



UNITED NATIONS

NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
BETWEEN 1 MAY AND 30 JUNE 1952

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Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to draw attention to the following form prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fourth session (15 May to 3 June 1949) and noted by the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session (5 July to 15 August 1949) in resolution 246A(IX) of 6 July 1949. This form was drawn up by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for use by governments in preparing and submitting their seizure reports.

FORM FOR REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

(Forwarded by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to facilitate the preparation of reports under Article 23 of the 1931 Convention)

SECTION I

1. Date of seizure: _____ 2. Place of seizure: _____

3. Kind and quantity of narcotics seized: _____

4. Details regarding ships, vehicles, and/or aircraft involved: (include name, owner, itinerary, nationality, etc.) _____

5. Details regarding persons and/or firms involved: (include name, nationality, place of residence, age, occupation, etc.) _____

6. Origin of narcotics seized: (include all available information and reasonable suspicions which might throw light on the origin, sale and purchase, particularly in connexion with information furnished under (4) and (5) above) _____

SECTION II

- 7.* Judicial proceedings: (please refer to legal basis and indicate the sentence, including place and date of its pronouncement)

SECTION III

8. Narrative: (include especially information concerning any new or unusual methods employed by traffickers in concealing drugs or by officers in apprehending traffickers)

Detach from along line for use of those preparing reports

* This information may be sent subsequently after the proceedings have been concluded.

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KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE IN PARTS I AND II

1. Kind and quantity of drugs
 - (a) seized;
 - (b) involved in the illicit transactions.
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 connexion with the case.
3. Legal proceedings and penalties.

PART I

A. FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Summary 1951/4

No. 548 Seizure at Bombay on 21 April 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 5 June 1952. (2858)

3. On 12 March 1952, Limba Dagdoo was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105)* or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three weeks.

Summary 1952/1

No. 18 Seizure at Bombay on 10 September 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 5 June 1952. (2859)

3. On 5 March 1952, Shaikh Kassam Shaikh Madar was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to a fine of Rs.300 (\$63) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for six weeks. The accused has appealed against the sentence and has been released on bail of Rs.1,000 (\$210).

No. 103B Seizure at the military compound in Minto Road, Mauritius, on 18 November 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1952. (2908)

3. On 26 March 1952, Ramdin Bizemohun was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

* Note: The amounts shown in brackets throughout this document are in terms of United States currency.

PART II

A. DISCOVERY OF CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

No. 261 Discovery of a clandestine laboratory in Paris on 18 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 5 June 1952. (2854)

1(a). Crude morphine: 10 kg 100 gr.

Heroin: 1 kilogramme

2. Information was received that a notorious trafficker, Auguste Salgues, had installed a clandestine laboratory on the premises of a shop used for repairing scales, situated at 29 rue des Envierges, Paris. The laboratory consisted of three small rooms and had all the apparatus and necessary chemicals for the purification of crude morphine and its conversion into heroin. At the time police raided the shop, six kilogrammes of crude morphine which were being purified were seized.

Upon interrogation, Salgues stated that in previous years he had put his capital into various licit industrial ventures. During 1951 he was approached by traffickers for the illicit conversion of morphine into heroin and he had accepted the offer. This contact was probably due to the fact that already in 1936 Salgues was involved in a case of illicit manufacture of narcotics. He did not give any reliable information as to the origin of the crude morphine or the destination of the heroin; he only indicated that the crude morphine was highly impure and deliberately adulterated.

Letters seized during the search of the premises made it possible to trace Branislav Todorovitch, a Yugoslav, who was employed for some time in the laboratory. Todorovitch had left some days prior to the raid and he was arrested at Villefranche where he was about to embark on an Italian ship bound for Bolivia via Italy. According to the letters written by Todorovitch, he intended to reach the American continent with a certain quantity of drugs. He admitted working with Salgues from May 1951 and stated that during the period of his employment he had handled approximately forty-five kilogrammes of morphine base. As far as he knew, Salgues had worked for a certain "Antoine" living in Marseilles. He did not know how the morphine was transported to the laboratory, Salgues having simply told him that he was getting 80,000 francs (\$229) for the manufacture of one kilogramme of heroin, which gave him a profit of about 60,000 francs (\$171). Salgues worked on a piece-work basis. As a reward for his work, Todorovitch was lodged, boarded and clothed by Salgues who gave him in addition 5,000-6,000 francs (\$14-17) per week as pocket money. Salgues had also given him 150,000 francs (\$429) as passage money for his journey to Bolivia.

Todorovitch further stated that, acting upon the instructions of Salgues, he intended to reach Bolivia where he would buy laboratory apparatus for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and that this laboratory would camouflage the clandestine manufacture of narcotics.

Another trafficker, Charles Fortin, was also involved in this case, but his role seems to have been limited to the purchase and transport of chemicals necessary for the laboratory. Salgues and Todorovitch have been arrested and imprisoned while Fortin, on account of his age, was provisionally released.

The discovery of the laboratory in Paris, following the discovery of a laboratory in Marseilles last year*, shows how easy it is to install an illicit laboratory for the purpose of converting crude morphine into heroin. The necessary operations do not offer great difficulties and the techniques can be obtained in any chemical manual. Salgues stated that he had utilized the method described in the

* See *Summary of illicit transactions and seizures*, document E/NS.1951/Summary 4. Part II, Case No. 506.

Bulletin of Narcotics of the United Nations which he had obtained from the *Société d'Edition Pedone*, Paris. The necessary apparatus and chemicals for such manufacture are generally utilized in industry and are easily available.

It seems that the installation of clandestine laboratories in France dated from 1951 and is a consequence of the cessation of diversions in Italy during the previous years. From available information it is certain that the illicit heroin was meant for export.

B. NEW CASES

1. *Raw opium*

No. 262 Seizures in the interior of Egypt during the years 1951 and 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 April 1952. (2864)

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

Opium: 5 kg 995.5 gr.
(Hashish: 4 kg 577 gr.)

A. Seizure at Suez on 12 March 1951.

1(a). Opium: 966 grammes
(Hashish: 3 kg 104 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 330B.

B. Seizure at Kantara on 15 March 1951.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 520 gr.

3. On 2 September 1951, Mohd. Salah Eddine Azab was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

C. Seizure at Tanta on 6 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 55 gr.

3. On 27 February 1952, Shelbaya Khalifa Ashour was sentenced by the Summary Court at Tanta to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

D. Seizure at Zifta on 26 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 124.1 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg 473 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 330.I.

E. Seizure at Assiut on 14 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 277.4 gr.

3. On 11 March 1952, Haddad Mohd. Ahmed, Ahmed Abdel Hafez Kenawi and Khalil Ibrahim Khalil were each sentenced by the Summary Court at Assiut, to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574), while Sabet Abdel Shafi Hassan was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

F. Seizure at Tanta on 5 February 1952

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg 53 gr.
3. On 2 March 1952, Abdel Halim Abdel Baki Mohd. *alias* Abdel Halim El Maghrabi, was sentenced by the Summary Court at Tanta to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

No. 332a Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 9 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 April 1952. (2842)

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg 555 gr.
(Hashish: 34 kg 310 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 332.

No. 333a Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 22 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 6 April 1952. (2827)

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg 540 gr.
(Hashish: 29 kg 580 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 333.

No. 263 Seizure at Kantara on 22 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 April 1952. (2844)

- 1(a). Opium: 12 kg 270 gr.
2. The Kantara police arrested on suspicion a camelman drawing two camels and detained the camels under supervision. As the enquiry made revealed that a quantity of narcotic drugs had been concealed inside their stomachs, they were slain. Inside their stomachs thirty-five turbas containing the above-mentioned opium were discovered. The arrested camelman, Sabah Mahmoud Nassar Abu Mannouna, pretended that an unknown person had met him on the road and had bribed him with a sum of 50 piastres (\$1.43) to pass the camels through the veterinary quarantine.

The origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 23 March 1952, Sabah Mahmoud Nassar Abu Mannouna was sentenced by the High Criminal Court at Kantara to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).

No. 264 Seizure at Kantara on 29 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 May 1952. (2861)

- 1(a). Opium: 12 kg 400 gr.
2. The Royal Frontiers patrol on duty at Kantara arrested a camelman drawing three camels coming from Sinai desert and detained the camels at the veterinary quarantine under supervision. When one of the animals showed symptoms of stupefaction it was slain, and inside its stomach, thirty-three rubber containers of the above-mentioned opium were found. Upon interrogation the camelman, Mohd. Eid Salem, admitted ownership of the seized opium, but denied having any associates.

The origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 23 March 1952, Mohd. Eid Salem was sentenced by the High Criminal Court at Kantara to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).

No. 265 Seizure on the Palestine train on 16 June 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 May 1952. (2863)

- 1(a). Opium: 5 kg 20 gr.

2. When customs officials on duty at the Palestine train asked a person dressed as a military artisan to present his kit for search he presented a paper bag which was found to contain some spilt perfume. As this raised the officials' suspicions, they carefully examined the bag and the above-mentioned opium was discovered stuck all over the inner sides of the bag. Upon interrogation the accused, Mohd. Ali Ismail, denied ownership of the bag and stated that another passenger in the train, Aniaz Mohd. Mohsen, had asked him to carry the bag for a sum of money as far as Ismailia, to be delivered to Mohsen's brother who would be waiting at the railway station. Aniaz Mohd. Mohsen denied knowledge of the bag and its contents and the statement of Mohd. Ali Ismail proved to be false as nobody at the Ismailia station came out to meet him.

The origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 12 January 1952, Mohd. Ali Ismail was sentenced by the High Criminal Court at El Arish to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723). Aniaz Mohd. Mohsen was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

No. 336a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 1 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 May 1952. (2906)

1(a). Opium: 19 kg 335 gr.
(Hashish: 29 kg 135 gr.)

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

No. 338a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 6 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 May 1952. (2863)

1(a). Opium: 2 kg 610 gr.
(Hashish: 11 kg 670 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 338.

No. 339a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 7 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 April 1952. (2865)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 225 gr.
(Hashish: 15 kg 230 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 339.

No. 266 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during December 1951 and February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 April 1952. (2817)

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

Opium: 37 kg 35.1 gr.
(Chandu: 680.4 grammes)

A. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 22 February 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 395 gr.

3. Chiew Yew was discharged but ordered to pay Straits dollars 350 (\$116) as costs towards prosecution.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

May - June 1952

B. Seizure at Port Swettenham on 27 December 1951.

- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg 305.8 gr.
3. Chern Han Bok *alias* Ching Han Bok was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

C. Seizure at Malacca on 1 February 1952.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 907.2 grammes
3. A woman named Lim Chee Moi was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

D. Seizure at Malacca on 17 February 1952.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 907.2 grammes
3. Yap Choon Leong was released on bail of Straits dollars 500 (\$165), but absconded.

E. Seizure at Malacca on 17 February 1952.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 793.8 grammes
3. A woman named Kwa Seiw Lian was bound over for three years.

F. Seizure at Bahau, Negri Sembilan, on 21 February 1952.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg 422.6 gr.
3. Lim Swee Song and a woman named Ng Swee Len were acquitted and discharged.

G. Seizure at Alor Star, Kedah, on 2 February 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg 728.4 gr.
2. Teh Chin Kang was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

H. Seizure at Penang on 4 February 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 963.9 grammes
2. Yeoh Keat Yau and Tan Neoh Hee were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

I. Seizure at Tampoi Village, Johore Bahru, on 18 February 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 8 kg 164.8 gr.
(Chandu: 680.4 grammes)
2. Koh Tian Seng was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

J. Seizure at Gelang Patah, Johore Bahru, on 24 February 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 680.4 grammes
2. Gan Peng was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

K. Seizure on Malayan railways train between Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap, Segamat, on 25 February 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 766 gr.

3. Khoo Guan Aun was acquitted and discharged, whilst Khoo Lee Pong was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

No. 267 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 June 1952. (2857)

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

Opium: 436 kg 875.7 gr.

(Chandu: 1 kg 304.1 gr.)

A. Seizure at Perak on 10 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 474.2 gr.

3. Ng Ah Yew was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and Lai Tet was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two years.

B. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 4 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg 875.1 gr.

3. Yap Foong was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, Yap Chai Her was bound over for twelve months in the sum of Straits dollars 1,000 (\$330) and Soh Yee was acquitted and discharged.

C. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 5 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 785 grammes

3. Chan Yau was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

D. Seizure at Malacca on 17 March 1952.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 814.4 gr.

3. Ng Cheng Fatt was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year.

E. Seizure at Negri Sembilan on 18 March 1952.

1(a). Raw opium: 547.8 grammes

3. Wong Bon was sentenced to simple imprisonment for four months.

F. Seizure at Kuala Ketil, Kedah, on 31 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 673.2 gr.

(Chandu: 680.4 grammes)

2. Tan Cheng Liang was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

G. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 12 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg 535 gr.

3. Koh You Sen was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months, while Tan Ak Kee was acquitted and discharged.

H. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 12 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 5 kg 443.2 gr.

3. Tham Yew Yin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months, while Oh Ak Kong and Chan Nee Poo were acquitted and discharged.

I. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 14 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 25 kg 401.6 gr.

(Chandu: 623.7 grammes)

3. A woman named Teo Soh Wah was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve months, while Yeo Wee Meng was acquitted and discharged.

J. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 16 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 68 kg 40 gr.

3. Khok Seang Hooi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, while Ch'ng Chia You was acquitted and discharged.

K. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 17 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 67 kg 699.8 gr.

2. Poon Jiak Choon was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

L. Seizure at Penang Airport on 2 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 252 kg 504 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was seized on board Malayan Airways Aircraft, VRSCW, coming from Bangkok.

M. Seizure at Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley, on 28 March 1952.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg 82.4 gr.

2. A woman named Em Ah Ngo was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 268 Seizure at Hong Kong on 13 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 June 1952. (2905)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 814.4 gr.

3. Lau Sun Fai was sentenced to a fine of Hong Kong \$6,000 (\$1,056).

No. 269 Seizure at Hong Kong on 27 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 June 1952. (2903)

1(a). Raw opium: 831.6 grammes

(Prepared opium: 226.8 grammes)

(Opium dross: 113.4 grammes)

2. The above-mentioned drugs, of unknown origin, were found in an unnumbered hut in Wuhu Street.

No. 270 Seizure at Arkonam, Madras State, on 15 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 20 May 1952. (2835)

1(a). Opium: 9 kg 234.7 gr.

2. Gian Singh was arrested in connexion with this seizure. The above-mentioned opium, of local origin, was found in a kerosene oil tin in a gunny covered parcel which was concealed in the accused's baggage.

No. 271 Seizure at Azamgarh on 26 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2880)

1(a). Opium: 25 kg 185.6 gr.
(Ganja: 23 kg 320 gr.)

2. Acting on information received, police organized a raiding party camouflaged as a marriage party. Arrangements were made to purchase narcotic drugs and signed notes were handed over to the seller. Subsequently, the home of the seller, Ram Dass, was raided and the signed notes were found in his pocket. Upon interrogation, Ram Dass gave information which led to the recovery of the above-mentioned drugs. The search also resulted in the discovery of some important documents which connected Ram Dass to a large gang of smugglers operating in Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

The origin of the drugs was unknown.

No. 272 Seizure at Baroda on 10 June 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2882)

1(a). Opium: 5 kg 830 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the baggage of Bhure Khan Munirkhan when it was searched at the Baroda railway station.

The opium was probably of local origin.

3. On 22 June 1951, Bhure Khan Munirkhan was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rs. 500 (\$105) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one and a half months.

No. 273 Seizure at Calcutta on 9 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 20 May 1952. (2830)

1(a). Opium: 37 kg 195.4 gr.

2. The opium, wrapped in cellophane and brown paper and packed in two wooden boxes, was found at the joint parcels office of the E.I.R. & B.N. Railway, Calcutta. It was reported that the opium was destined for export on board the steamship *Reveverett* bound for the Far East. Laddan Khan was believed to be involved in connexion with this seizure.

The opium was of Indian origin.

No. 274 Seizure at Chidambaran, Madras State, on 5 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2866)

1(a). Opium: 16 kg 790.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was taken from C. Paramasiva Mudaliar, who was arrested while taking delivery of a railway parcel at Chidambaran railway station. The opium was in a dealwood box containing a wooden cask resembling a part of a machinery with a hollow cylinder. On the two circular faces of the cylinder there were two iron nuts and there was a nailwiring running on the wooden circular all around it an inch apart; for all purposes it appeared as a part of a rice mill. Another person named Thambu, a Jaffnaite, was involved in connexion with this seizure.

The opium, of Indian origin, was suspected to be destined for Ceylon.

- No. 276 Seizure at Dohad, Bombay State, on 17 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2876)
- 1(a). Opium: 5 kg 596.8 gr.
 2. The above-mentioned opium was found concealed underneath the skirt of Bai Halima, a third-class passenger, travelling from Mahitpur Road to Baroda. The opium was probably of local origin.
 3. On 27 March 1951, Bai Halima was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rs. 500 (\$105) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one month.
- No. 277 Seizure at Dohad, Bombay State, on 2 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2881)
- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg 541.3 gr.
 2. Information was received that Bohra Muslims were smuggling opium from Ratlam to Bombay State. On suspicion, the luggage of Akbar Ali *alias* Fakruddin, Abbas Abdul Rasul, Mehfuda and Banu Bai, Bohra passengers travelling in a second-class compartment of a train coming from Ratlam to Surat, was searched and the above-mentioned opium was found in the false bottom of a specially made trunk. The opium was suspected to be of local origin.
 3. On 3 May 1951, Akbar Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 (\$210) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The other accused were discharged.
- No. 278 Seizure at Dohad, Bombay State, on 30 July 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2883)
- 1(a). Opium: 31 kg 948.4 gr.
 2. A police constable while watching the movements of the passengers smelt opium in the third-class ladies compartment of a train coming from Ratlam. The ladies' compartment was searched and five women dressed alike were found to have opium concealed in especially made jackets. All the women belonged to Ujjain in Madhya Bharat. The origin of the opium was unknown.
 3. On 1 August 1951, Bai Sundar, Bai Jaswanti, Bai Meena, Bai Lassi and Bai Umiya were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 500 (\$105) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.
- No. 279 Seizure at Madras on 25 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2870)
- 1(a). Opium: 4 kg 690.7 gr.
 2. The above-mentioned opium was found concealed under boiled rice in a brass vessel, which was hidden in a bush on the South Quay side of Madras harbour for the purpose of having it smuggled to the Far East on the vessel *Jaladurga*.

Sarayanam, who was found close to the spot where the opium was discovered, was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

The origin of the drug was unknown.

No. 280 Seizure at Madras on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2871)

1(a). Opium: 5 kg 986.7 gr.

2. Two men were observed by an employee of a clearing firm moving in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of the coal yard at South Quay, Madras harbour, and when challenged by him one of them dropped a bundle and they ran away. The bundle, which was covered with black cloth, was found to contain thirteen cakes of the above-mentioned opium packed in brown paper. The offenders could not be traced.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

No. 281 Seizure at Madras on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2872)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg 941.8 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was tied in two small bundles and hidden in the coal yard at South Quay, Madras harbour, and presumably was to be smuggled on board the *Jaladurga* bound for the Far East.

The ownership of the opium, as well as its origin, was unknown.

No. 282 Seizure outside Madras Harbour on 4 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2873)

1(a). Opium: 22 kg 937.8 gr.

2. When the steamship *Rajula* was outside Madras harbour awaiting a pilot, a catamaran came to the ship's side and a rubber bag was brought aboard the ship. The Chief Officer discovered the bag which was tied to a line lying on the deck and handed it over to customs' officers on arrival of the vessel in port. The above-mentioned opium, in fifty packets, was found in the bag.

The offenders could not be traced, and the origin of the drug was unknown.

No. 283 Seizure at Mahim, Bombay, on 12 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2884)

1(a). Opium: 21 kg 604.5 gr.

2. Acting on information received, officers of the special preventive staff stopped a Ford car and discovered 2 kg 756.5 gr. of opium in seven paper packets concealed under a carpet near the brakes. The residence of the accused, Gregory Salvadore Perriera and Salvadore Bastin Perriera, was then searched and the remaining quantity of the above-mentioned opium was found in a tin trunk.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

No. 284 Seizure at Malliyam, Madras State, on 8 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 20 May 1952. (2833)

1(a). Raw opium: 23 kg 320 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, of local origin, was seized at Malliyam

railway station when a parcel booked from Delhi was examined. The opium was in the form of thirty-eight cakes, each cake being wrapped in cellophane paper, and was packed in two tins in a dealwood case covered with gunny sack. Md. Ismail Maracair, Abdul Rahim and D. Venkatachalam were implicated in this case.

No. 285 Seizure at Mangla, Bilaspur District, on 10 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 May 1952. (2826)

1(a). Opium: 17 kg 250 gr.

2. Five persons, Lakha, Narbada, Janga, Hazari and Jodhya, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The opium was suspected to be of local origin.

No. 286 Seizure at Mayavaram, Madras, on 23 July 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 May 1952. (2825)

1(a). Opium: 11 kg 543.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, wrapped in cellophane paper and packed in two rectangular oil cloth bags, was found on the persons of Syed Peer and Abdul Rahiman who were travelling from Trichinopoly to Mayavaram. It was suspected that the opium was intended for delivery to one Perumalsamy Nadar of Mayavaram, but as he could not be contacted, the accused started for Madras to deliver the opium to one Mundakannu of Ravapuram, Madras.

The opium was suspected to be of local origin.

3. Syed Peer and Abdul Rahiman were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 287 Seizure at Palghar, Bombay State, on 13 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 20 May 1952. (2832)

1(a). Opium: 2 kg 798.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, wrapped in oil cloth, was found on the person of Gafur Khan Fatehkhani who was travelling in the Janta express from Baroda to Bombay.

The opium was of local origin.

3. On 14 March 1952, Gafur Khan Fatehkhani was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 288 Seizure at Thondam Sluice, Thittacherry, on 4 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 25 May 1952. (2831)

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

2. The above-mentioned opium, wrapped in paper, was found concealed among groundnuts in a handbag carried by Chidamabaran Pillai. The opium, of local origin, was suspected to be destined for the French Settlement of Karikal. Ramalinga Iyer was also believed to be implicated in this seizure.

No. 289 Seizure at Tiruvarur, Madras State, on 14 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 20 May 1952. (2834)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 798.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on the person of Pandarinathan

Padayachi who was travelling from Nagore to Pandaravadai. The oil cloth pouch containing the opium was tied around the accused's stomach, underneath his shirt. The opium, of unknown origin and probably destined for Ceylon, had been brought to Nagore for delivery to someone aboard the steamship *Jaladurga* scheduled to arrive at Negapattam, Nagore, on 14 April 1952. Due to low tide the steamer was allowed to proceed on to Madras without disembarking passengers at Negapattam; consequently, Padayachi could not deliver the opium and had to return.

The opium, wrapped in cellophane and brown paper and concealed in a black oil cloth pouch, was in three cakes, the outer brown paper of each cake bearing the marks:

HOOTLIT

78

HOOTLIT

72

HOOTLIT

82

No. 290 Seizure at Trichinopoly, Madras State on 17 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 May 1952. (2824)

1(a). Opium: 3 kg 628.7 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found concealed in the false bottom of the suitcase belonging to Mailvaganam Ratnagopal, a Ceylonese passenger, who was embarking at the Trichinopoly, airport for Jaffna, Ceylon. The opium, of unknown origin, was in eight cases of one pound (453.6 grammes) each.

3. On 9 April 1951, Mailvaganam Ratnagopal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

No. 291 Seizure at Vellore, Madras State, on 21 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 20 May 1952. (2836)

1(a). Opium: 149 kg 527.8 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, stitched in oil-cloth bags, was found concealed in secret chambers of a motor-car coming from Indore, Madhya Bharat. Gulam Ali, Abdul Gafoor and Muhamad Urmar were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The opium was of local origin.

No. 292 Seizure at Vijayawada, Madras State, on 2 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 May 1952. (2822)

1(a). Opium: 18 kg 656 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, wrapped in brown paper, was found in the baggage of Makhan Lal who was travelling by rail from Hyderabad to Vijayawada. The opium was of local origin.

No. 293 Seizure at Vijayawada, Madras State, on 24 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 May 1952. (2823)

1(a). Opium: 21 kg 501 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, concealed in oil-cloth bags, was found in the waistcoat pockets and drawers of Raghunath Premghrahi, Thabresu *alias* Majeed *alias* Sahib *alias* Babu, Asker Ali and Abdul Afeesa. The drug had been brought from Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, to Vijayawada by rail. The opium was suspected to be of local origin.

No. 294 Seizures in Japan during the first quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 2 June 1952. (2855)

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

Raw opium: 7 kg 227.1 gr.

(Morphine hydrochloride 1%: 74.4 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)

(Heroin: 38 grammes)

(Cocaine: 4.6 grammes)

(Substances containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes)

(Tablets containing opium alkaloid: quantity not given)

(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)

A. Seizure at Osaka on 25 December 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 6 kg 905 gr.

2. Narcotic agents questioned Hsueh Tseng Chiang, a Chinese green-grocer, on the streets of Osaka and arrested him when they found the above opium in his bag. He stated he had obtained it from another Chinese.

B. Seizure at Hyogo on 10 December 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 209 grammes

Crude opium: 30.1 grammes

2. Acting on information, narcotic agents arrested Keizo Toi, a shop clerk, when they found the above opium on a shelf at his home. He stated that he had been asked by Yoshimi Fugita to sell the drug in August 1951. Fugita, on being arrested, stated that he had obtained the drugs from Yukio Miyakubo who had extracted the opium from approximately 2,400 poppy plants which he cultivated in a field near his home. Miyakubo was arrested on 26 January 1952.

C. Seizure at Kobe on 19 February 1952.

1(a). Raw opium: 27.2 grammes

(Tablets containing opium alkaloid: quantity not given)

2. Customs agents arrested Ting Hsien Hsiao, a Chinese crew member of the British steamship *Loksang*, coming from Calcutta en route to Osaka, when they found the above drugs between the sheets on his berth. He stated that he had obtained the raw opium for medicinal purposes in Hong Kong from his friend and had bought the tablets containing opium alkaloid in the same city.

D. Seizure at Okayama on 1 March 1952.

1(a). Raw opium: 50 grammes

(Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride 1%: 74.4 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)

(Heroin: 3.9 grammes)

(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 313F.

E. Seizure at Kanagawa on 29 March 1952.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 5.7 grammes
(Heroin: 33.6 grammes)
(Cocaine: 4.6 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 323C.

F. Seizure at Tokyo on 30 January 1952.

- 1(a). Raw opium: 0.1 gramme
(Heroin: 0.5 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 323I.

No. 295 Seizure at Rotterdam on 6 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 5 May 1952. (2821)

- 1(a). Opium: 900 grammes
(Indian hemp: 360 grammes)
2. The above-mentioned narcotics, of unknown origin, were found in the laundry of the tanker *World Liberty* (North American Shipping Company), sailing under the Liberian flag and coming from Mena el Ahmadi and Suez. Ownership of the drugs could not be established.

No. 296 Seizure at St. Denis, Reunion, on 18 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 29 May 1952. (2846)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kilogrammes
2. Antoine Rossi, an electrician of the passenger vessel *Leconte de Lisle*, and Albert Tellier, a stoker, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The accused stated that they had each purchased one kilogramme of opium for 45,000 francs metropolitan (\$129) from an unknown person who had come on board the ship at Port Said.
3. Rossi and Tellier were each sentenced to a fine of 30,000 francs CFA (\$172).

No. 297 Seizure at St. Denis, Reunion, on 26 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 29 May 1952. (2847)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kilogramme
2. Sauveur Mura, an engine greaser of the passenger vessel *Leconte de Lisle*, was arrested and imprisoned in connexion with this seizure. He stated that he had purchased the opium for 45,000 francs (\$129) at Port Said from a native of Djibouti.

No. 298 Seizure at Singapore on 18 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 2 May 1952. (2819)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 70 kg 306.7 gr. (approximately)
2. Acting on information received, police raided the premises of a merchant, Teo Geok Seng, who was arrested as he attempted to leave. The above-mentioned opium, packed in two cardboard cartons and a wicker basket, was found on the ground floor of the premises. The origin of the drug was unknown.

- No. 299 Seizure at Amasya on 30 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2896)
1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 80 gr.
2. Ali Haydar Karani, a merchant, was arrested in the farmers' market when the above-mentioned opium was found on his person. The opium was of local origin.
- No. 300 Seizure at Gaziantep on 12/13 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2889)
1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg 400 gr.
2. Ethem Sarikaya, a grocer of Malatya, was searched on suspicion and arrested when the above-mentioned opium of Turkish origin was found hidden in a basket he was carrying.
- No. 301 Seizure at Gaziantep on 12/13 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2890)
1(a). Raw opium: 11 kg 550 gr.
2. The above-mentioned opium of local origin was found concealed in a white bag shaped like a pillow which was being carried by Halil Akkoç, a farmer. Akkoç had been arrested in connexion with another seizure on 12 August 1951*.
- No. 302 Seizure at Kilis on 25/26 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2897)
1(a). Raw opium: 29 kg 300 gr.
2. Following information received, enforcement officers arrested Ali Tarhan, a farmer, who was travelling *en route* to Syria. The opium, in the form of paste, was found in two kerosene tins which the accused was carrying on his back. The opium was of Turkish origin.

* See Summary of illicit transactions and seizures, document E/NS.1951/6. Case No. 881.

2. *Prepared opium*

- No. 303 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 April 1952. (2817)
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of prepared opium as follows:
Chandu: 5 kg 803.4 gr.
(Opium: 8 kg 164.8 gr.)
- A. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 13 February 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 678.8 grammes
3. Sew Ik Choon was discharged but ordered to pay Straits dollars 100 (\$33) as costs towards prosecution.
- B. Seizure at Ipoh, Perak, on 16 February 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 3 kg 402 gr.
2. There was no information available.
- C. Seizure at Kuala Trengganu on 2 February 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 1 kg 42.2 gr.
3. Lim Seng Thong was fined Straits dollars 2,000 (\$660).
- D. Seizure at Tampoi Village, Johore Bahru, on 18 February 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 680.4 grammes
(Opium: 8 kg 164.8 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 266I.
- No. 304 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 June 1952. (2857)
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of chandu as follows:
Chandu: 9 kg 242.1 gr.
(Opium: 27 kg 74.8 gr.)
- A. Seizure at Alor Star, Kedah, on 18 March 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 1 kg 474.2 gr.
2. No information was given in connexion with this seizure.
- B. Seizure at Alor Star on 24 March 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 6 kg 463.8 gr.
2. Yum bin Puteh was arrested in connexion with this seizure.
- C. Seizure at Kuala Ketil, Kedah, on 31 March 1952.
1(a). Chandu: 680.4 grammes
(Opium: 1 kg 673.2 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 267F.

D. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 14 March 1952.

- 1(a). Chandu: 623.7 grammes
(Opium: 25 kg 401.6 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 267I.

No. 269a Seizure at Hong Kong on 27 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 June 1952. (2903)

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 226.8 grammes
Opium dross: 113.4 grammes
(Raw opium: 831.6 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 269.

No. 305 Seizure at Hyogo on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 2 June 1952. (2855)

- 1(a). Smoking opium: 8.5 grammes
(Solution containing opium alkaloid: 795 cubic centimeters)
2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Jui Li, Sung Liang and Chih Fang Chung, Chinese crew members of the Danish merchant vessel *Herta Maersk*, when the ship arrived in Kobe. The accused stated that a Thai labourer left the drugs on board when the ship touched Bangkok.

No. 306 Seizure at Port Louis, Mauritius, on 18 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1952. (2907)

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 75 grammes
2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the house of Ah Sin *alias* Ah Chin, a Chinese cake seller.

No. 307 Seizure at Karaisali, Adana, on 1 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2895)

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 2 kilogrammes
2. Eyup Kiyak, a workman, was arrested in connexion with this seizure. The opium, in two boxes, was found hidden amongst other contraband. The opium was of Turkish origin.

No. 308 Seizure at Reyhanli, Antakya, on 6 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2892)

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 750 grammes
2. Following information received, enforcement officers searched a bus running from Reyhanli to Iskenderun and arrested Mehmet Remzi Aykan, Ismail Aykan and Selim Agin when they found the above-mentioned opium concealed in a saddle bag. The opium was of local origin.

3. Morphine

- No. 309 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 17 February 1952. Report No. 18/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 April 1952. (2820)
- 1(a). Morphine: 35 tablets, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 20 tablets, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain)
2. A well-known addict trafficker, Arnold N. Myer, rented a room in an Edmonton home and during his short tenancy caused considerable disturbance. The landlady inspected his room and found the above-mentioned narcotics in the bed. She accordingly informed the police, and Myer was arrested. The drugs were probably stolen from a retail drug store.
3. On 3 April 1952, Myer was sentenced on two charges. On the first charge, he was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional fine of Can. \$200 (\$200). On the second charge, he was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional six months in the penitentiary. The prison sentences on both charges were to run concurrently.
- No. 310 Seizure at Marseilles on 18 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 29 May 1952. (2848)
- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 398 ampoules of 0.02 bearing the name of a Berlin factory
2. The persons implicated in this seizure are Alice Salvini and Andre Salvini, managers of the bar "Les Oursins" at Marseilles. According to the labels, the ampoules certainly originate from former pharmaceutical stocks of the *Haupt-Sanitätspark* at Berlin-Friedrichshafen (Soviet sector). The *Haupt-Sanitätspark* was actually handed back to the German authorities during 1947, which are disposing of parts of the stocks through the illegal inter-zonal trade to West Germany against payment in western Deutschmarks. The service which conducts this traffic is the *DHZ Innere Reserven*. It was not possible to obtain more accurate particulars concerning the purchasers in West Germany. In view of the foregoing, it is to be assumed that the ampoules in question were first dispatched from East Berlin to the Federal Republic, whence they eventually found their way to Marseilles.
- No. 311 Seizure at Marseilles on 25 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 May 1952. (2837)
- 1(a). Morphine base: 685 grammes
(Heroin: 300 grammes)
2. Antoine Landolfi, a liquor dealer, and Arthur Rinaldi were arrested and imprisoned in connexion with this seizure. The accused stated that the drugs belonged to a certain "Jo", crew member of a ship bound for Oceania. However, the statement of the accused was fabricated. On searching the residence of Landolfi, police discovered paraphernalia, chemical products, materials and substances necessary to operate a clandestine laboratory for the extraction of alkaloids of opium and the acetylation of morphine. The materials and substances were furnished by a commission agent of a chemical firm. The investigation is proceeding in order to discover or identify other individuals who might have been involved.

No. 312 Seizure at Hong Kong on 16 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 June 1952. (2904)

1(a). Morphine: 453.6 grammes

2. Two detectives were patrolling along Wing Lok street when they saw Lui Pui, a Chinese seaman, carrying a brown paper packet and walking in a suspicious manner. They accosted him and when he failed to give a satisfactory explanation he was detained and the above-mentioned morphine in powdered form was found in the packet.

The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. Lui Pui was sentenced to a fine of Hong Kong \$250 (\$44) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with hard labour for ten weeks. In addition, he was bound over in the sum of Hong Kong \$1,000 (\$176).

No. 313 Seizures in Japan during the first quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 2 June 1952. (2855)

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

Morphine hydrochloride: 105 grammes

(Raw opium: 50 grammes)

(Heroin: 3.9 grammes)

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 116 grammes)

(Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes)

(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)

(Hydrocodeine phosphate: 15 grammes)

A. Seizure at Hyogo on 5 January 1952.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 13.2 grammes

2. The above-mentioned morphine, of unknown origin, was found in the home of an unemployed Korean woman, Ho Gyoku Zen, *alias* Sachiko Okada.

B. Seizure at Kanagawa on 4 February 1952.

1(a). Morphine: 2.5 grammes

2. Chin Chi Lin, a Chinese addict, unemployed, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. He stated that he had obtained the morphine for his own use from Kan Lung Liu.

C. Seizure at Kanagawa on 4 March 1952.

1(a). Morphine: 1.5 grammes

2. Jui Hsing Tsai, a Chinese addict, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. The origin of the drug was unknown.

D. Seizure at Kanagawa on 3 March 1952.

1(a). Morphine: 0.5 gramme

2. Police questioned Kuei Sung Li, an unemployed Chinese, at his home and arrested him when they found the above morphine beneath the bedding. The source of the drug was unknown.

E. Seizure at Kanagawa on 14 February 1952.

1(a). Morphine: 0.1 gramme

2. Hatsu Sei Kin, a Korean, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. The origin of the drug was unknown.

F. Seizure at Okayama on 1 March 1952.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride 1 per cent: 74.4 grammes

Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes

(Raw opium: 50 grammes)

(Heroin: 3.9 grammes)

(Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes)

(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the home of Tanéo Matsuba, who stated that he had stolen them, in 1944, from the Osaka Hygienic Laboratory where he worked. Miyako Ohara, a nurse of the medical office operated by Kogo Otsuka, a non-registered physician, were also arrested in connexion with the above seizure.

G. Seizure at Osaka on 26 January 1952.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 7.8 grammes

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 116 grammes)

(Hydrocodeine phosphate: 15 grammes)

2. For further details see Case No. 327A.

4. Heroin

No. 314 Seizures at Algiers on 16 April 1952 and Marseilles on 18 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 29 May 1952. (2845)

1(a). Heroin: 1 kg 100 gr.

2. Pierre Cardi and Jules Ignace-Pierre, crew members of the steamship *Ville d'Alger* were arrested near the El-Kettani baths in Algiers and were found in possession of 750 grammes of the above-mentioned heroin. They stated that they had obtained the heroin from Roger Legent, a seaman of Marseilles. Cardi stated that the heroin had been obtained for purposes of sale in Algiers and payment for it was to be made on the return of the steamship *Ville d'Alger* to Marseilles on 18 April. He added that he had already sold, on two previous occasions within fifteen days, 550 grammes and 750 grammes of heroin to a Moslem trafficker in Algiers whom he knew only by sight. According to him, an unknown person possessing a "Vedette" type automobile supplied the drugs to Legent.

In order to establish the existence of a chain of smugglers between Algiers and Marseilles, the Algiers police proceeded by plane to Marseilles and in co-operation with the Marseilles police arrested Legent who was carrying four bundles containing approximately 350 grammes of heroin. Although Legent denied supplying the drug to sailors and to other traffickers, the statement of Cardi was confirmed and the existence of a smuggling ring was established. Legent, who was unknown to the Marseilles police, was delivered over to the latter. In order not to handicap the action of the Marseilles police, which expects to find an illicit laboratory, the Algiers police has not pursued the matter further.

The heroin found on the person of Legent indicated, on analysis, the presence of a considerable quantity of perfumed rice powder.

No. 315 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, between 17 December 1951 and 9 April 1952. Report No. 20/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 3 June 1952. (2852)

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme

2. Gordon Leamont, a noted peddler, had on more than one occasion sold heroin in capsule form to police officers working as undercover agents, and sufficient evidence was secured to arrest him. The origin of the heroin was unknown.

3. On 28 April 1952, Gordon Leamont was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default of payment, to an additional three months.

No. 316 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, during January 1952. Report No. 23/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 June 1952. (2900)

1(a). Heroin: 0.5 gramme

2. Irving Hess, a labourer, had been known for years to enforcement officers in Vancouver as both a peddler and an addict, but sufficient evidence was not available to convict him for a narcotic offence. During January 1952, a police officer, working as an undercover agent, was able to make several purchases from Hess and his arrest was finally effected.

3. On 19 May 1952, Hess was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default of payment, to a further two months imprisonment.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

May - June 1952

- No. 317 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 4 January 1952. Report No. 21/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 10 June 1952. (2886)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme
 2. William O'Brien, a salesman, was well-known as an addict peddler and had been a problem to narcotic enforcement officers for a considerable period of time owing to his methods of operation. However, through the use of information received, O'Brien was apprehended in a car-park in Vancouver and found to be in possession of the above-mentioned heroin. The origin of the drug was unknown.
 3. On 6 May 1952, O'Brien was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for eighteen months and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default of payment, to an additional two months.
- No. 318 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 4 March 1952. Report No. 22/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 14 June 1952. (2899)
- 1(a). Heroin: Quantity not given
 2. Paul Gallant, a logger, was a well-known addict whose criminal record extended back to 1937 and included previous narcotic convictions. He was arrested in the act of self-administration of heroin, and addict paraphernalia was seized. The origin of the drug was unknown.
 3. On 20 May 1952, Gallant was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default of payment, to further imprisonment for two months.
- No. 319 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 28 March 1952. Report No. 19/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 13 May 1952. (2829)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.6 gramme
 2. A resident of Vancouver informed the police that she had observed a person concealing an object at the base of a telephone pole. When Leonard Holliday, a waiter, and a companion returned to retrieve the concealed object, they were arrested and the above-mentioned heroin was seized. The origin of the heroin was unknown.
 3. On 18 April 1952, Holliday was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one year and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default of payment, to an additional two months. His companion was able to prove that he had no knowledge of the matter.
- No. 320 Seizure at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 22 January 1952. Report No. 24/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 June 1952. (2902)
- 1(a). Heroin: Quantity not given
 2. William John Lavery, a labourer, had two previous narcotic convictions and a criminal record extending back to 1931. Police officers searched him at his home and addict paraphernalia was found on his person. This paraphernalia was tested by the Dominion analyst and showed traces of heroin.
 3. On 23 May 1952, Lavery was sentenced under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act to imprisonment for seven years and to a fine of Can. \$1,000 (\$1,000) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for one year. He was also convicted under the Criminal Code to an indeterminate period of imprisonment.

- No. 311a Seizure at Marseilles on 25 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 May 1952. (2837)
- 1(a). Heroin: 300 grammes
(Morphine base: 685 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 311.
- No. 321 Seizure at Marseilles on 4 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 May 1952. (2838)
- 1(a). Heroin: 100 grammes
 2. Brahim Ait Larbi, who was unemployed, and Fernande Ancarola, a hotel manager, were arrested in connexion with the above seizure. Ait Larbi gave confused information regarding the origin of the drug while Ancarola was probably an intermediary and gave no information. The latter was released provisionally.
- No. 322 Seizure at Marseilles on 18 April 1952.* Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 May 1952. (2839)
- 1(a). Heroin: 300 grammes
 2. Roger Andre Legent, a seaman, was arrested in connexion with this seizure. He refused to indicate the origin of the heroin.
- No. 323 Seizures at Japan during the first quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 2 June 1952. (2855)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of heroin as follows:
- Heroin: 471.7 grammes
 - Heroin solution: 2 cubic centimeters
(Raw opium: 55.8 grammes)
 - (Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes)
 - (Morphine hydrochloride 1 per cent: 74.4 grammes)
 - (Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)
 - (Cocaine: 7 grammes)
 - (Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)
- A. Seizure at Osaka on 9 February 1952.
- 1(a). Heroin: 150.5 grammes
 2. Shigeko Kawamura was arrested for being in possession of the above-mentioned heroin. She stated that she had obtained the drug from Yao Tsung Kang, a Chinese, who was also arrested along with Lien Fa Chen, a Chinese restaurant owner. The origin of the drug was unknown.
- B. Seizure at Hyogo on 20 January 1952.
- 1(a). Heroin: 109.3 grammes
 2. Hong Hee Lin, a Chinese cook on the Dutch steamship *Vanheutze en route* to Nagoya from Djakarta via Singapore, Hong Kong and Kobe, was arrested by customs agents while attempting to smuggle the above heroin into the country. Lin

* Note by the Secretariat: See Case No 314 Presumably. the two cases are identical in respect of the trafficker Roger Legent.

stated that he had bought the heroin in Hong Kong from a Chinese friend for Hong Kong \$2,000 (\$350) for the purpose of selling it in Japan.

C. Seizure at Kanagawa on 29 March 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 33.6 grammes
(Raw opium: 5.7 grammes)
(Cocaine: 4.6 grammes)

2. Narcotics agents searched the home of Mieko Takahashi, a female addict, and Chin Ching Hsu, a Chinese pin-ball machines owner, and arrested them when they found the above drugs concealed in a room and under the tiles of the wall in the grounds. The origin of the drugs was unknown.

D. Seizure at Hyogo on 26 February 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 40 grammes

2. Chin Chuan Weng, a Chinese addict, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. He stated that he had bought the heroin for Yen 59,000 (\$164) from another Chinese.

E. Seizure at Kanagawa on 6 March 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 43.8 grammes

2. Narcotic agents searched the Dragon pin-ball machines' house and arrested Chao Kuo, Shui Lai Su and Chi Hui Huang in connexion with the above seizure. Further investigation revealed that the accused had obtained the heroin from Kan Lung Liu who was arrested on 26 March 1952.

F. Seizure at Tokyo on 27 January 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 37.7 grammes

2. After having purchased two packages of heroin (1.6 grammes) from Chin Yen Li, an unemployed Formosan, and his Japanese wife Toshiko Yamashiro, narcotic and CID agents arrested them and found ten packages in Yamashiro's stockings; who stated that she had bought approximately five grammes of heroin for Yen 20,000 (\$55.56) in Yokohama on 7 June 1952 from a Chinese named Lao Lieh Wu living in Kobe. Further investigation revealed that Wu used to come to Yokohama by the express "Ginga", and narcotic agents succeeded in arresting Wu at Yokohama station. Seven packages of heroin (33.1 grammes) wrapped in newspaper were found on his person. Wu stated that he had obtained it from an unidentified Korean.

G. Seizure at Hyogo on 7 February 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 19.6 grammes

2. Chin Cheng Huang, a Formosan, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure.

H. Seizure at Gifu on 12 March 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 10 grammes

2. Acting upon information that heroin was being bargained at a Japanese house, narcotic agents kept a watch and arrested Chih Fak Shen, an unemployed Chinese. The above-mentioned heroin was found in his navel, wrapped in gauze. Shen stated that

he had been entrusted with the heroin by a Korean in Kobe.

I. Seizure at Tokyo on 30 January 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.5 gramme
(Raw opium: 0.1 gramme)

2. Jun Yu Ko, a jobless Korean, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. The origin of the drug was unknown.

J. Seizure at Osaka on 23 January 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 4.5 grammes

2. Shigezo Tsujino, a florist, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. Tsujino had been sentenced to a fine of Yen 30,000 (\$83.34) on a previous narcotic charge.

K. Seizure at Hyogo on 18 January 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 4.6 grammes

2. Shui Chuang Ko, a Formosan confectioner, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. Ko stated that he had obtained the drugs from a Chinese.

L. Seizure at Hyogo on 20 February 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 4.2 grammes

Heroin solution: 2 cubic centimeters

2. Cheng Liang, a Formosan pin-ball machines' owner, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. When his home was searched, two cubic centimeters of heroin solution were found at the bedside of his wife Shih Sheng Liang, who was also arrested. The accused stated that they had bought the drugs from another Formosan.

M. Seizure at Hyogo on 18 January 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 4.9 grammes

2. Chin Cheng Li, a Formosan addict, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure.

N. Seizure at Hyogo on 2 February 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.8 gramme

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.5 gramme)

2. Shuang Nien Chu, a jobless Chinese, was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. The origin of the drugs was unknown.

O. Seizure at Wakayama on 26 January 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.8 grammes

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 1.9 grammes)

2. Hideo Takiguchi was arrested in connexion with the above seizure. The origin of the drugs was unknown.

P. Seizure at Okayama on 1 March 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.9 grammes
(Raw opium: 50 grammes)
(Morphine hydrochloride 1%: 74.4 grammes)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)
(Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes)
(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 313F.

Q. There were eighty-two other cases during this period.

- 1(a). Heroin: 44.7 grammes
2. In these cases, none of which were of particular interest, forty-nine Japanese, thirty Chinese, nineteen Koreans and one American were involved.

No. 324 Seizure at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, on 17 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 24 May 1952. (2850)

- 1(a). Heroin: 50 grammes
2. Information was received that J. Santos Lujano Herrera, owner of a barber shop, was illegally selling to addicts marihuana cigarettes at \$1.00 (\$0.12) each. Police kept a watch and when Julio Gonzalez, Félix Parra and Felipe Gómez entered the barber shop they were arrested along with Herrera, when the above-mentioned heroin was found on the person of the latter. Herrera stated that he had purchased the heroin from a person whom he knew only by sight for \$7,200 (\$832.32), for the purpose of reselling it to an American citizen.

5. Cocaine

- No. 309a Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 17 February 1952. Report No. 18/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 April 1952. (2820)
- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 20 tablets, 1/8 grain
(Morphine: 35 tablets, 1/4 grain)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 309.
- No. 325 Seizure at Bombay on 31 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2869)
- 1(a). Cocaine: 85.8 grammes
 2. Raghubir Babadin, Babadin Shivbaran, Bhulam Joki and Onkar Anant Prasad were arrested in connexion with this seizure.
The origin of the cocaine was unknown.
- No. 326 Seizure at Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, on 26 February 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2875)
- 1(a). Cocaine: 578.2 grammes
 2. The above-mentioned cocaine, in two phials and eight packets, was found in the possession of Mian Jan Khan.
The origin of the drug was unknown.
 3. On 13 March 1952, Mian Jan Khan was sentenced to a fine of Rs.250 (\$53) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months.
- No. 327 Seizures in Japan during the first quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 3 June 1952. (2855)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of cocaine as follows:
- Cocaine hydrochloride: 150.8 grammes
(Raw opium: 5.7 grammes)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 7.8 grammes)
(Heroin: 38.2 grammes)
(Hydrocodeine phosphate: 15 grammes)
- A. Seizure at Osaka on 26 January 1952.
- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 116 grammes
(Morphine hydrochloride: 7.8 grammes)
(Hydrocodeine phosphate: 15 grammes)
 2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the home of Wan Chun Hsieh, a Chinese grocer, who stated that he had obtained the drugs from Kichigo Kubo, a medicine broker, who was arrested on 8 February 1952. The drugs, of unknown origin, were wrapped in a cloth wrapper suspended from a cross-piece of the ceiling in the lumber room.
- B. Seizure at Osaka on 15 February 1952.
- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 21.5 grammes
 2. Yoshio Toyoda was arrested in connexion with the above seizure.
The origin of the drug was unknown.

C. Seizure at Osaka on 8 February 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 6.3 grammes
2. The above-mentioned drug was found concealed in a closet in the home of Shin San Ko, an unemployed Korean. The accused stated that he had obtained the drug from another Korean, Jen Ho Kan, who was also arrested.

D. Seizure at Kanagawa on 29 March 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine: 4.6 grammes
(Raw opium: 5.7 grammes)
(Heroin: 33.6 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 323C.

E. Seizure at Hyogo on 2 February 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.5 gramme
(Heroin: 0.8 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 323N.

F. Seizure at Wakayama on 26 January 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 1.9 grammes
(Heroin: 3.8 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 323O.

6. *Indian Hemp*

- No. 328 Seizure at Tawahi, Aden, on 5 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 29 April 1952. (2818)
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 133.9 gr.
2. When a fishing-boat was intercepted and searched by a police launch, the above-mentioned hashish of Ethiopian origin was found hidden in a basket. Ahmed Ali Saleh Riashi and Mohamed Abdul Qader Shihari admitted possession of the drug, stating that it was intended for sale to the crews of some ships lying in the inner harbour of Aden port.
3. Ahmed Ali Saleh Riashi and Mohamed Abdul Qader Shihari were fined £1 (\$2.80) and 5/- (\$.70), respectively.
- No. 329 Seizure at Nedroma, Algeria, on 8 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 May 1952. (2841)
1(a). Kif: 400 grammes
2. Bachir Ould Bachir Senhadji, a tailor, was involved in connexion with this seizure. He stated that he had bought the kif at Tlencen from a Spanish Moroccan.
- No. 330 Seizures in the interior of Egypt during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 April 1952. (2864)
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of hashish as follows:
Hashish: 190 kg 527.2 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg 90.1 gr.)
- A. Seizure at Kantara on 5 December 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 5 kg 10 gr.
3. On 19 August 1951, Mahmoud Ahmed Abd El-Aziz, Mahmoud Awwad Akle and Abd El Latif Ahmed Hammad were each sentenced by a court-martial to imprisonment for two years and to receive fifty lashes.
- B. Seizure at Suez on 12 March 1951.
1(a). Hashish: 3 kg 104 gr.
(Opium: 966 grammes)
3. On 8 March 1952, Mohd. Ali Raslan was sentenced by the Summary Court at Suez to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723), Abdou Madbouli Abu El-Nour to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149), and Taher Mohd. Gharbawi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).
- C. Seizure at El Shatt on 16 March 1951.
1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 570 gr.
3. Mohd. Abd. El Rahman Hassan was sentenced by the High Criminal Court of El Shatt to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E. 200 (\$574).

D. Seizure at Kantara on 17 March 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 15 kg 360 gr.

3. On 23 February 1952, Rashwan Ahmed Ali was sentenced by the High Criminal Court at Kantara to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

E. Seizure at Cairo on 9 April 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 265 gr.

3. On 3 February 1952, Mahfouza Mursi Keshk was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Court at Cairo to two years imprisonment and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

F. Seizure at Cairo on 30 October 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 885.5 gr.

3. On 5 April 1952, Aliah Ali Ashour was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Court at Cairo to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574). Mustafa Ali Ahmed El Halawani was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

G. Seizure at Cairo on 31 October 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 293 gr.

3. On 23 February 1952, Darwish Mustafa Nassar was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Court at Cairo to imprisonment for 18 months and to a fine of £E.300 (\$862).

H. Seizure at Farouk Airport on 31 October 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 502 gr.

3. On 20 January 1952, Salmi Moussa Salman was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.300 (\$862).

I. Seizure at Zifta on 26 December 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 473 gr.

(Opium: 124.1 grammes)

3. On 23 February 1952, Abd El Azim Ibrahim El Meshedd was sentenced by the Summary Court at Zifta to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

J. Seizure at Mit Ghamr on 27 December 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 4 kg 607 gr.

3. On 5 April 1952, Ahmed Maamoun Eissa alias Ahmed El Awadi and Ahmed Abd El Hamid Eissa were each sentenced by the Summary Court at Mit Ghamr to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

K. Seizure at Arish on 21 December 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 143 kg 980 gr.

3. Ali Ibrahim Eid Shallouf was sentenced by the High Criminal Court at Arish to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.1,000 (\$2,872).

L. Seizure at Abu Hammad on 13 January 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 510 gr.

3. El Sayed Mohd. Eissawi was sentenced by the Summary Court at Abu Hammad to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

M. Seizure at Zifta on 21 January 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 884.7 gr.

3. On 29 March 1952, Mohd. Metwalli Abu El Nasr was sentenced by the Summary Court at Zifta to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

N. Seizure at Tanta on 24 January 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 4 kg 83 gr.

3. On 12 March 1952, Abdel Hamid Mahmoud Radwan *alias* Abdel Halim El Maghrabi, was sentenced by the Summary Court at Tanta to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

No. 331 Seizure at Cairo on 10 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 19 May 1952. (2901)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 200 gr.

2. Information was received that Abd El Rahman Mohammed Ammar *alias* Abd El Rahman Saidoun, a Lebanese subject, was engaged in smuggling narcotic drugs into the country and the hotel where he was residing was placed under close supervision. When Ammar was seen proceeding to a casino with a packet in his hands the police surprised him and the packet was found to contain one turba of the above-mentioned hashish. Upon interrogation, Ammar denied all knowledge of the contraband. The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon.

3. On 22 July 1951, Ammar was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Court of Cairo to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

No. 332 Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 9 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 April 1952. (2842)

1(a). Hashish: 34 kg 310 gr.

(Opium: 2 kg 555 gr.)

2. Information was received that a large quantity of narcotics would be smuggled across the Suez Canal from east to west by a notorious smuggler. Additional precautions were accordingly taken and Salem Khadre Mokbel and Auda Eid Solimen were arrested while in possession of three water-skins containing the above-mentioned drugs.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon, while the opium was suspected to have come from Turkey.

3. Salem Khadre Mokbel and Auda Eid Solimen were each sentenced by the High Criminal Court at Kantara to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).

No. 333 Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 22 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 6 April 1952. (2827)

- 1(a). Hashish: 29 kg 580 gr.
(Opium: 2 kg 540 gr.)

2. A coast-guard force on patrol caught sight of a person trying to bury a sack in a pit near kilometre fifty. The suspect, Selim Mohd. Hussein Ibrahim, was arrested and the sack was found to contain the above-mentioned drugs. Upon interrogation, Selim Mohd. Hussein Ibrahim stated that he had arranged with a fisherman to transport the drugs across the canal for delivery to some Bedouins, but that on account of the fisherman's delay he had concealed it pending further arrangements. He refused to give any information concerning either the owners of the drugs or the fisherman.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or the Lebanon, and that of the opium, Turkey.

3. On 24 February 1952, Selim Mohd. Hussein Ibrahim was sentenced by the High Criminal Court at Kantara to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

No. 334 Seizure at El Borolloss coast on 6 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 May 1952. (2860)

- 1(a). Hashish: 316 kg 200 gr.

2. Information was received that a large quantity of narcotics would be smuggled into the interior of the country at El Borolloss coast. The members of the coast-guard section who were lying in wait for the smugglers, fired warning shots and arrested eleven persons carrying eleven parcels containing nine hundred and sixty-seven turbas of the above-mentioned hashish. One of the arrested smugglers, Ibrahim Ibrahim El Nagdi, stated that the hashish had been brought in a fishing vessel from El Kals on the Sinai coast of the Mediterranean. The next day, the vessel in question was seized while proceeding from Damietta to Port Said with nine men on board. However, nothing incriminating was found.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon.

3. On 7 February 1952, Ibrahim Ibrahim El Nagdi, Sabah Sallam Sewelem, Salmi Omar Salmi Salem, Abdel Aal El Boghdadi Freishah, El Mursi Samra Elwan, El Sayed El Abbasi Arrouk, Abdou Darwish Bayoumi, Mahmoud El Sayed El Abbasi Arrouk, and Badr Mustafa Abdel Bar were each sentenced by the Summary Court at Belkas to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574). Six other persons who were involved in this case were acquitted on account of insufficient evidence.

No. 335 Seizure near Kantara on 29 June 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 April 1952. (2843)

- 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 590 gr.

2. A detective of Kantara customs was searching the baggage of passengers on the Palestine train, and the behaviour of two persons, Helmi Ahmed Mohd. Ali and Henry Lewis Beshai, who were sitting near a red bag, aroused his suspicion. On examining the bag, the above-mentioned hashish was found concealed in a false bottom of the bag. The accused stated that they had no knowledge of the hashish and that they had been asked by a person at Rafa to deliver the bag to his family at Abu Tig in Lower Egypt.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon.

3. Helmi Ahmed Mohd. Ali and Henry Lewis Beshai were each sentenced by a Field Summary Court-martial to imprisonment for two years and, in addition, to receive fifty lashes.

No. 336 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 1 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 May 1952. (2906)

1(a). Hashish: 29 kg 135 gr.

(Opium: 19 kg 335 gr.)

2. A coast-guardsmen on duty at kilometre thirty-four hundred caught sight of three persons trying to cross the Canal from east to west; and he fired warning shots. The smugglers dropped five water-skins in the Canal and escaped eastwards. The coast-guardsmen and his colleagues, with the assistance of a tracker, recovered the water-skins three of which contained the above-mentioned drugs. However, the tracker, Hassan Ebeid Abdulla, managed to steal seven turbas of hashish weighing 1 kg 200 gr. while on his way home. Information was given by another tracker and Abdulla was arrested when the stolen hashish was found concealed under his clothes.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon, while that of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 26 March 1952, Hassan Ebeid Abdulla was sentenced by the Summary Court of Port Said to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 337 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 27 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 7 April 1952. (2828)

1(a). Hashish: 27 kg 320 gr.

2. A coast-guardsmen catching sight of a person swimming across the Canal lay in wait and, after firing warning shots, arrested the smuggler who was in possession of three water-skins containing the above-mentioned drug.

Upon interrogation, Sallam Salman Ghoneim stated that a confederate named Mohd. Awwad Gebeil had fled on hearing the shots. The latter was followed into the interior of the Sinai Desert for a distance of five kilometres and arrested when found hiding among the bushes at Mount Aarass.

Upon further questioning, Sallam Salman Ghoneim stated that he had been hired by Mohd. Awwad Gebeil to carry the seized water-skins for a sum of £E.6 (\$17) per oke (1 kg 250 gr.), but denied further knowledge regarding the destination of the drug.

Mohd. Awwad Gebeil admitted that an unidentified person at Kantara West had arranged with him to smuggle the drug as far as the western bank of the Suez Canal for a sum of £E.6 (\$17) per oke and that he had hired Sallam for that purpose.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 16 February 1952, Sallam Salman Ghoneim and Mohd. Awwad Gebeil were each sentenced by the Summary Court at Port Said to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

No. 338 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 6 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 May 1952. (2863)

1(a). Hashish: 11 kg 670 gr.

(Opium: 2 kg 610 gr.)

2. A coast-guardsmen patrolling at kilometre thirty-seven hundred heard voices in the neighbourhood and fired warning shots. Mohd. Salama Mohd. was arrested while carrying two water-skins containing the above-mentioned drugs. The accused admitted ownership of the seized drugs and stated that a confederate of his had fled on hearing the shots.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon, while that of opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 19 February 1952, Mohd. Salama Mohd. was sentenced by the Summary Court of Port Said to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

No. 339 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 7 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 April 1952. (2865)

1(a). Hashish: 15 kg 230 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg 225 gr.)

2. A coast-guardsmen on duty at kilometre thirty caught sight of two persons coming out of the water and, after firing warning shots, arrested them when the above-mentioned drugs were found in their possession. Upon interrogation the accused, Awwad Soliman Kreishan and Soliman Mesallem Abu Nawwar, stated that they had been hired by a certain Bedouin to smuggle the drugs over to the western bank.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon, while that of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 16 January 1952, Awwad Soliman Kreishan and Soliman Mesallem Abu Nawwar were each sentenced by the Summary Court of Port Said to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

No. 340 Seizure at Kedah, Federation of Malaya, on 31 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 June 1952. (2857)

1(a). Ganja: 836.6 grammes

2. K.M. Mira Maidin was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 341 Seizure at Lyons on 11 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 May 1952. (2840)

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

2. Miloud Soudani was arrested and imprisoned in connexion with this seizure. He stated that he had bought the hashish from an unknown person. Further investigations to discover the origin or the sellers of the hashish were unsuccessful.

No. 342 Seizure at Nancy in the month of April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 10 June 1952. (2856)

1(a). Indian hemp: 260 grammes

2. Salem Announe, Mohamed Salah, Kerbouche Akli, Dziri Lakdar, Achour Kali, Fatima Ben Brahim and Harris, an American soldier, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. According to information gathered from various sources, it seemed that certain members of the American armed forces procured hashish in the region of Nancy from North African traffickers. Harris stated that he was an addict for the past five years and that he commenced smoking hashish in the United States. He admitted buying a quantity of hashish in a coffee shop in Nancy from a North African, and agreed to assist the police by offering to make another purchase from the trafficker. As a result, Announe was arrested while delivering hashish to Harris. A further quantity of Indian hemp was seized when the residence of Announe was searched.

Announe stated that he had bought the hashish at a café in Metz. On further inquiry in Metz, Mohamed Salah was arrested in the street and found in possession of a quantity of hashish. Another North African, Kerbouche Akli,

identified as a trafficker, denied having bought Indian hemp from Mohamed Salah, but admitted knowing that Salah was trafficking in the drug and that he had assisted in opening a parcel from Algeria received by Salah containing approximately 2 kilogrammes of Indian hemp. Kerbouche saw Salah selling Indian hemp to Announe and stated that Announe was reselling it to Americans.

The concubine of Salah, Fatima Ben Brahim, was also a trafficker as well as Achour Kali who could not be apprehended. It appears from the above that the region of Nancy-Metz is the centre of important illicit traffic in Indian hemp by North Africans who utilize the drug for their own consumption as well as for sales to American soldiers in that region.

Harris, who agreed to undergo immediate disintoxication treatment, was handed over to the American authorities while Announe was provisionally set at liberty and Fatima Ben Brahim is under treatment.

No. 271a Seizure at Azamgarh on 26 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2880)

- 1(a). Ganja: 23 kg 320 gr.
(Opium: 25 kg 185.6 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 271.

No. 343 Seizure at Byculla, Bombay, on 16 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2867)

- 1(a). Charas: 8 kg 721.7 gr.
2. The above-mentioned charas was found in the false bottoms of the attaché-case and suit-case of Abdul Sattar when he alighted from an inter-class compartment of a train coming from Delhi.

The charas was suspected to be of local origin.

No. 344 Seizure at Grant Road, Bombay, on 11 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2885)

- 1(a). Charas: 20 kg 865.3 gr.
2. The above-mentioned charas was found at the Grant Road parcels' office when the contents of a railway parcel were examined. Pyaray Lal Dinanath Tikku *alias* Payare Lal Premnath Miyan, a suspected trafficker, had dispatched eighteen packages of fruit from Kashmir which were declared to contain apples. Three of the packages contained balls of charas concealed under the apples. The parcel was addressed to M/S Gagan Das Trikam Das, a firm of fruit dealers in Bombay. The proprietor of the firm, Hundram Navendram Saninani, is suspected of being a distributor of opium and charas in Bombay. Vithoba Sawalaram Pate and Ram Chandra Malvade, who were also implicated in this case, were employed as carriers by Saninani.

The origin of the charas was suspected to be Kashmir.

3. On 11 December 1951, all the accused were discharged.

No. 345 Seizure at Grant Road, Bombay, on 29 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2868)

- 1(a). Bhang: 150 kg 180.8 gr.
2. The above-mentioned bhang was found when a self-addressed parcel of a certain Sardarilal Agarwal of Amritsar was opened at the Grant Road parcels'

office, Bombay. The drug was concealed in three wooden cases wrapped in gunny and the contents of the parcel were described as artificial silk.

The origin of the drug was unknown.

No. 275 Seizure at Danda River on 18 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2877)

1(a). Ganja: 80 kg 220.8 gr.

2. Jai Pal, Shri Pat Singh and Ram Deo were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

The origin of the ganja was suspected to be Nepal.

3. On 30 March 1951, Shri Singh and Ram Deo were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. On 19 March 1952, Jai Pal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

No. 346 Seizure at Moghal Sarai, Uttar Pradesh, on 3 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2879)

1(a). Ganja: 51 kg 304 gr.

3. On 4 June 1951, Balui Suin was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150 (\$32) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 347 Seizure at Poona, Bombay State, on 22 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2878)

1(a). Bhang: 52 kg 163 gr.

2. Acting on information received, police raided the home of Premsukh Radhavallabh Daima and found three boxes of plywood having brands of tea blend and containing the above-mentioned bhang.

The origin of the bhang was unknown.

3. On 27 December 1951, Premsukh Radhavallabh Daima was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rs. 100 (\$21) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one and half months.

No. 348 Seizure at Princes Dock, Bombay on 13/14 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 6 June 1952. (2874)

1(a). Ganja: 2 kg 551.5 gr.

2. Sayed Alihusin Sayed Ebrahim was detained by a police constable while going out of the docks with a kerosene oil tin. On examination of the tin, the above-mentioned ganja was found concealed beneath some rice in the tin.

The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. On 2 April 1952, Sayed Alihusin Sayed Ebrahim was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of Rs. 300 (\$63) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 349 Seizures in Mauritius during February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 May 1952. (2907)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a

total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:

Gandia leaves: 5.4 grammes

A. Seizure at Castel Phoenix on 6 February 1952.

1(a). Gandia: quantity not given

2. Deonarian Boolaky was arrested in connexion with the above-mentioned seizure. The gandia was of local origin.

B. Seizure at Surinam Souillac on 9 February 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 1 gramme

2. Ramnika Baboolall, an Indian dealer in empty bottles, passed close by a policeman while smoking a cigarette containing gandia leaves. The smell aroused the attention of the policeman who arrested Baboolal and searched him. The above-mentioned gandia leaves, wrapped in a piece of paper, were found in Baboolall's coat pocket. The gandia leaves were of local origin.

C. Seizure at Port Louis on 22 February 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 0.4 gramme

2. Gabriel Joly *alias* Lagalle was arrested in connexion with this seizure. The gandia leaves were of local origin.

D. Seizure at Central Flacq on 26 February 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 3 grammes

2. Raymond Gobin *alias* Couroupas was arrested for disturbance and on being searched was found in possession of the above-mentioned gandia leaves. The origin of the gandia leaves was unknown.

E. Seizure at Port Louis on 29 February 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 1 gramme

2. Lallchand Ramlochand was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 350 Seizure at Merida, Yucatan, on 12 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 24 May 1952. (2849)

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg 930 gr.

2. Manuel Nicolin Fernandez, a salesman, and Daniel Quiñonez Aguayo, a trader, were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 295a Seizure at Rotterdam on 6 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 5 May 1952. (2821)

1(a). Indian hemp: 360 grammes

(Opium: 900 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 295.

- No. 351 Seizure at Adana, Seyhan, on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2888)
1(a). Hashish: 12 kg 644 gr.
2. The above-mentioned hashish was found in a sack in the house of Mehmet Girici, a farmer, and Güllizar Girici who were arrested in connexion with this seizure. They stated that they had obtained the hashish from an unknown person for the sum of £T30 (\$10.71) per kilogramme.
- No. 352 Seizure at Ferikoy, Istanbul, on 27 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2893)
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 25 gr.
2. Mevlüt Uslu, Hasan Kulaç and Ahmet Işık were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The origin of the hashish was unknown.
- No. 353 Seizure at Gaziantep on 23 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2898)
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 200 gr.
2. Following information received, enforcement officers searched the person of Hanna Çakir, a well-known trafficker, and found the above-mentioned hashish in a cloth bag. The origin of the hashish was unknown.
- No. 354 Seizure at Gaziantep on 30/31 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2891)
1(a). Hashish: 6 kg 250 gr.
2. The above-mentioned hashish, in powder form, was found concealed amongst apples and clothing in a saddle bag which was being carried by Durdu Ertekin, a peddler. The hashish was of local origin.
- No. 355 Seizure at Karaisali, Adana, on 17 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2894)
1(a). Hashish: 32 kg 290 gr.
2. Mehmet Girici, a farmer, was arrested in connexion with this seizure. The above-mentioned hashish, in eleven packages, was found in a wooden box buried in his farm.
- No. 356 Seizure at Samsun on 24 June 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 13 June 1952. (2887)
1(a). Hashish: 3 kg 580 gr.
2. The above-mentioned hashish, wrapped in paper, was found in a hand-basket on a train running from Çarşamba to Samsun. Muhârrem Yüksek, a salesman, and Idris Aslan, a farmer, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The origin of the hashish was unknown.
- No. 357 Seizure at Manchester, England, on 8/9 January 1952. Report No. 242 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 June 1952. (2853)
1(a). Indian hemp: 22 grammes
2. Police officers visited the room of a dwelling house occupied by

Robert Pereira, a West African, who produced from the wardrobe a tin containing a number of small brown paper parcels, which were later identified as Indian hemp. When told that he would be charged with being in unauthorized possession of the drug, he handed twenty £1 (\$2.80) notes to the police officers with the request that they should overlook the offence. Pereira later offered to increase the amount of the bribe to £100 (\$280). A previous conviction had been recorded against Pereira*. The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. On 4 March 1952, Pereira was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of £100 or, in default, to a further six months imprisonment. For corruptly offering a bribe to a police officer, Pereira was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. The sentences on the two charges were to run consecutively.

No. 358 Seizure at Tilbury Dock, London on 21 April 1952. Report No. 243 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 June 1952. (2851)
1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kg 360.8 gr.

2. During a search by customs officers of the British steamship *Warwickshire* (Bibby Line, Ltd.) coming from Rangoon, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan and Port Said, the above-mentioned drug, in two packages which were sewn up in material from the bottoms of trouser legs, was discovered concealed under metal plates on the top deck. When questioned, Abdul Monaf or Monaff a Pakistani crew member of the ship, admitted hiding the drug where it was found. He stated that he had bought it in Rangoon for Rupees 97 (\$20.37) and that it was for his own consumption since he was ill without it. The origin of the Indian hemp was unknown.

3. Abdul Monaf was fined £1 (\$2.80) under the customs charge and £50 (\$140) under the police charge or, in default, to imprisonment for three months on each charge.

* See *Summary of illicit transactions and seizures*, document E/NS.1949/5, Case No. 700.

7. *Miscellaneous*

No. 359 Seizures in Japan during the first quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 2 June 1952. (2855)

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

Codeine phosphate: 53.2 grammes

Codeine phosphate solution 1 per cent: 5 grammes

Hydrocodeine phosphate: 15 grammes

Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes

Solution containing opium alkaloid: 795 cubic centimeters

Tablets containing opium alkaloid: (quantity not given)

(Raw opium: 77.2 grammes)

(Smoking opium: 8.5 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride 1 per cent: 74.4 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 12.8 grammes)

(Heroin: 3.9 grammes)

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 116 grammes)

A. Seizure at Okayama on 28 February 1952.

1(a). Codeine phosphate: 50 grammes

Codeine phosphate solution 1 per cent: 5 grammes

2. Fumiko Nagai was arrested for being in possession of the above-mentioned drugs. She stated she had them in her possession without reporting them since the death of her husband who was a doctor and owner of the drugs.

B. Seizure at Okayama on 1 March 1952.

1(a). Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes

Substance containing opium alkaloid: 2.8 grammes

(Raw opium: 50 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride 1 per cent: 74.4 grammes)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)

(Heroin: 3.9 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 313F.

C. Seizure at Osaka on 26 January 1952.

1(a). Hydrocodeine phosphate: 15 grammes

(Morphine hydrochloride: 7.8 grammes)

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 116 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 327A.

D. Seizure at Hyogo on 26 February 1952.

1(a). Solution containing opium alkaloid: 795 cubic centimeters

(Smoking opium: 8.5 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 305.

E. Seizure at Kobe on 19 February 1952.

- 1(a). Tablets containing opium alkaloid: quantity not given
(Raw opium: 27.2 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 294C.

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