

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100080001-1

1 AUGUST 1979

(FOUO 32/79)

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8600

1 August 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 32/79)

FBIS

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/8600

1 August 1979

WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 32/79)

CONTENTS

PAGE

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Opium Trade Increasing in Country
(Anthony Ayman; CYPRI'S MAIL, 10 Jul 79) 1

BURMA

Clamp Down on Drugs in Mandalay
(THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, 15 Jul 79) 3

Briefs

Police Raid in Moulmein 4
Drug Suppression Chief Shot 4
Heroin Seized From Women on Bus 4
Police Seize Heroin, Marihuana 5

INDIA

Briefs

Ganja Worth 13 Million Rupees Seized 6

JAPAN

Briefs

Drug Smuggler Deported to China 7

PAKISTAN

Briefs

Smuggled Goods Seized 8

THAILAND

Increased Brutality, Extent of Asian Drug Smuggling Noted
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 16 Jul 79) 9

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Drug Traffickers Shifting to Marihuana (Wirasak Salayakanond; BUSINESS TIMES, 12 Jun 79) .	11
Spanish Woman, Frenchman Sentenced in Bangkok (NATION REVIEW, 29 May 79)	12
Four Seized With Opium in Thonduri, Paholyothin (NATION REVIEW, 13 Jun 79)	13
Briefs	
Residents Get Life Sentences	14
Trafficker Arrested in Chiang Mai	14
Frenchman Arrested in Chiang Mai	14
LATIN AMERICA	
BAHAMAS	
Briefs	
Marihuana Haul	15
COLOMBIA	
Briefs	
Antidrug Course	16
MEXICO	
Freight Service Used To Ship Marihuana From Acapulco (EL FRONTERIZO, 27, 30 Jun 79)	17
Four Arrests Made Guerrero Supplier Caught	
Heroin Trafficker Captured, Imprisoned (EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO, 29 Jun 79)	20
Custodian of Marihuana Given Heavy Sentence, Fine (EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO, 29 Jun 79)	21
Killer of Heroin Trafficker Released by Court (EL MANANA, 20 Jun 79)	22
Effects of Poppy Growing in Chihuahua Recounted (EL FRONTERIZO, 4 Jul. 79)	23

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
Traffickers Captured, Plantation Destroyed	25
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
IRAN	
Minister Calls for Campaign Against Drugs (TEHRAN TIMES, 1 Jul 79)	26
Health Ministry Bans Growing of Opium Poppy (EFTELA'AT, 28 Jun 79)	27
Iran Expects Largest Opium Harvest Ever (NRC HANDELSBLAD, 30 May 79)	28
Drug Cultivation, Addiction Spread in Iran (David Lamb; TEHRAN TIMES, 30 Jun 79)	30
Briefs	
Drug Smugglers Captured	32
Smugglers Shot, Captured	32
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
RHODESIA	
Police Warn of Growing Drug Use in Schools (Stella Day; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 15 Jul 79)	33
Briefs	
Hashish Seizure	35
WEST EUROPE	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	
High Court Approves Use of Methadone (FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, 22 Jun 79)	36
Heroin Smuggling Gang in West Berlin Caught (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 14 Jun 79)	37
Major Arrest Made Four Turks Arrested	

- c -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
SPAIN	
Drug Problem Increases, Golden Triangle Factor (CAMBIO 16, 10 Jun 79)	39
Growing Use of Heroin Drug Addiction Statistics	
UNITED KINGDOM	
Massive Increase in Heroin Smuggling Reported (Alastair Percival; PRESS ASSOCIATION, 17 Jul 79)	47

- d -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

AFGHANISTAN

OPIUM TRADE INCREASING IN COUNTRY

Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 10 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Anthony Ayman]

[Text] Afghanistan, which has become an increasingly valuable source of illegal opium since 1970 saw a crackdown on other producers, is now due to begin its own drive against smuggling of the deadly drug.

The move, planned by United Nations experts in Kabul is part of a world-wide effort to control and restrict the production and smuggling of narcotics.

And Afghanistan, which now supplies an estimated 250 tons of opium to the world market, has a lot to lose. Like its neighbour Pakistan it has become a leading supplier to the vast illicit world market and its output is worth thousands of millions of dollars to crime syndicates. The notorious "golden triangle"--involving sections of Burma, Thailand and Laos--has supplied less opium following successful military operations against smugglers there.

Cultivation of the opium poppy is carried on in at least half of Afghanistan's 28 provinces, where experts believe that about 100 tons of opium are produced for local consumption in addition to the estimated 250 tons exported. The value to the farmers of the total amount produced is between 20 and 30 million dollars--important to them and to the economy of Afghanistan, a desperately poor country with small potential for large earnings of foreign currency.

There has never been strict enforcement in Afghanistan of prohibition of opium poppy cultivation. As in the countries of the Golden Triangle, there are strong financial incentives of Afghan farmers to produce opium crops because they yield many times more money than any other cash crops--about 750 to 1,000 U.S. dollars for 10 kilos of opium, with more paid for best quality.

The Government of Noor Mohammad Tarakki has been more cooperative than previous Afghanistan, through the remote border area in the west which is

scantily peopled. The plan agreed is to provide jeeps equipped with radio for mobile police units to operate on the long western border with Iran. This would introduce the first regular patrol along smuggling routes.

The U.N. hopes soon to persuade the Government to introduce effective measures against cultivation of opium, thereby striking at the root of the problem. There is a serious problem of drug addiction inside Afghanistan, which has been little studied until now. Prices of drugs are so low in the countryside as to be within the reach even of the poorer people.

At present even in the center of the capital Kabul, opium and hashish are offered for sale openly, with hashish sold at only 25 U.S. dollars a kilo--rock-bottom by international standards. In the northern town of Mazhar-al-Sharif, a well-known drugs centre, European travellers and others frequently buy hashish or opium at prices less than half those in the capital.

Narcotics experts believe the best means of control is also the most drastic--the destruction of opium poppy crops standing in the fields. But few Governments in Asia can contemplate such a drastic measure, which would infuriate the peasants.

Only once has a Provincial Governor in Afghanistan taken this decisive action, in the far eastern Province of Badakhshan, high in the Pamir mountains bordering on China and Kashmir. But after complaints reached Kabul of the burning of the opium crops, the Governor was dismissed in disgrace and until the Afghan Government makes a firm decision to support international efforts to control opium production, no Provincial Governor is likely to act on his own initiative again.

While some seizures of drug consignments and arrests of smugglers have taken place recently, the other links in the opium chain trade are not affected. Growers of crops and stockpilers of middlemen inside Afghanistan are unrestricted.

One hopeful sign is that, unlike most other opium-producing countries, much of Afghanistan's production is run by big landlords, rather than small peasant farmers. With the abolition of landed estates this year, and the distribution of land among landless peasants, U.N. officials hope that the Tarakki Government will be able to change the pattern of land cultivation, despite the financial incentives of opium production.

In the final analysis, however, the border patrol scheme will work well at present only if there is enough security in the western border regions. Spreading civil war has preoccupied the Afghan army and police forces, and the U.N. may have to wait until peace returns to the country before launching a full attack against the opium trade.

CSO: 4920

BURMA

CLAMP DOWN ON DRUGS IN MANDALAY

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 15 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Mandalay, 12 Jul--In a crackdown on narcotic drugs abuse and vice and criminal activities in the squatters' wards on the banks of Irrawaddy between Mandalay and Patheingyi Townships, a police party seized heroin valued at more than K 10,000 and rounded up seven women and ten men this morning.

Police officials from Mandalay Division People's Police Force and Patheingyi Township People's Police Force together with Ward People's Councillors raided some houses in Kyaukhabeik and wards near Daungmin Saw Mill and seized heroin, hypodermic syringes and illicit liquor.

Thirty-one penicillin vials containing heroin solution worth more than K 700 were seized from the house of Daw Mya Nyunt, Kyaukhabeik Ward, an aerated-water bottle containing heroin solution from the house of U Kyai Ni, 29 packets of heroin each worth K 10 from the house of U Kan Thar, a hypodermic syringe from the house of Daw Su and a hypodermic syringe from the house of Daw Hla of the same ward.

Police are taking action under Sections 6(b) (possession), 10(b) (sale) and 11 (abetment in the offence) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Police arrested Kyaw Kyaw and Tun Kyi who were found at the house of U Kyai Ni; Tun Paing and Ma Mary from the house of Daw Mya Nyunt; Hnin Maung, Tin Aung and Win Maung from the house of U Kan Tha and action was taken against these people under Section 6(b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Tin Pe, Tin Win, Ma San Hmi, Ma Maw Kyi and Ma Gwet Htaw, who were found taking heroin at these houses were also arrested and action was taken against them under Section 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

In addition, five bottles of illicit country spirit were seized from the house of Daw Than May and police are taking action against her under Section 30(a) of the Excise Act.

Only a few days ago police raided some houses in Kyaukhabeik Ward and rounded up 21 drug peddlers and 11 drug addicts and seized more than K 800 worth of heroin.

BURMA

BRIEFS

POLICE RAID IN MOULMEIN--Moulmein, 23 Jun--Acting on information, a search party led by station officer U San Win of the city people's police force and ward people's council chairman U Sein Tun last night raided the residence of Daw Tin Tin in Ohndaw ward of Moulmein's Pabedan. The search uncovered some packets of heroin and a hypodermic needle and syringe. The search party seized a hypodermic syringe, one hypodermic needle, a penicillin bottle containing some solution and three small packets of heroin. Houseowner Daw Tin Tin and her son Kadek, alias Myint Aung, have been charged under Sections 6.B, 10.B and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law and under Section 33 of the Excise Act. Two other persons were at the house. Tun Myat of Mergui's Myitnge Ward who had needle marks on his arm was charged under Sections 6.B and 14.D of the Narcotic Drugs Law while Tun Shein, an addict and worker of the oil corporation office in Mupon Ward, was charged under Section 14.D. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 26 Jun 79 p 5 BK]

DRUG SUPPRESSION CHIEF SHOT--Keng Tung, 28 Jun--An unknown gunman yesterday shot Subinspector U Ohy Kyaw, leader of the drug suppression unit in Keng Tung, while the policeman was shopping in Keng Tung market. U Ohn Kyaw is being treated at Keng Tung hospital. The gunman escaped after dropping a 9-mm pistol and a handbag containing seven packets of heroin. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 2 Jul 79 p 4 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED FROM WOMEN ON BUS--Kalemyo, 20 Jun--The customs unit of Kalemyo Township yesterday searched at Kyigon checkpoint, passenger bus No B-499 travelling from Kalewa to Tamu. The unit seized 26 penicillin bottles containing heroin weighing 130 grams, from Ma Saw Nwe U of Hkamti and Ma Kyi of Yondaung village, Mingin Township, who were smuggling the drugs to the border area. Charges have been filed under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 2 Jul 79 p 5 BK]

POLICE SEIZE HEROIN, MARIHUANA--Rangoon, 5 Jul--Heroin wrapped inside a ten-kyat note was seized by a police party led by Police Station Officer U Aye from a man at the corner of Bo Aung Kyaw and Maha Bandoola Streets, Rangoon, at 11 am today. The man was identified as Tin Maung Soe (31) of Kaba Aye Pagoda Road. Police are taking action against him under Section 6(b) (possession) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Similarly, acting on information a police party led by Sub-Inspector U Tin Oo raided a house in Railway Station road, Okkyin, at 11.45 am yesterday and seized 76 packets of marijuana each valued at two kyats. Than Htway (27), Thaung Myint (22) and Mya Than (21) who were found in the house were arrested and booked under Section 6(b) (possession), 10(b) (sale) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 6 Jul 79 p 1]

CSO: 5400

INDIA

BRIEFS

GANJA WORTH 13 MILLION RUPEES SEIZED--The police seized 260 kg of contraband ganja in a house in the Titagarh area of 24-Parganas on Thursday evening. Police sources said that the price of the seized article was about Rs 1.30 lakhs. One person was arrested. [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 Jun 79 p 3]

CSO: 5300

JAPAN

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLER DEPORTED TO CHINA--Osaka 20 Jul KYODO--Wang Hansheng, 58, known in the postwar Japan as the "Narcotics King from China," was deported to China Friday afternoon from Osaka International Airport. Wang's deportation came 11 years after he was first ordered to leave Japan by the justice ministry in 1968 following his release from Tochigi penitentiary. Wang served an eight-year prison term at the penitentiary from 1960 on charges of smuggling three kilograms of morphine from Hong Kong to the U.S. Yokota Air Base in the suburbs of Tokyo aboard an American military plane in June 1959 in a conspiracy with American servicemen. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED--Smuggled goods worth about Rs. 63 crore were seized during 11 months from July 1978 to May 1979 by the Customs Department which is more than four times of the value of goods seized during the previous year. The goods included 27 kgs of heroin seized at Karachi in the biggest single haul of heroin in the world. The dangerous drug alone valued Rs 40 crore. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 3]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

INCREASED BRUTALITY, EXTENT OF ASIAN DRUG SMUGGLING NOTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jul 79 p 6

[Text] A short time ago, "parents" with apparently sleeping children in their arms passed unmolested through the control posts on the Thai-Malaysian border. A grim fact was, however, uncovered by accident; the children were dead, and their bodies had been gutted and stuffed full of heroin. Narcotics smugglers had kidnapped and killed their victims only hours before crossing the border. The pallor of death was not yet on the bodies as the criminals carried them across the border.

This was recorded in a report of the Thai Narcotics Bureau. Child murder is an example of the increasingly brutal methods used by international drug syndicates in view of the continually rising demand for drugs in the Western World.

Thailand is the most important way station for the white poison produced in Southeast Asia. It comes principally from the famous "Golden Triangle," that area of almost inaccessible jungle hills at the convergence of Burma, Laos and Thailand where the poppies bloom in their fields. In mobile laboratories hidden under the evergreen canopy of giant trees, opium is processed into heroin on the spot. It reaches Bangkok, the "hub" of the local trade, by twisting jungle trails. The next goals along the way are the distribution rings in Australia and in Western Europe. In addition to Amsterdam, the major center for the sale of dope, investigators have recently found Hamburg and Frankfurt to be centers of growing importance.

Demand drives prices sky-high. On the wholesale market in Europe, Australia and the U.S., thirty grams of heroin from the "Golden Triangle" bring about \$3,000.

Recently published statistics show that, in Bangkok's "Don Muang" airport alone, 37 kilos of heroin and 400 kilos of marijuana, with a black market value of DM8 million, were confiscated within a 6-month period.

Yet, the closer the net of surveillance is drawn around the airports, the more often the smugglers make use of the water routes, which are still not quite so risky at present. Dozens of container ships leave Asiatic ports daily, and sail toward their ports of call with the white powder hidden in hollow chair legs or in false bottoms or sides of exported pieces of furniture. Small amounts have recently been sent in ordinary letters through the mail.

"We cannot put dope-sniffing dogs everywhere, nor can we monitor every container in the fast-moving process of containerized shipping," complained narcotics agents during an international conference in Kuala Lumpur.

Capital punishment exists as a deterrent in Southeast Asia. It threatens drug dealers in Bangkok, Malaysia and Singapore. Conference delegates in Kuala Lumpur criticized European legislation which, in their opinion, deals too leniently with narcotics criminals. They named the Netherlands as an example. They asked, "Is it really a deterrent, when someone spends 6 months in a pleasant prison and finally goes home with a million dollars"? The "Chinese connection" in Amsterdam, which does a million dollar business as a clan, profits from this leniency. Family members of this Asiatic Mafia work out of Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DRUG TRAFFICKERS SHIFTING TO MARIJUANA

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Jun 79 p 17

[Article by Wirasak Salayakanond in Bangkok]

[Text]

HOUNDED by the combined might of the Thai anti-narcotics agents, the Interpol and other foreign law-enforcers, Thailand's narcotics traffickers have shifted their activities from heroin and morphine to marijuana smuggling.

Punishment for pot-smoking and trafficking is less severe in Thailand, as in the United States, than pushing heroin, a situation that "grass" merchants are taking advantage of.

During the past two months, Thai authorities have foiled more than 12 marijuana smuggling attempts in northeast Thailand, which has been described by anti-drug agents as one of the biggest sources of marijuana in the world.

The raiders seized tons of dried marijuana leaves contained in several sacks of charcoal and agricultural products. The contraband goods were bound for Bangkok, the take-off point for the drug shipments' clandestine trip to such points as the US, Western Europe and Canada.

Like heroin and opium, marijuana is usually hidden in household appliances and furniture, dolls, wood-carvings and other personal belongings bound for foreign countries.

A top Thai anti-narcotics official told Depthnews recently that the international crackdown on heroin trafficking has seriously

reduced the supply of the commodity, forcing drug-users to turn to marijuana.

This has resulted in the dramatic increase in the demand and prices of "kanja" (marijuana). Western anti-drug agents say that it has gotten to a point where it is easier to buy several grammes of pot than a milligramme of heroin powder. Moreover, pot-smokers prefer kanja to heroin because kanja intake does not result in immediate deterioration of the user's health.

The financial returns from marijuana trafficking are such that many Thai and their foreign counterparts can hardly resist going into the lucrative business. A Thai police officer said "kanja sells at 500 baht (US\$25) per kilogramme in Bangkok and as much as 10,000 baht (US\$493) in the US."

The comparative leniency of the law towards marijuana users and peddlers has also been blamed for the worsening pot menace. No marijuana planter, user, trafficker or smuggler has ever been sentenced to a long prison term in Thailand. Unlike heroin pushers, who run the risk of severe punishment, even death by musketry, kanja smugglers usually get off with light penalties.

Marijuana production has not yet attained the international notoriety of the Golden Triangle, and thus it has remained a "secondary" target of

anti-drug agents. It is easier to grow than poppies.

In Thailand, marijuana can be grown twice a year. The first crop starts in May or June and can be harvested in September or October. The second crop starts in November and is ready for harvesting in March the following year.

The biggest producer of marijuana in Thailand is Ban Tai, a small village at the Utane district of Nakhon Phanom province some 700 kilometres northeast of Bangkok. Ban Tai's marijuana trade reached its pinnacle in 1965-75 when most US servicemen in the various US bases in Thailand obtained their supply of pot from Ban Tai and the nearby villages.

The boom brought prosperity to many farmers, and marijuana was grown as a primary crop. Trafficking in marijuana was so brazen during the Vietnam war that the commodity was transported openly in trucks.

Even after the Vietnam war and the subsequent withdrawal of US forces from Thailand, some marijuana traders, with the cooperation of former American servicemen, carried on the illicit trade by smuggling tons of pot from Ban Tai. "Anti-narcotics authorities were concentrating their efforts on the heroin traffic that they had little or no time to check the marijuana menace," a Thai officer said.

Despite the tightening of police measures against marijuana trafficking, smugglers continue to elude the authorities through sheer ingenuity and even bribery. "Smugglers are just too willing to share their bounty, and some officials are suspected of being in on the take," the police officer said.

Early this year, Nakhom Phanom Gov. Somporn Klinpongaa led a team of 200 police and anti-narcotics agents to raid marijuana plantations in several villages. The team set fire to hundreds of rai (1 rai is about 1,700 square metres) of marijuana plantations. Several villagers were arrested, but they claimed that they were mere employees of certain "businessmen" in Nakhom Phanom.

Government sources said that the biggest marijuana plantation owner in Nakhom Phanom is a Chinese merchant who has since been jailed for forest destruction. The Chinese has been dubbed as the "one-hundred-million-baht" man, a reference to his wealth and power as a marijuana trafficker.

As authorities turn the heat on marijuana trafficking, planters are resorting to clandestine planting in isolated deep woods far from the prying eyes of the authorities. Others plant marijuana along with such crops as tapioca and chill. — Depthnews.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

SPANISH WOMAN, FRENCHMAN SENTENCED IN BANGKOK

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 May 79 p 1 BK

[Text] A 44-year-old Spanish woman was yesterday sentenced by the Appeals Court 59 40 years in prison on charge of drug trafficking.

Upholding an earlier verdict of the Criminal Court, the Appeals Court ruled that Mrs Luisa Gonzales was guilty for possessing 15,955 grammes of heroin for sale.

Gonzales was arrested by police at the Victory Hotel here on Aug 29, 1977 together with a Portuguese suspect who died before he was taken to court for trial.

Police said the heroin was hidden in wood carvings and a plastic tube. Gonzales, however, pleaded not guilty and denied any knowledge about the drug.

In another drug case, the Appeals Court sentenced a French student to two years in jail for possessing 10.43 grammes of heroin.

Andre Francois Alived, 27, was arrested at Don Muang Airport ast June while he was leaving the country with the drug, hidden in a package of cigarette and condoms.

He said he was addicted and pleaded guilty. The court commuted the imprisonment to three years' probation.



CSO: 5300

THAILAND

FOUR SEIZED WITH OPIUM IN THONDURI, PAHOLYOTHIN

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jun 79 p 3 BK

[Text]

THREE men and a woman were separately arrested in police raids on their houses in Thonburi and Paholyothin yesterday together with 14 kgs of cooked opium.

Police said two of them, identified as Tienhing or Tekkoh sae Ngow and Pricha or Yongpoo Lilakitvimol, both 35, had been on the list of police file as major drug traffickers in Thailand.

A police team which waited outside Pricha's house on Paholyothin Road spotted him carrying two satchels, containing the cooked opium, out of his house to meet another suspect, Somchai Eksakul-bandith, 26, at Talad Noi.

The duo then went to Tienhing's residence

in Thonburi where they delivered the drug, estimated later to be worth about 140,000 baht.

A group of police broke into Tienhing's house and nabbed him and Somchai - Tienhing's son - together with the cooked opium.

Pricha was later arrested at his house in Paholyothin with his wife, Mrs Suvimol Lilakitvimol, 46.

Anti-narcotics police said the four suspects were the 14th group of people arrested on drug trafficking charge since the beginning of this year.

The four suspects, left to right, Pricha, Suvimol, Tienhing and Somchai, are seen here together with the seized opium at the Police Department.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

RESIDENTS GET LIFE SENTENCES--The Criminal Court yesterday sentenced two men and a women to life imprisonment after convicting them on charges of possessing 3.4 kilos of heroin with intent to sell. The three convicted persons, Piboon sae Tang or Tantichotewat (39), Somsak Udomnuchaisap and Mrs Suree "Ngor" Songcharoen (32) were arrested by Chanasongkram police on May 31, 1977 at a house in Ban Panthom area. They denied all charges against them. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 79 p 3 BK]

TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN CHIANG MAI--A man was arrested in a Chiang Mai-bound bus on charges of possessing opium Sunday afternoon, it was reported yesterday. Border Patrol police stopped the bus at Mai Tang District, 50 kilometres north of Chiang Mai and arrested Kam Duangsa (45). Five packs of raw opium weighing eight kilogrammes were found in his possession, police said. Kam reportedly confessed to owning the narcotics. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 79 p 5 BK]

FRENCHMAN ARRESTED IN CHIANG MAI--Chiang Mai--Police Friday night arrested a tourist on charges of possession of 70 grammes of No. 4 heroin at his hotel room in Muang District, it was reported. The suspect, Cochier Philip, a 26-year-old French tourist, was arrested at about 8 p.m. at his room in the Prince Hotel, together with the drug, neatly packed in small plastic bags found among his possession. Philip reportedly claimed that he had acquired the drug in Chiang Mai for personal consumption since he had arrived in the city tens days ago. He was being held at Muang District police station for further questioning. [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 79 p BK]

CSO: 5300

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA HAUL--Bahamian law enforcement authorities have seized a large amount of marihuana at Inagua. Officers of the defense force on Friday arrested five men, foreign nationals, who were alleged to be connected with 225 bales of marihuana found at Inagua. The drug is said to have a street value of between 8 to 10 million dollars. [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG COURSE--Bogota--Twenty officials of the attorney general's office will be sent to Mexico to take a course on the fight against drug trafficking. They have been given scholarships by Mexico. The attorney general announced that the course given by experts of the Mexican judicial police will last from 30 to 60 days. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

FREIGHT SERVICE USED TO SHIP MARIHUANA FROM ACAPULCO

Four Arrests Made

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 27 Jun 79 Sec A p 11

[Text] A well organized ring of drug traffickers was discovered by the federal police of the United States and agents from the Federal Directorate of Security on this border, who succeeded in confiscating 70 kilograms apiece. An individual in the neighboring town and three others in this town are under arrest.

Based on the information that has been obtained, it was known in both the neighboring town and here that several persons were carrying marihuana from Acapulco in hermetically sealed crates, so that the peculiar odor of the harmful grass would not seep through.

They shipped it via Chihuahua Freight, bound for Ciudad Juarez, and on the supplementary notices on the outside of the containers they wrote "U.S.A." initials which were confusing, because they were thought to refer to the United States of America; but underneath was the designation United Electric Industry.

The agents from the U.S. federal police who keep surveillance over all traffic in the Juarez Valley area, with binoculars, observed several individuals carrying, through the area known as "Fuentes Ford," a metal crate bearing the aforementioned designation. Hence, using the proper precautions, they succeeded in arresting an individual whose name was not released.

For their part, Federal Security agents in this town arrested Manuel Almanza Bautista, who was responsible for receiving the shipment at his resident located at 1003 Reforma Avenue. Subsequently, they captured Jose Cerna Parra, from Aguas Calientes, the Puerto Rican Luis Gonzalez Livy and a youth, Gustavo Morales Figueroa, from this border.

The commander of the Federal Directorate of Security in this town stated that a 1976 Volkswagen car with State of Mexico plates No LPP-113 was also confiscated.

The three persons under arrest in this town, as well as the 70 kilograms of marihuana seized from them, were turned over to the commander of the Federal Judicial Police.

Comdr Ramon Estudillo Cerezo, who is in charge of the antidrug campaign in the state, came from the state capital expressly to continue investigating the case.

The commander of the Federal Directorate of Security reported that it is thought that an exchange of marihuana for weapons from the neighboring country may have been in progress, but this was not discovered in the first investigations carried out by the federal authorities from the neighboring country and the Federal Judicial Police in this town.

Meanwhile, it is expected that a meeting will take place this morning between the heads of the respective federal antidrug departments of this and the neighboring town, to continue the investigation of those under arrest in both towns.

Guerrero Supplier Caught

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 30 Jun 79 Sec E p 1

[Text] It was a woman from Iguala, Guerrero, who was supplying marihuana to the international drug trafficking ring that was captured a few days ago on this border by forces from the Federal Directorate of Security.

She is Leonor Salgado Mojica, aged 45, whose apprehension was the epilog to the successful investigation begun here and extended to the southern part of the republic by agents of the Federal Judicial Police in the state of Chihuahua under orders from Comdr Juan Estudillo Cerezo.

Her alleged accomplices, who are also in custody, are the North American Jose Ferrer Coronado, the Puerto Rican Luis Gonzalez Lavin, and the Mexicans Gustavo Morales Figueroa, Jose Angel Canales Noriega, Jose Serna Parra, Manuel Almanza Bautista and Rafael Cuellar Pesqueira.

A shipment of 70 kilograms of marihuana, contained in 21 2-kilogram packages, and four bags of the same grass in the "raw" state, were confiscated from them.

According to the statements made by all of them, the Federal Judicial Police determined that the ring itself was headed by the American Coronado Ferrer, and the Puerto Rican Gonzalez Lavin.

Leonor, who allegedly controlled the traffic in Iguala, Guerrero, sold them the shipment of marihuana a week ago, for \$200 per kilogram.

All the other aforementioned individuals were hired to transport, load and unload the grass at the northern border of the country.

Immediately upon reaching this border with the shipment, they were intercepted by members of the Federal Directorate of Security, who promptly put the case in the hands of the Federal Judicial agents for the pertinent investigation, which has seldom been so complete as it is now, with the capture of all those ranging from the "mules" to the "fat fish."

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKER CAPTURED, IMPRISONED

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 29 Jun 79 Sec C p 5

[Text] Yesterday, an individual named Ezequiel Moncada Montiel, or Teofilo Gonzalez Chaires, was declared officially imprisoned by the second district judge, Luis Garcia Romero, for being presumed guilty of a crime against health in the degrees of heroin possession, transportation and trafficking.

Moncada Montiel was recently captured by federal agents, since he had been wanted by the federal courts since July 1974. At that time, this individual evaded the action of the representatives of the law when the federal police raided the settlement of Diaz Ordaz after learning that several persons were trafficking in drugs at that location.

Upon being arrested and taken to the second district court, Ezequiel Moncada admitted his participation in the drug traffic, but claimed that he only transported the heroin from the town of Culliacan to the Tamaulipas border.

He Was the Owner of the Seized Heroin

On 19 July 1974, Federal Judicial Police agents raided the settlement of Diaz Ordaz, Tamaulipas, after obtaining information to the effect that some individuals in that location were engaged in illegal drug sales.

On that occasion, the federal agents captured Jose Enrique Torres Garcia and Gerardo Catarino Aguilar Rodriguez, who had in their possession a large amount of heroin ready to be placed on the American market.

Upon being questioned, Jose Enrique and Genaro stated that both Carlos and another individual named Ezequiel Moncada had given them the drugs so that they might look for a customer. Therefore, Moncada Montiel incurred penal liability, and the pertinent warrant for his arrest was issued.

Following the confession of Torres Garcia and Aguilar Rodriguez, the federal agents assumed the task of locating Carlos Esquer Barraza and Ezequiel Moncada. They only managed to capture Esquer, because Moncada escaped the action of the federal police, and it was not until a few days ago that he was apprehended.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

CUSTODIAN OF MARIHUANA GIVEN HEAVY SENTENCE, FINE

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 29 Jun 79 Sec C p 5

[Text] Federal criminal Juan Castro Arredondo, who was found guilty of a crime against health in the degree of marihuana possession, was sentenced to a prison term of 6 years and 6 months and given a fine of 15,000 pesos by the third district judge, Andres Cruz Martinez.

In the same decision, Cruz Martinez acquitted Mrs Maria Rodriguez de Castro (wife of the criminal who was sentenced), against whom proceedings had been brought for the crime of concealment.

On 23 December 1977, Juan Castro Arredondo and his wife, Maria Rodriguez de Castro, were captured at the "Veracruz" farm, located at exit No 109 of the highway between Reynosa and Matamoros; and, on that occasion, the Federal Judicial Police seized 1,881 kilograms of marihuana which the individual who has now been convicted had in his custody.

He Was Foreman of the "Veracruz" Farm for Many Years

According to the information in the possession of the judicial authorities, who brought proceedings No 7,978 against Juan Castro Arredondo, this individual had served for many years as foreman of the "Veracruz" farm, which was owned by Maj Arturo Bousas, Capt Jose Bousas and Gen Humberto Mariles, all of whom are now deceased.

In his statements to the judicial authorities, Castro Arredondo said that, when the three military men were living on the farm, large amounts of marihuana were concealed there, and when the latter died, the individuals with whom they had "connections" continued to bring marihuana. A few days before his arrest, they had brought a "tank truck" loaded with over 3 tons of marihuana. Part of this shipment was stolen by persons wearing green uniforms, and he was unable to ascertain whether they were soldiers or rural agents.

Castro Arredondo was paid undetermined amounts of marihuana for guarding the marihuana shipments, until the federal agents caught him and found 1,881 kilograms of cannabis indica in his possession.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

KILLER OF HEROIN TRAFFICKER RELEASED BY COURT

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 20 Jun 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Martin Cardenas Trevino, alias "La Tripa," who allegedly shot to death the drug trafficker Raul Hinojosa Gonzalez in an incident that occurred on 1 April in a remote area west of the "America" development, regained his freedom with legal reservations, when the second district judge released him from the writ of official imprisonment which had been issued against him as an individual presumed guilty of committing a crime of homicide.

In accordance with the decision contained in pardon No 304-979 issued by the second district court and promoted by Martin Cardenas against acts of the penal judge of the first instance, the head of the former court ordered the immediate release of the prisoner with legal reservations, granting him the protection and pardon of the federal court in trial No 302-978 initiated against him.

Luis Garcia Romero granted the pardon to "La Tripa" because of lack of evidence that would comprise the corpus delicti for which his official imprisonment was ordered.

It may be recalled that, on the morning of 3 April 1978, the decayed corpse of Raul Hinojosa Gonzalez, who had sustained several bullet wounds in various parts of his body, was discovered west of the National Highway, at kilometer 22. Several 9 millimeter caliber shells were found around the body.

There was little information regarding this murder at that time, and it was not until January of this year that the State Judicial Police succeeded in arresting Cardenas Trevino, who, upon being interrogated, confessed that he was the one who had shot "La Tripa" to death.

On that occasion, Cardenas Trevino said that he had killed Raul Hinojosa because the latter had "cheated" him on the sale of a moderate amount of heroin. He added that he had thrown away the pistol used to kill Hinojosa. On 23 January of this year, Cardenas Trevino entered the Social Rehabilitation Center, which he left at 1600 hours yesterday.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

EFFECTS OF POPPY GROWING IN CHIHUAHUA RECOUNTED

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 4 Jul 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] Cieneguita de la Barranca, Baja Tarahumara, 3 July--It was the second half of the 1960's, and while the international mafia was observing its fields of drug crops being increasingly threatened by the war in Indochina, here in this forgotten corner of the world the women were carrying bunches of poppies to the statues of saints in the church, and to young girls on their birthday.

White, pink, yellow, speckled and red, the opium flowers grew everywhere as wild plants, and decorated the gardens of the best houses in the region. No one imagined that, by the end of 1968, the fragile, beautiful poppies would be in so much demand; much less that, at present, an entire war would have shaken the region on their account. No one would have imagined that helicopters, airplanes and entire units of troops and hundreds of federal police would be "combing" the mountains and the ravines, in search of the romantic fields of flowers where lovers used to spend cool summer evenings.

It all began when those men arrived. They wore leather jackets, fine tooled boots and tall felt hats. Their fat wallets shocked the local "coyotes." The Indians and halfbreeds, used to earning 2,000 pesos per year, thought that they were messiahs from the northern part of the country.

They went to the communal farm and the small plot of land; and the farmer, who had been observed previously, heard these comments: "Take 50,000 pesos and these two bags of seed. Plant it for me on your land, and we shall come when it is ready."

It was like a dream: "50,000 pesos," and there would be more. Most of them had never seen so much money at one time. What they were being offered was paradise here on earth, and all for planting 10 or 12 hectares with the flower that old ladies used to take to the saints' statues, and suitors to their betrothed.

Over 10 years have elapsed since that began. Many succumbed to the temptation, and many also went to jail. Others were killed. Still others, not many, managed to escape or withdraw from the illegal activity in time and, using the profits from the season, set up "regular" businesses.

The planting of poppies, the opium flower from which the "gum" is obtained for making morphine and heroin, left in the region unexpected fortunes, partial inflation and destroyed homes. There were Tarahumara millionaires and, most of all, an automatic fear of that flower which was once a symbol of what was romantic and virginal.

Today, the majority of the plantations have been destroyed, and the future of Barranca is heading in new directions. Mining, which was abandoned decades ago, is appearing again as the main "modus vivendi."

But the war was one without respite. The effort of the military authorities was such that it even caused conflicts with the civilian authorities. There were charges of excessive zeal and abuse of innocent people; but apparently there were no other means.

During 1974-75, there were more persons implicated than dissociated from the activity. Commissioners of communal lands, state and municipal police commanders, heads of sectional entities and even mayors were drug growers and protectors of the latter, and even the regional recipients of the drugs.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED, PLANTATION DESTROYED--Comdr Antonio Macias of the Federal Judicial Police has been engaged in a major effort to eradicate drug addiction and other serious offenses from the settlement of Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila. He succeeded in capturing three drug traffickers, who were to be placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry agent yesterday. Those under arrest are Antonio Espinoza, Ruben Jasso Jaramillo and Benito Huerta Dominguez, from whom several joints and plants of marihuana were seized, as well as pills. A plantation which they had at the residence of Ruben Jasso Jaramillo, in Acuna, was destroyed. [Excerpts] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 19 Jun 79 Sec B p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

IRAN

MINISTER CALLS FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUGS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 1 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

TEHRAN -- Minister of Health Dr. Kazem Sami called on the people to launch a campaign to uproot drug addiction from society. He said that this problem must be viewed from a revolutionary angle, since addiction is a facet of colonialism which has been injected into our culture, it can be eliminated with the support of all the forces within the country.

Dr. Sami made this observation at the Symposium on Addiction which took place last Thursday. He said the former regime complied with a capitalist order to support addiction, since in a capitalist society all forms of addiction, including corruption and vices are accepted.

The health minister explained that in the last 23 years, two programmes to counter addiction had been implemented, one to be completed over 10 years and the other over 13 years. However, these programmes were only designed to control and prevent the spread of this problem, and not to

eradicate drug abuse completely. As is now evident, both programmes failed because not only did the number of addicts increase, but also poppy cultivation expanded steadily. It is a fact that during the past couple of years, about 16,000 hectares of cultivable land has been utilized by various companies and cooperative organizations for poppy cultivation, in addition, about 13,000 hectares have been used for illicit poppy cultivation. Collectively, about 30,000 hectares of cultivable land has been wasted on the poppy cultivation, when this land could have been much better utilized for the cultivation of various agricultural products.

Dr. Sami further disclosed that this poppy crop and a quantity of smuggled drugs make a total of 400 tons of drugs present in the country. He warned that if this social evil is not eliminated, it will blemish the fair name of the revolution.

He stated that a policy for the control of drug addiction has not been formulated yet,

but with regards to the ideology and the doctrines of Islam, drug abuse should be uprooted. Also, since it is a weapon the colonialists used to weaken the society, the anti-colonialist campaign of the Islamic Republic necessitates the elimination of this evil.

Dr. Sami then explained the cultural aspects of eradicating addiction in Iran. He stated that throughout Iranian history, there had never been a strong and just leader, whose commands benefited the population and who was appreciated by all. The current leader was chosen by the people who demanded a change in the social order.

Another speaker at the symposium, Haj Shaikh Mohammed Taghi Jafari, spoke on the bad effects of addiction and reflected that if the Islamic ideology of "dominance over self" is incorporated in the cultural and education system, there should be no reason for people to resort to consuming opiates.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

HEALTH MINISTRY BANS GROWING OF OPIUM POPPY

LDO30827 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Poppy Cultivation Banned"]

[Summary] Iranian Health Minister Kazem Sami has announced plans for the promulgation of a law banning the cultivation of the opium poppy in the country "except to a limited extent to cover urgent needs." The measure will aim to end drug traffic and drug addiction in Iran in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's instructions.

The minister stated: "Unfortunately, opium poppy growing has been out of control both last year and this, but the Agriculture Ministry has prevented excessive amounts of opium from reaching the market by timely measures, that is, by buying in above market rates."

The minister described the role to be played by the revolutionary committees and the forces of law and order in suppressing poppy cultivation, and noted plans for withdrawing addicts' drug rations.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

IRAN EXPECTS LARGEST OPIUM HARVEST EVER

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 May 79 p 10

[Article: "Opium Smuggling From Iran Expected Following Poppy Harvest"]

[Text] Teheran, 30 May -- Hundreds of thousands of Iranian farmers have started gathering the opium harvest, which could well turn out to be the largest in this century. The black markets will then soon overflow with illegal Iranian opium.

Together with the rule of the Shah, the control apparatus of opium growing also collapsed. The United States recalled its narcotics advisers and traffickers sell a wide assortment of drugs, from hashish to heroin, openly on the street.

When the farmers realized that the Shah's security troops had disappeared, they proceeded with a large scale planting of poppies, which are now ready to be harvested. New control measures, announced by the new rulers, will probably come too late.

In the rough district of Teheran, there are hundreds of drug users who try to stay alive by selling narcotics. The police, which barely exists, does not bother them. During the cold winter many addicts die in the street. The bodies are picked up in the morning in trucks and taken to the medical faculty for the anatomy courses.

Colonel Parviz Sahabi, head of the police in the rough district, says "that now, following the looting of the arsenals during the revolution, the drug traffickers have weapons at their disposal and are not afraid of the police."

"We used to buy off the police," commented a drug trafficker. "Now, members of the revolutionary guard are in charge of keeping track of the drug traffic. None of them has been trained for this. Many of them come from this district and are addicted themselves. And even if you are caught, you can get free again with a bribe."

Dr Sayyed Zadegan, the head of the largest detoxification center in Iran, recently stated that there are 2 million addicts in the country. This amounts to 5.25 percent of the population. During the Shah's regime it was officially admitted that there were 600,000 addicts. Unemployment and the lack of sufficient medical supplies and painkillers have led many Iranians to drugs, and since the Islamic government's alcohol prohibition even more people have sought a refuge in narcotics.

The use of drugs is a phenomenon which has been known since ancient times in Iranian society. A problem in the fight against drug addiction is the vagueness of Islam on this point. Drugs are not mentioned in the Koran.

But recently, after insistence from medical circles, Ayatollah Khomeyni declared that heroin traffickers are "first class traitors and a danger to society." Another prominent spiritual leader, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, has insisted on strict controls on poppy cultivation. He wants revolutionary committees to work together with government officials in gathering the harvest.

Ayatollah Shirazi has proposed that the government pay the farmers twice the old price of 8,000 rials (\$110) per kilogram, at least as long as they do not withhold any of the harvest. But it is expected that it will be possible for only a small part of the harvest to be bought by the government, and that the largest part will end up on the black markets of the world.

In 1955, Iran was the first country to prohibit the cultivation of poppies, which netted the country an export loss of \$40 million. In 1969, cultivation was allowed on a limited scale; at the same time the death penalty was introduced for black marketeers. Last year, approximately 15,000 hectares were used for the cultivation of poppies. Nobody knows on how many fields the poppies are now ready to be harvested.

Between 1969 and 1976, approximately 300 traffickers were put to death, but they were primarily the "small boys." The "big boys" have never been caught, which has led to speculations that top figures within the former government were behind the extensive smuggling network. Following the overthrow of the monarchy, a former official of the narcotics brigade testified before a revolutionary court that a member of the Shah's family pulled the strings of the heroin traffic.

8463
CSO: 5300

IRAN

DRUG CULTIVATION, ADDICTION SPREAD IN IRAN

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 30 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by David Lamb]

[Text] TEHRAN. — The fields of western Iran are ablaze with red poppy blossoms. Under a broiling sun, thousands of women and children are harvesting what could be the country's biggest opium crop of the century.

Iranian narcotics officers say that the country has 65,000 acres of poppies under cultivation this season. Farmers, they say, have taken advantage of a breakdown in law enforcement under the Islamic revolution to capitalize on high opium prices.

With favorable growing conditions, the Iranian poppies are expected to yield 600 tons of opium. An official estimated that up to two-thirds of this would find its way into the European and U.S. markets.

300 Executed

At the same time, authorities say that domestic use of narcotics is spreading as a result of the ban on the sale of alcohol. Iran, a country of 35 million, has 170,000 registered addicts. "The problem has gotten completely out of hand," a narcotics agent said. "But we don't have enough people to enforce the laws, and besides, the law in Iran today is only what the revolutionaries say it is at the moment."

Although 300 drug traffickers were executed here between 1969 and 1976, Iran has long been a link between Afghan and Pakistani growers and Turkish dealers who have access to the European and U.S. markets. The illicit trade here is reportedly controlled by some of Iran's most powerful men, who, in the past at least, have been above prosecution.

The Koran, the holy book of Islam, is vague on drugs, not mentioning them specifically as it does alcohol.

In the slums of southern Tehran, the teahouses are full of vacant-eyed, runny-nosed young men sucking on pipefuls of opium.

Others squat beside the streets, their backs to the traffic, their heads covered in black shrouds to catch the fumes of smoldering heroin. In the cold of Tehran's winter nights they often freeze to death in the gutters, and in the morning their bodies are collected by garbage trucks. Some are given to medical students for anatomy classes.

The damaging social effects of narcotics and the loss of national revenue caused by illegal trafficking are causing the government some concern. It wants farmers to turn their harvest over to the official trader, the Opium Transaction Co. of the Ministry of Agriculture. But the high illegal profits, that the bumper harvest will bring this year make voluntary compliance unlikely.

At the request of officials, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the 79-year-old revolutionary leader, has condemned smuggling and drug use, especially that of heroin. But he stopped short of placing narcotics in the same satanic category with liquor. The attorney general of Abadan's revolutionary court took a tougher stand last week, saying that anyone arrested for trafficking in drugs would be "tried and shot."

"I do not condone dealing in heroin," Ayatollah Khomeini has written, "but I oppose death as a penalty for dealing in heroin. Dealing in heroin must be fought on a basis compatible with the dimensions of the crime."

Export Earnings

The use of opium is deeply ingrained

in Iran's history. The 11th century Persian poet Ferdowsi referred to it as the "enlightening moon on the world." Opium is a commonly exchanged gift among friends, and has recently been smoked by the fashionable elite in 18-karat gold pipes. It is prescribed by village doctors

for everything from the pains of childbirth to measles.

Until the late 1920s, when measures were taken to curb cultivation of the poppy, Iran produced up to 30 percent of the world opium supply. The crop accounted for as much as 15 percent of the country's export earnings. Today it is grown legally only for medicinal needs.

In 1955, the government of Shah Mohammed Reza banned the cultivation of opium, costing Iran \$40 million a year in revenue. At the time he estimated that there were 600,000 drug addicts in Iran. Fourteen years later he reintroduced limited and controlled cultivation of opium — and ordered the death penalty for anyone caught trafficking in the drug illegally.

Under the registration program that he started, addicts of 30 or older are given government coupons entitling them to about three grams of opium a day for consumption. Narcotics officers say that Iran has fairly sophisticated facilities for addicts, which can provide detoxification for 30,000 persons a year. But they warn that unless the government cracks down on the abuse and smuggling of drugs, the situation may soon be out of hand.

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLERS CAPTURED--According to the report of our correspondent from Kerman, following the determined attempts of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Kerman against smugglers of arms and narcotics, about lunch-time yesterday the guards on the road between Kerman and Bam became suspicious of a car which had no license plates and had five passengers. As they approached the car and asked it to stop for search, the passengers began shooting at them. The patrol group of the Guard Corps engaged in self-defense, and after 3 hours, they succeeded in arresting the five smugglers of narcotics and arms. After the clash, a search was made of this car, which revealed 100 kilograms of opium, half a kilo of hashish and four pistols, which were seized and handed over to the Guards Corps in Kerman. The patrol group of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Kerman a few days ago discovered 900 kilograms of opium and a number of bullets on the road between Kerman and Mahan in a car registered in Zahedan. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

SMUGGLERS SHOT, CAPTURED--Yesterday morning, four heroin smugglers were arrested by the Guards of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of Hamadan. After clashes which led to shooting, one of the mujahidin of the village of (Daghzadabad) was killed and one of the members of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of Hamadan was injured. The violent response of the smugglers forced the guards to ask for help from Ghur Base and the smugglers were chased by helicopter. In this chase, the guards succeeded in arresting the armed smugglers and seized the narcotics, consisting of 110 kilos of heroin, which they confiscated. In these clashes one of the smugglers was also killed. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 5300

RHODESIA

POLICE WARN OF GROWING DRUG USE IN SCHOOLS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Stella Day]

[Text]

PARENTS were warned last week of a growing drug menace to their children.

Authoritative estimates now show that more than half of Zimbabwe's Rhodesia's high school pupils of all races come into contact in some way with cannabis — otherwise known as hash, pot or grass — at some stage of their school career.

They may not use the drug but the fact that they come into any contact at all raises the further risk of usage either by wanting to experiment or being dared to try it by friends.

The problem now has been compared by a member of the Drug Dependence Council in Salisbury as similar to that in Hillbrow 10 years ago. He believes it is likely to increase further as new social circumstances and outside influences affect this country.

Superintendent C. Hartley, head of the Salisbury Police Drug Section, said last week: "We know of one sixth form at a school where all except two pupils have seen and handled dagga or were present when it was smoked."

Many youngsters of all races experimented with it once or twice and then left it alone, he said.

"But others can, and often do, become psychologically addicted if they continue. They should all be warned of the hazards of the drug, which modern research has found to cause brain and gene damage among both sexes."

He added: "It may not be generally known, but it is an offence even to be present where dagga is being smoked."

HARD DRUGS

Medical and other authorities agree that dagga is the most prevalent drug used here at present. Harder drugs are not in great use although there have been a few cases of LSD being smuggled in.

Police and medical drug counsellors all agree that the use of drugs is increasing in this country as well as abroad.

"It is now becoming an active social problem in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and it will get worse as all

races mingle more on a social level. Dagga is cheap and it is universal to all classes of people," said the Police spokesman.

Last year the Salisbury Police Drug Section handled about 180 dagga cases a month. This year an average of 200 people a month are arrested for drug offences.

Some social workers have suggested the problem goes deeper than is generally believed and needs more specialised services, attention and co-operation from authorities.

The police spokesman said: "We do co-operate very closely with medical and civilian agencies concerned with the problem."

Police generally do not believe that hard drugs will become the widespread hazard in this country which they are elsewhere.

"Our controls are too tight. But youngsters must be taught the real effects of dagga before

they come into contact with even more dangerous drugs abroad."

Authorities say many young people smoke dagga not realising that it leads to a psychological form of addiction.

"It changes their personalities, abilities and habits. They become 'switched-off' mental wrecks who theorise about everything but never get down to doing anything," said one.

HARM

The Police spokesman said new research has shown that dagga has long-term physical effects on all regular smokers.

"There is considerable evidence that permanent harm is done. We have had two cases in this country among white women whose babies were born with thalidomide-type deformities. Both women were dagga smokers. One of the babies was born with seven ab-

normalities, both external and internal."

But another problem facing the Drug Section is the increase in "professional-type" smuggling of dagga out of Zimbabwe Rhodesia by some businessmen.

"It is a way some people are trying to get money out of the country. Dagga grown here is usually stronger than the stuff obtainable in Britain and a 5 kg packet costing about \$250 here can fetch £2500 in Britain," said the Police spokesman.

"But the smugglers are almost always caught. Authorities here and elsewhere are well up to their tricks and we use trained dogs which can sniff the stuff out of all kinds of hiding places — including motor car tyres, biscuit tins or layers of tea."

He added: "There are several people in jail right now who wish they hadn't tried it. The penalties for having and smuggling drugs are very heavy."

CSO: 5300

SUDAN

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZURE--Khartoum, June 20, (SUNA)--A quantity of hashish valued at L.S. 50,000 has been seized by police in a house in Omdurman yesterday. Both the landlady and the hashish owner were arrested by police prior to investigations. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA BULLETIN in English 20 Jun 79 p 4]

CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HIGH COURT APPROVES USE OF METHADONE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Jun 79 p 22

[Text] Karlsruhe, 21 June (AP). The issuance of a prescription for a narcotic to an addict is not punishable when the doctor takes sufficient care to assure that the patient uses the substance in accordance with the prescription. The Federal Supreme Court has permitted, under certain conditions, the heretofore contested outpatient treatment of drug addicts with the drug "L-Polamidon," by publishing on Thursday the above basic decision.

In the case before the court, a Munich doctor had been sentenced by the State Court Munich I to 2 years imprisonment because he had treated 55 patients with Polamidon without, as it was charged, making sufficiently sure that the drug addicts used the drug only in the prescribed dosage. Polamidon, which is used in the United States for the treatment of drug addicts under the name "Methadone," minimizes the physical withdrawal symptoms and thus eases withdrawal from hard drugs.

The Federal Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Munich court because, though technically, the doctor acted illegally by issuing prescriptions which were too generous, it had not been determined adequately whether he had committed an excusable error with his action, since heretofore there had not been an appellate court ruling concerning the permissibility of outpatient Polamidon treatment. Such doubts have now been removed by the decision of the Federal Supreme Court. (Case number: 1 STR 118/9)

9410
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HEROIN SMUGGLING GANG IN WEST BERLIN CAUGHT

Major Arrests Made

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 14 Jun 79 p 12

[Text] Tuesday evening, members of the Narcotics Agency and customs officials carried out a decisive blow against Berlin's heroin import. After a year of investigation by a five-member team from the agency, it was possible to arrest a 38-year old Turk, his 29-year old German female partner, as well as his 25-year old Turkish nephew. Both men carried loaded weapons. The arrested persons are charged with having organized a large, if not the major, part of Berlin's heroin import. Additional evidence was secured following searches of numerous apartments of suspected gang members in several districts of the city. A total of 60 officers participated in the action.

The director of the Narcotics Agency, Ulber, revealed in response to questions, that the 38-year old man has lived in Berlin legally for about 7 years, where he operated a Turkish restaurant on Schoeneberg's Hauptstrasse. Being busy with the operation of the restaurant on the surface, he supposedly put together the smuggling organization, without himself handling the narcotics. He employed fellow countrymen who are also legal residents of Berlin to smuggle the material, and others to store it. His nephew, according to the investigation, was supposedly involved in the sale of the heroin "in kilo quantities."

The officers first got on the track of the smuggling ring through the addresses of the man and the restaurant, since they frequently appeared in related investigations in the FRG and abroad. Because of the nearly perfect cover, it took a year for sufficient evidence to be secured.

As a result of these arrests, the operations of Berlin's heroin trade have been lastingly disturbed, says Ulber. It will be considerably more difficult for a possible successor to the main character, if for no other reason than the fact that connections which were developed over the years have been disrupted.

The narcotics were smuggled in specially "manufactured suitcases," which had double lids and bottoms which are hardly noticeable during routine customs controls. Smugglers' hiding places, according to the officers' experiences, are frequently found in motor vehicles which enter the FRG via the "guest workers' route" through Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Austria. Recently a common hiding place has been the transmission of certain types of vehicles. Here it is possible, according to Ulber, to deposit up to 5 kilos of narcotics.

A thorough examination of motor vehicles requires about 1 day. Checks are made more difficult by the mere fact that in 1978, for example, approximately 2.2 million passenger vehicles and about 2 million airline passengers arrived in Berlin.

Four Turks Arrested

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 14 Jun 79 p 12

[Text] Tuesday night, between 2115 and 0100, the police arrested four Turks aged 19 to 34 on suspicion of drug dealing. The officers had observed those arrested while they were making sales in two restaurants in Kreuzberg's Mariannen and Skalitzer streets. The police confiscated hashish and cash.

9410
CSO: 5300

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SPAIN

DRUG PROBLEM INCREASES, GOLDEN TRIANGLE FACTOR

Growing Use of Heroin

Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 10 Jun 79 pp 90-91, 93-96

[Excerpt] Since the month of August 1978, agents of the Narcotics Squad of the General Directorate of Security [DGS] and of the Civil Guard have been keeping close surveillance over all airplanes from Thailand, Laos or Burma arriving in Madrid or Barcelona. Ten percent of the time their efforts are rewarded by the arrest of a heroin trafficker.

"Small amounts of heroin are involved, shipments of 1 or 1.5 kilos," CAMBIO 16 was told by Civil Guard Lt Col Arsenio Ayuso. "However, we are concerned about the frequency of approximately two or three times a month that we are dismantling hard drug trafficking operations, which indicates that large amounts are being brought into the country."

Trafficking in Small Amounts of Drugs

For Lieutenant Colonel Ayuso, drug seizures are becoming increasingly difficult. "The airline companies complain if we conduct rigorous checks of passengers. Therefore, we have to operate very tactfully, first to determine which passengers have passports with recent stamps from countries in the Golden Triangle and then to inspect the suitcases a little more carefully to attempt to find those which have false bottoms.

"This is done because up to now heroin--at least the heroin that is confiscated--has been carried in suitcases," Lieutenant Colonel Ayuso commented. "However, that does not mean that it may not come into the country concealed in a more sophisticated manner."

Mere Diversionary Tactics

In any event, other police sources consulted by CAMBIO 16 said that the traffickers have spent over a year refining their methods and that perhaps the amounts of drug being seized so easily by the Civil Guard are nothing more than diversionary tactics to permit the introduction of larger amounts into the country.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The example given is that of the methods used by the Chinese to flood Europe with the dangerous drug in the present decade, in which they almost always sacrificed one or two camelios (traffickers) [couriers] so that the others could move about without being bothered.

"What is more," the same source commented, "it is almost impossible to catch all the couriers. Nor is it easy for the police to make big strikes. Since the drug is very expensive, large amounts are never transported by one courier. On the contrary, what we have here is trafficking in small amounts of drugs, with many couriers who invade a country, each traveling on his own and carrying 1.5 or 2 kilos of pure heroin under his arm."

At the same time, couriers are becoming increasingly difficult to detect. According to Lieutenant Colonel Ayuso, "Formerly they traveled by themselves and almost always with a passport which permitted them to be in the country for a day or two. Now they come into the country camouflaged among the tourists and spend days visiting museums and typical tourist places until they make contact with the responsible person of the group, to whom they deliver the merchandise.

"How are we going to keep an eye on a flock of Asian tourists no matter how few in number are those who still come to the country? How are we going to know how and where the couriers are going to make contact with the chief to deliver the heroin to him? How are we going to detect where they are keeping the drug? How are we going to determine who are the contacts charged with responsibility for distributing the merchandise in Spain?"

The police ask themselves these and many other questions on a continuing basis, as their antidrug resources are extremely limited. In fact, the Narcotics Squad has fewer than 100 persons in a country with 35 million inhabitants and more than 2,000 kilometers of coastline. The specialized Civil Guard, which is responsible for control of ports, airports and borders, has barely 200 men.

Partial Success

"With these resources," a police agent complained to CAMBIO 16, "it is no wonder that drugs are getting the upper hand over us." In 1978, drugs were transported on a specific itinerary by no fewer than 20 persons, according to the chief of the Central Narcotics Squad, Commissioner Gomez Mesa, with "the practiced calculation of an expert," as there are no credible statistics.

In any event, five addicts died in the first week of September from heroin overdoses. A few days earlier, during a brilliant operation, the police had confiscated the largest shipment of this drug ever to land on Spanish soil: 10 kilos of pure heroin.

The subsequent deaths of the five persons demonstrated that the police success was partial. At least one or two couriers had succeeded in bringing

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

merchandise into the country, according to the police, and inundating the market with a drug which had been circulating in Spain much more sparingly and among very restricted circles.

According to the same sources, last year at least 60 kilos of heroin could have been consumed throughout Spain. "An astounding amount," they said, "taking into consideration the fact that in the United States, the country with the greatest number of addicts in the world, consumption barely exceeds 600 kilos of pure heroin." The picture this year, with nearly 6 kilos of horse confiscated by the Civil Guard, indicates that the invasion by hard drugs is not an accidental happening.

Therefore, those who feel that the [heroin] hell is drawing near use Europe as their example. Up to 1972, happy and naive Europe was also a virgin market where heroin addicts of the respective countries could be counted on the fingers of the hand. At that time horse was a typically American phenomenon in which 500 kilos of pure heroin were already being consumed annually. However, 5 years later, in 1977, there was a turnabout. While consumption in the United States remained stationary and the police even chalked up a number of victories, the principal cities of Europe saw themselves invaded by a new kind of drug addicts, violent persons without work or fixed employment, who thought nothing of robbing and killing in broad daylight to get their daily ration of horse. The use of heroin in Europe during this period had risen from 40 to 720 kilograms, exceeding even that in the United States.

For the Asian suppliers of the Golden Triangle (Laos, Thailand and Burma), Europe had been merely a secondary market. With the end of the war in Vietnam, heroin supplies had increased in an alarming manner, and their armies of couriers set out to conquer a new market, even though to do so they had to travel 9,000 kilometers by whatever means of locomotion.

Lack of "Canuto" [Marihuana]

To conquer the new market, the Asian mafia engaged in heroin trafficking used any methods it could to rid itself of its competitors. In 1973 the police of several European countries were amazed by the amount of information which they were receiving anonymously and which resulted in their capturing most of the hashish, cocaine and LSD trafficking rings.

Three years later, in 1976, the deaths from heroin of 325 Germans, 59 Frenchmen, 50 Italians and 18 Swedes were to cause them to wonder whether by destroying the hashish and LSD networks they had not done a favor to the mysterious informers, whom they identified as heroin traffickers, by destroying marihuana to open the door to a worse evil.

"There is no lack of parallelisms in Spain," a courier told CAMBIO 16. As a matter of fact, a few weeks ago the marihuana addicts [pasotas] had to go without the drug for days, as they were unable to find a single joint [porro] to put to their lips. Demand was greater than supply.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Pakistani hashish," the same source said, "which is most sought after because of its greater content of hashish oil, is becoming increasingly scarce; and local traffickers, who were accustomed to 'ir al moro' (going to Morocco for the drug), no longer dare do so because of the constant tips [chivatazos] which the Moroccan authorities are receiving."

And when it's not the Moroccan authorities it's the Spanish authorities. "Because the activities of the Narcotics Squad of the Costa del Sol are quite suspicious. Last week they found a stash of 10 kilos of hashish," our courier informant told CAMBIO 16. "Those policemen could be as sharp as you please; however, had there not been tips from interested parties you can be sure they would have got zilch."

If the market remains unsupplied for 6 months," the courier said, "you can be sure that at the end of 1 year we will be up to our ears in heroin addicts."

According to the courier, the solution is in the legalization of marihuana, a position favored by most of the leftist parties.

Legalization of "Pot"

However, in this as in many other questions, it is unlikely that there will be agreement for the time being. While even the head of the Narcotics Squad, Gomez Mesa, has publicly stated that he is not going to arrest anyone for smoking a joint, the director general of Farmacia, Antonio Jose Lopez-Casero, told this magazine that he was not in favor of decriminalization of the "ill-termed" soft drugs because, in most cases, it would be useless and in any event could be a stepping stone to the use of the "ill-termed" hard drugs.

However, that is not the opinion of Osvaldo Gibelli, president of the Spanish Antidrug Union, for whom marihuana does not necessarily lead to cocaine and heroin. Rather, it is the social and family situation of the drug addict which does so. "Marihuana," according to Gibelli, "does not cause addiction and can be discontinued at any time. On the other hand, a month's daily use of heroin is enough to create an almost irrecoverable addict. Once hooked, the heroin addict will have to obtain increasingly greater and more continuous doses to avoid the so-called 'withdrawal syndrome,' which could even cause his death."

"The heroin addict," said Cibelli, an engineer who over a year ago gave up his profession to devote himself to the study of drugs, "is a doubly condemned person. A drug overdose will kill him; however, the lack of the drugs could also send him to his grave."

"This specter," continued the president of the Spanish Antidrug Union, will pursue him for the rest of his days, unless he submits to physical detoxification treatment, which will help him kick his habit, and to a

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

number of mainstreaming [convivencia] psychotherapeutic sessions, which will motivate him sufficiently to overcome his psychic dependence on drugs."

To be effective, treatment must last at least 6 months. However, up to now the results have not been very positive, as successes customarily are not over 12 percent of the cases treated.

The worst part, however, is the absolute lack of specialized centers for the treatment of drug addicts. While England has 12 detoxification centers and Italy has no less than one in each region, Spanish drug addicts, who lack the funds to go to private clinics for individualized psychotherapy, in most cases wind up in psychiatric hospitals.

"That is just one more example of wrongheadedness," Gibelli said. "A drug addict is not insane, although he may present symptoms similar to those of insanity. Italy and France have taken this into consideration in their legislation and categorically prohibit his confinement in insane asylums."

But if we were not different enough in that regard, methadone, which in other countries is customarily used as an "antidrug" to combat the physical withdrawal symptoms of heroin, in Spain can be purchased in any pharmacy with a simple prescription as well as on the black market.

"Farmacotas"

"Control over the sale of this kind of medicine, including others such as Trilitate, Sosegon or morphine, is very lax," an authority in this field told CAMBIO 16. Therefore, we can say that we are the number one country in the world as regards the number of "farmacotas," or pharmacy addicts. (See CAMBIO 16 number). [number not given]

The situation is easily explained. "To shoot 1 gram of heroin a day," Gibelli said, "the addict must have 16,000 pesetas daily (5.5 million pesetas per year). In the face of this million-peseta drug, there is methadone, which produces the same effects, is cheaper, does not require progressive increases in doses and is without adulteration."

That business of adulteration is quite another thing. A kilo of pure heroin which in Thailand or Laos can cost between 500,000 and 1 million pesetas is sold on the European black market for 25 to 30 million pesetas. It should be added, however, that it is never found in the pure state.

"What usually happens," an expert told CAMBIO 16, "is that you are sold a white product which can contain anything from talcum powder to flour, yeast to powdered aspirin, and 20 or 30 percent heroin."

Side Effects Throughout the System

Cocaine can even turn up mixed with rat poison. "The arsenic in this product," Osvaldo alleges, "was the principal cause of the two deaths last year, which were theoretically imputed to cocaine."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The marihuana from which the classical joint is made can contain tobacco, honey and even hay with a percentage of cannabis sativa which varies greatly depending upon whether it comes from Morocco or Pakistan.

These substances combined with drugs can produce many side effects in the drug addict, in his renal, endocrine, gastric, respiratory and pancreatic systems, as well as side effects of a cerebral kind.

"Therefore," Gibelli concludes, "when we speak of drug addicts as sick persons we are absolutely right. In most cases they should be confined to health centers not only for detoxification but also for treatment of their livers or lungs."

Drug Addiction Statistics

Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 10 Jun 79 pp 91, 93

[Text] Four out of 10 Spaniards between the ages of 14 and 24 years have tried some kind of drug, according to Antonio Jose Lopez-Casero, director general of Farmacia.

Data taken from a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, at the request of the interministerial commission for the study of drug-related problems, reveal that 2.1 million Spaniards, from 14 to 24 years of age, use marihuana, LSD, amphetamines or other stronger drugs.

The greatest percentages of addicts are found among youths 18 to 24 years old. However, there is also a considerable number of children who have swapped their candy bars for cannabis sativa. Some 9.4 percent of the children between the ages of 12 and 14 years, according to the survey, have tried some kind of drugs.

"That is bound to happen," CAMBIO 16 was told by a Ministry of Health expert, "so long as the government does not take the drug problem seriously. We have to prosecute traffickers who offer joints or candy adulterated with drugs at the doors of our high schools; however, we also have to take away the mystique of drugs for adolescents. And to do this the country will have to go all out in a serious and objective educational campaign which still has not been done."

The age of initiation into the use of drugs has also gone down. A survey conducted in the city of Valladolid produced the following results: While during the period from 1971 to 1974 the average age of persons using drugs was 24.7 years, during the period 1977-1978 the average age of initiation into drug use had dropped to 15.9 years.

The Unemployed Also Take Drugs

Naturally, this does not mean that in 20 years the country will have 2 million drug addicts. For now there are no scientific data which show

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

that the use of soft drugs of necessity leads to the use of hard drugs, "although more than 90 percent of those who were using cocaine or heroin at the time of their arrest," Inspector Gomez Mesa commented, "had had prior experiences with the derivatives of cannabis."

Personal problems, the search for new experiences and the attraction of forbidden [fruit] are the principal reasons that the Spanish use drugs.

However, in a country with a little over 1 million unemployed, which is deficient in sports and recreational facilities and has an educational system that has so often been the subject of ridicule, the incidence of these general problems at the personal level has encouraged the use of drugs. That, at least, is what numerous persons surveyed by the Ministry of Health said.

And even though for now drugs have made their appearance only in urban areas and tourist towns, for the director general of Farmacia "the number of assaults and robberies in pharmacy offices, the amount of drugs seized and the number of persons arrested in the last few years for possession of or trafficking in toxic substances constitute really worrisome statistics."

For that reason, the Ministry of Health wishes to confront this problem head-on. At present there is a plan to establish consultation, orientation and treatment centers for drug addicts; however, thought is also being given to Social Security's paying for the treatments required by drug addicts to kick their habits and to integrate themselves into society. "If drugs are a phenomenon of social origin and consequence, it seems logical that Social Security funds be used to solve the problem."

TABLES

Have Tried Some Kind of Drug

Ages	(%)
Between 12 and 14 years	9.4
Between 15 and 17 years	35
Between 18 and 20 years	46.5
Between 21 and 24 years	47.7

Source: Ministry of Health

Why Do the Spanish Use Drugs?

Reason	(%)
Search for new experiences	47
Personal problems	17
Attraction of forbidden [fruit]	11.5

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Malfunctioning of educational system	5.6
Lack of understanding on part of parents	6.1
Lack of recreational activities	6.9
Juvenile unemployment	4.8
Other reasons	1.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Average Age of Initiation Into Drug Use

Period	Average Age
1971-74	24.7 years
1975-76	17.8 years
1977-78	15.9 years

Source: Ministry of Health

Persons Arrested (by Profession)

Period: 1978

Profession	Trafficking	Possession	Total
None	1,153	1,183	2,336
Students	637	718	1,355
Workers and employees	1,783	1,672	3,455
Military personnel	33	36	69
Military service	92	104	196
Degreed persons	51	15	66
Entertainers	33	34	67
Others	795	523	1,318
Totals	4,573	4,285	8,858

Source: DGS

Drugs Confiscated

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cannabis (Kg.) (1)	220	905	587	718	896	3,518	6,023	6,183	5,474	10,528	6,816
Cocaina (gr.) (2)	-	-	8	1,837	11,558	2,810	581	11,527	6,733	22,600	14,950
LSD (dosis) (3)	-	23	1,553	1,500	1,525	1,649	7,624	1,813	1,616	2,367	4,332
Opiaceus (gr.) (4)	-	2	81	1,640	785	75	26	333	102	9,677	305
Heroina (gr.) (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000

Source: DGS. (6)

Key:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Cannabis (kg) | 2. Cocaine (gr) | 3. LSD (doses) |
| 4. Opiates (gr) | 5. Heroin (gr) | 6. Source: DGS |

COPYRIGHT: 1979. Informacion y Publicaciones, S.A.

8143

CSO: 5300

46

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNITED KINGDOM

MASSIVE INCREASE IN HEROIN SMUGGLING REPORTED

London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1017 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Report by Alastair Percival, PA staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Britain appears to have become the sole European destination for traffickers of heroin from Iran, according to Mr Peter Cutting, chief investigations officer for HM Customs and Excise.

In the last six months, his staff have discovered an alarming rise in amounts of high-quality heroin flown to London direct from Tebran.

Mr Cutting told me in an exclusive interview: "The major escalation has come since the fall of the shah.

"There seems no immediate prospect--even if the Iranian authorities reintroduce some sort of controls--of the quantities going right back to the levels they were."

This year, customs investigators predict that less of the Asian and Middle East heroin entering Britain--a busy junction in the world's illicit traffic--will be channelled to Europe and the United States.

Last year, 90 percent of the total of 58 kilos seized is thought to have been in transit to other countries.

Mr Cutting said: "Provisionally, this year the amount we can say we are satisfied was to have gone for onward transmission is a much smaller proportion--possibly lower than 70 percent.

"In the case of Iran, we appear to be the destination at the moment."

This is how heroin seizures at ports and airports have risen annually since 1974--2.79 kilos, 6.91 kilos, 20.2 kilos, 26.6 kilos, 58 kilos. Last year's record haul is equivalent to a little more than 1 cwt bag of coal, and customs men estimate 10 times as much slips past unchecked.

In six weeks in April and May this year, customs staff intercepted 10 kilos refined in Iran, a large proportion of the total of 25 kilos seized from all sources to date this year. Last year's figure for Iranian heroin was 3 kilos.

News reports from Iran this month claim the drug market there is flourishing as seldom before and the crop price for opium--from which morphine base and heroin is refined--has halved since the revolution.

Farming the purple-and-white poppies in the mountain valleys of Iran, limited to about 37,000 acres by the shah's secret police Savak, could well have doubled. The trade is said to be expecting a crop of about 600 tons of dirty-brown, raw opium which would convert to 60 tons of uncut heroin.

Despite the Ayatollah Khomeini's denouncement of "pushers" as traitors, prohibition of alcohol has popularised drugs in a land with a 400-year history of social use equivalent to tobacco in Britain.

With up to 10,000 students concentrated in London and Brighton, Britain has the largest Iranian community in Europe.

John Shackle, a senior social worker for Release, the London-based drug counselling body, said: "There is evidence of an Iranian network now supplying outside its own community.

"At the moment, we think there are cases of wealthy Iranians, having got out before the revolution and brought heroin over as a form of currency, who are trying to get rid of the stuff very quickly and not 'cutting' (diluting) it."

Customs officers think most of the Iranian heroin currently entering Britain is brought by "personal carrier" on direct flights from Tehran to London's Heathrow Airport.

CSO: 5300

END