

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000200070030-9

16 APRIL 1980

(FOUO 17/80)

3

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9037

16 April 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 17/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

For further information on report content
call (703) 351-2811.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF
MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION
OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9037

16 April 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 17/90)

CONTENTS

PAGE

ASIA

BURMA

Briefs

Lawksawk Poppy Plants Destroyed 1
Opium Seizure in Lashio 1

PAKISTAN

Rural Police Drive Termed a Success
(KHYBER MAIL, 18 Mar 80) 2

Briefs

Gang Smashed in Multan 3
Charas, Opium Seizures 3
Charas, Opium Seized 3

SOUTH KOREA

Hiroppon Trafficker Arrested After Shootout in Pusan
(THE KOREA TIMES, 21 Mar 80) 4

THAILAND

Marihuana Shipment Seized at Journalist's Home
(DAO SIAM, 29 Feb 80) 6

Briefs

Swiss Trafficker Arrested 8

LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL

Methods, Organization of Antidrug Movement Described
(FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, 24 Feb 80) 9

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
STM Minister Urges Traffickers' Inclusion Under LSN (O GLOBO, 3 Mar 80)	11
Briefs	
Trafficker's Flight Prevented	13
ECUADOR	
Two Traffickers Escape From Penitenciaría Nacional (EL COMERCIO, 29 Feb 80)	14
Trafficker, Vicente Mori, Escapes From Prison (EL COMERCIO, 20 Feb 80)	16
MEXICO	
Dieting 'Mule' Faints at Airport (EXCELSIOR, 22 Feb 80)	18
Claims 75 Thousand Youth Addicts in Guadalajara (EL SOL DE MEXICO, 19 Feb 80)	19
West Germans Ask for Enforcement Data (EXCELSIOR, 21 Feb 80)	20
Briefs	
Marihuana in Boilers	21
Marihuana, Poppies Destroyed	21
PANAMA	
Briefs	
Cocaine Trafficker Arrested	22
PERU	
Briefs	
Destruction of Coca Plantations	23
NEAR AND NORTH AFRICA	
EGYPT	
Major Turkish Narcotics Ring Seized (AL-AHRAM, 6 Mar 80)	24

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Airport Authorities Seize Raw Opium Coming From Brussels (AL-AHRAM, 10 Mar 80)	27
Briefs	
Over 40 Kg Opium Seized	28
Alexandria Processing Plant Seizure	28
ISRAEL	
Drug Ring Exposed, 10 Arrested (Michal Yudelman; JERUSALEM POST, 31 Mar 80)	29
WEST EUROPE	
AUSTRIA	
Briefs	
Combating Drug Traffic	30
BELGIUM	
Drug Enforcement Head Arrested for Drug Trafficking (Rene Haquin, LE SOIR, 25 Jan 80)	31
BND Pursues Drug Smugglers Scandal in Gendarmerie Investigations in Zaire	
DENMARK	
Justice Ministry Working Group Reports on Drugs in Prisons (Preben Freitag; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 1 Feb 80)....	35
North Sjaelland Police Report Use of School Pupils in Hashish Rings (Bent Bak Andersen; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 27 Jan 80)	37
Greenland Police Defend Right To Make Airport Hashish Searches (GRONLANDSPOSTEN, 31 Jan 80)	39
Police Unravel Heroin Gang Made Up Mainly of Filipinos (BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 10 Feb 80)	41
Briefs	
Robbed Banks for Drugs	42

	Page
CONTENTS (Contents)	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	
Severe Drug Problems, Inadequate Facilities in Hesse (DER SPIEGEL, 17 Mar 80)	43
Kurds Reported Involved in Heroin Smuggling (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 18 Mar 80)	49
FRANCE	
Vincennes Drug Exposure Seen Politically Motivated (Philippe Krasnopolski; VALEURS ACTUELLES, 10 Mar 80)	50
TURKEY	
Briefs	
Morphine, Heroin Seized	53

BURMA

BRIEFS

LAWKSAWK POPPY PLANTS DESTROYED--Lawksawk, 12 Mar--A group headed by Lawksawk township people's police commander U Nyi Pu and police station commander U Chit Swe today destroyed 840 poppy plants cultivated by U Muang and U Paul in Sinshaw village, Yandwin-Ngakyaungward, Lawksawk township. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 17 Mar 80 p 5 BK]

OPIUM SEIZURE IN LASHIO--Lashio, 6 March--Bus "Aung Aung Moe" which was leaving Lasho for Hsipaw yesterday, carrying passengers, was stopped at the Lashio bus gate and taken to the Customs Office for a search. Township Customs Officer U Than Lwin, Sub-Inspector of Police U Chin and customs office personnel discovered six balls of raw opium hidden in the false drawer of an oil can. Upon further search, they found another ball of raw opium from the basket of Ma Htu of Bon Kyaung road, Ward No 5, Lashio. Total weight of the seven raw opium balls was 8.25 visses [1 viss equals 3.6 lbs]. Upon questioning, Ma Htu testified that the opium balls hidden in the oil can also belonged to her. The Lashio police arrested Ma Htu, her husband Ko Zaw Maing, who was accompanying her, and Ma Aye Yin of Ward No. 12 and opened a case under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. It was also learned that 12 visses of raw opium were seized from five narcotic drug cases in February and 4.80 visses of raw opium from three narcotic drug cases between 1 and 4 March. [Text] [Rangoon MYANLA ALIN in Burmese 16 Mar 80 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

RURAL POLICE DRIVE TERMED A SUCCESS

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 18 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] 78 outlaws, a large quantity of arms, smuggled goods and narcotics were recovered by the Rural Sub. Divn. Police during the period of 60 days.

The "Zabardast" (greatest success was achieved during the campaign launched against the anti-social elements under super vision of the D.S.P. Zabardast Khan in the months of January and February last.

The arms and ammunitions seized by the various police stations of the Rural Sub-Divn were five 7MM rifles, two stenguns, eight 12-bore rifles, 12 32-bore pistols, three 303 bore rifles, 19 knives and "Pesh Qabs," 16 dyna-mites and hundreds of cartridges. The narcotics were 257 k.g. opium six k.g. Charas and 32 litres of liquor.

A distillery and its instruments were also unearthed on March 16 and the owners Hamidur Rehmaq and Ghulam Qadir arrested by DSP Zabardast Khan.

The Rural Sub. Divn. Police also seized 3.202 k.g. of sugar besides smuggled goods.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

GANG SMASHED IN MULTAN—Multan, March 12: The local staff of the Excise Department smashed a gang dealing in narcotics and seized over one maund of charas worth Rs. 1 lakh here. On receipt of information, a 2-member team of Excise Department, comprising Mr Tanvir Elabi and Mr Mirza conducted a surprise raid on a narcotics den near the Timber Market and recovered 43 kilogrammes of charas valued at worth over Rs. 1 lakh. The two members of this gang, namely, Abdul Shakoor and Mian Khan, who had been smuggling charas from the NWFP, were booked. A case under the provisions of the Opium Act and Islamic Laws Ordinance 1979 against the accused has been registered by the Mumtazabad Police. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 13 Mar 80 p 7]

CHARAS, OPIUM SEIZURES--Hafizabad, March 12: Search of a wagon abandoned about three miles from here on Gujranwala Road produced 6.40 lakh grams of 'charas' and 3,200 grams of opium worth about Rs. 7 lakh. A police patrol party claim to have found the wagon (No LEH 6567) in the darkness near the Doaba Rice Mills, and the cache of narcotics under the chassis. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 13 Mar 80 p 7]

CHARAS, OPIUM SEIZED --Naulakha Police arrested two persons Bashir and Sadiq alias Bhola Gujjar and seized 4735 grams charas and 395 grams opium worth thousands of rupees from their possession on Saturday. Bashir was arrested from GTS Bus Stand near Railway Station on an information while selling narcotics. 135 grams charas was seized from his possession. During interrogation, he told that the charas was being supplied to him by Sadiq alias Bhola Gujjar of Bhagwanpura in Shalimar Town. A raid was conducted and 4,600 grams charas and 395 grams opium were seized from his cattle shed. Meanwhile Excise staff arrested two persons Sher Ali and Irfan Ahmad from Chowk Royal Park and two bottles of wine were recovered from their possession. Cases were registered against the accused under the Islamic Law. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 16 Mar 80 p 5]

CSO: 5300

SOUTH KOREA

HIROPPON TRAFFICKER ARRESTED AFTER SHOOTOUT IN PUSAN

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] The arrest of a "hiroppon" trafficker in a shootout at his house in Pusan Wednesday afternoon was alarming proof that the producers and pushers of the outlawed drug have become a major criminal force, even using guns for their protection.

Killed in the shooting were, fortunately, only two sentry dogs raised by the drug trafficker, who himself attempted to commit suicide with his shotgun after resisting police for more than three hours.

However, the prosecutio in the port city of Pusan, by now the center of hiroppon trafficking, expects that law enforcement authorities will now have to be prepared for more vicious forms of resistance by the drug pushers.

Seized in the house of Lee Hwang-sun were a Remington 1100 shotgun, an airgun and a Japanese sword. Earlier, a similar raid on another large-scale drug trafficker Choe Jaedo, 45, in Pusan last Feb. 29 had discovered a pistol, ammunition and a sword in the heavily guarded house.

The anti-drug authorities were also surprised by the growing amounts of the drug handled by each hiroppon ring. More than 10 kilograms of hiroppon with a street value of some 1,000 million won was confiscated from Choe's house last month.

Until recently, the hiroppon business was largely a kind of "bonded processing," which means that the stimulant drug was produced in Korea with Japanese raw materials entirely for smuggling back to Japan.

However, recent disclosures show that there is also a growing number of local hiroppon addicts among working youths, entertainers and even some taxi drivers.

Yet, Japanese gangster organizations continue to be the main target of Korean hiroppon producers, according to the authorities. The hiroppon

business was introduced into Korea about a decade ago by Japanese gangsters who posed as tourists.

The Japanese traffickers sought willing Korean collaborators, supplying them with such raw materials as hydrochloride ephedrine and "operation funds" in large amounts.

Hiropon was first produced by the "Dainippon Pharmaceutical Company" late in the 19th century as a stimulant drug for medical purposes. "Hiropon" is the Japanese pronunciation of the drug's name "Phyllopon," a white powder which can be taken internally or injected.

The drug which is said to have been used on the "Kamikaze" suicide fliers during World War II, spread rapidly among Japanese underworld people and night-time workers after the end of the war.

Severe punishment for hiropon trafficking was legislated in Japan in order to stop it and the drug pushers found Korea a convenient place for the production of the drug because it was still not illegal in this country. It was not classified as a kind of narcotic, which are controlled by the Narcotics Law.

In August, 1970, the Habit-forming Drug Control Law was enacted as not only hiropon but other kinds of hallucinatory and stimulant drugs had been introduced into the country.

The strong stench produced in the course of making hiropon forces the illegal manufacturers to move their workshops from one place to another constantly and this led them to form secret organizations for mutual help.

The organizations linked up with gangsters in Japan. Sometimes, Korean residents in Japan were involved in the hiropon business in their home country as lynchpins.

The law on the control of the habit-forming drugs was revised in March, 1973, to require heavier punishment for offenders. Habitual smugglers of habit-forming drugs are to be punished with death, life terms or no less than 10 years in jail.

Simple possession of the drug is punished by more than one year in prison. Smuggling, production, sale and distribution of the habit-forming drugs are subject to life terms or no less than seven years in jail.

Despite the heavy punishment provided by the law, the hiropon business has continued to prosper mainly in the port city of Pusan because of its high profitability.

In hidden markets in Japan, hiropon is sold for some 100 million yen per kilogram, more than 100 times the production cost.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT SEIZED AT JOURNALIST'S HOME

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 29 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Attack Made While Marihuana Being Prepared For Shipment Abroad. 'Hua Khieu,' the Leader, Escapes"]

[Text] In the middle of the night, Paknam police attacked a major marihuana sales point at the home of the newspaper reporter "Hua Khieu." They confiscated more than 2,000 kilograms of marihuana valued at 100 million bath while it was being prepared for shipment abroad. The leader fled before the police could arrest him.

A DAO SIAM reporter in Samut Prakan Province reported that on 28 February he learned from Police Colonel Suphat Tantrawanit, the chief of police in Muang district, Samut Prakan Province, that at 120/97 Rong Rien Unari Lane, Thaiban commune, Muang district, Samut Prakan Province which is the home of Mr Thawatchai Thatsanasombun, age 35, the reporter for the newspaper THAI RAT stationed in Samut Prakan Province, a large shipment of marihuana would be sent in order to store it in places prepared for storing marihuana, especially behind the house at 142/3 village 2, Thaiban commune, Muang district, Samut Prakan Province.

Based on this, at 0200 hours, Police Colonel Suphat Tantrawanit, the chief of police in Muang district, Samut Prakan Province, Police Lieutenant Colonel Chuan Suwanasaetien, the deputy chief of police, Police Major Manot Kanhasopha, head inspector, Police Major Sathaphorn Narinsorasak, a regular inspector and Police First Lieutenant Somsak Bunsong, together with a force of policemen, hurried to where this was taking place and separated into two groups. One group surrounded the home of Mr Thawatchai while the other surrounded the shed, arrested and searched Mr Bunsong

Yiemsaad, age 22, the person who was guarding the shed where the marihuana was stored, and confiscated the marihuana that was packed in bags, filling the shed. One policeman exclaimed, "there's this much?!"

As for the group that surrounded the home of Mr Thawatchai, they entered the house and conducted a search at 0700 hours. They were able to arrest only Mrs Priya Thatsanasombun, age 32, the wife of Mr Thawatchai. As for Mr Thawatchai, he fled and escaped from the police. Mrs Priya told the police that around the middle of January, her husband, Mr Thawatchai, brought marihuana and stored it on the bottom floor of the house, filling the rooms. Ten days ago, Mr Thawatchai purchased some lumber and built a shed to store the marihuana. When the shed was completed, he transferred it from the house to the shed, which was only 50 meters from the house, and packed it in containers for shipment abroad. However, the police intervened before he could do this. On this occasion, 109 containers of marihuana were confiscated. The marihuana was packed in iron containers weighing 12 kilograms each; it was also packed in 38 boxes weighing 10 kilograms each and in two large cardboard containers weighing about 25 kilograms each. Added together, the marihuana weighed 2,000 kilograms (2 tons) and had a value of 5 million baht in Thailand and a value of approximately 100 million baht abroad. At present, the police are holding Mr Bunsong Yiemsaad for further handling of the case. As for Mr Thawatchai, the police are searching for him for further handling of the case.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

SWISS TRAFFICKER ARRESTED --At 1000 hours on 4 March, Police Lieutenant Colonel Prakat Sataman, the deputy chief of police, 7P, detained Mrs Verina Mabara, age 20, a Swiss citizen, who was staying at the Crown Hotel on Sukhumwit Road while visiting her husband, Mr Bernard Alchomen, age 28, a Swiss citizen, who had been arrested by authorities of the [Drug] Suppression Division on 1 March 1980 for having marihuana in his possession. Because she acted suspicious when the authorities asked to see her passport, the authorities searched her and found 0.1 kilograms of heroin wrapped in paper and tied around her chest. She was taken and turned over to Police Major Roengchai Wanawichit, an inspector at P2, K.K., 7P, for further handling of this case of possession of heroin. [Text] [Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 5 Mar 80 p 16] 11943

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

METHODS, ORGANIZATION OF ANTIDRUG MOVEMENT DESCRIBED

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Feb 80 p 23

[Text] A meeting held at the beginning of last month among members of the Maxell Jones Therapeutic Community, a hospital specialized in the rehabilitation of drug addicts in Embu-Guacu, resulted in the establishment of the Antidrug Movement (MAT), which developed a program for restoring addicts to society using praxitherapy methods and applying, for the first time in our country, some of the theories held by antipsychiatrist R.D. Laing.

The original idea which came out of a meeting of the community organization was to settle violators in existing facilities, particularly those connected with the church. But this would restrict the activity of any movement in that regard, according to MAT Chairman Hugo de Castro Silveira, also formerly dependent on drugs and now completely "cured."

Group of 22

"Some former patients allegedly resisted that proposal, and the only plausible alternative was to create our own movement, made up of former addicts and guided by the Maxell Jones team. Moreover, it was Sabino Ferreira de Farias, the hospital's clinical director, who suggested the creation of MAT."

The statutes of the new organization prohibit any discussion of a religious or political nature among the patients in order to preclude any possibility of sectarianism. For the moment, there are only 22 persons who belong to MAT, all former drug users, who are lending assistance to more than 50 Maxell Jones interneers, accompanying them from the time of their entrance into the hospital until their release; and even then, they try to help them in the rehabilitation process by providing documents and even employment.

Social Therapy

At the Maxell Jones hospital, which receives government subsidies, one of the methods adopted by the clinical team of six psychologists, two clinical doctors and nurses is that originated by the doctor who lends his name to establishment. That English professional revolutionized certain concepts of therapeutic medicine by abolishing chemical products and remedies to which the patient could become addicted.

This method, known as sociotherapy, consists of periodic meetings among all patients to discuss their problems systematically among each other under clinical supervision. It is a kind of group therapy but only combined with other activities and included in a treatment with a strict schedule and definite duties performed by the patients so that the occupational therapy might suppress the desire to use drugs.

Support Lacking

Despite the support of the hospital administration, the chairman together with MAT's attorney, Jose Marcos Martins, also a former addict, do not yet have subsidies or help from official organizations. They have contacted Antonio Salim Curiati, secretary of social promotion. But, until now, help from that ministry has been limited to guidelines for admitting people into Maxell Jones, which does receive subsidies from the state's Secretariat of Finance.

According to MAT's chairman, this nonprofit movement was well-received by the secretary of social promotion but is still faced with financial problems which are limiting its activity. "The hospital is currently treating 52 patients; and as the Department of Social Promotion is limiting the supply of guidelines, many addicts are unable to recuperate. The allotment for the treatment of each patient is 32,000 cruzeiros per month, but the government is not able to finance any more prolonged treatment. To give an idea, the minimum duration of the treatment is 6 months--hardly enough time for the addict to be weaned from the drug."

Headquarters Lacking

The movement still does not have its own headquarters. Its meetings are held in the hospital itself, on Sunday, beginning at 1400 hours, under the pedagogic and scientific guidance of Dr Sabino Ferreira de Farias. According to its directors, MAT is currently being assisted only by grants from private individuals to carry out its program of lending assistance to patients during and after treatment. This is in the form of professional courses, seminars, chats, the use of communication vehicles for its disclosures and the printing of technical material.

Information about MAT may be obtained at the Secretariat of Social Promotion, by telephone 258-5022, or from its chairman, Hugo Silveira, by telephoning 543-0704.

8568
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

STM MINISTER URGES TRAFFICKERS' INCLUSION UNDER LSN

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Brasilia--"Drug traffickers should be censured with maximum severity; the way things are going, they will end up affecting our national security. Therefore, I believe it is perfectly proper for them to be included in the new National Security Law [LSN]."

This is the opinion of Minister Julio de Sa Bierrenbach of the Superior Military Court (STM) who, although supporting the trying of traffickers in the Military Court, believes the addict "should be a patient of the Department of Health and not the Department of Justice." As for crimes of violence without political connotation, he thinks it is not necessary for them to be included in the LSN.

In Bierrenbach's opinion, the main cause of violence in the country is lack of punishment, since, although the crimes are provided for in the penal code and the perpetrators should suffer punishment after the trial and sentencing, this does not always occur.

"It is well known," he asserted, "that there are 'extramural' prisoners serving sentences as wage earners taking care of the private interests of police officials and even judges, which is regrettable. Therefore, we see the emergence of abominable corruption, the greatest national ill, which enters into everything of a criminal nature in our Brazil."

Bierrenbach recalled that, in many instances, the crime is known, the criminals are identified "and the case is stopped for the very reason that the police are not interested in seeing a trial held.

"With a few uncontrolled criminals, principally in large cities, crime runs rampant. The police, being inadequate in number, not always well-equipped and always running the risk of coming face to face with dangerous criminals, end up feigning ignorance, as it is commonly termed."

The minister spoke in favor of preventive prison--which he prefers to call "preventive detention"--but believes that the length of time spent should be limited to the minimum necessary. In his opinion, if it is necessary to hold the suspected prisoner more than 12 hours, the judge should be informed, for "preventive detention" can end up in injustice.

Being in favor of the death penalty in extreme cases and against life imprisonment, Bierrenbach thinks that measures aimed at preventing violence should be concentrated on minors. He believes that, if it is possible to avoid having the underprivileged and if children are protected and properly brought up, violence will decrease. Therefore, he does not believe in short-term solutions.

8568
CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER'S FLIGHT PREVENTED--As the civilian police are watching all exits from Dende hill on Ilha do Governador and the PM [military police] are keeping a patrol on the bridge, trafficker Paulo Roberto Dias, alias Paulinho, can escape only by sea. Monday he killed PM soldier Waldemar Andrade Ferreira and was wounded in the thigh. Police believe that the trafficker is still on the island, since the PM closed the bridge shortly after the death of the soldier, a secret agent of the 17th Battalion. Detectives have been watching the hill since yesterday morning when the 37th precinct was informed that he was hiding there. All hospitals in the city are alerted, principally University Hospital, in Fundao. The 17th PM Battalion is keeping a large number of soldiers on the case, not only because of the death of the soldier but because they believe the arrest of the trafficker will prevent the drug traffic from starting up again on the island and will calm the residents. The soldier, Waldemar, was killed with a shot in the chest while on the roof of a house at night trying to surprise the trafficker. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 26] 8568

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

TWO TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE FROM PENITENCIARIA NACIONAL

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p A-14

[Text] Two foreign drug traffickers, one of them the head of a powerful international gang, escaped from the Penitenciaría Nacional and the prison guards have not yet been able to explain how these mysterious escapes took place.

One of those who managed to escape Ecuadorian justice and its penal system is the drug trafficker Gabriel Ricardo Tobar Brizuela, the head of a gang made up of four Argentines and three women of various nationalities.

Tobar, a Colombian, was confined in section A of the Penitenciaría Nacional. According to the report of the head of the guards, the criminal left his cell empty, taking with him furniture, bed clothes, a television and other things, as if he were moving to another house, we were informed.

Tobar Brizuela had been captured by INTERPOL as he was attempting to pass 40 kg of cocaine paste obtained in Bolivia. The drug was found in double bottom suitcases. He arrived in Quito by air and planned to cross Colombia to Cali or Medellín, to send the cocaine from there to the United States.

As head of the gang, he bought the airline tickets, made hotel reservations and arranged to have his followers smuggle the drugs destined for the markets.

The gang was made up of the Argentines Ruben Barroso, Angel Gustavo Gang, a Temperan and Alberto Suarez and the women Claudia Celia Cugat Sabatime and Maria Amelia Albaranga.

Another Escape

On the 20th of this month, the North American Daniel Anakalea Keanakon succeeded in escaping from the penitentiary.

The fugitive was captured in June of 1979 by INTERPOL agents, when he was found in a hotel in this city with 600 grams of purified cocaine, a drug which was destined for the markets in the United States. He was arrested jointly with a Mexican drug trafficker named Reyes.

No details have been supplied about the escape, carried out, as far as can be determined, together with the national criminal Francisco Regalado.

A strong protest has been made by the police authorities, who claim that while they investigate and apprehend drug traffickers, these criminals are escaping from the country's prisons "as if they were just moving "from house to house."



Gabriel Ricardo Tobar Brizneda

8956
CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

TRAFFICKER, VICENTE MORI, ESCAPES FROM PRISON

Quito EL COMMERCIO in Spanish 20 Feb 80 p B-10

[Text] Guayaquil, 19--Vicente Mori Luzuriaga, arrested for the death of the assistant head of INTERPOL, Capt Marco Narvaez Camacho, and also accused of belonging to drug trafficking gangs escaped early Sunday morning in the company of the well-known criminal Angel Lituma, alias "El Lombre rata," who was imprisoned in the Penitenciaría del Litoral for having participated in the spectacular robbery of the "Luxor" jewelry store of this city.

The head of the penitentiary, Police General Jorge Oswaldo Ruiz, confirmed the escapes of the prisoners, pointing out that they had filed through the bars of the cell block where they were being held and then had escaped into the courtyard on the north side, and then, making an opening in the chain link fence which surrounds the enclosure, they finally reached the outside in the direction of Pascuales, where they disappeared.

An Intense Search

The place where the prisoners fled in their escape is full of thick underbrush, which made it impossible for the sentinel on guard to see the movements of the fugitives.

The governor of the province, Carlos Hidalgo Vallejo, today visited the Penitenciaría del Litoral to see how the two prisoners escaped. The specialized police services, SIC, INTERPOL and Immigration began an intense search for the fugitives, acting under the orders of the governor.

Vicente Mori Luzuriaga was being held under orders of the 4th and 7th criminal judges.

In the first court, he faced charges of drug trafficking and in the other, he is charged with having shot and killed Capt Marco Narvaez Camacho, the assistant head of the Guayas INTERPOL, during the shootout which took place at the Policentro a few months ago. In the exchange of shots, the

brother of the accused, Jorge Gonzalo Mori Luzuriaga, also died from revolver shots; he was also accused of belonging to drug trafficking gangs. Captain Narvaez had just arrived at the Policentro in the company of police officers to arrest the Mori brothers, when the exchange of shots occurred, leaving two dead.

The Other Fugitive

The accused, Angel Lituma, was serving a 16 year prison term for the robbery of the Luxor jewelery store on Aguirre and Chimborazo streets. Lituma, nicknamed "home rata," had entered, along with other criminals, the major sewer at Aguirre and Malecon streets; inside it, he went three blocks until he arrived at Chimborazo, emerging inside the jewelry store, which was stripped bare.

Police General Jorge Oswaldo Ruiz stated that he remained until Saturday night in the prison.

8956
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

DIETING 'MULE' FAINTS AT AIRPORT

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 26-A

[Text] After dieting rigorously for over 2 weeks in order to be able to hide among her clothing a kilogram of pure cocaine with a value of over 10 million pesos, Peruvian Margarita Prada Moquillasa arrived in Mexico City on 20 February and was at the point of collapsing from weakness at the Mexico City International Airport.

Federal agents observing the arrival of flight 376, Argentine Air Lines from Peru, rushed to try to help the foreigner and noticed that she had "something" hidden under her clothes.

Margarita, who was extremely weak because of the crash diet, having lost more than 10 kilograms, and desperate on account of having been found out, began to sweat copiously. She took advantage of this to ask the police to get her a drink of something alcoholic and a glass of water.

Using this stratagem, she attempted to flee, but when she tried to walk her weakness forced her again to lose her balance.

Two female agents searched her and found a plastic bag containing the drug fastened to her body.

Under interrogation she said that an American named John had given her the drug for transport to Mexico and thence to Nassau, where it would be delivered to pushers from that area.

She added that he was her lover for 3 months and had convinced her to go on a diet in order to deliver the cocaine so that with the money received he would be able to marry her.

11,989
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CLAIMS 75 THOUSAND YOUTH ADDICTS IN GUADALAJARA

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 4-F

[Text] In Guadalajara there are not less than 75,000 young people who have used or are now using psychotropic substances, that is drugs, especially inhalants and marihuana.

This statement was made by Dr Alipio Gonzalez Ruiz in speaking with residents of the Figueroa district, located at the southernmost end of the city.

Informal meetings like this one are being organized by the Civic and Economic Improvement Board in its new program of ongoing effort to reach marginal groups with information and motivation toward personal and social improvement.

Dr Gonzalez spoke about drug addiction and gave advice on preventing drug dependency, explaining in detail how this problem affects all of society.

He said that in the Guadalajara metropolitan area with an estimated 2.5 million inhabitants there are about 750,000 persons between 11 and 24 years of age. According to the most recent studies, at least 75,000 young people are drug addicts.

Dr Gonzalez added that of this number about 10 percent are seriously addicted or dependent on drugs, which means in conservative terms that from 7,500 to 11,500 young Guadalarans are gravely addicted and demonstrating criminal behavior in various degrees.

He said that the harm done by addicts to their families is quite serious, beginning with loss of control and alienation and progressing to assault. Besides, these persons are not making the contribution they could by working in a job or in private homes.

He explained also that many addicts become criminals and even steal to obtain money to buy pills or marihuana.

Recent studies have made it clear that children and young people from broken homes, with divorced or separated parents, or from families which are too lenient about the conduct of their children, are vulnerable to drug addiction.

The meeting captured the interest of the many persons in attendance, and many parents posed questions about problems which were answered by Dr Gonzalez.

11,989
CSO: 5300

19

MEXICO

WEST GERMANS ASK FOR ENFORCEMENT DATA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Feb 80 p 7-D

[Text] The government of the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday asked the Mexican Attorney General, Oscar Flores Sanchez, for information on the methods and systems used by his agency during the last 3 years to eradicate marihuana and opium cultivation in Mexico.

Gerhart Rudolf Baum, minister of the interior of the government of the German Federal Republic, and the plenipotentiary ambassador of that nation, Mr Dencker, met yesterday with Flores Sanchez.

The German visitors noted that Mexico has set an example for the whole world through its campaign against all forms of narcotics traffic. They said that on the international scene and at world conferences, governments have praised the results obtained by the Mexican Attorney General's office in reducing opium and marihuana cultivation and distribution by 80 percent.

The Mexican Attorney General gave the visitors a copy of the entire plan of Operation Condor, the Mexican government's effort over the past 3 years against the cultivation of opium and cannabis.

11,989
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA IN BOILERS--In Tijuana, the Federal Judicial Police uncovered a new method of shipping drugs into the United States, that is, through a firm which was shipping boilers, and inside them, a number of kilograms of marihuana. Clemente Moreno Hernandez, assistant commander of the Police, who with his agents arrested Flavio Vazquez Rivera and Manuel Lara Flores, encountered the new method. The traffickers had their center of operations in the town of Piguamo, Jalisco, where they put marihuana into boilers destined to go to the United States overland via Tijuana. Similar shipments also went through Tecate. Moreno Hernandez and his men went to the warehouse of the firm Lineas Internacionales, B.C., S.A. de C.V., where they found a boiler containing 8 kilograms of the weed, ready for sale. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 8-A] 11989

MARIHUANA, POPPIES DESTROYED--Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, 21 Feb--Eight marihuana and poppy fields were destroyed by the Federal Judicial Police and the Army in the towns of Angel Albino Corzo and Cintalapa, and three persons were arrested. Also, 13 addicts and traffickers were arrested and placed under the jurisdiction of Federal Public Ministry, according to Gonzalo Ochoa Franco, coordinator of the antidrug campaign. Jose Perez Medina, Juan Sanchez Hernandez and Salvador Morales Cruz are accused of sowing marihuana and opium poppies. The addicts and traffickers arrested here are Edilberto Grado Melchar, Jesus Rojas Fernandez, Gilberto Mancilla Vazquez, Marcos Alejandro Lopez, Luis Beltran Reyes Caballero, Fernando Hernandez, Mario Sanchez Rito, Maria Concepcion Mollineros Velasco, Margot Linares Castellanos, Carlos Pascacio Gutierrez, Luis Guillermo Espinosa Durante, Victor Manuel Rouda Flores and Humberto Monzon de la Flor. [Text] [Article by Porfirio Diaz Lopez] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 26-A] 11989

PANAMA

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--The Finance and Treasury Ministry Narcotics Bureau yesterday uncovered the third case this month of illegal drug trafficking via Tocumen airport when (James Allen Knight) was arrested. He was coming from Bolivia with 1/2 kg of cocaine which he was going to take to Costa Rica. [PA030242 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

DESTRUCTION OF COCA PLANTATIONS--Lima, 31 Mar (AFP)--More than 12 hectares of illegal coca plantations were destroyed yesterday in Tingo Maria, east of Lima, in "Verde Mar" operation undertaken by the Interior Ministry. The police also arrested 9 persons, burned a dryer and an oven used to process coca leaves and confiscated 1,587 kgs of coca leaves and 5 vehicles. Col Hector Rivera, in charge of the operation, stated that the government is aware of the unemployment that will be caused by "Verde Mar" and has therefore allotted \$1.9 million as an initial contribution to alleviate this situation. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

MAJOR TURKISH NARCOTICS RING SEIZED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Mar 80 p 10

[Text] Egyptian security has arrested the leader of a Turkish international narcotics smuggling ring and four of his associates after they smuggled a large quantity of raw opium, valued at a million Egyptian pounds, concealed in a secret hiding place in a Mercedes auto. The car had arrived on one of the ships coming from the port of Latakia, Syria, and passed through customs in Alexandria. They were arrested while delivering the narcotics to a furnished apartment in Heliopolis yesterday afternoon.

Preliminary information received last month by the General Department for Combating Narcotics Smuggling from abroad indicated that the leader of the Turkish ring, 'Izzat Akmelik, who is known internationally, was making arrangements with his gang to launch a new campaign against several Arab states, including Egypt, in order to swamp them with narcotics after he received replies from several Egyptians and Arabs encouraging him and [offering] to facilitate the smuggling and assist him in distributing the narcotics in the illicit markets at high prices.

Due to the importance of this smuggler and his international activities after several security agencies abroad failed to pursue and grab him because of his resort to disguise and use of false names with forged passports, Maj Gen Sami 'Asad, director of the General Anti-Narcotics Department, made precise plans to seize the ring leader and his associates if they tried to concentrate their activities in Egypt.

Information indicated that the leader of the smuggling ring presently lives in the town of Gaziantep in Turkey which is known for the cultivation and production of narcotics; and that he played an important role in all smuggling operations which succeeded in several European states during the past 5 years and in several Middle East and South African countries.

When this information was submitted to Maj Gen Mustafa Rif'at, assistant minister of the interior for social security, he directed the follow-up

of the activities of the ring leader and his associates abroad and the observation of all movements in anticipation of surreptitious entry into Egypt. Maj Gen Mamduh Salim, assistant director of narcotics, supervised receipt of the information and the direction of the various agencies.

Reports under the supervision of operations director Col Muhammad 'Abbas and inspector Col Mustafa al-Kashif, confirmed that the leader of the Turkish ring desired to move alone and direct the narcotics smuggling operations from afar so as not to afford security agencies abroad the opportunity to discover his activities.

The ring leader prepared a Mercedes auto, loaded it with narcotics and then, 2 weeks ago, sent the auto aboard one of the ships in Latakia harbor which arrived in Alexandria on 25 February. Meanwhile, the leader of the Turkish gang, 'Izzat Akmelik, using a forged Turkish passport bearing the name of 'Abd-al-Rahman Kaffaf, arrived at Cairo International Airport on 21 February aboard a Tunisian airline plane with four members of his gang. They are Biku Baldrim, Salah al-Din Margan, Nioran Kartal and 'Abd-al-Qadir Nashtalan. They were placed under close surveillance. The [security] apparatus, under the command of Col Muhammad 'Abbas, director of operations, and Col Sayyid Ghayth, chief of foreign activities, observed their movements and recorded their meetings.

After the auto arrived in Alexandria with Turkish plate Nbr 222 and was given Alexandria Customs Nbr 19755, Biku went to Alexandria, submitted the clearances for the car, took delivery of it and returned to Cairo with it. Surveillance noted that the gang members met with several drug dealers for the purpose of selling the smuggled load. They moved between several hotels so as not to expose their affairs and also spent their evenings in one of the [gambling] casinos.

Col Mustafa al-Kashif and Maj Mahmud 'Abd-al-Ra'uf, pretending to be narcotics dealers, held numerous meetings with the Turkish gang and its leader in order to gain their confidence. This led to negotiations over the cost of opium. After agreement was reached on the price, with the disguised officers insisting on the lowest price, they requested a meeting with the gang in an apartment which they rented for this purpose so as to reassure the smugglers [of their intentions]. At the final meeting in that apartment, the gang insisted on payment of 30,000 Egyptian pounds as down payment with the remainder being paid upon completion of the deal. After they counted the money and were satisfied, they indicated their readiness to deliver the narcotics at the same time so as to avoid any trap prepared for them. They didn't realize that they were surrounded by security men and that whatever went on in the apartment was heard outside by radios. At the same time, the security apparatuses, under the command of Lt Cols Ahmad Nada, Maj Husayn and Shafiq al-'Ashri and Maj 'Imad Rashid, closed in after arresting the gang leader who arrived in the Mercedes. They found

a suitcase inside it loaded with opium and another load concealed in a secret hiding place in the car. They seized the remaining four gang members.

In the investigation conducted by Sami Bishri, deputy narcotics prosecution, and under the supervision of Samir Sulayman, chief prosecutor, the gang leader and his associates confessed to international smuggling operations carried out during the past 5 years in Europe, the Middle East and South Africa. The examining magistrate ordered the five smugglers jailed and the auto confiscated.

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

AIRPORT AUTHORITIES SEIZE RAW OPIUM COMING FROM BRUSSELS

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Cairo customs men seized 41 kilos of raw opium, valued at about a quarter of a million Egyptian pounds, which was found inside two Samsonite suitcases. The [Sabena Airlines] company representative was finishing the customs procedures on the two [which were] among the luggage of the [arriving] aircraft crew of the Belgian Sabena Company. The plane had arrived yesterday [9 March] from Brussels. After the crew picked up their luggage, Fahmi Hammudah, deputy chief of the customs' shift, noticed two suitcases. When he asked the crew about them it became apparent they did not belong to them. The company representative decided that the two suitcases belonged to the plane engineer who came and disavowed any connection with them.

The two suitcases were opened in the presence of Lt Col Mahmud 'Atif Rizq, the airport explosives officer. Found in them was 40 kilos of raw opium wrapped in tinfoil to prevent permeation of its odor.

Informed were Ibrahim Harna, deputy customs director, and Sayyid Durrah, director general of customs, who ordered a report on the incident. He also ordered holding the company's representative who was remanded to the customs prosecution which [in turn] ordered his imprisonment pending investigation.

The reports indicate that the two suitcases had been sent to Egypt from an opium-producing country and the plane crew was used to get them through customs due to the easy procedures applied to them.

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

BRIEFS

OVER 40 KG OPIUM SEIZED--Col Rashad al-Barri, Chief of Cairo International Airport Investigations, discovered two large suitcases at the airport's arrival lounge. First Lt Mustafa Kamal, investigations, opened them and found 44 kilos of raw opium valued at 1.5 million Egyptian pounds. Assistant narcotics prosecutor Sami Bishri immediately went to the airport and investigated the incident. It seems that the owner of the two suitcases abandoned them after discovering strong controls at the airport. ['Adli al-Zuhayri] [Text] [Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 2 Mar 80 p 9]

ALEXANDRIA PROCESSING PLANT SEIZURE--Alexandria. Col Muhammad Barakat and Lt Col 'Abd-al-Latif 'Abd-al-Fattah and Hasan al-Washahi seized a narcotics plant in a villa in Sidi Bishr after disguising themselves as narcotics merchants. Seized were Husayn 'Abd-al-Rahim and his brother 'Abd-al-Raziq who had attempted to convert the villa into a plant for processing, pressing and packaging hashish. Seized were 3 machines for that purpose, 15 [large] sacks and 2,500 empty [small] bags ready for processing, and an illegal pistol with a number of rounds. 'Adil 'Awdah, assistant prosecutor at the al-Muntazah [precinct], ordered jailing of the two brothers pending investigation and confiscation of the seized material. [Fawzi 'Awadayn] [Text] [Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 5 Mar 80 p 9]

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

DRUG RING EXPOSED, 10 ARRESTED

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Michal Yudelma]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — Police believe that the arrest of three men at Ben-Gurion Airport, suspected of trying to leave the country with a suitcase full of hashish, has exposed an international drug ring operating in Israel, Europe, the U.S. and the Far East.

Seven more men were arrested yesterday on the basis of police information linking them to the drug ring, it was reported.

Police sources said that the ring consists of several isolated cells, with members not knowing the identities of the others except for one liaison man.

The three men arrested at the airport on a Saturday afternoon followed weeks of surveillance and accumulation of information by the police. The sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that one of the three was a messenger carrying the suitcase with the hashish. While the other two, unknown to the first man, were to meet him in a Copenhagen hotel and take over the drugs.

Detectives planted at the airport began to suspect one man, who had

checked in his suitcase the previous night. Evidently worried that he was being followed, the suspect tore up his boarding card and threw the pieces under his seat, the sources said. The two other would-be passengers were arrested before they boarded the plane, the sources said.

The suitcase, already on the plane, was returned to Israel at 6:30 a.m. yesterday, and contained 13.5 kilos of hashish worth IS325,000.

Following interrogation of the suspects, the police arrested two Tel Avivians suspected of being the leaders of the ring, a resident of Moshav Beit Oved, believed to be the drug supplier, and four men involved in transferring drugs among the various contacts. One of the men arrested is the owner of a travel agency in Tel Aviv, the sources said.

The sources said that the drug ring is suspected of exporting hashish, bought here for IS2,000 per kilo, to Europe, where it was sold for IS24,000 per kilo. With the money made selling hashish, the ring is believed to have imported heroin to Israel, the sources said.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

COMBATING DRUG TRAFFIC--On 2 April Interior Minister Lanc outlined the current program of Austrian police and customs service for an intensified combating of drug trafficking. It provides for the use of specially trained dogs that will even detect heroin, new testing equipment permitting rapid on-the-spot analyses of suspicious mixtures and powders, an increase in narcotics squad personnel, special training courses for narcotics investigators, an intensified exchange of information with neighboring countries, a newly developed checking and identification system at border checkpoints, more checks at airport installations and of airline passengers, joint police, customs and postal service measures to intercept drug shipments by mail, and cash premiums for police or customs officers who discover drugs. [AU031605 Vienna KURIER in German 3 Apr 80 p 15 AU]

CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

DRUG ENFORCEMENT HEAD ARRESTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

BND Pursues Drug Smugglers

Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Rene Haquin: "Drugs: no Holes in the Net"]

[Text] Drug traffickers would be extremely ill-advised to try to take advantage of the upheaval caused by the arrest of the head of the National Drug Bureau to sell their production on the Belgian market, or to ship via Brussels National merchandise that they ordinarily direct elsewhere. In fact, at gendarmerie general headquarters--that gendarmerie that has and keeps on its list of missions the suppression of narcotics traffic--they clearly told us that there will be no holes in the nets, that there will be no "whitewash" in the operation.

So let the dealers know it, and the special zeal that the "caretakers" are able to apply to the execution of a mission is well known.

In well-informed circles it is thought to be premature at the very least to talk about the disappearance of the bureau that was directed by Maj Francois. Of course, no doubt internal reorganizations may be expected--and the plan for accomplishing them does not really date from today--, but by force of circumstance and the kind of special training this work requires, there will always be a specialized section within the gendarmerie. At any rate, we have had the impression in our contacts with the gendarmerie that it is not ready to give over the BND [National Narcotics Bureau] to others.

A confirmed warrant for the arrest of Gendarmerie Maj Leon Francois, antidrug head, and also for the Antwerp BIC [Criminal Information Administration] agent Karel Cloonen, both of whom appeared on Wednesday at noon in Brussels before the Council Chamber, which was presided over by Mr de Brabandere, was issued.

Scandal in Gendarmerie

Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Rene Haquin]

[Text] Also, a non-commissioned BND officer, Willy de Cuyper, is known to have been placed in his turn under an arrest warrant Tuesday morning. It has also been learned that the examining magistrate, Mr de Biseau d'Hauteville, had charged and placed under warrant of arrest on Tuesday evening a third BND gendarme, the non-commissioned officer Andre Camerman, 38. These two gendarm-erie non-commissioned officers are to appear before the Council Chamber together on Friday.

Charged with trafficking in narcotics, Maj Francois was undoubtedly led discreetly and well before the hour into a place near the Council Chamber, to remove him from the public and the photographers who were waiting for him. No one saw him enter toward noon or leave shortly after 1400.

For nearly two hours Mr de Biseau d'Hauteville reported on the examination, which is shaping up as one of the most complex and the longest ever known until now. He made no chronology of the events, but up to now has been especially interested in what happened at the Brussels National Airport: the comings and goings of mysterious suitcases that at the request of the BND cleared customs without inspection in 1977 and 1978. The examining judge also mentioned the explanations given by the arrested officer: a 12-page statement in which Maj Francois said in substance that the operations are still being carried out, covered by his superiors.

Mr de Biseau d'Hauteville, visibly tired by this week of interrogations and investigation, said no more about the searches conducted up to the present. A great deal of verifying is yet to be done, very many persons are still to be heard, and it is for the obvious needs of this inquiry that the king's prosecutor, Mr Lamage, requested confirmation of the first two warrants of arrest.

Eric Vergauwen for Maj Francois and Mme Goossens for the BIC agent, Cloonen, each pleaded for less than 10 minutes. The decision of the Council Chamber came immediately afterwards, at 1415.

The legal inquiry is known to have been entrusted to the BSR [Special Investigation Brigade] of the gendarmerie. Maj Vernailen himself conducted the most important interrogations.

From an American source it was also learned that the two agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] stationed in Brussels, who left Belgium in June and July 1979, had completed their terms. Their departure, it is stated, has no relation to the Francois affair. Nevertheless, the DEA's Belgian branch is cooperating in the investigation of Maj Francois and the activities of the BND.

In the Netherlands, too, the CRI [expansion unknown], the drug prevention organization, is participating in the inquiry. From a police source at the Hague,

there was already speculation on Wednesday about the role that might have been played by certain members of the Belgian Drug Bureau in a triple escape in December from Scheveningen prison. Among the three escapees--two French and one Italian--was Albert Farcy, a well-known dealer, who was sentenced to five years in the Netherlands and was also a BND informer.

Let us note immediately that none of this appeared in the examining judge's report on Wednesday, and that for this reason the police comments from across the Moerdijk are premature to say the least.

What is correct is that Albert Farcy, also known by the first name of Bruno, the owner of a bar on the rue des Drapiers in Ixelles, is a dangerous person who has used several police departments to his own advantage by sometimes giving them information. In Belgium he was mixed up in at least two murders, and it was in his wake that already in 1977, several months before his arrest in the Netherlands, a BIC agent, Van Grunderbeek, was photographed by the Dutch Antidrug Service while he was delivering narcotics to a Chinese from Amsterdam. When the Dutch investigators found out that Van Grunderbeek's automobile belonged to the Belgian government (ministry of Justice), they did not push the matter. Van Grunderbeek was subsequently arrested in Belgium, after being asked to resign from his BIC duties. But he too kept saying that he had acted under cover of his superiors. He was released some months later.

Albert Farcy has often worked for the police, and one has the conviction that he has largely profited from his privileges to engage in narcotics traffic on a grand scale. Incarcerated in the Netherlands, whenever it seemed like a good idea to him he could telephone to Belgium, to his wife or certain BND members or BIC members, and he could receive many visits in prison.

When the BND's Maj Francois sent a courier, Joseph Vienne, to buy five kilos of heroin in Southeast Asia, Albert Farcy succeeded in doubling for the gendarmerie from his prison and giving Vienne the mission of taking advantage of the trip to take to Kenya clandestinely 22 additional kilos of heroin, to be delivered to his brother Michel Farcy in Nairobi. And it was while returning from Kenya to Karachi that Joseph Vienne was arrested.

Having escaped last 30 December, Farcy may have sought refuge in Zaire, where his wife went last year, after she became anxious about a narcotics investigation when she was living in Walloon Brabant.

Investigations in Zaire

Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Rene Haquin]

[Text] According to our information investigations are actually taking place in Kinshasa. They would concern the affair of mysterious suitcases that arrived at the airport without customs inspection, or more accurately were "verified" by a BND gendarme disguised as a customs official. The latter's wife worked at Air Zaire in Brussels and was thus in frequent contact with that company's pilots.

The BND gendarmes stated that a number of suitcases were empty, but there was no confirmation of this and those suitcases have "vanished" into thin air. Hence one wonders whether they were camouflaged supplies. According to unconfirmed information, the Kinshasa authorities were preparing to proceed with arrests among the personnel of the airline.

The report of the examining judge to the Council Chamber also questioned at length what happened at Brussels National Airport. A non-commissioned officer of the gendarmerie who sometimes escorted smugglers of suitcases has also been interrogated.

In Brussels, the judicial inquiry has not been concentrated exclusively on the BND and the airport, but also on the BIC, which is known to be responsible to the minister of Justice himself. Members of the BSR of the gendarmerie, among whom were a non-commissioned officer of the crimes section and another from the narcotics section, on Tuesday conducted a regulation search of that administration's premises. Various files were seized and taken to the examining judge's table.

The BSR of the gendarmerie is also looking for a former gendarme, a certain Andre D., who became a BIC agent and works in Antwerp.

To our knowledge the examining judge has not yet begun confirming the millions Maj Francois says he was allotted by the gendarmerie. Superior officers on the gendarmerie's general staff will have to be heard on that subject, and it is also at that level that an accounting will have to be made one of these days.

Like any other accused person, Maj Francois is presumed innocent. But it is obvious that in this affair, in which the web is just beginning to be untangled, he made decisions and may have broken laws with the goal, he keeps repeating, of always being more efficient. The first problem will be to determine whether or not he might have profited from certain situations, which does not appear in the examining magistrate's report.

In the event that he was merely aiming at efficiency and is being blamed for not being satisfied to use legal methods, the authorities who covered for him, whatever their ranks or offices, will certainly have to come forward with him to explain themselves.

The examination currently in progress consequently assumes major importance. Either there are a few men--among the best--who have betrayed society's confidence in them, or it is the entire system that is compromised. That would have seemed unlikely ten years ago. Today, the mere mention of several recent affairs, from the sentencing of the Ghent examining judge, Guy Jaspers, through the affairs that have shaken the police of Ixelles or Brussels, the Criminal Investigation Department and now the gendarmerie, indicates that no longer are any of the circles formerly believed to be protected from such scandals spared.

8946
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

JUSTICE MINISTRY WORKING GROUP REPORTS ON DRUGS IN PRISONS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Feb 80 p 11

[Article by Preben Freitag, medical director: "Violence and Narcotics in Prisons"]

[Text] In December of 1979 a task force under the Ministry of Justice presented a recommendation on the violence and narcotics problem in closed prisons and the institution at Herstedvester.

In view of the fact that it is our declared policy to limit as much as possible the imprisonment of those who are dependent upon drugs, it is a sad picture which is painted in the report. In eight surveys in the years from 1971 to 1979 the total number of narcotics criminals in Danish prisons and detention houses has been between 520 and 728 persons, with a slightly increasing tendency through the last 3 years (1977: 516, 1978: 585 and 1979: 652. The percentage of narcotics criminals as compared to the total number of inmates in the prisons has fluctuated between 16 and 23, and the figure was 23 during the survey in September 1979.

In the closed institutions, which the report is specially concerned with, the situation is that during the last survey in September of 1979 there were a total of 425 drug abusers imprisoned or 30 percent of the total number of inmates, and it is assumed that approximately two-thirds of them were involved in serious abuse of opiates. Since 1971 this figure has increased from 307 drug abusers or 21 percent.

It is understandable that the Ministry of Justice has let the task force treat violence and narcotics problems in the closed section of the prisons as a whole. There is of course unfortunately a close, and for the employees frequently visible, connection between these problems. When the inmates assume debt commitments which they cannot meet, the law of the jungle reigns. This is possibly part of the explanation for the increasing tendency towards violence which it is believed has been observed.

The conditions described here under which the inmates are serving their sentences should be unacceptable. The "common" violator of the law should have the right to be able to serve his sentence without any risk that he

himself would become dependent upon drugs, exposed to infection and to limitations on his freedom because of the special problems of another group of inmates. The drug abuser on his side must have the possibility of being left alone by the dealers during the prison sentence and enjoy the same advantages as the other inmates have.

The proposal by the task force will not result in the necessary changes. The most important initiative is a desire to place the approximately 20 inmates who are in charge of the more organized narcotics trade in a special detention house. In addition, more common improvements are proposed in the training, occupational and recreational facilities.

The task force seems generally intent on continuing the policy carried out so far, which is based on the so-called "dilution principle," according to which the number of drug abusers in an individual institution should not exceed 15-20 percent of the total number of inmates, but precisely this "principle" has of course turned out to be impossible to apply throughout the last 6-8 years. The dilution principle has actually meant that the inmates have largely been left to themselves and to the discretion of their fellow inmates. It is useless to continue this course as if nothing had happened. A little fun, a few occupational and training measures and the introduction of a few more small restrictions makes no difference in this connection. Completely radical changes in the conditions under which the narcotics criminals are serving their sentences must be carried out.

The approximately 400 inmates with more serious abuse problems must serve under special conditions since they constitute a special group. It will presumably be advisable to divide them into three subgroups and to let these groups serve separately. In addition to the jailing of the dealers suggested in the proposal, the remaining group of narcotics criminals, the actual abusers, should be distributed over various prisons dependent upon whether it is estimated that they could manage to serve their sentences without drugs or whether they are inmates who are so deeply involved in the abuse that they must serve under conditions where there simultaneously is a possibility for medically controlled treatment.

It is assumed that the distribution of these three groups will be planned by a team of physicians, psychologists and welfare people with special knowledge of narcotics problems. Right behind such a conscious and direct effort, analyses must continuously be carried out of the effect of the attempts at treatment and forms for serving the sentences as outlined, in such a way that the necessary adjustment can be carried out. When it is to be decided what measures will be applied, it is, of course, almost embarrassing that the criminal welfare office after having retained drug abusers for a decade only has a single study available. This "coincidence principle" must be replaced by a more analytical attitude. In the investigation discussed, Bjorn Holstein and Torben Jersild: "932 criminal drug abusers-- 9 years later," from 1976 it is pointed out, as has been done in several foreign studies, that placement in prisons and institutions is generally seldom advisable for the treatment of narcotics abusers. There is therefore good reason for starting the treatment work already when the inmates start to serve their sentences, but it is worth specifying that this phase only constitutes the start of the post-treatment and care in freedom, which also must be preferred as compared to a stay in more or less artificial institutional environments.

DENMARK

NORTH SJAELLAND POLICE REPORT USE OF SCHOOL PUPILS IN HASHISH RINGS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jan 80 p 7

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen: "How Children Are Driven into Crime. Exploitation of School Children by Narcotics Dealers"]

[Text] School children are exploited in the worst manner by cynical narcotics dealers. The school children are afraid of being kept out of the "group"--it is modern to smoke hash. It costs money, and to start with the seller gives long-term credit.

In a little branch of the big narcotics complex which is being unravelled in North Sjaelland, the detective force has several examples of the cynicism which characterizes the narcotics traders:

A 15-year-old boy had started to smoke hash. One day he owed his supplier 1,500 kroner, and it had to be paid at once.

The boy did not have the money, but he had a stereo system worth 12,000 kroner bought on the installment plan. The supplier comes and demands the stereo system delivered and gets it. The boy is desperate and afraid of the consequences if he does not pay.

The boy calls a friend, who consoles him and says that he will try to talk to the dealer:

The friend: "You, can't we manage it in another way, can't you wait till we can get hold of the money?"

The seller: "A deal is a deal, and the money is due now. I don't want to listen to you any more. Bye."

Out into Crime

The conversation is completed. The friend could not do anything, and the 15-year-old boy must now explain to his parents where the stereo system has gone. At the same time he still has the payments for the system, which must

be paid to the radio dealer at fixed times. Money must be obtained, and crime becomes the only possibility. The boy is on his way into a circle which it is almost impossible to get out of.

This is only one example and a comparatively "mild" example of how narcotics crime operates.

In the case in North Sjaelland thousands of other young kids have been exposed to considerably greater demands from their directors. And the psychic terror which is conducted against them is about to drive many of them out of their minds and consequently to a greater consumption of narcotics in order to be able to escape from the harsh reality for a while.

The police are continuing to put all efforts into unravelling the widely branched importer, wholesaler and dealer network.

Imprisonment for 173 Years

As the case stands now, 80 people have received a total of 173 years imprisonment, and these are sentences stretching from 6 months to 9 years of imprisonment.

These 80 people are sentenced for quantities exceeding sales at the street level, for more than 100 million kroner. Some detectives even believe that the actual sales have far exceeded 200 million kroner.

This is money which the narcotics abusers have had to obtain. Some have been helped by the family to start with, but when this was not enough, they had to go into prostitution or crime to be able to afford the daily doses.

None of the 80 people sentenced, of whom more than 20 are foreigners, are themselves dependent on drugs. But it is characteristics of them that 90 percent of them have been sentenced previously for other criminal acts. In the prison they have discovered how many really are dependent upon narcotics, and when they have been released, they have had no doubt where they would carry out their business. Namely by trade with narcotics.

8958
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

GREENLAND POLICE DEFEND RIGHT TO MAKE AIRPORT HASHISH SEARCHES

Godthab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 31 Jan 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Intimate body searches at Nuuk airport and doubt about what right one has as against the police.

There is doubt in Nuuk (Godthab) about to what extent the general citizen's rights apply on Greenland as they do in Denmark.

The doubt has cropped up in connection with the fact that some people have recently been called on by the police concerning the euphorizing material, Cannabis, better known as hash.

The subject of the uncertainty is to what extent the police have a right to enter a property or to carry out a body search of people without an authorization from the judge.

On this background GRONLANDSPOSTEN has asked questions of the police and the superior court in Nuuk about the basis for the searches and to find out what rights one has if one is searched.

The Court Authorization

One of the people interviewed has asked GRONLANDSPOSTEN what right the police have to enter a property even if they were asked if they had a court authorization. The police said that court authorization is not necessary on Greenland.

When GRONLANDSPOSTEN asked the station leader in Nuuk, Jens S. Rasmussen, if it was correct, he was able to confirm it. It is only necessary that the conditions be met.

The Suspicion

"The searches by the police are based exclusively on suspicion, and with that suspicion we have the right to enter people's houses without court authorization. Only when the suspect is heard, is a report sent to the judge for approval. If the judge does not approve of the report, the police must pay compensation to the interrogated party.

"Before the police start an investigation we must inform the suspect that he or she does not have to answer.

"The police can detain a person for up to 24 hours. When 24 hours have passed, the suspect must be presented in court or be released. But the police can prolong the detention with a ruling by a judge. The district court decides whether the police will detain the suspect and, if so, how long."

However, the rules are different for people who live in the districts. The 24-hour rule applies first for a suspect or a criminal from a district when he or she comes to a town with a court authority.

"The police in Nuuk have never used court decisions in connection with searches of people or properties. They are only used when letters and packages or accounts are to be investigated," says Jens S. Rasmussen.

Body Searches

Passengers from Sondre Stromfjord who land at Nuuk airport are also exposed to searches for alcohol or hash. The picture here also includes suspicion, and the police therefore do not have to have a court order.

When the police carry out a body search of a person, they can undress him or her and search all "openings."

If a woman is to be undressed, another woman must search her. But nobody asks who will carry out the search or what work the woman who carries out the search has. But it is normally a woman employed by the police. There is no requirement that a physician or a nurse must carry out the search.

If people who are exposed to body searches or other searches feel that they are poorly treated, they have a possibility for complaining to the legal authorities, i.e., either the police or the supreme court.

The law on the administration of Justice on Greenland differs in some points from the same law for Denmark. It was introduced in 1954 and has since been supplemented or changed over the years, last time in 1964.

8958
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE UNRAVEL HEROIN GANG MADE UP MAINLY OF FILIPINOS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Feb 80 p 10

[Article: "Heroin Ring Is Being Unravelling"]

[Text] An international heroin gang, which over a long period of time has been unravelled by Copenhagen's narcotics police, is losing more and more of its members in Denmark. In recent weeks several foreigners and some Danes have been arrested and imprisoned for extensive trade with heroin.

On Friday a 24-year-old Filipino was imprisoned for 4 days in the same case. The reason why he was imprisoned for such a short period of time was the entire gang will be presented in court on Tuesday. Approximately 15 foreigners--mostly Filipinos--are imprisoned in the case.

Several have admitted trade with up to 20 kilograms of heroin and attempts at smuggling in 9 kilograms. On the black market the drug has a value of 20 million kroner. So far the narcotics police have seized 4.5 kilograms of heroin and 100,000 kroner in cash.

One week ago a 29-year-old Pakistani was imprisoned charged with trading in heroin. In spite of the fact that he was expelled from Denmark in 1975 (trading in morphine for more than 2 million kroner), he has been very active on the Danish narcotics market ever since.

Everybody in the case is charged in accordance with the hard narcotics paragraph, which can result in imprisonment for up to 10 years.

8958
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

BRIEFS

ROBBED BANKS FOR DRUGS--Six bank robberies within a month with a total yield of 125,000 kroner financed a 27-year-old narcotics addict's purchases of narcotics. On Thursday he was arrested a few minutes after he had held up the SDS Savings Bank branch office on Kongens Nytorv in Copenhagen for 33,000 kroner. Just 1 week earlier he had obtained 22,000 from the same cashier in the same bank. All six robberies have been carried out against banks and savings banks in central Copenhagen and around Stroget and Kongens Nytorv. The 27-year-old man pleaded guilty and has been imprisoned for 4 weeks. In none of the bank robberies had he used a weapon--he either held one hand in his pocket or he only said threateningly, "Hand over the money"--and got the large amount of money handed over. All the money was used for buying heroin. He used approximately 30,000 kroner daily for his drugs. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Feb 80 p 10] 8958

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SEVERE DRUG PROBLEMS, INADEQUATE FACILITIES IN HESSE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Mar 80 pp 136-140

[Article: "Drug Treatment: 'Nothing in Hesse'"]

[Text] It is on the Main that one finds the highest number of deaths among narcotic addicts: 124 last year. In no other federal Land, however, are drug users so free from interference from the authorities. This has now been substantiated by an internal study of the Hesse Land government. A million mark program for drug addicts should now remedy the situation.

Hesse's Minister of the Interior Ekkehard Gries (FDP) ordered a "general mobilization" and threw his "last reserves on the drug front": 67 police officers whom he removed from other positions, and 8 dogs trained to scent narcotics.

His colleague Herbert Guenther (SPD) of the justice department made means available to provide external counseling to imprisoned addicts to "motivate them to face up to their addiction problems" and pave "their way to outside treatment facilities."

The minister of justice plans to use all means to bring drug contraband in prisons under control. If necessary, even the intestines of visitors will be X-rayed; Guenther is still looking for technical ways of doing just that.

Armin Clauss (SPD), minister of social affairs, is now going to pour the money instead of letting it trickle. At a closed meeting of the SPD Landtag fraction, 2 weeks ago in Kufstein, Austria, Clauss presented his bill: an additional 47 million marks will have to come out of the provincial budget to provide care for addicts.

It is stupid, the minister of social affairs complains, for hospitals to send drug dependent patients "anywhere, as quickly as possible, under the pretext that they louse up the hospital atmosphere." Clauss demands that "uninterrupted treatment chains be established and weak points eliminated."

The strong-man act of the Hessian minister squad to get a better hold on the drug problem in the Land has been triggered by an internal study of the provincial government in Wiesbaden, also intended as an "outline for a Hessian drug-abuse control program," and which uncovered failures and omissions. "In its inventory-taking," an SPD deputy evaluates the paper, "it amounts to a declaration of bankruptcy."

Hesse has remained behind in many drug-related areas. For instance, there are only 88 beds available in long-term treatment facilities although, according to doctors, this is the only method which offers a real chance of curing addicts. Bavaria, on the other hand, has 324 beds and Baden-Wuerttemberg 226--both lands where the heroin problem is much less acute.

For years now, the Rhine-Main area, with its abundant supply and low prices, has been a pivotal point for FRG and foreign heroin consumers--the Wiesbaden politicians could not hide from that fact. At the end of last year, the Frankfurt criminal police alone had registered 2,016 drug-dependent people liable to prosecution, among whom, according to Frankfurt Chief Criminal Police Superintendent Peter Loos, "people who have been arrested for the 15th time."

In addition, the Frankfurt criminal police estimates at 4,000 the number of addicts who are still concealed in their families or hiding in drug users' communities. And a large number of addicts has settled in neighboring towns.

Meanwhile, the police knows dealers' meeting places, in the Herrngarten of Darmstadt as well as in the bar district of Hanau. Many addicts have also moved to the country, as far away as the Wetterau, close enough for a trip to the Frankfurt heroin market and still far enough from the fire of police controls.

Every fifth heroin-related death in the FRG takes place in the congested lower Main area; last year, the number of narcotic victims in Hesse reached 124. The youngest victim was found in Offenbach, 14 year old Sandy who injected herself an overdose in the home of her Turkish friend.

In Frankfurt only, the authorities have confiscated a total of 80 kilograms of hard drugs last year, 3 times as much as the previous year, and more than was confiscated in all of the FRG during 1977.

The amount discovered represents only a small part of what Frankfurt drug users require to satisfy their addiction: approximately 360 kilograms worth roughly 60 million marks per year. And this is only a fraction of the quantity sold on the Main to all of Europe.

The central position of the city and the busy air traffic over the Rhine-Main area have long attracted international narcotic organizations. For years, moreover, they could count on lax controls at the airport.

The Land government now considers clearance at the airport as "absolutely in need of improvement." Customs investigation is now going to be considerably reinforced, in agreement with the federal finance minister.

However, a new gap has already opened at the airport, where 35,000 people are employed from whose circles, according to the findings of the Wiesbaden authorities, "trade and contraband of narcotics and drugs are increasing." To make the Rhine-Main area lose its "reputation as the narcotics center of Europe," the minister of the interior demands an injection of 2.3 million marks to expand the control and investigation system.

On the Frankfurt scene, the police now sees itself forced into a role which is not his. "We have to take care of heavily dependent patients who move around in hundreds," is how Knut Stroh, director of the narcotics department, sees the situation. Almost all have already been taken into custody once, have appeared in court or have been in a mental institution. Says Stroh: "Sooner or later we get them again."

They deal and doze. The career of addict Keller, as recorded over a period of years by Chief Criminal Police Superintendent Loos, is no exception: addicted since 1969, 43 times liable to prosecution and committed umpteen times.

Keller explained his hopeless situation to the criminal police: "Withdrawal treatment is just crap; when you bust a drug user, he may have a few days of physical withdrawal while in jail, but then they kick him out right away; nobody wants us." Keller gave himself his last heroin injection.

According to drug experts, all attempts at motivating hard-core drug users to long-term treatment come too late. Superintendent Loos advocates "isolating them as skin disease patients because, in this case, the legal rights to life and health are to be placed above the right to freedom and, outside, each of them only creates new addicts." Minister of Social Affairs Clauss is now looking for a "sensible solution for this remainder for which all previous measures have failed."

For years, drug users had staked off their grounds on the Frankfurt "hash field." Before the eyes of policemen and passersby, addicted students would get the stuff, dealers would trade a few grams at a profit--money for their own needs.

In February, narcotics investigators cleared the place. This action, however, could not "dissolve" addicts "into thin air," as investigators conceded: yet, Frankfurt should no longer be "so attractive" a magnet. "We wanted to make the trip unattractive to non-residents."

Foreign dealers should not be a problem for the police in the future. The provincial government is considering expelling them "immediately after the first incident." No allowance will be made in Hesse for those who have

requested asylum: requests will be considered "denied on the first drug-related offense"; if asylum has already been granted, it will be considered "forfeited."

The drug situation in the prisons and psychiatric institutions of Hesse is hardly less hopeless. In the Hadamar psychiatric hospital, for instance, which receives addicts from the Rhine-Main area, there are 34 beds for clinical withdrawal treatment. "What we take out of the bodies of drug-dependent patients," a Frankfurt drug counselor tells us, "is smuggled right back by visitors."

Until now, attempts to introduce motivation and treatment in institutions have failed. Wiesbaden politicians admit that "especially in the facilities in the land welfare association, personnel and material prerequisites" are lacking.

Meanwhile, enforcement in Hessian detention centers is shaped to a large extent by addicts; occasionally, internal drug markets are established. Of the 4,400 convicts and prisoners awaiting trial who served time during the first half of 1979, approximately 730 were dependent on drugs, and every other woman inmate was an addict.

The creation of a drug center in the Frankfurt-Preungesheim prison for women did not bring any relief. Even the architectural prerequisites to the smallest measure of success are lacking. Drug-dependent and non-addict inmates are mixed, which, according to the findings of the ministry of justice, permits "mutual indoctrination."

According to the provincial government, a "segregation" of the inmates should ensure that the jail does not create additional addicts. But, according to the minister of justice, "it makes sense" to persuade addicts who are in jail to undergo treatment at a later date "only if the necessary long-term treatment capacity is already available."

Until now, such motivation work has been wasted. Drug counselors and social workers must place addicts who are ready for treatment in facilities outside the province, for instance in the long-term Synanon facilities in Berlin, in the Bavarian Daytop chain or in the Tuebingen Drug Assistance.

The Hessian lack of assistance to addicts has now also been reviewed by the team of addiction specialists of the psychosocial committee, a body comprising representatives of independent institutions, associations and city offices. Berthold Kilian of the Hessian Charities complains: "Offers of help always come limping behind the dynamics of the scene."

Bottlenecks in the supply hinder drug workers right from the start. Bernhard Menzemer of the Youth Counseling and Assistance learned that when "the tiniest seed of motivation is sprouting," it is often not possible "to transplant it."

In Frankfurt, there are not even enough beds for physical withdrawal treatment; the situation is absolutely "catastrophic," as the addiction committee stated in a situation report.

While in Hamburg and Hannover, for instance, special sections for physical detoxication were created years ago, there are officially only 15 beds available in Frankfurt hospitals, and they are distributed all over the whole urban area. Kilian states: "It is not possible to carry out withdrawal treatment somewhere in a hospital corner with three beds."

The subsequent fight about who should assume the cost of long-term treatment, and the long waiting period before admission in a treatment center are the reasons why drug-dependent patients who were ready for treatment will rapidly disappear again in the scene. Menzemer demands: "We need a seamless system where each patient is immediately placed where he belongs."

Gaps in the treatment chain have already had lethal consequences in Frankfurt. A 23 year old addict who had been detoxicated in the Koeppern psychiatric hospital and was waiting to be admitted for treatment died of an overdose of pills.

Another one, for whom a place had been secured in the Black Forest, but who was waiting for someone to take over the cost, died from an injection which he gave himself at home, after he had been released from the Eichberg psychiatric hospital.

And there is little help available in Hesse for those who have become needle addicts already in their youth. Although "more and more frequently very young addicted patients appear in counseling centers," states the study of the committee, there are "no treatment facilities" for this group.

According to the findings of the drug committee, pregnant women and young mothers addicted to narcotics do not have any opportunity for treatment. Nothing is provided, either, for drug-dependent patients who suffer from some physical illness in addition to their addiction.

The Frankfurt association for drug assistance Zuflucht is now taking care of a 25 year old narcotic addict, a woman who became paraplegic after jumping out of the window of a private institution in Merxhausen, Northern Hesse. After detoxification at the Frankfurt University Hospital, Zuflucht's Manager Kurt Moog placed the patient in Muenster, Westphalia: "In Hesse, there is nothing."

The deficiencies of Wiesbaden's health policy will now be corrected through a program which Minister of Social Affairs Clauss has "good hopes" can at least "considerably improve the situation over a three years' period":

- "The system of drug counseling centers will be extended to cover all of Hesse, including the 'flatlands.'" Required provincial financing: eight million marks.

- Treatment opportunities for drug addicted patients will be "drastically improved" and all gaps in the treatment chain will be closed. Objective: 250 beds in long-term facilities.

The cost of withdrawal treatment, up to 80,000 marks is no trifle, even for the minister of social affairs. Nevertheless, the SPD provincial parliamentary group adopted the program during a closed meeting two weeks ago without grumbling. "Nobody," SPD deputy Peter Hartherz said, "wanted to refuse the appropriation."

9294
CSO:5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

KURDS REPORTED INVOLVED IN HEROIN SMUGGLING

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] Duesseldorf, 17 March (dpa)--Recently a new group of dealers has evidently established itself in the heroin smuggling business. They are Kurds. They have organized the transport and sale of the narcotic in such a way that they are bringing heroin into the FRG primarily via East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. This is the view held by the Chief Finance Administration in Duesseldorf as well as the Customs and Crime Institute in Cologne. Members of the Kurds (who live in the east of Turkey, in the west of Iran and in the northwest of Iraq) apparently finance in part their permanent struggle for liberation from the proceeds of the heroin smuggling.

In the otherwise so closely controlled East Berlin, of all places, it is apparently not too difficult for the narcotics smugglers to pass through the controls with heroin in their luggage or on their person. The Friedrichstrasse crossing-point to West Berlin, too, does not appear to be a problem for them. In West Berlin the transport of the heroin into the FRG becomes very easy. The customs officials naturally have the right to check the flight passengers on domestic flights as well, but they hardly ever do so because they would only make more trouble for themselves.

By the way, the Duesseldorf Airport appears to be the main center in the FRG for the distribution of the heroin that is smuggled in by air. The smugglers chose new ways because the control in the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam for example (where the contraband arrives by ship) has become considerably more effective--just like the control on the overland routes that lead across the Balkans to southern Germany.

8970
CSO: 5300

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FRANCE

VINCENNES DRUG EXPOSURE SEEN POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 10 Mar 80 pp 22-23

[Article by Philippe Krasnopolski]

[Text] Drugs and agitation at the University of Vincennes. The backdrop, a squaring of accounts between socialists and communists.

"No guards, no cops." The pennant was still attached to the iron grill fence at the entrance to the Paris VIII campus, the "experimental" university of Vincennes. The guards of the Paris rectorate have left. Yet, it was the university council, communist for the most part, which, on 25 February, had requested their arrival--in order to check student cards and to thus dissuade dope peddlers.

Because Vincennes has become a veritable drug market. Several kilos of heroin are sold there and consumed every year. The police drug squad estimates the drug turnover at more than 10 million francs. And this business is conducted in broad daylight: in the cafeteria, always crowded and filled with smoke, or in the "souk" [a term for Arab market place]: about 10 dealers of miscellaneous inexpensive items, records, books, French fries, and small spicy sausages, who, having been expelled beyond the walls of the university on the decision of President Pierre Merlin, gather in front of the iron gates of the school, in the small clearing that also serves for parking and a bus stop.

Of some 90 persons arrested at Vincennes for trafficking since 1977, only 5 possessed a student card--which resulted in the decision of the university council to check the cards. This was a decision that was not easily applicable: Vincennes has 32,000 students, more than half of them foreign.

The guards, in metal-grey raincoats, arrived on Monday, 3 March--about 10 of them, at 0900 hours. Most of the students complied with the check. The others crowded into the clearing.

"When there were enough of them, about 200," said a professor, "they forced their way in."

50

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Then the university council had an emergency meeting. It lasted 6 hours, under the pressure of the leftist students, who did not hesitate to break the door of the conference room and to physically intervene. At 1700 hours, the council retracted its decision and sent the guards away--which Merlin openly criticizes.

"It is regrettable that the university council reversed itself as a result of the pressure of a few hundred students, who represent only two or three percent of the persons who go to the university," he said on channel 2.

One of the council members went further in his explanation:

"It was the council," he said, "led by the communists, that requested the guards--not Pierre Merlin, who considered the measure unrealistic. They now have gone back on their decision and want to make him solely responsible for the agitation."

The Student Union communique confirms this: "We consider that socialist President Pierre Merlin bears a heavy responsibility for the climate that surrounds this situation..."

"So it is a political maneuver," said this professor; "all the more so because, 6 months before the transfer from Vincennes to Saint-Denis, the communists have an interest in causing trouble for Merlin, in order to eliminate him and to thus obtain 'their' university."

At the beginning of the next school term the 2-year tacit postponement granted the University of Paris VIII by the city of Paris will end. During the university vacations, Vincennes will thus have to be located in new quarters that will be able to accommodate only half of the 32,000 students.

"But the communists are miscalculating," explained this same professor. "Of course, Pierre Merlin officially says he is opposed to the move to Saint-Denis. But if he finally changed his mind? In that case it would be to his advantage to allow the agitation to continue. In order to 'clean up' later."

As for his career, another faculty member observed that Merlin now has everything that he wanted, after having been appointed head of Paris VIII: he in fact has obtained "the urban section toward which he has been climbing since 1969."

This past Wednesday calm returned to Vincennes--a precarious calm as shown by this scene: a young blond man in a navy blue parka distributed some leaflets at the entrance to one of the buildings. A student from

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

North Africa appeared and refused the leaflet.

"Imbecile!" the young leftist blurted out. "It is for you, for the foreigners, that we are fighting!"

The two students came to blows. So, in this climate, the agitation could easily start up again--especially since the council has supported two decisions that were challenged by the leftists: the charges against seven foreign students who were registered as a result of false documents and the authorization given to the police to enter the campus to combat the trafficking of drugs.

"We accept neither the one nor the other," say the leaflets and pennants.

COPYRIGHT: 1980 "Valeurs actuelles"

8255
CSO: 5300

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TURKEY

BRIEFS

MORPHINE, HEROIN SEIZED--Istanbul Security Directorate units have seized 5.4 kilos of base morphine and 530 grams of heroin in a car in Istanbul. The car was searched when its driver surrendered to the police. Three persons were detained and another three are being sought in connection with the incident. [TA072137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA]

CSO: 5300

END