavian diplomatic scandal.

Observers say that the smuggled goods came to Helsingfors from Moscow by train after which North Korean diplomats distributed the goods to the other Scandinavian countries.

In Oslo two more Norwegians have been arrested and the case is believed to have involved 10 men in all. Four of them have been arrested.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry is still considering whether to expel the North Korean diplomats there as Denmark and Norway did. The case is surrounded with the utmost secrecy in Sweden but Swedish police have admitted that it was the results of the Danish and Norwegian police surveillance of North Korean diplomats that led to Monday's raid in which four Swedes were arrested and 500 bottles of alcohol and 10,000 cigarettes were seized.

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CSO: 3106

NETHERLANDS

STOCKHOLM-AMSTERDAM HEROIN LINE BROKEN

Amsterdam DE TELEGRAAF in Dutch 14 Oct 76 p 3

[Article by Jaap Metz: "Severe Blow Dealt to Heroin Line by Arrest of Swedish Couriers"]

[Text] Stockholm/Amsterdam, Thursday--Working in close cooperation with the narcotics squad of the Amsterdam police, the Swedish police have broken an important link in the Stockholm-Amsterdam heroin line.

Yesterday, two Swedish couriers, who had bought a shipment of 1.2 kg of heroin and 2 kg of amphetamines on the black market in Amsterdam, were arrested in Stockholm.

This shipment was worth nearly 3 million guilders on the Swedish drug market. In Sweden prices for heroin and other drugs are much higher than in our country.

Warned

The chief of the Swedish narcotics squad, Lars Kollander, had warned his Amsterdam colleagues that two Swedish couriers were on their way to Amsterdam to buy a considerable amount of heroin. When they arrived in Amsterdam, the two students, S. and D. (both approximately 30 years old), were followed by the Amsterdam police.

One of the students flew back to Stockholm immediately following the purchase, while the other one stayed behind a while to confuse possible pursuers and left later by train. At the time of their arrest, the Swedish police found the 2 kg of amphetamines and later, during a house search, the 1.2 kg of heroin which also appears to have come from Amsterdam. Dutch investigators also found some drugs left in the hotel room they occupied in Amsterdam.

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CSO: 5300

NETHERLANDS

POLICE CONFISCATE LARGE QUANTITIES OF HEROIN

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Oct 76 p 3

[Article: "Police Again Confiscate Large Quantity of Heroin"]

[Text] The Hague, 2 October--During the first 6 months of the year, the police have already traced and confiscated twice as much heroin as in all of 1975: 120 kg. The latest painful blow to be dealt to the heroin traders came last Thursday evening, when the Leiden police intercepted 12 kg of heroin at the Holiday Inn motel and made five arrests.

Those arrested in Leiden were four Chinese from Singapore and one woman. Two Chinese were arrested Thursday evening when they arrived at the motel with four large trunks and tried to reserve a room. The heroin had been hidden in the double bottom of the trunks.

On the assumption that the men had a rendezvous at the motel, the police stayed there. This produced results: on Friday morning, three more people were arrested. The police suspect that the two first arrested Chinese had come straight from Schiphol airport.

In his 1977 budget, Minister of Justice Van Agt mentioned a "new high" which was achieved last year in the interception of drugs which carry an "unacceptable risk." Last year's total of 60 kg had already been reached after 6 months this year.

Since then the total harvest has increased rapidly as a result of a few big hauls. At the end of July, for example, two men from Singapore fell in the hands of the police in Simpleveld. They were carrying 12 kg of heroin with a retail value of approximately 1 million guilders.

On 13 August, 13.5 kg were found in the apartment of a Chinese restaurant manager in Haarlem; one week later another kg was added in Rotterdam. During a border check on 22 September, three Chinese carrying 10 kg of heroin were dragged from a car.

A raid on houses occupied by Chinese in Wychen recently yielded 3 kg of heroin. A similar quantity was discovered last Thursday in the car of three Malaysians who were trying to enter the Netherlands at Oldenzaal.

SPAIN

NARCOTICS POLICE UNCOVER HEROIN NETWORK IN CANARIES

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 17 Sep 76 p 41

[Article by Madrid correspondent Elia Gonzalez Ramos]

[Text] Acting on the basis of an international report, Spanish police services infiltrated their GEE (Special Narcotics Group of Spain) agents, disguised as addicts, among discotheques and Spanish tourist centers and succeeded in uncovering a large drug network that uses the Canaries for processing heroin and marihuana from the Middle East and Orient.

An undercover agent, who for the alleged crime of selling narcotics was placed in the same cell assigned to some imprisoned traffickers caught in various discotheques, needed only 2 weeks confinement in their company to gather sufficient information against the Frenchman Robert Sabbag, who controlled most of the LSD traffic in the Canary Islands.

The trail led him to the hippie commune "Las Meloneras," situated in the southern part of the island. Bearded, his hair long, and with the dirt and bad odor resulting from the 2 weeks spent without bathing, no one in the commune suspected that the new arrival could be an infiltrating agent. Several weeks went by, during which there were many times he thought the mission was a failure. However, he won the confidence of everyone, although to do so he was obliged to use small doses of narcotics. He finally discovered the almost incredible manner in which heroin was distributed throughout the island: through innocent and ordinary letters, sent in the usual way, between whose folds the fatal powder circulated without interference.

These and other equally risky actions, anonymous and heroic (even the disclosure of the investigators' names is not permitted), have blocked and broken up the dirty but extremely lucrative traffic in marihuana and narcotics in the Canary Islands archipelago. Spain thus contributed, as was expected of her in the United Nations, to the momentary control of the inhuman traffic and murder of young people in which bastard politico-ideological interests as well as million dollar profits are doubtless involved. The agents of Spain's Special Narcotics Group know, however, that they have won no more than a battle and not the war. They know they must continue to sleep with their eyes open.

BRIEFS

DRUG ARRESTS IN SAN SEBASTIAN--San Sebastian, 14th (PYRESA)--The Irun police have arrested two Spaniards, from whom about 2 kilos of hashish and 33 capsules of LSD were seized, on charges of using and trafficking in narcotics. Following the same operation, the arrests were made of another six young men and women between 18 and 24 years of age, who had used hashish on various occasions. [Text] [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Sep 76 p 11] 11532

HASHISH SEIZURE IN MELILLA--Melilla, 15th (CIFRA)--Members of the narcotics squad of the Melilla Civil Guard carried out two important operations leading to the discovery of 90 kilos of hashish that two foreigners were trying to bring into the country. In the first of these operations, the arrest was made of the Uruguayan Enzo Edgardo Vignolo Vico, 25, who was coming from Morocco on his way to the peninsula, in an attempt to smuggle in 23 kilos of hashish hidden in the wheels of a vehicle bearing registration number M-1891-AS. In the second, the Scandinavian Peter Anderssen was arrested when preparing to embark for Malaga, at which time he was found to have 67 kilos of hashish hidden in several double bottoms of his car, registered under number EE-39107. The arrested men as well as the drugs and vehicles were placed at the disposition of the corresponding authorities. [Text] [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Sep 76 p 15] 11532

DRUG TRAFFIC IN BARCELONA--Barcelona, 18th (CIFRA)--A shipment of drugs, of the type known as "Thai heroin," has been distributed among dealers in Ciudad Condal, according to a confession made by a trafficker who was found by the Civil Guard in possession of 5 grams of the drug in question. "Thai heroin" is extremely powerful, and the going rate for a portion of approximately 1 gram is at least 10,000 pesetas. This exorbitant price causes traffickers to introduce the drug among persons of high purchasing power, and they seek their clientele in cafes and luxurious night clubs. Hashish in the amount of 3.5 kilos was found hidden within various pieces of furniture in the trafficker's living quarters. In another operation, the Guardia Civil drug squad found 250 grams of hashish oil in a suburban house inhabited by two young persons. The arrest was made a week ago of a trafficker found in possession of 120 portions of LSD in a "volcanic" state, of which the most minimum overdose was capable of causing the death of the user. [Text] [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Sep 76 p 15] 11532

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