

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL**



**NATIONS UNIES
CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL**

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

LIBRARY - BIBLIOTHEQUE
UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES
LOAN - PRET

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

Reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations
between 1 May and 30 June 1949

Vol. IV, No. 3

Lake Success
New York, 1949

E/NS.1949/Summary 3
15 July 1949

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE IN PART II	vi
PART I. FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUMMARIES	1
<i>No.</i> <i>Place and Date</i>	
841 Athens, Greece, 9 August 1948	1
853B Bombay, India, 18 July 1948	1
853B Bombay, India, 18 July 1948	1
853B Bombay, India, 18 July 1948	1
904E Prome, Burma, 5 March 1948	2
987A Tha-phan-bin-seik, Burma, 7 July 1948	2
991C Moulmein, Burma, 21 August 1948	2
12D Mohpein, Burma, 2 September 1948	2
16B Insein, Burma, 12 November 1948	2
120B Kywebi, Burma, 29 September 1948	2
121A Zigon, Burma, 28 October 1948	3
PART II. NEW CASES ARRANGED IN THE FOLLOWING GROUPS	4
1. Raw Opium	4
<i>No.</i> <i>Place and Date</i>	
258 Burma, 9 July 1948	4
259 Burma, during December 1948	4
260 Burma, 16 December 1948	5
261 Burma, during December 1948	5
262 Burma, during December 1948	7
263 Kyaukpyu, Burma, 7 March 1949	8
264 Rangoon, Burma, 3 February 1949	9
265 Rangoon, Burma, 12 March 1949	9
266 Cairo, Egypt, 13 December 1948	9
267 El Arish, Egypt, 18 March 1949	10
268 Interior of Egypt from January through December 1948	10
411a Ismailia, Egypt, 18 January 1948	11
412a Ismailia, Egypt, 19 February 1948	11
414a Kantara, Egypt, 11 April 1948	11
415a Kantara, Egypt, 28 August 1948	11
269 Kantara, Egypt, 26 October 1948	11
270 Kantara, Egypt, 26 November 1948	12
420a Kantara, Egypt, 27 November 1948	12
271 Kantara, Egypt, 8 December 1948	12
272 Kantara, Egypt, 10 December 1948	12
273 Kantara, Egypt, 15 December 1948	13
421a Kantara, Egypt, 26 December 1948	13
274 Sinai Desert, Egypt, 11 October 1948	13
275 Bad Godesberg, Germany, 14 January 1949	13
276 Essen, Germany, 11 January 1949	14
277 Hamburg, Germany, 21 December 1948	14
278 Ludenscheid, Germany, 29 January 1949	14
279 Oldenburg, Germany, 4 January 1949	14
360a Schalksmuhle, Germany, 22 November 1948	14
280 Berlin-Schoeneberg, Germany, 6 November 1947	15
444a Bremen, Germany, 15 October 1947	15
373a Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany, during March 1945	15
281 Hong Kong, 25 January 1949	15
282 Hong Kong, 5 February 1949	15
283 Sheung Shui, Hong Kong, 7 February 1949	16
284 Hong Kong, 14 February 1949	16

<i>No.</i>	<i>Place and Date</i>	<i>Page</i>
285	Hong Kong, 26 February 1949	16
286	Hong Kong, 27 February 1949	16
287	Hong Kong, 1 March 1949	16
288	Hong Kong, 12 March 1949	16
289	Hong Kong, 17 March 1949	16
290	Hong Kong, 17 March 1949	17
291	Hong Kong, 18 March 1949	17
292	Hong Kong, 24 March 1949	17
293	Hong Kong, 27 March 1949	17
294	Hong Kong, 28 March 1949	18
295	Hong Kong, 28 March 1949	18
296	Hong Kong, 28 March 1949	18
297	Hong Kong, 29 March 1949	18
298	Hong Kong, 30 March 1949	18
299	Hong Kong, 5 April 1949	19
300	Hong Kong, 5 April 1949	19
301	Hong Kong, 14 April 1949	19
302	Hong Kong, 15 April 1949	19
303	Hong Kong, 18 April 1949	19
304	Hong Kong, 25 April 1949	19
305	Hong Kong, 27 April 1949	19
306	Hong Kong, 27 April 1949	20
307	Hong Kong, 27 April 1949	20
308	Hong Kong, (date not given)	20
309	Hong Kong (date not given)	20
310	Hong Kong (date not given)	20
311	Bombay, India, 31 December 1948 and 7 January 1949	21
312	Calcutta, India, during January 1949	21
313	Calcutta, India, 12 February 1949	22
314	Calcutta, India, 24 February 1949	22
315	Negapatam, India, 19 February 1949	22
316	Singapore, Malaya, 13 January 1949	22
317	Singapore, Malaya, 26 February 1949	23
318	Singapore, Malaya, 23 March 1949	23
319	Singapore, Malaya, 24 March 1949	23
320	Singapore, Malaya, 29 March 1949	23
321	Singapore, Malaya, 14 April 1949	23
322	Mexico during 1948 and 1949	23
323	Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 6 February 1948	24
324	Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 30 May 1948	25
325	Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 30 May 1948	25
326	Amsterdam, Netherlands, 26 March 1949	25
327	Amsterdam, Netherlands, 7 April 1949	25
328	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 16 April 1949	26
329	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 26 April 1949	26
336a	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 26 April 1949	26
337a	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 26 April 1949	26
330	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 27 April 1949	26
331	Liverpool, England, 16 May 1949	27
332	Southampton, England, 28 March 1949	27
2.	Prepared Opium and Dross	27

<i>No.</i>	<i>Place and Date</i>	
333	Hong Kong, 26 February 1949	27
300a	Hong Kong, 5 April 1949	28
334	Hong Kong, 21 April 1949	28
335	Amsterdam, Netherlands, 21 March 1949	28
336	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 26 April 1949	28
337	Rotterdam, Netherlands, 26 April 1949	28
338	Mexico during 1948 and 1949	29

<i>No.</i>	<i>Place and Date</i>	<i>Page</i>
3.	Morphine	29
339	Toronto, Canada, 1 April 1949	29
340	Windsor, Canada, 10 September 1948	30
391a	Windsor, Canada, 25 January 1949	31
440a	Cairo, Egypt, 26 January 1949	31
341	Aurich, Germany, 2 December 1948	31
275a	Bad Godesberg, Germany, 14 January 1949	31
342	Brake i. Oldenburg, Germany, 2 December 1948	31
343	Dortmund-Brämbauer, Germany, 11 March 1949	32
344	Dorum, Germany, 1 February 1949	32
345	Duisberg-Ruhrort, Germany, 14 March 1949	32
346	Enden, Germany, 28 January 1949	33
347	Esens, Germany, 27 January 1949	33
348	Hamburg-Reeperbahn, Germany, 29 December 1948	33
349	Hamburg, Germany, 11 February 1949	33
350	Hamburg, Germany, 16 February 1949	34
351	Hamburg, Germany, 12 March 1949	34
352	Hamm, Germany, 22 August 1947	34
353	Hannover-Munden, Germany, 12 January 1949	35
354	Kiel, Germany, 11 March 1949	35
355	Lubeck, Germany, 16 February 1949	35
356	Munster, Germany, 20 October 1948	35
357	Munster, Germany, 24 February 1949	35
358	Nordenham, Germany, 9 July 1948	36
359	Poggenhagan, Germany, 5 December 1948	36
360	Schalksmühle, Germany, 22 November 1948	36
361	Schwarmstedt, Germany, 17 November 1948	36
362	Selm-Kreis Ludinghausen, Germany, 15 March 1949	37
400a	Soltau, Germany, 2 December 1948	37
363	Varel i. Oldenburg, Germany, 26 November 1948	37
364	Wallsbüll-Flensburg, Germany, 21 February 1949	37
280a	Berlin-Schoeneberg, Germany, 6 November 1947	37
365	Berlin-Steglitz, Germany, 10 October 1947	38
366	Bremen, Germany, 16 April 1947	38
367	Bremen, Germany, 2 October 1947	38
368	Bremerhaven, Germany, 5 May 1947	38
369	Bremerhaven, Germany, 21 June 1947	39
370	Heidelberg, Germany, 7 May 1947	39
371	Karlsruhe, Germany, 11 July 1947	39
372	Mannheim and Heidelberg, Germany, during March and April 1947	39
373	Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany, during March 1945	40
374	Tilburg, Netherlands, 14 March 1949	40
375	Chihuahua State, Mexico, (date not given)	40
4.	Heroin	40
376	Edmonton, Canada, 28 March 1949	40
377	Montreal, Canada, 21 March and 18 August 1948	41
378	Montreal, Canada, 26, 27 and 30 January and 2 February 1949	42
379	Montreal, Canada, 28 and 29 January and 10 February 1949	42
380	Montreal, Canada, 30 March 1949	42
381	Toronto, Canada, 8 February and 22 March 1949	43
382	Toronto, Canada, 14 February 1949	44
383	Toronto, Canada, 20 April 1949	44
384	Toronto, Canada, 26 April 1949	44
385	Vancouver, Canada, 2 December 1948	45
386	Vancouver, Canada, 16 December 1948	46
387	Vancouver, Canada, 6 March 1949	47
388	Vancouver, Canada, 7 March 1949	47

<i>No.</i>	<i>Place and Date</i>	<i>Page</i>
389	Vancouver, Canada, 13 April 1949	48
390	Windsor, Canada, 10 October 1948	48
391	Windsor, Canada, 25 January 1949	49
392	Windsor, Canada, 17 April 1949	50
393	Winnipeg, Canada, 25 April 1949	50
394	Cairo, Egypt, 14 May 1949	51
440b	Cairo, Egypt, 26 January 1949	52
395	Interior of Egypt, January through December 1948	52
396	Hong Kong, 15 February 1949	52
397	Hong Kong, 29 March 1949	52
398	Federal District, Mexico, 17 August 1948	53
5.	Cocaine	53
340a	Windsor, Canada, 10 September 1948	53
394a	Cairo, Egypt, 14 May 1948	53
440c	Cairo, Egypt, 26 January 1949.....	53
399	Hamburg, Germany, 14 January 1949	53
351a	Hamburg, Germany, 12 March 1949	53
355a	Lubeck, Germany, 16 February 1949	54
400	Soltau, Germany, 2 December 1948	54
444b	Bremen, Germany, 15 October 1947	54
401	The Hague, Netherlands, 15 January 1949	54
6.	Indian Hemp	55
402	Gyobingauk, Burma, 8 December 1948	55
403	Kemmendine, Rangoon, Burma, 11 February 1949	55
404	Moulmein, Burma, 1 January 1949	55
405	Thayetmyo, Burma, 24 January 1949	55
406	Ywathit Village, Burma, 26 January 1949	55
407	Montreal, Canada, 26 February 1949	56
408	Montreal, Canada, 15 March 1949	56
409	Cairo, Egypt, 10 May 1948	57
440d	Cairo, Egypt, 26 January 1949	57
410	Interior of Egypt, January through December 1948.....	57
411	Ismailia, Egypt, 18 January 1948	59
412	Ismailia, Egypt, 19 February 1948	59
413	Kantara, Egypt, 19 February 1948	60
414	Kantara, Egypt, 11 April 1948	61
415	Kantara, Egypt, 28 August 1948	61
416	Kantara, Egypt, 14 September 1948	61
417	Kantara, Egypt, 29 September 1948	62
418	Kantara, Egypt, 10 October 1948	62
269a	Kantara, Egypt, 26 October 1948	62
419	Kantara, Egypt, 21 November 1948	62
270a	Kantara, Egypt, 26 November 1948	62
420	Kantara, Egypt, 27 November 1948	63
271a	Kantara, Egypt, 8 December 1948	63
273a	Kantara, Egypt, 15 December 1948	63
421	Kantara, Egypt, 26 December 1948	63
422	Kantara-Cairo, Egypt, 17 January 1949	63
423	Port Said, Egypt, 1 May 1948	64
424	Bombay, India, 15 June 1948	64
425	Bombay, India, 8 September 1948	64
426	Bombay, India, 16 September 1948	64
427	Mexico during 1948 and 1949	64
428	Mormugao, Portuguese India, 4 February 1949	67
429	Avonmouth, England, 27 March 1949	67
430	Hull, England, 2 June 1949	67
431	Liverpool, England, 16 December 1948	67
432	Liverpool, England, 21 January 1949	68

<i>No.</i>	<i>Place and Date</i>	<i>Page</i>
433	Liverpool, England, 21 January and 22 February 1949	68
434	Liverpool, England, 22 January 1949	68
435	Liverpool, England, 28 January 1949	68
436	Liverpool, England, 4 February 1949	69
437	Liverpool, England, 4 May 1949	69
438	London, England, 31 May 1949	69
439	Tilbury Dock, London, England, 24 April 1949	69
7.	Miscellaneous	70
391b	Windsor, Canada, 25 January 1949	70
440	Cairo, Egypt, 26 January 1949	70
441	Bensberg, Germany, 3 February 1949	70
343a	Dortmund-Brambauer, Germany, 11 March 1949	70
344a	Dorum, Germany, 1 February 1949	70
346a	Emden, Germany, 28 January 1949	71
351b	Hamburg, Germany, 12 March 1949	71
354a	Kiel, Germany, 11 March 1949	71
442	Kirchenallee, Hamburg, Germany 16 November 1948	71
356a	Munster, Germany, 20 October 1948	71
443	Oldenburg, Germany, 29 September 1948	71
400b	Soltau, Germany, 2 December 1948	72
444	Bremen, Germany, 15 October 1947	72
445	Ellwangen, Germany, 8 February 1949	72
446	Michoacan State, Mexico, (date not given)	73
447	Hong Kong, 15 February 1949	73

INDICES

INDEX TO THE NAMES OF PERSONS, FIRMS, ETC	74
INDEX TO SEIZURE LOCALITIES	78
INDEX TO SHIPS IMPLICATED	83

KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE IN PART II

1. Kind and quantity of drugs
 - a. seized;
 - b. involved in the illicit transaction.

2. Data regarding the seizures:
 - Origin of drugs.
 - Name and address of manufacturer.
 - Labels, marks, packing, etc.
 - Name of consignor, consignee and addressee, or other persons implicated.
 - Forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connection with the case.

3. Legal proceedings and penalties.

PART I

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUMMARIES

No. 841 Discovery of an illicit laboratory at Athens on 9 August 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Greece on 6 May 1949. (624/Add.1)

2. The Greek Government has furnished additional information regarding this laboratory. It had been producing heroin periodically since 1947, and the raw morphine used in the preparation of that drug had been imported from Istanbul, Turkey, by the wife of Michael Calogrides. It will be recalled that the laboratory was installed in his home. Greek authorities estimate that approximately 3 kilogrammes of heroin were manufactured in the laboratory. Reportedly, the drug was then sent to persons in the United States via sailors serving on American ships.

3. Michael Calogrides and his wife were sentenced to imprisonment for three years, deportation for two years, and to a fine of 500,000 drachmas (U.S.A. \$99.90) each.

No. 853B Seizure at Bombay on 18 July 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 16 June 1949. (602/Add.1)

1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 653.9 gr.

2. A 45-year-old seaman named Teng An Tey was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium at the Mole Station. The opium was found hidden in specially prepared compartments inside a wooden box which contained clothes and household effects. The box was destroyed. The s.s. *Hai Fei* (China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) was to have been the carrier of this opium. Teng stated that the drug was for his personal consumption.

3. On 2 August 1948, the 13th Presidency Magistrate sentenced Teng An Tey to rigorous imprisonment for four months and fined him 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50). In default of payment, he was sentenced to serve further rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 853B Seizure at Bombay on 18 July 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 28 June 1949. (602/Add.2)

1(a). Opium: 29 kg. 207.9 gr.

2. A 43-year-old sailor from the s.s. *Rose Bank* named Koh Ah Hok was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium. The drug was removed from the following hiding-places: specially devised compartments in the woodwork of two large boxes, four small wooden boxes containing ducks' eggs and pork, another small tub, and an earthen jar which had been placed inside a wicker basket containing pickled pork.

A portion of the opium was also discovered aboard the s.s. *Hai Fei* bound for Singapore, Malaya. There, the drug had been placed in rubber containers which were then inserted in twelve crescent-shaped tin boxes.

3. On 2 August 1948, the 13th Presidency Magistrate at the Ballard Pier Court sentenced Koh Ah Hok to rigorous imprisonment for five months and to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for one month.

No. 853B Seizure at Bombay on 18 July 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 28 June 1949. (602/Add.3)

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 929 gr.

2. A 40-year-old sailor from the s.s. *Rose Bank* named Wong Ah Peng was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium. The narcotic was found at the Mole Station hidden in specially devised compartments in a wooden box containing clothes and household effects.

Wong, in a statement to police, related that he had signed off the *Rose Bank* on 20 June and stayed at the Chinese Seamen's Club since that time.

On the day of his arrest, he had purchased the box and its contents for 330 rupees (U.S.A. \$100) from a stranger in the Kamatipura section of Bombay. The opium itself had cost 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.90). Wong declared that he would be unable to identify the man from whom he had purchased the drug.

The box itself had been skillfully prepared for smuggling. It contained small compartments inside the planks of the sides and bottom into which the opium had been inserted.

3. Wong Ah Peng was sentenced on 2 August by the 13th Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for one month.

No. 904E Seizure No. 122 at Prome on 5 March 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma. (1018)

1(a). Ganja: 24 kg. 590.9 gr.

3. Maung Aye *alias* Aye Maung was sentenced to a fine of 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.90) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one and one-half months. The fine was paid.

No. 987A Seizure No. 343 at Tha-phan-bin-seik Village, Tharrawaddy District, on 7 July 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma. (939)

1(a). Ganja: 119 kg. 165.2 gr.

3. Maung San Khin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months while Maung Tun Maung was acquitted.

No. 991C Seizure No. 441 at Moulmein, Amherst District, on 21 August 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma. (1018)

1(a). Ganja: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

3. Barbar was sentenced to a fine of 30 rupees (U.S.A. \$9.09) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The fine was paid.

No. 12D Seizure No. 490 at Mohpein, Bhamo District, on 2 September 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma during January 1949. (772)

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 325.9 gr.

3. On 18 September 1948, Kya Mauk was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, while Lee Kyan Shi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 16B Seizure No. 637 at Insein, Insein District, on 12 November 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma. (1018)

1(a). Opium: 489.7 grammes

3. On 16 November 1948, Swon Ki was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.15) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Time was granted for the payment of the fine.

No. 120B Seizure No. 555 at Kywebi, Tharrawaddy District, on 29 September 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma. (939)

1(a). Ganja: 32 kg. 648 gr.

3. Maung Thaung Nyunt was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months while Ma Kyin Yon was fined 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.90) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine was paid.

No. 121A Seizure No. 613 at Zigon, Tharrawaddy District, on 28 October 1948.
Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma. (939)
1(a). Ganja: 32 kg. 648 gr.
3. The driver, Maung Than Lon was fined 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.60) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 1-1/2 months. Maung Pein, his assistant, was fined 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.30) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The fines were paid. The woman implicated in this case — Ma Ngwe Chi — was acquitted.

PART II

NEW CASES ARRANGED IN THE FOLLOWING GROUPS

1. *Raw opium*

No. 258 Seizure in Burma on 9 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma on 10 May 1949. (886)

1(a). Opium: 65 kg. 296 gr.

2. This contraband was found under an emergency dynamo in a room on the port side of the boat deck of the British motor vessel *Sangola* coming from Calcutta, India. The drug was of Indian origin.

No. 259 Seizures in Burma during December 1948. Report No. 32 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1017)

This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 22 kg. 319.7 gr.

A. Seizure No. 722 at Khakhay Kawng Village, Bhamo District, on 1 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 17 kg. 140.2 gr.

2. On 30 November 1948, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Nalon Range accompanied by four excise constables lay in wait for a party of smugglers at Khakhay Kawng Village near the Bhamo-Myitkyina border. At about seven o'clock in the morning, they intercepted nine Khaku Kachins and searched them, but the latter had no opium in their possession. They reported that the price of opium in China had risen so sharply that they could no longer afford it. The Sub-Inspector thereupon released the nine men.

Afterward, a thorough search was made of the area where the Kachins had camped, and no less than ten packages, each buried in a separate spot and covered over with leaves, were unearthed. The packages contained the foregoing Chinese raw opium.

B. Seizure No. 726 at Momauk Village, Bhamo District, on 5 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 574.1 gr.

2. Acting upon information that had been received, an excise officer searched the home of a certain Maru Shaung of Momauk Village. He found a paper-wrapped package of Chinese raw opium near one of the beds. Maru denied knowing anything about the opium, but a visitor named Sein Htung Naw, 26-years old, acknowledged ownership of the drug. He said he had purchased the opium at Lweje for 120 rupees (U.S.A. \$36.36) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) to be sold at Momauk or Bhamo for 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.75) per viss.

3. On 14 December 1948, Sein Htung Naw was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.15) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Maru Shaung was acquitted. The fine was paid.

C. Seizure No. 727 at Bhamo, Bhamo District, on 6 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 360.8 gr.

2. Utilizing information he had received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise halted a certain Maung Ba Maung, 33 years old, on a P.W.D. road near the Bhamo jail and, upon searching his person, found a package of Chinese opium hidden in the bundle he was carrying. Maung acknowledged ownership of the drug and related that he had purchased it from a Kachin stranger at Salap Village in Bhamo District for 225 rupees (U.S.A. \$65.15) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) with the idea of retailing it at Shwegu for 350 rupees (U.S.A. \$106.65) per viss.

3. Maung Ba Maung was sentenced to a fine of 150 rupees (U.S.A. \$45.45) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The fine was not paid.

D. Seizure No. 729 near Kyauksakhan Village, Bhamo District, on 7 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 244.6 gr.

2. On the basis of information that had been received, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Momauk Range lay in wait for a party of smugglers in a paddy field near Kyauksakhan Village. At about nine o'clock, the smugglers were seen to enter a hut in the paddy field. As the inspector and his constable crawled towards the hut, a buffalo that had been lying in their path reared up and warned the smugglers of their danger. The latter escaped in the darkness. A package of Chinese opium was found near the hut, together with a gunny sack and a Chinese set of scales.

No. 260 Seizures in Burma on 16 December 1948. Report No. 1 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1018)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 3 kg. 591.3 gr.

A. Seizure No. 8 in Mergui Town, Mergui District, on 16 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 693.5 gr.

2. Acting upon information that had been received, excise officers searched the home of a certain Soe Wah, 25 years old, in the Kangyi Kwetthit Quarter of Mergui and seized the foregoing hlawgai opium. The drug was found in an earthenware jar buried underneath the house.

Upon being questioned, Soe Wah acknowledged ownership of the contraband and added that he had purchased it four days before from a Burmese stranger for 550 rupees (U.S.A. \$166.65) per seer (932.8 grammes). He had hoped to sell it in Mergui for 700 rupees (U.S.A. \$212.10) per seer.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure No. 9 at Letpadan(West), Tharrawaddy District, on 16 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 897.8 grammes

2. Utilizing information that he had received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise for Letpadan (West) searched a 35-year-old Chinese named Ah Tet, in a third-class compartment of a train which was about to leave for Tharrawaw. He found the afore-mentioned opium between the inner and outer surfaces of a tin-lined helmet which had been made to resemble an ordinary khaki cork hat. Ah Tet acknowledged ownership of the drug.

Upon being questioned, he said he had purchased the opium in Rangoon for 400 rupees (U.S.A. \$121.20) per seer (932.8 grammes) and that he had intended to peddle it in Henzada.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 261 Seizures in Burma during December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma. (1019)

This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 62 kg. 484.9 gr.

A. Seizure No. 17 at Rangoon on 11 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 850.5 grammes

2. Utilizing information furnished by a head searcher, preventive officers boarded the s.s. *Varela* and searched the vessel's engine-room and stoke-hold. A package of Indian opium was found hidden in the ventilator leading to the stoke-hold. The ship's chief engineer was summoned and shown the contraband, together with its place of concealment, but no arrests were made. A small quantity of the drug was sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

B. Seizure No. 18 at Taunglein Village, Bhamo District, on 15 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 375.9 gr.

2. Having received confidential information, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Pangkham Range searched the home of a certain Law Pi Cha in Taunglein Village. During the search, the latter's wife attempted to dispose of a package which, upon being recovered, proved to contain the foregoing Chinese raw opium. Law Pi Cha acknowledged ownership of the drug.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure No. 19 at Shwegu, Bhamo District, on 19 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 733.6 gr.

2. Acting upon information that had been received, the Circle Inspector of Excise for Shwegu arrested a certain Nang Zing Naw along the street in the Kyungon Quarter of Shwegu. He found three balls of Chinese opium wrapped in a cotton *longyi* and hidden in his haversack. Nang acknowledged ownership of the opium.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizure No. 20 at Manpin Village, Bhamo District, on 19 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 51 kg. 12.5 gr.

2. On the basis of information he had received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Nalon Range and his excise constables intercepted a party of nine Khakhu Kachins at Manpin Village at about two o'clock on the morning of 19 December. All but one, however, managed to escape in the darkness. The smuggler who was captured identified himself as Lahtaw Tu, 25 years old, of Myitkyina District, and 28 balls of Chinese raw opium, wrapped in paper and hidden in five haversacks, were found in his possession.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

E. Seizure No. 21 near Katcho Village, Myitkyina District, on 19 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 113.2 gr.

2. Acting upon information that had been received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise searched a certain Kyang Law Tar, 33 years old, whom he found on a jungle trail not far from Katcho Village. He found one package of raw Chinese opium under his arm and another in his hand. The packages could not be seen, since Kyang was dressed in a blanket.

This seizure was effected after Kyang had been lured into the jungle in the hope of selling the opium to an agent. He stated, after his arrest, that he had purchased the drug at Seimapa, China, for 180 rupees (U.S.A. \$54.54) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.).

3. Kyang Law Tar was sentenced to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for four months. The fine was not paid.

F. Seizure No. 22 at Myitkyina, Myitkyina District, on 22 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 399.2 gr.

2. On the basis of information that had been received, a

Sub-Inspector of Police searched a certain Lee Li Kyang, 36 years old, as he walked along the street in the Wetkon Quarter of Myitkyina. He found a package of Chinese opium in a cane basket that Lee was carrying. The drug had been concealed underneath mustard leaves.

Lee said that he had purchased the opium at Katcho for 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.90) and that he had intended to sell it at Myitkyina.

3. Lee Li Kyang was sentenced to a fine of 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.75) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The fine was paid.

No. 262 Seizures in Burma during December 1948. Report No. 3 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1020)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 72 kg. 595.2 gr.

A. Seizure No. 26 at Thayetmyo, Thayetmyo District, on 8 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 70 grammes

2. Acting on the basis of information that had been received, excise officers searched the person of a certain Maung Po Yin, of Allanmyo, as he was about to board a boat on his way home. They found the afore-mentioned raw opium of Shan origin. Maung was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

The opium, from its appearance and odor, seemed to be Government opium and probably comprised a small part of the quantity stolen from the Thayetmyo warehouse on 30 September 1948. Investigations regarding the source of the contraband were continuing.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure No. 27 at Pyinmana, Yamethin District, on 23 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 19 kg. 355.6 gr.

2. At about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of 23 December, excise officers intercepted Chevrolet truck No. R.B.1649 at the Ywagauk level crossing gate at Pyinmana. The foregoing Shan hlawgai opium was found in the vehicle's rear differential housing. The driving shaft of the rear wheel had been disconnected, and the front wheel was used in its place.

The three occupants of the truck were all arrested. They identified themselves as Yacoob, 32-year-old driver; Maung Kyin Shwe, 25-year-old salesman; and Maung Eik, driver's helper. The truck was registered in the name of a certain U Ezart, of Lashio, Northern Shan States.

Reportedly, the opium had been purchased from a man named U Yee of Yondawgyi, Mandalay, and was to have been delivered to Sway Kong and Taw Kaw of No. 67, 17th Street, Rangoon.

3. All three offenders were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months. The fines were not paid. The truck was confiscated.

C. Seizure No. 28 at Thazi, Meiktila District, on 24 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 810 gr.

2. Having been informed that a certain Bin Sin, 22 years old, was smuggling opium, excise officers attempted to apprehend him aboard the No. 2 southbound train when it arrived at the Thazi Railway Station. Two minutes before the train was to leave, they located him on the platform preparing to enter a third-class coach. He was detained and searched, with the result that two slabs of Shan hlawgai opium were found wrapped around his legs. He also had in his possession a third-class ticket from Mandalay to Pyu.

He related that he had purchased the opium from a stranger in the Payagi Quarter of Mandalay for 290 rupees (U.S.A. \$87.87) per seer (932.8 grammes) and that he had intended to dispose of the drug at Pyu. Burmese enforcement officers, however, thought that he would have taken the contraband on to Rangoon where he had been living for some time.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizure No. 29 at Thazi, Meiktila District, on 25 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 816.2 grammes

2. Excise officers searched the person and personal belongings of a 29-year-old Burmese-born Chittagonian named Shadic who had arrived at the Thazi Railroad Station aboard the No. 2 southbound train from Mandalay. They found a slab of opium tied around his chest. Shadic held a third-class ticket from Mandalay to Rangoon.

He said he had purchased the Shan hlawgai opium from a stranger at Mandalay for 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.90) per seer (932.8 grammes) and that he had intended to resell it at Rangoon at a huge profit, since according to his information the price had risen there. Shadic was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

E. Seizure No. 30 at Thazi, Meiktila District, on 25 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

2. When the No. 2 southbound train arrived at the Thazi Railway Station, local enforcement officers searched the person and personal effects of a third-class passenger named Abdul Hamid, 35 years old. They found two slabs of Shan hlawgai opium tied around his chest. He also had in his possession a railroad ticket from Mandalay to Rangoon.

Abdul said that he had purchased the opium at Rangoon for 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.90) per seer (932.8 grammes), and that he had intended to resell it at Rangoon at a huge profit, since according to his information the price had risen there. He was arrested and held for trial.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

F. Seizure No. 32 at Htaukkyan, Rangoon District, on 30 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 46 kg. 640 gr.

2. Excise officers lay in wait at Htaukkyan for a Dodge jeep which was reportedly carrying a consignment of contraband opium into Rangoon from the Northern Shan States. The car arrived at about eleven o'clock in the morning and stopped a short distance from the officers purportedly because of engine trouble. A 25-year-old Chinese named Lu Sin Sai was driving the vehicle, and there were no passengers.

A preliminary search was conducted at that time, but an exhaustive search could not be undertaken without the assistance of a mechanic. The vehicle was accordingly escorted to the Kamayut Gate, where a more thorough search was made, and 50 balls of hlawgai opium were removed from a specially constructed compartment in the gasoline tank.

It was disclosed that the contraband had been purchased at Wantain, near Kyukok, for 170 rupees (U.S.A. \$51.51) per seer (932.8 grammes) and that it was on its way to a garage located at No. 34, 15th Street, where the opium was to have been removed from the gasoline tank.

3. Lu Sin Sai was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for six months.

1(a). Opium: 419.8 grammes

2. Two Sub-Inspectors of Excise searched the person of a 70-year-old Arakanese Muslim named Po Gyi along the road in Alebine Quarter of Kyaukpyu and found the afore-mentioned Indian opium wrapped in paper in his possession. Reportedly, the opium had been brought from Akyab District for sale on Ramree Island and at Kyaukpyu which is located on the northern tip of that island.

3. Po Gyi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.60) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine was not paid.

No. 264 Seizure No. 85 at Rangoon on 3 February 1949. Report No. 10 communicated by the Government of Burma. (938)

1(a). Shan Hlawgai opium: quantity not given

2. An Inspector of Excise for the Western Circle, accompanied by three Sub-Inspectors, boarded and searched the motor vessel *Aung-yadana* in the presence of customs officers and the ship's owner, one Chain Po, 23 years old. The vessel had been due to leave from the Keighley Street Jetty. Seventeen baskets of molasses marked T.A., one bag of beans, and two bags of Chinese "firing" paper, also marked T.A., were removed from the ship's hold and carefully examined. Four cakes of Shan hlawgai opium had been hidden in two of the baskets of molasses.

The cargo marked T.A. was being sent to Tavoy in the name of a certain Chu Wai, 32 years old. Tavoy is a small town located in the long southern arm of Burma which extends down to the Malaya peninsula. With the assistance of the ship's owner, the Inspector of Excise apprehended Chu Wai. Both men were held for trial under the Opium Act.

Reportedly, the opium had been purchased by Chu Wai through some brokers in Rangoon at 350 rupees (U.S.A. \$106.05) per seer (932.8 grammes) and was to have been resold at Tavoy for 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$151.50) per seer.

No. 265 Seizure No. 95 at Rangoon on 12 March 1949. Report No. 12 communicated by the Government of Burma. (997)

1(a). Opium: 113.4 grammes

2. A patrol including ten preventive officers, fifteen searchers, and the patrol inspector boarded the s.s. *Hong Siang* coming from China and the Straits Settlements and searched the vessel with great thoroughness. During the course of the inspection, four small packages containing opium and weighing 113.4 grammes were found in the tunnel underneath some empty gunny sacks. The ownership of the sacks could not be established.

No. 266 Seizure at Cairo on 13 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 April 1949. (928)

1(a). Opium: 11 kg. 108 gr.

2. The Anti-Narcotics Administration learned that a certain Ali Khalil Elsaie and another man were trafficking in narcotics which had been smuggled into Egypt from Palestine and that they had a large quantity of opium and hashish which they were offering for sale. It therefore obtained the necessary warrants for the search of their lodgings and for their arrest. An agent who was in the confidence of both traffickers was then instructed to make a purchase under conditions to be arranged by officers of the Administration.

On 13 December, therefore, the agent visited Ali Khalil Elsaie at his home and after fifteen minutes the latter left his house, returning half an hour later with another man who was subsequently identified as Abdel Monem Mohd. Eid and who was carrying a suitcase. A few minutes later

the agent emerged from the house and informed the officer in charge of the Anti-Narcotics detachment that the traffickers had refused to give him the narcotics as agreed because they suspected that agents of the Administration were in the neighborhood. Thereupon the officer had the members of his detachment move to new positions. A little while later Ali Khalil Elsaie came out of the house carrying the suitcase in question. An officer of the Administration followed and arrested him before he was able to escape. The trunk contained packages of opium.

The house was then searched and the officers found two stamps for sealing hashish turbas. One of the stamps bore the design of an ostrich while the other bore the words "ZAHRET LEBANON", i.e. flower of Lebanon. They also seized two knives upon which there were traces of hashish and opium.

Upon being questioned, Ali Khalil Elsaie stated that the opium belonged to the man who had brought it to the house. Abdel Monem was accordingly arrested and found to be in possession of a piece of opium and important documents.

The origin of the opium was under investigation.

3. On 14 March 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court of Cairo sentenced Ali Khalil Elsaie and Abdel Monem Mohd. Eid to imprisonment for three years and fined them £E600 (U.S.A. \$2,476.20) each.

No. 267 Seizure near El Arish in the Sinai Desert on 18 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 30 April 1949. (935)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 835 gr.

2. A camel patrol of the North Sinai Police District followed the tracks of two persons who were proceeding from east to west just below El Arish. Seeing the patrol, the two persons attempted to escape, but one of the men was captured and arrested. He turned out to be a certain Mohd. Moussa Ibrahim and had six packages of opium in his cloak.

The origin of the foregoing opium was unknown.

3. The Summary Native Court of El Arish sentenced Mohd. Moussa Ibrahim to imprisonment for one year and fined £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 268 Seizures in the Interior of Egypt from January through December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 May 1949. (926)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 10 kg. 421.2 gr.

(Hashish: 30 kg. 917.5 gr.)

A. Seizure at Kantara on 26 January 1948.

1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 315 gr.

(Hashish: 14 kg. 770 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 410.

B. Seizure at Kantara on 20 May 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 75 gr.

(Hashish: 10 kg. 258 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 410.

C. Seizure at Dekirnis on 11 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 740.5 grammes

(Hashish: 3 kg. 209 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 410.

D. Seizure at Kantara on 10 October 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 510 gr.
2. On 8 March 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Ayesh Hamad Khalil to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

E. Seizure at Ismailia on 26 December 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 780 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg. 425 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 410.

F. Seizure at Simbellawin on 31 December 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 0.7 gramme
(Hashish: 1 kg. 255.5 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 410.

No. 411a Seizure at Ismailia on 18 January 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 May 1949. (999)

- 1(a). Opium: 37 kg. 710 gr.
(Hashish: 4 kg. 290 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 411.

No. 412a Seizure at Ismailia on 19 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 May 1949. (1001)

- 1(a). Opium: 33 kg. 900 gr.
(Hashish: 68 kg. 750 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 412.

No. 414a Seizure at Kantara on 11 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 March 1949. (871)

- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 950 gr.
(Hashish: 25 kg. 430 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 414.

No. 415a Seizure at Kantara on 28 August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 March 1949. (870)

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 260 gr.
(Hashish: 30 kg. 130 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 415.

No. 269 Seizure at Kantara on 26 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 March 1949. (869)

- 1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 800 gr.
(Hashish: 2 kg. 675 gr.)

2. While a Coastguardsman was patrolling his post at Kilo 200 along the west bank of the Suez Canal, he saw a person emerging from the channel carrying a water skin on his shoulders. Since he suspected that this man was a smuggler, he arrested him and seized the waterskin in his possession. An examination of the skin disclosed that it contained the foregoing narcotics.

Upon being questioned, the man identified himself as Ahmed Mohd. Bekheit, but disclosed no other information of importance. The origin of the seized drugs remained unknown.

3. On 29 November 1948, the Summary Native Court of Port Said

sentenced Ahmed Mohd. Bekheit to imprisonment for two years and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40). The Court of Appeals, however, on 28 December 1948, shortened the period of imprisonment to eighteen months.

No. 270 Seizure at Kantara on 26 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 April 1949. (932)

1(a). Opium: 20 kg. 60 gr.
(Hashish: 19 kg. 590 gr.)

2. On the evening of 26 November, a tracker from the Coast-guard Administration saw suspicious footprints leading from the Sinai Desert to Kilo 46 on the Suez Canal. Utilizing the assistance of fellow Coastguardsmen he located two persons swimming across the Canal. Warning shots were fired and the men were forced to come ashore. Two water-skins containing the above-mentioned hashish and opium were found in their possession.

The smugglers were identified as Abdel Fattah Abdel Monem Karim and Mohd. Badawi Abdel Rahman. They said that they had received the two water-skins from a bedouin who had instructed them to carry the skins across the Canal to the west bank. They were unable, however, to identify the bedouin or to reveal the place where he lived.

The origin of the seized narcotics was under investigation.

3. On 20 December 1948 the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced each offender to imprisonment for two years and fined them £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) each.

No. 420a Seizure at Kantara on 27 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 April 1949. (933)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 475 gr.
(Hashish: 12 kg. 575 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 420.

No. 271 Seizure at Kantara on 8 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 March 1949. (868)

1(a). Opium: 54 kg. 765 gr.
(Hashish: 7 kg. 785 gr.)

2. A patrol of the Coastguard Administration on duty along the east bank of the Suez Canal found tracks proceeding from the Sinai Desert and followed them as far as Kilo 43/500. At that point, members of the patrol saw two persons approaching the Canal; the latter, however, also noticed the officers and, after dropping the afore-mentioned hashish and opium, fled. One of the men, later identified as Mohd. Ahmed El Shobki, was captured and arrested while the other escaped taking advantage of the darkness and the roughness of the terrain.

Upon being questioned, Mohd. Ahmed denied knowledge of the confiscated drugs. The source of these drugs could not be established.

3. On 8 March 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Mohd. Ahmed El Shobki to imprisonment for one year and fine him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 272 Seizure at Kantara on 10 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (906)

1(a). Opium: 500 grammes

2. Customs officials arrested on suspicion a certain Sadek Mohd. Youssef who had arrived at Kantara aboard the westbound train from Rafa. When he was searched, three opium sticks weighing 500 grammes were found in his possession. He had placed them inside rubber containers and hidden them in a waist-coat he was wearing.

Upon being questioned, Sadek Mohd. acknowledged that he had

purchased the opium from a bedouin for his own personal use.

The origin of the opium was not known.

3. On 6 March 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Sadek Mohd. to imprisonment for two years and fined him £E300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10).

No. 273 Seizure at Kantara on 15 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 May 1949. (1002)

1(a). Opium: 15 kg. 200 gr.

(Hashish: 10 kg. 500 gr.)

2. A Government motor car driven by a certain Ezz Eddine Amira Mohd. was searched on suspicion by customs officials, and the foregoing narcotics were found hidden inside two tires in the vehicle's water tank. Upon being questioned, Ezz Eddine said that, although he had been driving the car, he had not known anything about the narcotics.

The origin of the drugs was under investigation.

3. On 18 April 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Ezz Eddine Amira Mohd. to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 421a Seizure at Kantara on 26 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 May 1949. (1003)

1(a). Opium: 8 kg. 960 gr.

(Hashish: 29 kg. 540 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 421.

No. 274 Seizure in the Sinai Desert near Kantara on 11 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (905)

1(a). Opium: 20 kg. 410 gr.

2. The Kantara police authorities had learned that a certain Mohd. Salem Abdel Malek had been smuggling narcotics across the frontier in camels' stomachs. A force of the Royal Frontier Corps was therefore detailed to effect the arrest of the offender and to seize the camels in question. After a time the detachment saw Mohd. Salem and three camels crossing the Sinai Desert near Kantara. After arresting Mohd., they seized the three camels who were showing signs of stupefaction and debility. When the camels were slaughtered, rubber containers containing the above-mentioned opium were recovered from their stomachs.

Upon being questioned, Mohd. Salem acknowledged ownership of the camels and the narcotics. The origin of the opium could not be established.

3. On 6 March 1949, Mohd. Salem was sentenced by the High Criminal Court of Kantara to imprisonment for one year and fined £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 275 Seizure at Bad Godesberg, British Zone of Germany, on 14 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (972)

1(a). Opium: 235 tablets

(Morphine: 9 ampoules)

2. A man named Wilhelm Berretz, 38 years old, was implicated in this seizure. He said that he had acquired the narcotics during the war from Wehrmacht stocks. On the nine vials which contained the opium tablets there was a French label reading as follows: "Comprimés de Poudre de Opium à cinque centigrammes. Chaque comprimé renfermé 5 mil de morphine Net. 5 grammes Poison".

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

- No. 276 Seizure at Essen, British Zone of Germany, on 11 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (965)
- 1(a). Opium tincture: 20 grammes
 2. Two young men named Heinz Hackmann, 21 years old, and Gerhard Woop, 18 years old, offered this tincture of opium for sale at a rate of DM150 (U.S.A. \$45.45) per gramme. The first purchaser, however, was a plain-clothesman who seized the opium and arrested the two offenders. In his statement, Hackmann claimed that his mother had obtained the tincture on a doctor's prescription, and that he had taken it from the house. His claim was checked, and the prescription was traced to a drug store.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 277 Seizure at Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 21 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (982)
- 1(a). Opium Powder: 1 kg. 500 gr.
 2. Through the agency of a 48-year-old doctor named Fritz Lobeck, a certain Wolff Tettenborn, 33-year-old dentist, received the foregoing opium powder which he was to have sold for DM3,500 (U.S.A. \$1,060.50). The latter, however, offered to sell the opium to the police, and it was therefore confiscated. The origin of the opium could not be determined since Dr. Lobeck committed suicide before he was arrested. Three other persons were implicated in this seizure: Franz Wecht, 41-year-old merchant; Edith Grieger, 36 years old; and Werner Zedlitz, 40 years old.
- No. 278 Seizure at Lüdenscheid, British Zone of Germany, on 29 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (986)
- 1(a). Opium: 10 tablets
 2. A certain Werner Görke, 32 years old, was arrested in connection with the seizure of these opium tablets. He said he received them from a stranger in a dance hall on 1 January 1949. The tablets originated in the Wehrkreissanitätspark (the Army dispensary) at Königsberg.
- No. 279 Seizure at the Railway Station, Oldenburg, British Zone of Germany, on 4 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (986)
- 1(a). Opium powder: 673 grammes
 2. A 40-year-old cattle dealer named Erich Beckmann and a 42-year-old driver named Karl Wirminghaus were arrested in the Oldenburg station after two bottles containing a strange brown substance had been found in their possession. Oldenburg police had been informed that they were carrying narcotics. When questioned, the two men acknowledged that they had sold two bottles of cocaine for DM94 (U.S.A. \$28.50) in Hamburg. According to their story, these bottles had been very small. Another bottle had been left with a waiter named Walter von Appen at the Irish Bar in Hamburg.
- Chemical analysis indicated that one of the bottles contained an opium powder having a morphine content of 5.2 per cent while the powder in the other bottle had no morphine content whatsoever. In both instances, morphine had been extracted from the powder. Beckmann and Wirminghaus had attempted to sell the powder in the Hamburg black market for DM1800 (U.S.A. \$545.40). They had obtained the drug originally from a 35-year-old farmer named Hans Beckmann and a certain Hans Koch, 21-year-old barkeeper.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 360a Seizures at Schalksmühle, Kreis Altena, and at Emlichheim, Kreis Bentheim, British Zone of Germany, on 22 November 1948. Report

communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (984)

- 1(a). Opium: 28 tablets
(Morphine hydrochloride: 39 ampoules)
2. For further details, see Case No. 360.

No. 280 Seizure at Berlin-Schoeneberg on 6 November 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

- 1(a). Opium: 3,800 tablets
(Morphine: 14 ampoules)
2. The foregoing drugs were found in the apartment of a housekeeper named Else Schulze during a search for goods from the black market. Two chauffeurs named Herbert Titze and Hermann Hoehnke, who were connected with her and knew that she had narcotics in her apartment were also arrested. It transpired that Hoehnke was the owner of the narcotics and that he had instructed Titze to sell them for him. The drugs originated in the German Army Sanitaetspark in Hamburg. Local police made the arrest but surrendered the offenders to the Central Narcotic Police Section in Berlin for prosecution.

No. 444a Seizure at Bremen on 15 October 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

- 1(a). Opium: 15 tablets
(Eucodal: 10 ampoules (Boehringer))
(Pantopon: 12 ampoules (Knoll) and 16 tablets)
(Dicodide: 2 ampoules (Bayer))
(Dolantine: 20 tablets)
(Acedicone: 20 tablets)
(Pervitine: 15 tablets)
(Cocaine: 10 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 444.

No. 373a Seizure at Mannheim-Waldhof during March 1945. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

- 1(a). Opium: 2 grammes
(Morphine: 40 grammes)
(Morphine pills: 2 grammes)
(Morphine powder: 1 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 373.

No. 281 Seizure at Hong Kong on 25 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (954)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 776.6 gr.
2. A 41-year-old woman named Yuen Siu had hidden the aforementioned opium in the wall cavity formed by a hollow partition in the rear second floor room of her house at No. 20 Centre Street.
3. Yuen Siu was sentenced to a fine of \$2,500 (U.S.A. \$631.25) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.

No. 282 Seizure at Hong Kong on 5 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (860)

- 1(a). Opium: 793.8 grammes
2. A 29-year-old woman named Chan Ying was arrested in

connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium on the Custodian Wharf at Hong Kong. The drug had been brought to Hong Kong aboard the s.s. *Tsinan* coming from Swatow, China. Chan had concealed it on her person.

3. She was sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 (U.S.A. \$505) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months.

No. 283 Seizure at Sheung Shui, Hong Kong, on 7 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (861)

1(a). Raw opium: 793.8 grammes

2. A person named Chan Shui was arrested in connection with seizure of the afore-mentioned opium. The drug had been manufactured at Ng Wah and had come from Shum Chun.

3. Chan was sentenced to a fine of \$2,100 (U.S.A. \$530.25) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.

No. 284 Seizure at Hong Kong on 14 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (862)

1(a). Raw opium: 529.2 grammes

2. A 20-year-old woman named Wong Ying was arrested after the foregoing opium had been found on the second floor of the house at No. 7 Wanchai Road.

3. Wong was sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 (U.S.A. \$505) or, in default of payment to imprisonment for four months.

No. 285 Seizure at Hong Kong on 26 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (865)

1(a). Raw opium: 718.2 grammes

2. This opium was found hidden in the stove in the ship's galley aboard the British steamship *Kwong Fook Cheung*. The opium had come from Kongmoon.

No. 286 Seizure at Sheungshui Railway Station, New Territories, Hong Kong, on 27 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (867)

1(a). Raw opium: 869.4 grammes

2. A 24-year-old Chinese named Choi Chi Wah was a passenger aboard the local train from Canton. He got off at the Sheungshui Station where he was searched; part of the opium was found in his trouser pockets and the rest in a blanket that he was carrying. When questioned, Choi Chi Wah claimed he had been carrying the opium for a certain Mr. Yu. The drug which was of Chinese origin had come from Shum Chun in South China.

3. Choi Chi Wah was sentenced to a fine of \$2,300 (U.S.A. \$580.75) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.

No. 287 Seizure at Hong Kong on 1 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (900)

1(a). Raw opium: 869.4 grammes

2. When a public vehicle was searched on Gascoigne Road, the afore-mentioned opium was found in the possession of a Chinese named Au Shiu.

3. Au Shiu was fined \$3,000 (U.S.A. \$757.50).

No. 288 Seizure at the Fanling Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 12 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom

on 20 May 1949. (896)

1(a). Raw opium: 415.8 grammes

2. A passenger aboard the local train from Shum Chun to Kowloon named Chan Kou Hin was searched at Fanling Station. The afore-mentioned opium was found in his trouser pockets. In court, he asserted that he had received it from someone else, and that he had not known what it was. The opium was of Chinese origin.

3. Chan Kou Hin was sentenced to a fine of \$1,100 (U.S.A. \$277.75) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for five months.

No. 289 Seizure at Hong Kong on 17 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (899)

1(a). Raw opium: 510.3 grammes

2. This opium was seized during a raid on the first floor of the house at No. 7 Yunan Lane. Someone named Chan Tsing was arrested in connection with the seizure.

3. Chan Tsing was sentenced to a fine of \$1,500 (U.S.A. \$378.75) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for eight months.

No. 290 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 17 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (894)

1(a). Raw opium: 415.8 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found in the toilet bag of a Chinese named Law Fat Chuen during a routine search of south-bound express passengers arriving from Canton, China.

Law Fat Chuen escaped from police custody and had not been recaptured when this report was forwarded.

No. 291 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 18 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (895)

1(a). Raw opium: 756 grammes

2. While searching south-bound rail passengers, inspectors found this opium in the possession of a Chinese named Lau Yiu. The drug had been concealed in a package of bean paste.

3. Lau Yiu was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 (U.S.A. \$1,262.50) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for nine months.

No. 292 Seizure at Hong Kong on 24 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (901)

1(a). Raw opium: 718.2 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium was seized during a raid on an opium divan on the third floor of No. 48 Queen's Road West. Someone named Cheng Kei, 48 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Cheng Kei was sentenced to a fine of \$8,000 (U.S.A. \$2,020) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months.

No. 293 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 27 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (893)

1(a). Raw opium: 604.8 grammes

2. This opium was found in the clothing of a Chinese named Cheah Lim Nai during a routine search of south-bound passengers from China.

3. Cheah Lim Nai was sentenced to imprisonment for six months without the option of a fine. He was also sentenced to an additional six

weeks of imprisonment for breach of deportation. Finally, he was ordered deported for sixteen years following the completion of his sentence.

No. 294 Seizure at Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 28 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (890)

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 24 gr.

2. This opium was uncovered in the false bottom of a suitcase belonging to one Wo Ping Kuen. This Chinese had arrived at Kowloon aboard the express train from Canton and had avoided search by passing through the station with a crowd of passengers. As a result of information that had been received, he was searched on the Ferry Wharf before crossing the harbor to Hong Kong.

3. Wo Ping Kuen was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$2,525) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for one year.

No. 295 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 28 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (891)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 494.8 gr.

2. A Chinese named Tam Chi Ming arrived at Kowloon aboard the non-stop express train from Canton. The foregoing opium was found in the false bottom of Tam's suitcase during a routine search of south-bound passengers.

3. Tam Chi Ming was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$2,525) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for one year.

No. 296 Seizure at the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 28 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (892)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 268 gr.

2. This opium was hidden in the false bottom of a suitcase belonging to a Chinese named Chiu Tak Lung. Chiu had arrived at Kowloon aboard the non-stop train from Canton and had passed through the station in a crowd without being searched. As a result of information that had been received, Chiu was searched at the Ferry Wharf as he was about to cross to Hong Kong.

3. Chiu Tak Lung was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$2,525) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for one year.

No. 297 Seizure at Hong Kong on 29 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (898)

1(a). Raw opium: 415.8 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found in a "Unno hut" on a hillside near Tai Ning Street. No one was arrested.

No. 298 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 30 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (889)

1(a). Raw opium: 567 grammes

2. This opium had been hidden in the false bottom of a wooden wash tub in the possession of a Chinese named Lau Yin. It was discovered during a routine search of train passengers entering the colony from China. The opium was said to have been grown in Shek Lung.

3. Lau Yin was sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 (U.S.A. \$505) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months. Afterwards he was to have been deported for life.

- No. 299 Seizure at Hong Kong on 5 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (951)
1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 890 gr.
2. This opium was found hidden in a rattan basket aboard the Norwegian steamship *Hoi Lee* coming from Swatow, China.
- No. 300 Seizure at Hong Kong on 5 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (952)
1(a). Raw opium: 945 grammes
(Prepared opium: 189 grammes)
2. Customs officers found the foregoing narcotics hidden in a leather bag aboard the Norwegian steamship *Hoi Lee* coming from Swatow, China.
- No. 301 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 14 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (949)
1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 400.6 gr.
2. A Chinese named Chan Kwan was arrested when the above-mentioned opium was found in the false bottom of his suitcase during a search of a south-bound passenger train. He had come from Cheung Muk Tau, China.
3. Chan Kwan was sentenced to a fine of \$3,000 (U.S.A. \$757.50) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months.
- No. 302 Seizure at the Custodian Wharf, Hong Kong, on 15 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (950)
1(a). Raw opium: 680.4 grammes
2. This opium was found in the false bottom of a basket in the possession of a man named Chu Hon Ching, 30 years old, who had come from Swatow, China, aboard the s.s. *Tsinan*.
3. Chu Hon Ching was sentenced to hard labour for four months.
- No. 303 Seizure at the Fanling Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 18 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (948)
1(a). Raw opium: 415.8 grammes
2. A woman named Wong Sou who was traveling aboard the local train from Canton was arrested after the above-mentioned opium was found hidden in the crown of a bamboo hat she was wearing. She explained that a man had offered her \$15 (U.S.A. \$3.79) to bring it to Hong Kong. The drug had originated in China.
3. Wong Sou was sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$252.50) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.
- No. 304 Seizure at the Fanling Station, Hong Kong, on 25 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (946)
1(a). Raw opium: 415.8 grammes
2. This opium was found in an abandoned sack containing dried herbs aboard the local train from Canton. The drug had originated in China.
- No. 305 Seizure at the Fanling Station, Hong Kong, on 27 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (943)
1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 41.2 gr.
2. This opium was found in the lining of a leather suitcase

and was claimed by a man named Tam Cheuk Hong, 50 years old. He was aboard a local train coming from China. The opium had originated in that city.

3. Tam Cheuk Hong was sentenced to a fine of \$5,400 (U.S.A. \$1,373.50) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for nine months.

No. 306 Seizure at the Fanling Station, Hong Kong, on 27 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (944)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 268 gr.

2. This opium was found in the lining of a leather suitcase aboard a local train from China. A man named Mok Yick Kai, 30 years old, claimed the suitcase. The opium itself had originated in China.

3. Mok Yick Kai was sentenced to a fine of \$6,000 (U.S.A. \$1,515) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for twelve months.

No. 307 Seizure at the Cheung Chau Wharf, Hong Kong, on 27 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (945)

1(a). Raw opium: 680.4 grammes

2. A 24-year-old travelling salesman named Wong Kwong was arrested at about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of 27 April by two officers on duty at the Cheung Chau Ferry Wharf. They had searched Wong's basket and discovered that it had a false bottom in which he had concealed raw opium. Wong had no home in Hong Kong.

3. Wong Kwong was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and recommended for deportation.

No. 308 Seizure at the Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (897)

1(a). Raw opium: 793.8 grammes

2. This opium was found in the possession of a Chinese named Chan Pui Por who had been about to depart aboard the C.A.T.C. Plane XT-507 for Swatow, Amoy and Taipeh, China. According to his ticket, Chan's destination was Taipeh. The opium had been tied around his legs.

3. Chan Pui Por was sentenced to a fine of \$2,500 (U.S.A. \$631.25) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for eight months. The fine was paid.

No. 309 Seizure at the Fanling Railway Station, Hong Kong, (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (941)

1(a). Raw opium: 378 grammes

2. This opium had been hidden in a pickle jar under salted beans in a crowded coach of the local train from Canton, China. It was left unclaimed.

No. 310 Seizure at the Sai Kong Wharf, Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (942)

1(a). Raw opium: 378 grammes

2. A man named Wong Hee, 37 years old, was arrested at the Sai Kong Wharf while in possession of the foregoing opium. He acknowledged that he had been about to board a junk and bring the opium to Tung Kun. The origin of the opium was unknown.

3. Wong Hee was sentenced to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$126.25) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for four months.

No. 311 Seizures at Bombay on 31 December 1948 and 7 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 17 May 1949. (874)

This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 2 kg. 756.3 gr.

A. Seizure on 31 December 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 697.3 gr.

2. The foregoing opium was found on or near the s.s. *Trevose* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company) coming from the United Kingdom and bound for Melbourne and Sydney, Australia. In accordance with Section 167, clause 8, of the Customs Act, the opium was confiscated.

B. Seizure on 7 January 1949.

1(a). Opium: 59 grammes

2. A man named Kakubhai Velji was arrested in connection with the seizure of the foregoing opium either on or near the s.s. *Amra* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company) coming from Durban, Union of South Africa, and bound for Mombasa, Kenya.

3. Kakubhai Velji was fined 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.30) while the opium was confiscated.

No. 312 Seizures at Calcutta during January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 17 May 1949. (875)

This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 125 kg. 410.6 gr.

A. Seizure on 1 January 1949.

1(a). Opium: 117 kg. 221.3 gr.

2. Three persons named Abdul Kader, Abdul Hussain and Abdul Munaf were arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium from a dinghi at Sibpore Ghat.

B. Seizures on 4 January 1949.

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 746.1 gr.

2. Two men named Chong Cho Lan and Chang Kwang Nang were arrested in connection with these seizures aboard the s.s. *Kutsang* (Jardine, Henderson Ltd.) coming from Hong Kong; Singapore and Penang, Malaya and bound for Rangoon, Burma; Penang; Singapore; Saigon, Indo-China; Bangkok, Siam; Hong Kong; Keelung, Taiwan; Shanghai, China; and Kobe and Yokohama, Japan.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure on 30 January 1949.

1(a). Opium: 443.2 grammes

2. This opium was seized on the motor vessel *Eastern Saga* (Jardine, Henderson Ltd.) coming from Shanghai, China; Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Shemiza and Yokohama, Japan; Hong Kong; Singapore and Penang, Malaya; and Rangoon, Burma and bound for Rangoon; Penang; Singapore; Saigon, Indo-China; Bangkok, Siam; Hong Kong; Keelung, Taiwan; Thargai; Kobe and Yokohama, Japan.

No. 313 Seizure at Calcutta, on 12 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 26 May 1949. (924)

1(a). Opium: 600.7 grammes

2. A certain Ng Ki *alias* Young Chun Fung was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium on or near the s.s. *Taksang* (Jardine, Henderson Ltd.) coming from Shanghai, China; Kobe, Nagoya, Sheinizer, and Yokahama, Japan; Hong Kong; and Singapore and Penang, Malaya, and bound for Chittagong, India.

3. The Presidency Magistrate sentenced Ng Ki to rigorous imprisonment for two months and fined him 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.30). In default of payment of said fine, he was to serve an additional term of rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 314 Seizure at Calcutta on 24 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 26 May 1949. (924)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 807.9 gr.

2. A man named Wong Kum Chin was arrested in connection with this seizure on or near the s.s. *Utsire* (Muhammadi Steamship Co., Ltd.) coming from Karachi and Chittagong, India. While in port, the *Utsire* was transferred to the Grahams' Trading Co. The ship was bound for Colombo, Ceylon.

No. 315 Seizure at Negapatam on 19 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 26 May 1949. (925)

1(a). Opium: 53 kg. 822.5 gr.

2. Four packages of opium were found hidden among shrubs near Mannargudi. When this report was prepared, the packages had not yet been claimed.

No. 316 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 13 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (884)

1(a). Raw opium: 503 kg. 33.4 gr.

2. Six persons were arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium which had arrived at Singapore aboard the s.s. *Anhui* coming from Swatow, China. It had been brought ashore to 55 Tanjong Rhu, Singapore, by boat at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of 13 January. There were fifteen sacks, two rotan and one leather suitcase. The opium was believed to be of Swatow (Chinese) origin. Most of it had been wrapped in paper packages while some had been packed in tins. The weights of the packets varied from one to two pounds (453.6 to 907.2 grammes) and bore the following brands:

"Peacock	T.K. 2 Star
Hand	Teck Kee Elephant Brand
Sailing Boat	Two Boys, Kwee Lim Co.
Golden Peak	Tiger
Flower & Butterfly	Pat Kwa
Eagle on globe	Guan Huat Chng
Bull	Nam Thong
Golden Deer	Chua Heng Thye
Double Phoenix	Hup Heng
Lion, Siamese capital.	Eng Kee
Golden Flying Horse, Hong Kong.	
Huooche, Min Sheng Co., Made in China.	
Double Elephant, Sam Huat Co.	
Peafowl, Thye Kee Co., Made in China.	
Triangler No. 1 Hill Guan Thye Parrot Brand."	

The following persons were implicated in this seizure: Kong Ah Fatt, 48-year-old engineer; Kong Ah Kow, 21-year-old engineer apprentice; Kong Ah Chai, 18-year-old engineer apprentice; See Yu Koon, 33-year-old clerk; Tan Cheng How, 33-year-old seaman; and Tan Cheng Lai, 33-year-old importer.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

- No. 317 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 26 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (885)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 76 kg. 203.3 gr.
 2. This opium was discovered hidden in the pipe trunk-way, starboard side forward, in the engine room aboard the motor vessel *Kistna* coming from Bangkok, Siam. Four Malayan and Cantonese seamen — Amir Bin Shariff, 26 years old; Ayub Bin Musa, 25 years old; Cheon On, 54 years old; Au Bin Yusuff, 40 years old, were implicated in this seizure. The opium itself was believed to be of Chinese origin. It had been wrapped in two-pound (907.2 grammes) paper packages and bore the label "CROWN BRAND, Seong Lee Yunnan Opium."
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 318 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 23 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 May 1949. (917)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 21 kg. 318.8 gr.
 2. This opium was discovered in a secret compartment between a locker and a steel partition in the crew's galley aboard the motor vessel *Bradeverrett* (The Everett Steamship Corporation) coming from Calcutta, India. It was believed that the opium was of Indian origin.
- No. 319 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 24 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 May 1949. (918)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 190 kg. 282 gr.
 2. The foregoing opium was discovered underneath a bed in House No. 12, Lorong 17, off Geylang Road, Singapore. The opium, which had been put up in one- and two-pound (453.6 and 907.2 grammes) paper packages, bore the following labels: "Golden Stag," "Elephant Bangkok," "Kong Leong," and "Peacock." It was believed to be of Thai and Chinese origin.
- No. 320 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 29 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 May 1949. (919)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 155 kg. 582.5 gr.
 2. This opium was found in a compartment under the chain locker, starboard side, of the motor vessel *Chong Tong* coming from Bangkok, Siam. The Assistant Boatswain, a certain Lim Kwong Seng, 50 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure. The drug, which was believed to be of Chinese origin, had been put up in two-pound (907.2 grammes) paper packages labeled "Elephant Brand, Siam".
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 321 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 14 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (996)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 69 kg. 945.9 gr.
 2. This opium was discovered aboard the motor vessel *Kustbris* coming from Bangkok, Siam, cleverly hidden behind paneling above the ceiling of a crew's cabin and just underneath the deck. A 33-year-old greaser named Yang David was arrested in connection with the seizure. The opium, which was believed to be of Chinese origin, bore the following mark: "CIRCULAR CHOP OF HENG LEE & CO; HONG KONG".
 3. Yang David was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$3,000 (U.S.A. \$1,425) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The fine was not paid.
- No. 322 Seizures in Mexico during 1948 and 1949. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Mexico for 1948. (E/NR.-1948/12)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of raw opium as follows:
Raw opium: 21 kg. 560 gr.

A. Seizure in Lower California (date not known).

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 500 gr.
2. A certain Manual Guevara Lopez, 27 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure in Lower California (date not known).

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 600 gr.
2. A certain Armando Benitez Santibanez, 44 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

- 1(a). Raw opium: 9 kg. 190 gr.
2. A man named Odorico Garcia Yanez, 47 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizures in Chihuahua State on 5, 6 and 17 March, and 1 April 1948.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 160 gr.
2. A woman named Margarita Sanchez and three men named Daniel Barraza D., Evaristo Peinado B., and Francisco Alcantar B. were implicated in this seizure.
3. The offenders were sentenced to imprisonment for three years and fined 3,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$522).

E. Seizure in Sinaloa State on 28 April 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 560 gr.
2. A man named Alfredo Chain Bong, 46 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

F. Seizure in Sinaloa State (date not known).

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 300 gr.
2. A certain Jesus Alfaro Gonzalez, 36 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. The offender was sentenced to imprisonment for 2-1/2 years and fined 150 pesos (U.S.A. \$26.10).

G. Seizure in Sinaloa State (date not known).

- 1(a). Adulterated opium: 3 kg. 250 gr.
2. A man named Felix Hernandez Valdes, 28 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. Hernandez was sentenced to imprisonment for 1-1/2 years and fined 150 pesos (U.S.A. \$26.10).

No. 323 Seizure at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, on 6 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Portugal on 20 May 1949. (921)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 930 grammes
2. Eight rectangular slabs of raw opium measuring 85 x 63 x 18 millimeters were seized from a crew-member of the British Steamship *Kampala* (British-India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.) coming from Bombay, India. The crew-member, a man named Acabarally Hamidally, 44 years old, of Assam Province, Pakistan, said he had obtained the opium from an individual named Samsudhak, who was the proprietor of a tobacco shop in the Bhindi Bazaar in Bombay, India. He had intended to peddle the drug in Lourenco Marques. The slabs of opium, which were approximately equal in size and shape, bore the following words: "Opium Godown Ujjain - Gwiltgoot - 10 Tolás - Dst. Ujjain". The lower surfaces of the blocks were marked by ten equal rectangles. The *Kampala* had called at the following ports: Mormugao; Mombasa, Kenya; Zanzibar; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; and Beira, Mozambique.
3. Acabarally Hamidally was fined \$6,020 (U.S.A. \$242.61) plus additional charges, costs, and stamp duties.

No. 324 Seizure at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, on 30 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Portugal on 20 May 1949. (922)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 870 grammes
2. Two slabs of opium weighing 424 and 445 grammes respectively and wrapped in cellophane were found on or near the British steamship *Amra* (British-India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.) coming from Bombay, India. A certain Mohamad Isak, 30-year-old crew-member of the ship and a native of Sitegang, Pakistan, acknowledged that he had purchased the opium at Bombay from a trafficker whom he could not identify. He had intended to dispose of it in Lourenco Marques.

The *Amra* had called at the following ports: Seychelles; Mombasa, Kenya; Zanzibar; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; and Beira, Mozambique.

3. Mohamad Isak was fined \$5,660 (U.S.A. \$228.10) plus additional charges, costs, and stamp duties.

No. 325 Seizure at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, on 30 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Portugal on 20 May 1949. (923)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 930 grammes
2. Two slabs of raw opium weighing 430 and 500 grammes respectively were found wrapped in cellophane aboard the British steamship *Amra* coming from Bombay, India. A 42-year-old crew-member of the *Amra* named Mendimiam, a native of Nadupur, Pakistan, acknowledged that he had purchased the opium at Bombay from a stranger and that he had intended to dispose of it in Lourenco Marques.

The *Amra* had called at the following ports: Seychelles; Mombasa, Kenya; Zanzibar; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; and Beira, Mozambique.

3. Mendimiam was fined \$6,050 (U.S.A. \$243.80) plus additional charges, costs, and stamp duties.

No. 326 Seizure at Amsterdam on 26 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 3 May 1949. (857)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 50 grammes
2. A 52-year-old salesman named Gai Ling Wu was arrested when the afore-mentioned opium was found underneath a sideboard in his living room.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 327 Seizure at Amsterdam on 7 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 23 May 1949. (907)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kilogramme
2. The Central Control Service of Amsterdam seized the

afore-mentioned opium in the cupboard of a house located at 4-II Rechtboomsloot and arrested its owner, a 45-year-old cook named Kam Cheung. There were three packages, one of which contained 500 grammes of raw opium and the other two of which contained 250 grammes each. These packages had been wrapped in a water-proof linen cover.

Kam Cheung reported that he had paid 440 florins (U.S.A. \$165.90) for the opium and that he had purchased it at Amsterdam from a Chinese seaman employed on a tanker of the Anglo-Saxon Company.

The opium was presumably of Iranian origin.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 328 Seizure at Rotterdam on 16 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 23 May 1949. (908)

1(a). Raw opium: 300 grammes

2. The Customs Detective Service seized the foregoing opium aboard the motor vessel *Garoet* at Rotterdam and arrested a 43-year-old laundryman named Fong Kwok. They had found the drug in the Chinese quarters in a compartment behind a wall mirror. The drug had been wrapped in paper and bore no marks.

Fong Kwok asserted that he had paid £1 (U.S.A. \$4.03) for the opium and that he had purchased it at Singapore, Malaya, from an Indian stranger.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 329 Seizure at Rotterdam on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 21 June 1949. (991)

1(a). Raw opium: 80 grammes

2. A 41-year-old fireman named Lam Sum of Kwantung, China, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium aboard the British motor tanker *EIax* coming from Singapore, Malaya. The opium, which was in the form of little bars, had been hidden in a handbag belonging to Lam and kept in the Chinese quarters aboard the tanker. Lam had obtained several small tin boxes containing these bars from a South African at Capetown. He had paid 45 rupees (U.S.A. \$13.50) for three ounces (85.1 grammes) of the drug and had probably intended to use it himself. The *EIax* had called at the following ports: Capetown, South Africa; Alexandria, Egypt; and Tripoli, Libya.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

3. Lam Sum was sentenced to a fine of 30 florins (U.S.A. \$11.30) or, in default of payment, to detention for ten days.

No. 336a Seizure at Rotterdam on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 21 June 1949. (992)

1(a). Opium: 12 grammes

(Prepared opium: 60 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 336.

No. 337a Seizure at Rotterdam on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 21 June 1949. (993)

1(a). Raw opium: 8 grammes

(Opium dross: 40 grammes)

(Prepared opium: 2 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 337.

No. 330 Seizure at Rotterdam on 27 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 21 June 1949. (994, 995)

1(a). Raw opium: 8 kilogrammes

2. Two ship's firemen named Lodewijk Verhaar and Jan Lodewijk Constant Karnas, 32 and 36 years old respectively, were arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium. There were in all eight glass jars of opium which were covered by metal screw-type lids. The seizure was effected at the Hotel Centraal while the two sailors were negotiating to sell the drug.

According to their story, the opium had been obtained from a stranger who called himself Hammed and who was a watchman in the port of Istanbul. During the middle of October 1948, they purchased the opium from this man for £T15 (U.S.A. \$5.32) per kilogramme. They then took the opium aboard the Swedish steamship *Gudrun* (Transmarin, Swedish Shipping Company) and hid it in their respective cabins. When the vessel arrived at Rotterdam, they had removed the drug to the Hotel Centraal.

The *Gudrun* had called at the following ports: Istanbul and Izmir, Turkey; Golos; Katakolo; Sicily; London, England; Hamburg and Bremen, Germany; and Antwerp, Belgium.

The opium was presumably of Turkish origin.

3. Both men were sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

No. 331 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 16 May 1949. Report No. 160 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (955)

1(a). Raw opium: 7 kg. 484.3 gr.

2. During a rummage of a spare cabin aboard the British motor vessel *Drupa* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company) coming from Curacao, Dutch West Indies, the head-board of a bunk was removed, disclosing that a piece of panel had been cut out of the wall and replaced. Upon removing the piece of panel, seventeen canvas bags containing opium were found looped to a length of rope which had been lowered behind the lining of the cabin. Efforts to trace the owner of the opium were unsuccessful. The origin of the drug was also unknown.

In addition to Curacao, the *Drupa* had called at the following ports: Aden; and Suez and Port Said, Egypt.

No. 332 Seizure at Southampton, England, on 28 March 1949. Report No. 157 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (888)

1(a). Raw opium: 453.6 grammes

2. During a search of the British steamship *Dromus* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company) coming from Aruba, Venezuela, customs officers found the foregoing opium in a vent shaft in the fifth engineer's cabin. There was a little dust on the opium, and it could have been in the ventilator for some time, depending on how often the ventilator had been used. Efforts to establish its ownership were unsuccessful. British authorities believe that the opium had been hidden on some previous trip, and that the owner had been unable to regain possession.

The *Dromus* had called at the following ports: Houston, Texas, United States of America; Curacao, Dutch West Indies; and Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil.

The origin of the opium could not be ascertained but was probably Iranian. It had been wrapped in an Iranian or Arabic newspaper.

2. Prepared Opium and Dross

No. 333 Seizure at Hong Kong on 26 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (866)

1(a). Prepared opium: 37.8 grammes

Opium dross: 756 grammes

2. A man named Lai Shui was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium at No. 530 Shanghai Street.

3. On two charges, he was sentenced to hard labour for six months without option and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$252.50) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months.

No. 300a Seizure at Hong Kong on 5 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (952)

1(a). Prepared opium: 189 grammes

(Raw opium: 945 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 300.

No. 334 Seizure in Hong Kong on 21 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (947)

1(a). Prepared opium: 604.8 grammes

2. An elaborate opium divan located on the first floor of the house at No. 33 King's Road was raided by police, and the foregoing prepared opium was confiscated. It had been opened by a Chinese woman from Shanghai named Chan Choy Kwan.

3. Chan Choy Kwan was fined \$17,000 (U.S.A. \$4,292.50).

No. 335 Seizure at Amsterdam on 21 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 3 May 1949. (856)

1(a). Opium dross: 10 grammes

2. A 58-year-old sailor named Fong Tjong was arrested by customs authorities for the fraudulent importation of 500 cigarettes. While searching him, they found the afore-mentioned drugs in an inside pocket of his jacket. It was believed that the drug was for his personal use.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 336 Seizure at Rotterdam on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 21 June 1949. (992)

1(a). Prepared opium: 60 grammes

(Opium: 12 grammes)

2. A 52-year-old fireman named Poo Chan of the Province of Kwantung, China, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned narcotics aboard the British motor tanker *Elax* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd.) coming from Singapore, Malaya. A glass jar containing these narcotics had been located in an open closet in the vessel's Chinese quarters. Poo Chan acknowledged that he had purchased the drugs from a South African at Capetown. At that time he had paid 45 rupees (U.S.A. \$13.50) for three ounces (85.1 grammes) of raw opium. He had probably purchased the drug for his own use. The *Elax* had called at the following ports: Capetown, South Africa; Alexandria, Egypt; and Tripoli, Libya.

The origin of the opium could not be established.

3. Poo Chan was sentenced to a fine of 30 florins (U.S.A. \$11.30) or, in default of payment, to detention for ten days.

No. 337 Seizure at Rotterdam on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 21 June 1949. (993)

1(a). Opium dross: 40 grammes

Prepared opium: 2 grammes

(Raw opium: 8 grammes)

2. A 46-year-old fireman named Chuen Yip of Kwantung Province, China, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned narcotics aboard the British motor tanker *Elax* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum

Company, Ltd.) coming from Singapore, Malaya. Enforcement officers found two small bars of raw opium, a small box containing prepared opium and a tinbox filled with dross in an open closet in the Chinese quarters. Chuen Yip acknowledged that he had obtained the drugs from a South African in Capetown and that he had paid 45 rupees (U.S.A. \$13.50) for three ounces (85.1 grammes) of raw opium. The drug was probably for his personal use. The *Elax* had called at the following ports: Capetown, South Africa; Alexandria, Egypt; and Tripoli, Libya.

The origin of the opium could not be established.

3. Chuen Yip was sentenced to a fine of 30 florins (U.S.A. \$11.30) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for ten days.

No. 338 Seizures in Mexico during 1948 and 1949. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Mexico for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/12)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of prepared opium as follows:

Prepared opium: 17 kg. 781 gr.

A. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

1(a). Prepared opium: 13 kg. 535 gr.

2. Two men named Carlos Soto Jimenez, 37 years old, and Francisco Rodriquez Lozada, 42 years old, were arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

1(a). Prepared opium: 1 kg. 78 gr.

2. A man named Luis Fong Wuymun, 52 years old, was implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

1(a). Prepared opium: 1 kg. 78 gr.

2. Six offenders named Ranulfo Romero Martinez, 38 years old, Nicolas Rodriquez Carmona, 38 years old, Juan Fragoso Medina, 45 years old, Ernesto Flores Ontiveros, 38 years old, Lamberto Rico Garcia, 36 years old, and Antonio Fernandez Puertas were implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizure in Sinaloa State (date not known).

1(a). Prepared opium: 2 kg. 90 gr.

2. A certain Rodolfo Ibarra Rivera, 38 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

3. Morphine

No. 339 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 1 April 1949. Report No. 142 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1012)

1(a). Derivative of morphine

other than apomorphine: traces

2. Canadian enforcement officers received information that a 36-year-old stonemason named Henry Douglas and a 42-year-old housewife named Betty Di Salvo were peddling narcotics. Members of the Drug Squad of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police and officers of the Toronto city police were assigned the task, therefore, of watching their movements.

During a period of observation which began at 11 o'clock on the morning of 1 April at the premises occupied by the suspects, several well-known addicts knocked on the front window but received no reply. At about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the suspects returned, and a short time later the police raided the building. They found that Douglas and Betty Di Salvo had just finished taking an injection of narcotics and were able to seize an eyedropper, two hypodermic needles, a bent spoon, a piece of bloodstained kleenex, and a rubber fingerstall. Both suspects were arrested and charged with the illegal possession of a derivative of morphine other than apomorphine. Due to the small quantity of narcotics involved, the analyst could give no more definite certificate than that.

Although both Douglas and Betty Di Salvo were addicts, this was the first occasion on which either had been arrested on a narcotic charge. Douglas, however, had a long record which included seven years and twenty lashes for theft with violence, three years for possession of explosives, four years for breaking, entering, and theft, both in 1941 and 1945.

3. On 19 May 1949, Douglas was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$1,000 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. Betty Di Salvo was sentenced to definite imprisonment for two years less one day and to indefinite imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 340 Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, on 10 September 1948. Report No. 137 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1007)

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 0.84 gramme
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.0324 gramme)

2. Dominic Anthony Rainone, 29-year-old labourer, had long been suspected of trafficking in narcotics in an area that included both Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, Michigan. As a matter of fact, United States authorities were of the opinion that he was a supplier for several Detroit peddlers including Jake Rubin and Charles Joseph Parise. Rubin had been sentenced to imprisonment for five years on 2 July 1948, while Parise had received a sentence of eight years on 18 March 1948.

In order to discover Rainone's *modus operandi* and the source from which he obtained his supplies, it was arranged that members of the Windsor Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should join agents from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics of the United States to investigate the case.

An initial purchase was made from Rainone at Windsor on 10 September 1948. At that time an agent succeeded in buying a tube which contained twenty-five ½-grain (0.0324 gramme) morphine sulphate tablets. He also obtained a cocaine capsule. A 28-year-old labourer named William Best brought the drugs to Rainone before he passed them on to the agent.

Since Rainone had boasted that he could supply the agent with all the heroin he required, the investigation was pressed on both sides of the border in the hope that Rainone would either produce the narcotics or lead officers to the hiding-place or other source from which he obtained his supplies. Very soon, however, he became cool to the agent, and it became apparent that he did not desire to do any further business with him. Since it seemed likely that there was nothing further to be gained by waiting, both Rainone and Best were arrested on 21 October 1948.

After the two men were arrested, many suspected places of concealment were searched with negative results. The car used in connection with the purchase of 10 September was seized, but since the charges of "Common Carrier" had been dismissed, it was returned to its owner. Canadian authorities believed that the tube of morphine tablets constituted a part of the proceeds from a drug store theft.

Although both offenders had criminal records, the Division of Narcotic Control had no previous knowledge of them.

3. Rainone was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$250 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on each of two charges. The sentences were to run concurrently although terms served for defaults in the payment of fines would become consecutive. All charges placed against William Best were dismissed.

No. 391a Seizures at Windsor, Ontario, on 25 January and at Toronto, Ontario, on 21 March 1949. Report No. 135 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (916)

- 1(a). Morphine: 2 tablets (06 gramme)
(Diacetylmorphine: 401 capsules (approximately 13 grammes)
and 17 tablets (approximately 0.7 gramme))
(Methadone: 36 tablets (1.2 gramme))
2. For further details, see Case No. 391.

No. 440a Theft at Cairo on 26 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (929)

- 1(b). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.15 grammes
(Laudanum Rousse: 106 grammes)
(Eucodal: 26 tablets)
(Eucodal powder: 0.6 gramme)
(Pantopon: 0.2 gramme)
(Pure Cocaine: 1 gramme)
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.9 gramme)
(Heroin hydrochloride: 0.78 gramme)
(Hashish powder: 16 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 440.

No. 341 Seizure at Aurich, British Zone of Germany, on 2 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (975)

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 10 ampoules
2. In November 1948, a certain Werner Müller, 20 years old, gave 10 ampoules of morphine to a doctor. He had received the narcotics from Anton Gürtler, 51 years old, through the agency of the latter's 17-year-old son, Bruno. Gürtler told the police that he had obtained the drug while a prisoner of war. Another young man named Erwin Petelka, 23 years old, was also implicated in this seizure.

The morphine had come from former German Wehrmacht stocks and had been manufactured at Ingelheim.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 275a Seizure at Bad Godesberg, British Zone of Germany, on 14 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (972)

- 1(a). Morphine: 9 ampoules
(Opium: 235 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 275.

No. 342 Seizure at Brake i. Oldenburg, British Zone of Germany, on 2 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (987)

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 39 ampoules
2. A man named Artur Zelder, 24 years old, became acquainted

with a divorcee named Leni Brüning during March or April 1948 and learned that she had some morphine in her possession. He proposed that they should approach American soldiers with a view to bartering the morphine for cigarettes, cocoa, and coffee. Mrs. Brüning agreed and gave him four packages, each of which contained 10 ampoules of morphine.

Zelder kept the morphine at his home for several weeks since he did not know how to arrange the barter. After a time, he approached a friend of his, a musician named Theo Schweer, who spoke English and said he would attempt to arrange the business. Despite this fact, Schweer did not do anything. On 2 December, police learned of the existence of the morphine, and an agent obtained the 39 ampoules mentioned above. The three offenders were not in bad health and had not been involved in the black market. This was supposedly their first offence.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 343 Seizure at Dortmund-Brambauer, British Zone of Germany, on 11 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (963)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 10 tablets
(Dicodide: 6 tablets)

2. Gertrud Conrad, née Lekies, 28 years old, was arrested after the foregoing narcotics were found in her possession. She claimed that she had obtained them from Wehrmacht hospitals in Denmark. She had given 40 to 50 ampoules of the morphine to her brother, Ernst Lekies, to be sold in Kiel. They had been confiscated there by police and her brother had been arrested. (See Case No. 354). The morphine tablets (0.01) had come from the Hauptsanitätspark in Berlin while the dicodide tablets (0.01) had been manufactured by the firm of Knoll AG at Ludwigshafen.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 344 Seizure at Dorum, Kreis Wesermünde, British Zone of Germany, on 1 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (967)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 4 grammes and 10 ampoules
(Eucodal: 10 ampoules)

2. A 62-year-old widow named Toni Folkers suffered for many years from an incurable case of hydronophrosis. Owing to an excessive use of narcotics, she had during the course of years become a morphine addict. For approximately two years she had been receiving morphine at intervals of from eight to ten weeks from a woman named Johanne Ibbeken, 48 years old, who was employed at a Bremen drug store. The morphine had been partly in fluid form and partly in powder. Mrs. Folkers stated that she had received seven to eight cases of morphine, each of which contained between 1½ and 2 grammes of powder and three to four cases of morphine solution, each of which contained ampoules of ½ gramme.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 345 Seizure at Duisberg-Ruhrort, British Zone of Germany, on 14 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (962)

1(a). Morphine: 26 ampoules

2. A 32-year-old sailor named Jakob Viethen was accused of having received the afore-mentioned morphine from a French bargee. Viethen had intended to sell the ampoules on the Ruhrort black market for DM10 (U.S.A. \$3.03) each. The ampoules contained 1 ccm. each and bore the mark "34 MERAM". They were of French origin.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 346 Seizure at Emden, British Zone of Germany, on 28 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (969)

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 4 ampoules
Morphine atropine: 1 ampoule
(Dolantine: 3 ampoules)
(Laudanum: 3 ampoules)
(Eucodal: 1 ampoule)

2. The foregoing narcotics were found during a search of the home of a certain Helene Neeland, 38 years old. Two young men, Wilhelm Friedrich Schaper and Helmut Maass, both 22 years old, were arrested as her accomplices. She stated that a Dr. Eiben had given her the drugs "in deposit". A list of the narcotics seized and their manufacturers follows:

Dolantine - 2 ccm. 3 ampoules	Bayer, BMA.
Laudanum - 1 ccm., 0.02 g. 3 ampoules	Ingelheim-Rhein.
Scopolamine hydrobromide - 0.001	E.Merck, Darmstadt.
Fucodal - 0.02 g.	E.Merck, Darmstadt.
Ephetonin - 0.05 g.	E.Merck, Darmstadt.
Morphine hydrochloride - 1 ccm, 0.03 g. 3 ampoules	Ingelheim-Rhein
Morphine hydrochloride - 1 ccm, 0.02 g. 1 ampoule	Ingelheim-Rhein
Morphine atropine - 0.02 g.	M.S.L. Oldenburg

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 347 Seizure at Esens, Kreis Wittmund, British Zone of Germany, on 27 January 1949. Reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (970,971)

- 1(a). Morphine: 30 ampoules

2. Two young men named Helmut Maass and Wilhelm Friedrich Schaper, both 22 years old, were arrested when they attempted to peddle the above-mentioned morphine in an Esens drug store. Maass claimed that he had received the morphine found in his possession from a woman named Helene Neeland, 38 years old. Schaper alleged that he had obtained the 20 ampoules of morphine found with him from his father who had been missing since 1943.

Twenty of the ampoules had originated in the former Wehrkreis Sanitätspark at Königsberg, East Prussia, while the remaining ampoules had been manufactured by C.H.Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim am Rhein.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 348 Seizure at Hamburg-Reeperbahn, British Zone of Germany, on 29 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (981)

- 1(a). Morphine: 9 ampoules

2. Because he was trying to peddle morphine, a 16-year-old carpenter's apprentice named Horst Flentje was apprehended in Reeperbahn. Flentje, who had not yet fixed the price for his merchandise, claimed that he had found the ampoules near the railroad between Eidelstedt and Halstenbeck. He acknowledged that he had intended to sell them in the black market. It was believed that the morphine had originated from the Wehrmacht stocks.

No. 349 Seizure at the Central Railway Station, Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 11 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (979)

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 201 ampoules

2. A 44-year-old gardener named Wilhelm Burmester and a 50-year-old worker named Fritz Heitmann offered 201 ampoules of morphine for sale at the Hamburg Central Railway Station for DM6 (U.S.A. \$1.80) apiece. They were arrested, and Burmester explained that he had found the ampoules in September 1946 in a garbage dump at Gifhorn. Each of the ampoules

contained 0.02 gramme of morphine hydrochloride.

No. 350 Seizure at Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 16 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (978)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 10 ampoules

2. A 44-year-old longshoreman named Heinrich Korte offered to sell 10 ampoules of morphine to a doctor for DM30 (U.S.A. \$9.10). He had received them from a woman named Ella Eickmann, 38 years old, whose husband, Helmuth Eickmann, had brought them to Hamburg upon his return as a prisoner of war. At the time of the seizure, Eickmann was serving a prison sentence. The ampoules, each of which contained 0.02 morphine, had originated from Wehrmacht stocks.

No. 351 Seizure at Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 12 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (977)

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 560 tablets

(Cocaine: 60 tablets)

(Eucodal: 200 tablets)

(Dolantine: 40 tablets)

(Dicodide: 1,000 tablets and 40 ampoules)

(Dilaudide-Atropine: 30 ampoules)

(S.E.E. strong: 32 ampoules)

(Dilaudide scopolamine: 8 ampoules)

(Codeine phosphate cryst: 85 grammes)

2. A 34-year-old merchant named Rudi Gehrhardt offered the foregoing narcotics for sale and was accordingly arrested. He claimed that he had appropriated these drugs when in 1945 as chief of a vehicle squadron he had supplied army units in Schleswig-Holstein with medicaments. The seizure was effected in a Hamburg subway station. The origin and contents of the items seized were as follows:

Eucodal (0.005), 200 tablets, Merck.

Dolantine, 40 tablets, Bayer.

Cocaine (0.003), 60 tablets, Merck.

Dicodide (0.01), 1,000 tablets, Knoll.

Morphine sulf ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016)), 560 tablets, American origin.

Dicodide (0.15), 40 ampoules, Knoll.

Dilaudide Atropine (0.004), 30 ampoules, Merck.

S.E.E., strong, 32 ampoules, Merck.

Dilaudide-Scopolamine (0.002), 8 ampoules, Knoll.

Codeinum phosph cryst., 85 grammes, MBK

No. 352 Seizure at the Central Station, Hamm, British Zone of Germany, on 22 August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (964)

1(a). Morphine: 10 ampoules

2. On 22 August 1947, a 32-year-old German named Friedrich Brand attempted to sell the foregoing morphine in the Hamm Railway Station, but could not find a buyer. He was arrested by railway police and then released after his personal identification had been established. The morphine had been impounded by the Staatsanwaltschaft, who subsequently ordered Brand to appear for an interview. He, however, had disappeared in the meantime.

When the file regarding him was forwarded to the chief of police in Essen, in February 1949, he was traced and questioned. He stated that he had received the morphine from a friend named Karl Scheller. The latter could not be traced.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

- No. 353 Seizure at Hannover-Münden, British Zone of Germany, on 12 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (973)
- 1(a). Morphine scopolamine: 3 ampoules
Morphine hydrochloride: 2 ampoules
Morphine atropine: 1 ampoule
 2. The foregoing narcotics were found during a search of the apartment of a certain Auguste Häger, 37 years old. The drugs had been manufactured by C.H.Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-Rhein and had come from the Wehrmachtssanitätspark at Kassel.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 354 Seizure at Kiel, British Zone of Germany, on 11 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (958)
- 1(a). Morphine: 13 ampoules
(Eucodal: 1 ampoule)
 2. A man named Franz Treder, 40 years old, was apprehended while selling the above-mentioned narcotics. He had received them from a certain Ernst Lekies. The latter had obtained them from his sister, Gertrud Conrad, who lived in Dortmund. Both the morphine and the eucodal came from the stocks of the former Wehrmacht.
- No. 355 Seizure at Lubeck, British Zone of Germany, on 16 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (957)
- 1(a). Morphine-scophedal: 80 ampoules
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 2 tablets)
 2. A 29-year-old Latvian named Alfons Pantauers, was arrested while trying to sell the foregoing narcotics. When questioned, he explained that he had received 46 packages of morphine from a Pole whose name he did not know. The ampoules of morphine-scophedal (1 ccm., 0.02) bore the label of C.H.Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim am Rhein, while the cocaine hydrochloride (0.003) had been manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt.
 3. Pantauers was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.
- No. 356 Seizure at Münster, British Zone of Germany, on 20 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (961)
- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 6 ampoules
(Eucodal: 1 ampoule)
 2. The foregoing narcotics were found in the possession of a certain Therese Reinstein, 27-year-old Esthonian. He claimed that during the disbanding of a refugee camp in Esthonia in 1944 he had appropriated the above-mentioned drugs. The morphine hydrochloride, which was composed of six ampoules of 0.02 gramme each, had originated with the firm of Ingelheim while the eucodal ampoule, which contained 0.01 gramme of that drug, had been manufactured by Merck, Darmstadt.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 357 Seizure at Münster, Immelmannweg, British Zone of Germany, on 24 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (960)
- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 150 grammes
 2. Four persons were implicated in this seizure. A man named Richard Krüer, 38 years old, said he found the morphine in the Soviet Union during the war. He gave it to a certain Rudolf Dolezich, 41 years old, who passed it on to Alfons Kaiser, 31 years old, and Alois Zacheja, also 31

years old, for sale on the black market for DM30,000 (U.S.A. \$9,090).

The morphine was in powder form and wrapped in a Soviet Army packet.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 358 Seizure at Nordenham, Kreis Wesermarsch, British Zone of Germany, on 9 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (990)

1(a). Morphine scopalamine: 100 ampoules (2 grammes)

2. A druggist's wife named Margarethe Jahn gave 100 ampoules of morphine-scopolamine to a veterinary named Joachim Dittmann whom she knew very well without demanding a prescription. This morphine consisted of 90 ampoules originating from German Army stocks and 10 ampoules which had been obtained through the regular channels. Mrs. Jahn had herself obtained the Wehrmacht drugs, and they had never been registered in her husband's books. The latter claimed that he had not even known of the existence of this stock.

No record was made of the sale of the 100 ampoules to Dr. Dittmann, and Jahn was severely criticized for allowing his wife to have access to the drugs since she was not employed in his shop. When his stock was examined, it was found that there were considerable overages and underages. Jahn, who had been in prison for a time, was released on remand. He had become seriously ill in the meantime and when this report was prepared he was still bedridden.

The morphine had been manufactured by Merck at Darmstadt and by Boehringer and Co.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 359 Seizure at Poggenhagen, Kreis Neustadt/Rbge., British Zone of Germany, on 5 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (974)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 2 ampoules

2. A dental technician named Horst Walter, 18 years old, was implicated in this seizure but escaped custody and had not yet been recaptured. The ampoules each contained ½ gramme of morphine hydrochloride and bore the word "Monoject". The tin in which they were found was embossed with a crown and also contained the phrase "A M TUBUNIC AMPOULES". They had apparently been manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Company in London.

No. 360 Seizures at Schalksmühle, Kreis Altena, and at Emlichheim, Kreis Bentheim, British Zone of Germany, on 22 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (984)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 39 ampoules
(Opium: 28 tablets)

2. A 36-year-old barber named Fritz Tiemann had belonged to the Sanitary Service of the German Army and after his discharge kept the afore-mentioned narcotics. Sometime afterward, he gave the narcotics to a friend by the name of Lollert for bartering purposes. The latter left them with a Frau Wiggers. A farmer named Gerrit-Jan Kolenbrander, to whom Lollert owed money, learned of this transaction and gained physical possession of the narcotics. He probably intended to use them for bartering or smuggling. The opium tablets, each containing .03 gramme of that drug, had originated in German army stocks. The ampoules of morphine hydrochloride each contained 02 gramme.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 361 Seizure at Schwarmstedt, British Zone of Germany, on 17 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom

on 21 June 1949. (985)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 7 vials

2. A man named Gustav Schulz, 39 years old, forged a prescription and arranged to receive 10 vials of morphine at Hannover. He had consumed the contents of 3 vials before he was arrested. The remaining 7 vials were confiscated. The morphine had been supplied by the "Flora" drug store in Hannover.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 362 Seizure at Selm-Kreis Lüdinghausen, British Zone of Germany on 15 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (959)

1(a). Morphine atropine solution: 9 bottles

2. A certain Dr. Joseph Mayer, 36 years old, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned morphine atropine which he had prescribed. Each bottle contained a quantity of atropine plus 0.2 gramme of morphine. The prescriptions were prepared by the Lowenapotheke at Selm and read as follows: "Sol.mec.mur.cum atropine 0,2/0,0025 plus 10.0".

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 400a Seizure at Soltau, British Zone of Germany, on 2 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (976)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 18 tablets
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 50 tablets)
(Eucodal: 60 tablets)

2. For further details, see Case No. 400.

No. 363 Seizure at Varel i. Oldenburg, Kreis Friesland, British Zone of Germany, on 26 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (988)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 37 ampoules (7.4 grammes)
Morphine: 13 ampoules (3.4 grammes)

2. When the home of Erich Hermann Heyden, 68 years old, was searched, police found 50 ampoules of morphine. Heyden was thereupon arrested; while being questioned, he explained that he had obtained the morphine through medical prescriptions since he suffered from asthma. He claimed that he had had this morphine since 1924. After an examination by a doctor at Varel, it was agreed that Heyden should be allowed to have two to three ampoules of morphine per year.

No. 364 Seizure at Wallsbüll-Flensburg, British Zone of Germany, on 21 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (956)

1(a). Morphine: 12 ampoules

2. Dr. Carl Ohlert, 54 years old, who was addicted to morphine was arrested on 21 February for internment in a sanatorium. The above-mentioned ampoules of morphine (0.02, 5 ccm.) were found in his home. They had apparently originated with the former Italian armed forces. An investigation of the origin of the morphine was still in progress.

No. 280a Seizure at Berlin-Schoeneberg on 6 November 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

1(a). Morphine: 14 ampoules
(Opium: 3,800 tablets)

2. For further details, see Case No. 280.

- No. 365 Seizure at Berlin-Steglitz on 10 October 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)
1(a). Morphine: 579 ampoules
2. A former police inspector named Rudolf Voelker, 40 years old, was found in possession of the foregoing morphine which was wrapped in the usual apothecary packing of the Hageda factory and did not bear the stamp of the German armed forces. Voelker, however, claimed that he had found the morphine in the SS barracks at Unter-den-Eichen in Berlin after the fighting. His friend, one Frau Hartmann, testified that he had purchased the morphine six weeks before from a foreigner for RM10,000 (U.S.A. \$1,000). An employee of the Hageda factory stated that the packing and wrapping of the morphine could not have been complete until the end of 1945 whereas Voelker claimed that he had located it in April or May 1945. Voelker had spoken about the morphine to Frau Hartmann in a restaurant at Wilmersdorf. The owner of the restaurant had overheard the conversation and reported it to the Opium Office. One package of ampoules was returned by the police while the rest was in the custody of the American Public Safety Officer.
3. The case was to have been tried before the American Military Court.
- No. 366 Seizure at the Bremen Railroad Station on 16 April 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)
1(a). Morphine: 6 ampoules
2. Two young men named Hans Hinkst and Guenter Lange, both unemployed, were apprehended at the Bremen railroad station while attempting to sell morphine in the black market. They reported that a stranger had given the drug to Hinkst. It had originated in the German Army Sanitaetspark in Osnabrueck.
3. The American Military Court sentenced the offenders to imprisonment for one year and fined them RM3,000 (U.S.A. \$300) each.
- No. 367 Seizure at Bremen on 2 October 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)
1(a). Morphine: 17 ampoules
2. A weaver named Janos Karlows, 45-year-old immigrant from Riga, attempted to sell 17 ampoules of morphine in the black market of Bremen for RM60 (U.S.A. \$6) but was arrested and surrendered to the Bremen Military Court. He claimed he had received the morphine from a Latvian woman who could not be located. He had a criminal record.
3. On 16 October 1947, the American Military Court, Bremen, sentenced Karlows to imprisonment for seven years.
- No. 368 Seizure at Bremerhaven on 5 May 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)
1(a). Morphine: 2 ampoules
2. A former German naval rating named Heinz Kickelmann was apprehended by American military police while attempting to sell the aforementioned morphine to United States soldiers. Kickelmann claimed that he had found the morphine in the medical chest of a warship early in 1945. The military police surrendered him to local criminal police.
3. The Amstgericht, Bremerhaven, fined Kickelmann RM30 (U.S.A. \$3).

No. 369 Seizure at Bremerhaven on 21 June 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

1(a). Morphine: 29 ampoules

2. An unemployed electrician named Johann Titz was apprehended during a control raid of the Bremerhaven railroad station. Twenty-nine ampoules of morphine from the Wehrkreis at Sanitaetspark 4, Leipzig, had been found in his possession. Titz acknowledged that he had stolen the morphine from Army stocks when the war ended and added that he had intended to barter the morphine for food from American seamen.

3. A German court sentenced Titz to imprisonment for two months and fined him RM600 (U.S.A. \$60).

No. 370 Seizure at Heidelberg on 7 May 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 200 ampoules

2. A medical student named Johannes Wolf pilfered 200 ampoules of morphine from the Ruhpolding Army Medical Depot shortly before the place was occupied by American troops. Wolf had been a medical aide in the field hospital which was plundered by the civilian population. When released from internment, Wolf had taken the drugs with him to Heidelberg. On 6 May he gave them to his friend, Dr. Herbert Hess, who was to sell them through two other medical students named Bauer for RM24,000 (U.S.A. \$2,400). Dr. Hess and the Bauers were each to have received RM2,000 (U.S.A. \$200) as their commission. This case was turned over to the prosecuting attorney at Heidelberg.

No. 371 Seizure at Karlsruhe on 11 July 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

1(a). Morphine: 84 ampoules

2. A student named Emil Hutt obtained 95 ampoules of morphine of 10 c.c. for veterinary use from a druggist named Holzhauer in Heidelberg and gave a portion of the drug to a Karlsruhe storekeeper named Hans Hafelbecker. Hafelbecker sold six of the ampoules for RM2,250 (U.S.A. \$225). Police found 65 ampoules in Hutt's room, 19 ampoules in the room of an accomplice, while 5 ampoules had been broken.

3. Hafelbecker was sentenced to imprisonment for 7 months and fined RM3,000 (U.S.A. \$300) while Hutt was sentenced to imprisonment for four months and fined RM1,000 (U.S.A. \$100).

No. 372 Seizures at Mannheim and Heidelberg during March and April 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 295 ampoules

2. Rolf Roettinger, an employee of the pharmaceutical firm of Andreae-Noris-Zahn in Mannheim, induced an apprentice named Walter Mosbacher to steal 300 ampoules of morphine for which he paid him RM900 (U.S.A. \$90). He then sold the morphine at Heidelberg to a medical student named Gerhard Laska for RM1800 (U.S.A. \$180). Laska gave the morphine to another medical student, one Christof Wunderlich, for resale, but in the meantime found a buyer himself in a certain Willy Mees, also a medical student, who offered him RM30 (U.S.A. \$3) per ampoule. Wunderlich, although he returned the morphine to Laska, complained that he had not been paid for his trouble and finally informed the police that a transfer of illicit narcotics was pending. The latter kept Laska and Mees under observation and arrested them as they were about to complete the transaction. Roettinger and the students were arrested and held for prosecution. The morphine was returned to the firm in Mannheim.

No. 373 Seizure at Mannheim-Waldhof during March 1945. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

- 1(a). Morphine: 40 grammes
Morphine pills: 2 grammes
Morphine Powder: 1 gramme
(Opium: 2 grammes)

2. A man named Gerhard Antoni was employed as a laboratory apprentice in the Boehringer Mannheim-Waldhof plant when the American Army occupied the city. At that time, Antoni pilfered various medicaments, chemicals, and drugs and kept them in his home in Mannheim where he had set up a small experimental laboratory. A search of the premises on suspicion of black market dealings uncovered the foregoing narcotics. Antoni acknowledged that he had stolen the drugs, but since it could not be proved that he had tried to sell them no charges were preferred. The drugs, however, were returned to the firm of Boehringer.

No. 374 Seizure at Tilburg on 14 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 3 May 1949. (859)

- 1(a). Morphine: 0.2 gramme, 2 tubes and 10 tablets

2. A 25-year-old furrier named Jozef Stefanski was arrested in connection with the seizure of one box containing 10 ampoules of morphine hydrochloride, and 2 tubes and 10 tablets of morphine. He stated that he had found the narcotics among some ruins in Germany while on civil duty with the United States Army. The morphine had come from German Army stores. The ampoules of morphine hydrochloride which each contained 1 cubic centimeter (.02 gramme) bore the following marks: "C.H.Boehringer Sohn, Nieder Ingelheim a/ Rhein, Hamburg."

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 375 Seizures in Chihuahua State (date not known). Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Mexico for 1948. (E/NR.1948/12)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of morphine as follows:

Morphine: 1 kg. 122.3 gr.

A. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

- 1(a). Morphine: 2.3 grammes
2. A woman named Paula Gonzalez Jasso, 23 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

- 1(a). Morphine: 1 kg. 120 gr.
2. Six men named Ranulfo Romero Martinez, 38 years old, Nicolas Rodriquez Carmona, 38 years old, Juan Fragosos Medina, 45 years old, Ernesto Flores Ontiveros, 38 years old, Lamberto Rico Garcia, 36 years old, and Antonio Fernandez Puertas, 53 years old, were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

4. Heroin

No. 376 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 28 March 1949. Report No. 128 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (909)

- 1(a). Diacetylmorphine: trace
2. Canadian authorities had known for some time that a

31-year-old painter named William Nicholas Novak had been peddling narcotics. On 28 March police followed him to his home and entered his house. In addition to Novak, his wife and two local prostitutes and addicts were found there. A search of the room uncovered a contraceptive bearing traces of heroin. On 29 March, Novak pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

Although this was Novak's first arrest for a breach of the Drug Act, he had a long record involving a great variety of crimes which included robbery with violence; breaking, entering, and theft; and theft of automobiles.

3. On 29 March 1949, Novak was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of \$750 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for twelve months.

No. 377 Seizures at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 21 March and 18 August 1948. Report No. 126 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 May 1949. (879)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: approximately 8.6 grammes

2. Raoul Beauchamp, 55-year-old painter, was a non-addict and a newcomer to the traffic in narcotic drugs. He had become involved, according to information reaching police, to an increasing extent in the illegal distribution of drugs in Montreal. Apparently he was receiving large supplies of such drugs from someone who could not be identified and who made periodic trips to the United States. Allegedly, he purchased several ounces of heroin at a time from this individual. Police also learned that he diluted the heroin himself and put it up in capsules which were then distributed in quantity to peddlers to be sold in various parts of the city and especially in the vicinity of a restaurant that has become notorious due to the character of its clientele.

On 21 March 1948, officers of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police accosted Beauchamp and after a struggle removed a fingerstall and a tinfoil deck from his clenched right fist. Each contained ten capsules of heroin. While searching his room, police also uncovered a box containing 44 capsules of heroin and a quantity of silver paper used for wrapping the individual capsules. Beauchamp was thereupon arrested, given a preliminary hearing and, on 7 May 1948, committed to stand trial at the next sitting of the King's Bench. He was then released on bail.

While out on bail, Beauchamp continued to carry on his narcotics business and, on 18 August 1948, police once again seized him as he was locking the door of a garage near an addict's rendezvous where he had spent the night. Beauchamp became very nervous and without being asked denied that the garage belonged to him. A key on his key chain, however, which fitted the lock of the garage door, was seized, and the garage itself was thoroughly searched. As a result, the officers found two small gelatine capsule boxes in each of which there were 100 capsules of heroin. Each capsule had been wrapped in tinfoil. A search of Beauchamp's home disclosed three similar boxes, two of which were full of empty gelatine capsules while there was nothing in the third.

In his agitation, Beauchamp made a statement that was obviously false. He claimed that he had never had his car in the garage although the arresting officers had just watched him back the car out of the garage. The owner of the garage was then located and questioned. He explained that he had rented the garage to Beauchamp on 27 December 1947 at \$10 a month and that the latter had paid the rent up to and including August 1948, that he had never seen anyone but Beauchamp use the garage, and that apparently Beauchamp had furnished the lock himself. The cupboard in the garage in which the boxes containing the capsules of heroin were found had been constructed by a carpenter at Beauchamp's request in January 1948.

Beauchamp was therefore rearrested and this time bail was refused. There was some delay in bringing the case to trial due to his illness.

He had begun his criminal career in 1913 when he received a

suspended sentence for burglary. After several minor offences, he was sentenced in 1924 to imprisonment for 25 years plus 20 lashes for the armed robbery of a bank. Two years were added to this sentence when he participated in a riot at the penitentiary in 1933. He had been released on a "ticket-of-leave" on 7 October 1939; his sentence had been due to expire on 12 April 1942.

3. On 5 November 1948, Beauchamp was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and fined \$200 or, in default of payment, to serve an additional term of confinement for six months. On the second charge, he was sentenced on 1 March 1949 to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to an additional term of confinement for three months. The two sentences were to run concurrently.

No. 378 Seizures at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 26, 27 and 30 January and 1 and 2 February 1949. Report No. 132 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (913)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: approximately 0.16 gramme

2. Canadian authorities had known for some time that addicts had been gathering at a certain Montreal restaurant with a bad reputation. They would meet there and purchase from peddlers the drug to which they happened to be addicted - in most cases, heroin. With a view to correcting such conditions and to arresting those responsible for the distribution of illicit narcotics, an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in plain clothes succeeded in joining the gang of traffickers. During a period of several weeks members of the Drug Squad arrested various persons from whom the undercover officer had made purchases. One of these persons was Sigmund Mayoff, 29-year-old butler. All purchases had been made under circumstances susceptible to proof in court.

The officers believed that Mayoff obtained his supply from a well-known trafficker named Emile Nadeau. Another notorious trafficker named Joe Spitzer was also implicated and he, too, was arrested by police.

Mayoff, who had a long criminal record, was a very sick man.

As a result of the drive, numerous other addicts found in illegal possession of narcotics were arrested, charged, and convicted.

3. Mayoff was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months, on each of ten counts. The sentences were to run concurrently.

No. 379 Seizures at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 28 and 29 January and 10 February 1949. Report No. 143 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1013)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 3 capsules (approximately 0.1 gramme)

2. Canadian authorities learned that a certain Montreal restaurant was a rendezvous for addicts and other undesirable characters. With a view to improving the situation, a constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police joined the gang of traffickers, and without much difficulty made several purchases of heroin at \$3 a capsule. On one of these occasions, he bought three capsules from a 35-year-old prostitute named Joan Gordon under conditions susceptible of proof in court. She was one of ten persons who were subsequently arrested and charged either with selling or illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

An addict, Joan Gordon had been at one time a hat-check girl and was a close friend of Joseph Spitzer, a well-known criminal addict who was also arrested during the investigation. Spitzer died on 27 May 1949.

3. On 20 May 1949, Joan Gordon was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 380 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 30 March 1949. Report

No. 131 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949.
(912)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: scrapings

2. Patrick John Wilkinson *alias* Ferguson, 38-year-old tinsmith, had a lengthy criminal record and had become a confirmed drug addict. In addition, he had been for years a persistent trafficker in illicit narcotics, four convictions for breaches of the Drug Act having been placed against him. On 22 February 1946 he had been sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$1,000 or six months. He had only been released on 22 November 1948.

For a week prior to the present seizure, officers of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had seen Wilkinson contacting and selling narcotics to addicts. On the evening of 30 March, officers accosted Wilkinson as he approached a number of addicts gathered around a street corner in the city of Montreal. He was taken to his room where a search of his person brought negative results. The officers, however, found the addict's usual paraphernalia and when tested some scrapings from a teaspoon gave a positive reaction to heroin. Wilkinson was thereupon arrested and charged with the illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

Wilkinson refused to divulge the original sources of his narcotic supplies. Although his occupation in this instance was designated as tinsmith, he had also been employed as a labourer and a salesman.

3. On 1 April 1949, Wilkinson was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$500 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 381 Seizures at Toronto, Ontario, on 8 February and 22 March 1949.
Report No. 136 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1006)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 7 capsules (approximately 0.2 gramme)

2. A 35-year-old mechanic named John MacKenzie Hill had been peddling narcotics to addicts. On 8 February enforcement officers accordingly followed him to a room occupied by two well-known addicts, Arlene Mary Neglia, 31-year-old dancer, and Percy Brenzel, 46-year-old merchant. The officers watched Arlene Neglia hand over some money to Hill who, in return, gave her a small silver object. The object, it was discovered, contained two capsules of heroin. All three occupants of the room were thereupon arrested.

At a preliminary hearing Hill was released on bail pending his trial before a higher court. Since addicts continued to call regularly at his residence, it became obvious that he was still peddling narcotics. On 23 March, therefore, members of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police accompanied by two officers of the Toronto City Police forced their way into his house where they found Hill in the company of two addicts named James Sharpe, 40-year-old painter, and Earl Roger Henderson, 60-year-old mining engineer. Hill was apprehended while placing an object in his mouth. A struggle ensued, and during the confusion Hill made good his escape. The officers, however, were able to retrieve five capsules that contained heroin. The fugitive surrendered himself a short time afterwards.

Hill, who began his criminal career in 1930 and had been connected with the fugitive Donald (Mickey) MacDonald, described himself on various occasions as a truck driver and labourer. The present offence was his first for a violation of the Drug Act. The source of his supplies could not be established.

3. Hill was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of \$1,000 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months on each of two charges of possessing and selling diacetylmorphine. The sentences were to run concurrently. He was also sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of \$500 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months on a third charge of possession. This latter sentence was to run consecutively with the first two. Arlene Neglia was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of \$300 or,

in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on a charge of possessing diacetylmorphine. Brenzel was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$500 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on a similar charge. The charges placed against Sharpe and Henderson were withdrawn.

No. 382 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 14 February 1949. Report No. 144 communicated by the Government of Canada on 24 June 1949. (1016)
1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 142 capsules (approximately 4.6 grammes)
2. On the morning of 14 February, a garbage collector found a bundle containing 50 heroin capsules at the base of a telephone pole along a Toronto street. He turned them over to city police. That afternoon, a second garbage collector came across a second bundle containing 92 heroin capsules at the foot of another telephone pole on the same street. An investigation was therefore undertaken by the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, accompanied by City Police officers.

The officers removed all but five capsules from the last bundle found and then replaced it in its original location. Afterwards, they concealed themselves nearby and waited patiently. At about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, a 46-year-old labourer, subsequently identified as Edmund Dolan, went up to the pole and picked up the package. He was immediately arrested, and a memorandum in code giving references to hiding-places for narcotics was found in his possession.

Dolan had a lengthy record of criminal violations in the United States. He had been found guilty of breaking and entering, larceny, etc., and had served several terms in United States prisons. This, however, constituted his first arrest on a narcotic charge. He is not a known addict.

3. On 11 April 1949, Dolan was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$1,000 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. On a charge of being an "habitual criminal", he was sentenced to indeterminate imprisonment.

No. 383 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 20 April 1949. Report No. 139 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1009)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 16 capsules (approximately 0.5 gramme)

2. Canadian authorities believed that a 23-year-old waitress named Phylliss Leslie Clark, who had just arrived in Toronto from Vancouver, British Columbia, was hiding narcotics in various parts of the city for a certain Tony Ross *alias* James Wilson. They therefore arranged to have her movements watched.

On the evening of 20 April, she entered a certain hotel and upon leaving at 11:35 o'clock realised that she was in the presence of enforcement officers and discarded a small object. The officers recovered the object in question and found that it was a contraceptive containing 16 heroin capsules. She was thereupon arrested and pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

Phylliss Clark had no previous record of any kind and there was no indication that she was an addict. The narcotics found in her possession undoubtedly came from Ross, but the source of his supplies was still under investigation.

3. On 6 May 1949, Phylliss Clark was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 384 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 26 April 1949. Report No. 138 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1008)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 0.0324 gramme

2. Local authorities learned that a 39-year-old labourer named Clarence John Henry had been distributing narcotics in a certain district of

Toronto. Members of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police accompanied by two city police officers undertook to watch his activities. On 26 April, they saw him making what appeared to be sales to individual addicts, but due to the locality it was impossible to apprehend him. Upon leaving the vicinity, he was followed and around midnight he boarded a streetcar. At the appropriate moment, two officers entered the car and seized Henry. The latter struggled against the officers and after some difficulty a capsule containing heroin was removed from his mouth. Henry was immediately placed under arrest on a charge of illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

An addict, Henry had a record dating back to 1927 covering offences committed from Toronto, Ontario, to Vancouver, British Columbia. He had had one previous conviction in 1948 for violation of the Drug Act. The source from which he obtained his illegal supplies could not be discovered.

3. On 4 May 1949, Henry was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 385 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 2 December 1948. Report No. 129 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949.

(910)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 41 capsules (approximately 1.3 grammes)

2. It was suspected that a 49-year-old auto salesman named Albert Leonard Cole *alias* George T. Dempster had been engaging in the illicit traffic in narcotics since August 1948. At that time he had been going under the name of Dempster. On 16 August, he left Vancouver for Toronto, Ontario, and on 28 October he returned accompanied by Eileen Elizabeth Bryson *alias* Prince, 28-year-old prostitute and addict. Officers of the Drug Squad immediately concentrated their attention on the couple and by 30 November had established themselves in an auto camp cabin directly opposite the one occupied by the suspects who also had the use of the garage nearby.

Both Cole and Eileen Bryson visited the garage so often that the officers became suspicious and searched the building during the absence of the couple. They finally found an Alka-Seltzer bottle containing two bundles of heroin capsules in an eavestrough. There were twenty-three capsules in one bundle and ten in the other. Four of the capsules were removed for samples and the bottle, marked for identification purposes, was replaced.

At about 11:30 o'clock on the evening of 1 December they returned to the garage in their car. Three hours later, the officers raided the cabin and made a search which, insofar as narcotics were concerned, proved negative. They did, however, discover \$260 in a photograph folder and \$500 in a makeup kit. In addition they uncovered a "Fabrique Nationale" (Browning) automatic pistol (serial number 176829) next to which was a fully-loaded magazine clip.

Next the garage was searched. Although the officers had noted that the Alka-Seltzer bottle had disappeared from its hiding place, they eventually found it on a shelf in the garage hidden between a pair of grey blankets. It contained three rubber bundles of 24, 10 and 3 capsules respectively.

Both offenders pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal possession of diacetylmorphine. Cole, who had become addicted, had a long record of six convictions since 1930. These included grand larceny; breaking, entering, and theft; armed robbery; robbery with violence; and automobile theft. Eileen Bryson had first come before the courts in August 1937 when she received an indefinite sentence of two years for incorrigibility. She had been also convicted of breaches of the Drug Act in 1941, 1945 and 1946.

As regards sources, there was every reason to believe that Cole's supplies of illicit heroin had originated in Toronto, Ontario.

3. On 4 March 1949, Cole was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. He was also sentenced to imprisonment for three months on a charge of unlawful possession of an offensive weapon. The

sentences were to run concurrently. Eileen Bryson was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 386 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 16 December 1948. Report No. 127 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 May 1949. (880)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 907.2 grammes

2. Members of the Vancouver Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police effected the largest seizure of diacetylmorphine in Canadian history and in addition arrested a Canadian bartender named Joseph Roger Denizet *alias* Paul Chevalier, 37 years old. The heroin had been wrapped in nineteen separate packages, thirteen of which contained two ounces (56.7 grammes) each, while the remaining six contained one ounce (28.4 grammes) apiece. One of the packages was marked ROSE and the powder that it contained showed a definite pink to rose color.

Qualitative analysis of the whitish powder indicated that it comprised 93.6 percent diacetylmorphine hydrochloride while the light brown powder found in another package had a content of 92.1 percent.

Events leading up to Denizet's arrest were as follows: On December 14, 1948, two days before Denizet's arrest, police learned that a man who identified himself as Roger Dennis coming from Paris, France, had turned up in Vancouver with what was alleged to be thirty-two ounces (907.2 grammes) of heroin in his possession. It was reported that Dennis was attempting to dispose of this heroin as quickly as possible and that his price was \$500 an ounce (28.4 grammes) or \$16,000 for the lot. This information was confirmed when an agent obtained a sample of the powder, and a field test disclosed that it was actually diacetylmorphine. It was also learned that Dennis or Denizet was planning to fly to the United States if he could not dispose of the drugs in Vancouver and that he planned to peddle his wares through two persons named Nixie Smith and Bill Ruffin at the Turf Club, Seattle, Washington.

Accordingly the next day the Drug Squad concentrated every effort on following his movements and investigated many leads, one of which took officers to a local hotel room where Denizet had hidden his drugs. He returned to this room during the early morning hours of 16 December and left at about eleven o'clock to keep an appointment with the agent who had been instructed to arrange for the purchase of at least one ounce (28.4 grammes) of the heroin for \$500. In any event, the agent was to keep Denizet occupied in order to enable the officers to search his quarters.

Meanwhile the latter had secured a room adjacent to that occupied by Denizet. There were connecting doors, and upon Denizet's departure they were unlocked and the officers entered his room to search for the drugs. A locked Gladstone bag was located in a closet; a parcel was found inside. The package had been wrapped with brown sticky paper and measured approximately 8" x 8" x 6". It contained a number of large decks about 4" x 6" x 1/2" in size filled with varying quantities of heroin. As soon as the location of the diacetylmorphine had been determined, the bag was closed and the officers returned to the neighboring room leaving the connecting doors open and awaited Denizet's return. At 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon, he came back and was immediately placed under arrest. A search of his person uncovered \$190 in cash, a key to the Gladstone bag mentioned above, and Canadian passport No. 3-38491.

According to his account, Denizet had had an active life. For a short time he had been a soldier in the French Army which he deserted. Later on in World War II he had joined the French underground. Upon being questioned regarding the origin of the diacetylmorphine, Denizet refused to divulge anything of value. He claimed that he had received the suitcase in a cabaret named the Hawaiian Lounge which was located near the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal by a man named "Johnny" who asked him to take it through to Vancouver. Denizet persisted in his claim that he had no idea what was in the bag.

3. On 28 February 1949, Denizet was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to an additional term of confinement for thirty days. In sentencing Denizet the judge recognized his wartime service and on that account did not give him the maximum sentence which would have involved imprisonment for seven years and a fine of \$1,000.

No. 387 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 6 March 1949. Report No. 124 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 May 1949. (877)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 0.3 gramme

2. An officer of the Vancouver city police force noticed a 27-year-old labourer named Alexander Shannon enter the rear door of a cafe. He followed him to the lavatory of the cafe where he accosted him and forcibly extracted a fingerstall from his clenched right fist. Upon examination it was found that the fingerstall contained three 1-grain (.06 gramme) capsules and two 1/2-grain (.03 gramme) decks of heroin. Shannon was thereupon arrested.

Shannon was not an addict and upon being questioned acknowledged that he had been offered \$10 to fetch the heroin. This was his first conviction for an offence under the Drug Act. He had, however, a lengthy record of other crimes and had just been released on 1 December 1948 on the expiration of a three-year sentence which he had been serving for violent theft.

3. On 14 March 1949, Shannon was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to an additional term of one month.

No. 388 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 7 March 1949. Report No. 123 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 May 1949. (876)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: .06 gramme

2. For some time Vancouver police had been suspicious of the activities of a 22-year-old Canadian named John Manfred Milina. They had seen him driving around Vancouver in his father's automobile and consorting with a variety of drug addicts and prostitutes, the majority of whom were very young and newcomers to the drug world.

On the evening of 7 March, police followed his car and when it stopped and was parked in the locality known as False Creek Flats, the police also stopped, got out of their car, and approached Milina's. Except for the one on the right hand side, all doors were locked. There were three young men sitting in the front seat, Milina being at the wheel. Next to him was John William Smith, 21 years old, while the other passenger was a young Indian named Robert Manuel, also 21 years old who had just become addicted. Upon being ordered to do so, Milina unlocked and opened the door next to him. He was thereupon searched and a capsule of heroin wrapped in silver paper was taken from his shirt pocket. Police saw Smith drop a small parcel which upon being recovered was found to contain a hypodermic needle, an eye-dropper, and a spoon. Traces of heroin were found subsequently on each of these items. The young men were arrested and charged jointly with illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

At the trial a few days later, each pleaded not guilty and attempted by intimation to prove that the narcotics and paraphernalia had been in the car without his knowledge. In this, however, they were unsuccessful. All had been previously convicted of non-narcotic offences.

3. Milina was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. Manuel and Smith were each sentenced to imprisonment for six months and fined \$200 or, in default of payment, to serve an additional term of confinement for one month. Their car was confiscated but in view of the fact

that Milina's father, to whom it belonged, had not known the use to which it was being put, Canadian authorities contemplate returning it.

No. 389 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 13 April 1949. Report No. 134 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (915)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 1.2 gramme

2. Frank James Risley, 25-year-old salesman, had been peddling illicit narcotics for some time and on several occasions had come to the attention of the Vancouver Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He had been convicted and sentenced for breaches of the Drug Act during 1946 and 1948.

On 1 April 1949, information was received that he had started once again to peddle drugs; his activities therefore were immediately placed under surveillance. Having located his rooms, members of the Drug Squad installed themselves in a room directly over Risley's. There was an inch-wide air duct over Risley's room which had been covered with a sheet of newspaper pasted to the ceiling. Lying prone on the floor the officers could therefore distinctly hear everything said in the room below. They overheard several conversations between Risley, whose voice was distinctly recognizable and another man referred to as "Johnny" and later identified as John Thomas Shipway, 25 years old. When the officers had heard enough to convince them that the two men were engaged in the traffic, they decided to make a raid. This was successfully accomplished on 13 April when both Risley and Shipway were seized and handcuffed. A search uncovered a package containing a hypodermic needle and eyedropper while in a contraceptive on the dresser there were ten capsules of heroin. Nearby, the officers found four loose capsules and four capsules wrapped separately in silver paper, all of which contained heroin. On a side table in the pantry, they found 1 grain (.065 gramme) of white powder which was subsequently analyzed as heroin.

Shipway, who was a newcomer to the narcotics traffic, had been convicted of other offences. In 1945, he had been arrested at Port Huron, Michigan, on a charge of larceny from parked cars, while in 1945 he had been convicted in Buffalo, New York, of violating the immigration laws. Both men were drug addicts.

The origin of their supplies remained unknown but during the course of the conversations overheard by the officers the name of a certain Nick Agostino was mentioned. He was arrested and charged with possession of narcotic drugs, but in April 1949 was found not guilty and released.

3. On 22 April 1949, Risley was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. Shipway was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and fined \$200 or, in default of payment, to serve an additional term of confinement for two months.

No. 390 Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, on 10 October 1948. Report No. 130 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (911)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 23 capsules (approximately 0.7 gramme)

2. Canadian authorities learned that Reginald Webb, 29-year-old labourer, had given up his "blind pig" and gambling establishment and had begun to peddle narcotics in association with another man who was identified subsequently as Laurent Omer Robichaud, 23-year-old gambler. At about seven o'clock on the evening of 10 October, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took up points of vantage in the bushes at the rear of Webb's property. About two hours later they saw Webb emerge from the rear door of his house and proceed to what turned out to be a cache of narcotics. They observed him making motions which indicated that he was extracting something from a container. After he had left, they examined the spot and found a small dark bottle containing 23 capsules wrapped in tinfoil. Subsequent analysis indicated that the capsules contained heroin. Returning to their places of

concealment, the officers waited until 11:20 o'clock when a man came out of the rear door and went to the cache. As he stooped over to pick up the bottle, the officers seized him. To their surprise the man turned out to be Robichaud rather than Webb. He was placed under arrest, and Webb was apprehended shortly afterward.

Both had previous convictions for non-narcotic offences. Webb had received a sentence of four years in 1940 for armed robbery. There was no indication that either of the men had become addicted.

The origin of the heroin could not be determined.

3. Robichaud was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for four months. The case against Webb was dismissed.

No. 391 Seizures at Windsor, Ontario, on 25 January and at Toronto, Ontario, on 21 March 1949. Report No. 135 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949 (916)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 401 capsules (approximately 13 grammes)
and 17 tablets (approximately 0.7 gramme)

(Morphine: 2 tablets (.06 gramme))

(Methadone: 36 tablets (1.2 grammes))

2. The Windsor Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Drugs Squad learned that a young man named "Curley" had been selling narcotics to addicts. This information was confirmed when officers, utilizing the services of an agent, succeeded in making several purchases at \$3 apiece of heroin capsules. In addition to the heroin, an analysis revealed that bits of ground-up aspirin tablets had also been included in the capsules.

As a result of inquiries, the officers ascertained that "Curley" was peddling the drugs for his father, a certain Milton Harold Jarvis Moore, 47-year-old painter. Moore had a long criminal record and had become addicted to narcotics himself. The officers became convinced that Moore was a leading figure in the illicit narcotic traffic and concentrated their efforts on arresting him *en flagrant delit*.

For a time both father and son disappeared from their usual haunts, and the investigation had to be temporarily suspended. At about six o'clock on the evening of 25 January, however, Drug Squad officers in two patrol cars noticed Moore's car as it proceeded along one of Windsor's main thoroughfares. The officers followed it, and after a long and desperate pursuit over icy pavements, Moore was forced to the curb and his vehicle brought to a stop. While racing his motor for a getaway, Moore brought about several accidents. One of the officers slipped on the icy pavement and in falling landed against the windshield which was partly shattered by a flashlight he was carrying in his hand; a second window on the driver's side of the car was also smashed when another officer slipped and fell against it. During the pursuit the officers had seen Moore throw away several articles resembling capsules. A long search failed to uncover these articles although Moore eventually admitted that they had been heroin capsules. Their failure to find the capsules was occasioned either by the fact that snow had been falling or that heavy traffic had crushed them to bits.

Moore and his common-law wife, Louisa May, who had been a passenger in the car during the pursuit, were taken to police headquarters for a search. Insofar as narcotics were concerned, the results were negative. The couple were next escorted to their home where an intensive search of the house and its grounds was carried out. Two small tablets of morphine were found hidden between the pages of a magazine in a washing-machine located in the bathroom. Moore had rented a garage next to his house in which he kept his car, and the officers located a glass sealer containing 400 capsules of heroin under a dunnage bag in that building. They also found 150 empty gelatine capsules. While the search was in progress, two known Windsor addicts - Edward Rupert and Walter Roland Hurst - had called at the house. Canadian authorities suspected that the two men had intended to take delivery of the narcotics that had been seized. Moore was accordingly placed under arrest

and charged on two separate counts.

In a statement, Moore assumed full responsibility for possession of the illicit drugs and absolved his wife from any previous knowledge of their presence. He added that the drugs had come from "down east" and that he had taken delivery of them in Windsor several months earlier. He had already sold 200 capsules at \$4 apiece.

After preliminary hearings, Moore was committed to stand trial at a later date. On 2 March 1949, he raised bail which had been fixed at \$10,000 and was released from custody.

On 21 March, while searching for jewels involved in a \$75,000 theft, Toronto city police officers visited a local hotel room which was occupied by Moore and his wife. They found one capsule and seventeen tablets of heroin on Moore's person. He also had in his possession 36 tablets of the new synthetic drug, methadone. The usual addict's paraphernalia was also seized. Both Moore and his wife were rearrested and charged on two counts.

Moore had a very long record dating from 1924 when he was arrested for armed assault and robbery. He was given five years for burglary in 1927 and ten years for breaking, entering and theft in 1931, while seven years later he was sentenced to ten years for armed robbery. At one time Moore had been associated with well-known criminals including Ulysses Lauzon, now deceased, Donald "Mickey" McDonald, and Joseph Peltier. McDonald was a fugitive from justice when this report was prepared while Peltier was serving a prison sentence.

3. On 25 March 1949, Moore was sentenced at Toronto, Ontario, to imprisonment for twelve months and to a fine of \$500 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months on each of the two charges. The sentences were to run concurrently. On 12 April 1949, at Windsor, Ontario, Moore was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on each of two charges. These sentences also were to run concurrently but consecutively with the Toronto sentences.

No. 392 Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, on 17 April 1949. Report No. 140 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1010)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 5 capsules (approximately 0.2 gramme)

2. Canadian authorities learned that a 35-year-old painter named Paul Emile Tremblay was delivering narcotics to addicts gathered in or near certain Windsor lunchrooms.

When he entered one of these restaurants on 17 April, members of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police followed him. Observing one of the constables, Tremblay made a dash for the washroom. He had not gone far before he was seized and two contraceptives containing 5 capsules of heroin wrapped in tinfoil were found in his possession. He was immediately arrested and charged with the illegal possession of diacetylmorphine.

The origin of the narcotics could not be determined. An addict, Tremblay had a long criminal record dating back to 1932. He had been convicted of a previous offence under the Drug Act in 1946 at which time he gave his occupation as a waiter.

3. On 5 May 1949, Tremblay was sentenced to determinate imprisonment for nine months and to indeterminate imprisonment for three months. He was also fined \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months.

No. 393 Seizure at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 25 April 1949. Report No. 141 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1011)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 4 capsules (approximately 0.13 gramme)

2. William John Lavery, 34-year-old cook, was arrested on 25 April when a search of his shirt uncovered four heroin capsules. In the opinion of officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Lavery, who was addicted to narcotics, had been employed on a "one for three" system. In

other words, by selling three capsules for his supplier, he was entitled to keep one for his own use.

Lavery had spent fifteen years in reform schools and the penitentiary since his criminal career began in 1931. It was not until 1946 that he became involved in the narcotic traffic. At that time, he received a sentence of nine months for illegal possession of codeine.

The origin of the foregoing diacetylmorphine could not be ascertained.

3. On 5 May 1949, Lavery was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, was sentenced to additional confinement for one month.

No. 394 Seizure at Cairo on 14 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 April 1949. (902)

1(a). Heroin: 284 grammes
(Cocaine: 53 grammes)

2. Early in April 1948, the Anti-Narcotics Administration learned that a certain individual in Beirut, Syria, had been visiting Egypt for the purpose of smuggling large quantities of white drugs into the country. They were also advised that he had formed a gang for distributing the drugs, and that the gang included a Greek who had been assigned the task of peddling them. Upon receiving this information the Administration approached an agent whom the Greek trusted and asked him to inform the latter that he had a buyer ready to purchase a quantity of cocaine. He was also to tell the Greek that the buyer wished to have a sample before concluding the transaction. The agent, however, discussed the matter with the Greek and reported that he had been unable to obtain a sample but that the Greek was prepared to sell a sealed bottle of cocaine if paid for in advance.

On 13 May an officer of the Administration was instructed to act as pseudo-buyer and received £E25 (U.S.A. \$103.17) for the purchase of 10 grammes of cocaine. At the same time, another officer was ordered to act as observer and to discover, if possible, the place from which the Greek would bring the drugs and finally to effect the arrest of members of the gang *en flagrant delit*.

On the morning of 14 May 1948, the pseudo-buyer and the agent proceeded to a certain hotel where in accordance with a pre-arranged appointment they met the Greek. When the latter had received the money for the narcotics, he proceeded to a cafe on Fouad I Avenue where he talked to another person who was later identified as Khaled Mesbah El Lababidi, a Lebanese subject. Khaled and the Greek then went by motor bus to the former's residence at Zamalek. After a time the two men emerged from the house and returned by bus to Fouad I Avenue where the Greek got out and met the pseudo-buyer who had been awaiting him there. He gave the buyer a bottle containing the drug and while the latter was pretending to examine it, the other officer arrested the Greek and seized the bottle.

Upon being questioned, the Greek asserted that a certain Khaled, to whom he had been introduced by someone in Beirut, had given him the seized drug at Zamalek and that he had paid him with the money he had received from the pseudo-buyer.

When Khaled's house was searched, a few bottles containing white drugs were found in a box inside a leather trunk. There was also a bottle containing tablets and a case filled with a white substance resembling heroin.

After the search had been completed, Khaled returned to his home and, when the £E25 in marked bank notes was found in his possession, he was arrested. Upon being questioned, Khaled related that the seized narcotics belonged to the trafficker mentioned in the beginning of this report and that they had been given to Khaled to be sold in Egypt. The origin of the seized drugs was under inquiry.

3. On 13 March 1949, Khaled Mesbah El Lababidi was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court of Cairo to imprisonment for two years and fined £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80). Due to a lack of conclusive evidence, the Greek could not be prosecuted.

No. 440b Theft at Cairo on 26 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (929)

- 1(b). Heroin hydrochloride: 0.78 gramme
(Laudanum Rousse: 106 grammes)
(Eucodal: 26 tablets)
(Eucodal powder: 0.6 gramme)
(Pantopon: 0.2 gramme)
(Pure Cocaine: 1 gramme)
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.9 gramme)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.15 gramme)
(Hashish powder: 16 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 440.

No. 395 Seizures in the Interior of Egypt from January through December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 May 1949. (926)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of heroin as follows:
Heroin: 46.6 grammes

A. Seizure at Cairo on 4 December 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 25.5 grammes
3. On 13 March 1949 the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Khamis Mahmoud Khalil to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

B. Seizure at Cairo on 7 December 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 5.6 grammes
3. On 27 February 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Abdel Razek Shahhat to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of £E300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10), while Ibrahim Abdulla Hassan was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

C. Seizure at Cairo on 22 December 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 15.5 grammes
3. On 2 April 1949 the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Zarif Ali Agami *alias* Zarif El Eskandarani to imprisonment for one year and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) while Magdi Youssef Abdulla *alias* Antoun Anis Zariah was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and fined £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80).

No. 396 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station Hong Kong, on 15 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949. (864)

- 1(a). Heroin: 283.5 grammes
2. A Chinese named Chan Chick was apprehended while in possession of the afore-mentioned heroin as he was about to board the express train from Kowloon to Canton. He protested that he had not known what the powder was since he had been taking it to Canton for a friend.
3. Chan was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$2,525) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for twelve months.

No. 397 Seizure at the Kowloon Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 29 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 June 1949. (953)

- 1(a). Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride: 28.4 grammes

2. During a routine search of passengers aboard a northbound train for Canton, this diacetylmorphine was found in the pockets of a Chinese named Wong Wei. He had come from Hong Kong.

3. Wong Wei was sentenced to hard labour for six months and then to deportation for ten years.

No. 398 Seizure in the Federal District on 17 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Mexico for 1948. (E/NR.1948/12)

1(a). Heroin: 1 gramme

2. Four women named Angela Martinez Ricano, 40 years old, Juana Gonzalez Lopez, 28 years old, Ignacio Perez Villeda, 25 years old, and Maria Juarez Munoz, 40 years old, were arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

5. Cocaine

No. 340a Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, on 10 September 1948. Report No. 137 communicated by the Government of Canada on 16 June 1949. (1007)

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.0324 gramme
(Morphine sulphate: 0.84 gramme)

2. For further details, see Case No. 340.

No. 394a Seizure at Cairo on 14 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 April 1949. (902)

1(a). Cocaine: 53 grammes
(Heroin: 284 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 394.

No. 440c Theft at Cairo on 26 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (929)

1(b). Pure Cocaine: 1 gramme
Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.9 gramme
(Heroin hydrochloride: 0.78 gramme)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.15 gramme)
(Hashish powder: 16 grammes)
(Laudanum Rousse: 106 grammes)
(Eucodal: 26 tablets)
(Eucodal powder: 0.6 gramme)
(Pantopon: 0.2 gramme)

2. For further details, see Case No. 440.

No. 399 Seizure at the Central Railway Station, Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 14 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (980)

1(a). Cocaine: 50 grammes

2. In response to a telegram sent from Augsburg, a 34-year-old Greek newspaperman named Dimitros Orologas was arrested at the Hamburg Central Railway Station as he left a train. The above-mentioned cocaine was found in his possession. He said he had received it as a sample from an unidentified Augsburg druggist for whom he was to sell it in Hamburg. Orologas was taken to the Military Court.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 351a Seizure at Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 12 March 1949.

Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (977)

- 1(a). Cocaine: 60 tablets
(Morphine sulphate: 560 tablets)
(Eucodal: 200 tablets)
(Dolantine: 40 tablets)
(Dicodide: 1,000 tablets and 40 ampoules)
(Dilaudide-Atropine: 30 ampoules)
(S.E.E. strong: 32 ampoules)
(Dilaudide scopolamine: 8 ampoules)
(Codeine phosphate cryst: 85 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 351.

No. 355a Seizure at Lubeck, British Zone of Germany, on 16 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (957)

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 2 tablets
(Morphine-scophedal: 80 ampoules)
2. For further details, see Case No. 355.

No. 400 Seizure at Soltau, British Zone of Germany, on 2 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (976)

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 50 tablets
(Eucodal: 60 tablets)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 18 tablets)
2. These narcotics, together with other drugs, were found in the home of a man named Roman Schimainski, 40 years old, who said he had brought them back from the Soviet Union in his capacity as hospital orderly. The narcotics had all been manufactured by the firm of E. Merck at Darmstadt and had originated in the Wehrkrassanitätspark II and IX.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 444b Seizure at Bremen on 15 October 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

- 1(a). Cocaine: 10 tablets
(Eucodal: 10 ampoules (Boehringer))
(Pantopon: 12 ampoules (Knoll) and 16 tablets)
(Dicodide: 2 ampoules (Bayer))
(Dolantine: 20 tablets)
(Acedicone: 20 tablets)
(Pervitine: 15 tablets)
(Opium: 15 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 444.

No. 401 Seizure at The Hague on 15 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 3 May 1949. (858)

- 1(a). Cocaine: 70 ampoules
2. Seven boxes each containing 10 ampoules of cocaine were found in the possession of a 46-year-old accountant named Hendrik Simon Hehusius. He had been attempting to sell the drugs at 3 florins (U.S.A. \$1.13) per box for a certain Jacobus Lameris, 38 years old. The latter had received the cocaine from his father who was a local dentist.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

6. *Indian Hemp*

No. 402 Seizure No. 2 at Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy District, on 8 December 1948. Report No. 1 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1018)
1(a). Ganja: 10 kg. 610.6 gr.

2. On the basis of information that had been received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise of Gyobingauk arrested a certain Maung Kya Gyi, 32 years old, in a bus at the bus depot after finding the afore-mentioned ganja in his possession. The retail price of ganja at Gyobingauk was 30-40 rupees (U.S.A. \$9.09 - \$12.12) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.).

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 403 Seizure No. 86 at Kemmendine, Rangoon, on 11 February 1949. Report No. 10 communicated by the Government of Burma. (938)

1(a). Ganja: 5 kg. 305.3 gr.

2. A Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Kemmendine District of Rangoon arrested three Indian labourers after finding the afore-mentioned ganja hidden in two gunny sacks in their possession. The men, who had just alighted from a Let-Yone bus, identified themselves as the following: Valu, son of Khupar; Andy, 25 years old, son of Kuduswami; and Vali, 35 years old, son of Karapia.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 404 Seizure No. 33 at Moulmein, Amherst District, on 1 January 1949. Report No. 3 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1020)

1(a). Ganja: 2 kg. 611.8 gr.

2. After finding the afore-mentioned Zigon ganja in his possession, excise officers arrested a certain Narsaya, 25 years old, in the Hlaing Quarter of Daingwunkwin, Moulmein. He had hidden the ganja in four bamboo tubes he was carrying.

Narsaya reported that he had purchased the drug from a ganja hawker at Pyu, in Toungoo District, for 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.30) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and had intended to resell it in Moulmein for 150 rupees (U.S.A. \$45.45) per viss. He was accordingly held for trial.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 405 Seizure No. 88 at Thayetmyo on 24 January 1949. Report No. 11 communicated by the Government of Burma. (939)

1(a). Ganja: 3 kg. 101.6 gr.

2. Utilizing information that had been received, an enforcement officer accompanied by several assistants raided the house of a certain Madu in Thayetmyo. During the course of the search, they found the foregoing ganja hidden in a cotton bag. A visitor from Prome named Bajanath, who happened to be present at the time, claimed the ganja. He was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

Reportedly, the ganja had been purchased from an Oriya stranger at Paungde for 12 rupees (U.S.A. \$3.60) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) to be resold at Thayetmyo for 30 rupees (U.S.A. \$9.09) per viss. Thayetmyo lies in the Irrawaddy valley about halfway between Rangoon and Mandalay. Paungde is about 60 miles to the south on the Prome-Rangoon rail line.

3. Bajanath was sentenced to a fine of 30 rupees (U.S.A. \$9.09) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks. The fine was paid.

No. 406 Seizure No. 89 at Ywathit Village, Myaungmya District, on 26 January 1949. Report No. 11 communicated by the Government of Burma. (939)

1(a). Ganja: 8 kg. 162 gr.

2. Utilizing information that had been received, the Deputy Inspector of Excise for Wakema, assisted by a Circle Inspector and a Sub-Inspector, raided the house of a certain Ma Hta Ngwe of Ywathit Village and found the afore-mentioned ganja in a bedroom. Ma Daw Mya, 52-year-old cousin of Ma Hta Ngwe, who was present during the search, acknowledged ownership of the contraband and was accordingly arrested.

Reportedly the drug had been purchased from an undisclosed source in Rangoon at 35 rupees (U.S.A. \$10.50) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) The contraband was to have been sold to the Uriyas who live in Wakema, Moulmeingyun, and Bogale Townships. Myaungmya District is located in the Irrawaddy delta about 80 miles southwest of Rangoon.

3. Ma Daw Mya was sentenced to a fine of 125 rupees (U.S.A. \$37.87) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for 1-1/2 months.

No. 407 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 26 February 1949. Report No. 125 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 May 1949. (878)

1(a). *Cannabis sativa*: small quantity

2. Information had been received that a 28-year-old merchant seaman named Roy Thomas Brown had been disbursing marihuana to show people at local night clubs and particularly among colored addicts. On the evening of 25 February, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police decided to search his room; no narcotics, however, could be found. They did find a woman in the flat who identified herself as Katherine Granata of Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., and who had been living in another part of Montreal since July 1948. The officers directed her to remain in the room until Brown returned.

He reappeared at 3:30 o'clock on the morning of 26 February and, as he entered the premises, his hands were seized by one officer while another searched his pockets. A package wrapped in white tissue paper was found in his right-hand jacket pocket. The package contained a substance which was subsequently analyzed as *cannabis sativa* and would have been sufficient to make about ten cigarettes. Brown was thereupon placed under arrest.

Upon being questioned, Brown claimed that he had just found the package on the street in Chinatown. It had been snowing at the time, however, and the package was quite dry. He had no previous record of criminal activities.

Katherine Granata could not be implicated in the seizure, but a few days later she was arrested and turned over to Canadian immigration authorities since she was unable to produce any entry papers. Reportedly, police in either Detroit or Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., wanted her.

3. On 17 March 1949, Brown was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to an additional term of confinement for eight days.

No. 408 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 15 March 1949. Report No. 133 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (914)

1(a). *Cannabis sativa*: 1 cigarette

2. For some time, Canadian authorities had suspected a 20-year-old entertainer named William Paul Burton of peddling marihuana. When he was accosted and searched on 15 March, however, nothing could be found on his person. He was taken to his rooms where a marihuana cigarette was found in one of his shirts. He was thereupon arrested and charged with illegal possession of *cannabis sativa*. At his trial, he pleaded not guilty and delivered a strong defence stating among other things that the cigarette had been placed where it was found by someone else.

The origin of his supply remained unknown.

3. On 28 April 1949, Burton was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 409 Seizure at the Almaza Airport, Cairo, on 10 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 May 1949. (1000)

1(a). Hashish: 6 kg. 260 gr.

2. When a regular passenger plane arrived at Almaza Airport from Amman, Transjordan, customs officials became suspicious of a certain Mahmoud Mohd. Nematalla Gaafar and upon searching his person found twenty-one turbas of hashish hidden in his stockings.

Upon being questioned Gaafar acknowledged freely that a Syrian had induced him to go to Amman for the purpose of smuggling narcotics into Egypt and that because he lacked money he had accepted his proposal. He had therefore accompanied the Syrian on 6 May 1948 by airplane to Amman at which point he had taken over the hashish that had been found on his person.

The origin of the hashish could not be established.

3. On 13 July 1948, Mahmoud Mohd. was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court of Cairo to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E500 (U.S.A. \$2,063.50).

No. 440d Theft at Cairo on 26 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (929)

1(b). Hashish powder: 16 grammes

(Laudanum Rousse: 106 grammes)

(Eucodal: 26 tablets)

(Eucodal powder: 0.6 gramme)

(Pantopon: 0.2 gramme)

(Pure Cocaine: 1 gramme)

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.9 gramme)

(Heroin hydrochloride: 0.78 gramme)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.15 gramme)

2. For further details, see Case No. 440.

No. 410 Seizures in the Interior of Egypt from January through December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 May 1949. (926)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:

Hashish: 122 kg. 181.7 gr.

(Opium: 7 kg. 911.2 gr.)

A. Seizure at Kantara on 26 January 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 14 kg. 770 gr.

(Opium: 5 kg. 315 gr.)

3. On 19 April 1949 the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Hussein Auda Nasser and Hassan Galal Mustafa to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80) each.

B. Seizure at Abu Suer on 26 March 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 21 kg. 500 gr.

3. On 1 December 1948 the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Hanem Mohd. El Attar to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10).

C. Seizure at Kantara on 20 May 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 10 kg. 258 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 75 gr.)

3. On 27 February 1949 the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Ali Hassan Ahmed and Zaki Ekladios Guirguis to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) each.

D. Seizure at Ismailia on 27 May 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 5 kg. 425 gr.

3. The Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Abdulla Mahmoud Attia to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40). Ezz Eddine Ahmed Abde! Aal, Mohd. Helal Mahmoud, Fayez Farghali Attia, and Ahmed Mahmoud El Sabbagh were sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10) each.

E. Seizure at Dekirnis on 11 September 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 209 gr.

(Opium: 740.5 grammes)

3. On 10 March 1949, the Summary Native Court, Dekirnis, sentenced Zahran Mahmoud Moussa to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

F. Seizure at Cairo on 24 September 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 832 gr.

3. On 20 March 1949 the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Mohd. Abdel Rahman El Ashri, *alias* Mohd. El Zouk, to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E800 (U.S.A. \$3,301.60).

G. Seizure on a Railway Train near Ismailia on 16 November 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 207 gr.

3. On 26 March 1949, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Omran Abu Zeid Omran to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E500 (U.S.A. \$2,063.50).

H. Seizure at Ayyat on 28 November 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 284.2 gr.

3. On 14 February 1949, the Summary Native Court, Ayyat, sentenced Mahdi Mohd. Eissa to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

I. Seizure from a Motor Car near Ismailia on 9 December 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 56 kilogrammes

3. On 13 March 1949 the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Ali Abdulla Hamdan *alias* Ali El Saa to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80).

J. Seizure at Alexandria on 20 December 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 4 kg. 26 gr.

3. On 20 February 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Mahgoub Yadam Ali and Mohd. Hassan Ibrahim to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) each.

K. Seizure at Ismailia on 26 December 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 425 gr.

(Opium: 780 grammes)

3. On 27 January 1949, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Khalil Ibrahim Khalil and Ibrahim Shaker Khalil to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) each.

L. Seizure at Simbellawin on 31 December 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 255.5 gr.

(Opium: 0.7 gramme)

3. On 26 March 1949 the Summary Native Court, Simbellawin, sentenced Rizk El Sayed Abdel Nabi, Mohd. Salem Lafi, and Ibrahim Mursi El Dokla to imprisonment for two years and fined them £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80) each.

No. 411 Seizure at Ismailia on 18 January 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 May 1949. (999)

1(a). Hashish: 44 kg. 290 gr.
(Opium: 37 kg. 710 gr.)

2. While patrolling his beat near an Ismailia fish market, a Coastguardsman was approached by two traffickers named Lasheen Mohd. Lasheen and El Sayed Mohd. Saleh *alias* El Saedi who proposed that he should participate in the smuggling of a quantity of narcotics across the Suez Canal aboard a fishing smack. Upon arriving at the west bank, the narcotics were to be transferred to an automobile which would be parked nearby. The Coastguardsman pretended that he would participate in the scheme whereupon the two traffickers boarded the fishing smack. The former, however, reported the matter to his commanding officer who made the necessary arrangements to arrest the smugglers *en flagrant delit* at the spot where the narcotics were to be transferred from the fishing smack to the motor car. He sent one detachment of officers aboard a boat to keep track of the smugglers while a second detachment under his personal command was stationed on land near the transfer point.

That evening the smugglers' boat arrived at the prearranged place with Lasheen Mohd. Lasheen and two other traffickers named Hassan Mohd. El Okby and Ragab Mohd. El Okby aboard, while the automobile in question, driven by a man later identified as Ali Ibrahim Hawwash, returned to the same area. There were two other persons in the area who could not be identified, one of whom was roving about on a bicycle. When the prearranged password was mentioned by the driver, both the bicyclist and El Sayed Mohd. Saleh began to carry two sacks from the fishing vessel towards the car. At that moment, the two detachments came out of hiding and arrested Hassan Mohd. El Okby and Ragab Mohd. El Okby. Ali Ibrahim fired at the Coastguardsmen, and they were obliged to return his fire. He, too, was arrested. El Sayed Mohd. Saleh and the bicyclist, however, succeeded in escaping. Lasheen Mohd. Lasheen was arrested later by a detective. The two sacks were confiscated and found to contain the above-mentioned opium and hashish.

Upon being questioned, Lasheen Mohd. Lasheen and Ali Ibrahim Hawwash denied that they had any knowledge of the confiscated drugs. The two brothers, Hassan Mohd. El Okby and Ragab Mohd. El Okby said that they had been fishing when Lasheen and El Sayed Mohd. asked them to transport two sacks aboard their vessel to the west bank of the Canal. Two other men named Salama Nassar Abdulla and Mohd. Abdel Kader Ali were somehow implicated in this case.

The origin of the seized narcotics was under investigation.

3. On 19 January 1949, Lasheen Mohd. Lasheen, Hassan Mohd. El Okby, Ragab Mohd. El Okby, Ali Ibrahim Hawwash, El Sayed Mohd. Saleh *alias* El Saedi, Mohd. Abdel Kader Ali, and Salama Nassar Abdulla were sentenced by the Court of Assizes, Ismailia, to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E500 (U.S.A. \$2,063.50) each.

No. 412 Seizure at Ismailia on 19 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 May 1949. (1001)

1(a). Hashish: 68 kg. 750 gr.
(Opium: 33 kg. 900 gr.)

2. The Ismailia Coastguard Section learned that two notorious smugglers named Mohd. Ahmed Yacout *alias* Yacout Zamzam and Abdel Kader Ali Khattab *alias* Abdou were planning to secure the help of certain Coastguardsmen to transport narcotics across the Suez Canal. Another Coastguardsman, therefore, was instructed to get in touch with them and after a series of meetings he concluded an agreement with the smugglers whereby he undertook to receive 80 okes of narcotics from bedouins along the east bank of the

Suez Canal and to deliver them to a Coastguardsman named Abdel Salem Mohd. Shadi who would then take them across the Canal aboard one of the Coastguard boats. He was to receive a bribe of £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80) for performing this service.

On 19 February the Coastguard Section, acting in conjunction with the Anti-Narcotics Administration, made arrangements to arrest the members of the gang *en flagrant delit*. A combined detachment was placed in ambush to observe the situation. Meanwhile, the Coastguardsman accompanied by a colleague proceeded to the prearranged spot and met a bedouin there. The bedouin disappeared for a moment and a short time later returned with two other bedouins, each of whom was carrying a sack containing narcotics. As the bedouins were returning to the Sinai Desert, the detachment emerged and arrested all but one who succeeded in escaping.

The seized drugs were then confiscated by the detachment and other sacks containing pieces of wood and also a very small quantity of narcotics were placed aboard the Coastguard boat and sent to the west bank of the Canal in the possession of two Coastguardsmen dressed as bedouins. When the boat arrived at the west bank, Abdel Salam Mohd. Shadi appeared on schedule and, when he took delivery of the sacks, was arrested by the Coastguard officers. A few minutes afterwards, a truck passed nearby and its occupants gave a prearranged signal. They drove away, however, before they could be arrested since they presumably had learned of the arrest of their confederates.

Upon being questioned, Abdel Salam admitted that he had made an agreement with Yacout and Abdou to transport the narcotics, but claimed that he had only done this in order to secure their arrest. Yacout Zamzam, who was subsequently arrested, denied that he had participated in any way in the transaction. The two bedouins identified themselves as Awwad Auda Shetiwi and Soliman Salama Auda. They related that another bedouin had commissioned them to bring the above narcotics to the east bank of the Canal and had agreed to pay them £E15 (U.S.A. \$61.91) each for this service.

The origin of the confiscated narcotics could not be determined.

3. On 6 April 1949, Awwad Auda Shetiwi, Soliman Salama Auda, Abdel Kader Ali Khattab, Abdel Salam Mohd. Shadi, and Mohd. Ahmed Yacout were sentenced by the Summary Native Court of Ismailia to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E1,000 (U.S.A. \$4,127) each.

No. 413 Seizure at Kantara on 19 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 May 1949. (927)

1(a). Hashish: 102 kg. 650 gr.

2. Early on the morning of 19 February 1948, the Coastguardsman on duty at Kilo 49-50 saw four smugglers swimming across the Suez Canal from east to west. As soon as they had arrived at the west bank, he challenged them and arrested three of the men who were identified as Ali Mohd. Salem, Ali Abdel Rahman Salem and Dawood Ibrahim Soliman. The fourth smuggler succeeded in escaping. They were carrying seven water-skins which were confiscated and which contained the above-mentioned hashish. Two turbas of this hashish bore the words "MOHD. BAROURA" which might presumably have been the transposed name of the smuggler who had escaped whose name was Mohd. Baaboula.

Upon being questioned the three smugglers related that they had received the seized narcotics from a certain Soliman Salem and that they had been instructed to bring them to the west bank of the Suez Canal.

The origin of the hashish was under inquiry.

3. On 1 June 1948, the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced Soliman Salem *in absentia* to imprisonment for five years and fined him £E1,000 (U.S.A. \$4,127), sentenced Mohd. Baaboula *in absentia* to imprisonment for two years and fined him £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80). The remaining three offenders were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and fined £E400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80) each.

No. 414 Seizure at Kantara on 11 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 March 1949. (871)

1(a). Hashish: 25 kg. 430 gr.

(Opium: 3 kg. 950 gr.)

2. Upon learning that two persons had arranged to smuggle a quantity of narcotics across the Suez Canal, the Kantara police detailed a detachment to arrest them *en flagrant delit*.

On 11 April 1948, the detachment was patrolling in the vicinity of Om Khodeir. They saw two persons receive three water skins from a third man and then turn to go towards Kantara. The police accordingly followed the two persons in question; one managed to escape while the other, who identified himself as Salama Lafy Salem, was arrested. The three water skins containing the foregoing drugs were confiscated. Salama Lafy claimed he knew nothing about the skins.

The origin of the seized narcotics could not be determined.

3. On 10 October 1948, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Salama Lafy Salem to imprisonment for one year and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 415 Seizure at Kantara on 28 August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 March 1949. (870)

1(a). Hashish: 30 kg. 130 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 260 gr.)

2. In August 1948, the Kantara Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration learned that certain bedouins who had been smuggling quantities of narcotics from the Sinai Desert by night were hiding their drugs in a new village near Kantara until a suitable opportunity arose to transport them across the Suez Canal. Early on the morning of 28 August, a constable of the Kantara Branch who had been instructed to maintain a watch arrested a certain Elaiwa Ali Salem after finding the afore-mentioned narcotics in his possession.

The arrest took place as follows: the constable had been informed by an agent that three persons would arrive at the west bank with three sacks of narcotics in their possession. When they arrived there he attempted to arrest them whereupon they turned and fled. The constable fired his revolver and hit Elaiwa Ali Salem in the leg. The other two traffickers escaped with one of the three sacks. The two remaining sacks contained 97 turbas of hashish which bore the name and picture of King Abdel Aziz al Saoud.

Upon being questioned, Elaiwa Ali Salem denied knowing anything about the seized drugs. Further inquiries revealed, however, that the narcotics belonged to an individual who had recently been involved in another narcotic case at Kantara. The origin of the seized drugs was under inquiry.

3. The High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Elaiwa Ali Salem to imprisonment for one year and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 416 Seizure at Kantara on 14 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (903)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 210 gr.

2. While patrolling the public highway from El Borg to Kantara, a police detachment searched on suspicion a certain Aly Mohd. Deifallah and his wife who were proceeding from Al Roumani to Kantara. The wife, a woman named Khadra Mohd. Hassan, had hidden four turbas of hashish about her person.

Upon being questioned, Khadra related that her husband had given her the hashish in question and that she had not known what it was. Her husband corroborated her story by readily acknowledging that the hashish belonged to him.

The origin of the hashish could not be determined.

3. On 5 January 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Aly Mohd. Deifallah to imprisonment for three years and fined him £E300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10). His wife was acquitted.

No. 417 Seizure at Kantara on 29 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 30 April 1949. (930)

1(a). Hashish: 15 kilogrammes

2. When the Coastguardsman on duty at Kilo 47 along the Suez Canal saw a person who had crossed the Canal from east to west, he ordered him to stop. Since the man refused to obey the order, the Coastguardsman fired several shots in his direction and hit him in the leg.

The smuggler identified himself as Ahmed Ibrahim Karim, and the Coastguardsman found a water-skin containing the foregoing hashish in his possession. Ahmed Ibrahim, however, denied having any knowledge of the hashish.

The source of the drug could not be established.

3. On 11 January 1949, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Ahmed Ibrahim Karim to imprisonment for two years and fined him £E500 (U.S.A. \$2,063.50).

No. 418 Seizure at Kantara on 10 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (904)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 300 gr.

2. When a woman named Nargis El Sayed Farag passed through the Kantara customs point on her way to Kantara West, she was searched on suspicion by a customs official. It was found that she had hidden the above-mentioned hashish about her person.

Upon being questioned, Nargis told how a stranger had asked her to carry the four turbas of hashish across the Suez Canal to the west bank. The source of the hashish was not known.

3. On 5 February 1949, Nargis El Sayed Farag was sentenced by the High Criminal Court of Kantara to imprisonment for one year and fined £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 269a Seizure at Kantara on 26 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 March 1949. (869)

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 675 gr.

(Opium: 7 kg. 800 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 269.

No. 419 Seizure at Kantara on 21 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 27 April 1949. (931)

1(a). Hashish: 15 kg. 790 gr.

2. A Coastguardsman on duty at Kilo 46.400 saw someone emerge from the Suez Canal. As the latter attempted to escape by fleeing through the neighbouring fields, the Coastguardsman fired warning shots and succeeded in arresting him. A water-skin containing the above-mentioned hashish was found in his possession.

Upon being questioned, the man identified himself as Salman Soliman Motlak and denied having any knowledge of the hashish. He went so far as to claim that he had been merely taking a walk in the fields and that he had not approached the Suez Canal. The origin of the hashish could not be determined.

3. On 1 January 1949, the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced Salman Soliman Motlak to imprisonment for two years and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 270a Seizure at Kantara on 26 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 April 1949. (932)

1(a). Hashish: 19 kg. 590 gr.

(Opium: 20 kg. 60 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 270.

- No. 420 Seizure at Kantara on 27 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 April 1949. (933)
- 1(a). Hashish: 12 kg. 575 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg. 475 gr.)
 2. While patrolling his beat at Kilo 48 on the Suez Canal, a Coastguardsman saw someone emerge from the water. The Coastguardsman lay in wait until the man started to cross an adjacent public road at which time he arrested him.
The smuggler identified himself as Salem Soliman Salem and a water-skin containing the foregoing narcotics was found in his possession. Salem, however, denied all knowledge of the drugs.
The origin of the hashish could not be established.
 3. On 20 December 1948 the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced Salem Soliman Salem to imprisonment for one year and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).
- No. 271a Seizure at Kantara on 8 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 March 1949. (868)
- 1(a). Hashish: 7 kg. 785 gr.
(Opium: 54 kg. 765 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 271.
- No. 273a Seizure at Kantara on 15 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 May 1949. (1002)
- 1(a). Hashish: 10 kg. 500 gr.
(Opium: 15 kg. 200 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 273.
- No. 421 Seizure at Kantara on 26 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 May 1949. (1003)
- 1(a). Hashish: 29 kg. 540 gr.
(Opium: 8 kg. 960 gr.)
 2. While patrolling his beat at Kilo 40/50 along the east bank of the Suez Canal, a Coastguardsman saw suspicious tracks leading from the Canal into the Sinai Desert. Upon following the tracks for a distance of about 1/2 kilometre, he came across two water-skins containing the aforementioned narcotics. Furthermore, a Coastguard patrol in a jeep which happened to be passing nearby followed the tracks for another kilometre and arrested a smuggler who identified himself as Mohd. Soliman Fehaid. The latter denied having any knowledge of the drugs that had been confiscated.
The origin of the narcotics could not be established.
 3. On 28 April 1949, the High Criminal Court at Kantara sentenced Mohd. Soliman Fehaid to imprisonment for one year.
- No. 422 Seizure aboard the Kantara-Cairo train on 17 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 2 May 1949. (934)
- 1(a). Hashish: 310 grammes
 2. A military policeman on duty aboard the west-bound train from Kantara to Cairo became suspicious of a passenger and inquired whether he had any narcotics in his possession. The passenger, who identified himself as a certain Ali Abdel Hamid Abdulla, answered in the affirmative and was accordingly searched, and the afore-mentioned hashish was seized.
Upon being questioned Ali Abdel said he had purchased the hashish from a bedouin at Rafa for £E3 (U.S.A. \$12.40) for his personal use.
The origin of the hashish remained unknown.
 3. On 15 March 1949 the Summary Native Court at Ismailia sentenced Ali Abdel Hamid Abdulla to imprisonment for two years and fined him £E200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

No. 423 Seizure at Port Said on 1 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 May 1949. (1004)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 567 gr.

2. When a military truck carrying British army troops passed through the Kantara customs gate, the policeman on duty searched it on suspicion and found a package containing 5 turbas of hashish under the left foot of one of the soldiers. Upon being questioned, the soldier admitted that the hashish belonged to him, and he was accordingly surrendered to the British military police. The origin of the hashish could not be determined.

No. 424 Seizure at Bombay on 15 June 1948. Report communicated by the Government of India on 7 June 1949. (936)

1(a). Ganja: 232.6 grammes

2. A 25-year-old fireman named Abdul Huq Abdulla and a 28-year-old seaman named Abdul Rhub were implicated in the seizure of the aforementioned ganja on or near the s.s. *Islami* (Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.). Most of the ganja was found in a cloth bag while a small quantity (5.8 grammes) had been wrapped in white paper. Abdul Huq Abdulla, in whose possession the major part of the ganja was found, said that he had carried the drug for Abdul Rhub and that he had been offered 11 rupees (U.S.A. \$3.30) for doing so. Abdul Rhub, on the other hand, claimed that he had never met Abdul Huq, and that the small quantity of ganja found in his possession was for his own personal use.

3. The Third Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, sentenced Abdul Huq to rigorous imprisonment for three months and Abdul Rhub to simple imprisonment for one day and fined the latter 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.30). In default of payment of said fine, he was to serve an additional term of rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 425 Seizure at Bombay on 8 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of India on 17 May 1949. (872)

1(a). Ganja: 6 kg. 123.5 gr.

2. Two khaki canvas bags and one green oilcloth bag containing 6 kg. 123.5 gr. of crude ganja were seized, and a 30-year-old man named Alarakha, son of Hashim, in whose possession they were found, was arrested. The ganja had been purchased at Jamnagar and brought to Bombay aboard aircraft VT-AUT (Air services of India) which had come from Karachi via Bhuj and Jamnagar. The seizure was effected at the examination hall of the Juhu Airport just outside Bombay.

3. On 7 February 1949, the Presidency Magistrate, 10th Court, fined Alarakha 1,000 rupees (U.S.A. \$303). In default of payment, he was to serve a term of rigorous imprisonment for six weeks. The offender paid half of the fine and was given eight days by the Magistrate to pay the balance.

No. 426 Seizure at Bombay on 16 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of India on 17 May 1949. (873)

1(a). Ganja: 816.2 grammes

2. A bundle containing the foregoing ganja was found on the person of a 25-year-old unemployed Hindu named Carnac Cheru. According to the offender, he had come on to Prince's Dock in order to meet a friend. He had not met the friend and was returning through the main gate when he had been stopped and searched.

3. Carnac Cheru was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 427 Seizures in Mexico during 1948 and 1949. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Mexico for 1948. (E/NR.1948/12)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:

Marihuana: 466 kg. 357 gr.

A. Seizure in the Northern Territory of Lower California (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 13 kg. 600 gr.
2. A man named Gilberto Leon Cota, 38 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Leon was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

B. Seizure in the Northern Territory of Lower California (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 14 kilogrammes
2. Eulalio Anduaga Carrasco, 48 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure in the Northern Territory of Lower California (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 12 kg. 500 gr., 43 cigars.
2. Six persons named Gilverto Medina Garcia, 25 years old, Anatol Borobief Roslekova, 23 years old, Alfredo Lucero Sanchez, 21 years old, Jose Gonzalez Mandujano, 49 years old, Angel Barba Reyes, 18 years old, and Ernesto Mani Mercado, 20 years old, were arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 26 kg. 250 gr.
2. Two persons named Gabino Gonzalez Ribera, 42 years old, and Isias David Cates, 28 years old, were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

E. Seizure in Chihuahua State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 13 kg. 777 gr.
2. A certain Enrique Chaavez Acosta, 31 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

F. Seizure at Guanajuato State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 17 kilogrammes
2. Three men named Miguel Aboytes Arriaga, 54 years old, Sebastian Cuevas Flores, 66 years old, and Vicente Cerritos Ortelano, also 66 years old, were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

G. Seizure at Guerrero State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 14 kg. 50 gr.
2. A man named Crisoforo Rodriquez B., and a woman named Margarita Rodriquez B., 24 and 45 years old respectively, were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

H. Seizure at Guerrero State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 16 kg. 250 gr.
2. Eduardo Rodriquez, 29 years old, Pedro Beltran, 50 years old, and Hilario Lopez, 35 years old, were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

I. Seizure at Jalisco State on 10 February 1948.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 13 kg. 800 gr., and 43 cigarettes
2. Four men named Alfonso Carvajal Vazquez, 47 years old, Aristeo Navarro Valdemar, 47 years old, Jose Perez Sanchez, 44 years old, and Rodolfo Amezcua Sanchez, 45 years old, were arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Alfonso Carvajal Vazquez was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of 100 pesos (U.S.A. \$17.40). Jose Perez Sanchez was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months and to a fine of 100 pesos. Rodolfo Amezcua Sanchez was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and two months and to a fine of 100 pesos. Aristeo Navarro Vandemar was acquitted.

J. Seizure in Mexico State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marijuana: 36 kilogrammes
2. Three men named Celso Vazquez, Felix Vazquez and Celerino Suarez were arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

K. Seizure in Mexico State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 42 kilogrammes
2. A woman named Maria Lopez de Frias, 60 years old, was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

L. Seizure in Michoacan State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 22 kg. 80 gr.
2. Three men named Faustino Villada Garcia, 29 years old, Antonio Jacinto Hernandez, 75 years old, and Cirilo Simon Olloque, were implicated in this seizure.
3. The first two offenders were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of 100 pesos (U.S.A. \$17.40). There was no information concerning the third offender.

M. Seizures in Nayarit State on 27 December 1948 and 5 March 1949.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 130 kilogrammes
2. A woman named Maria Teresa Rivas, 45 years old, and three men named Luis Gonzalez, 38 years old, J. Isabel Gonzales Rivas, 19 years old, and Francisco Gonzalez, 60 years old, were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

N. Seizure at Nuevo Leon State on 15 January 1949.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 45 kilogrammes
2. A man named Arturo Garza Trevino was arrested in connection with this seizure. He died in an accident on the Mexico-Laredo Road while en route to the United States of America.

O. Seizure in Puebla State on 13 April 1948.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 25 kg. 50 gr.
2. A man named Manuel Blanco Valdes, 22 years old, was arrested in connection with this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

P. Seizure in Sinaloa State (date not known).

- 1(a). Marihuana: 25 kilogrammes

2. Two men named Jose Angel Maldonado Sedano, 37 years old, and Rocardo Solis Garcia, 28 years old, were arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 428 Seizure at Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese India, on 4 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Portugal on 18 June 1949. (1005)

1(a). Ganja: 384.8 grammes

2. An itinerant vendor from Bhatkal, India, named Abdula Bin Moidin, was arrested at the Mormugao Custom House when he attempted to smuggle the afore-mentioned ganja aboard a steamer sailing for Mangalore, India. Mangalore is a port in Malabar District, located about 150 miles down the coast from Goa.

The ganja had originated in India.

3. Abdula was fined 124 rupees (U.S.A. \$37.20).

No. 429 Seizure at Avonmouth, England, on 27 March 1949. Report No. 156 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 May 1949. (887)

1(a). Indian hemp: 3 kg. 33.4 gr.

2. During a rummage by Customs officers of the British steamship *Yoma* (P. Henderson & Company) coming from Rangoon, Burma, it was noted that there was a difference between the internal and external depth of a steel cabin trunk owned by the ship's fireman, a 38-year-old Indian named Ameer Ullah. It was found that the trunk had a false bottom and a sliding panel at the side. Underneath the panel there was a space about 2½ inches deep which extended the whole length of the trunk. The entrance to this aperture was corked with a duster and when the duster was removed 2 kg. 211.3 gr. of Indian hemp was found. Upon being questioned through an interpreter, Ullah acknowledged ownership of the hemp, explaining that it was for his own personal use.

Two further seizures were effected aboard the *Yoma*; approximately 255 grammes of Indian hemp were found in the hollow ram of the steering gear, while 577 grammes were uncovered beneath a wooden box in the room occupied by six Indian firemen. Efforts to establish the ownership of these seizures were unsuccessful.

On its voyage to India, the *Yoma* called only at Rangoon.

As regards its origin, the hemp had been purchased in Calcutta a year before according to Ullah's statement.

3. Ullah was sentenced to imprisonment for one month on each of two charges; the sentences were to run concurrently.

No. 430 Seizure at Hull, England, on 2 June 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 June 1949. (1015)

1(a). Indian hemp: 396.9 grammes

2. When customs officers searched the British Steamship *Fort Frontenac* (The United Africa Co., Ltd.) coming from West Africa, they found the foregoing Indian hemp underneath coal in the main bunker. Efforts to trace the owner were unsuccessful. The *Fort Frontenac* had called at the following ports: Las Palmas, Canary Islands; Bathurst, Gambia; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Takoradi and Accra, Gold Coast; Lagos, Burutu and Warri, Nigeria.

The origin of the Indian hemp could not be determined.

No. 431 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 16 December 1948. Report No. 153(a) communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (881)

1(a). Indian hemp: 453.6 grammes

2. Having been informed that Geraldo Vernon Melhado, 37-year-old Jamaican, was trafficking in Indian hemp, police officers searched his home and found a parcel containing Indian hemp in the larder. The Indian hemp had been prepared for distribution and placed in eight separate envelopes, each of which contained approximately two ounces (56.7 grammes).

3. On 17 March 1949, at the Manchester Assizes, Melhado was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

No. 432 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 21 January 1949. Report No. 153(b) communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (881)

1(a). Indian hemp: 453.6 grammes

2. Police officers searched the home of a 42-year-old Indian named Mia Basha and found a paper bag containing the afore-mentioned Indian hemp. When asked to account for his possession of the hemp he replied that a seaman had given it to him. He was thereupon arrested.

3. Mia Basha was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

No. 433 Seizures at Liverpool, England, on 21 January and 22 February 1949. Report No. 154 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (882)

1(a). Indian hemp: 737.1 grammes

2. While searching the Indian-Anglo cafe at 116 St. James Street, Liverpool, the afore-mentioned Indian hemp was found under the floor boards on the top landing. Some of the hemp had been put up in small paper bags for distribution purposes. A 43-year-old Indian named Nesar Ali was arrested and charged. While he was out on bail he began again to traffic in hemp with the result that on 22 February a small parcel containing two ounces (56.7 grammes) of the drug was found under a mat just outside the back door. Ali was thereupon rearrested and detained in custody.

In October 1948, Ali had been fined £40 (U.S.A. \$161.20) or, in default of payment, sentenced to imprisonment for three months for being in unlawful possession of Indian hemp.

3. Ali pleaded guilty to the main offence committed on 21 January and not guilty to that of 22 February; he was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months.

No. 434 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 22 January 1949. Report No. 153(d) communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (881)

1(a). Indian hemp: 56.7 grammes

2. A search of the Indian cafe located at 168 Park Lane, Liverpool, uncovered a small parcel containing Indian hemp which had been hidden among coal in the basement. A 40-year-old Indian named Rokib Ali lived in the house and a small quantity of hemp was found in the fob pocket of Ali's jacket. He was accordingly arrested.

3. Ali was given a suspended sentence.

No. 435 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 28 January 1949. Report No. 153(c) communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (881)

1(a). Indian hemp: 226.8 grammes

2. During a search of the home of a 68-year-old Indian named George Hader a small parcel containing the afore-mentioned Indian hemp was found hidden in the bedroom chimney. Hader denied ownership of the hemp but was arrested and charged with the offence.

3. On 17 March 1949, Hader pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for 25 days.

No. 436 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 4 February 1949. Report No. 155 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1949. (883)

1(a). Indian hemp: 850.5 grammes

2. During a search of the British motor vessel *Herefordshire* (The Bibby Line, Ltd.) coming from India, a preventive officer discovered the foregoing Indian hemp hidden in the funnel. A 32-year-old crew-member named Mushruff Ali acknowledged that the drug belonged to him and that he had purchased it from the last crew who had left the ship at Rangoon, Burma.

On 25 February 1949, when Mushruff was committed to the Manchester Assizes, it was discovered that the original interpreter through whom the admission of ownership was made had gone to sea in the meantime. The case was postponed to the Liverpool Assizes towards the end of which it was learned that the interpreter was not likely to return to England for some weeks.

The origin of the Indian hemp was unknown.

3. Since no evidence was offered against Mushruff Ali, a formal verdict of not guilty was returned.

No. 437 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 4 May 1949. Report No. 159 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 June 1949. (937)

1(a). Indian hemp: 7 kg. 200.8 gr.

2. A rummage of the s.s. *Prome* (The Henderson Line, Liverpool) coming from Bassein, Burma, uncovered 5 kg. 443.1 gr. of Indian hemp which had been hidden in various parts of the ship. The ownership of this hemp could not be established.

A further search disclosed that quantities of Indian hemp had also been concealed in the following places: (a) 602.4 grammes, in a pillow case belonging to a 24-year-old Burmese named Maung Khin Maung; (b) 630.8 grammes, in the filling of a pillow belonging to a 25-year-old Lascar named Gulam Meah; and (c) 524.5 grammes, in the filling of a mattress belonging to a 30-year-old Lascar named Abdul Jali. The three offenders said they had purchased the hemp at Rangoon. The *Prome* had also called at the following ports: Rangoon, Burma; Aden; Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and Port Said, Egypt.

3. Each of the three men pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of Indian hemp and was sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

No. 438 Seizure at London, England, on 31 May 1949. Report No. 161 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 June 1949. (1014)

1(a). Indian hemp: 99.2 grammes

2. Owing to his suspicious movements, a 27-year-old Burmese galley boy named Omar Meah was detained by police at the Royal Albert Dock. They found a paper package containing the above-mentioned Indian hemp hidden in the small of his back and held in position by his belt. Although inquiries were made on various ships at the dock, it was not possible to discover which ship, if any, Meah had boarded. The origin of the Indian hemp could not be determined.

3. Omar Meah, after pleading guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

No. 439 Seizure at Tilbury Dock, London, England, on 24 April 1949. Report No. 159 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 May 1949. (920)

1(a). Indian hemp: 623.7 grammes

2. During a rummage by customs officers aboard the British steamship *Worcestershire* (The Bibby Line Ltd.) coming from Rangoon, Burma, the foregoing hemp was found under the starboard bollards. Efforts to

establish the ownership of the drug were without success. Its origin also remained unknown.

The *Worcestershire* had called at the following ports: Port Said, Egypt; Aden; and Colombo, Ceylon.

7. Miscellaneous

No. 391b Seizures at Windsor, Ontario, on 25 January and at Toronto, Ontario, on 21 March 1949. Report No. 135 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 May 1949. (916)

- 1(a). Methadone: 36 tablets (1.2 grammes)
(Diacetylmorphine: 401 capsules: (approximately 13 grammes)
and 17 tablets (approximately 0.7
gramme))
(Morphine: 2 tablets (.06 gramme))
2. For further details, see Case No. 391.

No. 440 Theft at Cairo on 26 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 April 1949. (929)

- 1(b). Laudanum Rousse: 106 grammes
Eucodal: 26 tablets
Eucodal powder: 0.6 gramme
Pantopon: 0.2 gramme
(Pure Cocaine: 1 gramme)
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.9 gramme)
(Heroin hydrochloride: 0.78 gramme)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.15)
(Hashish powder: 16 grammes)

2. The foregoing drugs were stolen from a pharmacy located in the Sayeda Zeinab Quarter of Cairo during the night of 26 January. The burglar broke into the pharmacy through the back window and pilfered drugs having a total value of £E2 (U.S.A. \$8.25). The burglar could not be located nor could the stolen drugs be recovered.

No. 441 Seizure at Bensberg, British Zone of Germany, on 3 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (966)

- 1(a). Eucodal: 9 ampoules

2. A male nurse named Bruno Prothmann, 29 years old, pilfered about 30 ampoules of morphine and eucodal from the Bensberg hospital. The foregoing eucodal was actually found in his possession. He claimed that he had purchased the ampoules on prescription from the Adler Dispensary in Bensberg to take care of an alleged trigeminal neuralgic condition. In reality, however, he had obtained them to satisfy his addiction. The eucodal ampoules (0.02, 1 ccm.) had been manufactured by the firm of Merck; Darmstadt.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 343a Seizure at Dortmund-Brambauer, British Zone of Germany, on 11 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (963)

- 1(a). Dicodide: 6 tablets
(Morphine hydrochloride: 10 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 343.

No. 344a Seizure at Dorum, Kreis Wesermünde, British Zone of Germany, on 1 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (967)

- 1(a). Eucodal: 10 ampoules

(Morphine hydrochloride: 4 grammes and 10 ampoules)

2. For further details, see Case No. 344.

No. 346a Seizure at Emden, British Zone of Germany, on 28 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (969)

- 1(a). Dolantine: 3 ampoules
Laudanum: 3 ampoules
Eucodal: 1 ampoule
(Morphine hydrochloride: 4 ampoules)
(Morphine atropine: 1 ampoule)
2. For further details, see Case No. 346.

No. 351b Seizure at Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 12 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (977)

- 1(a). Eucodal: 200 tablets
Dolantine: 40 tablets
Dicodide: 1,000 tablets and 40 ampoules
Dilaudide-Atropine: 30 ampoules
S.E.E. strong: 32 ampoules
Dilaudide scopolamine: 8 ampoules
Codeine phosphate cryst: 85 grammes
(Cocaine: 60 tablets)
(Morphine sulphate: 560 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 351.

No. 354a Seizure at Kiel, British Zone of Germany, on 11 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (958)

- 1(a). Eucodal: 1 ampoule
(Morphine: 13 ampoules)
2. For further details, see Case No. 354.

No. 442 Seizure at Kirchenallee, Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 16 November 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (983)

1(a). Dolantine: 1 ampoule

2. A 26-year-old factory worker named Charlotte Moldenhauer received 20 ampoules of dolantine from Heinz Recke, 38-year-old druggist, on condition that she would furnish him with a prescription within a short time. As she did not do so, Recke requested her to return the dolantine, which she did with the exception of 1 ampoule. A nurse, who was to have given Charlotte Moldenhauer an injection, had taken this ampoule for safekeeping.

Recke explained that he had taken these ampoules from a stock accumulated by his wife who had obtained them in the past on the basis of a prescription by her doctor.

No. 356a Seizure at Munster, British Zone of Germany, on 20 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (961)

- 1(a). Eucodal: 1 ampoule
(Morphine hydrochloride: 6 ampoules)
2. For further details, see Case No. 356.

No. 443 Seizure at Oldenburg, British Zone of Germany, on 29 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on

21 June 1949. (989)

1(a). Dicodide: 20 tablets

2. Two men named Willi Kelschinski, 32-year-old clerk, and Friedrich Strodthoff obtained ninety-one fraudulent prescriptions for acedicon and dicodide in the following way: They went to different doctors in Oldenburg and pretended they were suffering from bronchial catarrh and lung trouble. On no less than seventy-one different occasions they used false names, while in some seventy-seven cases they fraudulently obtained prescriptions for the Allgemeinen Ortskrankenkassen offices at Oldenburg and Ammerland and of these, sixty were made out in false names. They obtained these sick fund prescriptions by using the names of persons whom they knew to be insured. With these slips they visited the various doctors in whose names they had been issued and obtained prescriptions. The prescriptions were then taken to various druggists in the town who filled them without charge.

When all ninety-one prescriptions had been filled, the two men had in their possession 1800 tablets of acedicon and dicodide. They had engaged in the swindle so that Kelschinski might satisfy his addiction cravings.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 400b Seizure at Soltau, British Zone of Germany, on 2 December 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 June 1949. (976)

1(a). Eucodal: 60 tablets

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 50 tablets)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 18 tablets)

2. For further details, see Case No. 400.

No. 444 Seizure at Bremen on 15 October 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the United States Zone of Germany for the year 1947. (E/NR.1947/72)

1(a). Eucodal: 10 ampoules (Boehringer)

Pantopon: 12 ampoules (Knoll) and 16 tablets

Dicodide: 2 ampoules (Bayer)

Dolantine: 20 tablets

Acedicone: 20 tablets

Pervitine: 15 tablets

(Cocaine: 10 tablets)

(Opium: 15 tablets)

2. A male nurse named Olaf Lukan, employed at the Hotheim hospital in Bremen, had in his possession the foregoing narcotic drugs, some of which came from German army stocks. Lukan acknowledged that he had stolen the drugs from hospitals where he had been employed and sold part of them in order to obtain sufficient capital for opening a private pharmacy.

3. The Bremen Military Court sentenced Lukan to imprisonment for nine months.

No. 445 Seizure at Ellwangen, Wuerttemberg/Baden, on 8 February 1949. Report No. 2/49 communicated by the Office of the Military Government of the United States Zone of Germany on 13 June 1949. (940)

1(a). Dicodide: 80 kilogrammes

2. According to a report by the German Criminal Police in Stuttgart, four persons attempting to sell narcotic drugs in the black market were arrested at Ellwangen on 8 February 1949. Afterward, the homes of those arrested were searched, and 80 kilogrammes of dicodide tablets in loose form, 119 kilogrammes of Tannalbin tablets, together with small quantities of Insulin, other medicaments, and surgical instruments were confiscated.

When the prisoners were questioned, it was learned that the owner of the drugs was a resident of Ellwangen named Martin Dann. The latter explained that he had obtained the drugs in 1945 at a prisoner-of-war camp

located near Heilbronn where he had been a medical orderly attached to a labour company. He added that when the camp had been disbanded no one had concerned himself about the drugs so he had had them sent to his home in Ellwangen where they had remained during the intervening period.

Investigations revealed that the dicodide had belonged to the factory of Knoll A.-G., Ludwigshafen a.Rhein and constituted part of a shipment from Ludwigshafen to Eppingen, Wuerttemberg. This consignment had been sent by rail on 13 March 1945 but had not arrived at its destination. During the latter part of the war, Knoll A.-G. had maintained a dispersal depot at Eppingen for security purposes and was transferring part of its stocks there to escape the bombings at Ludwigshafen. During the fighting which took place in that area, the freight car disappeared, and it seems likely that it, like many others, was looted.

Knoll A.-G. filed a claim for the return of its alleged property with the prosecuting attorney.

United States authorities note that previous reports indicated that large quantities of narcotic drugs were looted from an abandoned medical supply train in the yards at Mannheim during April and May 1945 at a time before the United States troops had completely restored order in that region.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 446 Seizure at Michoacan State (date not known). Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Mexico for 1948.
(F/NR.1948/12)

1(a). Demerol: 1 ampoule

2. Two men named Antonio Diaz and Eduardo Castro Pallares were arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 447 Seizure at Ping Shan, Hong Kong, on 15 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 20 May 1949.
(863)

1(a). Poppy plants: 2,332

2. Two men named Tang Ngai and Tang Mun acknowledged that they owned and cultivated two fields of poppy plants on the hillsides of Ping Shan. When the men were questioned regarding the poppies, Tang Ngai explained that he grew them for his own consumption, while Tang Mun declared that he produced them for medical purposes.

3. The accused were each sentenced to a fine of \$250 (U.S.A. \$37.87) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for two months.

INDEX TO THE NAMES OF PERSONS AND FIRMS, ETC.

Name	Page	Name	Page
A		B	
Abdel Fattah Abdel Monem Karim	12	Brand, Friedrich	34
Abdel Kader Ali Khattab <i>alias</i> Abdou	59	Brenzel, Percy	43
Abdel Monem Mohd. Eid	9	Brown, Roy Thomas	56
Abdel Razek Shahhat	52	Bruening, Leni	32
Abdel Salam Mohd. Shadi	60	Bryson, Eileen Elizabeth <i>alias</i>	
Abdul Hamid	8	Prince	45
Abdul Huq Abdulla	64	Burmester, Wilhelm	33
Abdul Hussain	21	Burton, William Paul	56
Abdul Jali	69		
Abdul Kader	21	C	
Abdul Munaf	21		
Abdul Rhub	64		
Abdula Bin Moidin	67	Calogrides, Michael John	1
Abdulla Mahmoud Attia	58	Carnac Cheru	64
Aboytes Arriaga, Miguel	65	Carvajal Vazquez, Alfonso	66
Acabarally Hamidally	25	Castro Pallares, Eduardo	73
Ah Tet	5	Cates, Isias David	65
Ahmed Ibrahim Karim	62	Cerritos Ortelano, Vicente	65
Ahmed Mahmoud El Sabbagh	58	Chaavez Acosta, Enrique	65
Ahmed Mohd. Bekheit	11	Chain Bong, Alfredo	24
Alarakha	64	Chain Po	9
Alfaro Gonzalez, Jesus	24	Chan Chick	52
Ali Abdel Hamid Abdulla	63	Chan Choy Kwan	28
Ali Abdel Rahman Salem	60	Chan Kou Hin	17
Ali Abdulla Hamdan <i>alias</i>		Chan Kwan	19
Ali El Saa	58	Chan Pui Por	20
Ali Hassan Ahmed	57	Chan Shui	16
Ali Ibrahim Hawwash	59	Chan Tsing	17
Ali Khalil Elsae	9	Chan Ying	15
Ali Mohd. Salem	60	Chang Kwang Nang	21
Aly Mohd. Deifallah	61	Cheah Lim Nai	17
Ameer Ulla	67	Cheng Kei	17
Amezcu Sanchez, Rodolfo	66	Cheon On	23
Amir Bin Shariff	23	Choi Chi Wah	16
Anduaga Carrasco, Eulalio	65	Chong Cho Lan	21
Andy	55	Chu Hon Ching	19
Antoni, Gerhard	40	Chiu Tak Lung	18
Appen von, Walter	14	Chu Wai	9
Au Bin Yusuff	23	Chuen Yip	28
Au Shiu	16	Clark, Phyliss Leslie	44
Awwad Auda Shetiwi	60	Cole, Albert Leonard <i>alias</i>	
Ayesh Hamad Khalil	11	George T. Dempster	45
Ayub Bin Musa	23	Conrad, Gertrud	32
		Cota, Gilberto Leon	65
B		Cuevas Flores, Sebastian	65
Bajanath	55		
Barba Reyes, Angel	65	D	
Barraza, Daniel D.	24		
Beauchamp, Raoul	41	Dann, Martin	72
Beckmann, Erich	14	Dawood Ibrahim Soliman	60
Beltran, Pedro	65	Denizet, Joseph Roger <i>alias</i>	
Benitez Santibanez, Armando	24	Paul Chevalier	46
Berretz, Wilhelm	13	Di Salvo, Betty	29
Best, William	30	Diaz, Antonio	73
Bin Sin	7	Dittman, Joachim	36
Blanco Valdes, Manuel	66		
Borobief Roslekova, Anatol	65		

D

Dolan, Edmund	44
Dolezich, Rudolf	35
Douglas, Henry	29

E

Eickmann, Helmuth	34
El Sayed Mohd. Saleh <i>alias</i> El Saedi	59
Elaiwa Ali Salem	61
Ezz Eddine Ahmed Abdel Aal	58
Ezz Eddine Amira Mohd.	13

F

Fayez Farghali Attia	58
Flentje, Horst	33
Flores Ontiveros, Ernesto	29,40
Folkers, Toni	32
Fong Kwok	26
Fong Tjong	28
Fong Wuyman, Luis	29
Fragoso Medina, Juan	29,40

G

Gai Ling Wu	25
Garcia Yanez, Odorico	24
Gerhardt, Rudi	34
Goerke, Werner	14
Gonzalez, Francisco	66
Gonzalez Jasso, Paula	40
Gonzalez, Luis	66
Gonzalez Ribera, Gabino	65
Gonzalez Rivas, J. Isabel	66
Gordon, Joan	42
Granata, Katherine	56
Grieger, Edith	14
Guertler, Anton	31
Guevara Lopez, Manual	24
Gulam Meah	69

H

Hackmann, Heinz	14
Hader, George	68
Haeger, Augusta	35
Hafelbecker, Hans	39
Hanem Mohd. El Attar	57
Hassan Galal Mustafa	57
Hassan Mohd. El Okby	59
Hehusius, Hendrik Simon	54
Heitmann, Fritz	33
Henderson, Earl Roger	43
Henry, Clarence John	44
Hernandes Valdes, Felix	24
Hernandez, Antonio Jacinto	66
Hess, Dr. Herbert	39
Heyden, Erich Hermann	37
Hill, John MacKenzie	43

H

Hinkst, Hans	38
Hoenske, Hermann	15
Hussein Auda Nasser	57
Hutt, Emil	39

I

Ibarra Rivera, Rodolfo	29
Ibbeken, Johanne	32
Ibrahim Abdulla Hassan	52
Ibrahim Mursi El Dokla	59
Ibrahim Shaker Khalil	58

J

Jahn, Margarethe	36
------------------------	----

K

Kaiser, Alfons	35
Kakubhai Velji	21
Kam Cheung	26
Karlows, Janos	38
Karnas, Jan Lodewijk Constant	27
Kelshinski, Willi	72
Khaled Mesbah El Lababidi	51
Khalil Ibrahim Khalil	58
Khamis Mahmoud Khalil	52
Kickelmann, Heinz	38
Koch, Hans	14
Koh Ah Hok	1
Kolenbrander, Gerrit-Jan	36
Kong Ah Chai	22
Kong Ah Fatt	22
Kong Ah Kow	22
Korte, Henrich	34
Krueer, Richard	35
Kyang Law Tar	6

L

Lahtaw Tu	6
Lai Shui	28
Lam Sum	26
Lameris, Jacobus	54
Lange, Guenter	38
Lasheen Mohd. Lasheen	59
Laska, Gerhard	39
Lau Yin	18
Lau Yiu	17
Lavery, William John	50
Law Fat Chuen	17
Law Pi Cha	6
Lee Li Kyang	7
Lekies, Ernst	32
Lim Kwong Seng	23
Lopez de Frias, Maria	66
Lu Sin Sai	8
Lukan, Olaf	72

Name	Page	Name	Page
M		O	
Ma Daw Mya	56	Ohlert, Dr. Carl	37
Maass, Helmut	33	Olloque, Cirilo Simon	66
Magdi Youssef Abdulla <i>alias</i>		Omar Meah	69
Antoun Anis Zariah	52	Omran Abu Zeid Omran	58
Mahdi Mohd. Eissa	58	Orologas, Dimitros	53
Mahgoub Yadam Ali	58		
Mahmoud Mohd. Nemataalla Gaafar	57	P	
Maldonado Sedano, Jose Angel	67	Pantauers, Alfons	35
Manuel, Robert	47	Parise, Charles Joseph	30
Martinez Ricano, Angela	53	Peinado, Evaristo B.	24
Maru Shaung	4	Perez Sanchez, Jose	66
Maung Ba Maung	4	Petelka, Erwin	31
Maung Eik	7	Po Gyi	9
Maung Khin Maung	69	Poo Chan	28
Maung Kya Gyi	55	Prothmann, Bruno	70
Maung Kyin Shwe	7		
Maung Po Yin	7	R	
Mayer, Dr. Joseph	37	Ragab Mohd. El Okby	59
Mayoff, Sigmund	42	Rainone, Dominic Anthony	30
Medina Garcia, Gilverto	65	Reinstein, Therese	35
Mees, Willy	39	Rico Garcia, Lamberto	29, 40
Melhado, Geraldo Vernon	68	Risley, Frank James	48
Mendimiam	25	Rivas, Maria Teresa	66
Mia Basha	68	Rizk El Sayed Abdel Nabi	59
Milina, John Manfred	47	Robichaud, Laurent Omer	48
Mohamad Isak	25	Rodriquez Carmona, Nicolas	29, 40
Mohd. Abdel Kader Ali	59	Rodriquez, Crisoforo B.	65
Mohd. Abdel Rahman El Ashri <i>alias</i>		Rodriquez, Eduardo	65
Mohd. El Zouk	58	Rodriquez Lozada, Francisco	29
Mohd. Ahmed El Shobki	12	Rodriquez, Margarita B.	65
Mohd. Ahmed Yacout <i>alias</i>		Rokib Ali	68
Yacout Zamzam	59	Romero Martinez, Panulfo	29, 40
Mohd. Baaboula	60	Roettinger, Rolf	39
Mohd. Badawi Abdel Rahman	12	Ross, Tony <i>alias</i> Wilson James	44
Mohd. Hassan Ibrahim	58	Rubin, Jake	30
Mohd. Helal Mahmoud	58	Ruffin, Bill	46
Mohd. Moussa Ibrahim	10		
Mohd. Salem Abdel Malek	13	S	
Mohd. Salem Lafi	59	Sadek Mohd. Youssef	12
Mohd. Soliman Fehaid	63	Salama Lafi Salem	61
Mok Yick Kai	20	Salama Nassar Abdulla	59
Moldenhauer, Charlotte	71	Salem Soliman Salem	63
Moore, Milton Harold Jarvis	49	Salman Soliman Motlak	62
Mosbacher, Walter	39	Sanchez, Margarita	24
Mueller, Werner	31	Schaper, Wilhelm Friedrich	33
Mushruff Ali	69	Schimainski, Roman	54
		Schulz, Gustav	37
N		Schulze, Else	15
Nang Zing Naw	6	Schweer, Theo	32
Nargis El Sayed Farag	62	See Yu Koon	22
Narsaya	55	Sein Htung Naw	4
Navarro Valdemar, Aristeo	66	Shadic	8
Neeland, Helene	33	Shannon, Alexander	47
Neglia, Arlene Mary	43	Sharpe, James	43
Nesar Ali	68	Shipway, John Thomas	48
Ng Ki <i>alias</i> Young Chun Fung	22	Smith, John William	47
Novak, William Nicholas	41	Smith, Nixie	46

<i>Name</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Page</i>
S		W	
Soe Wah	5	Walter, Horst	36
Soliman Salama Auda	60	Webb, Reginald	48
Solis Garcia, Ricardo	67	Wecht, Franz	14
Soliman Salem	60	Wilkinson, Patrick John, <i>alias</i> Ferguson	43
Soto Jimenez, Carlos	29	Wirminghaus, Karl	14
Spitzer, Joe	42	Wo Ping Kuen	18
Stefanski, Jozef	40	Wolf, Johannes	39
Strodthoff, Friedrich	72	Wong Ah Peng	1
Suarez, Celerino	66	Wong Hee	20
T		Wong Kum Chin	22
Tan Cheuk Hong	20	Wong Kwong	20
Tan Chi Ming	18	Wong Sou	19
Tan Cheng How	22	Wong Wei	53
Tan Cheng Lai	22	Wong Ying	16
Tang Mun	73	Woop, Gerhard	14
Tang Ngai	73	Wunderlich, Chistof	39
Teng An Tey	1	Y	
Tettenborn, Wolff	14	Yacoob	7
Tiemann, Fritz	36	Yang David	23
Titz, Johann	39	Yuen Siu	15
Titze, Herbert	15	Z	
Treder, Franz	35	Zacheja, Alois	35
Tremblay, Paul Emile	50	Zahran Mahmoud Moussa	58
V		Zaki Ekladios Guirguis	57
Vali	55	Zarif Ali Agami <i>alias</i> Zarif El Eskandarani	52
Valu	55	Zedlitz, Werner	14
Vazquez, Celso	66	Zelder, Artur	31
Vazquez, Felix	66		
Verhaar, Lodewijk	27		
Viethen, Jakob	32		
Villada Garcia, Faustino	66		
Voelker, Rudolf	38		

INDEX TO SEIZURE LOCALITIES

<i>Country and Locality</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Page</i>
BURMA		
Bhamo	6 December 1948	4
Gyobingauk	8 December 1948	55
Htaukkyan	30 December 1948	8
Katcho	19 December 1948	6
Kemmendine	11 February 1949	55
Khakhay Kawng	1 December 1948	4
Kyaukpyu	7 March 1949	8
Kyauksakhan	7 December 1948	5
Letpadan	16 December 1948	5
Manpin	19 December 1948	6
Mergui	16 December 1948	5
Momauk	5 December 1948	4
Moulmein	1 January 1949	55
Myitkyina	22 December 1948	6
Pyinmana	23 December 1948	7
Rangoon	11 December 1948	5
	3 February 1949	9
	12 March 1949	9
Shwegu	19 December 1948	6
Taunglein	15 December 1948	6
Thayetmyo	8 December 1948	7
	24 January 1949	55
Thazi	24 December 1948	7
	25 December 1948	8
Ywathit	26 January 1949	55
CANADA		
Edmonton, Alberta	28 March 1949	40
Winnipeg, Manitoba	25 April 1949	50
Toronto, Ontario	8 February 1949	43
	14 February 1949	44
	21 March 1949	49
	22 March 1949	43
	1 April 1949	29
	20 April 1949	44
	26 April 1949	44
Windsor, Ontario	10 September 1948	30
	10 October 1948	48
	25 January 1949	49
	17 April 1949	50
Montreal, Quebec	21 March 1948	41
	18 August 1948	41
	26 January 1949	42
	27 January 1949	42
	28-29 January 1949	42
	30 January 1949	42
	1 February 1949	42
	2 February 1949	42
	10 February 1949	42
	26 February 1949	56
	15 March 1949	56
	30 March 1949	42
Vancouver, B.C.	2 December 1948	45
	16 December 1948	46
	6 March 1949	47
	7 March 1949	47
	13 April 1949	48

<i>Country and Locality</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Page</i>
EGYPT		
Abu Suer	26 March 1948	57
Alexandria	20 December 1948	58
Ayyat	28 November 1948	58
Cairo	10 May 1948	57
	14 May 1948	51
	24 September 1948	58
	4 December 1948	52
	7 December 1948	52
	13 December 1948	9
	22 December 1948	52
Dekirnis	11 September 1948	58
El Arish	18 March 1949	10
Ismailia	18 January 1948	59
	19 February 1948	59
	27 May 1948	58
	16 November 1948	58
	9 December 1948	58
	26 December 1948	58
Kantara	26 January 1948	57
	19 February 1948	60
	11 April 1948	61
	20 May 1948	57
	28 August 1948	61
	14 September 1948	61
	29 September 1948	62
	10 October 1948	11, 62
	26 October 1948	11
	21 November 1948	62
	26 November 1948	12
	27 November 1948	63
	8 December 1948	12
	10 December 1948	10
	15 December 1948	13
	26 December 1948	63
	17 January 1949	63
Port Said	1 May 1948	64
Simbellawin	31 December 1948	58
Sinai Desert	11 October 1948	13

GERMANY

Aurich	2 December 1948	31
Bad Godesberg	14 January 1949	13
Bensberg	3 February 1949	70
Berlin-Schoeneberg	6 November 1947	15
Berlin-Steglitz	10 October 1947	38
Brake i. Oldenburg	2 December 1948	31
Bremen	16 April 1947	38
	2 October 1947	38
	15 October 1947	72
Bremerhaven	5 May 1947	38
	21 June 1947	39
Dorum	1 February 1949	32
Dortmund-Brambauer	11 March 1949	32
Duisberg	14 March 1949	32
Ellwangen	8 February 1949	72
Emden	28 January 1949	33
Esens	27 January 1949	33
Essen	11 January 1949	14
Hamburg	16 November 1948	71

GERMANY (Cont'd.)

Hamburg (Cont'd.)	21 December 1948	14
	29 December 1948	33
	14 January 1949	53
	11 February 1949	33
	16 February 1949	34
	12 March 1949	31
Hamm	22 August 1947	34
Hannover-Muenden	12 January 1949	35
Heidelberg	March-April 1947	39
	7 May 1947	39
Karlsruhe	11 July 1947	39
Kiel	11 March 1949	35
Luebeck	16 February 1949	35
Luedenscheid	29 January 1949	14
Mannheim	March 1945	40
	March-April 1947	39
Muenster	20 October 1948	35
	24 February 1949	35
Nordenham	9 July 1948	36
Oldenburg	29 September 1948	71
	4 January 1949	14
Poggenhagen	5 December 1948	36
Schalksmuehle	22 November 1948	36
Schwarmstedt	17 November 1948	36
Selm	15 March 1949	37
Soltau	2 December 1948	54
Varel i. Oldenburg	26 November 1948	37
Wallsbüll-Flensburg	21 February 1949	37

HONG KONG

Fanling	12 March 1949	16
	18 April 1949	19
	25 April 1949	19
	27 April 1949	19
Hong Kong	25 January 1949	15
	5 February 1949	15
	14 February 1949	16
	26 February 1949	16, 27
	1 March 1949	16
	17 March 1949	17
	24 March 1949	17
	29 March 1949	18
	5 April 1949	19
	15 April 1949	19
	21 April 1949	28
Kowloon	15 February 1949	52
	17 March 1949	17
	18 March 1949	17
	27 March 1949	17
	28 March 1949	18
	29 March 1949	52
	30 March 1949	18
	14 April 1949	19
Ping Shan	15 February 1949	73
Sheung Shui	7 February 1949	16
	27 February 1949	16

INDIA

Bombay	15 June 1948	64
--------	--------------	----

INDIA (Cont'd.)

Bombay (Cont'd.)	8 September 1948	64
	16 September 1948	64
	31 December 1948	21
	7 January 1949	21
Calcutta	1 January 1949	21
	4 January 1949	21
	30 January 1949	21
	12 February 1949	21
	24 February 1949	22
Negapatam, Madras	19 February 1949	22

MEXICO

Lower California	no date	24, 65
Chihuahua State	no date	24, 29, 40, 65
	5 March 1948	24
	6 March 1948	24
	17 March 1948	24
	1 April 1948	24
Jalisco State	10 February 1948	66
Mexico State	no date	66
Federal District	17 August 1948	53
Guanajuato State	no date	65
Guerrero State	no date	65
Michoacan State	no date	66
Nayarit State	27 December 1948	66
	5 March 1949	66
Nuevo Leon State	15 January 1949	66
Puebla State	13 April 1948	66
Sinaloa State	no date	24, 29, 66
	28 April 1948	24

MOZAMBIQUE

Lourenco Marques	6 February 1948	24
	30 May 1948	25

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam	21 March 1949	28
	7 April 1949	25
	26 March 1949	25
Rotterdam	16 April 1949	26
	26 April 1949	26, 28
	27 April 1949	26
The Hague	15 January 1949	54
Tilburg	14 March 1949	40

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Mormugao	4 April 1949	67
----------	--------------	----

SINGAPORE	13 January 1949	22
	26 February 1949	23
	23 March 1949	23
	24 March 1949	23
	29 March 1949	23
	14 April 1949	23

UNITED KINGDOM

Avonmouth	27 March 1949	67
Hull	2 June 1949	67
Liverpool	16 December 1948	67
	21 January 1949	68
	22 January 1949	68
	28 January 1949	68
	4 February 1949	69
	22 February 1949	68
	4 May 1949	69
	16 May 1949	27
London	31 May 1949	69
Southampton	28 March 1949	27
Tilbury, London	24 April 1949	69

INDEX TO SHIPS IMPLICATED

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Owner or Charterer</i>	<i>Times previously reported</i>	<i>Page</i>
Amra	British	British India Steam Navigation Co.	5	21, 25
Anhui	Unknown	Unknown	—	22
Aung-yadana	"	"	—	9
Bradeverett	British	Everett Steamship Corp.	1	23
Chong Tong	Unknown	Unknown	—	23
Dromus	British	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	4	27
Drupa	"	" " " "	3	27
Eastern Saga	"	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	—	21
Elax	"	Unknown	—	26, 28
Fort Frontenac	"	United Africa Co. Ltd.	—	67
Garøet	Unknown	Unknown	—	26
Gudrun	Swedish	Transmarin, Swedish Shipping Co.	—	27
Hai Fei	Chinese	China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.	—	1
Herefordshire	British	Bibby Line Ltd.	1	69
Hoi Lee	Norwegian	Unknown	—	19
Hong Siang	Unknown	"	—	9
Kampala	British	British India Steam Navigation Co.	1	25
Kistna	"	" " " "	1	23
Kustbris	Unknown	Unknown	—	23
Kutsang	British	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	—	21
Kwong Chook Feong	"	Unknown	—	16
Prome	"	P. Henderson Co.	—	69
Rose Bank	"	Unknown	—	1
Sangola	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	1	4
Taksang	"	Jardine, Skinner Co.	5	22
Trevose	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	—	21
Tsinan	"	Unknown	2	16, 19
Utsire	"	Graham's Trading Co.	1	22
Varela	Unknown	Unknown	—	6
Worcestershire	British	Bibby Line Ltd.	—	69
Yoma	"	P. Henderson Co.	—	67