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DRUGS

1 OF 1

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JPRS L/9166

30 June 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 27/80)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

JAILED 'IMPORTER' CLEARED--A man gaoled in January for four years and fined \$3000 for attempting to import heroin into Australia was cleared by the Court of Criminal Appeal yesterday. The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Burt, and two other Supreme Court judges allowed the appeal of Mark Henry Abbott (25), fisherman, of Sackville Terrace, Scarborough. They quashed the conviction and set aside the prison sentence and fine. Abbott had been sentenced in the Supreme Court after being found guilty of attempting to import heroin into Australia about September 22, 1978. He had already been acquitted of a charge of importing heroin about that date. The Chief Justice said there was ample evidence that Abbott had told the police during an interview that he had agreed with another man that he would go to Malaysia to buy heroin and bring it back to Australia. Abbott had intended to import heroin but it was not proved that he had attempted to import heroin and the appeal should be allowed. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Apr 80 p 17]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

FOREIGNER SENTENCED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Apr 80 p 7

[Text]

BANGKOK, 26 Apr—A Thai criminal court has sentenced a Hawaii man to 40 years imprisonment for possession of heroin for sale, officials reported Friday.

The court Thursday found Marc Ford Bennett guilty of possession of 35 grammes of heroin for sale.

Another American, David Moorcroft, also from Hawaii, was acquitted.

Greg Janjesson, of San Francisco, California, jumped bail during the trial and a warrant for his arrest has been issued.

Bennett, Moorcroft and

Janjesson were arrested last September at a hotel in Chiangmai, 345 miles north of Bangkok. Police found 350 grammes of high-grade heroin hidden under a mattress in their hotel room.

Two Thai accomplices fled before the police raid and later surrendered to authorities.

The Chiangmai Court found Bennett guilty as charged and sentenced him to life imprisonment but the term was reduced to 40 years because his testimony was beneficial to the proceeding.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

THAI NATIONAL SENTENCED--A Thai national was sentenced to six years in jail by Mr Justice Rhind in the High Court yesterday for smuggling \$250,000 worth of dangerous drugs into Hongkong. The jury took less than 15 minutes to find Smorn Tutoommar (37) guilty of a charge of possessing 895.54 grams of a mixture containing 842.39 grams of salts of esters of morphine for unlawful trafficking. Smorn arrived here from Bangkok on January 2 and customs officers at the airport discovered packets of dangerous drugs concealed in the false bottom and top of his briefcase. Smorn claimed in his defence that he was asked by someone in Bangkok to deliver the briefcase to Hongkong and that he had no knowledge that it contained dangerous drugs. Excerpt Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Jun 80 p 11

CSO: 5320

SOUTH KOREA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE HIROPPON GANG--The Pusan District Prosecution has asked for Interpol cooperation in searching for members of a Japanese gang involved in hiroppon smuggling and violence after confirming their entry into the nation, it was learned yesterday. The prosecution has arrested Ichinori Takanori, 37, from Tokyo, a liaison person for the Japanese hiroppon smuggling Sumiyoshi Gang. Takanori told investigators that Sumiyoshi Gang leader Tanaka and three of his subordinates had been staying in Korea after they entered the nation as tourists. Six Korean manufacturers of and dealers in hiroppon who have been linked with the Japanese ring have been arrested by the prosecution on suspicion of violating the Habit-forming Drug Control Law. The prosecution confiscated seven kilograms of hiroppon and 10 hanging scrolls and a stationery chest which the dealers used in concealing the smuggled hiroppon. They included Kil Tae-in, living in Hongun-dong, Sodaemun-ku, a hiroppon manufacturer; and Son Ho-yol, 50, in Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, a hiroppon dealer posing as a tourist guide. According to the prosecution, Kil produced 20 kilograms of hiroppon from December 1978 through January 1979 and sent it to the Japanese ring by air during October 1979 through last March. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

POLICE LIEUTENANT ARRESTED FOR TRAFFICKING

BK220143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A Lampang police officer and a former Chiang Mai policeman were arrested in the north over the weekend, allegedly in connection with a narcotics trafficking ring which police said supplied about 70 percent of heroin processing chemicals to clandestine refineries in the north and "considerable quantities" of drugs to the south.

The two suspects were identified as Pol Sub Lt Champhichai Phumsual (37), an officer attached to the third zone provincial police in Lampang, and Suriya Lophet (51), a former master-sergeant in Chiang Mai.

Two other suspects were held by police on April 14, on charges of drug trafficking. They are Damrong, alias Metha Phusakrangsarit (42) and Prakrit Charusiri (45), proprietor of the Chemical Scientific Industry Company on Ratchdamnden Avenue and a former close business associate of convicted drug trafficker Siri Sirikun.

Pol Maj-Gen Phao Sarasin, secretary-general of the Office of Narcotics Control Board, told a press conference yesterday that the arrests of the four men, particularly Prakrit, was the result of three to four years of strenuous police surveillance undertaken since the arrest of Siri Sirikun in October 1976.

Siri is serving a life term in Bang Khwang Maximum Security Prison for narcotics trafficking, plus 21 years for escaping from jail.

Maj-Gen Phao claimed that the four men would smuggle heroin processing chemicals from the south to Chiang Mai, where Suriya, the expoliceman, would sell them to refineries along the Thai-Burmese border.

Later, acting on orders from Prakrit, Suriya would contact Pol Sub-Lt Champhichai to get the "finished product" from the refineries and have them transported, first to Bangkok and finally to southern provinces by the alleged "courier," Damrong, Maj-Gen Phao alleged.

He said that on April 9, a special police unit of the NCB led by Lt Itthiphon Rattanaphon was dispatched to Chiang Mai on the trail of Praktit. On April 10, police saw Damrong driving Praktit's yellow Volkswagen to Chang Phuak Hotel in Chiang Mai and check into it. Damrong then left the hotel to meet with Suriya at the latter's home and then went to Poi Luang Hotel where he met with Praktit.

Maj-Gen Phao said Damrong, on Praktit's orders, contacted Chanphichai the next day at Soemmit Restaurant, opposite Poi Luang Hotel, to discuss the delivery on April 14 of a consignment of 15 morphine bricks, worth about 500,000 baht.

But only four bricks weighing 3.3 kilogrammes were delivered by Chanphichai who promised to furnish the rest the following day, he said. With the four morphine bricks, Damrong left Chiang Mai in Praktit's VW and was arrested in Lamphun, the Maj Gen added. Praktit who had already returned to Bangkok was apprehended the same afternoon at his office on Ratchadamnden Avenue.

Chanphichai was arrested in Chiang Rai on April 19 on his way to Chiang Mai and Suriya was nabbed the next morning in his house in Chiang Mai. Both were later brought to Bangkok for further interrogation.

The NCB secretary-general said police had found a 468,000-baht cheque paid to Charnpichai by Praktit through the Bangkok Commercial Bank's Chang Puek branch.

He added that he believed the arrest of the men would "seriously upset" heroin manufacturing operations in the north "at least for the next few months until an alternative supply route of chemicals can be established."

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZURE--At 1430 today highway police authorities in Khon Kaen Province intercepted a 10-wheeled truck with 2,418 kg of marijuana along the Khon Kaen-Kalasin Highway in Muang District, Khon Kaen. The truck was heading for Bangkok when it was told to stop for checking. The sole driver fled immediately after he stopped the car. Highway police officials, after sending radio message to their commander, brought the truck to the Khon Kaen Highway police station. The truck carrying license plate No "700031 Udon Thani" was found to have on it 2,418 kg of marijuana worth over 3 million baht. The marijuana was hidden in rice sacks among the 78 tapioca sacks transported by the truck. [Text] [BK101300 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 May 80]

NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION--Detchat Wongkomonlachat, deputy under secretary of state for the Interior Ministry, disclosed that there are about 13,454 persons now being imprisoned throughout the country on charges of narcotics offenses. In February alone, 1,275 persons were put in jails. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 May 80 BK]

CHINESE ARRESTED WITH HEROIN--Narathiwat--Two police officers disguised as potential buyers arrested an alleged Chinese drug trafficker here yesterday and seized 114 grammes of heroin, police reported. Acting on a tipoff that a drug trafficker was seen near the intersection of Kok Thien and Phichit Bamroong Road the policemen set up an appointment with the suspect to "buy" the drug. At about 3 p.m. a man approached the officers and handed over five plastic bags to them. Suddenly six more policemen who were posted in the area earlier apprehended the man. They found heroin inside the bags. Police identified the suspect as Eng-lee sae Ang, 60. He is being detained at the Muang District police station on charges of possession with intent to sell heroin. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 May 80 p 5]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

HEROIN MAINTENANCE CALLED FIRST STEP IN CONTROLLING ADDICTION

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 12 May 80 p A6

[Article by Bruce Alexander, associate professor of psychology at Simon Fraser University, who has specialized in the study of heroin addiction for the past 9 years. He has worked with the B.C. Civil Liberties Association and the Concerned Citizens Drug Study and Education Society in opposing the government's compulsory program for heroin addicts.]

[Text]

OUR SOCIETY suffers from terrible confusion about drugs, and especially about heroin. The heroin issue can be so frightening and, somehow, personal, that rational discussion becomes impossible.

Normally reasonable people can become narrow-minded, simplistic, and even insulting on the topic. In debates on heroin, statistical information often becomes merely a source of on-line assault weapons, without regard for the meaning of the data in context.

On the specific question of providing heroin maintenance for Canada's junkies, there have been two widespread and completely opposing views. One, recently championed by Ed Cosgrove (The Case Against Legal Heroin, Page Five, April 28), is that the British tried heroin maintenance and failed, creating a huge drug and crime problem that would not have existed otherwise. The other is that the British heroin maintenance system reduced heroin use and drug-related crime to negligible proportions.

I suggest that the proper response, when confronted with either of these simplistic positions, is to step back, take a deep breath, and reflect for a minute on how complex human society actually is.

To deal with drug issues effectively we must endure more ambiguity and complexity than either of these formulas provides. A more carefully researched view has been advocated in B.C. by our Civil Liberties Association, by the Concerned Citizens' Drug Study and Education Society, and others.

The British have not "legalized heroin," as Cosgrove suggests. They have allowed prescription of heroin under varying conditions since 1924 and have changed their policy as conditions shifted.

At present, and since 1972, there has been very little heroin prescribed to addicts in Britain. Instead, the British have relied most heavily on methadone clinics and drug free therapies. Even in the methadone clinics there has been a major effort to move patients toward abstinence from opiates.

That brings up the major statistical misrepresentation of Cosgrove's article (but not the only one). He cites large seizures of illegal heroin in 1976 and 1978 and a relatively large addict population in 1979 as evidence that "legal heroin is not the answer," not mentioning that heroin maintenance for British addicts had been greatly reduced, and almost eliminated in some clinics, by 1972.

A more straightforward interpretation of the statistics would be that the virtual elimination of heroin maintenance increased heroin use and the attendant problems.

During the years when heroin was prescribed to a large segment of Britain's heroin addict population (1924-1972), the system worked reasonably well, though far from perfectly. The number of junkies was small by Canadian standards, the black market was small and not vicious, and addicts were involved in relatively little crime (again by Canadian standards).

During the 1960s, with the world-wide rejection of traditional prohibitions, the heroin addict population in Britain rose to almost 3,000, which seemed drastic, although by Canadian standards 3,000 heroin addicts out of almost 80 million people is quite low. Canada had an estimated 10,000 junkies in a population of about 20 million.

So the British reckoned their system needed improvement and after a transition period from 1968 to 1972, adopted the latest methods advocated by the international community of experts.

Since the United States has the bulk of the heroin addicts and also a great deal of money for research and publicity, the majority of the international community of experts are Americans, and the British moved toward the American, and Canadian, methods. That is, they de-emphasized heroin maintenance and instead emphasized methadone maintenance clinics and drug-free forms of therapy.

By 1972 the new clinics were in place and the prescribing of heroin was mostly curtailed. It was at about that time that really serious heroin problems appeared in Britain.

Whereas most junkies had formerly been registered users of legal, pure narcotics, the majority now became underground users of illicit heroin. The black market prices rose and trafficking increased. Indications are that the number of addicts increased, but it is now difficult to obtain an accurate estimate, because heroin use is now mostly covert.

Thus, as the British have adopted American and Canadian treatment methods, they have increasingly suffered from American and Canadian-style problems. It is probably true that restricting heroin maintenance is not the only cause of increased addiction and crime in the troubled British Isles, but to argue that "legal heroin" has

caused Britain's woes is absolutely indefensible.

I have had a fair amount of contact with Canadian heroin addicts during the past nine years. I am convinced from this experience that a heroin maintenance system would do some, repeat *some*, good, by lifting the impossible burden of expense and punishment addicts must now bear.

I have seen, over and over, what happens to junkies who cannot get heroin. Usually they become severely dependent on other, more hazardous substances, particularly barbiturates, alcohol, cocaine, and tranquillizers. Keeping them away from their drug of choice merely enforces mental and physical degradation.

I have seen many junkies use the legally available opiate drug, methadone, as a means of getting out of the criminal environment, sometimes permanently. But methadone is an imperfect maintenance drug for a number of reasons.

A well-run heroin maintenance program could provide a door back to society for many more addicts than a methadone program. In doing so, it would reduce the burden of crime, courts, and prisons, and reduce the climate of fear that makes us accept police assault on suspected traffickers as normal practice and opening of our private mail as necessary.

Heroin maintenance could easily be administered so that the drug would not find its way to the black market. The simplest method would be, if it seemed necessary, to give addicts injections at the clinics or hospitals when they appeared for their heroin. The money saved through crime would easily repay the administrative cost.

On the other hand, a heroin maintenance program is little more than a first step toward controlling addiction.

Some heroin users are more involved with crime than heroin. Heroin maintenance alone will not much change the life of this group. Some young addicts have much too good a time in the illicit drug scene to see anything attractive in a legal maintenance program yet.

Finally, many of these addicts who would accept legal heroin maintenance would still have a long way to go. For them, heroin addiction, whether legal or illegal,

is a protective cloak against the real world and it smothers the possibility of active, healthy living. For this group, participation in a maintenance program would be, at least, a step toward recognition of their dependency and toward those who want to help.

Beyond heroin maintenance lies the real challenge. How to encourage and strengthen young people so they will not need the protective cloak of drug addiction. How to respond to British Columbia's more important addiction problems, namely addiction to alcohol, tranquilizers, barbiturates, and the other legal drugs. How to change the punitive prohibition laws that only seem to make a bad problem worse.

Heroin maintenance is only a first step toward controlling addiction. But it is not fair to condemn a first step because it does not accomplish the whole journey. Nor, as Cosgrove did, to blame it for Britain's problems, since the British are currently experimenting with a large step away from heroin maintenance and since other, more important factors, like uncontrollable inflation, racial conflict, and class hatred contribute to their present social breakdown and drug problem.

If we are to learn from the British, let us learn from their best qualities, such as their willingness to change methods as problems arise, rather than clinging to obsolete solutions out of fear and helplessness.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

REFORMING CANNABIS LAWS: STATUTES CHANGE, SUBSTANCE REMAINS

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 12 May 80 p A6

[Article by Mike Bryan, formerly with the drug branch of the Federal Health Department and the Le Dain Commission]

[Text]

TO MANY CANADIANS, removing cannabis (marijuana and hashish) offences from the Narcotic Control Act and placing them in the Food and Drugs Act means "taking cannabis out of the Criminal Code" or "decriminalizing cannabis."

Consider, first of all, that the Narcotic Control Act and the Criminal Code are two different statutes. How, then, could removing cannabis from one of them be the equivalent of removing it from the other? Consider, as well, that offences under the Food and Drugs Act are as much "crimes" as offences under the Criminal Code. How, then, could placing cannabis offences in the Food and Drugs Act "decriminalize cannabis?"

The drug offences (simple possession, possession for the purpose of trafficking, trafficking, and importing) and the broad police powers of search and seizure (including writs of assistance) are essentially the same under both the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act. The maximum penalties are generally higher under the Narcotic Control Act, but the effect of arrest and conviction under both statutes is the same. A person charged with or convicted of an offence under either of the drug laws will have a criminal record in addition to any other penalty imposed. Indeed, under federal law today, every offence — regardless of the statute it falls under — is treated in law and in practice as a criminal offence.

When the Narcotic Control Act replaced previous narcotics legislation in 1961, the simple possession of cannabis was punishable on indictment by imprisonment for up to seven years. Probation for up to three years was the only alternative to a prison sentence for those convicted.

In August 1969, the act was amended to allow simple possession to be tried on indictment or summary conviction, at the prosecutor's option. It also permitted the imposition of a fine in lieu of imprisonment for those convicted summarily. This amendment not only failed to discourage cannabis use, it also produced a dramatic increase in the number of convictions for cannabis possession: from 1,097 in 1968 to 5,548 in 1970.

When the Le Dain Commission recommended the repeal of the offence of cannabis possession in 1972, the government responded by enacting the absolute and conditional discharge provisions of the Criminal Code. That step was explained by the then health minister, John Munro, as "action to prevent in certain cases the imposition of criminal records on people charged with possession of cannabis."

A discharge does *not* avoid the imposition of a criminal record on those charged with possession of cannabis or any other offence. A person who receives a discharge, according to the code, "shall be deemed not to have been convicted of the offence."

What Munro didn't point out was that the same act which brought in the discharge provisions also amended the Criminal Records Act so that that act "applies to a person who has been granted an absolute or conditional discharge . . . as if he had been convicted of the offence."

The Criminal Records Act establishes the procedure for applying for a pardon and specifies the benefits of a pardon. Those benefits include a requirement that all federal *but not provincial* custodians of records of a pardoned offence must separate and seal those records from active criminal files and must refrain from disclosing their contents or their existence to any enquirer.

When you unravel this legal fiction behind the discharge provisions, then, it boils down to this: a discharged offender can, without perjury, deny having been convicted of an offence. In all other respects, he is treated in law and in practice as a criminal offender: he cannot deny having been arrested, charged, found guilty, or sentenced for a criminal offence; nor can he deny having a criminal record. In any future brush with the law, a discharge record will be as condemning as a fine or prison record.

Like the Narcotic Control Act amendment in 1969, the enactment of the discharge provisions was followed by a dramatic increase in the number of convictions for simple possession: from 8,889 in 1971 to 22,472 in 1973.

The government introduced a cannabis bill (Bill S-19) in the Senate in November 1974. That bill would have moved cannabis offences from the Narcotic Control Act to the Food and Drugs Act. Simple possession would no longer be punishable on indictment, and possession offenders could only be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine.

The fact that a possession charge could not be tried on indictment would have meant that persons charged with possession could not be fingerprinted under the Identification of Criminals Act. However, a procedural section at the end of the bill provided that "For the purposes only of the Identification of Criminals act, a person charged with or convicted of an offence [of simple possession] shall be deemed to be charged with or to have been convicted of an indictable offence." Another legal fiction; no reform.

The elimination of imprisonment except in default of payment of a fine would certainly have reduced the number of people sent to prison each year for possession — in the short run. Until recently, it was assumed that few, if any, cannabis offenders were being incarcerated because of their inability or refusal to pay a fine. However, prison statistics from Ontario and B.C. now indicate that more people are imprisoned in default than are sentenced directly to prison each year for cannabis possession.

The Senate was not satisfied with Bill S-19 as presented by the government. Its chief concern stemmed from the fact that discharged offenders were still left with a criminal record. But, as though the discharge provisions weren't confusing enough by themselves, the Senate amended the bill to provide that persons who received discharge for a first offence of simple possession "shall be deemed to have been granted a pardon under . . . the Criminal Records Act."

This "automatic pardon" provision was explained by its Senate supporters as a means "to save the accused, particularly youngsters, from going through life with a criminal record." However, instead of one, we were to have two legal fictions, neither of which would alter the criminal character of the offence, avoid the creation of criminal records, or entitle offenders — including juveniles — to deny having been arrested, found guilty, or sentenced for a crime or having a criminal record.

(According to Statistics Canada, more than 17,000 juveniles were charged with a cannabis offence from 1969 to 1978, Stats-Can received an additional 4,300 police records on juveniles "not charged" with a cannabis offence.)

Bill S-19, the government's most recent cannabis reform bill, died in the House of Commons, without debate, in October 1976. Even though the bill made it abundantly clear that offences in the Food and Drugs Act are crimes, the leadership of the three major parties in the House still unanimously support the transfer of cannabis to the Food and Drugs Act as a way of "decriminalizing" the offence of possession.

Official confusion over cannabis legislation has been matched by failure of federal lawmakers to grasp the extent of cannabis law enforcement. Speaking in Toronto in 1977, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, for example, expressed surprise when told that police were arresting young people for

possession of cannabis, saying: "[Are] the police hassling you just for mere possession? . . . Do you know of kids around you in any substantial number being busted for, just because they smoke a joint at one point? . . . Certainly, the spirit of government policy — and it hasn't been passed in law yet — is that if you have a joint and you're smoking it to your private pleasure. I have to be careful now . . . you shouldn't be hassled."

Quite a few people were being "hassled" for mere possession of cannabis in 1977. Statistics Canada received police reports

of 45,227 persons (including 2,300 juveniles) who were charged with simple possession in that year. As of June 1978, convictions were reported in 33,961 of those cases. An unpublished health department study of cannabis convictions in 1975 reported that small amounts of the drug are typically involved: 67 per cent of convictions for possession of marijuana involved one ounce or less; 92 per cent of convictions for possession of hashish involved one ounce or less. (Incidentally, the same study revealed that 49 per cent of convictions for trafficking in marijuana and 78 per cent of convictions for trafficking in hashish involved one ounce or less of those cannabis products, respectively.)

In all, more than 300,000 Canadians have been charged with simple possession of cannabis since 1968; 250,000 of those charges have resulted in conviction; and of those convicted, 25,000 have been sentenced to prison or admitted to prison in default of payment of a fine.

CSO: 5320

Notwithstanding this enormous law enforcement effort (which has cost Canadian taxpayers an estimated \$500 million, to which we are now adding \$100 million each year), cannabis is more widely available today than at any other time in Canadian history. Federal health officials estimated over a year ago that at least four million Canadians had tried cannabis and at least three million were continuing to use it — including one million adolescents (persons under 18).

Both the Le Dain commission and the Senate were guided by their concern over the lifelong stigma and the legal restrictions of a criminal record. They wondered, too, just where criminal exposure of thousands of young Canadians would lead the country in the long run.

Short of repealing the offence, the Senate stretched federal law about as far as it can go: a compound legal fiction that, for all its technical ingenuity, would still leave the offender with a criminal record and a legal obligation to admit it. But what good argument does the government have left for retaining the offence of possession? In view of the "automatic pardon" provisions of Bill S-19, it would seem to have forfeited the right to argue that it is needed as a deterrent.

If it still wants to keep the offence, then we will have to look for some other rationale for treating so many young Canadians as criminals. If it does retain the offence, then the public will have to examine its legislative proposals very carefully: if they are like those we have already seen, they may not be what they seem or what they are officially reported to be. □

CANADA

RCMP SERGEANT ACCUSED OF HASHISH TRAFFICKING

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 23 May 80 p A3

[Article by Leopold Lizotte: "The No 3 of the Drug Squad Accused of Trafficking"]

[Text] Staff Sergeant Paul Sauve, of the RCMP, third ranking in the drug super-squad of the federal police in Montreal, and one of the most highly regarded agents among the various police bodies which pursue the narcotics traffickers both in Europe as well as in Canada and the United States, appeared himself in criminal court yesterday afternoon [22 May], charged with possession and trafficking in hashish.

In all, according to information obtained even before Sauve and his companion, Gerard Hiscock, a previous offender already sentenced on several occasions as a forger, were brought before the court, the quantity of drugs involved in the various transactions in which they are accused of taking part, and which reportedly took place between 15 March and 22 May, reportedly is valued at more than \$1.0 million [Canadian].

The police officer, who lives in the Rue Mozart, in Laval, had been a member of the RCMP for more than 25 years and, for that reason, could already have retired.

A member of the drug squad for a very long time, he had been involved in the majority of the "big cases" of this police body in the course of the last 15 years. In particular he had participated in the capture of the Cotroni-Dasti twosome, of the celebrated Conrad Bouchard, and of a group of French citizens, mostly from the Marseilles region.

Hiscock lives at 444, Rue Ogilvie, in the Parc Extension quarter. He is 35 years old. Sauve is 44 years old.

Other details have evidently been uncovered regarding the affair, in the course of yesterday afternoon [22 May], but the latter are part of the evidence presented to Judge Bernard Bilodeau, in the hearing held to determine if both of them would be freed on bail.

And by virtue of an ordinance of non-publication obtained at the last minute, it is prohibited for the media to report about them.

The criminal complaint presented against the two men accuses them of having conspired to traffic in 400 pounds of hashish, of having engaged in this traffic, and, furthermore, of having possession of an additional 18 pounds of this drug, in the course of Wednesday evening [21 May], in a hideaway which they had rented in the Rue Peel.

According to information obtained before they appeared in court, more than \$130,000 [Canadian] were found which could be connected to one of the other of the detainees.

Regarding Hiscock only, he has also been accused of having had in his possession a Smith and Wesson .357 Magnum revolver, which had not been registered, and a 9 mm. German Luger which had not been registered either.

To all accusations the arrested men denied their guilt, and at the suggestion of the special prosecutor of the RCMP in the case, Attorney Harvey Yarosky, their preliminary hearing has been postponed, pro forma, until 30 May. In any case it is possible that they will not be tried until autumn.

At the request of their attorney, Mr Raphael Schacter, the two men were released under the usual conditions, plus bail of \$15,000 [Canadian] in the case of Sauve, and a higher bail of \$25,000 [Canadian] for his companion.

It was in the normal course of its operations, it appears, that the RCMP thus "bumped into" one of its ace investigators and arrested him after an investigation which, according to the text of the indictments, reportedly lasted more than three months.

Incidentally, it is not the first time that such arrests have occurred in the RCMP anti-drug squad. About 10 years ago another ace investigator was similarly put in prison for having resold seized narcotics. And two other young policemen were sentenced in more or less similar circumstances a little later.

5170
CSO: 5300

CANADA

YOUTH WORKER SAYS TEENAGERS TURNING TO HEROIN

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 80 p 5

[Article by Geoff York]

[Text]

Teenagers are increasingly turning from alcohol and marijuana to harder drugs such as LSD and heroin, says a youth worker for an Ottawa drug control lobby.

"Today, marijuana is often seen as old hat," said Don Smyth of Alcohol and Drug Concerns, Inc., adding in western and southwestern Ontario, LSD is almost as common as marijuana.

Smyth told a conference sponsored by the non-profit citizen's organization that it takes a student no more than 10 minutes to find a dealer selling any of the major illegal drugs at most high schools.

Smyth has found youngsters now regard marijuana and alcohol as interchangeable with the harder drugs.

"Often they don't care what the drug is. If alcohol is unavailable in their parents' home, or is too

costly, they're prepared to look for something else."

Pot-smokers are the target of the unprecedented influx of heroin expected to enter North America this year, he told the one-day conference at Carleton University.

He said teenagers now tend to trust their dealers and are willing to experiment. A dealer may claim he has no marijuana left and sell the youth the potentially fatal drug "angel dust." LSD often contains impurities which cause bad hallucinogenic trips, Smyth said.

Valium and tranquilizers are increasingly common in high schools, he added. And at parties, the new fad is pass a bag of amphetamines and barbiturates for random use.

Smyth attacked the federal government, claiming decriminalizing the possession of marijuana is the main health priority today. American states which

have decriminalized marijuana are now having second thoughts, he told the conference.

The drug is increasingly used by those without material problems, by "jocks and straights," who think they are getting a risk-free high, he said.

In the U.S., the number of students who smoke marijuana once a day has doubled in the last three years. Smyth believes Canadian trends are three to four years behind those in the U.S.

He pointed to research studies showing regular marijuana use caused 80 per cent of female laboratory monkeys to abort their offspring and caused abnormalities in most of the births which did occur.

The number of drug-related deaths has increased 10 times in Quebec since 1970 and research has shown marijuana to be a factor in 16 to 18 per cent

of traffic accidents, he said.

Smyth said there has also been an "incredible resurgence" in teenage alcohol abuse in this province in the past decade.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

POLICE SEIZE DRUGS--OPP officers seized a suitcase of narcotics worth \$15,000 to \$20,000 Sunday from a car in Rockland. Charged with possession of narcotics and codeine for the purpose of trafficking are Morris Villeneuve, 21, and his 24-year-old brother Giles, both of 216 McArthur Ave., Apt 3, in Vanier. Constable Gary Woodroffe said a car was stopped on Albert Street in Rockland around 11 p.m. The suitcase contained marijuana, hashish, and "30 to 50 different kinds of controlled (prescription) drugs." [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 80 p 3]

TWO CHARGED WITH TRAFFICKING--Two B.C. men have been charged with drug trafficking after police seized \$2.5 million worth of high grade morphine that was smuggled into the country in the soles and heels of shoes. Avtar Singh Bal, 28, of Delta, is charged with three counts of trafficking in morphine, one count of importing morphine and one count of conspiracy to import morphine. Anarjit Singh Saran, 31, of Mission, is charged with one count of trafficking in morphine. A police spokesman said RCMP have been cooperating with authorities in India and charges have been laid against residents of the district of Ludhiana in the province of Punjab. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 23 May 80 p 3]

OFFICER CHARGED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING--Montreal (CP)--Staff Sgt. Paul Sauve, the third-ranking officer in the RCMP's Montreal narcotics division, has been arraigned on three drug charges, including trafficking in 180 kilograms of hashish. Sauve, 44, pleaded not guilty to charges of trafficking, conspiring to traffic with Gerald Hiscock, a CP Air agent arrested earlier, and possession of eight kilograms of hash for purposes of trafficking. Sauve, a veteran with more than 20 years service in the force, was released on \$15,000 bail. Hiscock, 37, pleaded not guilty to the same charges as well as two others of possession of restricted firearms. Sessions court judge Bernard Bilodeau set his bail at \$25,000. Defence lawyer Raphael Schachter obtained an order from the judge banning publication of any details revealed in court during the bail application that were not included in the charges. The two men are to appear at a preliminary hearing May 30. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 23 May 80 p A2]

DRUG RING ARRESTS--Toronto (CP)--Sixty-seven persons were arrested on drug charges Thursday to help smash a \$500,000 Montreal-Toronto-London, Ont., drug ring that distributed the contraband through Toronto International Airport, police said. Toronto police said that after a six-month investigation with Montreal and London police, they had confiscated a variety of drugs including speed, hashish, marijuana, PCP (a horse tranquillizer), LSD and Demerol. A total of 167 charges of trafficking and conspiracy to traffic in drugs were laid against people ranging in age from 20 to 40. S.Sgt. Dave Dicks, a drug squad officer who led the investigation, said the drugs were transported between Toronto, Montreal and London on Air Canada flights and in rented cars. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 30 May 80 p 4]

CSO: 5320

BRAZIL

WAR CALLED FOR ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 May 80 p 4

[Editorial: "War on Drugs"]

[Text] Jose Carlos de Souza bought a sports car on sight for 210,000 cruzeiros; in his house he had very expensive sound equipment and a television set in every room.

Eduardo Garrulo preferred to invest in real estate; in Ladeira dos Tabajaras alone there were 25 units, all purchased with the income from his work.

These two gentlemen had the same profession: drug trafficking. They "had," for they are now in prison. A fortune does not last long in a dishonorable type of business. At every turn, prison or the cocked gun of a rival spy upon the movements of all those who have become wealthy from crime.

But it is not the individual safety of criminals which should concern us but rather the alarming fact that their activity has been stepped up. This observation comes from agents of the narcotics division: "Drug traffic, formerly restricted to the city's outlying districts, has come down from the hills and has spread through the city's boroughs. Contacts between wholesalers and retailers--and between the latter and their unfortunate customers--are now made on street corners and in public squares, in nightclubs and at school gates."

Four months ago, the police took steps to obtain the collaboration of the people: they publicized two telephone numbers (243-9406 and 223-9406) to receive reports about the sale of drugs. The appeal was favorably received. Since that time, an average of 25 traffickers have been arrested each month. The police confiscated 670 kg of compressed marihuana, more than 2,000 packets and "dollars" of the grass and 607 "bags" of cocaine.

Both these figures and the information about the fate of the traffickers (who are being arraigned) are indications of the extent of the social problem.

According to a specialized police official interviewed by O GLOBO, if new and more effective methods of combating drugs are not adopted, within 2 years the situation will be virtually uncontrollable.

What can be done? Part of the solution is linked with combating urban violence in general. Greater police presence in the streets can serve both to discourage assaults and inhibit the drug traffic.

Meanwhile, this traffic is a crime with peculiar characteristics: its victims never seek help. On the contrary, they try to hide from the police with as much perseverance as that of the criminals themselves.

Therefore, society's defense must take into consideration the complexity of the question. Police action must be endowed with the resources and imagination of the most sophisticated guerrilla warfare--the establishment of networks of informers, infiltration into gangs, and the people's support; these are the roads to success.

Simultaneously, there is a whole range of preventive action to be taken in the social area. According to the testimony of police officials, drug addicts are no longer just bums and children of broken homes. They are youths of all social levels and income categories with no apparent reason predisposing them to use drugs.

Thus, indoctrination and, principally, education by example must be all-encompassing, constant, reaching the majority of preadolescents and adolescents.

The police are doing what they can, and this will be sufficient or inadequate depending on factors which are under the control of the ordinary citizen. It is up to that citizen, to all of us, to carry out the most relevant task of striving every day to see that the police have less work--and the traffickers fewer sports cars and homes in Copacabana.

8568
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

JOINT POLICE OPERATION NETS MARIHUANA, HASHISH

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 22

[Text] A haul of 100 kg of compressed marihuana and 4 cakes of hashish weighing 200 grams were confiscated in a combined action carried out by the civil police, federal police, Federal Motorized Police, 10th BPM, the narcotics squad and the police precinct of Resende. The drugs in question were appraised at more than 15 million cruzeiros.

Federal Motorized Police officers in Resende intercepted a Passat, license number GU-9043, from Jundiai, Sao Paulo. There was an exchange of gunshots in which trafficker Marcos Sandy Vale was wounded and his accomplices, Gerson Palermo and Carlos Alberto Jacobi Viana, were later arrested; another, named Fernando de Paula, got away.

Alert

The combined operation was carried out as a result of an alert given by the narcotics division of the federal police indicating that a shipment of drugs was to be transported to Rio, intended for the south. The principal objective of the police action is to break up the gang operating on the axis formed by Pedro Juan Caballero (Paraguay)-Ponta Pora-Presidente Prudente-Rio de Janeiro. Traffickers bring drugs to Brazil and take stolen cars to Paraguay, principally the Brasilia, Passat and Chevette.

In addition to Fernando de Paula, the police are seeking Paraguayan Javier Perez Valdez of Pedro Juan Caballero who, according to them, is a supplier of marihuana and has already had preventive custody decreed by the court in Coxim, Mato Grosso do Sul.

Others

Federal police advised that Javier Perez Valdez is a brother of trafficker Henrique Valdez, arrested on 12 September 1978 together with Elidio Nunes while they were transporting 370 kg of marihuana. Both are confined in the Candido Mendes Penal Institute in Ilha Grande, each sentenced by the Pirai court to 12 years imprisonment.

Federal agents requested preventive custody for Gerson Palermo and Carlos Alberto Jacobi Viana, who are in prison, and of Marcos Sandy Vale, who is confined in serious condition at the Resende hospital. According to the police, he was wounded by a companion while attempting to escape.

At the federal police headquarters the traffickers revealed that the marihuana is obtained in Paraguay at 6,000 cruzeiros per kilogram and sold in Brazil at 20,000 cruzeiros per kilogram. The material confiscated, sold at retail, would net about 15 million cruzeiros.

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

'OPERATION COFFEE' NETS DRUG TRAFFICKERS, MARIHUANA, COCAINE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 May 80 p 37

[Text] Sponsored by the IBE [Brazilian Coffee Institute] with an allocation of 80 million cruzeiros this year, "Operation Coffee" is responsible for the general coordination of the Commission for the Planning and Coordination of the Combat Against Smuggling (COPLANC), an organization of the federal ministry, with the collaboration of state treasury departments and the participation of the ministries of navy, air, army, industry and commerce, and transportation.

Mobilization of more than 600 members of the federal police in constant circulation at control stations set up at strategic points is making it possible to verify the loads of all vehicles traveling through those areas. In addition to the principal objective, to prevent coffee smuggling, this measure is resulting in the seizure of large quantities of drugs, especially marihuana, which Paraguayan traffickers are bringing to the Brazilian consumer market.

Officially, the federal police released only a report of the results obtained by "Operation Coffee" in its first phase, from September to December 1979, when they seized 25,951 sacks of processed coffee, 4,456 sacks of coconuts, 3,139 kg of compressed marihuana, 7 kg of cocaine, 1,392 cases of whisky, 90 vehicles, 4 planes and 4,153 radios and other sound equipment.

All that merchandise was appraised at the time at 285,168,800 cruzeiros. In addition, during the same period control measures were put into effect in connection with the ICM [tax on the movement of merchandise] and the income tax, and these culminated in pouring more than 100 million cruzeiros into the public coffers. During those months 23 million cruzeiros were spent on "Operation Coffee."

This year, despite a reduction in the amount of merchandise confiscated--something interpreted as positive and indicative of a genuine withdrawal by smugglers--there are still reports of stopping trucks transporting coffee in various parts of Sao Paulo, Parana, Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso do Sul. Even in the Jundiai area a tank car was discovered carrying

coffee instead of fuel, while, in the Presidente Epitacio area, another truck tried to evade the police blockade by hiding the product under a load of fruit.

More common has been the arrest of drug traffickers who are discovered nearly every day transporting marihuana in particular to supply the consumer markets of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. In Londrina the federal police seized almost a ton of the grass, hidden under the false bottom of a pickup truck.

At the control point set up in Porto XV de Novembro, near the Parana River, in the municipality of Bataguassu (MS), through which thousands of vehicles pass daily, it is common to discover marihuana in private automobiles. Because of the strong odor of the grass, the trafficker tries to disguise it with garlic, and this increases the suspicions of the police.

Federal Deputy Renato Surette, working in that area, explains that every means is tried to get through the blockade and that this requires greater attentiveness by the agents and people engaged to search the vehicles. Last week trafficker Dormevil de Melo, 50 years of age, residing in Sao Paulo, tried to get by that check point with 10 kg of marihuana hidden under the inside lining of a Brasilia. He admitted having obtained the product in Pedro Juan Caballero at a price of 800 cruzeiros per kilogram and hoping to sell it in Sao Paulo for 10,000 cruzeiros.

The high prices obtained on the Brazilian drug market is also due to the suppression of narcotics which is going on and which has appreciably reduced the availability of those substances to addicts. Even cocaine, coming from Bolivia, is being suppressed by the precinct of the federal police of Tres Lagoas.

Motorists, the Defendants

The public jail of Bataguassu (MS) is holding 16 drug traffickers who tried to smuggle marihuana past the "Operation Coffee" station in Porto XV de Novembro. Ten others accused, principally coffee smugglers, were transferred to Campo Grande, Anaurilandia or even released. Four succeeded in escaping with only one being recaptured.

To date, as a direct result of the combined operation sponsored by the IBC, hundreds of police investigations have been carried out in which the accused generally appear to be the drivers of trucks used for the illegal transportation or smuggling of drugs. This might be the biggest weakness of "Operation Coffee" up to now, since, at least officially, it is far from obtaining proof against the principal heads of the gangs headquartered along the frontier.

Only in Parana was the federal police able to catch Manoel Riato, the state's chief smuggler, redhanded while trying to transport a load of coffee. The Londrina police considered this event highly important, since suspicions had been directed toward Riato for some time as the most powerful chief of illegal operations in that area.

In Mato Grosso do Sul the principal smuggling center continues to be Ponta Forá where, in addition to a federal police precinct, there is an army barracks. Meanwhile, no one seems inclined to take radical positions, fearful of the reprisals which habitually occur and which have already resulted in a number of deaths even among state revenue inspectors. In that area it is common for people to be found dead with padlocks in their mouths.

There is no specific center for a concentration of smugglers in Sao Paulo; but the city which rouses most police attention is Presidente Prudente, because it is located in a strategic position with access to Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul. So much so that there are plans to establish a federal police precinct in that city, thus alleviating the work which is now handled by Bauru, a city which maintains 338 municipalities of western Sao Paulo under its jurisdiction.

The municipal police authorities themselves admit that in a year's time 11,000 sacks of coffee were seized in that area and that the rate of truck thefts increased, probably intended for smuggling. It is known that some sectors of society, even doctors, are hiring private investigators to train simultaneous patrol groups in Presidente Prudente.

Stocks

The reduction in the amount of smuggled coffee is also being attributed to a current shortage of the product in stock, even in principal producing areas. In addition, with the suppression now under way, the normal suppliers of smuggling gangs are allegedly fearful of continuing to operate illegally; for this reason, smugglers are not succeeding in obtaining the quantities necessary to fulfill their commitments.

This situation has reached the point where gangs are attacking trucks and farms, particularly in Parana and Sao Paulo. In the Londrina area the number of attacks on trucks is so high that transportation firms are demanding special guarantees, even thinking about arranging police escorts to reduce the risks.

In the Bauru area the municipality of Itapui recently experienced a moment of apprehension when more than 20 persons succeeded in stealing and carting off in five wagons a total of 2,100 sacks of processed coffee which were stored at the Olhas d'agua plantation, owned by Joaquim Alvaro Pereira Leite. The maneuver was not successful, as a

watchman alerted the police who arrested 18 of those involved, 5 with previous criminal records.

Interrogated by DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] in San Paulo, they confessed that the coffee was to be smuggled to Paraguay, since it was known that deputy Alvaro de Lucca was currently carrying on investigations in the municipalities of Tres Lagoas, Corumba, Presidente Prudente, Londrina and Maringa, where there are probably other branches of the gang.

At the same time, it came to light that this was the second theft made against the property of Joaquim Alvaro Pereira Leite, who, in February, had already lost 1,100 sacks of the product and had preferred not to take the case to the police. That coffee grower, residing in Garca, is considered one of Sao Paulo's principal planters, having at the time of the 1975 freeze a total of 300,000 sacks of coffee in stock.

However, there is a possibility of an increase in illegal operations involving coffee, and this might occur with the next crop scheduled to begin in June. Even admitting that the crop will be reduced, it is believed that among the traditional suppliers of gangs, negotiations will be stepped up, as it would otherwise be difficult to meet the Paraguayan commitments.

Round-the-Clock Fight Against Corruption

The administrative process, initiated by Col Moacir Coelho, director general of the federal police, to handle complaints of corruption involving agents and deputies of that organization in the development of "Operation Coffee," was recently terminated in Campo Grande and handed over to Brasilia. There is no information in this regard, but it is known that for more than 2 weeks Deputy Roberto Felipe de Araujo Porto, director of the DPF [Federal Police Department], remained in Campo Grande listening to accused police and witnesses, although he himself was one of the suspects involved.

It was precisely to prevent the police from being bribed by the smugglers that the DPF adopted, during "Operation Coffee," a round-the-clock system of constant surveillance by agents and deputies entrusted with this task. The teams are transferred every 15 days in a reshuffling aimed at preventing prolonged contact and the establishment of bonds of friendship even with area residents.

According to a deputy, no team has been at the same control post twice up to now and, since there are more than 600 police agents working in the operation, it is likely that this situation will prevail for some time.

This is also true because it is common for smugglers to offer economic favors to federal agents when first arrested. Financial offers vary in accordance with the amount of goods smuggled and can reach many millions of cruzeiros; this happened with an inspector of the Federal Motorized Police of Mato Grosso do Sul who resisted an offer of 5 million cruzeiros to release 10 people he had arrested at the end of last year.

8568
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

GOLD SMUGGLING IN MATO GROSSO INVOLVES COCAINE TRADE, VIOLENCE

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 May 80 p 9

[Text] Cuiaba--Members of parliament, religious and civilian groups, judges and business people of Mato Grosso are complaining in Cuiaba that gold panned in the northern part of the state is being traded for cocaine on the Bolivian border and are further warning about the atmosphere of social unrest prevalent in the area and stemming from violence against prospectors supported by the police.

"The gold which is being smuggled from the mining claims of northern Mato Grosso," says District Attorney Hermann Pimenta of the Third Criminal Court of Cuiaba, "would be sufficient to pay 20 percent of Brazil's foreign debt." The Pastoral Land Committee reports that "about 400 prospectors have been murdered in the last 5 years in the mining areas of the northern part of the state."

According to a report also made by District Attorney Hermann Pimenta, who has handled many trials of police brutality and violence against prospectors, "the situation is getting worse every day with the presence of smugglers who are sending an inestimable amount of gold outside the country." This report has even reached the Secretariat of Public Security, according to a high source in state government; he explained that planes coming from Bolivia with a shipment of cocaine are allegedly landing in the vicinity of Paranaita where the exchange is made for gold, which is also purchased in dollars. According to the same source, although the Secretariat of Public Security has arranged "greater vigilance in the area," smuggling and drug trafficking "are still continuing without reprisals from on high, not only due to lack of transportation facilities but also because the police themselves are disinterested, being further accused of brutalities against prospectors."

8568
CSO: 5300

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONTENDS NO MARKET FOR MARIHUANA, COCAINE

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 20

[Report on interview with Dr Julio Ibarra Rios, district attorney, by Angel Valenzuela; date and place not given]

[Text] The district attorney denied today that in this country there exists a market for marihuana and cocaine, as an executive of Casa Abierta claimed.

Dr Julio Ibarra Rios was interviewed by the journalists covering the police source concerning the accusation by attorney Salvador Estepan, the executive director of Casa Abierta.

Estepan had stated in a report sent to Dr Bienvenido Mejia y Mejia, the attorney general of the republic, that the appropriate authorities must intervene so that the Dominican Republic does not become a warehouse for major drug traffickers.

Ibarra Rios said that at the present time there is in this country an extraordinary amount of unemployment and that statistical data show that drug use is closely linked to the urban economy.

He added that it is also well known that drug users are found in the upper class "and in our country that class is in the minority."

He pointed out that the drug user is a person who needs treatment in order to be cured of this disease, "but the drug trafficker benefits from vice."

He said that the police and the courts are working together to eradicate drug trafficking and drug use.

He pointed out that the police usually bring to trial drugstore owners who sell drugs used by drug addicts.

Yesterday, at a press conference, attorney Estepan requested that President of the Republic Antonio Guzman order the creation of a new National Commission on drugs and that its functions include a meticulous study of

law No 168, on this subject, so that we can begin to bring about a substantial modification which would establish more drastic sanctions against the illegal drug traffickers in this country.

The executive director of Casa Abierta emphasized that the existing sanctions "are not drastic enough to serve as a lesson to those who engage in this serious crime."

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CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL COCAINE, MARIHUANA RING BROKEN UP

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 May 80 p C-20

[Text] Guayaquil, 4 May (AEP)--A group of Guayas Interpol agents, who infiltrated an organization of drug traffickers and addicts have finally succeeded after meticulous and patient effort in breaking up the gang and capturing six of its members.

The group of gangsters was commanded by a woman, Laura Crespo Astudillo. She was captured together with her accomplices Guillermo Acosta Palma, Cesar Capota Bastidas, Colon Veintimilla Cabrera, Ramon Torres Toala and Maria Meneses. They were taken to the cells of the Model Prison of the National Police.

Interpol agents had been aware that mafiosi in the area of Decima Primera and Sucre Streets had an organization in operation which was busy preparing cocaine base which were already in one-gram and sometimes larger envelopes. They also made marihuana into cigarettes and bundles, and when the "clients" requested it they prepared "hayacas" of base.

It Took 3 Months of Buying

One day the agents came to the abovementioned group, passing themselves off as marihuana smokers, and after 3 months of steady buying and apparent using, they managed to strike up a friendship with the dealers. They succeeded in discovering that the leader of the group was a woman, Laura Crespo, whom with the help of extra personnel, they arrested along with the "members" of the illegal but profitable business. Five "hayacas," which sell for 300 sucres each, were found in the possession of the mafiosi, but they maintained that they were for their own consumption. There were also 140 envelopes of cocaine base. They declared that they obtained the narcotics on the Peruvian frontier, and that they were bringing them to Guayaquil in order to sell them among their friends at a good price.

Together with the adult traffickers, some juveniles were put under preventive arrest. They were put at the disposal of the Juvenile Court of Guayas. It was declared that they were used only for delivery services.

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CSO: 5300

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ECUADOR

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Cuenca, 29 Apr (Ecuaradio)--Six drug traffickers were arrested by Interpol as they headed for the northern frontier transporting 26 kilograms of cocaine paste, with an estimated value of 3 million sucres. The drug traffickers were arrested on the south Panamerican highway in the early hours of Saturday morning in an operation led by Lt Raul Torres, head of the Azuay Interpol. They were transporting the substance in two vans, and were headed for the city of Quito, from where they were to have gone to Colombia and delivered it to Miguel Espinoza, a Colombian drug trafficker. The six arrested men, all from Loja, are " Leorgio Marino Castillo, Rigoberto Marino Carrion, Juan Talacio Conde, Homero Vidio Marino, Juan Evangelista Conde and Salvador Patricio Pullas. They confessed that they had purchased the drug in Peru for delivery to the Colombian frontier. The Third Criminal Judge initiated the appropriate prosecution proceedings for trafficking in drugs. "The 26 kilograms of cocaine will be incinerated when the judge so orders," the Provincial Head of Interpol declared. [Text] [Quito El COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p A-20] 8131

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

NARCOTICS SITUATION IN EGYPT DISCUSSED

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 22 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Ahmad Muhammad 'Auf: "Narcotics Are No Longer Just Hashish and Opium."]

[Text] If the world has put an end to slavery in its various guises, it has now to face a new slavery, slavery to narcotics from which addicts cannot escape bondage, except by a miracle!

The conference to combat narcotics was recently held and has concluded; we were not informed about it. One of its most important resolutions was to recommend creation of a "higher council to combat narcotics." The Shaykh of al-Azhar issued a statement on behalf of al-Azhar about its dealing with the problem of addiction, both in theory and in practice, with a warning against the bad effects of narcotics. It was also decided to establish a department in al-Husayn University hospital to treat addiction cases, after the advisory conference which al-Azhar recently held in Luxor.

As a result of scientific progress, narcotics are no longer only hashish and opium, but also include narcotic substances from drugs, the use of which has spread to such a degree that one world-wide company manufactures carbonated water from "coca" material which has cocaine in it and which reduces feelings of tiredness and, in turn, stimulates. Children and elderly persons have begun to drink it, many of whom unknowingly become addicted.

These drugs have more of an impact than traditional narcotics, to such a degree that drug companies have begun to look at the production of these narcotic substances, in tranquilizer or narcotic form, as a main source of profit.

Even our Egyptian companies have tripled production of these drugs during the past ten years.

In England, narcotic and tranquilizing drugs comprise 80 percent of the total drugs ingested by the English people, despite stiff measures there against issuance of the drugs. We learned that Egypt exceeded its international quota of codeine, which is 100 kgs annually. At the same time, we found that one of our pharmaceutical companies manufactured 136 kgs of narcotic tablets. When distributed, the price of a tablet increased tenfold. At the same time in which Egypt banned Ritalin and Duridan, in conformity with the international agreement which we signed in Switzerland in 1970, we find that Sudan is absolutely free to circulate it, where it is easy to smuggle it into the country.

A Primitive Method

The problem of narcotics, whether in our society or foreign societies, has become a glaring international problem to the degree that some countries confront it with boldness and wisdom as their strategic goal.

However, here in Egypt we confront the problem basically with intensive police campaigns to seize the narcotics and to prepare legal cases of possession of narcotics against the accused.

This method is primitive, compared to world research in dealing with the problem (narcoticism), especially since narcotics can be bought in our student societies and among factory workers and the youth. Therefore, we must seriously study the problem in the field and gather accurate, explanatory statistics about it and about addicts and their population density.

In order to confront the narcotics problem in Egypt, we must follow contemporary world principles, which basically rely on a scientific and more realistic view of the forms of narcotics, instead of the formalism which we still pursue in confronting the problem, which has in fact become a grave matter, particularly after normalization of relations between us and Israel.

These principles are:

First. Any drug found with anyone coming into our airports, of unknown nature of written upon in Arabic or a language of Far Eastern countries, is to be confiscated in our airports or ports. A number of European countries have this problem, when travelers arrive with scientifically unknown drugs, the use of which was written in Asian national languages, from which addiction or poisoning can result. The World Health Organization has issued international warnings with respect to these drugs.

This also brings us to the request to create departments of psychological pharmacology in every pharmacological college in our country. This department has been established in every pharmacological college abroad to accompany world research into drugs of the nervous system and narcotics. The most famous is the British Institute for Narcotics Research. It is currently studying the effects of hashish on hereditary factors in man.

Study of Psychological and Health Effects

Second. The ministry of education should draw up an educational program about narcotics, to be studied in our schools and universities, with the object, from a scientific viewpoint, of advising about their damaging aspects, but without frightening. Moreover, the media must enlighten narcotic addicts to the fact that they are escaping from the reality of their lives into an imaginary paradise which these narcotics weave around them. It must also present this problem avoiding dramatic methods, because thoughtlessness in presenting it through the media might generate a reverse effect and blow it out of proportion. Sweden has been following this cultural direction since 1928. It has studied the psychological and health effects of narcotics in a concerted scientific way in its compulsory schools. Instructors were given special training for this.

Third. Youth broadcasts are one of the media ties we have with youth. They must enthusiastically tackle the problem of narcotics through experts in this field. Fortunately, it is not presently dealing with this subject in its programming, since it is not yet qualified to present the subject of narcotics.

Therefore, we should implore those responsible for radio and television to come up with a learned plan to combat narcotics through educational experiments, which other nations having considerable experience in this field, have done before us. There should also be close examination of world institutions that have vast expertise and huge media capabilities with respect to this subject.

A Game of Chess

Fourth. Clinics must be opened to treat those addicted to narcotics and alcohol. These clinics should be widespread in the country and should be unrestricted. This should be included in organized, extensive national campaigns, not as a threat, but to awaken interest in order to escape from this nightmare.

Finally, an obscure chess game of crime and punishment is currently being played in the world between the police and the drug merchants. Involved are diverse sources of narcotics, along with diverse types, ways of smuggling, and areas of use. This occurs even in horse racing, where horses are injected with a drug to overcome its sensitivity to hunger and fatigue and to stimulate its nerves during the race. Drugs also entered into the Olympics, where competitors are given them to overcome fear and fatigue, along with stimulating their nerves in order to achieve new Olympic records.

7005
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EGYPT

EGYPTIAN-EUROPEAN COOPERATION REVEALED IN DRUG ARREST

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Apr 80 p 8

[Article by Husayn Ghanim: "Egyptian Security Authorities Help to Uncover International Ring, Smuggling Narcotics to Germany and Holland."]

[Text] For the first time, the Egyptian security organization took part through international cooperation in large-scale operations against the smuggling of huge shipments of narcotics from Lebanon to West Germany and Holland. It uncovered a line on one of the international smuggling rings abroad, and then participated, with security organizations from West Germany and Holland, in seizing all the ring members along with large shipments of hashish, hidden inside secret places in a number of suitcases at Frankfurt airport, West Germany, and Amsterdam airport in Holland.

The first step in uncovering this international ring was information received 2 months ago by the Egyptian Bureau to Combat Narcotics Smuggling regarding some international gangs that were very active in smuggling shipments of narcotics from Lebanon to West Germany and Holland. The ring included certain Lebanese and Dutchmen who had been trained in methods of smuggling, concealment and disguise, and who were supplied with forged passports bearing fictitious names. The information, received by Major General Sami As'ad, director of the anti-narcotics smuggling bureau, from an important source in Lebanon, added that members of the ring had succeeded in smuggling shipments of drugs into certain Western countries, inside secret hiding places in suitcases, when they flew to West Germany. After that, they transited to Amsterdam, where a representative from the same ring waited to facilitate the conspiracy.

Extensive investigations, supervised by Col Muhammad 'Abbas Mansur, director of operations in the narcotics bureau, and Col Sayid Ghayth, chief of foreign activity, confirmed that the gang had in fact been able to smuggle large shipments of narcotics to a number of European countries without any member of the gang being arrested, because of their resorting to deception and their being aided by some persons in several of the foreign airlines. One of the leaders of this ring is Fauzi al-Tabushi, who is Lebanese and carries an Australian passport. He prepared a large shipment

of drugs, concealing them in secret hiding places inside two suitcases, readied for shipment from Lebanon to Amsterdam, transiting Frankfurt.

Maj Gen Sami As'ad, director of the narcotics bureau, drew up a precise plan, along with Maj Gen Mamduh Salim Zaki, the bureau's deputy, in which it was agreed to send one of the anti-narcotics officers to Lebanon to follow up the movements of the gang leader, Fauzi al-Tabushi, and also to uncover the rest of the smugglers. During telephone contacts, the date of the gang leader's trip was determined. He was to fly to Frankfurt, West Germany, and there, he would transfer to another Lufthansa aircraft for a flight to Amsterdam. This information was submitted to Maj Gen Mustafa Rif'at, assistant minister for social security, who immediately informed the West German and Dutch security organizations to make arrangements to arrest the ring leader. At the Frankfurt airport, a meeting was held, attended by representatives of the Egyptian, German and Dutch anti-narcotics organizations, during which plans were made to arrest the ring leader. He was arrested immediately upon arrival and, along with him, two suitcases were seized, in which hashish was found in secret recesses. The following day, the rest of the ring members fell into custody of the Dutch security authorities when they arrived at Amsterdam airport. They were carrying suitcases loaded with large amounts of hashish.

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MOZAMBIQUE

WRONG IDEOLOGY BEHIND DRUG CONSUMPTION CITED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese No 498, 27 Apr 80 pp 17-21

[Article by Areosa Pena and Haroon Patel]

[Excerpts] "Anyone who imports or exports, cultivates, administers, harbors, transports, buys, sells, delivers or consumes drugs will be subject to penal sanctions."
(From the Drug Law)

It was a hot, moonless night. A group of silhouettes was reflected on the wall above the Maxaquene barricade, at the edge of the garden in front of the Josina Machel High School. An incandescent coal, which glowed more brightly at times, was moving from hand to hand.

The young people were "turning on," that is, they were smoking marihuana.

The scientific name of the plant, which, cut and rolled in common paper, is what they were smoking and getting "high" on, is the shrub "Cannabis sativa L.," an insignificant and harmless looking plant from 60 to 80 cm tall.

From this plant, however, come a series of psychotropic and toxic substances. Growing wild in temperate and subtropical regions, it has hundreds of names, almost as many names as there are languages spoken in the world.

After they are dried, the outer or terminal leaves of small branches and the blossoms--where the narcotic substances are concentrated--are crushed and pressed to make marihuana, which is used by addicts like tobacco. The smoke has an acrid odor which is noticeable several meters away.

If only the blossoms are used, it is called "ganja." If the product is a completely resinous extract from the blossoms, it is called "hashish."

"Sumbulana"

As far as the authorities know, according to interviews we conducted in departments of the Interior and Health Ministries, "Cannabis sativa" is the product most widely used by addicts in Mozambique.

It is nothing new for young people to smoke marihuana in Mozambique. It has been used here for at least 30 years, with periods of lesser or greater demand.

In mid-1953, groups of the "best" children, children of families of the so-called "high society," introduced marihuana in their set.

The price of the dried product, packaged in waxed tins, cost exactly 50 escudos then. The price has been the same for 30 years. We note that at that time among the local users no one talked about "suruma" or "passa," as it is commonly called now, but about "sumbulana."

At that time the group was limited to a very few students in the last years of high school and to homosexuals. There were no more than 50 habitual users in the entire city.

Today, the name "sumbulana" has fallen into disuse.

For the past few years, the fashionable term has been "passa," and most recently, "mbangue," the name given the plant in the Changane dialect.

Peak of Consumption

The period of highest drug consumption in Mozambique--and it was not confined to marihuana, as we shall see later--was between 1970 and 1976.

During that period, the children of the colonial bourgeoisie were the exclusive, and biggest drug users.

They used anything as a drug, including coca-cola mixed with any pills that would produce a hallucinogenic effect.

In addition to stealing from pharmacies and laboratories, and taking more or less harmless medicines which their parents kept in the house for headaches and such ailments, they falsified prescriptions to obtain drugs from pharmacies.

1981: Year of Strong Measures

We should explain here that drug consumption apparently dropped sharply after national independence.

Owing to various factors that mobilized the police forces in other areas, there was not much action to control drugs.

Meanwhile, there was an alarming resurgence during 1978.

Drug consumption increased, especially among the children of the new native petite bourgeoisie, who inherited the habit from the children of the colonialists who had fled the country.

There were new pharmacy robberies, falsification of prescriptions, drug traffic across the border and by mail (a letter was seized containing some LSD tablets), and more groups of pot smokers around secondary schools.

The problem was studied, and steps were taken--the most drastic steps taken on drugs in Mozambique up to that time: marihuana dealers were arrested, consumers were sent to reeducation camps, and there was stricter control of prescriptions.

Various agencies were alerted to the problem, and each one, in its own area of competence, took part in combating drugs.

Most Recent Years

Prompt and vigorous police action in 1978 led to the near disappearance of drug abuse.

Now in 1980, it is known that there are groups of marihuana users, but on a greatly reduced scale.

They are still buying a "banana" of "suruma" from the peasants for 50 escudos (occasionally 100 escudos). The "Cobra" waxed tin has disappeared, replaced by a palm leaf in which certain portions of the "Cannabis" are placed, after which it is rolled up and the ends are bound, giving it the shape of a banana.

Students smoke the marihuana in vacant lots, in dark areas after night classes, but discreetly, so as not to attract attention.

The exact number of smokers is unknown, because there are those who only "turn on" at parties in private homes.

Among Peasants

In some areas of Mozambique, we often see symptoms [typical of marihuana users] among the peasants.

When we had won their confidence, the peasants--who do not smoke in groups--told us that they smoked marihuana to "give them more energy," because marihuana acts as a tranquillizer and stimulant, and gives them more energy to do hard work. Afterwards, they are even more exhausted.

Others told us they used marihuana "to get rid of stomach aches." The same thing happens in poor areas of India and among the natives in South and Central America.

Given the slightest sense of justice, and knowing that the law of custom (unwritten law) does not concern itself with marihuana smoking, we cannot see these peasants, who lead a harsh life of toil, sometimes going hungry from dawn to dusk, in the same light as the addicts in the cities, who use marihuana for entertainment and to show they are adults--adults who have to get up the nerve to have a good time with drugs.

The basic concern is that the use of marihuana is usually accompanied by the adoption of poor behavior patterns. The youth smokes marihuana because he totally accepts a mental and cultural picture of youth presented in capitalist propaganda as free, uninhibited and unprejudiced.

Hence, the fight against drugs among young people must be eminently cultural and ideological. Obviously, those who sell and encourage the use of drugs must be punished, but above all, we must combat the bourgeois mentality that leads young people to behave, dress and speak in a way that alienates them.

Proper use of leisure time plays a basic role in the struggle against drugs. Socialist education is not limited to school hours, but is concerned with the totality of young lives. All society teaches, like a continuing school.

We have taken major steps in combating the alienation of youth, but it is necessary to close ranks. If the young people are our hope for a better future, we must isolate the small groups of alienated youth, especially in urban centers. In the massive promotion of cultural, sports and recreational activities lies the secret of victory in this battle.

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BELGIUM

BELGIAN INVESTIGATORS PURSUE FRANCOIS CASE IN PAKISTAN

Brussels LE SOIR in French 10 May 80 p 4

[Article by Hq.: "The Francois Case (National Bureau of Drugs): A Rogatory Commission Investigates in Pakistan"]

[Text] The investigation begun by Mr de Biseau of Hauteville concerning the activities of members of the gendarmerie's National Narcotics Bureau (BND), run by Captain Francois, and concerning the activities of agents from the Criminal Information Administration (BIC), has been in progress for the past 4 months.

Investigations were made abroad (in the Netherlands, Great Britain, the United States, France, and recently in the Federal Republic of Germany). On Thursday, a rogatory commission, consisting of an officer and a non-commissioned officer of the gendarmerie, left for Pakistan. The investigators might also continue their trip to Bangkok.

In Brussels, the interrogations and confrontations between witnesses and those indicted took place mainly in the offices of the gendarmerie, on Louvain Street. One also remembers that a re-enactment took place at the Brussels National Airport in the presence of customs officials.

The five persons arrested in January (Captain Francois and two of his non-commissioned officers, as well as two BIC agents) were set free, some by the court of arraignment, others by the council chamber, but they remain charged mainly for drug trafficking. However, some of them are also charged with destroying documents and with forgery and the use of forgery.

In circles close to the BND and the BIC, people are surprised by the fact that the accused are still under suspicion when, they say, other police departments, such as the gendarmerie's "narcotics" division of the BSR [expansion unknown] and the Criminal Investigation Department, used the same methods as the BND. They also point out that it is clearly irregular

for a non-commissioned officer of the gendarmerie, who personally intervened in a matter involving Bruno Farcy*/ (whose name is also in the examining magistrate's file) should be in charge of questioning the accused.

Many rumors are still being spread. They are favorable or unfavorable to the accused, depending on the source, but all sufficiently indicate, and that is nothing new, that the rivalries between different police departments in charge of narcotics problems are far from over.

The Rogatory Commissions

The silence surrounding the preliminary examination leads one to believe that the results of the various investigations are unclear: the statements themselves made by a BND informer in the Netherlands or by the drug dealer Kahn in Great Britain can only be questionable. As for the information agents of the American /Drug Enforcement Administration/ [in italics] were willing to give Belgian investigators, it is generally not the subject of statements in ordinary examinations in that they come from people protected by diplomatic immunity.

Part of the investigation is aimed at people who have vanished into thin air: One is Bruno Farcy, who escaped from Scheveningen prison in December, another one is Jean Touboul, gone with millions belonging to the gendarmerie and the BIC. Both are being sought.

Yet in the underworld of Brussels, someone said he recently saw Farcy, but later police searches did not have any positive results. It is also said that the swindler Jean Touboul was supposedly in contact with people close to the investigation, and that he said he did not have the millions lost by the gendarmerie and the BIC.

A Message This Friday

The spokesman for the public prosecutor's office in Brussels must sum up the Francois case this Friday. Judicial circles estimate that at the present stage of the investigation a withdrawal cannot be considered anymore. Either the case is sent back to the police court or the investigation will go on indefinitely.

Finally, let us note that the non-commissioned officer, F. Raes, who originated the BND report and who has had problems with his supervisors in the gendarmerie since the beginning of the year, said that he was thinking of resigning.

*/ Bruno Farcy suggested that one of his couriers go to Bangkok and return to Brussels with heroin for the gendarmerie. Later, Farcy was arrested in the Netherlands for drug dealing. He escaped in 1979.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DRUG PROBLEM, COMPULSORY THERAPY

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 May 80 pp 50-63

[Interview with Baden-Wuerttemberg Justice Minister Heinz Eyrich, CDU, by Norbert F. Poetzl and Hans Wolfgang Sternsdorff of DER SPIEGEL about compulsory therapy and drugs during imprisonment: "'We Have To Grasp at Any Straw'"]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, you want to imprison drug addicts in a prototype institution, seal them off hermetically against anyone and anything and force them to undergo therapy. That has not worked anywhere in the world. Is something that has misfired consistently for tens of years in New York, Soho or Tokyo, supposed to become a big hit in Schwaebisch Hall of all places?

Eyrich: We want to attempt a prototype, nothing more. We know that there have been attempts throughout the world and that they have failed. I am not saying that here comes the clever Swabian who will do everything differently. As far as drug offenders are concerned, we are facing the question: Shall we keep them under lock and key, shall we do something, or shall we do nothing? We want to exercise constraint only insofar as we will pay no attention as to whether someone wants to or does not want to go to the annex of Schwaebisch Hall Prison in Crailsheim. But there everything is to be done to steer the people onto the right path.

SPIEGEL: Is the drug misery to be put in barracks? Are people to be locked up because that is surely the most convenient way, because the fixer's misery then remains hidden to a large extent, and what society does not know is not apt to upset it as a rule?

Eyrich: We are not doing any shutting off in barracks; nor do we want to conceal the drug problem. Rather we want to separate imprisoned drug addicts from other prisoners. We must at long last get a handle on the increasingly worrisome problem of more and more drugs entering institutions everywhere in the prison system.

SPIEGEL: Your prototype is a penitentiary right off in that wish for therapy is to be imposed on the drug addict. Does this not reveal a helplessness on the part of the state in the face of increasing problems whose true causes one cannot cope with and which one is trying to cure by merely treating the symptoms?

Eyrich: We are not in a position at Crailsberg either to solve all the problems that society has failed to solve. Who would dispute that? On the one hand, we are being reproached by people saying: "What in fact have you accomplished with the imprisoned drug addicts when you release them from prison after a time? Actually nothing at all." So we are now trying something new.

SPIEGEL: Even within your Land government there is opposition against your project.

Eyrich: I have not heard anything from other departments...

SPIEGEL: ...or received any statements of approval...

Eyrich: ...because the matter has not yet been discussed in a government meeting. But, given the necessary skepticism of all of us, I know that the minister president regards this as a trial we must venture. I myself assume that we will also witness failures, but in light of this misery I have no choice but to venture this trial now.

SPIEGEL: Why did you not first at least ask the advice of the government people responsible for matters of drugs in your Land? Does the minister know everything better?

Eyrich: No, the minister is not any more knowledgeable than the rest. I know their attitudes, but I am also familiar with the arguments between their various schools of thought. They are not responsible for matters of drugs as far as imprisonment is concerned. I talked with our medical adviser and also with some psychotherapists, and though I felt there was a certain skepticism, I nevertheless also experienced encouragement.

SPIEGEL: Your party friend Carl-Ludwig Wagner, minister of justice in Rhineland-Palatinate, has no regard at all for your prototype. He wants to accommodate and treat drug addicts together with other convicts, not in an isolated group from the same subculture.

Eyrich: Okay; that is his view. I am of a different opinion. That sort of thing will also happen among party friends. Almost everyone is of the opinion that, if at all, things can work only with separation. Because once they get access to drugs, there is nothing doing any longer anyway.

SPIEGEL: In your view, constraint at the start of withdrawal treatment leads to the addict's "genuine realization" of the "need for treatment." How do you know? Is that not pure theory?

Eyrich: There are some practical examples, including some from the United States--concerning which, I must say, I know that some models have failed. Experts say that this was due primarily to hundreds of drug addicts having been brought together. For reasons of size alone, this makes reasonable therapy impossible. According to some findings, the pressure of suffering on the individual can also be used to his benefit. I know about aversions to the term "compulsory therapy."

SPIEGEL: Is not the attempt to influence drug addicts by constraint doomed to failure if only because they really have to overcome their dependence on their own initiative? Utterly lacking in independence and having become incapable of coping with everyday life, they are, after all, supposed to learn how to cope with everyday existence on their own account. Surely under the unfavorable conditions in a closed institution with its manifold constraints and with living conditions being determined by someone else, the needed strengthening of their own will is in fact being counteracted.

Eyrich: I have to concede to you the fact that there are factors contained in our prototype which of course may run counter to such treatment. But if you want to be governed only by ideal concepts, you are going to fail just as we have failed with all other attempts in the past 10 years.

SPIEGEL: Experts say that no therapy will succeed if you prevent people from running away. In that case, according to them, the therapy is bound to go awry. The addict, they maintain, must be in a position to run away and also be allowed to return--after any number of relapses.

Eyrich: The crucial point is motivation. Once it has been effected, therapy basically takes place because the addict wants it to. If someone then continues to disapprove of the idea and says, "Do whatever you please in this joint, I want to have no part of it," he has to leave and go to another prison.

SPIEGEL: The reason why in the end many young people resort to drugs is above all the lack of training vacancies, the lacking personal perspective, the feeling of not being taken seriously in this society but of only being processed and administered. What can you offer to those people in your new institution in the way of a future? Can you impart confidence and an ability to cope with life to people behind bars?

Eyrich: Of course it is a complex edifice of influences that may cause one to take drugs. Family conditions and a lack of ties play just as important a part as a desire to find oneself. It is difficult, but definitely possible in the case of a fairly small group of drug addicts, again to impart a sense of self-appreciation and social consciousness.

SPIEGEL: Yet any imprisonment necessarily entails psychological damage, particularly among addicts. If they are imprisoned, there is a further deformation of the personality, which often in fact was the cause of the drug problem--while actually all efforts ought to be aimed at reducing this deformation.

Eyrich: I admit that initially such deformation may increase further. But not after therapy takes hold. No effective therapy, however, at least initially can do without isolation of the drug addict. Otherwise there is wide-open contact with the area where the whole misery originated, preventing any chance of success.

SPIEGEL: The drug representative of the Berlin Senat, Wolfgang Heckmann, assumes that institutions such as Crailsheim produce massive resistance to therapy.

Eyrich: This danger has to be recognized. Resistance to therapy is likely to be much less considerable here than in other institutions, however. In normal prison conditions, unquestionably everything can be ruined as a result of many negative influences. There are all kinds of dependence and repression there, and it is far easier there to be led astray. Of course it can also happen in Crailsheim that someone says, "Let's stick together, fellows." Then there is nothing the officers can do. In that case I am man enough to say, "Let's take him out of there, men; otherwise the entire atmosphere will be ruined for me there."

SPIEGEL: Assume that despite everything you manage to force the inmates to be motivated for therapy--what happens then? Are the drug addicts then supposed to be transferred to regular institutions?

Eyrich: The progress of the treatment must show whether and after how many weeks or months we can perhaps transfer someone to a regular institution.

SPIEGEL: So people forcibly interned are then later also to be treated in this strictly closed institution. Surely this means that the term "compulsory therapy" is fully applicable.

Eyrich: Not at all. If one is more or less fairminded one has to concede to us the fact that compulsion exists only insofar as the addict is led to being motivated. If that does not work he does not undergo any therapy. If, however, the motivation phase has succeeded as desired there can be no question of any compulsion at the further stages. The addict then participates voluntarily.

SPIEGEL: What kind of freedoms can there be in an institution which in order to be drug proof has to be shut off much more severely toward the outside than any other prison? You have to shield this particularly well secured cage to the utmost extent, don't you? Mail, staff, visitors--you have to lock up everything to a greater degree than anywhere else.

Eyrich: Unfortunately that is so. But I will not be dissuaded from the fact that it may be--I don't say is bound to be--possible for a person, though he may be unwilling at the start, gradually, while suffering from his straits, to gain the realization as a result of intensive conversations that it is better for him to go along. I do introduce this prototype of course with a fair amount of skepticism of my own.

SPIEGEL: So that if it does not work out you do not politically fall on your face afterward?

Eyrich: If I fall on my face, I will do so in behalf of something I introduced in accordance with my responsibilities, which are to exhaust every opportunity I believe to be at my disposal to work in the interest of the addict.

SPIEGEL: You are guarding against guarantees of success?

Eyrich: I have never issued such. I am not that reckless. In a field where halves of generations have failed to say suddenly, "Here comes clever Eyrich, who will do everything better"--no, no.

SPIEGEL: What in fact is this therapy in Crailsheim supposed to look like, and how long is it supposed to last?

Eyrich: I cannot reliably predict the duration. We figure an average of 6 to 8 months. If I add up everything--withdrawal phase about 3 to 5 weeks, motivation phase perhaps 2 months--I will need another 8 or 9 months. We therefore want to take to Crailsheim only drug offenders who in all have about another 15 months left to serve. Of course it is possible for someone to be assigned to a job or outside training perhaps already after the 5th month; that will depend on the individual case. The worst thing would be for us to have an institution here at which therapy conversations take place from 7 in the morning to 10 at night, with no one knowing whether he is coming or going. What is needed is progress in the smallest everyday details. Of course there will be workshops and opportunities for shaping leisure time; there is to be no lack of any of that.

SPIEGEL: Experts think that long-term therapy has a chance of succeeding only if it is coupled increasingly with more freedoms for the addict.

Eyrich: I have no reservations regarding this. The institution will be strictly secured against outside, and internally it will probably be freer than any other--also as regards the therapists, who then of course will be in a better position to influence the individual. But of course it is only later that I will be able to let the people go outside--first into the yard and later sometimes to an external event.

SPIEGEL: Any drug expert will go on the assumption that at some point or other therapy has to be free of any kind of external compulsion, the whole point being to enable addicts to cope again with life in society.

Eyrich: An old realization which I am glad to accept. This brings us to the so-called therapy chain, which of course is crucial. When their sentence is up, I have to let the people go anyway. Then they will have the best chance if they get into a followup-care institution.

SPIEGEL: Thies Poerksen of the highly respected Tuebingen Drug Aid has said about this, "Let the Justice Ministry reap what it has sown."

Eyrich: If that is the attitude we encounter in the private sector, we have to close shop altogether. I do have to rely on the people outside assuming those tasks from us which we as a judicial executive authority are quite unable to cope with. If this reaction coming from Tuebingen is a basic attitude, we will soon reach a point where effective antidrug activity is no longer possible. There I really hope for assistance and a change in attitude. Things cannot work at all without a therapy chain and followup care.

SPIEGEL: Is not the very existence of an institution such as Crailsberg going to cause Baden-Wuerttemberg judges in the future less often to take advantage of the possibility of suspending sentences and instead to impose more prison sentences?

Eyrich: I hope not. The judges know the capacity of this institution and the limits of our efforts.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that of the 7,000 people serving sentences in Baden-Wuerttemberg no fewer than 1,400 are drug addicts?

Eyrich: We do not know for sure, but there are at least 800 drug addicts. Incidentally, in other Laender of the FRG the problem is no less acute by any means.

SPIEGEL: Among young people serving sentences almost every third is a drug addict--among females as many as half. For the about 700 imprisoned male drug addicts you now make available 40 vacancies in your prototype institution at Crailsheim. What will happen to the other 660?

Eyrich: They will proceed to serve their sentences as before--with all the opportunities and lack of opportunities that entails. That we cannot change at the moment. I would like to be given 2 or 3 years. If things work out by that time, we may be able to open a second Crailsheim--and why not?

SPIEGEL: In the meantime, it is clear, the drug problem in prisons will become increasingly acute, particularly because of the danger of infection for those not previously fixed.

Eyrich: That is the worst thing in all this.

SPIEGEL: At an academy session at Bad Boll which you took part in sponsoring, it became known that drug addicts are running away from free therapy institutions and want to get into the clink because there is a better chance of their being supplied with narcotics there than outside.

Eyrich: It is terrible. We cannot prevent any of it. For many access to drugs is indeed almost as easy in the institutions as it is outside.

SPIEGEL: Do you know a single penitentiary in your area of responsibility where no drugs are circulating?

Eyrich: No, I cannot rule out the fact that there are some in all institutions, though, God knows, we do everything possible to prevent this.

SPIEGEL: How are we going to manage this in Crailsheim in the future? You would have to subject every attorney, every deliverer of goods, every cleaning woman right as they enter to a physical search, including intimate checks--something that probably is hardly permissible under the law.

Eyrich: I know of course as well as you do that as far as certain kinds of checks are concerned, there is simply no legal justification unless there are concrete grounds for suspicion. In theory anyone with free access represents a risk. But as long as I have no specific grounds, I will not resort to such measures.

SPIEGEL: Then you will have to consider the possibility that 1 day drugs will also circulate in the model institution.

Eyrich: I guess so. Then it will be a question of whether I have any reason to suspect where the stuff may be coming from. Then at certain times when the cleaning woman or the delivery person comes in, it just will be impossible for any inmate to have access to these people. There are a thousand possibilities.

There will of course be stricter security provisions, but not to the point of intimate searches of everyone going in and out.

SPIEGEL: How do you intend to arrange the matter of visits? There will be visits by a mother, brother, friend or attorney. Are all contacts to be restricted--for example, with built-in dividing windows?

Eyrich: That is one possibility. I cannot ruin a concept just because I am not prepared at least to arrange the prerequisites in such a way as to prevent the same state of affairs as in other institutions. I have to think about resorting to the dividing window there. I cannot afford half measures in this regard. Otherwise there is no point to my starting with Crailsheim in the first place.

SPIEGEL: How far is this supposed to go? You will have to look under the stamp of every letter to see whether it perhaps contains a gram of heroin...

Eyrich: ...Of course, I will have to. But it is easier for me to do so with 40 people than with 400.

SPIEGEL: If you practice such rigid controls of any traffic with the outside and curtail all communications so strictly, will such form of accommodations still be in accord with the basic principles of humane execution of sentences?

Eyrich: Of course, despite all the trend toward liberalization and resocialization. No one can tell me that in a prison where I internally grant far greater freedom than in other institutions, I must not take certain necessary security measures toward the outside which otherwise do not affect life in the institution.

SPIEGEL: Any prevented or curtailed contact with the outside affects living conditions in the institution. And any prisoner, if so happens, within certain limits is also entitled to maintain contact with persons outside the walls.

Eyrich: You mean you think it makes a difference to the prisoner if he knows we have taken a look under the stamp of a letter of his?

SPIEGEL: Now don't stick to the stamp. Let us say an attorney comes to call, or a father or friend. When your people let them in and say, "Unfortunately we will have to feel inside your pants and feel one thing or another," it can happen that the visitor says, "This does not jibe with my sense of human dignity; I won't allow it." The result: The visit does not take place, despite the fact that it may be important precisely for therapeutic reasons.

Eyrich: The possibility of contact remains. It is made more difficult, to be sure. Nor can I tell you now what particular measures we will have to take. There exists a whole range of devices, from precise observation of conversation or say, prohibition against kissing--one of the most popular methods of transporting something--to the strictest security measures, to which for reasons of security I have also had to resort, of course, against other inmates. If I can make do with more minor actions, all the better. If, however, I am compelled to have major searches or investigations take place--to the extent that they are in fact possible legally--the question concerning the clientele and the caliber of the visits will also play a part.

SPIEGEL: What attorney will address and let himself be felt by your officials just because he has a client in jail in Crailsheim? Is the client then supposed to forge the visit of his attorney--and all this at a place where it is not a question of dangerous criminals but primarily of sick people?

Eyrich: What we had to do in the field of terrorism of course was also not for the fun or the kick of it but was based on definite experience. I hope we will not have to experience such things at Crailsheim. The problem of communicating with one's attorney--that in fact, it needs to be realized, is a very delicate question. But I have no intention whatever to curtail the rights of attorneys. I have no reason to distrust them.

SPIEGEL: You yourself have pointed out the security risk involved in certain relaxations which happen to be provided for by the law governing prison procedures, such as passes, leave, permission to be absent during the day or outside employment. Will you have to do away with all that at Crailsheim to make the thing work?

Eyrich: At the start--in other words, during the motivation phase--there will be none of that. I do not begin with relaxations, leave or outside employment, of course. If there are favorable prognoses for such things later on, I will allow them.

SPIEGEL: Are you not also going to proceed very restrictively with all relaxations because your own prestige is at stake? Once there are drugs inside, people will tell you maliciously that there never was a way the thing could work.

Eyrich: Look, if I were to conduct this project absolutely determined not to suffer any shipwreck, I would suffer shipwreck for certain. I persist in saying honestly, "Men, this is an experiment." After all, I see the difficulties myself. So? Gentlemen, otherwise we may as well give up. Let anyone who in the field of drugs claims he knows the solution step up and say so. By revealing his patent prescription he can earn billions. You can bet your life that just in order to be successful I will not issue any instructions there which do not conform with whatever is needed for the development of the individual precisely in this field. If it does not work, I will say, "We made the experiment, but it does not work." For me that is no question of prestige.

SPIEGEL: And what is happening otherwise with drug addicts in prisons of your Land? How, for instance, are you solving the problem in Adelsheim, which of course is also a kind of model institution for juvenile prisoners?

Eyrich: They have their therapy groups there, of course. Sure. It is precisely at Adelsheim that we have a pronounced system of times for interviews, possibilities of communication...

SPIEGEL: ...Only on paper or actually?

Eyrich: No, no, in practice.

SPIEGEL: Are you well informed there? Your juvenile court judges complain that there is only 1 psychologist there for every 300 inmates and that therapy therefore is altogether impossible.

Eyrich: At Adelsheim we have an organization extensively geared to training and advanced training, but we also have conversation groups. I have been there myself. Of course, if by therapy one means conversation groups from morning to night, then Adelsheim is not the right place. I define therapy as a total effect on the individual consisting of various things being offered.

SPIEGEL: Are you actually always sure which among the inmates in your institutions is under the influence of drugs?

Eyrich: No, never. There are cases where one cannot tell, even after a year.

SPIEGEL: So why don't you then use at the new prototype a urine test developed especially for prisons by the Freiburg biochemist Prof Gerhard Friedrich? It would allow you to determine whether someone has taken heroin during the past 3 weeks, and even how much. The test costs no more than 20 deutsche marks.

Eyrich: I have to tell you quite frankly that I did not know such a thing was available. A suggestion I am happy to follow up on.

SPIEGEL: How many drug addicts in Baden-Wuerttemberg who have been released from prison take drugs again later?

Eyrich: Almost all. Generally drug addiction is not eliminated during imprisonment at all. They do not get rid of their addiction for some years, of course, and hardly anyone stays with us that long.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of the suggestion by some experts to bring together all imprisoned drug addicts of a Land in one big institution so that the drug addicts in the prisons in the future will no longer be able to fix the others and drag them into the drug scene?

Eyrich: We consulted for a long time on whether we should resort to such a method. It would be too great a concentration of this milieu and would prevent any further meaningful execution of sentences. Nor would any kind of therapy be possible any longer--because of the quantity of people involved. We would be creating ghettos and exacerbate the drug problem even further.

SPIEGEL: But if you muddle along as before, you will have to put up with the fact that, say, 50 drug addicts per institution will become 100 within a year.

Eyrich: Let us not settle on a number. There does exist a great danger of infection. In view of the porousness of the regular institutions and the dependences developing there, we cannot deny that at all. We are trying to prevent it. Only I believe the other way--thought through to its conclusion--probably would be even worse. A big drug concentration camp, as it were.

SPIEGEL: You also intend in the future to imprison in institutions drug addicts who have not been given prison sentences--in other words, right from the street, as it were?

Eyrich: I did not propose that. The question was put to me by a CDU deputy as to whether I regarded compulsory therapy also possible in cases where

there was no sentence, and whether it would be within the law. I replied that after careful examination I regarded possible assignment to an institution as admissible under the accommodation law and that it would be within the constitution. But this is a basically political question which it is not up to me but up to the whole government to answer.

SPIEGEL: You yourself, however, are of the opinion that in "serious cases" it is not unconstitutional to deprive a drug addict of his freedom for the purpose of compulsory therapy. What is a "serious" case?

Eyrich: For instance, if the addict's health has been undermined to a point where his life is in jeopardy. The question is whether one should expand the possibilities of the accommodation law. Personally I have long held the view that if an alcoholic may be interned provided he is himself in jeopardy and constitutes a threat to security, the same must also be possible in the field of drugs.

SPIEGEL: You have even already drafted a proposal on how to word an amendment to the law. What does it say?

Eyrich: It reads as follows: "Additionally, if someone needs treatment because of serious drug addiction aimed at withdrawal or elimination of the addiction, he needs to be institutionalized if treatment outside a psychiatric institution is unlikely to be successful."

SPIEGEL: Outside a psychiatric institution, treatment sometimes is unlikely to be successful just because, purely and simply, there is a lack of institutional prerequisites. Simply by not establishing enough free therapy clinics one can get oneself carte blanche for locking up any drug addict as needed.

Eyrich: I dispute that. It has to be determined whether an establishment outside an institution would or would not be likely to be successful. The determining factor is the drug addict, not the existence or qualifications of an institution.

SPIEGEL: But this is not what your draft says.

Eyrich: I concede to you that it could and probably should be phrased better.

SPIEGEL: In the amendment of the narcotics law pending in Bonn, it is also a question of expanding the possibilities of suspension, so that in the future a judge can also still put someone on probation if he faces him for the third or fourth time.

Eyrich: Expanding suspension to take in probation--as the federal justice minister proposed--I consider irreconcilable with the basic principles of probation. Probation is based on the expectation that a punishable offense will not be committed again. An expansion would virtually mean putting up wittingly with further offenses. I personally have considerable

misgivings about that, because it would dissolve a system in favor of a certain group. That is opportunism. Thinking of some forms of procurement offenses, I also wonder whether we can justify that vis-a-vis the general public. Here values are at stake, after all.

SPIEGEL: Are you not arguing here in too narrow legal terms? You are ignoring the fact that drug addicts are primarily sick people and only secondarily criminals. The criminality actually almost always derives from a situation where one's own sickness--in other words, addiction--is to be satisfied or maintained with means that are perforce criminal.

Eyrich: I persist in the view that the judge has to find whether someone is sick and cannot act otherwise or whether he is responsible. If he says the person is responsible, he also must regard the person concerned as capable of making decisions, and be able to impose the same demands and conditions on him as on others. Otherwise you place third parties in jeopardy--for example being led astray into drugs. If someone is on probation he can engage in dealing, and we increase the difficulties even further if we place him on probation again and again.

SPIEGEL: That is quite another argument--general prevention.

Eyrich: I cannot put up with the constant increase in the number of addicts. We know that the drug scene rejuvenates itself almost exclusively via dealing. I have not yet formed a complete opinion; only I must also take into account the danger of someone dealing and thus dragging into the vicious circle a person who has not been an addict, and of my wittingly putting up with this only because I hope that he will take advantage of his probation chance to get out of the scene himself.

SPIEGEL: That danger exists. If you want to meet it really effectively, you would have to lock up all drug addicts without exception--in other words, if you think it through consistently, introduce preventive custody for all drug addicts.

Eyrich: Here it seems we agree for once and need not discuss the matter further. No one is considering preventive custody. Not I either. I cannot lock the people up; you know that as well as I. Politically that would be--I cannot find the word for it. It is a question of tolerance which we can grant without conjuring up new dangers to a point where in the end we face problems one cannot cope with any longer.

SPIEGEL: A quite different concept for opening a way out to the many nonmotivated or little motivated heroin addicts is the methadone program, conducted with some success abroad. With that medication people are taken away from the needle under medical control, 80 percent of those treated stick with the therapy, and 80 percent of those treated for 2 years or longer, to quote the case of New York, return to their jobs. Procurement criminality and the heroin trade are reduced. What do you think of this?

Eyrich: The ministers of the interior discussed this question only recently. I do not want to intrude into their area of responsibility. But one has to be aware of the danger of our substituting one dependence for another. I don't know whether that does not mean throwing in the towel. If that is a way, it can also turn into the danger of nothing at all being done any more.

SPIEGEL: For the addicts the chances of survival and living conditions under methadone are far better than in the case of heroin. The physical and psychological effects are far less onerous.

Eyrich: But it is also a fact that there occurs a personality change. A process of destruction, of further reduction, also exists in the case of methadone. Today we have to grasp at almost any straw in this field. But I believe this is not even a straw.

SPIEGEL: Thank you for this interview, Mr Minister.

8790
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

CHINESE HEROIN SMUGGLING GANG SENTENCED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 May 80 p 9

[Article by wol: "Narcotics Dealers Sentenced"]

[Text] Hamburg, 15 May--following criminal proceedings that lasted for almost 9 months, the Hamburg District Court imposed heavy prison sentences on five alleged members of the so-called Ah-Kong gang that had been engaged in a lucrative heroin trade between East Asia and Central Europe over a period of many years. A 30-year-old Chinese, Khen Lim-lin, who in the opinion of the court had been the "German chief" of the gang and, consequently, one of the most important men behind the narcotics ring, was sentenced to 13 years in prison for drug trafficking, membership in a criminal organization and tax evasion. Three other countrymen of Khen's were handed prison terms of 10 years each. The heaviest sentence fell upon 31-year-old Boon Kimlow, who, contrary to the other four defendants, was convicted of three additional specific cases of heroin smuggling: 15 years in prison.

The court justified the sentences by indicating that the total of approximately 60 kilograms of heroin that had been seized from members of the Ah-Kong gang had "probably been "only the tip of the iceberg." At times, the gang, which had been "in business" since 1972, sold enormous quantities.

The drug ring was broken up--three less important members had been sentenced to prison terms ranging between 8 and 10 years as early as December of last year--during a smuggling attempt which involved the Malaysian freighter "Sankuru." The police had already been informed because the telephones of two suspected Chinese had been tapped. When the heroin, 28 kilograms at a "resale value" of approximately DM 30 million, was to be unloaded in Hamburg, the narcotics department of the Hanseatic city went into action.

8991
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

TWO ARRESTED IN MUNICH FOR HEROIN DEAL

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 May 80 p 13

[Article by Johann Freudenreich: "Heroin for London--Shipped From Munich"]

[Text] The biggest heroin traffic incident ever to occupy Munich justice officials--in question are at least 8 kilograms of the narcotic at a retail value of DM 2.4 million--has reached a decisive phase. The police found out that heroin traffic in Munich had been organized by Munich residents and that shipments from Tehran to London took place via the Bavarian Land capital. While the three "business managers" of the group--which altogether numbered 11 people--were arrested on the Thames, the Munich I prosecutor's office in the meantime indicted the incarcerated Anton K. (64), businessman and "transport manager," and 30-year-old Renate R., who had been arrested as well.

Anton K., who made a confession and admitted that he personally brought 4 kilograms of heroin from Tehran to Munich, is a very colorful personality. He had already shown himself to be an avant-gardist in many areas of modern criminality. He was one of the first to organize in Munich the shipment of stolen automobiles to overseas destinations and he tried bank robberies. He was also mixed up in a number of fraudulent business deals. When he was arrested this time, the original reason was not the heroin trial but a fraudulent business deal which cost a bank around DM 1.1 million. Codefendant in this trial is a bank employee as well. Anton K. is said to have gathered his experiences while juggling accounts.

Key Witness Hoping for Lower Sentence

His activities in the narcotics group did not become known until later. At the beginning of the year, the three "business managers" and some of their

buyers, as well as Renate R., had been arrested in London. Renate R. was willing to be a key witness in the English court and to testify against her accomplices. Consequently, she was released and given permission to travel to Munich. Here, however, she was arrested. Nevertheless, the defendant is hoping for extenuating circumstances.

According to the findings by the Land Criminal Investigation Department, the heroin traffic proceeded in the following manner: In 1979, the Munich initiators sent couriers with a Mercedes to Tehran, where a secret compartment was built into the gas tank and filled with heroin. Subsequently, it was transported back to Munich, where the hot shipment was transferred to another car. It was hidden in the cardan tunnel of the smuggle vehicle and left in the direction of London. Anyway, the hiding-place had to be easily accessible, because the heroin sale in London had to be accomplished within minutes. The location for the transactions was always in the open air, somewhere near the Thames. According to police findings, the heroin which was purchased in Tehran was resold at approximately 800 English pounds per ounce. Nevertheless, at the beginning of this year, Scotland Yard received an appropriate tip which led to the arrest of the leaders, their buyers and collaborators.

'...Will Not Affect Me Much Any More'

Originally, Anton K. did not want to make any statements. Later, he changed his mind after all. When the prosecutor called attention to the severity of the sentence that he might expect, the 64-year-old said: "I am a sick man and, anyway, I have only 2 years left to live. No matter how severe the sentence, it will not affect me much any more."

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--On Thursday afternoon, 1,225 grams of pure heroin--at a retail value of approximately DM 1.2 million--was confiscated when a 37-year-old Lebanese got off an express train at the Zoo Railway Station. The man is living in Tiergarten. He had been suspected of smuggling narcotics and been under observation by the police since January of this year. On Thursday, the police and customs officials received a tip that the suspect was on his way by train from Frankfurt/Main to Berlin carrying a fairly large quantity of heroin. Subsequently, customs officials and the police watched all trains that were arriving at the railway stations in Wannsee and at the Zoo Station. At about 1545 the Lebanese was discovered in an express train at the Wannsee Station. When he got off the train at the Zoo Station, carrying his luggage, he was arrested. He was carrying the heroin in a plastic bag. [Text] [West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 10 May 80 p 7] 8991

HEROIN SMUGGLERS' TRIAL--The trial against two alleged members of one of the largest Berlin heroin traffic rings began yesterday in the Great Chamber of the criminal court of the Landgericht. It is a part of the comprehensive narcotics proceedings against a total of eight persons, allegedly belonging to the "upper ranks" of the dealer hierarchy. Considering the charges that will be brought to trial, the possession and traffic of 23 kilograms of heroin, the Italian couple currently under indictment are accused of only minor involvement. Allegedly, in December 1977 the woman brought a suitcase containing 1.25 kilograms of heroin from Turkey to Berlin by plane at the request of the chief of drug traffic. In addition, the couple has been accused of accepting a suitcase containing 1.8 kilograms of heroin in April 1978 in Munich and of transporting it to Berlin. Finally, it is said that they were storing small quantities of heroin in the pizza parlor which they were operating together and that they were selling it at the request of the chief of heroin traffic. Whereas the husband stated in court that he had never in his life seen heroin and that he had had nothing to do with the whole matter, the wife admitted transporting the narcotics from Munich to Berlin. She had not known, however, how much heroin had been in the suitcase. Furthermore, this service which had been performed for the chief had not been rewarded with money or heroin. The trial will continue next Tuesday. [Text] [West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 9 May 80 p 11] 8991

MAJOR HEROIN SEIZURE, ARRESTS--Frankfurt, 15 May--This week, the police in Frankfurt and Ruesselsheim scored a significant victory in their fight against organized drug traffic. Several narcotics traffic rings were broken up and 28 kilograms of heroin as well as 40 kilograms of hashish were confiscated. Frankfurt Police President Knut Mueller mentioned on Thursday one of the biggest successes ever in the FRG. The Public Prosecutor's Office ordered the arrest of nine Turkish Kurds--among them two women--and one Arab who had been taken into custody when the narcotics were seized. The hashish was found in a Frankfurt apartment occupied by two Germans. According to information supplied by Mueller, the Frankfurt police has confiscated more than 40 kilograms of heroin since the beginning of this year. This amount already exceeds the quantities seized in Frankfurt the entire year of 1979. In the opinion of experts, the heroin that was discovered the night before Thursday--primarily in Ruesselsheim--is of "such a high quality" that it might have been extended to four times the amount and netted for the narcotics scene proceeds of approximately DM 20 million. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 May 80 p 9] 8991

CSO: 5300

FINLAND

MEDICAL BOARD LIFTS LICENSES AFTER PRESCRIPTIONS SCANDAL

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 16 May 80 p 14

[Text] The Medical Board has imposed penalties amounting altogether to over a year's time on seven doctors and dentists for having been too lax in writing up prescriptions for narcotics. Five of them have been denied the right to prescribe narcotics or consciousness-altering drugs. Two of them have had their licenses completely revoked.

Two of the seven cases are related to the drug trade in Dolorex tablets exposed this spring.

Right now, the Medical Board is holding hearings on some 10 other doctors involved in the Dolorex affair. Disciplinary action against them will be considered today, Friday.

The Dolorex case will be further pursued in Helsinki Municipal Court next week. If the court hearings show cause, several licenses will be suspended.

The sentence imposed on the doctors from the bench will probably automatically result in disciplinary action by the Medical Board.

Interference with doctors' licenses to practice has been particularly rare in Finland. In the judgment of the Medical Board, the total of 12 cases reported last year up to now constitute the largest number we have had.

The Medical Board admits that abuses in the prescribing of narcotics have been difficult to keep tabs on. It is believed that the new, stricter regulations will make supervision more methodical.

The plan is to set up a computer list of patients receiving narcotics which will be checked from time to time. If it is noted that a given individual is using too large a quantity of drugs, doctors and pharmacies will be informed of the fact.

Both the Pharmacists Association and the Pharmacy League unreservedly support a shift to tighter supervision. Both organizations feel that their members have had little opportunity to intervene in apparent cases of drug abuse.

When they suspect abuse, pharmacists call the doctor but, if the doctor says that the prescription is all right, the pharmacy has no choice but to fill it.

Pharmacies have also been able to voice their suspicions to the Medical Board. In any event, for a couple of years now all narcotics prescriptions have been sent to the Medical Board. The Pharmacists Association does not believe that the new, stricter handling of narcotics will significantly add to their work, since the number of narcotics prescriptions is quite small.

As for the pharmacists, they hope that in exceptional cases it will be made clear just how far the pharmacy's responsibility extends.

In March of this year, an illegal trade involving hundreds of thousands of Dolorex pills was exposed in Helsinki. Doctors who had sold prescriptions to drug dealers were involved in the affair.

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CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BASQUE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION JOINS ANTI-DRUG BATTLE

San Sebastian EGIN in Spanish 3 May 80 p 7

[Excerpts] San Sebastian--ETA(m) [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group--military] announced in a communique yesterday the initiation of an armed campaign against the "drug Mafia," stating: "Our efforts will be aimed at both making warning attacks on establishments and centers for the distribution and consumption of such products and making attacks involving the physical elimination of leading members of this alienating, corrupt little world of drugs." The same communique claims credit for "the explosion carried out on 27 April in Donostia at the 'El Huerto Pub,' located on Reyes Catolicos Street, in this capital." The communique notes: "The reason for the ETA's military intervention at the 'El Huerto Pub' is that it is one of the main locations for the trafficking of both hard and soft drugs in Donostia."

It cites "the need to foster a serious, in depth, popular discussion on the subject, first of all informing the youth and the entire public about this type of product, relating to both soft and hard drugs, as well as on their repercussions on our present society. Secondly, there must be an explanation and an exposure in concrete terms of the political connotations involved therein." The communique concludes with a warning that the ETA(m) will take action insofar as its capacities allow.

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CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

COCAINE, HEROIN CONFISCATED--Inspectors of the Judicial Police Brigade have arrested Juan Gonzalez Ruis (alias) "El Galindo," Julio Fernandez Cabello, Andres Ramos Gabriel, Ricardo Dominguez Hernandez, Jose Luis O'Kelly Martinez, Matias Hernandez Martin and Francisco Santiago Leon. They are thought to be members of a gang engaged in the introduction and distribution of drugs in the province of Huelva. A half kilogram of cocaine and heroin, a radio transmitter, three portable transceivers, ammunition for firearms of various calibers, implements for the preparation of narcotic substances, a precision scale, a press for moulding the tablets, and a silencer for weapons have been seized from the arrested persons. Later, 3 firearms, 2 pistol holsters, more than 100 cartridges for different firearms, and a transceiver were found in the residence of "El Galindo." The drugs were valued at between 5 and 8 million pesetas. [Text] [Madrid YA in Spanish 24 Apr 80 p 16] 8131

HASHISH TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The police have arrested three French citizens on the charge of drug trafficking. Two of them had succeeded in bringing 80 grams of hashish oil into Spain. They had placed it in six prophylactics which they later swallowed. The persons arrested are Gerard Marie Moity, Francois Togores, both age 24, and Jean Paul Rouch, age 22. The first and the third are the ones who, according to the police report, had swallowed the prophylactics containing the hashish oil. Apparently they had obtained the oil in Tetuan, and had managed to deceive the Algeciras customs. However, when they had already arrived in Alcala de Henares, Gerard Marie Moity had suddenly felt ill. Fearing that his illness could have been caused by one of the prophylactics breaking in his stomach, they went to a hospital clinic, where after he was examined, it was concluded that that was not the cause of his illness. [Text] [Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Apr 80 p 21] 8131

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

DRUG SMUGGLING VIEWED AS DUAL PROBLEM

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 15 May 80 p 3

[Article by Oktay Eksi]

[Text] Newspaper reports read, "Heroin valued at 1.5 billion liras has been confiscated in Mardin." The details were, "As a result of a series of operations conducted over a period of 3 months, teams attached to the Mardin security directorate seized, on the outskirts of Omerli administrative district, 15 kilograms of pure heroin hidden in specially constructed compartments in an automobile. Four persons were arrested, and 14 more are being sought."

This type of report has begun to appear extremely frequently in newspapers. It was reported, for example, that, on 24 April, Yugoslav, Italian, and Greek narcotics bureau teams confiscated 84.5 kilograms of heroin and, that, on 8 April, teams of the Istanbul security directorate intercepted base morphine with a market value outside the country of 200 million liras and 50-million-liras-worth of heroin (half a kilogram).

This means that in April alone the value of narcotics associated with Turkey that were able to be apprehended totaled 9 billion liras. When we add to this the 36 bags of heroin valued at 875 million Turkish liras that were reported in 20 March issues of newspapers as "confiscated in Diyarbakir" and the persons arrested in February in Istanbul with heroin and hashish worth 7 million liras and in Paris with base morphine valued at 42 million liras; in January in Geneva with 10.2-billion-liras-worth of heroin (170 kilograms) and in Maribor on the Yugoslav-Austrian border with heroin worth a billion liras; and, finally, in December 1979 in Istanbul with 875-million-liras-worth of heroin and base morphine, the extent of smuggling becomes evident. Because those who deal with this issue use the "one-tenth rule," or, in other words, acknowledge that 10 times more narcotics are smuggled than can be seized, the problem becomes overwhelming.

In fact, Turkey is a bridge over which narcotics such as base morphine and hashish pass on the way to being smuggled into Europe. However, this does not mean to say that "absolutely no heroin is processed in Turkey." In

contrast, up to the end of 1977, Turkey was one of the countries that "produced heroin." As a matter of fact, an acid anhydride that is used in the production of heroin was intercepted that year when it was being brought into the country from Europe in a TIR [International Highway Transport] truck bearing Iranian license plates.

Just as narcotics smugglers use Turkey as a bridge, they use adventurous Turkish workers going to Europe as "carriers." For this reason, every Turk crossing a border into a European country is looked upon as a "potential narcotics smuggler." From the standpoint of our international relations, this is an extremely serious problem and is sufficient enough reason for the government to apply the most stringent measures to prevent narcotics smuggling.

The problem, however, is not only related to our international relations and our honor. There is a side of narcotics smuggling that constitutes a more serious danger to life. According to reports published by international organizations and to official accounts released in the press, all these narcotics are being used to "purchase illegal arms." In this way, a vital tie has been created between narcotics smuggling and rebels in Middle East countries.

If Turkish administrators can see this fact before the ethnically based problems that are emerging around us leap over into Turkey, we can probably save our house from the fire. If they do not, we may still save our house, but we will unnecessarily pay a high price when doing so.

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CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SEIZURE--Customs investigators today began making inquiries abroad about the 650 lb of cannabis resin worth 500,000 pounds found in a crate of "household effect" addressed to Morocco's London embassy. Customs investigators led by Chief Investigations Officer Peter Cutting contacted the Pakistan drug enforcement agency in an effort to track down the drugs ring and the source of the cannabis. Customs officers at Harwich docks were alerted yesterday when the large wooden crate marked simply "Moroccan Embassy household effects" fell off a fork lift truck revealing its contents. The crate, which was in transit from Karachi in Pakistan is understood to have arrived at Harwich on Wednesday. The crate was not addressed to any specific official at the embassy in Kensington's Queen's Gate Gardens, which has a staff of 13 under Ambassador Mr Badreddine Senoussi. One theory today was that the crate may have had its original contents removed somewhere in transit and replaced with the drugs. The crate would then have been picked up by members of the drugs ring before it arrived at its original destination. [LD160748 London Press Association in English 1005 GMT 13 Jun 80]

CSO: 5300

END

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 1 Jun 80 p E-2

[Text]

AN ARSENAL



"I caught her with half a kilo of marihuana, a knife and two pistols."

"Was she trying to smuggle them into the jail?"

"No, she was trying to smuggle them out!!!"