

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300020047-5

27 AUGUST 1980

NARCII

(FOUO 36/80)

DRUGS

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JPRS L/9275

27 August 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 36/80)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN ARREST--A Sydney court was told today that heroin worth more than U.S. \$5 million had been brought into Australia by people who had hidden the drug under their clothes and taped to their legs. A federal policeman told the District Criminal Court a smuggling ring had brought 7.2 kilograms of heroin into Australia between April 1978 and February this year. He said a travel agent had been involved in the smuggling ring which had obtained the heroin from a man in Malaysia. [Text] [OW072338 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Aug 80 OW]

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PAKISTAN

100 MILLION RUPPEE HASHISH HAUL

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

Excise hounds smashed a well-knit gang of narcotic smugglers with the seizure of biggest-ever quantity of hashish weighing 85 maunds from an underground godown near Hub river road yesterday afternoon.

The seizure was effected by the recently reconstituted Intelligence Bureau of the Provincial Excise Department which was disbanded in 1974.

The Provincial Excise officials said that the international market price of the contraband hashish will be about Rs 100 million.

A spokesman of the Bureau named Bagh Jamal, owner of the godown, and his employee Fazil Karim as accused, now under detention and intensive questioning.

The detectives of the Sind Excise Intelligence Department were following "leads" and two month-long vigil on the activities of Bagh Jamal and his men before closing in their "trap" yesterday.

The activities of the said gang came to light when a small consignment of contraband successfully passed the coastal belt rather unnoticed. This, perhaps, encouraged the gangmen who went for a big consignment. They started

collecting contraband here and there and finally transporting it to the hideout — the godown on Hub river road near Mohajir Camp.

Meanwhile, they also tried to establish their contacts with their counter parts in a European country. A Pakistani smuggler is said to be the brain behind the racket.

Before the contraband could be smuggled out of the country the Flying Squad of the Sind Excise Intelligence rushed to the godown and arrested the godown-keeper

Bagh Jamal and his servant Fazil Karim along with the 85 maunds of hashish.

It was stated that the hashish was concealed and packed in huge underground cellar which have been constructed under the floor of the godown. The entry to the godown was via concealed trap-door which led to a ladder.

Startling revelations are expected to be made by the accused persons now under intensive questioning by the Excise Police Staff.

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

METRO MAYORS PUSH CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Metro Manila mayors yesterday intensified their respective campaigns against drug abuse in line with a recent directive of Metro Manila Gov Imelda R. Marcos.

Mayors of three cities and two towns said that their individual drives range from offering "reward" money to informants, massive education drive on drug addiction to tapping of junior policemen to help monitor the campuses, where drug abuse problems proliferate.

Manila Mayor Bagatsing said he has earmarked an initial P100,000 as "incentive" money for informants leading to the arrest and prosecution of drug pushers, who, he said, are the root causes of the aggravating drug problem.

Aside from the rewards, he said, he is also offering maximum protection to the informants until after the pusher has been convicted.

He also formed an anti-drug committee composed of Msgr M. Montemayor, as head, Vice Mayor Jimmy Barbers, and representative from the Western Police District and the various school deans.

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez of Quezon City said she has tapped the 137 barangays to keep close watch on the more affluent families, who can afford to buy these items. She also said that she has increased the civil security fund from P90,000 to P150,000 a big portion of which will be used for the anti-drug campaign.

Mayor Macario "Boy" Asistio of Caloocan said that he is tapping the youth sector, composed of elementary and high school students, for the junior police program of his city.

He said he is planning to hire 200 junior police, each of whom will be given free uniforms and self-defense gadgets (except guns). They will be trained by the policemen and will be given allowances.

This team, he said, will complement the regular police force of the city, which now number only to 224 (of which only 188 are in active service). The junior police, he said, will be put to use by late September.

Mayor Ernesto Domingo of Mandaluyong said he is offering P500 to P1,000 as reward money to informants who will lead to the prosecution of drug pushers. (This fund, he said, will come from the discretionary fund of the mayor and some contributions from the private sector).

He also said that particular attention will be given to slum areas and some affluent sectors of the municipality. These slum areas include: Harapin ang Bukas; Barangka-Agudo; railroad track; and Daang Bakal.

Nemesio Yabut of Makati, on the other hand, said he has ordered a close surveillance of the affluent villages, where incidents of drug addiction are more rampant.

He said that the richer people can afford to buy these drugs and perhaps seek prescription for the prohibited ones, which in reality will not be used for therapy.

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BULGARIA

OVER EIGHT KILOGRAMS OF HEROIN SEIZED BY CUSTOMS

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 1 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Lozan Mitev: "The End of the French Connection"]

[Text] The pier of Calais was jammed with cars. A Jaguar was trying to move ahead. The driver, somewhat apprehensive and impatient, was looking for the white Mercedes with the license plate that he already knew by heart. The owner of the Mercedes would ask: "Is Hassan sending you?" And he would answer: "Yes. Are you Hussein?" From there on everything would be easy.

This was not a plot of a crime movie, although the reasons, circumstances and the facts were similar, but a carefully designed scheme of an even better designed and almost successfully committed crime, smuggling of drugs, and of the most dangerous at that--heroin.

The meeting, however, did not take place. To the misfortune of the bosses and the smuggler the scheme ended on a beautiful day at the border check point of Kapitan Andreevo thanks to the experience, watchfulness and selflessness of the customs officers because, in spite of all the technical equipment and modern installations, a customs officer with a watchful eye and intuition is the main stumbling block in the invisible and endless fight against the shrewdness of the numerous organizations engaged in drug smuggling. The experienced hands of Panayot Shiderov discovered 8 kilograms and 340 grams of heroin in special caches in both tanks of the Jaguar. This is not the first successful find of Shiderov and it will not be the last one. Last year he uncovered one of the largest shipments of smuggled heroin in the world, consisting of 9 kilos and 840 grams.

Here is something about the smuggler:

Yudjel Nasim, a Turk from Cyprus, born in Limassol in 1941, British citizen, for the past 20 years has lived in London, never convicted, married, with two children, with elementary education, has worked as a shoemaker in a factory.

As it often happens in the society of unlimited possibilities, the day came for Yudjel when he was without a job. In desperation the Londoner from Cyprus began searching for a life-saving remedy. He clutched at straws to find a way out of his misery and joblessness. And he found it in a certain Mr Hassan, owner of an international auto-transport company. That is how his future benefactor presented himself. Whether that was his real name and his real profession only Mr Hassan could tell, but there is no doubt that he did have connections in Gaziantep, one of the main drug centers for shipments to the West. The so-called Mr Hassan, small, fat, stocky, according to the description of the smuggler, had offered him a job and the most generous remuneration that the erstwhile shoemaker could have ever imagined-- five thousand pounds sterling.

A really fantastic sum for the work, i.e. just to drive a secondhand Jaguar to Gaziantep in Turkey and back to Calais.

"When they are giving you something, you take it, when they are chasing you, you run!" Yudjel obviously thought, and immediately agreed to take the offered job. There was nothing wrong in driving a car to Gaziantep and back, was there? However, the details of the trip, befitting a crime movie as we had already mentioned, should have made him think twice before taking the job: mysterious connections, secret meeting-places, passwords, etc.

As usual curiosity is not welcome in such operations and Yudjel had not bothered to ask further questions and did what he was told to do.

On the way back from Turkey Yudjel had beautiful dreams of the rosy future awaiting him: in about 10 days he would drink his whisky in the most expensive bars without pinching pennies. Finally fortune had smiled on him, he had struck it rich. But, instead of sitting in the comfortable armchairs of the bars he found himself in the inquest chair and later on in the dock facing the judge. For quite a while he shrugged his shoulders in dismay that they ever found any drugs in the car and would repeat the well-rehearsed story to be used in case he was caught. But has there ever been a shady deal, no matter how carefully planned, without omissions and cracks? The recently issued driver's license, the 1-month-only car insurance, etc. helped the inquest authorities to uncover a crime managed behind the scenes by the crims syndicates, i.e. the drug traffickers working on a worldwide scale.

On 23 May Yudjel Nasim was sentenced by the Svilengrad District Court to 8 years imprisonment and 12,000 leva fine. It was an expensive trip to Turkey for the former shoemaker. Instead of reaching the peak as he had expected

he found himself sinking to the very bottom of life. Neither the car that was supposed to accompany him was able to help him nor the bosses in Amsterdam whom he called at the beginning of his ordeal.

Drug addiction is a monstrous social evil in many capitalist countries and continues to grow. The profits from drug trafficking are very lucrative and the techniques of smuggling and pushing drugs is constantly improving. And let us imagine just for a moment the London market of death, let us try to understand the tragedy of the thousands of buyers of narcotic poisons. Only then will we be able to appreciate more fittingly the noble motivation and work, the efforts and skill of the customs officers at Kapitan Andreevo who had again prevented the downfall of thousands of human beings.

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POLAND

SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' MARKETS NOTED

Warsaw FARMACJA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 80 pp 199-201

[Excerpts from article by Col Marian Grabowski: "Narcotics Smuggling on the Worldwide Scale"]

[Excerpts] Smuggling of narcotics in world scale. Smuggling of narcotics, the forms of which undergo continuous development and changes, and the complex problem of its prevention have been briefly presented.*

A somewhat distinct problem is the matter of narcomania in the socialist countries and the possible smuggling of narcotics to the markets of these countries. Here narcomania is the edge of the phenomena occurring in this field in the West. Our countries are not attractive markets for the sale of narcotics for international dealers, and therefore there can be no discussion of their serious smuggling. However, we cannot exclude the reality of small amounts of narcotics in transit, defined by the term tourist or "ant" smuggling. Nevertheless smuggling narcotics is not a phenomenon unknown in some socialist countries, because they are transit countries in view of their geographical locations. This primarily means Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. In 1976 in Yugoslavia they confiscated eight times more narcotics than in 1975. In 1969-1970 the customs agencies in Bulgaria confiscated more than 23,000 kilograms of narcotics passing from Turkey to western Europe, mainly by means of seasonal Turkish workers. Cases of illegal transit of narcotics have also been noted in the Soviet Union. For example, in July 1976, three United States citizens were arrested in Moscow for smuggling more than 35 kg of heroin, while shortly afterward an Australian smuggling hashish was arrested. In 1972-1978 the GDR customs agencies detected and confiscated several hundred kg of narcotics, mainly on traveling foreigners. We have also observed several minor cases of the same type

*Excerpt from a report delivered at the CMPK [Center for Postgraduate Medical Training] School Session of Pharmaceutical Study in Bydgoszcz on 18 May 1979.

in our country. However, it appears that the socialist countries are neglected by all international smuggling gangs, and Poland is certainly not a transit country. Anyway the Polish prosecuting agencies have this problem constantly in their minds. The direct aircraft connections opened with Bangkok and Beirut have created convenient opportunities for such transit. However, up to now we have not seen any demonstrable proof that these opportunities have actually been exploited.

The comments presented above on the subject of narcotics smuggling make it possible to draw a few general conclusions:

1. Narcotics smuggling will certainly keep developing, and its methods will improve.
2. Effectiveness in the battle against the international smuggling gangs can only be assured by means of international cooperation among customs and police services.
3. Poland is following with interest the experiments in overcoming this very dangerous crime. It is doing everything to keep narcotics out of the national market and to render it impossible to ship them across the territory of our state. In these matters the prosecuting agencies of our country are happy to accept international cooperation.

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POLAND

RELATION BETWEEN NARCOMANIA, DELIQUENCY DISCUSSED

Warsaw FARMACJA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 80 pp 193-198

[Excerpts from article by Prof Dr habilitatus Brunon Holyst, Director of Institute of Problems of Criminology in Warsaw, Head of Department of Criminology, University of Lodz: "Narcomania and Delinquency"]

[Excerpts] Narcomania and delinquency. The author considers kinds of relations between narcomania and delinquency and assumes an attitude towards views of this matter in the literature. Subsequently, he discusses narcomania and delinquency in Poland and points out directions of prophylactic activity.*

Narcotics have been used in all societies and in all milieux since time immemorial, and nevertheless this narcomania must be recognized as a historically new phenomenon, as a symptom of the changes introduced into social existence by the 20th century.

Its enormous quantitative increase after World War II is witness to the fact that it is only a contemporary phenomenon extremely painful to society, a contemporary phenomenon of social pathology.

In a narrow sense narcomania continues to be a problem of knowledge. The dimensions of this phenomenon, the physiognomy of the lives entangled in it, the external determinants of narcotization and its internal motivation are not known. Narcomania as a problem of decisions of the type of "What means to engage in what manner in the battle with this harmful phenomenon," without considering the problem of knowledge, and thus without making a methodologically reliable diagnosis, must remain a pseudoproblem.

No one questions the fact that narcomania, as a mass, socially pathological phenomenon, appeared in the 1950's in all of the highly

*Excerpt from a report delivered at the School Session of Pharmaceutical Studies of CMKP [Center for Postgraduate Medical Training] in Bydgoszcz on 18 May 1979.

industrialized, developed, capitalist countries without exception. Their own type of research custom developed there, settling on an examination of every phenomenon successively occurring in the area of social pathology in the mirror of existing delinquency.

Therefore it is proper to indicate in the beginning, briefly but with as little superficiality as possible, the presentations extant in the literature on the subject.

Keeping in mind the pattern of relationship presented above, it seems indispensable to conduct more penetrating research on the effect of narcomania on delinquency. Obviously this pattern does not explain the mechanism of the actual rise of the phenomenon of narcomania, and this question requires separate examination. The number of opinions, and even the number of verified social diagnoses, is vast, but nevertheless under Polish conditions the phenomenon of narcomania must be looked at independently of the research suggested in other countries. Obviously there is a close connection between the individual elements of behavior defined as toxicomania or drug dependence, regardless of geographic location and organizational conditions. However, the number of etiologically variable elements is still quite large. In research it is necessary to take into consideration the socio-cultural and the economic context of the functioning of an individual, group and other social categories, historical traditions, and likewise the total apparatus which the social system of our country has available to combat frustration.

Narcomania and Delinquency in Poland

In presenting the connections between narcomania and delinquency in Poland, it is first of all necessary to stress that, although we judge the narcomania problem as a negative phenomenon, threatening the health, morality, social order and economy, the dimensions of this phenomenon are not large. However, I am proceeding from the assumption that in this case it is not the number of drug addicts nor the number of crimes connected with narcomania which constitute the threat, but the simple fact that such a phenomenon exists and reveals dynamics of growth, secondly that it now embraces the younger age groups of the population, and lastly that a possibility is foreseen of an increase in the availability of so-called exclusive narcotic substances through the expansion of contacts with countries in which narcomania already presents a very serious social problem. It is also alarming that narcotization is not limited, as it was in the past, to customary forms, and does not associate itself closely with respect to the concrete situations of concrete persons, revealing some easily identifiable characteristics of origin, education, age or mental condition. Whenever some phenomenon assumes features of diffusing the elements of social-spatial and situational organization and cannot be closely associated in the timing of social life, it becomes threatening. This is currently happening with reference to all of those kinds of crimes which, in the area of behavior anomaly itself, do not have an antidote in the form of a specific "morality" of the perpetrator of the crime.

Furthermore this is also happening in relation to the alcoholization of society. The drinking of alcohol is losing its ritualistic features, which include not only consent but also limitation. It is also beginning to happen with respect to narcomania, which in Poland does not have the properties of organized activity restricted to some kind of "taboo," but is a phenomenon devoid of a pattern of abstinence before a certain kind of activity.

Here it is worthwhile to cite some quantitative data concerning crimes committed in 1977-1978, defined as the appropriation of narcotics or other stupefactive agents (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of Crimes in Poland Based on Appropriation of Stupefactive Agents in 1977-1978.

Theft of Narcotics (Installations) Or Other Crimes	Number of Cases	
	1977	1978
Public pharmacy	42	20
Hospital pharmacy	14	8
Dispensary	2	-
Hospital, sanatorium	4	12
Medical clinic	2	7
First aid department	7	-
Warehouse, wholesaler	-	1
Private office	-	1
Traveling unit	15	-
Other installation	11	1
Falsification of prescriptions	43	146
Swindling narcotics in connection with falsification of prescriptions	1	1
Other crimes connected with narcomania	21	7
Total	162	204

The installations from which narcotics were stolen were: public pharmacies, hospital pharmacies, hospitals and sanatoria, medical clinics, first aid departments, physicians' private offices and traveling units possessing a small amount of narcotics. It is characteristic that in 1977 there were more thefts and burglaries to obtain stupefactive agents in the above-mentioned places than in 1978. On the other hand, during the same period, the number of crimes associated with falsification of and swindling with prescriptions increased sharply: in 1977 44 such cases were verified, while in 1978 they rose to 147. According to this the increase is enormous. This situation should be closely associated with restricted prescriptions involving the safeguarding of narcotic

agents in all institutions which have them available. This limited thefts and burglaries, while other methods of illegal procurement of narcotics increased considerably.

It is necessary to add that statistics do not give a complete picture of the crimes connected with narcomania. In the reporting as it is currently executed, it is unusually difficult to sort out all the crimes connected with narcotics, the purpose of which was not to procure stupefactive agents, to trade in them or to induce the use of narcotics. Today it is practically impossible to use statistics of crimes such as robbery, rape, murder, assault, or statistics of such negative phenomena as suicide, in which the use of narcotics created or stimulated the crime.

Combatting the trafficking in narcotics is one of the most difficult tasks of the police, because it requires specialized training of the officers, and also because it faces difficulties associated with the fact that addicts usually protect their supplier.

In Poland, as is shown by pertinent reports, customs agencies confiscate minimal quantities of narcotics. Only in 1971 did they come across the trail of a rather large smuggling affair in which Poland formed the transit territory.

Directions of Preventive Activity

From the viewpoint of the possibility of prevention, an attempt to take a comprehensive, systematic look at the phenomenon of narcomania is worthy of consideration.

The point of departure is society as a whole. This is because the initial, fundamental problem devolves into the question of which mechanisms in the functioning of the social system generate the tremendous (although not great in numbers) increase in the population of persons using stupefactive agents. The phenomenon of narcomania must be precisely situated in so-called socio-cultural space. Current knowledge of the fact that youth (under the influence of the hippie movement) and those on the periphery of society are narcotizing themselves must be recognized as a diagnosis far from satisfactory and incomplete, derived schematically from research conducted in western countries.

A stupefactive agent can be procured directly by the user or through an intermediary. In both the first and second cases the procurement may be legal or illegal, criminal. Here legality is found in ingenuity in composing narcotic mixtures from substances commonly available on the market. Security should involve individual chemical analysis of the composition of the generally available substances. In this field many definite articles, previously generally available on the market, have been put under regulation.

The struggle against narcomania, and likewise against its negative effects (up to crime), should be conducted on four levels: regulation, penal-repressive, methodological and psychological-therapeutic, and educational.

It should be added that there has already been partial research verification of the intuitive conviction that the shortcoming in the anti-frustration apparatus, which has still not completely evolved in our culture with its unusually dynamic transformation, which is often dysfunctional at the same time, must be constantly strengthened and enriched by creative elements. This sphere of activity refers both to the material base of social life and to education in the area of models of need satisfaction, as well as to education in the area of understanding one's needs.

Western researchers with an educational bent like to discuss the pseudo-problems of the type cited earlier, and thus of the type: chemistry and physiology--penal code--individual. On the other hand scholars of more radical views indicate the following problems as being associated with the genesis of narcomania:

1. Lack of personal models. Youth always seeks opportunities to identify with models capable of satisfying their desires for improvement (i.e., self-betterment). In the absence of personal ideals with whom young people can identify, they seek solace in the products of chemical substances which liberate their youthful, romping imaginations in the world of new and therefore "pleasant" expressions, if only for a short time.
2. Existence of a spiritual wasteland. Springing up on the basis of dwindling faith in metaphysics and not completely accepting the deification of material goods embraced by the older generation, the spiritual wasteland requires a specific type of compensation, liberation of the spirit, ecstasy, castigation experienced. This is the source of the need for those seances filled with meditation, the source of the quest for "great apostles."
3. Use of pharmacological safety valves (earlier, unfortunately, hospital attendants and strait jackets). All of the more and more frequent states of emotional stress can be solved in a relatively simple way by narcotics. The difficulties one meets at present in finding and using natural means of relaxation should be subject to deeper analysis.

The explanations cited above and the hypotheses formulated are on a level which can be called negative radicalism of the first degree.

There are a few other authors who try to explain the genesis of narcomania as a mass phenomenon of deep alienation to real organizational contradictions, to processes of social inequality and to the phenomenon of alienation which is more and more tragic in its up-to-dateness.

These authors suggest that the basic differences between the etiology of narcomania observed in capitalist and in socialist countries reside in the mechanism of political organization (considering the differences in the intensity of the phenomenon in both groups of countries, it is difficult to speak in general of narcomania as a mass phenomenon under conditions of socialist society).

The development of a population of drug addicts is generated in a rather exponential (and later logistic) way. The greater the already existing population of dependent people, the greater the increment in the number of dependent people, because the former group gives emotional and moral support to every individual reaching for narcotic consolation. At present there is a real tendency for the number of so-called individual deeds to increase in socialist countries, but there is no marked group consolidation. The basic purpose in blocking an increase in narcomania in socialist countries is thus to render it impossible to form integrated addict milieux.

Thus basic preventive activity should be adopted to render impossible the rise of addict milieux which would support, especially morally and emotionally, everyone seeking a solution for the problems of his life in the experience of stupefactive agents. In the case of an already existing milieu of this type, the aim should be an "organizational" block of all "narcotized" contacts with them.

The question looming before us is what the preventive function of penal law is, and thus the preventive role of law.

In general should the phenomenon of narcomania (i.e., the actual consumption of narcotics and not the associated crimes) be affected by the penal law?

The answer to this question can be given on the basis of only one deduction. The law protects those values which are most precious socially. Human life and health certainly belong among these values.

At the base of the traditional formation of legal norms protecting these goods lay the intention of guaranteeing a feeling of security, of forming a situation in which no one would attack us. The body of another person could not be injured. Up to now this body has been treated (in traditional society) as private property. However, the development of social life has led to a specific contemporary nationalization of human health and life. Morally speaking, injuring the body of a driver is absolutely equivalent to injuring the body of an outstanding surgeon, a nuclear energy scientist, or a specialist in the area of petroleum processing. Still, the disruption in the functioning of the social system, which is a consequence of the cases mentioned, is different in each of the cases. Socialization leads to specialization, but also specialization of socialization. Do we not say that an extraordinary musician, author or actor is

social property? Tomorrow practically every community worker, every physician, busdriver and so forth will be treated by us as public property. This is because the group invests in the individual, and the individual must produce a social return.

This may sound cynical, perhaps brutal, but the truth is that free control over one's own body will be more and more limited. Everything indicates that this is the specific condition for the biological maintenance and development of human societies. A more and more limited (in the sense of the specific entropy of interpersonal relations) social life requires greater and greater effectiveness (efficiency) from every individual. The results of weakening this effectiveness from day to day will be more and more socially painful. As we cannot drive an automobile just as we wish today, tomorrow we shall similarly not be able to treat our health as we wish. The biopsychic condition will become a legally protected good. Protected in what way? This is a problem to be solved at the interface of crime and narcomania.

FOOTNOTES

1. Redo, S., "The problem of the criminogenic function of narcomania," *STUDIA KRYMINOLOGICZNE, KRYMINALISTYCZNE I PENITENCJARNE*, Vol 8.
2. Kuniewski, W., "The socio-psychiatric significance of narcomania," *MEDYCINA*, No 5, p 155, 1934.
3. Clausen, J., "Drug addiction" in: Merton, R. K. and R. A. Nisbet, "Contemporary Social Problems," New York, 1961, p 202.
4. For details of this subject, see Redo, S., *Op. cit.*, p 119.

POLAND

LEGISLATION ON STUPEFACTIVE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES REVIEWES

Warsaw FARMACJA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 80 pp 203-204

[Article by Maria Czerniejewska-Durkiewicz, Department of Pharmaceutics, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare: "Polish Legislation in the Area of Stupefactive and Psychotropic Substances"]

[Text] Polish legislation in the field of narcotics and psychotropic substances. Laws and regulations which regulate production, processing, storage and turnover of narcotics and psychotropic agents in Poland have been reviewed.

The fundamental legal document in the area of stupefactive substances is the law of 8 January 1951 on pharmaceutical and stupefactive substances and articles of health (DU [DZIENNIK USTAW], No 1, item 4). The question of stupefactive substances is regulated by articles 5, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 25, which legislate the principles of production, turnover and supervision of these substances, and articles 29 to 33, defining the penal sanctions for forbidden production, processing, transport across the border without a license, storage and introduction of stupefactive substances into turnover.

On the basis of the law of 1951, the following executive decrees were proclaimed:

Decree of the Ministers of Health and Foreign Trade of 13 September 1956 in the matter of stupefactive substances (DU No 42, item 196), with later changes (DU No 43, item 212, of 1958; DU No 33, item 190, of 1960; DU No 40, item 211, of 1975).

Decree of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare on the designation of substances as stupefactive substances of 14 May 1951 (DU No 28, item 221), of 13 September 1956 (DU No 42, item 195), of 15 March 1961 (DU No 17, item 91), of 28 March 1970 (DU No 10, item 89) and of 3 January 1976 (DU No 4, item 24).

Decree of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare of 1 April 1969 on dispensing drugs and other articles permitted for pharmaceutical turnover from public and railroad pharmacies (DU No 10, item 75).

Order of the Minister of Health of 22 January 1958 on the manner of presentation of prescriptions by physicians (MONITOR POLSKI, No 13, item 81).

Instruction No 33/62 of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare of 2 August 1962 on the management of drugs and articles of health in restricted health welfare facilities (DZ URZ [DZIENNIK URZEDOWY], No 16, item 97).

Instruction No 7/76 on prescriptions issued by social establishments of the health service (DZ URZ, No 14, item 40).

The principles of production, processing, and retail and wholesale turnover of these substances and their use by health service establishments and by industrial plants have been established on the basis of the decrees cited. Production and wholesale and international turnover are under tight control and are conducted on the basis of licenses from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Retail turnover of stupefactive substances can be made only in pharmacies which have a pharmacist as director. Stupefactive substances can be dispensed from pharmacies only on the basis of special prescriptions from physicians and presented by social establishments of the health service for dispensation. Direct supervision over the totality of problems involving stupefactive and psychotropic substances is conducted locally by the pertinent inspector of pharmaceutical supervision.

To a large extent Polish legislation is founded on the regulations in international agreements. In 1966 Poland joined and ratified the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, which had been concluded in New York on 30 March 1961. The text of this Convention was published in an appendix to DU, No 45, item 277, of 5 November 1966.

In 1974 Poland ratified the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which had been drawn up in Vienna on 21 February 1971. The text of this Convention was published in an appendix to DU, No 31, item 180, of 18 September 1976.

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (of 1961) combines regulations from earlier conventions into one legal document. The Convention regulates the principles of production, consumption and state of supplies of stupefactive substances through the application of strict limits. In addition restrictions were introduced into international turnover, based on a system of import certificates and export licenses.

The Convention establishes schedules of stupefactive substances which can be supplemented on the basis of decisions of the UN Commission on Stupefactive Substances. The Convention establishes principles of control and obligates states to institute penal regulations for the illegal production and turnover of these substances.

The member-states of the Convention are obliged to make quarterly reports of imports and exports of stupefactive substances, an annual report of consumption, production, processing and the inventory of these substances and an annual report describing the performance of obligations levied by the Convention.

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances (of 1971) establishes restrictions to which some psychotropic substances are subject in domestic and international production and turnover. At present 32 substances, divided into 4 schedules as a function of degree of harmfulness, are subject to the regulations of this Convention.

In our country the substances from Schedule I and Schedule II were considered stupefactive substances, because of their great harmfulness and abuse, and are subject to controls analogous to those of these substances.

Some substances from Schedule I, such as LSD, mescaline, tetrahydrocannabinol, psilocybin and psilocybin, were considered as exclusively harmful in our country and assigned to stupefactive substances of group I C. The production, processing and introduction of these substances into commerce is prohibited.

Recently, in a note of 28 March 1979, the UN Secretary-General announced a decision of the Commission on Stupefactive Substances on the transfer of methaqualone from Schedule IV to Schedule II. In accord with the regulations of the above-mentioned Convention, Poland makes an annual report of the production, import and export of psychotropic substances. It has introduced a system of export declarations for the psychotropic substances of Schedule III. Psychotropic substances can be dispensed from pharmacies only with a prescription from a physician for the amount of one package. Only physicians employed in mental and neurological health clinics can prescribe these substances, and only in amounts sufficient for one month's treatment.

Despite the above-mentioned legal regulations in the area of stupefactive and psychotropic substances, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare issues current orders for the purpose of overcoming or counteracting the spread of toxicomania in Poland. Thus, for example:

- 1) Since January 1973 special prescription blanks, type MZ-POM. 33, have been introduced for stupefactive substances, as strictly accountable order forms.

- 2) In connection with the falsification of prescriptions, it has been recommended that fortral, parkopan and codeine be prescribed in tablet form on type MZ-POM. 33 prescription blanks.
- 3) Particularly abused drugs, such as phenmetrazine, methylphenidate and Inoziemcowa drops, have been withdrawn from the market. The deletion of methaqualone, which has proven to be a very dangerous substance, from the Schedule of Extraofficial Drugs is anticipated.
- 4) The turnover of some psychotropic substances has been limited by reducing the unit size to 10 tablets.
- 5) ASTMOSAN cigarettes have been withdrawn from sale in HERBAPOL stores and drugstores.

Useful recommendations were issued in connection with pharmacy break-ins and thefts of stupefactive substances:

Strengthening the security of pharmacies against burglary and storage of stupefactive substances in reinforced cabinets, and in suitably secured metal safes in hospital wards;

The number of pharmacies distributing stupefactive substances has been reduced and the inventories of these substances have been lowered;

Guidelines for the presentation and filling of prescriptions for stupefactive and psychotropic substances were developed;

Control of drugs shipped from abroad in packages for private individuals has been intensified by employing Masters of Pharmacology as specialists in the Customs Agencies;

The schedule of drugs with particular side effects and the schedule of stupefactive and psychotropic substances, the importation of which into our country is forbidden, have been up-dated for the Customs Agencies;

Cooperation with prosecuting agencies and the Ministry of Education and Upbringing in connection with the battle against toxicomania has been tightened.

The legal documents and recommendations presented above, directed toward overcoming and preventing the spread of toxicomania in Poland, are modified and up-dated as changes occur.

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BOLIVIA

COUP LEADERS ACCUSED OF ADVANCING DRUG, AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

Bonn VORWAERTS in German 31 Jul 80 p 11

[Article by Thomas Nell: "Masters Over Death and Cocaine--Coups in Bolivia on the Argentinian-Chilean Model"]

[Text] Bolivia has had its share of coups, but what is without precedent in the history of the Andean country is the brutality with which the new junta seized power.

The latest coup in Bolivia differs from the other 200 in the country's 155-year history. The military who resorted to armed force to "save the honor of the army and put an end to the election fraud" proceeded with a brutality new to Bolivia.

The new president of the country, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, is no cipher. A friend of former dictator Banzer, he is an exponent of the extreme right wing of the army. He participated in the short-lived junta of Colonel Natusch in November and enjoys the financial support of the reactionary "agro business" of the eastern lowlands and the cocaine mafia. According to article 48 of the constitution of the armed forces, an officer may not occupy the same post twice--a provision which evidently does not apply to General Garcia Meza, who became commander-in-chief of the armed forces a second time.

The second important person is the new minister of the interior, Col Luis Arc Gomez. He is considered a liaison man of the Argentineans, whose support of the putschists must meanwhile be regarded as assured. Arce is the head of military intelligence and has had a sizable number of Argentinean advisers for several months. He himself is regarded as the father of the "Argentineanization" of the Bolivian election campaign, of the destabilization of the domestic political situation through intimidation and assassinations.

Arce is also considered to be the man behind the murder of Jesuit Luis Espina, one of the country's best known journalists and a committed

opponent of the Banzer dictatorship. Espinal was kidnapped on 21 March and tortured to death. An autopsy revealed a dozen not fatal shots and several broken bones. All his internal organs except for his heart had been destroyed. The signature of the culprits--there is no fatal shot, and thus no "one" murderer--recalls Argentinean models.

Some deputies thereupon demanded a report from the minister of the interior as to "why the information allegedly in the hands of Col Luis Arce concerning various previous terrorist actions had not been published." Luis Arce had some trucks drive up at the Ministry of the Interior, slapped the minister and had the entire files about leftist-oriented politicians hauled away. The report was never issued.

There followed further raids--one against former Minister Anibal Aguiler Penarieta and a plane which the UDP leaders were using on an election campaign trip. The UDP is the country's strongest party alliance, with a mildly leftist orientation. Siles Zuazo, the UDP presidential candidate, had changed his travel plans at the last moment, and Jaime Paz Zamora, the UDP vice presidential candidate, was able to save his life only by jumping from the burning plane.

Altogether 300 persons are reported to have been on a list for a possible night of the long knives. At the top of it was the brilliant intellectual and chairman of the Socialist Party Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz. He was murdered on the first day of the coup.

Under the pending threat of a military coup, parties, trade unions, churches and the Human Rights Commission had united in a Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE), an alliance of the powerless but an alliance on such a broad basis that the isolation of the military became apparent. CONADE had to be eliminated by the putschists as quickly as possible. The scenario for this--as for the whole coup--is so sophisticated, so un-Bolivian, that time and again there are clues of Argentinean assistance, as was also stated by Jaime Paz, the UDP vice presidential candidate, on German Television last month. There was an immediate denial by the Argentineans.

After the uprising of the 6th Division in Trinidad in the Department of Beni on 17 July, the committee met at trade union headquarters in La Paz. The building was stormed by paramilitary groups, and the trap snapped shut. A total of 15 trade unionists, including Communist Deputy Simon Reyes, were murdered.

The United States, often suspected of fostering reactionary regimes in Latin America, this time gave the putschists the cold shoulder at an early stage. Ambassador Weissmann by exerting very strong pressure prevented a coup attempt in late May. The generals were furious when the U.S. Department of State on 3 June told about the successful efforts of its ambassador. The 2d Division in Santa Cruz, the center of the "agro business" and cocaine

trade, put itself on an emergency footing and called on the government to declare Weissmann a persona non grata. Anti-U.S. slogans from the extreme right, a rarity on the subcontinent, resulted. After the coup, Washington, showing that it meant business, stopped all economic and military aid.

The United States has good reasons for its negative attitude. For one thing, the Bolivian military are unpopular in Washington because they have unceasingly been saber-rattling ever since the country lost its seacoast to Chile in the nitrate war 100 years ago. For another, there is the manufacture of cocaine, probably the most profitable branch of business in Bolivia. There is a long tradition of cooperation between the cocaine mafia and generals. At most it may amaze a foreigner that, for instance, former President Gen Juan Pereda Asbun bears the nickname of "Johnny Cocaina."

And in Washington there have been so many cases of members of the embassy or relatives of ruling generals being caught in the possession of cocaine that it was impossible for them to be ignored for reasons of diplomatic courtesy. Shortly before the coup, the archives containing material on the pursuit of cocaine offenders went up in flames. And when the correspondent of the Madrid liberal paper EL PAIS mentioned the contacts between the cocaine mafia and the generals on 23 July, he was expelled immediately.

Resisting miners in the mining areas are being starved, and their radio stations destroyed by bombs. Trade unions are banned. The number of people who have been murdered is not known; there are reports of mass graves. Following a well-known model, La Paz Stadium at least for a short time was used as a concentration camp. President General Garcia Meza declared: "The military will coordinate the people's cooperation." Peace rules in the country again--the peace of Santiago de Chile and Buenos Aires.

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

GERMAN CITIZEN EXPELLED--According to the public relations department of the National Directorate for Dangerous Drugs, German citizen (Maria Gertrud) has been arrested at the Liberador Hotel and charged with possession of peyote and hashish, for which she will be expelled from the country. [PY112320 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 7]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

DETENTION OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS--The imprisonment of Renato de Souza Santos, alias Tonelada, in Rio de Janeiro, and of Geraldo da Beatriz, in Paraguay, the two most important cocaine wholesalers in the region of greater Rio de Janeiro, has opened a struggle for control of the market, which sets in motion a lot of money and an unknown number of persons. This is the assessment made by the federal police, who foresee a momentary collapse in the supply of that drug in the city. [Excerpt] [PY090128 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Aug 80 p 20]

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT CONFISCATED--The police of Mato Grosso have reported the seizure of one of the largest shipments of marihuana ever discovered in Brazil. According to police sources 1.8 tons of marihuana have been seized on their way to Rio de Janeiro where one single buyer was going to pay 100 million cruzeiros for it. [PY121752 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Aug 80 PY]

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Belem--The Federal Police have arrested Raul Leon Viales, who has a Costa Rican passport, in Belem Airport and confiscated 4 kilograms of cocaine that he was carrying when he embarked for the United States. [PY131756 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 38 PY]

COCAINE CONFISCATED, TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Sao Paulo--Early yesterday morning the federal police confiscated one of the largest batches of cocaine in the country's history. North Americans Joseph Ernie Griffis, 37, and Donald Gary Mims, 27, were arrested while transporting 7 kilograms of cocaine valued at 40 million cruzeiros. The cocaine was brought from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and entered Brazil through the northern city of Ponta Pora. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 38 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

'BLACK POPE OF COCAINE' DESCRIBED, NAMED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 14-A

[Excerpt] Benjamin Herrera Zuleta, known as the "Black Pope of Cocaine" in Colombia, with a long record in drug trafficking, is currently in the department of Valle, where he is living like a multimillionaire.

The criminal, who also uses the name of Ivan Correa and another alias, the "Black Herrera," is fairly well known not only in Colombia but in many countries of the world, especially in the United States.

The newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES dedicated an entire page on 26 April 1975 to a report on his activities as the head of international gangs of traffickers in cocaine and marihuana. His name and his activities have come up as the result of an item published in that newspaper, in which there is an account of the capture in Buenos Aires, Argentina, of three Colombians involved in drug trafficking. They had in their possession 60 kg of cocaine and the Argentine police were able to establish that they belonged to the gang of the "Black Pope of Cocaine," operating in Colombia.

Investigations made by EL TIEMPO as the result of this information allow us to establish that the "Black Pope" is a man based in Cali--and not in Bogota--from where he directs all the business related to drug trafficking.

Herrera began to be known by the secret organizations some 7 years ago, as the result of an explosion of a cocaine laboratory in the district of La Buitrera, some 15 km south of the capital of Valle.

According to the police, in 1973 there was a violent explosion in the aforementioned district, which resulted in the deaths of two minors and one adult. Two other people, who were not identified, suffered burns.

As a result of the violent explosion, the authorities began an investigation with the aim of establishing the identity of the brains behind the gang which owned the laboratory. The investigations allowed them to establish that it was Benjamin Herrera, who after the explosion escaped to the United States.

The American authorities then captured the individual and he was imprisoned on charges of having brought in a fabulous shipment of cocaine.

Subsequently, in 1975, the "Black Pope" returned to Colombia to establish himself in the city of Cali, where he was captured by agents of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and placed at the disposal of the authorities who were carrying on the investigation of the explosion in La Buitrera.

Herrera remained under arrest in the capital of Valle for several weeks, as happens in most cases. Later, he was released and he returned to his activities.

The Mules

The permanent vigilance to which he was subjected by the secret organizations did not allow him to do much of his work himself, for which reason he decided to dedicate himself to delivering instructions to the "mules" hired to carry the alkaloid to other countries.

His experience in this work allowed him to establish new contacts with gangs of drug traffickers. But already the agents of the secret organizations were keeping him under tight surveillance and that is how in January 1976 he was captured by the F-2 in this city.

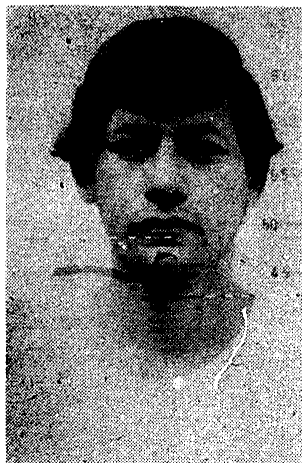
Initially, the detectives arrested a good number of "mules" with a load of cocaine. Those arrested gave good leads to the discovery of Herrera's activity, which led to his arrest once again. The capture took place in the district of Santa Elena, where the drug trafficker had his hideout.

The operatives captured Herrera and his buddies, identified as Mario Bohorquez Maldonado, taxi driver Guillermo Ramos Alvarez, Mariano Ospina Rios, Fabio Antonio Villa Zapata, Luis Eduardo Molinari and Fabiola de Molinari.

In this operation the secret agents confiscated various weapons vehicles and 500 grams of cocaine, valued at that time at more than half a million pesos.

The "Black Pope" once again only remained in custody a few days. He was freed and it seems that he came out with the intention of continuing his activities, which have provided him with millions.

The investigations by EL TIEMPO show that the "Black Pope of Cocaine" still lives in Cali and despite the fact that he is closely watched, he continues sending the alkaloid to other countries, especially the United States.



Benjamín Herrera Z.

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COLOMBIA

DRUG CASES 'CURSE' FOR JUDICIARY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 2-A

[Article by Ismael Enrique Arenas]

[Text] The criminal trials for drug trafficking have become a disturbing nightmare for magistrates and judges, according to those who have to pronounce the sentences, and who consider themselves under pressure, not only from the communications media and the administrative officials themselves, but even from their own colleagues.

The sentencing judges add that the judge who by misfortune receives a case of this kind in which he reasonably and legally can find no legal proof to require preventive detention or to call a trial, and who proceeds accordingly, is automatically marked as presumably corrupt, or as a judge who has become involved in underhanded business.

They also say that in cases of this kind they not only have to have extraordinary courage but also restraint because of what might be whispered about them, and that is why they consider themselves victims when in the distribution of cases one of this explosive nature is given them.

This disturbing legal atmosphere in cases involving the drug traffic has become evident, not only at the level of judges and magistrates of the courts, but right up to the Supreme Court of Justice, despite the fact that its highest judges are above the remotest suspicion of partiality, even though in reality there are very few cases of such a nature which through appeals reach that body.

The situation became more acute lately, in an obvious way, when several officials revealed their concern over the fact that the pressures are going beyond the limits of control and reaching the corridors where the colleagues of the sentencing judges for these cases circulate. These very colleagues spread rumors about the possibilities of the decision and they give rise to suspicion in advance in case a ruling might benefit a defendant.

For their part, the very defendants in these trials state that their legal position is seriously compromised, since things are happening in such a way that their sentencing can take place outside the boundaries of the strictly legal rules concerning the evaluation of evidence, so that, in this way, the judge can protect himself from the media, which could interpret badly for him a contrary decision.

Leniency

On the subject of the anxiety of the magistrates and judges, we consulted the bodies charged with the suppression of drug trafficking, among which there is often disagreement with any decision that might favor the defendant.

They said there was no unfair pressure on the defendants and that they understood the concern of the court officials, but that perhaps the origin of the problem lay in the leniency which in the past occurred in famous drug trafficking cases. They added that the organizations charged with the preliminary investigations in those cases which are later turned over to the criminal courts will abide by the decisions of the judges and that at no time will they harbor any ill feelings about the sentences.

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

RAID ON MARIHUANA FIELD--A large area of more than 40 hectares planted with marihuana was discovered yesterday morning at daybreak by soldiers assigned to the "Rondon Task Force," a battalion in La Guajira which carries out operations directed toward fighting the drug traffickers who have established their center of operations on the Atlantic coast. The field, belonging to Carmen Maria Mendoza, was located in the village of "La Pena" in the municipality of Maicao. In accordance with the prevailing arrangements in the fight against drug trafficking, the local authorities proceeded to burn the marihuana field. The owner of the place where the field was discovered was turned over to the proper authorities. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 May 80 p 10-A] 8956

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Three members of a powerful organization dedicated to cocaine trafficking were arrested by the criminal police of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] in the vicinity of Ernesto Cortissoz airport, in Barranquilla. Those arrested were Luis Nelson Isaza Mejia, Jose de Jesus Morales Rios and Luis Eduardo Magdalena, the latter of Panamanian nationality. In their possession, they found 1 kg of the alkaloid, whose purity in the first analysis was 100 percent and was initially valued at \$1 million, or some 45 million pesos. The traffickers are part of an extensive organization which is active in Colombia, Panama and the United States, according to their confessions during the first interrogations. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 May 80 p 8-A] 8956

CSO: 5300

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MARIHUANA, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CONTINUE SMUGGLING ATTEMPTS

Two Planes in a Week

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Guillermo Gomez]

[Text] Las Americas Airport--The armed forces are investigating the possibility that the Dominican Republic is being used by international drug traffickers as a bridge to the United States and other countries in the area.

Dominican intelligence services base this judgment on the fact that in 1 week 2 planes with U.S. registration and carrying presumed drug traffickers from Colombia had to make emergency landings. One of the planes did not manage to do so and instead crashed 35 miles southwest of here with 2 of its 4 crew members surviving.

The secretary of the armed forces himself, Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor, questioned the 2 crew members of the U.S.-registered plane which landed here yesterday at 0536 with 47 bales of marihuana totaling 1,830 pounds and two packages of cocaine weighing 1.362 grams.

Imbert McGregor arrived here in an air force helicopter minutes after the arrest of the American pilot, 32-year-old John Schweitzer, and 41-year-old Puerto Rican Ramon Rosa Cruz, who are being held at National Police [PN] headquarters. Neither of the two men had a passport.

Military authorities pointed out that the twin-engine Beech Craft plane with U.S.-registration N-5882 CBE-90 landed here without any flight plan for the Dominican Republic.

They explained that the pilot, John Schweitzer, born in New Jersey on 21 February 1947, notified the control tower here that he planned to make an emergency landing due to lack of fuel and damage to the electrical system. The landing took place at 0535. He had reported his presence 2 minutes earlier in the vicinity of this terminal.

Authorities said that one sign of the seriousness of this landing was the fact that immediately after the plane landed on the main runway here, the 2 crew members abandoned the aircraft and hid in the woods, with police and military patrols locating them 10 minutes later.

The authorities said that the two crew members stated that they had flown from Colombia and that their destination was Miami. However, military intelligence officers doubt this story.

Expected today are Interpol officers who will consult with police officers and Dominican intelligence services about the backgrounds of the two prisoners.

Last Sunday at midnight, a DC-3 commanded by a Captain Berin notified the control tower that it was planning to make an emergency landing due to lack of fuel. However, it was apparently forced to crash 35 miles southwest of this airport.

Military authorities said yesterday that they believed that the DC-3 with U.S. registration was loaded with drugs and that this impression was gained from questioning the survivors, 32-year-old Cuban-American Rafael Enrique Escacena and Steve M. Wilson, an American.

It has been reported that the secretary of the armed forces, Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor, has issued specific instructions to double air, sea and land surveillance to prevent the Dominican Republic from being used as a bridge for international narcotics traffic.

Military personnel have also been doubled at all of the country's airports to prevent such drug traffickers from trying to land there.

Rear Adm Olgo Santana Carrasco, the airport administrator, yesterday led the group of officers who combed the airport's entire security area in search of the two crew members of the plane which landed here and who were arrested.

Another event which military intelligence officials link to this drug traffic was the emergency landing of a plane on 10 January of this year in Cabo Rojo, Pedernales, carrying 2,355 pounds of marihuana, whose value has been estimated at 2 million pesos.

The two men arrested were the American pilots of the Aerocommander N-1853331 plane, Capt Peter Hernko and James Walcott.

These events have alerted authorities to the possibility that the country is being used as a bridge for international drug traffic to the United States and other countries in the area.

According to the reports by military sources yesterday, Dominican officials will coordinate joint efforts to be adopted with the International Police (Interpol) and other U.S. services, since U.S. citizens have been involved in all of the cases which have occurred. The point of origin is Columbia.

Colombians Apprehend Dominican

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Article by Santiago Gomez]

[Text] Las Americas Airport--A plane with Dominican registration and a Dominican pilot were apprehended yesterday in Colombia after the aircraft tried to leave that country with a cargo of marihuana.

The plane with registration HI-332, commanded by Guillermo Santana Milan, arrived in Colombia without a corresponding flight plan and was seized by officials of that country at the time of taking off with a cargo of the drug.

The confiscated aircraft is owned by Transporte Aereo Dominicano [Dominican Air Transport Company].

Two U.S. citizens were arrested along with the pilot, Santana Milan.

From what has been learned, the plane had been sold by Mr Amin Canaan to an American.

The Constellation had no right to continue using the Dominican registration, according to a Civil Aeronautics spokesman, since it had been sold to a foreigner.

The plane probably took off destined for Colombia to pick up the drug and carry it to some Caribbean island as yet unidentified.

The Constellation, which also belonged to Aerovias Quisqueyana [Quisqueya Airways], was also used to transport vegetables.

The plane was seized on the Willy farm in the state of La Guajira in Colombia.

Dominican officials are conducting an investigation to determine whether there is any connection between Dominicans in the country and the occupants of the plane seized in Colombia.

It has been reported that there was a cargo of some 20,000 pounds of marihuana on board the aircraft, although the drug's final destination was not reported.

Captain Santana Milan, a DC-4 and DC-6 expert, worked for Dominicana de Aviacion y Argo, S.A., and commanded other Dominican planes.

The two Americans and the Dominican pilot arrested in Colombia have not yet been indicted.

In recent months, Colombian authorities have seized some 60 planes arriving in that vast country in search of drugs.

However, planes carrying drugs continue to fly out from there.

Colombia contains hundreds of clandestine airports used by international drug trafficking rings.

Stepped-Up Eradication Request

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Article by Hugo A. Ysalguéz]

[Text] The attorney general and district attorney expressed alarm yesterday over the increase in air and drug trafficking and announced that they will request the maximum penalty for those guilty of that offense.

Drs Bienvenido Mejia y Mejia and Julio Rios individually stated that in view of the frequency with which large and small planes loaded with marijuana and cocaine are being located, it may be concluded that the country is being used as a bridge for international drug traffic.

Both officials spoke about the considerable contraband of cocaine and marijuana found by authorities on board a plane which made an emergency landing at Las Americas Airport and whose value is estimated at more than \$20 million.

Mejia y Mejia and Ibarra Rios expressed their opinion that foreign drug traffickers should serve their sentences in Dominican jails and not be deported after paying the assessed fines, which is currently the practice.

"I have expressed my fear that Santo Domingo may be being used as a bridge for drug trafficking purposes. The repetitive sequence with which those acts of smuggling and discoveries have occurred leads me to believe what had been assumed," Mejia y Mejia said.

The attorney general said that "we authorities must not only be cautious, but must also assume all responsibility for being extremely stern with those who damage the health and reputation of our people."

Mejia y Mejia contended that judges should be stern by imposing the maximum penalty with regard to both fines and sentences for those who wish to use the country for international drug traffic.

"I suggest that the sentences imposed on traffickers be served in Dominican jails," the legal official said.

He pointed out that Dominican courts fine foreigners possibly guilty of drug trafficking and arrange for their deportation by way of a sentence.

"It would be a good example for traffickers to serve their sentences in the country," he stressed.

The attorney general said that "we authorities must keep our eyes open and be vigilant and adopt stern positions to reduce and eradicate that evil."

When asked if he believed that international traffickers had extensive networks within the country and connections with Dominican citizens, Mejia y Mejia replied: "Perhaps there is no one here constantly involved in such trafficking, for those criminals are clever and act very cunningly; it is most likely that they make contact accidentally to traffic within the country." And he added: "Such a situation complicates the work of police and Interpol agents in locating and bringing drug traffickers to justice."

The district attorney in turn pointed out that drug trafficking "is a serious problem" which must be combated sternly and energetically.

He said that the two Americans arrested the day before yesterday at Las Americas Airport will be judged according to law.

He stated that when Messrs John Schweitzer and Ramon Rosa Cruz are taken to court, he will present the case to the examining magistrate of the Fourth Judicial District.

The district attorney noted that in the event the examining magistrate considers the case to be criminal, the incriminating evidence will be turned over to the Eighth Penal Court for trial.

Ibarra Rios said that he could not explain how the planes which have landed in the country always ultimately allege that they ran out of fuel.

The legal official said that there is no evidence to confirm that the drug traffic has extensive networks within the country.

The district attorney said that he did not know the value of the cocaine and marihuana confiscated by authorities at Las Americas Airport.

He reported that the plane had no seats and that it was fully loaded with drugs.

Prisoners Still Held at PN Headquarters

Two pilots who landed in a plane at Las Americas Airport with a contraband of marihuana and cocaine, apparently bound for Miami, continued to be held last night at National Police Headquarters.

The American John Schweitzer and Ramon Rosa Cruz of Puerto Rico are under investigation by officers of the Police Narcotics Division.

The two pilots were apprehended in some underbrush after they tried to abandon the cargo of drugs on the airport runway.

However, security agents arrested the pilots when they were trying to reach the Las America expressway.

It was reported last night that the police will conduct a thorough investigation to establish whether the Dominican Republic is really being used as a bridge for international drug traffic.

The plane which landed at 5 in the morning at Las Americas Airport came from Colombia, according to what authorities have established.

Another plane with a cargo of drugs had previously crashed in the vicinity of Las Americas Airport.

An official estimate of the value of the drugs has not yet been made.

It has been reported that 47 bales of marihuana and cocaine were brought into the country.

Pilots Schweitzer and Rosa Cruz said that it was the first time that they had set down on Dominican soil.

They stated that they were bound for Miami, but that the aircraft suffered mechanical failure, thus they were forced to land at Las Americas Airport.

The police have requested the cooperation of the Dominican armed forces to determine whether the aircraft actually suffered the alleged mechanical failure.

Editorial Support, Praise

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Appropriate Action Against Drugs"]

[Text] Dominican authorities have to keep their eyes open in view of the constant threat of the country being used as a springboard for illegal drug traffic.

The discovery in less than a week of two planes from abroad, loaded with marihuana and other equally or more dangerous drugs, is more than sufficient reason for citizens to cooperate with authorities in their ever tightening surveillance for drug smuggling, to prevent at all costs the country from being used as a bridge for the illicit trade.

We not only need to take measures aimed at nipping drug addiction in the bud, but also and perhaps primarily to take precautions against the infiltration of smugglers constantly on the lookout for every means of doing business with organized crime.

Fortunately, this time quick and effective action has been taken in the discovery at Las Americas Airport of a considerable cargo on board a plane which landed at that terminal because it allegedly ran out of fuel.

According to initial reports by authorities, the smugglers were traveling with no less than 1,830 pounds of marihuana and 1,362 grams of pure cocaine.

Thanks to a determined effort and the adequacy of the means at our disposal, authorities were able to discover the extremely valuable cargo and to arrest at least two perpetrators of the crime.

In addition to urging them to proceed with the same fervor and offering them our full moral support in their vigilant and active work, we want to express our congratulations to military, police and judicial authorities cooperating in the fight against drug addiction and drug trafficking and particularly for the promptness and efficiency with which they acted in the two recent cases.

11,915
CSO: 5300

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA FIELD--Several members of a marihuana traffickers gang were captured by police in Santa Catarina Mita, Jutiapa, where the police found a field of 4,200 marihuana plants. The gang members were identified as Gamaliel Espino Chilin, Elio Martinez y Martinez, Adan Garcia Guevara and Carlos Hugo Guevara Tenas. [Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 2 PA]

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATION--Authorities confiscated some 15 pounds of pure cocaine during a raid on a room at the Internacional Hotel in Panama City. Narcotics officers arrested Cuban-born naturalized U.S. citizens Rafael Candido Caldero Garcia, Carlos Manuel Fernandez and Otto Ressende and several Panamanians. Ressende arrived from Miami on 22 July to bribe several employees of an airline company in Tocumen so the suitcases of his two companions would not be checked by customs when they arrived with the cocaine from Guayaquil. The Panamanians were identified as Rafael Ceballos Seminario and Bolivar Tang Fortaleche. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p 19 PA]

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Argentine Jose Rodolfo Armado; Uruguayan Jose German Espath Saiz and Peruvian Luis Teodoro Quinonez Garcia were arrested at Tocumen International Airport Wednesday shortly after arriving from Lima. They were carrying 2 kg of cocaine valued at approximately \$1 million in the false bottoms of their luggage. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Aug 80 pp 18, 32 PA]

CSO: 5300

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The Paraguayan police have arrested Manfredo Borda Salvatierra, Bolivian, 33 years of age, and Luis Gius Paroda, Bolivian 36 years of age, who are both residing in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, for drug trafficking. Cocaine was found in their possession. [PY121802 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 25]

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

POLICE DISRUPT DRUG RING--The police narcotics squad has detained a gang of drug traffickers that is made up of Peruvian and Cuban residents in Miami, who have smuggled cocaine worth more than \$1.7 million. The police arrested five drug traffickers when they were selling 1 kg of cocaine for \$14,000 in a five-star Lima hotel. The police also confiscated 6 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, three cars and money at one trafficker's house. The police have arrested Peruvians Heriberto Antonio Llanos Perales, 24 years old; Alfredo Medina Merino, 36 years old; and Fabricio Marco Antonio Guidicco Boggio, 28 years old. The Cubans who have been arrested are Eduardo Esteban Viera, 43 years old, and Peter Fuentes, 32 years old. [PY182245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0547 GMT 14 Aug 80]

COCAINE ARRESTS--The Peruvian investigate police have arrested (Jorge Valdez Romirel), (Miquel Palacios Espinoza) and (Raul Valdez Romirel) at a restaurant of the San Isidro District and have seized 3 kg of pure cocaine from them. The traffickers, who had their own processing laboratory, have been operating in the country since January and have smuggled 200 million soles worth of cocaine hydrochloride out of the country. [PY122049 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80]

ARREST OF EUROPEANS--The drug trafficking investigations division has arrested Belgian woman Nadia Maria Magdalena Duchateu and Germans Wolfgang Friedel Ernest Alfred Keller (29) and Robert Eugene Beirlein. The Belgian woman was carrying 212 grams of hydrochloride of pure cocaine when she was arrested at the Jorge Chavez I international airport. The two Germans were the ones who supplied her with the cocaine, which was destined for Brussels. Police are also searching for three Cuban refugees who live in the United States and who recently arrived in Lima to obtain cocaine. U.S. citizen Daniel Avelino Carreira (35) was arrested when he was trying to take out 9 kg of basic cocaine paste through Jorge Chavez international airport. He confessed that the drug was supplied by Cubans Carlos Augusto Zerquera (48), Rene Cipriano Zerquera and Caridad Martinez de Zerquera (30). [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 33 PA]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

COCAINE DISCOVERED--Authorities at Maiquetia airport uncovered 2 kg of pure cocaine with a street value of 2 million bolivares hidden in the lining of a coat worn by a young man preparing to leave for Spain. The young man explained that he had no knowledge of the narcotic's presence and that two friends had paid for his trip. They were identified as Orlando Augusto Castillo Jimenez and Campos Elias Vargas Fonseca, alias "Capitan Carlos," who are being sought by the authorities. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Aug 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

KHALKHALI APPOINTS RAMEZANI TO COMBAT NARCOTIC SMUGGLING

LD051216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Hojjat Ollislam Ramezani was appointed by Mr Khalkhali, the head of the revolutionary courts and the supervisor of the headquarters for the fights against narcotics, to deal with the gangs of smugglers in the coastal province. The appointment was declared in the following order:

His Eminence Hojjat Ollislam Ramezani is hereby appointed to track the smugglers gangs in the regions of the coastal province, Kerman, and the Persian Gulf and arrest the smugglers. He is commissioned to give necessary orders for the cleansing of the region from narcotics and smuggling, while arresting the smugglers and issuing Shar' verdicts and putting the offenders on trial in accordance with the Holy Shar' standards.

The security authorities, the guards corps of the region, the police, gendarmerie, and the navy are to cooperate with his excellency.

Meanwhile, the vehicles carrying contraband narcotics, goods, and cigarettes will be confiscated for the benefit of the corps themselves, and the reconstruction crusade.

[Signed] Sadeq Khalkhali

CSO: 5300

IRAN

FIVE DRUG SMUGGLERS SHOT BY FIRING SQUAD

LD040328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the head of the special revolution courts and the supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against narcotics:

Those who commit inhuman and evil deeds and arrest great men and Muslim heroes and place them in front of firing squads do not know that they are [word indistinct] God.

(Mohammad Shahram), who in order to obtain the favors of the cursed monarchical regime, arrested [names indistinct] and executed them [words indistinct], thought that he could escape revenge. After the revolution, he opened an opium den under an assumed name and thought that he could resume his parasitic life in that place. But [words indistinct] and it was discovered that this person was the same famous torturer.

(Mohammad Shahram), son of 'Ali Asqar, from Tehran, was charged with torturing the martyr Navvab Safavi. In his own handwriting, he confessed that he had arrested Navvab Safavi and placed him in front of a firing squad and [words indistinct] had participated in the massacre of 8 September 1978 and also in the arrest and execution of airborne personnel. He became a fugitive after the victory of the revolution. He recently--in order to hide from the authorities--opened an opium den under an assumed name in the Khorram Darreh area. He was arrested, while in possession of 350 grams of opium and 60 grams of [word indistinct].

2) Ata'ollah [name indistinct], son of (Yosef), from Tehran, charged with trading narcotics, and being an addict and a first class smuggler, confessed [words indistinct] he was arrested at the airport, but he managed to escape. He was arrested again thanks to the efforts of the task force personnel--and taken to the special narcotics court.

3) Hushang [name indistinct] son of Keyrollah, from [name indistinct] living in Tehran was charged with corruption and distributing narcotics, with a long record.

4) (Hasan Shahbakhsh), from Zahedan, was accused of being a first class smuggler. He was arrested while in possession of 750 kg of opium.

5) (Ahmad Reza'i), son of Abolqasem, from Tehran, who had a long record in the [word indistinct] and distribution of narcotics. He served long prison terms on a number of occasions during the satanic era. He was recently arrested in connection with the distribution of narcotics.

These five persons were placed in front of a firing squad this morning.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS TWO EXECUTIONS IN KERMAN

LD061212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, by verdict of the Islamic revolution court of Kerman, two persons convicted of sowing corruption on earth were executed by the firing squad in this city.

Based on this report, the Islamic revolution court of Kerman had a session yesterday and, after hours of investigation and discussion, announced its verdict on the accused as follows:

'Ali Shamboddini, son of ('Qazi), on charges of import and distribution of opium, and participation in a deal concerning more than 1 kg of opium, was found guilty of sowing corruption on earth and in accordance with the bill passed by the Islamic Revolution Council, was sentenced to death.

Seyyed Mohammad Hasani, son of Seyyed Mansur, on charges of causing chaos and disorder in the prison and harrassing the prisoners and insulting religious rites, in particular insulting the glorious Koran, and in view of his numerous records in this connection in the prison, and with regard to his having been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on a charge of selling 50 grams of heroin, was found to be sowing corruption on earth and a disrupter of order, and was sentenced to death.

The verdict on the two guilty parties was carried out today at dawn.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BORUJERD COURT ORDERS EXECUTION OF FOUR

LD050402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] At dawn today four persons were executed, by verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Borujerd. They were charged with adultery, distributing narcotics and sodomy. They were executed at the police prison in Borujerd. The names of the four were as follows:

1. Abdol Mohammad Khoddusti
2. Golam Reza Yar-ahmadi
3. Heshmatollah Shahbazi
4. Hamid Nuri

The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Borujerd also sentenced two other distributors of narcotics, by the names of Zabiollah (Nuzu'i) and Vali Shahbazi, to life imprisonment.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

DEATH SENTENCE TO FOUR--On the verdict of the special Islamic revolution court to combat narcotics, four people have been condemned to death in Qom on charges of drug trafficking. They were: Mohammad Qasemi, alias Mohammad Tuba, on charges of sodomy, the sale of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and sabotaging the city's security. Hadi Pusheshi, alias Haji Khan-E Qassab on charges of peddling narcotics, club wielding, and attacking the Qom seminary of Feyziyeh with the cooperation of SAVAK on 5 June 1963, and Abulfazil Akbarzadeh and Hoseyn Sadéqi on charges of peddling narcotics. The sentences were carried out. [Text] [LD041232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 80]

TEHRAN REPORTS EXECUTION--[Name indistinct], son of J'afar, was found guilty by the Esfahan special antidrug revolution court of buying and selling large amounts of opium on several occasions, buying and selling arms and smuggling cigarettes. He was executed by firing squad. Also, the Karaj revolution court found [name indistinct] guilty of buying and selling 1.5 kg of heroin and of murder. He was pronounced a corrupter on earth and executed at the headquarters of the Karaj revolution guards corp. [Text] [LD021114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Aug 80]

KHALKALI ORDERS EXECUTIONS--According to the report of the central news bureau, on the orders of Hojjat Ol-Islam Khalkhali, the head of the special anti-narcotics court, Abdol-Hoseyn Marzudi, son of Ali, has been found guilty of buying and selling narcotics, and sodomy; and Abdollah [name indistinct] and Abbas Gudarze have been found guilty of distributing narcotics throughout the province of Lorestan. There is some evidence that they [not specified who] were sentenced to life imprisonment during the former regime. At dawn today they were executed in the courtyard of the prison of Borujerd police station.

CSO: 5300

LEBANON

RESULTS OF ANTINARCOTICS OPERATIONS REPORTED

Quantity of Hashish Seized

Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 22 May 80 p 6

[Excerpt] A squad of the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Internal Security Forces yesterday arrested 2 members of a smuggling and distribution ring, on the road to the airport near the intersection leading to the freight center at the airport. They are 'Ali Ahmad 'Ali Ahmad, 25 years, and Hasan Muhammad Musa, 29 years. There were 630 kg of hashish in their truck, number 163013.

The head of the narcotics control operations room, Maj 'Adnan Ghulmiyah, spoke to reporters about anti-narcotics operations. He said: "You know well that Lebanon has become today a center for narcotics traffic into and out of the country, especially hashish, heroin and opium, which is consumed domestically. Therefore, the security forces had to undertake a large-scale campaign which enabled the Bureau of Narcotics Control to seize 630 kg of hashish on their way to the airport yesterday.

He added that the confiscated quantity was placed in 9 wooden boxes, in the pickup truck driven by 'Ali Ahmad and Hasan Muhammad Musa. He also said that five days ago, the security forces arrested a ring of three members, and confiscated 2.5 kilograms of heroin destined for local consumption.

Hashish Smugglers Arrested

Beirut AL-NAHAR IN Arabic 23 May 80 p 6

[Text] Security forces continued their campaign against narcotics smugglers and traffickers, and arrested in Beirut Ghazi Tawfiq 'Amirat, 25 years, Mahmud Jumhur Muhammad, 23 years, and Tawfiq 'Askar 'Amirat, 28 years. They form a ring for smuggling narcotics from Turkey to other countries via Lebanese territory. The three attempted to resist the men of the security forces, but the patrol was able to arrest them and confiscate two military revolvers and an estimated 2 kg of heroin found in their car, license number 4252.

At Beirut airport, Samir Muhammad Sakmani was arrested after 1275 grams of hashish, which he was trying to smuggle to Germany, were found in his suitcase. In the meantime, the district attorney for Jabal Lubnan, Mr Maurice Khawwan, investigated Ahmad 'Ali Ahmad 'Ali and Hasan Muhammad Musa, from whom 630 kg of hashish were seized on the way to the airport last Wednesday. He determined that they are not the owners of the narcotics, which have an estimated value of 700 thousand pounds. They remain under arrest until its owners are known.

Norma 'Adil Nasif and Mary Louise Joseph Khashjami, who were arrested at Beirut airport, and from whom 8400 grams of hashish oil and 10 kilograms of hashish were confiscated, have confessed to the examining judge of Jabal Lubnan, Mr Maurice Mas'ad, that they were entrusted with smuggling the narcotics to Australia in behalf of Amin 'Adil Nasif, Norma's brother, and his partner and uncle, Tawfiq Hauna al-Hilu, as well as Badi' Habib and Butrus Jacques 'Attar, in return for a large sum of money. The examining judge issued warrants in absentia for the arrest of all of these men.

9397
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

BRIEFS

SMUGGLED MORPHINE FROM INDIA--In a case of smuggling huge quantities of morphine from India and Sri Lanka, 39-year old Christer Nielsen has been sentenced to 4 and ½ years' imprisonment. This took place in the second division of the Copenhagen Municipal Court by Judge Ole Nikolajsen and jury. During his 4-month incarceration, Nielsen has constantly refused to testify. The police and the court have not been able to make him utter one word. After the sentence was pronounced, he opened his mouth in order to appeal to a Superior Court, demanding to be set free. The police have received several anonymous calls about Nielsen's involvement. In his residence, police have found shoes with cavities in soles and heels, which previously had been used for smuggling and, furthermore, correspondence in code has been found, proving that he has participated in smuggling. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Jun 80 p 3] 9657

MORPHINE PILLS FROM PAKISTAN--The police have found several hundred Pakistani morphine pills, together with gold ornaments which probably have been stolen to be used as payment for narcotics, also 90,000 kroner while searching an apartment and a few attic rooms on Tuesday evening. The burglary detail has for a long time kept the place under observation, suspecting narcotics trade, and upon a raid the case was handed over to the police narcotic department. Three arrested men between the ages of 20 and 24 have been charged according to the provisions of the criminal code, dealing with the sale of narcotics. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Jun 80 p 5] 9657

MORPHINE TRAFFICKER SENTENCED--In a comprehensive case involving 6 persons, the 37-year old Villy Jorgen Nielsson was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, by Judge Ebbe Christensen of the Copenhagen Municipal Court's 9th Division. He had made a full confession, something the judge took into consideration on sentencing. Nielsson was convicted of having purchased, distributed and sold 19,000 morphine pills, 100 grams of heroin, 210 grams of amphetamin and 200 grams or morphinchloride, in addition to his participation in stolen merchandise worth 51,000 kroner and for fencing in connection with burglary of fur coats and jackets in the amount of 61,000 kroner. Five other persons are involved, but their case rests for

the moment with the prosecutor. As the defense attorney was not present when sentence was pronounced, the judge recommended that Nielsson take time to think it over, before making an appeal. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Jun 80 p 9] 9657

DRUGS IN PRISONS--In the state prison of Vridsloseille, the prisoners who have a craving for narcotics have recently been transferred to a special section. This has been accomplished because the prison has serious narcotic problems. Several prisoners who do not use the stuff are almost forced by the other inmates to take narcotics. The dope addicts also make it very difficult for the prison guards, according to their supervisor, Poul Erik Pultz, who is satisfied with the new arrangement, as it will facilitate the work in all other parts of the prison, as he sees it. At the same time he regrets that it is only a question of "holding" the prisoners who are dependent of narcotics. No treatment is given to reduce the prisoners dependence on dope, and, "as long as we are not permitted to search prison visitors, we cannot prevent smuggling of narcotics to the convicts," says the supervisor of the guards. With the establishment of the new section, the city of Vridsloseille has forestalled the Directorate of Public Criminal Assistance. It is here being considered the possibility of gathering narcotic users from several prisons into one single place. The prison in Kolding has been under consideration as a special prison for narcotism. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Jun 80 p 5] 9657

SMUGGLER SENTENCED--Antonio Mistero, the 31-year old Italian citizen who has been sentenced to serve 5 years in prison as the headman in a great complex of narcotic cases from North Sjælland, has received confirmation of his 5-year prison sentence from the Eastern County Court. He was convicted of having sold more than 1 kg of heroin and morphine in addition to 10,000 so-called Pakistan morphine pills. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jun 80 p 5] 9657

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

PELLETIER PRESENT AT 'HASHISH BURNING' IN NICE

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 80 p 8

[Article by Guy Porte: "The Antidrug Campaign--Hashish 'Bonfire' in Nice"]

[Text] On the occasion of a visit paid to the Alpes-Maritimes in connection with the campaign against drugs, Minister Delegate for the Condition of Women and for Family Affairs Monique Pelletier presided at a symbolic burning of a quantity of 114 kilograms of hashish representing customs seizures in Nice, on Thursday, 24 July, with newspapermen present. At the present rate charged by retailers, the 114 kilograms destroyed at the Archet Hospital, with the general customs director, Mr Jacques Campet, in attendance, represented a value of 5,700 francs.

Operations of this sort do not however suffice to "exorcise" the drug scourge in France, which Mrs Pelletier has admitted is growing worse despite the efficiency of the preventive and repressive departments. The 114 kilograms of hashish represents only 2.8 percent of the volume seized on the national territory in 1979, and an infinitesimal proportion of that consumed.

The burning of the hashish in Nice was but the culmination of a triumph by the regional customs services offices in the Alpes-Maritimes. The stock burned while flash bulbs went off and television cameras rolled came in fact from some 15 seizures carried out since the beginning of the year at the Nice-Cote d'Azur Airport, reflecting the dismantling of a drug chain with its origin in Lagos. The customs officials, four of whom were decorated by Mrs Pelletier, intercepted a dozen "couriers" between February and April last, most of them coming from the capital of Niger or the state of Benin. The drug was concealed variously in double-bottomed suitcases, in the backing of paintings and even in photograph albums, with the cover of each containing a kilogram of pressed cannabis. Almost all of these lots were apparently destined for the Italian market.

The balance in the campaign against drugs in the Alpes-Maritimes, as is the case with the national picture, nonetheless shows a deterioration of

the situation.* The number of drug addicts questioned and turned over to the courts increased considerably in one year, by 20 to 30 percent. "The general feeling," according to Minister Delegate Pelletier, who was entrusted by the prime minister with the task of interministerial coordination of preventive and repressive activities, "is that there is both a development in the drug phenomenon, which is undeniable, but also greater efficiency on the part of the local and national police and customs services, making more confiscations possible. The era of theoretical disputes and conflicts between departments or specialists is now past, and everyone agrees that no distinction should be made now among the various kinds of drugs, for they all represent a threat and there are no innocent ones."

The minister delegate expressed the hope that "rigorous penalties will be imposed on traffickers," but she made it clear that "there can be no hope of halting the phenomenon if preventive measures are not developed at the same time." Mrs Pelletier believes that the establishment of "health clubs" in educational establishments represents "a very important action." She also congratulated the associations which welcome and rehabilitate young drug addicts on the work they have done. Her interest in them was expressed at a meeting held in Nice with the departmental workers, and in particular Pastor Claudel, the official in charge of Youth Aid.

* According to the figures published by the customs service, 3,957 kilograms of marihuana were seized in France in 1979, including 3,728 kilograms by the customs service alone. This figure shows an increase of more than 60 percent in comparison to 1978. Heroin confiscations increased more than 70 percent (89.2 kilograms as compared to 52.3 the preceding year). On the other hand, a substantial decrease in the quantities of cocaine intercepted was noted (49.9 kilograms instead of 88.3), as well as the dosages of LSD (4,697 instead of 8,765).

5157
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

REPORT FINDS DECREASE IN DRUG USE AMONG OSLO YOUTH

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Rikke Bjurstrom: "But the Climate Gets Harder"]

[Text] The use of narcotics is decreasing among the youth of Oslo, especially hashish and marijuana, and harder drugs such as LSD, morphine, and heroin. Sniffing is, however, more widespread than ever. These are the results of a new report which was recently issued by the National Institute for Alcohol Research. It was based on answers from 707 youths from 15 to 21.

In spite of these favorable numbers, both the police and the probation authorities confirm to ARBEIDERBLADET that the situation for registered drug abusers is more critical than ever. The environment is becoming steadily tougher, and more are going over to harder drugs.

According to the report the decline of hashish and marijuana use is at least three percent. Of the youths who answered the questions, 19.5 percent said that they had tried these drugs. Last year the number was 22.5 percent. Most had tried them relatively few times, and many had also entirely quit.

In addition, fewer use heroin, LSD, amphetamines, morphine, and other hard drugs. Here the average was less than three percent.

On the other hand, sniffing has become more widespread than before. Of those answering, 12.4 percent replied that they had sniffed.

The report, however, does not give an entirely correct picture of the drug habits of Oslo youth. Some of the users are too young to have been questioned. The real number of youths with drug experience is therefore probably higher than what the report reveals.

And even though the "now-and-then" users are on the decline, it does not appear that the situation for the registered drug abusers has improved.

"For the hard core it is more critical than ever. The environment is harder and we believe that there has been an increase in drug deaths. There is a critical need for help for this group. While the use of hashish is more accepted and recognized than before, more young drug abusers are steadily going over to harder drugs," said Vibeke Lohne at the probation section.

This is also confirmed by the police. Recently a young pregnant woman was found dead in Oslo. The cause was probably a drug overdose, according to police section chief Henry Nilsen.

9287
CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH INVESTIGATORS SEIZE 15 KILOGRAMS OF OPIUM

LD301028 London Press Association in English 0946 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Article by Bernard Scarlett, PA Chief Crime Correspondent]

[Text] Four Indians and two Englishmen were today being questioned by customs investigators after the biggest single seizure of [opium] at Heathrow Airport.

The Indians, two of them women, arrived from Bombay on Sunday and were detained when 15 kilograms of prepared opium were found in false compartments of suitcases.

The opium was worth about 75,000 pounds sterling on the black market.

Inquiries by the customs investigation division led to the detention of a 33-year-old Englishman at Havant, Hampshire, and yesterday, a 26-year-old Englishman was detained in Kensington, West London.

The investigators believe that the opium might have been intended for Iranian exiles in Britain. The Iranian authorities recently started a major clamp-down on drugs smuggling and it is thought that smugglers from other countries have started operations to supply the Iranian Community in Britain.

The opium seized was prepared for smoking.

There have been indications of a build-up in the use of opium in Europe and the United Kingdom in recent years.

In Europe in 1978, 49 kilograms were seized and last year the figure totalled 163 kilos.

In the United Kingdom in 1974, two kilos were seized, in 1977, 18 kilos, in 1978, 20 kilos. The estimated total for last year was 60 kilos.

A number of charges were expected later today.

CSO: 5300

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