

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND
REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931,
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SEIZURES OF 4 KGS. 416 GRAMMES OF RAW OPIUM; 2 KGS. 34 GRAMMES OF PREPARED OPIUM; 4.22 GRAMMES OF OPIUM DROSS; 4,886 GRAMMES OF MORPHINE SULPHATE; 17.56 GRAMMES OF MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE; 65.15 GRAMMES OF HASHISH; AND 337.13 GRAMMES OF MARIHUANA AT ATLANTIC COAST PORTS DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH 1946

Report No. 1129 communicated by the Government of the United States of America, May 6, 1946.

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with article 23 of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following report on the above-mentioned seizures to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 6, 1946

Date of seizure:	See dates given below
Place of seizure:	See places listed below
Name of person or firm implicated:	See defendants named below
Name of ship:	See "Remarks" below
Coming from:	See "Remarks" below
Kind and quantity of drugs seized:	9 pounds, 11 ounces, 428 grains (4 kgs. 416 gr.) of raw opium; 4 pounds, 7 ounces, 370 grains (2 kgs. 34 gr.) of prepared opium; 66 grains (4.22 gr.) net, of opium dross; 92 grains (4.886 gr.) of morphine sulphate; 274.43 grains (17.56 gr.) of morphine hydrochloride; 2 ounces, 132 grains (65.15 gr.) net, of hashish; 11 ounces, 395 grains (337.13 gr.) net, of marihuana. The hashish consisted of the steamed and pressed resin extracted from the cannabis plant, in the form prepared in the Near East and India. The marihuana consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis plant, in the form most frequently encountered in the United States.

Origin of manufacture (marks, labels, etc.); See Remarks below

Where shipped or forwarded from: See Remarks below

Destination or address: United States

Remarks:

There appears below a summary of narcotic and cannabis seizures effected at Atlantic Coast ports during the months of January, February and March 1946, respectively:

Place and date of seizure: Brooklyn, New York, January 28, 1946.
Names of defendants: Unknown
Quantities of drugs seized: 5 pounds, 4 ounces, net, of raw opium.
(2 kgs. 378 grammes)

The master of the British steamship ADRUSTUS, arrived at Brooklyn from Liverpool, turned over to customs officers four packages of raw opium and two small lumps of raw opium, of a total weight of 5 pounds, 4 ounces (2 kgs. 378 grammes), which had been found inside the distiller in the engine room of the vessel. The cakes of opium were of Indian origin and bore the imprint of the Gwalior Government Opium Godown, the characters reading "OPIUM - GODOWN UJJAIN GOVT - 10 TOLLS-DST. UJJAIN" (For the most recent reference to the Gwalior label, see seizure report No. 1124.)

Place and date of seizure: Brooklyn, New York, January 31, 1946.
Names of defendants: WAN WAI HENG, Chinese.
Quantities of drugs seized: 1 pound, 15 ounces, net, of raw opium.
(878.25 grammes)

When the American steamship STEPHEN E. AUSTIN arrived from Liverpool, a customs searcher found three packages of raw opium, each containing three pieces, each piece having an immediate wrapper of yellow cellophane, and the outside wrapper consisting of cotton cloth sewn on three sides, and three raw opium pills in the sweater pockets of WAN WAI HENG, crew member of the vessel. WAN stated he acquired the opium in Liverpool. The opium contained 10 percent anhydrous morphine.

Place and date of seizure: Jersey City, New Jersey, February 15, 1946.
Names of defendants: Unknown.
Quantities of drugs seized: 92 grains (4.886 grammes) net, of morphine sulphate.

Customs searchers found nine vials of morphine sulphate tablets on a ledge of an entrance on the portside of the main deck of the American steamship FRANK P. REED, arrived from Port Said. The chief officer of the vessel stated that while the ship was in Batavia, where they were unloading cargo consigned to the Netherlands Indies Government, there were signs of breakage in the cargo consisting of medical supplies; that the coolies in Batavia had done the breakage.

Place and date of seizure: Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1946
 Names of defendants: John B. FERGUSON, American citizen.
Quantities of drugs seized: 1 grain (0.064 gramme) net, of morphine sulphate.

Customs officers at Boston seized a vial of morphine sulphate, weighing 1 grain, from John B. FERGUSON, a crew member of the American steamship M. E. COMERFORD, arrived from Antwerp. FERGUSON stated he purchased the vial of morphine in a saloon in Antwerp. The vial bore the label of John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Place and date of seizure: Brooklyn, New York, February 23, 1946.
 Names of defendants: Unknown.
Quantities of drugs seized: 29 grains (1.85 grammes) net, of raw opium

A customs officer found a stick of raw opium wrapped in waxed paper and sealed with brown paper-gummed sealing tape floating in the water near Pier 33, Brooklyn. The opium contained 10 percent anhydrous morphine and was of Iranian origin.

Place and date of seizure: Brooklyn, New York, February 25, 1946.
 Names of defendants: Unknown.
Quantities of drugs seized: 1 pound, 11 ounces (765.45 grammes) net, of raw opium.

After the arrival of the British motor vessel GLENBEG from Port Said, a customs officer found two packages of raw opium in a wooden block concealed in a pile of lumber in the forepeak, starboard side, main deck. The opium contained 10 percent anhydrous morphine and was of Iranian origin.

Place and date of seizure: Washington, D. C., March 1, 1946.
 Names of defendants: CHU CHUNG, alias Joe Tung; SING LEE, alias Lee Sing Chung; and ENG Y. T, alias Yng Eng; Chinese.
Quantities of drugs seized: 13 ounces, 399 grains, net, (394.08 grammes) of raw opium; 4 pounds, 7 ounces, 370 grains, net, (2 kgs. 34 grammes) of prepared opium; 66 grains, net, (4.22 grammes) of opium dross.

These Chinese were arrested by narcotic agents and city police who seized the above-mentioned opium, together with opium pipe stems and bowls and opium smoking paraphernalia. The raw opium sticks bore the label of the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly and were wrapped in record sheets from a ship's engine room. CHU CHUNG stated that the opium was brought to Washington by a Filipino crewman of a British ship.

Place and date of seizure: Staten Island, New York, March 6, 1946
 Names of defendants: William Harvey HACKETT, American citizen.
Quantities of drugs seized: 2 ounces, 85 grains, net, (62.14 grammes) of hashish; 124 grains, net, (7.94 grammes) of morphine hydrochloride; 11 ounces, 395 grains, net, (337.13 grammes) of marihuana.

A member of the customs searching squad on board the American steamship REINHOLD RICHTER found four large pieces and four small pieces of hashish and a small carton containing nine ampoules of morphine hydrochloride in a spare locker in the quarters of William Harvey HACKETT, fireman aboard the vessel. On the same day, a customs officer found two cigarette cartons containing a quantity of loose

marihuana in a sandbox. At first HACKETT denied knowledge of the hashish, but when questioned by customs agents, stated that while the ship was in Patras, Greece, on or about January 15, he met a Greek on the waterfront who traded him the hashish and morphine for six cartons of cigarettes.

Place and date of seizure: New York City, March 11 and 22, 1946
Names of defendants: Solon KYRIAKOV and Gus NICHOLAS, Greek nationals.
Quantities of drugs seized: 150.43 grains, net, (9.6 grammes) of morphine hydrochloride; 47 grains, net, (3 grammes) of hashish.

On March 11, 1946, narcotic agents purchased from Solon KYRIAKOV and Gus NICHOLAS one cardboard box containing ten ampoules of morphine hydrochloride, each ampoule holding one gram. On March 22, these two Greeks were arrested and there was found in their possession a package of powdered hashish. KYRIAKOV had been employed as an oiler on the steamship LARRANAGA and he stated that the morphine purchased from him had been smuggled into the United States aboard that ship. NICHOLAS had been a seaman up until 1919, at which time he "jumped ship" at New York and has resided in the United States since that time. KYRIAKOV claimed that the morphine and hashish were given to him as a souvenir by German prisoners of war who frequently came aboard his ship at L'Orient, France. The morphine was contained in a cardboard box covered with black paper sealed with a strip of cream-colored paper showing the word "Ingelheim." At each end of the box, the label showed the following, printed in red: "Morphium Hydrochl. Ingelheim 1 cc M=0.029." On the bottom of the box, there was stamped in red figures "16833 24." It is apparent that the label appearing on the box of morphine had been torn and partially obliterated, leaving only the words quoted above. Ingelheim is not the name of a trade-mark or label, but is a German city and, inasmuch as the German pharmaceutical firm of C.H.Boehringer & Company has one of its branch offices at Ingelheim, it is presumed that the morphine was the product of that firm.

(signed) H.J. Anslinger,
Commissioner of Narcotics