



UNITED NATIONS

## **NARCOTIC DRUGS**

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# **SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES**

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
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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 (16 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) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Detach from along line for use of those preparing reports

## 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)

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

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## KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE IN PART 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

### FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Seizures in Japan during the Second Quarter of 1950. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Japan on 7 November 1952. (1761/Add.5)

#### *Summary E/NS.1950/5*

No. 528G On 23 December 1950, Osamu Kondo was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months.

No. 552Q On 6 October 1950, Chin-Kei-Fuku was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

No. 560D On 9 June 1951, Taizo Hirata and Hideo Kitaya were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year with a suspended sentence of four years, and to a fine of Yen 7,000 (\$21).\*

Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1950. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Japan on 7 November 1952. (1924/Add.3)

#### *Summary E/NS.1951/1*

No. 70F On 12 February 1952, Takihiro Kanayama was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

No. 87B On 21 February 1952, Tetsuo Oda was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months.

No. 26 Seizure at Calcutta on 5 November 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 18 November 1952. (2642/Add.1)

3. On 21 April 1952, Majibur Rehman Chowdhury, Sarafat Ali, Ramjan Ali and Khursed Alam were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.200 (\$42) or, in default, to a further three months. Abdul Rashid was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs.200 or, in default, to a further three months plus a concurrent sentence of six months. Tofail Ahmed was sentenced to two concurrent terms of rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.200 with a further three months for non-payment. Amulya Kumar Roy Chowdhury was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of Rs.200 or, in default, to a further three months. Khursed Alam *alias* Khursed Master was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

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

Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Japan on 7 November 1952. (2606/Add.2)

No. 34B On 15 May 1952, Kosaburo Tanaka and Toshishige Wakabayashi were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year with a suspended sentence of three years, whilst Otohiko Koguma was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months with a suspended sentence of three years.

No. 34D On 25 August 1951, Ho Tung Shin was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

No. 73C On 22 July 1952, Chi Yen Cheng was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty months and to a fine of Yen 3,000 (\$9).

No. 73H On 17 January 1952, Yung Chen was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

No. 73Q On 19 July 1951, Kai Hei Li was sentenced to imprisonment for five months.

No. 73KK On 23 January 1952, Shunichi Iwahashi was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

No. 73LL On 25 August 1951, Shu Heki Ko was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a suspended sentence of three years.

No. 73VV On 8 March 1952, Teruo Murakami was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months.

No. 147 Seizure at Kekri on 5 April 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 18 November 1952. (2787/Add.1)

3. On 5 April 1952, Kore Singh was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to a further three months.

No. 155 Seizure at Samana on 24 April 1952. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 18 November 1952. (2790/Add.1)

3. On 4 July 1952, Madan Lall was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment. Sunder Lal and Kasturi were given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

Seizures in Japan during the Fourth Quarter of 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Japan on 7 November 1952. (2703/Add.1)

- No. 162A On 28 December 1951, Yu Sheng Wu was sentenced to imprisonment for three months; on 18 January 1952, Hao Liu and Tang Li were each sentenced to imprisonment for six months with a suspended sentence of four years.
- No. 162B On 18 January 1952, Miyoko Hayashi was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months with a suspended sentence of three years.
- No. 182 On 27 March 1952, Yoshihide Endo was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.
- No. 215E On 21 February 1952, Mu Huo Lin was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty months.
- No. 215L On 16 February 1952, Mu Huo Wu was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months with a suspended sentence of four years.
- No. 215O On 27 December 1951, Kong Ching Bou was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months.
- No. 215Q On 18 January 1952, Yu Sung Wu was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months.
- No. 215S On 5 February 1952, To Retsu Boku was fined Yen 5,000 (\$15).
- No. 215U On 23 May 1952, Ping Nan Lu was sentenced to imprisonment for six months with a suspended sentence of four years.
- No. 215X On 26 December 1951, Chin Huo Chen was sentenced to imprisonment for six months with a suspended sentence of two years and to a fine of Yen 5,000 (\$15).
- No. 215Z On 19 April 1952, Chia Tsai Wang was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.
- No. 215CC On 25 October 1951, Kihachiro Nishimura was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months.
- No. 215FF On 12 March 1952, Hisako Tagawa was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.
- No. 215GG On 16 February 1952, Chin Lien Kuo was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

No. 215HH On 25 February 1952, Hsiu Feng Yu was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

No. 215JJ On 19 March 1952, Ching Cheng Hung was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Yen 30,000 (\$90).

No. 219C On 18 February 1952, O Haku Tei was sentenced to imprisonment for six months with a suspended sentence of three years and to a fine of Yen 5,000 (\$15).

No. 168 Seizure at Singapore on 16 January 1952. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 November 1952. (2719/Add.1)  
2. The origin of the 30 kg 844.2 gr. of raw opium seized, which was believed to be Indian according to the original report, is now considered as doubtful, possibly Thailand.

Seizures in Mauritius during 1952. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 December.

No. 247A Moussa Badath *alias* Albath was sentenced to hard labour for three months and to a suspended sentence of two years.

No. 247B Kresen Foodoor was sentenced on 15 February 1952 to a fine of Rs.75 (\$15.75).

No. 349 On 7 March 1952, Deonarain Boolaky was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

No. 349C On 31 March 1952, Gabriel Joly *alias* Lagalle was fined Rs.25 (\$5.25).

No. 349E On 11 March 1952, Lallchand Ramlochand was fined Rs.30 (\$6.30).

No. 461B On 30 May 1952, Ahmad Oozeer was fined Rs.10 (\$2.10).

No. 462A On 30 May 1952, Gooroooparsad Ramjadsing was fined Rs.100 (\$21).

No. 462D On 13 June 1952, Gaffoor Ally was sentenced to hard labour for one month.

No. 462E On 7 March 1952, Ayoob Jokool was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

No. 463A On 4 July 1952, Joseph Ah-Yin was fined Rs.100 (\$21).

No. 463B On 11 August 1952, Ponama Ramen *alias* Anamah was fined Rs.40 (\$8.40).

No. 574A On 8 September 1952, Rabeechand Sobhy was fined Rs.50 (\$10.50).

No. 574B On 9 September 1952, Moorgaya Moorghen was fined Rs.200 (\$42).

No. 279 Seizure at Madras on 25 February 1952. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 31 October 1952. (2870/Add.1)

3. On 12 June 1952, Sarayanam was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months under Section 9 of the Indian Opium Act, 1878.

## PART II

## NEW CASES

1. *Raw Opium*

No. 588 Seizures in the interior of the country from 31 October 1951 to June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 October 1952. (3180)  
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 9 kg 519 gr.  
(Hashish: 170 kg 406.4 gr.)

A. Seizure at Tanta on 31 October 1951.

- 1(a). Opium: 5 kg 934 gr.  
(Hashish: 165 kg 129.9 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 684A.

B. Seizure at Cairo on 19 March 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg 70 gr.  
(Hashish: 1 kg 40 gr.)
3. Saadah Mohd. Salem was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

C. Seizure at Kantara on 4 June 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg 270 gr.  
(Hashish: 2 kg 170 gr.)
3. Abu Zeid Shafik Daher Megalli was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

D. Seizure at Alexandria on 28 June 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 245 grammes  
(Hashish: 2 kg 66.5 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 684M.

No. 589 Seizures in the interior of the country in April and July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 November 1952. (3222)  
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:

Opium: 561 grammes  
(Hashish: 11 kg 770 gr.)

A. Seizure near Kafr El Zayyat on 30 April 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 271 grammes  
(Hashish: 10 kg 220 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 685C.



B. Seizure at Cairo on 21 July 1952.

- 1(a). Opium: 290 grammes  
(Hashish: 1 kg 550 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 685G.

No. 686a Seizure at Alexandria on 12 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 October 1952. (3184)

- 1(a). Opium: 23 kg 350 gr.  
(Hashish: 640 kg 450 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 686.

No. 687a Seizure near El Arish on 19 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 25 November 1952. (3238)

- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg 400 gr.  
(Hashish: 36 kg 280 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 687.

No. 590 Seizure at Ismailia on 7 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 November 1952. (3240)

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg 435 gr.  
(Hashish: 300 grammes)
2. Information was received that a certain Soliman Attia Salem was expected to arrive from Kantara with narcotics for retail narcotic dealers at Ismailia. A warrant for search and arrest was obtained and when the accused arrived by omnibus and was searched, the above-mentioned contraband was found in his belongings. He admitted that he had obtained the drugs from an unknown person at Khan Younes. The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin, the hashish of Syrian or Lebanese origin.
3. On 1 November 1952, Soliman Attia Salem was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 591 Seizure near Kantara on 8 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 October 1952. (3115)

- 1(a). Opium: 9 kg 850 gr.
2. After customs formalities had been completed in respect of passengers on the Kantara-Cairo train arriving from Gaza and Arish, and the train had left Kantara for Cairo, a Customs officer searched a passenger named Yehia Ibrahim Shaaban. Although nothing incriminating was found on this man, the officer became suspicious of a small cage made of palm tree branches and containing a number of sparrows, which formed part of the passenger's kit. A careful examination disclosed 8 discs of opium which had been hidden in a specially made receptacle. The accused stated upon interrogation that he had carried the cage for a fellow passenger who had escaped; however, this latter person, when arrested later, denied this statement.

The source of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 24 August 1952, Yehia Ibrahim Shaaban was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723). The other person was acquitted due to lack of evidence.

- No. 592 Seizure at Kantara on 9 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 October 1952. (3117)
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg 260 gr.
  2. While passing through the Customs gate on his way to the ferry, Khaled Mohd. Ibrahim was searched on suspicion and found in possession of the above-mentioned opium which he had hidden in a cloth belt around his waist. Upon interrogation the accused admitted possession of the opium, stating he had purchased the drug from an unknown bedouin at Khan Younes, Israel, for the sum of £E.55 (\$158). He stated furthermore that he had hidden the opium somewhere in the Sinai Desert until a chance to smuggle it had occurred.  
The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.
  3. On 25 August 1952, Khaled Mohd. Ibrahim was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).
- No. 691a Seizure near Kantara on 1 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 6 October 1952. (3121)
- 1(a). Opium: 650 grammes  
(Hashish: 1 kg 185 gr.)
  2. For further details, see Case No. 691.
- No. 692a Seizure on the train at Kantara on 16 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 7 October 1952. (3122)
- 1(a). Opium: 4 grammes  
(Hashish: 5 grammes)
  2. For further details, see Case No. 692.
- No. 593 Seizure on the Palestine Train near Kantara on 2 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 November 1952. (3163)
- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg 359 gr.
  2. When Customs officers were searching a third-class van on the Palestine train they found a mattress which gave off a strong smell of opium. A woman passenger named Shafika Khalil Abdulla acknowledged ownership of the mattress which, when searched, was found to contain ten slabs of opium. This result led the woman to deny ownership and she stated the mattress was the property of a fellow passenger, Messed Radwan Hamdan, who had asked her to take care of it. This person was arrested but he denied all knowledge of the matter.  
The source of origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.
  3. On 29 October 1952, Shafika Khalil Abdulla was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574), whilst Messed Radwan Hamdan was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).
- No. 594 Seizure at Kantara on 3 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 November 1952. (3164)
- 1(a). Opium: 66 kg 10 gr.  
(Hashish: 1 kg 290 gr.)
  2. Information was received that Ibrahim Mansour Soliman was attempting to smuggle narcotics into the Nile Valley in the stomachs of seven camels. Arrangements were therefore made to intercept the smuggler who was arrested. As the camels

showed symptoms of stupefaction they were killed, the above-mentioned narcotics, in 145 containers, being found inside their stomachs.

The accused stated that bedouins at Rafa had asked him to take care of the camels for the sum of £E.2 (\$5.75) per animal and he had accepted the offer, being badly in need of money. He denied, however, knowing anything of the drugs.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin, the hashish of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 23 October 1952, Ibrahim Mansour Soliman was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

No. 695a Seizure at Serabium on 4 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 October 1952. (3219)

1(a). Opium: 12 kg 690 gr.

(Hashish: 15 kg 470 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 695.

No. 698a Seizure at Sinai Desert on 6 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 October 1952. (3181)

1(a). Opium: 2 kg 560 gr.

(Hashish: 29 kg 620 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 698.

No. 595 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 21 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 October 1952. (3118)

1(a). Opium: 12 kg 950 gr.

(Hashish: 12 kg 800 gr.)

2. A desert patrol followed the footprints of two persons as far as El Dewedar where they found two water-skins containing the above-mentioned contraband. Continuing to follow the prints they finally overtook them, but were only able to arrest one of the smugglers; the second man fled into the nearby salt fields and could not be found. The arrested person, Mohsen Mehaisen Sabbah, denied knowing anything of the drugs, and to justify his presence in the locality, stated that he had been coming from El Arish on his way to Om El Rish in order to look after his camels.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin, the hashish of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 25 August 1952, Mohsen Mehaisen Sabbah was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

No. 701a Seizure in the Sinai Desert on 23 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 November 1952. (3239)

1(a). Opium: 4 kg 50 gr.

(Hashish: 9 kg 750 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 701.

No. 596 Seizure at the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 23 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 7 October 1952. (3119)

1(a). Opium: 35 kg 170 gr.

2. When the suspected footprints of two persons were followed, the Coastguards patrol found two water-skins near the bank of the Canal containing the above-mentioned opium. The prints were followed into the interior of the Sinai Desert for a distance of about five kilometres, when the patrol overtook the smugglers and arrested them. The accused, Ibrahim Salem Moussa and Ghoneim Magnam Habinak, acknowledged possession of the contraband.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. On 31 May 1952, the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723) each.

No. 704a Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 30 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 9 October 1952. (3120)

1(a). Opium: 9 kg 795 gr.

(Hashish: 23 kg 800 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 704.

No. 706a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 18 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 October 1952. (3220)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg 620 gr.

(Hashish: 35 kg 990 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 706.

No. 597 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal, on 29 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 27 October 1952. (3221)

1(a). Opium: 220 grammes

2. A Coastguard arrested Ibrahim Hassan Hussein on suspicion after he arrived on the ferry from the Eastern bank. This man admitted having hidden a quantity of opium inside a rubber container in his rectum, the above-mentioned amount of the drug being found after the container was discharged. The accused further stated that he had purchased the drug at Roumana for trafficking purposes.

The origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 20 July 1952, Ibrahim Hassan Hussein was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 630 Seizure near Pulau Paya, Kedah, Federation of Malaya on 8 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 November 1952. (3142)

1(a). Raw opium: 2,721 kg 552 gr.

Opium alkaloid: 113 kg 398 gr.

2. A Marine Police patrol which boarded the Burmese vessel *Shay Daw Hya Y* coming from Rangoon, Burma, on its way to Sungei Patani, Kedah, found that the Rangoon Port Clearance papers had been forged and showed a manifested cargo of chillies and beans. The manifest, however, did not show 109 cases marked "Brown Sugar" which, on being opened, were found to contain the above-mentioned raw opium and opium alkaloid. The vessel had also been falsely declared as being the *Shwe Hla Min*. The drugs were of Burmese origin.

It was noticed from the crew list that two members were missing, and an investigation showed that the two men in question had gone ashore for the purpose of contacting one Chop Hup Seng of Sungei Patani, who was the manifested consignee of the cargo. The vessel was brought into Penang, where it was handed over to Customs on 9 June, and the next day the two missing crew members were found at Pulau Bidan. Information led to one Teoh Geok Seng of Sungei Patani, the organiser of the smuggling, who was out on bail for Straits dollars 30,000 (\$9,900) at Singapore following his arrest there on 18 March 1952 for the possession of 65 kg 317.2 gr. of raw opium. He was to have been tried in August 1952 but escaped to Thailand.

No. 598 Seizure at Scudai, Johore, Federation of Malaya on 16 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 November 1952. (3139)

1(a). Raw opium: 68 kg 38.7 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, which was probably of Thai origin, was found packed in 75 parcels in a car driven by one Kok Seang Hooi. It had been hidden behind the panelling inside the cavity of the doors and in a secret compartment behind the rear seat. The car, which was new, had probably been driven from Penang to Chungloon on the border of Thailand, and then down to Scudai, with Singapore as its final destination.

3. On 31 March 1952, Kok Seang Hooi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The car was confiscated.

No. 599 Seizure at Scudai, Johore, Federation of Malaya on 8 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 November 1952. (3140)

1(a). Raw opium: 57 kg 834 gr.

2. The above-mentioned raw opium of unknown origin was found concealed in a secret compartment behind the rear seat and the boot of a car driven by Low Long Chong, Chinese. The accused was on his way to Singapore.

3. Low Long Chong was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years; the car was confiscated.

No. 600 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 November 1952. (3158)

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

Opium: 98 kg 613.4 gr.

(Chandu: 1 kg 781.7 gr.)

A. Seizure at Klang on 5 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 78 kg 506.2 gr.

2. Kuah Her Kim was involved in this seizure.

## B. Seizure at Muar on 9 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 500 grammes

2. Yap Soon and Chu Eng Hua were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

## C. Seizure at Tampin on 10 September 1952:

1(a). Opium: 114 grammes

(Chandu: 5.1 grammes)

3. Ho Tee Heng was bound over for one year in the amount of Straits \$500 (\$165).

## D. Seizure at Penang on 11 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 793.8 grammes

(Chandu: 756 grammes)

2. A woman named Tang Hong Boey was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

## E. Seizure at Malacca on 25 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 323 gr.

(Chandu: 1 kg 20.6 gr.)

2. Tay Tuan and Lim Kwan were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

## F. Seizure at Labis on 16 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 14 kg 109.3 gr.

2. Leong Kee and Tan Cheng Leng were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

## G. Seizure at Sungei Siput on 25 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 679.5 gr.

2. Chia Eng Guan was involved in this seizure.

## H. Seizure at Sungei Patani on 29 September 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 587.6 gr.

2. Tan Peng Sia was involved in this seizure.

No. 601 Seizure at Hamburg on 12 September 1952. Report No. 9/52 communicated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 December 1952. (3187)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 360 gr.

2. In August 1952, Chung Chong, a Chinese seaman living in Hamburg, sold 100 grammes of raw opium to United States undercover agents for the sum of DM.200 (\$47.60), and on 5 September he sold them a further 380 grammes for DM.900 (\$214.30). After making this second delivery, he gave the agents the address of one Chong Kok Low, Delistr. 18, Rotterdam, stating that they could obtain further quantities of the drug there.

The agents returning from Rotterdam without success, Chung Chong said he would let them have a further 1 000 grammes of raw opium, and when 880 grammes had been received, Chong was arrested. He stated that he had purchased the drug from a crew member of the steamer *Indian Trader* for £24 (\$67.20) while in the Hamburg docks. A Nigerian from London, Asuquo Eyo, who was engaged on the stage in Hamburg at the time, acted as intermediary between Chong and the undercover agents.

On 2 May 1949, Chong had been sentenced in Hamburg by the British military courts to imprisonment for one year on a charge of trafficking in drugs.

3. The case against the two defendants was pending.

No. 654a Seizure at Hong Kong on 7 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 December 1952. (3215)

1(a). Raw opium: 219.2 grammes  
(Prepared opium: 510.3 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 654.

No. 602 Seizure at Hong Kong on 8 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3129)

1(a). Raw opium: 604.8 grammes

2. The above-mentioned raw opium, the origin of which was unknown, was found as a result of a raid on a house at No. 1 Hing Lung Street. A woman named Leung Chun claimed ownership of the drug which had been concealed in a bed in the cockloft.

3. On 9 August 1952 Leung Chun was sentenced to a fine of HK\$4,000 (\$700) or, in default, to imprisonment for nine months on a charge of possession of raw opium; to a fine of HK\$500 (\$87.50) or one month on a charge of possession of prepared opium; she was also cautioned for possession of an opium pipe.

No. 655a Seizure at Hong Kong on 8 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3130)

1(a). Raw opium: 189 grammes  
(Prepared opium: 680.4 grammes)  
(Heroin: 170.1 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 655.

No. 603 Seizure at Hong Kong on 16 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3131)

1(a). Raw opium: 127 kg 121.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned raw opium, believed to be of Indian origin, was found on board the British motor vessel *Eastern Queen* (Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. - Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.) coming from Calcutta.

No. 604 Seizure at Hong Kong on 25 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3132)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 512 gr.

2. The above-mentioned raw opium was found following a raid on a house in Queen's Road West. Ho Siu Wan was arrested. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.

3. Ho Siu Wan was sentenced to a fine of HK\$10,000 (\$1,750) or, in default, to hard labour for eighteen months.

- No. 605 Seizure at Hong Kong on 30 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3133)  
1(a). Raw opium: 5 kg 670 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned opium was found abandoned at a house on Soy Street. There was no information as to the origin of the opium.
- No. 606 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 12 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 December 1952. (3216)  
1(a). Raw opium: 642.6 grammes  
2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of Chan Kong on board the Norwegian motor vessel *Hermod* coming from Bangkok, Thailand, and Japan.  
3. Chan Kong was sentenced to a fine of HK\$2,500 (\$437.50) or, in default, to imprisonment for twelve months.
- No. 607 Seizure at Akia Bakana on 17 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3198)  
1(a). Raw opium: 47 kg 572.8 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned raw opium, from plants which had been cultivated by Gulab, was found hidden in two tins and an earthen pot buried deep in a field near the accused's hut.
- No. 608 Seizure at Alhed Jagir on 22 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3196)  
1(a). Raw opium: 12 kg 359.6 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned opium, which was cultivated by the suspects, was recovered as the result of a bogus purchase made from Parbhuj Lal, Kanwar Lal, Ram Chander, Ram Lal Kulmi and Lachman Das Kulmi.
- No. 609 Seizure at Arkonam railway station on 23 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3212)  
1(a). Opium: 20 kg 55.2 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned opium was found hidden in the false bottom of a wood box carried as personal luggage of Ahmed Nur and Nur Mohamed coming by train from Delhi. The opium was said to be valued at Rs.5,760 (\$1,210).
- No. 610 Seizure at Bhopal Railway Station on 24 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3148)  
1(a). Raw opium: 12 kg 592.8 gr.  
2. An Excise Inspector checking the train from Delhi became suspicious of Rattan Bai and Imam Razzaq. He therefore searched their luggage, finding the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin packed in oil paper and hidden in a double-bottomed steel box. The accused were suspected as being members of a gang run by one Shafi, a famous smuggler of Ujjain. The value of the opium seized was said to be approximately Rs.4,320 (\$907). Amar Singh, a contractor from Tarana, the suspected source of the opium, was believed to be implicated in the affair.



- No. 612 Seizure at Binoli Tehsil Jaora on 26 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3193)  
1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg 24 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned raw opium was seized from Narain Singh following a bogus purchase arranged by enforcement officers. The accused had cultivated the opium poppies himself.
- No. 613 Seizure at Bishnia Tehsil Neemuch on 30 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3202)  
1(a). Raw opium: 24 kg 832.8 gr.  
2. Following information received that some withheld opium was lying in the premises of certain villagers, a bogus purchase was made and then a raid took place, when the above-mentioned raw opium, from plants cultivated by the accused, was found. Kishen Singh, Onkar Lal and Ajan Bai were arrested.
- No. 614 Seizure at Boikhera Tehsil on 7 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3191)  
1(a). Opium: 23 kg 465 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in a melon field and in the house of Hazari who was arrested together with his son Bhagwana. A certain Bansi Singh was also implicated in the seizure.
- No. 715a Seizure at Bombay on 17 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3202)  
1(a). Opium: 1 kg 399.2 gr.  
(Bhang: 174.9 grammes)  
(Charas: 13 kg 59.2 gr.)  
(Ganja: 81 kg 620 gr.)  
2. For further details, see Case No. 715.
- No. 615 Seizure at Bombay on 18 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3206)  
1(a). Opium: 1 kg 814 gr.  
2. A guard was kept on the steamship *Olinda* (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) due to sail for the Far East, both on account of the destination and because information was received that opium would be smuggled aboard. When Luxman Mukund Rao, who was recognized as having two previous convictions, walked up to the gangway, he was stopped and searched, the above-mentioned Indian opium being found in his possession. One packet had been hidden in the inner jacket pocket, whilst another was found under his shirt tied around his waist.
- No. 616 Seizure at Calcutta, Dum Dum Airport, on 25 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3192)  
1(a). Opium: 42 kg 908.8 gr.  
2. When a plane of the Bharat Airways Ltd. arrived at the airport, two suitcases and two handbags bearing labels in the name of M.A. Wasti were detained and searched by Excise officers, when the above-mentioned opium of unknown origin

was found. Nobody claimed the baggage. A certain M.M. Nayer was implicated, however, though no arrest was possible.

No. 617 Seizure at Chandigarh on 21 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3195)

1(a). Opium: 15 kg 736.8 gr.

2. Roshan Lal and Piara Lal were searched on suspicion on the road in front of the Rest House, when the above-mentioned non-excite opium was found in the bags they were carrying. The opium was of Indian origin.

No. 618 Seizure at Delhi on 30 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3209)

1(a). Opium: 40 kg 400.4 gr.

2. Information was received that a gang of 8 persons from the Amritsar district were smuggling in contraband opium from Madhya Bharat for trade in Calcutta, China, and other places. The suspected persons were kept under observation, finally being arrested outside the gates of Delhi. They all had the opium tied round their waists underneath their shirts. The opium was the Malwa type and had been purchased from cultivators of Madhya Bharat. The accused were: Bhan Singh, Kundan Singh, Makhan Singh, Kartar Singh, Sulkhan Singh, Charan Singh, Viroo *alias* Vir Singh and Balwant Singh *alias* Banta Singh.

No. 619 Seizure at Dibrugarh Station, Assam, on 13 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3146)

1(a). Opium: 15 kg 391 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium believed to be of Pakistani origin, had been booked from Bouffar market, Karachi, Pakistan, having been declared as "Haberdashery". The sender was given as Indian Traders (a fictitious designation). The contraband, which was in 33 cakes wrapped in oil paper, had been placed in a sealed kerosene oil tin inside a packing case covered with gunny bags. No arrest was possible.

No. 620 Seizure at Dohad Station on 29 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3149)

1(a). Opium: 11 kg 893 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found on a train in the possession of a watchman named Hanuman Mahavir. The suspected destination was Bombay.

No. 621 Seizure at Indore on 23 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3207)

1(a). Raw opium: 11 kg 79.9 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in a handbag belonging to Nag Bhusan from Madras, who was being driven in a *tonga*.

No. 622 Seizure at Itauwa, Katra District, on 14 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3147)

1(a). Crude opium: 11 kg 542 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in iron drums and earthen pots in the village, which was itself an opium-growing area. Five persons were arrested, Dular, Kandhai, Likha, Komil and Hori.

No. 623 Seizure at Jakhal railway station on 2 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3204)

1(a). Raw opium: 11 kg 193.6 gr.

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium was found in an oil bag placed in a canvas handbag belonging to Sham Lal, who was searched when he arrived at the station in an inter-class compartment of a train coming from Sunam. The accused stated that he had obtained the opium from Kishore Chand, an opium licensee of Sunam, and had intended delivering it to Roshan Lal, for a carrying charge of Rs.2 (\$0.42) per seer (932.8 grammes). The opium was valued at Rs.2,000 (\$420).

No. 624 Seizure in the Joypur Fakial Reserve Forest, Assam, on 11 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3145)

1(a). Opium: 37 kg 895 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found packed in four haversacks carried by Lokhom Chuwa, a Kachin from Myitkyina, Burma, who was travelling on foot through the jungle road. It was believed that the opium had been brought from China to Myitkyina and transported from there to the Reserve Forest *via* Ledo, for final distribution to smugglers in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar Districts.

3. Lokhom Chuwa was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Rs.2,000 (\$420) or, in default, to a further six months.

No. 625 Seizure at Lashkar bus station on 26 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3199)

1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg 24 gr.

2. Following information received, an Excise party waited at the bus station and arranged for careful observation of passengers. When the bus from Indore arrived, Kishan Lal was interrogated and searched, the above-mentioned opium found in his possession. Awtar Singh, a second passenger suspected of smuggling, slipped away but was arrested later. The opium was of Indian origin.

No. 626 Seizure at Madras on 24 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3208)

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

(Charas: 594.7 grammes)

2. During the course of an investigation into the activities of certain suspected persons it was learned that Dayal Kishinchand Batra, known as Battra Bros. had secured the services of S. Barchett, Assistant Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain and Commonwealth Countries, to send parcels of opium from Delhi to fictitious addresses c/o the Italian Chamber of Commerce. The two persons named were kept under observation and it was found that airmail parcels were being received from Delhi at the Mount Road Post Office and delivered to Barchett in the offices of the Italian Chamber of Commerce at 30 Mount Road. The post office was carefully watched and when three parcels arrived and were handed over to Barchett the police stepped in and checked the contents. The above-mentioned

opium packed in cardboard boxes each hiding 9 tins was found and Barchett arrested. A search of the house of Batra at 20 Ritherdon Road, Purasawalkam, Madras, disclosed similar cardboard boxes and tins and the above-mentioned charas, Batra being arrested also. Two other persons were stated to be implicated in the affair, Jagdish, brother of Batra, and J.M. Alim.

The drugs, suspected of being of Indian origin, were believed to be destined for export to the Federation of Malaya.

No. 627 Seizure at Madras on 22 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3211)

1(a). Opium: 14.6 grammes

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on Phat Singh when he arrived from Singapore on the steamship *Rajula* and was examined at the Customs shed.

3. Phat Singh was fined Rs.30 (\$6.30).

No. 628 Seizure at Nanayakara Theruvu, Madras, on 19 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3150)

1(a). Opium: 19 kg 122 gr.

2. A French Indian subject named Govindrajulu was arrested in connexion with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin. The contraband had been packed in a well-soldered kerosene oil tin and nailed down in a dealwood case. The package had been booked from Namakkal in the Salem District by lorry service to Nagapattinam on a wrong declaration of contents. The arrangement seemed to have been that the package was to be removed by car to the Indian Union limits near the French Indian border, from where it was to be taken to Karaikal. The final destination was evidently Ceylon or Singapore. Mohamad Ali and Yasim were implicated in the seizure.

No. 629 Seizure at Panangudi, Madras, on 3 November 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3213)

1(a). Raw opium: 18 kg 656 gr.

2. Following information received of smuggling activities, guards kept the Pravadayam Bridge area leading to French India territory under observation and when two persons were seen rushing over to the territory they were followed, one of them, Abraham, being caught. The second man managed to escape into French India, but left behind his handbag. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in his bag and in the bag belonging to Abraham. It was suspected that the drug was to be transported to Ceylon *via* Karaikal, the two men having been hired as carriers to take the opium to a certain Katharkadai Pillai of Karaikal.

No. 631 Seizure at Ratlam railway station on 11 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3210)

1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg 666.8 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found concealed in bed sheets, quilts and on the person of a woman named Akhtar when she arrived at the station trying to board a train for Bombay without a ticket. Her husband, Jumma Khan *alias* Mohd. Shah who was with her, managed to slip away.

- No. 632 Seizure at Simla on 16 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3205)  
 1(a). Opium: 22 kg 503.8 gr.  
 2. Information was received regarding the smuggling of opium from Himachal Pradesh to Calcutta. They detained a few Red Cross boxes on suspicion which had been sent by the Deputy Director, World Health Organization, Simla, to the Chief Administrative Officer G.H.Q. Park Street, Calcutta. The boxes were found to contain "Abkari" (Excise) opium. Following this investigation, a certain Narendra Singh of Simla was arrested. The accused, who had been in the Indian army, had been demobilized but impersonated a colonel, and in this capacity had booked the opium through to Calcutta, the addresses being faked. An Excise contractor of Himachal Pradesh was said to have supplied the accused with the opium. Two other persons were arrested, Pritam Singh, a nephew of the above-named, and Devi Ram. Sabha Pande and Sardari Lal, two Excise contractors, were implicated in the affair.
- No. 633 Seizure at Ampenan, Lombok, on 31 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3176)  
 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 150 gr.  
 2. The above-mentioned opium, which probably came from Surabaya, was found in the possession of Tan A Tjam, carpenter on board the Netherlands motor vessel *Janssen* (Royal Packet Navigation Co.) coming from Java. The accused stated that he had purchased the opium in Surabaya for Rp.2,000 (\$525).
- No. 634 Seizure at Bengkalis, Sumatra, on 1 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3166)  
 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kilogrammes  
 2. The above-mentioned raw opium, which probably came from Singapore, was found in the possession of Lim Seng Hoat, a rubber estate hand on board the Indonesian motor vessel *Hai Sen*. He stated that he had purchased the opium at Bengkalis from a crew member of a motor boat for the amount of Straits \$400 (\$132).
- No. 635 Seizure at Djakarta on 4 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3175)  
 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kilogrammes  
 2. A restaurant owner, Wong A Sioe, was arrested for the possession of the above-mentioned opium. He stated that he had purchased the drug for Rp.9,600 (\$2,520).  
 3. Wong A Sioe was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rp.1,000 (\$262).
- No. 636 Seizure at Garut, Java, on 29 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3177)  
 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 603 gr.  
 2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found hidden in the trouser pockets and shirt of Ong Bouw Tjun alias Ong Tjun, a merchant from Bandung, Java. He stated he had purchased the opium in Bandung for Rp.7,500 (\$1,969).

- No. 637 Seizure at Mantok, Bangka Island, on 19 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3178)  
1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 900 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned opium, which was probably of Iranian origin, was found by Customs officials on board the Netherlands tanker *Saidja* (N.V. Petroleum My. "La Corona"-Shell) coming from Sumatra. The drug had been hidden in the pillow of Giam Thiam Soon, a crew member, who stated that he had purchased it from a crew member of another tanker.
- No. 638 Seizure at Mapanget, Celebes, on 28 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3172)  
1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 170 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned raw opium of unknown origin was found in the possession of Wong En Siong, a merchant from Surabaya, when he arrived on a plane of the Garuda Indonesian Airways from Makassar. He stated that he had purchased the opium in Makassar for Rp.7,500 (\$1,969).
- No. 639 Seizure at Palembang, Sumatra, on 17 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3170)  
1(a). Raw opium: 3 kilogrammes  
2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found in the house of a merchant named Sio Ping Hong. The accused stated he had purchased the drug from a crew member of an oil tanker coming from abroad for the price of Rp.10,950 (\$3,874).
- No. 640 Seizure at Surabaya, Java, on 19 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3169)  
1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 120 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was seized as the result of a raid on the house of Mrs. Tio Sie Nio. The drug had been concealed in the kitchen.
- No. 641 Seizure at Surabaya, Java, on 10 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3173)  
1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 730 gr.  
2. A resident of Surabaya turned over to the police a parcel containing the above-mentioned drug, which, he stated, had been delivered to his home by one Tan for temporary keeping. The identity of this person was unknown. The opium probably came from Djakarta.
- No. 642 Seizure at Surabaya, Java, on 1 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3174)  
1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 867 gr.  
2. When police searched the luggage of railway passengers arriving at the station, they found the above-mentioned opium hidden in a small basket belonging to Tan Hoen Soek, a merchant. The Bening Nio, a housewife, was also arrested in connexion with this seizure.

- No. 643 Seizure near Tandjung Balai, Sumatra, on 9 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3168)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 885 gr.
  2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found following the search of a sampan sailing along the coast. A merchant named Njo Heng Tjok, who admitted having purchased the drug in Sumatra, was arrested.
  3. On 29 November 1951, Njo Heng Tjok was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rp.3,000 (\$787.50).
- No. 644 Seizure at Tandjung Balai on 26 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3171)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 560 gr.  
(Prepared opium: 520 grammes)
  2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found in the house of Goei Kin, a Hokkien-Chinese.
- No. 645 Seizure at Tandjung Pura, Sumatra, on 19 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3167)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 13 kg 400 gr.
  2. The above-mentioned opium was found hidden on board a motor sampan coming from Penang. A certain Siau Kim Seng, a merchant of Penang, was arrested.
- No. 728a Seizure at Tel-Aviv on 5 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 24 December 1952. (3243)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 772 grammes  
(Hashish: 787 grammes)
  2. For further details, see Case No. 728.
- No. 646 Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:
- Raw opium: 161 grammes
  - Opium powder: 255.9 grammes
  - Tincture of opium: 125 grammes
  - Opium tablets: 552
  - Opium alkaloid injection 1 cc.: 83 ampoules  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 12 grammes)
  - (Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)
  - (Cocaine hydrochloride: 5.6 grammes)
  - (Cocaine tablets: 6.5)
  - (Heroin: 712.8 grammes)
  - (Dover tablets: 100)
  - (Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)
  - (Codeine tablets: 25)
  - (Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)
- A. Seizure at Kyoto on 17 March 1952:
- 1(a). Raw opium: 161 grammes

2. Iwa Shiraishi, a Korean restaurant owner was arrested after attempting to sell raw opium and the above-mentioned quantity was found in his possession. He stated he had received the drug in July 1951 as a pledge of payment to the amount of Yen 1,600 (\$4.80).

B. Seizure at Nagano on 16 September 1952.

- 1(a). Tincture of opium: 75 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)

2. A wholesale dealer informed the authorities that a man went to his store to sell narcotics. Agents therefore waited for this person and arrested a certain Tsutomu Matsumoto when he attempted to sell the above drugs for Yen 20,000 (\$60). He stated that he had stolen them from his aunt Akiko Mori, a narcotics practitioner; the theft had already been reported to the police.

C. Seizure at Kobe on 25 July 1952.

- 1(a). Opium tablets: 37  
(Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)  
(Heroin: 706.8 grammes)  
(Cocaine tablets: 30)  
(Dovers tablets: 100)  
(Codeine tablets: 25)

2. For further details, see Case No. 677A.

D. Seizure at Miyagi on 6 July 1952.

- 1(a). Tincture of opium: 50 grammes  
Opium powder: 7.9 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 7 grammes)  
(Heroin: 6 grammes)  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 5.6 grammes)  
(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)  
(Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)

2. Hakuichi Shimoda, a doctor, was arrested when the above-mentioned drugs were found in his home, following a statement made by an addict to the authorities. Shimoda had been dispensing drugs to addicts without having a practitioner's license.

E. Seizure at Miyagi on 3 June 1952.

- 1(a). Opium tablets: 515  
(Cocaine tablets: 6.5)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Kenta Takahashi alias Kazuo Yamada, who was staying at the home of U Chu Sho. It was learned that Shozo Otsuki, a former employee of the Repatriates Relief Bureau had obtained the drugs from a former military surgeon who had been repatriated from abroad, and it was from this source that Takahashi had obtained the narcotics.

F. Seizure at Tokyo on 27 May 1952.

- 1(a). Opium alkaloid injection 1 cc.: 83 ampoules



2. Police found the above-mentioned drug in the home of a Korean restaurant owner named Ryu Shu Kyo.

G. Seizure at Tokyo on 26 May 1952.

1(a). Opium powder: 248 grammes

2. The above-mentioned narcotic was found hidden in a closet in the home of Yoshiyuki Uzawa, who stated that he had been asked to sell it by a cleaning woman named Naoe Inoue. This latter person had taken the opium from the office of her dead father who had been a doctor. Both Uzawa and Inoue were arrested.

No. 647 Seizure at Binatang, Sarawak, between 13 and 14 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 6 November 1952. (3125)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg 878 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was lowered from the British steamship *Belaga* (Sarawak Steamship Co. Ltd.) coming from Singapore, into a waiting boat; Customs officers gave chase but the smugglers escaped in the darkness. The origin of the opium was unknown.

No. 648 Seizure at Kuching, Sarawak, on 4 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 6 November 1952. (3124)

1(a). Opium: 12 kg 123 gr.

2. The police observed opium being lowered from the motor vessel *Bidor* (Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.), coming from Singapore, into another boat and thereupon gave chase, arresting Choo Soo Jun and Wong Jet Hee.

3. On 4 June 1952 the accused were fined Straits dollars 750 (\$247.50) each, the opium being confiscated.

No. 649 Seizure at Singapore on 4 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 November 1952. (3128)

1(a). Raw opium: 24 kg 494 gr.

2. When Customs officers boarded the British steamship *Sirdhana* (British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) coming from Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta, they observed Tham Law Wing, Chinese carpenter's mate, carrying two suitcases which appeared to be very heavy. On being questioned as to the contents, he admitted carrying opium. The drug was believed to be of Indian origin.

No. 650 Seizure at Singapore on 10 November 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 24 December 1952. (3234)

1(a). Raw opium: 190 kg 508.8 gr.

2. Following information received, the police raided a flat in Kampong Bahru and found the above-mentioned opium packed in five suitcases, which had arrived as passengers' baggage on a KLM aircraft coming from Bangkok, Thailand. A Chinese named Ong Boon Cheon was arrested. The opium appeared to be of Yunnanese origin.

No. 651 Seizure at Singapore on 13 November 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 24 December 1952. (3235)

1(a). Raw opium: 31 kg 751.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium, of unknown origin, was found in a secret compartment in the first-class pantry of the Netherlands steamship *Pahud* (K.P.M.), coming from Indonesia. Access to this compartment was obtained by removing a glass tile from the wall. A ship's waiter named Wee Kok Joe was arrested in connexion with the attempted export of the opium.

No. 652 Seizure at Ellesmere Port, England, on 27 September 1952. Report No. 245 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3136)

1(a). Raw opium: 5 kg 918 gr.

2. The above-mentioned raw opium, the origin of which was unknown, was found during a Customs rummage on board the British steamship *Donacilla* coming from Kotka, Finland, and Kiel, Germany. The drug, which was in 14 packages contained in a small sack, had been hidden behind the water-tank in the crew's wash room. There was no evidence that the opium had been intended for supply in the country.

## 2. Prepared Opium

No. 653 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 November 1952. (3158)

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

Chandu: 1 kg 786.7 gr.

(Opium: 2 kg 230.8 gr.)

A. Seizure at Tampin on 1 September 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 5 grammes

3. Soh Chok was bound over for six months in the amount of Straits \$200 (\$66).

B. Seizure at Penang on 11 September 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 756 grammes

(Opium: 793.8 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 600 D.

C. Seizure at Tampin on 10 September 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 5.1 grammes

(Opium: 114 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 600 C.

D. Seizure at Malacca on 25 September 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 1 kg 20.6 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg 323 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 600 E.

No. 654 Seizure at Hong Kong on 7 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 December 1952: (3215)

1(a). Prepared opium: 510.3 grammes

(Raw opium: 219.2 grammes)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Tsang Mee Chun *alias* Chan Bing, who was arrested for keeping an opium divan.

No. 655 Seizure at Hong Kong on 8 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3130)

1(a). Prepared opium: 680.4 grammes

(Raw opium: 189 grammes)

(Heroin: 170.1 grammes)

2. The above-mentioned narcotic drugs were found following a raid on a house in Queen's Road West. A certain Siu Wing Kwan was arrested; there was no information as to the origin of the drugs. The police at first thought the white powder seized was morphine, but analysis showed it to be in fact heroin.

3. The accused was sentenced to fines amounting to HK\$10,000 (\$1,312.50) or, in default, to hard labour for one year.

- No. 644a Seizure at Tandjung Balai on 26 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 22 August 1952. (3171)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 520 grammes  
(Raw opium: 2 kg 560 gr.)
  2. For further details, see Case No. 644.
- No. 656 Seizure at Tandjung Balai, Sumatra, on 24 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 1 December 1952. (3179)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 1 kg 920 gr.
  2. The above-mentioned prepared opium, believed to be coming from Singapore, was found in the possession of Burhanuddin bin Muhammad, a merchant, who stated he had purchased the opium in Sumatra for Rp. 7,000 (\$1,837).
- No. 657 Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of prepared opium as follows:
- Smoking opium: 5.9 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 343 grammes)
- A. Seizure at Yokohama on 5 August 1952.
- 1(a). Smoking opium: 2.7 grammes
  2. An unemployed Chinese named Ho Ken Ling was arrested for possession of the above drug.
- B. Seizure at Fukuoka on 9 August 1952.
- 1(a). Smoking opium: 3.2 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 343 grammes)
  2. For further details, see Case No. 660 A.
- No. 658 Seizure at Port Lewis, Mauritius, on 3 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 December 1952. (3214)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 5 grammes
  2. The above-mentioned prepared opium was found following a raid on the house and premises of Koo Hoi Foo *alias* Choo Neeook and Ng Foong Sze *alias* Roger; Yook Foon and Koo Cheong, who were found on the premises at the time, were also arrested.

## 3. Morphine

No. 659 Seizure at Port Swettenham, Federation of Malaya, on 24 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 November 1952. (3141)

1(a). Crude morphine: 8 kg 164.6 gr.

2. When a White Russian named Dimitri Peter Bourlin, who claimed Chinese nationality, came ashore from the steamship *Wo Sang* (Indo China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) coming from Hong Kong; Taiwan; Singapore; Rangoon, Burma, the linen bags and flat tin boxes he was carrying were searched by Customs officials. When the above-mentioned morphine, which was in powder form, was found, he claimed ignorance of the contents, stating that he had been asked by an unknown Chinese to collect the boxes at Rangoon. The drug was an unusual sort, being described as "a fine brown powder found to contain 60% of morphine and 6% opium alkaloids other than morphine." The statement made by Bourlin, who was employed on the steamship as an anti-pirate guard, indicated that he had intended taking the drug to Hong Kong to be converted into heroin for export to Japan. The factory was said to be somewhere in Kowloon and the trademark "Red Lion". The drug was believed to be of Burmese origin.

3. On 3 June 1952, Bourlin was sentenced at Kuala Lumpur to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 660 Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)

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

Morphine hydrochloride: 427.3 grammes

Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules

Morphine tartrate injection: 61 tubes

Morphine tartrate: 2 tubes

(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)

(Tincture of opium: 125 grammes)

(Opium tablets: 37)

(Smoking opium: 3.2 grammes)

(Heroin: 716.1 grammes)

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 8.1 grammes)

(Cocaine tablets: 30)

(Codeine phosphate: 36 grammes)

(Codeine tablets: 25)

(Dovers tablets: 100)

(Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)

A. Seizure at Fukuoka on 9 August 1952.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 343 grammes (100% purity)

2. The above-mentioned morphine was found tied around the arms of En Lu Chang, Chinese fireman of the Panamanian steamship *Saint Robert*. The accused stated that he had intended selling the drugs to a Chinese restaurateur of Moji City, Meng Tu Shih. Enforcement agents searched Shih's home, finding the smoking opium and a set of smoking paraphernalia hidden in a wooden partition. Chang said he had purchased the morphine in Hong Kong for HK\$400 (\$70).

## B. Seizure at Yokohama on 26 June 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 55 grammes
2. The above-mentioned morphine, of Japanese manufacture, was found in the possession of Kenji Ito, Sakujiro Kurita and Yoshio Shimizu.

## C. Seizure at Tokyo on 4 June 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 11.3 grammes  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 2.5 grammes)  
(Codeine phosphate: 5 grammes)
2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Saburo Oki who refused to state the source.

## D. Seizure at Miyagi on 9 July 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine tartrate injection 1.5 cc.: 59 tubes
2. Acting on information received, narcotic agents arrested Mieko Takahas who had been attempting to sell drugs stolen from the Wakatake Camp of the United States Forces. She had tried to sell to an undercover agent, then stating that her friend, an American soldier who had stolen the drugs in the first place, had asked her to traffick in the narcotics. The morphine was of American manufacture.

## E. Seizure at Tokyo on 16 July 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine tartrate injection: 2 tubes  
Morphine tartrate: 2 tubes
2. Some of the above-mentioned narcotics were found in the possession of a prostitute named Mitsue Yoshikawa *alias* Kelly who stated she had received them from a British soldier and in turn had given some to Miyo Uchino and Haruo Fukuda. These two were also arrested, when all the above-mentioned morphine, which was of American manufacture, was seized.

## F. Seizure at Nagano on 16 September 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 5 grammes  
(Tincture of opium: 75 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 646 B.

## G. Seizure at Tokyo on 5 August 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 1.1 grammes  
(Codeine phosphate: 2.7 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 735 C.

## H. Seizure at Kobe on 25 July 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules  
(Opium tablets: 37)  
(Heroin: 706.8 grammes)  
(Cocaine tablets: 30)  
(Dovers tablets: 100)  
(Codeine tablets: 25)
2. For further details, see Case No. 677 A.

I. Seizure at Miyagi on 6 July 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 7 grammes  
(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)  
(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)  
(Heroin: 6 grammes)  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 5.6 grammes)  
(Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)  
(Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)
2. For further details, see Case No. 646 D.

J. Seizure at Kobe on 26 May 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine: 4.9 grammes  
(Heroin: 3.3 grammes)  
(Codeine phosphate: 25.1 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 735 G.

## 4. Heroin

No. 661 Seizure at Hamilton, Ontario, on 1 August 1952. Report No. 47/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 13 November 1952. (3144)

1(a). Heroin: 1.5 grammes

2. Information was received that Ronald Peter Bazilsky was acting as a distributor for an illicit narcotic syndicate in the town. He was therefore arrested at his home, the above-mentioned amount of heroin being found on the premises.

3. On 16 October 1952, Bazilsky was sentenced on a charge of possession to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional three months.

No. 662 Seizure at Lake Cowichan, British Columbia, on 8 October 1952. Report No. 49/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 November 1952. (3160)

1(a). Heroin: 0.2 gramme

2. An official from a forest operations firm phoned the police to say that Donald William Valouche, a 17-year-old logger, and two companions had left a bush camp, leaving behind articles which indicated that at least one of the three was an addict. The group was intercepted on the way to the nearest town, the above-mentioned heroin being found in the possession of Valouche.

3. On 22 October 1952, Valouche was sentenced to hard labour for nine months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional two months.

No. 663 Seizure at Thorold, Ontario, between 28 and 31 July 1952. Report No. 56/52 communicated on 16 December 1952 by the Government of Canada. (3241)

1(a). Heroin: 1 gramme

2. It was learned that John S. Darby, a 45-year-old taxi driver with a previous narcotic record, was supplying heroin of an unusually good quality to addicts in the Hamilton area. Police officers were able to make "bogus" purchases from him, making up the amount mentioned above, i.e. 32 capsules of the drug. The origin of the heroin was unknown.

3. On 28 November 1952, Darby was sentenced on two charges of unlawful sale and on one charge of possession to three years in the penitentiary and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$206) or, in default, to an additional two months on each of the first two charges. The third charge was dismissed.

No. 664 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 24 September 1952. Report No. 42/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 28 October 1952. (3112)

1(a). Heroin: 0.3 gramme

2. Information was received that John Alexander Fraser, a British subject with a long criminal record including narcotic convictions, was once more actively engaged in the distribution of drugs. Careful observation elicited the fact that he usually took a table in a café in a certain area and that another person contacted the clients and sent them to Fraser. When by 24 September it was learned that he had not yet sold his full supply, his home was raided and the above-mentioned amount of heroin was found in his possession.



3. On 9 October 1952, Fraser was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional six months.

No. 665 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 31 October 1952. Report No. 52/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 28 November 1952. (3165)

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme

2. The police received information that George Hogan and Cecil Lynch,\* both of whom have had previous narcotic convictions and criminal records, were rooming together, going out each evening and returning with narcotics for their personal use. Watch was kept and the men were arrested while in possession of the above-mentioned heroin.

3. On 7 November 1952, the accused were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional month.

No. 666 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 18 June 1952. Report No. 43/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 28 October 1952. (3113)

1(a). Heroin: 0.14 gramme

2. Vincent William, who was out on bail from a narcotics charge and who had only been released from the penitentiary on 15 April, was seen by a police officer in a pool room. He was accosted and searched after a violent struggle, when the above-mentioned heroin of unknown origin was found in his possession.

3. On 20 June 1952, Vincent was sentenced to imprisonment for five years with hard labour and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$204) or, in default, to an additional two months. After an appeal, the sentence was reduced to three years' imprisonment, to a similar fine as above, or, in default, to one month's additional imprisonment.

No. 667 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 22 July 1952. Report No. 46/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 28 October 1952. (3138)

1(a). Heroin: Approximately 0.5 gramme

2. The above-mentioned heroin in tablet form was found in the possession of Robert S. Lyness and Robert W. Cadger, who had been found sleeping under some brush. It was later established that the heroin had been stolen in connexion with the armed robbery of a retail drug store.

3. On 23 September 1952, the accused were each sentenced to hard labour for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, to an additional two months.

No. 668 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 26 August 1952. Report No. 48/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 November 1952. (3159)

1(a). Heroin: 0.3 gramme

2. Information was received that a waiter named James Glover, well-known as an addict-peddler with previous convictions, was peddling narcotics from a hotel in town. Observation was kept on the room occupied by Glover and an arrest was made, when the above-mentioned heroin was found.

\*See Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures, document E/NS.1948/Summary 3, Case No. 722.

3. On 10 October 1952, Glover was sentenced to hard labour for nine months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional two months.

No. 669 Seizures at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 25 September and on 5 October 1952. Report No. 51/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 21 November 1952. (3162)

1(a). Heroin: 0.06 gramme

2. The police became aware that Edmund Jones, well-known as an addict and peddler, was peddling heroin from a hotel in town. A watch was kept and on 25 September Jones was arrested, one capsule of the drug being found in his possession. While on bail, Jones and a housewife named Terry Toneff were arrested in another hotel, a second capsule of heroin being found.

3. On 28 October 1952, Jones was sentenced on a charge of possession relating to 25 September to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional two months, and on a second charge relating to 5 October, he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, to an additional two months. Terry Toneff was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional two months.

No. 670 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 7 October 1952. Report No. 45/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 28 October 1952. (3137)

1(a). Heroin: 0.3 gramme

2. Information was received that Alex Cumming, a well-known addict and peddler, who had been in jail on a narcotics charge, had heroin in his possession. He was accordingly arrested and searched, when the above-mentioned amount of the drug was found hidden on his person.

3. On 8 October 1952, Cumming was sentenced to hard labour for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to a further two months.

No. 671 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 28 October 1952. Report No. 54/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 9 December 1952. (3226)

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Garnet G. Marks, a well-known addict and suspected peddler, after the police had forced entry into his hotel.

3. On 7 November 1952, Marks was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$206) or, in default, to an additional two months.

No. 672 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 29 October 1952. Report No. 53/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 9 December 1952. (3225)

1(a). Heroin: 0.6 gramme

2. The above-mentioned heroin of unknown origin was seized when police entered the apartment of Patrice Joyce and Penny Kline.

3. On 4 November 1952 Patrice Joyce was sentenced to hard labour for eighteen months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$206) or, in default, to an additional two months; Penny Kline was sentenced to hard labour for six months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$206) or, in default, to an additional two months.

- No. 673 Seizures in the interior of the country from April to June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 October 1952. (3180)  
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of heroin as follows:  
4.8 grammes
- A. Seizure at Alexandria on 29 April 1952.  
1(a). Heroin: 0.5 gramme  
3. On 7 July 1952, Azzouz Abbass Azzouz was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).
- B. Seizure at Alexandria on 22 May 1952.  
1(a). Heroin: 1.1 grammes  
3. On 14 June 1952, Abdel Razek Shehata Zeitoun *alias* Abdel Razek Zouka was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).
- C. Seizure at Alexandria on 4 June 1952.  
1(a). Heroin: 3.2 grammes  
3. On 28 August 1952, Abdel Monem Idris Khalifa was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).
- No. 655b Seizure at Hong Kong on 8 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3130)  
1(a). Heroin: 170.1 grammes  
(Raw opium: 189 grammes)  
(Prepared opium: 680.4 grammes)  
2. For further details, see Case No. 655.
- No. 674 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 30 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3134)  
1(a). Heroin pills: 1,200  
2. The above-mentioned heroin pills were found following a raid on an unnumbered hut in the Walled City.
- No. 675 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 31 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 November 1952. (3135)  
1(a). Heroin pills: 2,000  
2. The above-mentioned heroin pills were seized following a raid on an unnumbered hut in the Walled City.
- No. 676 Seizure at Salerno on 25 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Italy on 7 November 1952. (3127)  
1(a). Heroin: 4 kilogrammes  
2. Whilst Pasquale Giannini *alias* Eugenio, an American citizen resident of New York, was serving a prison sentence in Naples in connexion with the forging and sale of counterfeit dollars, he made the acquaintance of a fellow prisoner who

suggested that they purchase narcotics which a friend of his could supply.

When Giannini was released, he met this friend and arranged to buy heroin from him and before leaving for America, he arranged with his brother-in-law Giuseppe Pellegrino and with Gennaro Rizzo, both residing in Salerno, for supplies of heroin to be obtained by them from this unidentified friend. The drugs were then to be handed on by the two latter persons to someone whom Giannini would send from the United States to Salerno for the purpose. However, before the transfer took place in accordance with these arrangements, Pellegrino was arrested, the above-mentioned heroin being found in his possession. Rizzo was arrested later.

There was no means of identifying the origin of the heroin which was packed in thin strong white paper with no markings. The heroin was almost pure white in colour.

No. 677      Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)

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

Heroin: 1 kg 413.7 grammes  
Heroin solution: 2 cubic centimetres  
(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)  
(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)  
(Opium tablets: 37 tablets)  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 11.9 grammes)  
(Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 9.9 grammes)  
(Cocaine tablets: 30 tablets)  
(Tropacocaine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)  
(Codeine phosphate: 28.3 grammes)  
(Codeine tablets: 25 tablets)  
(Dovers tablets: 100 tablets)  
(Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)

A. Seizure at Kobe on 25 July 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 706.8 grammes  
(Opium tablets: 37 tablets)  
(Morphine hydrochloride injection: 10 ampoules)  
(Cocaine tablets: 30 tablets)  
(Dovers tablets: 100 tablets)  
(Codeine tablets: 25 tablets)

2. A small package of heroin was obtained as a sample by narcotic agents from a pharmacy owner named Magoyasu Miyanaga on condition that a large quantity of drugs would be purchased. When this man arrived with two wrappers of heroin containing 706.7 grammes, purity 89.1%, he was arrested. He stated that he had been requested to sell the drugs by Ken-ichiro Takeya and a Chinese named Shih Ching Chang, and these two were arrested at the pharmacy where they had been awaiting the result of the deal. The next day, the house of Miyanaga was searched, the other drugs mentioned above being found.

The heroin, which had been manufactured in Tientsin, China, bore red lion labels, and it was presumed that it had been smuggled in Hong Kong.

## B. Seizure at Kobe on 21 July 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 331.2 grammes

2. It was learned that Sei Ichi Sai *alias* Tatsujiro Yoshimoto, a lumber-mill owner, was acting as intermediary for the sale of narcotics; undercover agents therefore on two occasions purchased some heroin as samples on condition a larger quantity would be bought afterwards. On the pre-arranged day of sale, Sai and Yao Mu Yang, an unemployed Chinese, were arrested after the agents found a nylon bag containing 323.2 grammes of heroin in Yang's possession.

## C. Seizure at Yokohama on 5 August 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 83.3 grammes

2. Information was received that Chun Sheng Wu, a Chinese, had been engaged in selling heroin to other Chinese and that he stored his supplies in the home of his neighbour, a woman named Tamiko Uchida who, however, made the actual sales from Wu's house. Both houses were searched, the above-mentioned heroin being found in the kitchen of the woman's home. Wu refused to state the source of his supplies.

## D. Seizure at Kanagawa on 28 September 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 37 grammes

2. It was learned that a Chinese addict named Lan Hsi Peng was trafficking in narcotics which he transported from Kobe to sell in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas. His home in Kanagawa was searched and the above-mentioned heroin was found as well as scales, mortar and pestle for dividing heroin. He stated he had purchased the drug from Chiu Chin Chang, a Chinese who had been arrested in 1950 for possession of morphine.

## E. Seizure at Osaka on 2 May 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 28.1 grammes (purity 86.42%)

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the home of a florist named Shigezo Tsujino. He stated he had purchased the drug from an unknown man for Yen 52,000 (\$156).

## F. Seizure at Kobe on 22 July 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 21.2 grammes (purity 92.5%)

2. An addict named Yung Te Chi was arrested after 4.9 grammes of heroin had been on him. Another 16.3 grammes of the drug were found after his home was searched. The accused stated he had obtained the heroin from a Chinese near the station.

## G. Seizure at Hyogo on 18 August 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 20.7 grammes

(Cocaine hydrochloride: 4.2 grammes)

2. It was learned that a Chinese woman restaurant owner named Mei Yu Kuo had purchased narcotics for her own use, and her house was searched, resulting in the discovery of the above-mentioned drugs; one package was found in the possession of Ming Fa Chen, a pinball machine owner who was in the house at the time. The woman had been arrested on three previous occasions for narcotic offences.

H. Seizure at Yokohama on 7 April 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 15.3 grammes
2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Yssuji Miyagawa, who had been arrested previously on a narcotics charge.

I. Seizure at Miyagi on 6 July 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 6 grammes  
 (Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)  
 (Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)  
 (Morphine hydrochloride: 7 grammes)  
 (Cocaine hydrochloride: 5.6 grammes)  
 (Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)  
 (Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)
2. For further details, see Case No. 646 D.

J. Seizure at Tokyo on 28 July 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 6.1 grammes  
 Heroin solution: 2 cubic centimetres  
 (Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.1 gramme)
2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the home of a cotton ginner named Tatsuzo Shirai.

K. Seizure at Osaka on 15 September 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 1.6 grammes  
 (Tropacocaine hydrochloride: 5 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 735F.

L. Seizure at Kobe on 26 May 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.3 grammes  
 (Morphine: 4.9 grammes)  
 (Codeine phosphate: 25.1 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case. No. 735G.

M. There were 170 other cases:

- 1(a). Heroin: 160.3 grammes
2. In these cases 185 persons were involved, a large portion of whom were addicts.

## 5. Cocaine

No. 678 Seizures at Medellin on 18 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Colombia on 6 November 1952. (3126)

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 3.7 grammes

Cocaine and novocaine: 4.8 grammes

2. When the Pharmacy Perez, owned by Alfredo R. Perez, was inspected in connexion with the control of narcotic drugs, 1 gramme of cocaine hydrochloride was found to be missing. The stock of that drug, amounting to 24 grammes, was sent to the National Institute of Hygiene for analysis. The analysis showed that the stock consisted of novocaine with traces of cocaine.

Accused by one Guillermo Sañudo Uribe, a registered addict, William Montoya Agudelo, an employee of the pharmacy, was arrested for the possession of 4.8 grammes of a substance which he was attempting to sell as cocaine at a price of 30 pesos (\$12) per gramme. This substance proved on analysis to be composed of 50% cocaine and 50% novocaine. A further amount of 3.7 grammes of what proved upon analysis to be cocaine hydrochloride, was found in the possession of Jaime E. Lopez, also as a result of the information given by Sañudo Uribe.

No. 679 Seizure at Paris on 16 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 9 December 1952. (3231)

1(a). Cocaine: 500 grammes

2. The above-mentioned cocaine was found in the possession of Jean-Claude Meunier-Colin who was arrested together with a stenographer named Mauricette Françoise Baron, as they were attempting to sell 8 vials of the drug. They stated that they had obtained the cocaine from Marcel Jean Courte, a decorator, who told the police he had found 20 vials while working. This explanation was considered to be a false one.

No. 680 Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)

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

Cocaine hydrochloride: 30.3 grammes

Cocaine tablets: 36.5 tablets

(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)

(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)

(Opium tablets: 552 tablets)

(Morphine hydrochloride: 18.3 grammes)

(Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)

(Heroin: 739.6 grammes)

(Heroin solution: 2 cubic centimetres)

(Codeine phosphate: 8.2 grammes)

(Codeine tablets: 25 tablets)

(Pantopon-scopolamine injection: 7 ampoules)

(Narcopon injection: 10 ampoules)

(Dover powder: 100 tablets)

(Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)

## A. Seizure at Nagano on 27 May 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 10 grammes  
(Pantopon-scopolamine injection: 7 ampoules)  
(Narcopon injection: 10 ampoules)

2. The cocaine was found in the home of a Korean servant named Ki Taku Ri who had obtained them from Man Gen Ri *alias* Harukichi Hirayama, who was arrested for possession of the pantopon and narcopon injections. The last-named stated that he had received the drugs from a servant named Hisao Komiyama who had stolen them from the Koike Hospital in the city where he had worked at one time.

## B. Seizure at Tokyo on 8 July 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 2.9 grammes

2. The above-mentioned narcotic was found when railway safety officials at the Ueno Station located some leaking sulphuric acid from baggage. A dental technician named Isao Inokari was arrested in connexion with this seizure; he stated that he had obtained the drug from his aunt after his uncle, Masanori Sonobe, had died.

## C. Seizure at Osaka on 22 December 1951.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 5 grammes

2. The above-mentioned cocaine was found in the possession of a woman named Kimi Bizen. The drugs were of pre-war manufacture.

## D. Seizure at Tokyo on 4 June 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 2.5 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 11.3 grammes)  
(Codeine phosphate: 5 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 660C.

## E. Seizure at Kobe on 25 July 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine tablets: 30 tablets  
(Opium tablets: 37 tablets)  
(Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)  
(Heroin: 706.8 grammes)  
(Dovers tablets: 100 tablets)  
(Codeine tablets: 25 tablets)

2. For further details, see Case No. 677A.

## F. Seizure at Hyogo on 18 August 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 4.2 grammes  
(Heroin: 20.7 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 677G.

## G. Seizure at Miyagi on 6 July 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 5.6 grammes  
(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)  
(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)



- (Morphine hydrochloride: 7 grammes)
- (Heroin: 6 grammes)
- (Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes)
- (Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules)
- 2. For further details, see Case No. 646D.

H. Seizure at Tokyo on 28 July 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.1 gramme
- (Heroin: 6.1 grammes)
- (Heroin solution: 2 cubic centimetres)
- 2. For further details, see Case No. 677J.

I. Seizure at Miyagi on 3 June 1952.

- 1(a). Cocaine tablets: 6.5 tablets
- (Opium tablets: 515 tablets)
- 2. For further details, see Case No. 646E.

6. *Indian Hemp*

No. 681 Seizure at Algiers, Algeria, on 6 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 9 December 1952. (3228)

1(a). Kif: 800 grammes

2. The above-mentioned kif was found in the possession of Chelbi Amar, a labourer, when he arrived at the Maison Blanche aerodrome. The accused started trafficking in drugs to make a living for himself and his family after losing his job because of his health.

No. 682 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 6 August 1952. Report No. 44/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 31 October 1952. (3114)

1(a). Marihuana cigarettes: 15

2. Aaron Anderson, an American night club porter, approached a guest in a bar and offered him marihuana cigarettes at Can.\$1 (\$1.04) each. The guest indicating his willingness to purchase, Anderson left to get some cigarettes, which he said he had in his home. During his absence the man telephoned to the police who sent detectives to cover the transaction, and when Anderson was seized and searched, the above-mentioned number of cigarettes were found on him.

3. On 28 August 1952, Anderson was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default, to an additional month.

No. 683 Sentence passed on a trafficker in Bogota, Colombia, on 21 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Colombia on 28 October 1952. (3111)

3. On 21 October 1952, Donaldo de la Torre was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months on a charge of trafficking in marihuana.

No. 684 Seizures in the interior of the country from 31 October 1951 to July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 October 1952. (3180)  
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:

Hashish: 189 kg 717.4 gr.

(Opium: 9 kg 519 gr.)

A. Seizure at Tanta on 31 October 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 165 kg 129.9 gr.  
(Opium: 5 kg 934 gr.)

3. On 20 September 1952, Abdel Aziz Ali Shukri was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of £E.300 (\$861).

B. Seizure at Kantara on 1 February 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 285 gr.

3. On 23 August 1952, Ahmed Ismail Abdel Aal was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

C. Seizure at Belbeis on 6 February 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 229 gr.

3. Zeinab El Sayed Shehata was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

D. Seizure at Cairo on 19 March 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 40 gr.  
(Opium: 1 kg 70 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 588B.

E. Seizure at Giza on 2 April 1952.

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

3. On 7 July 1952, Mabrouka Hassan Hodhod was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

F. Seizure at Cairo on 4 April 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 500 gr.

3. Ayesha Mohd. El Banna was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.300 (\$861).

G. Seizure at Assiut on 10 April 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 704 gr.

3. On 5 July 1952, Hassan Mohd. Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

H. Seizure at Qena on 11 April 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 821 gr.

3. On 31 May 1952, Abdel Baki Eid Mesbah was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

I. Seizure at Giza on 24 April 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 215 gr.

3. On 29 May 1952, Hammad Ahmed Soliman and Hamid Mohd. Ali were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

J. Seizure at Port Said on 12 May 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 550 gr.

3. On 11 June 1952, Mohd. Khalil Matar was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

K. Seizure at Khanka on 24 May 1952.

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

3. On 6 August 1952, Soliman Hassan Soliman was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

L. Seizure at Kantara on 4 June 1952.

- 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 170 gr.  
(Opium: 2 kg 270 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 588C.

M. Seizure at Alexandria on 28 June 1952.

- 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 66.5 gr.  
(Opium: 245 grammes)
3. On 23 July 1952, El Sayed Ahmed Ali, Mohd. Ahmed Ali and Ehsan Ahmed Mohd. were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

N. Seizure at Khanka on 26 July 1952.

- 1(a). Hashish: 4 kg 372 gr.
3. On 10 September 1952, Eid Soliman Eid Gewan was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 685 Seizures in the interior of the country from October 1951 to August 1952.  
Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 November 1952. (3222)  
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:  
Hashish: 27 kg 192.4 gr.  
(Opium: 561 grammes)

A. Seizure at Abu Kebir on 16 October 1951.

- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 463 gr.
3. On 16 August 1952, Abdel Fattah Mohd. Megwez, a Syrian, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

B. Seizure at Tanta on 20 November 1951.

- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 60 gr.
3. On 5 July 1952, Mahmoud Ahmed El Bendari was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

C. Seizure near Kafr El Zayyat on 30 April 1952.

- 1(a). Hashish: 10 kg 220 gr.  
(Opium: 271 grammes)
3. On 25 October 1952, Mahmoud Ahmed El Naggat, Abdel Rahman Yacout Ali and Ghareeb Yacout Ali were each sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.500 (\$1,436).

D. Seizure at Cairo on 2 June 1952.

- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 822 gr.
3. On 6 July 1952, Hassan Ali El Sheik Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

E. Seizure near Tanta on 7 June 1952.

- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 869 gr.

3. On 6 November 1952, Ahmed Hussein Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

F. Seizure at Belbeis on 4 July 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 898.4 gr.

3. On 28 September 1952, Ali Abdel Wahed El Tanani was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

G. Seizure at Cairo on 21 July 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 550 gr.

(Opium: 290 grammes)

3. On 24 August 1952, Fatma Mohd. Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.300 (\$861).

H. Seizure at Giza on 27 August 1952.

1(a). Hashish: 7 kg 310 gr.

3. On 1 November 1952, Ibrahim Abdel Rahman Abdel Rahman was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 686 Seizure at Alexandria on 12 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 October 1952. (3184)

1(a). Hashish: 640 kg 450 gr.

(Opium: 23 kg 350 gr.)

2. Information was received that a large quantity of narcotics would be smuggled into Alexandria on board the motor boat *Saida* within a period of ten days from 29 April, via El Max or El Dakhila. When the motor boat in question arrived on 4 May, it was placed under close supervision; the chief crew member, Mustafa Ali Amer alias Ghabbour, was also watched. On 12 May, Customs and Coastguard officials searched the boat, the above-mentioned contraband being found in a receptacle specially made in the stern. There were 21 packets and 20 rubber containers, and the "turbas" in which the hashish was packed bore the Arabic words "Katayeb Bel Tahrir", "Zahra", that is "Liberation Squads", "Flower" and the word "extra".

Mustafa Ali Amer, Hassan Mohd. Bassiuni and Ali Ibrahim Abaza, crew members, stated they had found the drugs floating on the water, picked them up and hidden them. They stated further that three other crew members, Ali Ahmed Abaza, Ramadan Ragab El Akraa and Ahmed Mohd. El Emari, who had assisted them, had managed to escape. The first two, however, were arrested later on.

The hashish was believed to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 4 August 1952, all five accused were sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.1,000 (\$2,872). Ahmed Mohd. El Emari was given a similar sentence by default.

No. 687 Seizure near El Arish on 19 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 25 November 1952. (3238)

1(a). Hashish: 36 kg 280 gr.

(Opium: 3 kg 400 gr.)

2. Learning that a larger quantity of narcotics was concealed in the

Seram Valley, a police force searched the locality and finally arrested seven smugglers after seizing the above-mentioned contraband. Two rifles and some ammunition were also found. One of the smugglers escaped and could not be traced. The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. Mesallem Nassar El Zoul was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723). The other five persons were not prosecuted due to lack of evidence.

No. 688 Seizure at El Fanar on 9 and 10 February 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 October 1952. (3182)

1(a). Hashish: 201 kg 531 gr.

2. After information was received as to smuggling activity at El Fanar or El Darg in the Suez Gulf zone, a careful watch was kept and when the footprints of about ten persons were detected at Wadi om Galawat, a patrol was sent out. After a chase of about an hour, the officer-in-charge ordered a person who appeared nearby to stop; instead, however, there was a volley of shots but owing to the heights where the smugglers were in hiding they managed to escape with the exception of one man who gave himself up. The patrol nevertheless continued to follow the footprints until it was ascertained that the smugglers had entered the hills and an arrest was impossible.

Upon interrogation, the prisoner, Auda Salem Saleh, stated that the hashish in his possession was to be handed over to bedouins near a spring in Qadi Koseib, whereupon a second force was sent out on 10 February to search the locality. Two more smugglers were arrested, Moussa Eid Mohd. and Soliman Mohd. El Nomeir, and these persons led the patrol to a store containing further quantities of hashish.

The drug was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. The three accused were each sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.1,000 (\$2,872).

No. 689 Seizure at Gheit Saleh on 26 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 November 1952. (3237)

1(a). Hashish: 27 kg 410 gr.

2. A patrol while on duty caught sight of Nassar Ali Moussa El Hersch sitting beside a tree and acting suspiciously, and managed to arrest him. He stated he had been carrying drugs and had left them at the spot in question, but later on he denied knowing anything of the contraband, justifying his presence by the pretext that he had been searching for a lost camel.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 28 October 1952, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

No. 690 Seizure near Ismailia on 19 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 October 1952. (3123)

1(a). Hashish: 995 grammes

2. The passengers from an omnibus arriving at the Customs gate near Ismailia proceeded to the Customs office for examination, but the suspicions of the bus ticket inspector were aroused by the behaviour of one of the passengers who returned to his seat before he could be searched. He followed the man and saw him throw two turbas of hashish on to a seat; he thereupon shouted for help and the

passenger, Mohd. El Sayed Farag, was arrested by the arriving Customs force. A search of his person disclosed a further turba of hashish hidden in the pocket of his waistcoat. Upon interrogation the accused insisted that he was the victim of a frame-up by the Customs guards.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 28 July 1952, Mohd. El Sayed Farag was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 590a Seizure at Ismailia on 7 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 November 1952. (3240)

1(a). Hashish: 300 grammes.

(Opium: 2 kg 435 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 590.

No. 691 Seizure near Kantara on 1 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 6 October 1952. (3121)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 185 gr.

(Opium: 650 grammes)

2. Information was received that a quantity of narcotics was being smuggled on the train coming from Israel; special arrangements were therefore made that the passengers be searched very carefully immediately upon their arrival at Kantara. This search resulted in the finding of the above-mentioned contraband in the possession of a certain Ahmed Kotb Salama, who had tied the drugs to his chest, back and thighs. The accused stated that he had found the narcotics at El Arish and had kept them for trafficking purposes.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 23 August 1952, Ahmed Kotb Salama was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,148).

No. 592a Seizure at Kantara on 3 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 November 1952. (3164)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 290 gr.

(Opium: 66 kg 10 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 592.

No. 692 Seizure on the train at Kantara on 16 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 7 October 1952. (3122)

1(a). Hashish: 5 grammes

(Opium: 4 grammes)

2. A passenger on the train coming from Israel, who was searched on suspicion, was found to be in possession of the above-mentioned drugs which were in a rubber container hidden in a bag filled with dates. The accused, Hafez Rehim Salama, admitted ownership of the bag but denied all knowledge of the narcotics, pretending that a friend at El Arish had put them secretly into his bag.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 24 August, Hafez Rehim Salama was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of £E.30 (\$86).

- No. 693 Seizure near Miriam Hill on 28 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 October 1952. (3185)
- 1(a). Hashish: 31 kg 750 gr.
  2. A soldier guarding the radar apparatus at Aerodrome No. 3 on the Western bank of the Suez Canal, arrested, on suspicion, a person proceeding towards the bank. On being searched, the above-mentioned hashish was found in three waterskins carried by the smuggler, Soliman Salama Deifalla.  
The hashish was believed to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.
  3. On 18 August 1952, Soliman Salama Deifalla was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).
- No. 694 Seizure on the Palestine Train on 8 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 November 1952. (3245)
- 1(a). Hashish: 636 grammes
  2. A Kantara Customs official searched Saleh Ali Ahmed on suspicion finding the above-mentioned hashish hidden in false soles of his shoes. The accused stated that he had purchased the drug at El Arish for his personal use for £E.19 (\$54.55). The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.
  3. On 23 September 1952, Saleh Ali Ahmed was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to receive 35 lashes.
- No. 695 Seizure at Serabium on 4 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 October 1952. (3219)
- 1(a). Hashish: 15 kg 470 gr.  
(Opium: 12 kg 690 gr.)
  2. After following the footprints of two suspected smugglers to the Eastern bank of the Canal and then on into the Sinai Desert, a Coastguards patrol found a waterskin buried in the sand containing opium and hashish. A certain Hassan Nossair Shehata led the force to another spot where two more waterskins with contraband were found. This man was later arrested, as was the second smuggler, Selim Salama Selim. Selim admitted that a bedouin had given him one of the waterskins as payment for selling the contents on his behalf; Hassan Nossair Shehata, however, stated that the drugs had been given to him to smuggle into the interior of the country against a sum of £E.25 (\$72).  
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.
  3. On 25 August 1952, the two men were each sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).
- No. 696 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 3 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 22 October 1952. (3217)
- 1(a). Hashish: 5 kg 50 gr.
  2. A police force followed suspicious footprints, finally overtaking two persons proceeding towards Kantara. They arrested Mohd. Mansour Rabia carrying a waterskin containing the above-mentioned hashish, but the other man escaped. Mohd. Mansour Rabia stated that he had been hired to carry the contraband as far as Kantara East for a sum of money.  
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.
  3. On 27 April 1952, Mohd. Mansour Rabia was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).



No. 697 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 26 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 October 1952. (3116)

1(a). Hashish: 181 kg 470 gr.

2. Having received information that the tracks of two camels suspected to be loaded with narcotic drugs had been detected at Mount El Halal, a patrol was sent out to search the area. The patrol found that the tracks proceeded from Mount El Halal to Mount El Hemeir and they therefore followed them into the interior of the desert, finally catching up with the camels and arresting two persons who tried to escape. One of the smugglers, Salman Sallam Rashed, admitted that he and a confederate, Messallem Salman Salama, had arranged to transport a quantity of drugs and that they had been hired for a certain sum of money. He led the patrol to a deserted hut, where the above-mentioned hashish was found in 4 sacks.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 23 April 1952, Messallem Salman Salama was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723), whilst Salman Sallam Rashed was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.1000 (\$2,872).

No. 698 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 6 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 October 1952. (3181)

1(a). Hashish: 29 kg 620 gr.

(Opium: 2 kg 560 gr.)

2. A police force followed suspicious footprints coming from the east proceeding towards El Rayyah until they found three water skins containing the above-mentioned contraband. Two persons were arrested, Hamid Hassan Gheith and Hassan Bekheit Massoud. Upon interrogation the accused stated they had been hired for the sum of £E.8 (\$23) per oke (1 kg 250 gr.), but feeling they were being pursued, had kept the drugs for themselves.

The footprints were followed further into the desert and finally a third smuggler, Eid Sewelem Awadalla, was arrested. He confirmed the statement made by the first two persons, saying that an unknown bedouin had asked him to smuggle the drugs to El Rayyah, the other two smugglers being hired to carry the bundles.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 25 August 1952, Eid Sewelem Awadalla and Hamid Hassan Gheith were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149). Hassan Bekheit Massoud managed to escape.

No. 699 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 7 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 27 November 1952. (3236)

1(a). Hashish: 129 kg 60 gr.

2. After following suspicious footprints of six persons, a Camel Patrol Corps of the Royal Frontiers Corps were finally able to arrest four smugglers who guided them to a cache of hashish. One of the men, Salama Soliman Salama, admitted that the contraband had been smuggled for a dealer who, however, could not be traced. The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 8 July 1952, Salama Soliman Salama, Salama Zayed Salama, Soliman Salem Soliman and Auda Eid Selim were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.300 (\$861) each.

No. 595a Seizure at Sinai Desert on 21 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 October 1952. (3118)

- 1(a). Hashish: 12 kg 800 gr.  
(Opium: 12 kg 950 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 595.

No. 700 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 21 April 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 16 October 1952. (3183)

- 1(a). Hashish: 6 kg 810 gr.

2. Information was received from Customs officials at the Gaza-Cairo train, that a passenger had thrown down a box, suspected of containing narcotics, near kilo 286/200. A Royal Frontiers Corps force hurried to Midan railway station and arrested the passenger in question. The box was found to contain the above-mentioned quantity of hashish.

The accused, Gamal El Din El Saadi Mohd. denied all knowledge of the box, stating he had been arrested after leaving the van in which he had been sitting without knowing the reason.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723).

No. 701 Seizure in the Sinai Desert on 23 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 November 1952. (3239)

- 1(a). Hashish: 9 kg 750 gr.  
(Opium: 4 kg 50 gr.)

2. A police force followed footprints across the Sinai Desert after receiving information that smugglers were taking narcotics across the salt fields. They were able to arrest Auda Mohd. Radi, who had a water-skin in his possession containing the above-mentioned contraband. The accused admitted ownership, stating he had purchased the drugs from a bedouin for trafficking purposes. The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 23 October 1952, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1,149).

No. 702 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 16 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 November 1952. (3223)

- 1(a). Hashish: 932 kg 870 gr.

2. Following information received that a large quantity of narcotics would be smuggled into the country *via* the Sinai Desert, arrangements were made to catch the smugglers in *flagrant délit*. A patrol catching sight of five men leading ten camels, warning shots were fired and all persons were captured. The camels were loaded with sacks containing the above-mentioned hashish which was confiscated together with a rifle and ammunition.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 8 October 1952, Feraig Messed Salama Safih, Khadr Selim Salem Motair, Selim Nossair Hamid Motair, Sewelem Soliman Hamed Abu Shakarta and Selim Sewelem Salman Abu Anzain were sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.500 (\$1,436) each.

No. 703 Seizure in the Sinai Desert on 1 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 2 December 1952. (3246)

1(a). Hashish: 12 kg 365 gr.

2. A Coastguards Camel patrol came across suspicious footprints of two persons, and after following these found that the smugglers had waded into the Suez Canal at the Eastern Bank. The men were observed climbing out the other side and one was arrested, namely, Salmi Hassan Rahil. The other man, Auda Hamdan Rahil managed to escape. The above-mentioned hashish was found in a water-skin which the accused were carrying. Upon interrogation the prisoner stated that a certain Ayed Rasheed Rasheed, the owner of the drugs, had asked a bedouin to take them over at a certain locality, but although this spot was searched carefully, nothing more was found.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 24 September 1952, Salmi Hassan Rahil, Auda Hamdan Rahil and Ayed Rasheed Rasheed were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.500 (\$1,436), the last two named by default.

No. 704 Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 30 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 9 October 1952. (3120)

1(a). Hashish: 23 kg 800 gr.

(Opium: 9 kg 795 gr.)

2. A Camel Corps patrol followed suspicious footprints coming from the East towards the Canal near Kilo 36 and found two water-skins containing the above-mentioned contraband. They were unable to arrest two smugglers who escaped into the nearby salt fields, but the men were arrested later on the same day by Frontiersmen near Balouza. Mesallem Sewelem Abu Lefita and Mesallem Rabba Abu Lefita admitted purchasing the drugs from an unknown bedouin at El Arish for trafficking purposes.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 24 August 1952, the High Criminal Court, Ankara, sentenced the two accused to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1,723) each.

No. 705 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 20 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 November 1952. (3224)

1(a). Hashish: 13 kg 620 gr.

2. The above-mentioned hashish was seized from Mesallem Ghanem Mesallem who was arrested after crossing the Canal. The accused admitted possession of the contraband, stating that it had been given him by a bedouin for delivery to another person at Kantara.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 24 August 1952, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.500 (\$1,436).

No. 706 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 18 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 October 1952. (3220)

1(a). Hashish: 35 kg 990 gr.

(Opium: 7 kg 620 gr.)

2. A Coastguards force followed the footprints of three suspects proceeding from the Sinai Desert towards the Canal, and after a chase managed to arrest one of the men, Ali Khamis Rasheed, while he was attempting to hide a water skin. Two more skins were discovered nearby in pits covered with sand, the above-mentioned contraband being found in the three containers.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of

Turkish origin.

3. On 19 October 1952, Ali Khamis Rasheed was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 707 Seizure at Florange on 21 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 9 December 1952. (3229)

1(a). Pure hashish: 500 grammes

Kif and tobacco mixed: 3 kg 800 gr.

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Boukechem Ali Ben Mohamed, Boukechem Salah and Marie-Louise Zickler; a chauffeur named Boukechem Mohamed *alias* Laïdi, living in the same house as the first-named accused, was also arrested. They refused to state from where they had obtained the drugs.

No. 708 Seizure at Le Chautay on 22 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 3 December 1952. (3189)

1(a). Indian hemp: 8,000 plants (approximately 2,000 kilogrammes)

2. Following information received, a raid was carried out on the residence and farm of Armine Vagharchakian *alias* "Monique" widow of Haroutian Vagharchakian *alias* "Harty", both Turks. As nothing was found, the district was searched and the above-mentioned plants were found cultivated by Georges Mouton on behalf of the widow. Mouton told the police that he had in the first year after the death of "Harty", that is in 1948, sown 4,000 square metres of land with hemp seeds; later on he had sown 70 to 80 ares. He had been told by the deceased that the plants were to be used for the manufacture of paper. He was receiving frs.35,000 (\$105) per year for the use of his land and his work.

The plants were burnt on the spot.

3. Armine Vagharchakian was arrested and sent for trial. Mouton was freed provisionally.

No. 709 Seizure at Livery-Gargan on 18 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 3 December 1952. (3188)

1(a). Indian hemp: 138 plants

2. The above-mentioned plants were cultivated in a large garden forming part of the residence of Virgilio Corazzo and his wife Batistina Corazzo, Italians. They had been hidden behind maize plants alongside a wall. Indian hemp flowers were found drying on jute and paper sacks, whilst other plants which had been picked a few days before were found in various parts of the garden. Furthermore, about 60 plants of dried hemp from the previous year's harvest were found. The Corazzos had sown and cultivated the hemp from seeds given them by Aram Kervokian, a Turk residing at Altforville, who had received them from Turkey. The plants were remarkably well developed.

All the plants were burnt on the spot.

No. 710 Seizure at Nancy on 19 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 9 December 1952. (3232)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kilogramme

2. Jacqueline Rohr was arrested for the possession of the above-mentioned Indian hemp. She stated that she had purchased the kif in Oran, Algeria in August 1952 and had smuggled it into France, where she had sold some of it to

Negro American troops. Bouasia Sadek and Moulay Ali Brahim were arrested also in connexion with this seizure.

No. 711 Seizure at Paris on 3 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 9 December 1952. (3230)

1(a). Chira: 1 kg 500 gr.

2. The above-mentioned drug was found in the possession of Malou Lakdar, a greengrocer. The accused stated he had obtained the chira in Algeria with the intention of selling it to compatriots.

No. 712 Seizure at Sury-aux-Bois on 30 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 3 December 1952. (3190)

1(a). Indian hemp: 2,500 - 3,000 plants

2. Following information received, the police searched the farm of Robert Seferian. This resulted in the discovery of Indian hemp in various stages in lofts at the top of the house; some plants were being dried, while the leaves of other plants were found in jute sacks. The cultivation itself was being carried out in a field about 200 metres from the house. Only the male plants had been left, whereas all the female plants were found in the lofts. Maize had been sewn all around the plantation for a distance of about 4 metres in order to hide the hemp plants.

Seferian stated that he had reckoned to sell the hashish obtained from the harvest for frs.25,000-30,000 (\$75-90) per kilogramme, but he pretended that he had no customer at the time. He refused to state the origin of the seeds.

The stock of hemp was burnt on the spot.

No. 713 Seizure at Stuttgart on 3 September 1952. Report No. 8/52 communicated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 December 1952. (3186)

1(a). Marihuana: 60 grammes

2. Following information received, Abbes Ben Fekira *alias* Abbes Ben Mohamed, a carpenter from Morocco, of undetermined citizenship, was searched in the Hotel Bristol, the above-mentioned marihuana being found in his luggage. The accused refused to say where he had obtained the drug, though it was assumed, from various addresses found on him, that it had been smuggled in from France. Positive identification of the origin could not be made.

3. On 18 September the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks.

No. 714 Seizure at Bombay on 3 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3201)

1(a). Bhang: 17 kg 723.2 gr.

2. The above-mentioned bhang of Indian origin was found in a trunk at the railway station. Part of the bhang was lying loose in the trunk, whilst a cloth bag containing a further quantity of the drug, stitched from all sides, was on top of the loose bhang so as to prevent it from spilling out. No arrest was possible.

No. 715 Seizure at Bombay on 17 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3202)

- 1(a). Ganja: 81 kg 620 gr.  
Charas: 13 kg 59.2 gr.  
Bhang: 174.9 grammes  
(Opium: 1 kg 399.2 gr.)

2. The above-mentioned drugs of unknown origin were found following a raid on the residence of Vasudeo Sharma. A certain Sakharam Ghanoo, who was present at the time, was arrested with Sharma, but a third man, Mewalal Dhorl, who was ascertained to be implicated in the matter, absconded.

No. 716 Seizure at Calcutta on 6 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3152)

- 1(a). Bhang: 42 kg 325.8 gr.

2. Following information received, a room at 101/A, Belgachia Road was searched, when the above-mentioned bhang was found in the possession of Ram Dayen. There was no information as to the origin of the bhang.

No. 717 Seizure at Calcutta on 14 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3153)

- 1(a). Ganja: 26 kg 900 gr.

2. In July 1952 Ramdas Bagrodia flew to Imphal where, with the aid of his brother Balkrishan Bagrodia purchased the above-mentioned ganja from Golal Manipuris alias Purna Singh. The contraband, packed as cloth, was sent as a registered air parcel to Calcutta in the name of Jaganath Prosad Dobey, a fictitious designation.

No. 718 Seizure at Dadar Station, Bombay, on 28 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3151)

- 1(a). Bhang: 66 kg 228.8 gr.

2. The above-mentioned bhang was found at the parcel office of the railway station; the parcel had been booked as luggage. A certain Baldeo Sardar Damader Baxi of Delhi was arrested in connexion with the seizure. The bhang was destined for Bombay.

3. On 28 May 1952, the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to an additional two months.

No. 719 Seizure at Darha, Bakhim (Bihar), on 13 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3157)

- 1(a). Ganja: 22 kg 387.2 gr.

2. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was brought in by boat by Ram Rup Mahto. It was stated to have a value of Rs.4,200 (\$882).

No. 720 Seizure at Darha, Bakhri (Bihar), on 13 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3156)

- 1(a). Ganja: 27 kg 151.2 gr.

2. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was brought in by boat by one Chulhai Tauh; it was stated to have a value of Rs.5,075 (\$1,066).

No. 721 Seizure at Darha, Bakhri (Bihar), on 13 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3155)

1(a). Ganja: 23 kg 320 gr.

2. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was found in the possession of Ram Kishen Mehto who had brought in the contraband by boat. The ganja was said to have a value of Rs.4,375 (\$919).

No. 722 Seizure at Howrah, West Bengal, on 17 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 13 November 1952. (3154)

1(a). Ganja: 22 kg 387.2 gr.

2. When the Delhi Express arrived at the railway station, Rameshwar Prasad Singh was detained on suspicion and his luggage searched. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was found packed in a pillow case. A certain Ram Ekbal *alias* Jagdish was implicated in the seizure, but the accused was not able to give an address at which that person could be located. The final destination of the ganja was believed to be Calcutta.

No. 723 Seizure at Kirkee on 16 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3197)

1(a). Bhang: 82 kg 86.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned bhang, stated to have a value of Rs.22,000 (\$4,620) was found packed in the bedding and trunk of Safar Guru when he arrived at Kirkee station. The origin of the drug was not known.

No. 626a Seizure at Madras on 24 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3208)

1(a). Charas: 593.7 grammes  
(Opium: 16 kg 790.4 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 626.

No. 724 Seizure at Poona on 29 July 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3200)

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

2. An unidentified Sikh arrived in the evening of 29 July on the mail train and was stopped by an Excise official who wished to examine his luggage; the man, however, stowed away his bags in a *tonga*\* he had hired, which aroused suspicions. The police were informed of the matter and the bags were checked, the above-mentioned bhang being found in them. There was no information as to the origin of the drug. The Sikh absconded before an arrest was possible.

No. 725 Seizure at Tilda, Raipur District, on 7 May 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 5 December 1952. (3194)

1(a). Bhang: 26 kg 118.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned bhang, valued at Rs.2,240 (\$470) was found packed in boxes at the railway station. It had been booked from Delhi as soap.

\* A type of one-horse carriage.

- No. 726 Seizure at Haifa on 5 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 24 December 1952. (3244)  
1(a). Hashish: 16 kg 210 gr.  
2. The above-mentioned hashish of unknown origin was found by a Customs official in the possession of George Clayton Moore, mechanic on board the United States steamship *Expeditor* which sails directly between the United States and Israel without calling on ports in Arab countries. The accused was stated to be an addict.  
3. Moore was sentenced on 12 December 1952 to a fine of I£35 (\$98).
- No. 727 Seizure at Nazareth on 3 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 24 December 1952. (3242)  
1(a). Hashish: 11 kg 343 gr.  
2. A police party in plain clothes contacted traffickers in the suburbs of Nazareth under the pretext of purchasing hashish. When the drug was handed over, the traffickers were arrested. They were, Aziz Radi Amzawi, and Sabich Mara'y El Hawari, who owned the hashish, and Abdalla Abdel Halim Zuabi.  
The drug was in the form of slabs, some of which were wrapped in linen sacks and some in cellophane paper. The packages bore different markings, some the head of three girls, and some the head of Stalin. Although the origin was unknown it was presumed that the hashish came from the Lebanon, being smuggled across the border.
- No. 728 Seizure at Tel-Aviv on 5 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 24 December 1952. (3243)  
1(a). Hashish: 787 grammes  
(Raw opium: 772 grammes)  
2. The above-mentioned drugs were found following a raid on the house of Victoria Misrahi. The accused admitted that Abraham Kanoush, a peddler and addict, had asked her to keep the contraband for him, but stated that she did not know the nature of the goods. The opium was wrapped in cellophane paper, the hashish in white linen sacks. The origin of the drugs was unknown.
- No. 729 Seizure at Fukuoka on 12 August 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)  
1(a). Marihuana: 3.6 grammes  
2. On the night of 11 August 1952, Kazuko Shirai, a waitress, stayed at the Umenoi Hotel with John H. Hard, a United States citizen and crew-member of the United States steamship *Kiska*. The next morning Hard left the hotel alone, the woman, however, was found in a state of coma and died that day in spite of medical attention. Following a report to the police, the room was searched, a marihuana cigarette end being found. The quarters of Hard on board the ship were then searched and he was arrested after 3.5 grammes of marihuana were found in his overcoat pocket. Hard stated that he had purchased 28.4 grammes of the drug in Los Angeles that July, and had rolled it for cigarette smoking; he had smoked the cigarettes together with Shirai the night of his stay in the hotel. The doctor in attendance testified that death was due to toxication of smoking marihuana.
- No. 730 Seizures in Mauritius during September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 December 1952. (3214)



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

Gandia: 26 grammes

Gandia plants: 7

A. Seizure at St. Francois on 9 September 1952.

1(a). Gandia plants: 7

2. The above-mentioned plants were found growing in a cane field. The owner was unknown.

B. Seizure at Port Louis on 13 September 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 22 grammes

2. The above-mentioned gandia was found in a chest of drawers in the house of Hawantee Buckoree, wife of S. Kallycharran. The plants had been locally grown.

C. Seizure at Port Louis on 20 September 1952.

1(a). Gandia: 2.5 grammes

2. The above-mentioned gandia of local origin was found in the possession of J. Saw Heerah, a taxi driver.

D. Seizure at Port Louis on 20 September 1952.

1(a). Gandia: 1 gramme

2. The above-mentioned gandia of local origin was in the possession of a taxi driver named Ragobeer Poorun.

E. Seizure at L'Escalier on 21 September 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 0.5 gramme

2. While being searched at the police station after having been arrested for creating a disturbance, Deolall Ramnarain *alias* Jeelall Deolall *alias* Jelall Parsad was found to have the above-mentioned gandia of local origin in his possession.

No. 731 Seizure at Tenango del Valle on 17 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 5 November 1952. (3143)

1(a). Bulk marihuana: 109 kilogrammes

Dried marihuana: 3 kilogrammes

Marihuana seeds: 145 grammes

2. María Garduño Mendoza, a housewife, was arrested for possession of the above-mentioned marihuana. An order was made out for the arrest of José Díaz in connexion with this seizure.

7. *Miscellaneous*

No. 732 Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, on 26 September 1952. Report No. 55/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 9 December 1952. (3227)

1(a). Demerol: 7.1 grammes

2. During certain narcotic investigations, members of the United States Bureau of Narcotics were informed that Richard H. Nicholls, a salesman of Windsor, was selling Demerol. A bogus purchase was made and the matter drawn to the attention of the Canadian police.

3. On 24 November 1952, Nicholls was sentenced on a charge of illegal sale to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$206) or, in default, to an additional two months.

No. 733 Seizure at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 20 August 1952. Report No. 50/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 November 1952. (3161)

1(a). Addict paraphernalia

2. The above-mentioned addict paraphernalia was found in the possession of John Humicky, who has a long criminal record including narcotic convictions and who is heavily addicted. The accused was in the company of other addicts at the time of his arrest.

3. On 22 October 1952, Humicky was sentenced on a charge of possession to imprisonment for six years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$208) or, in default to an additional two months. At the same time he was convicted as an habitual criminal and sentenced to an indeterminate period of confinement.

No. 734 Falsification of doctor's prescriptions. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 October 1952. (3218)

2. On 9 February 1952, a chemist at Giza reported to the police that a person had called at his pharmacy that evening, producing a medical prescription from a certain doctor in which morphine ampoules were requested for someone living at Mohd. Ali Street in Cairo. A similar prescription from the same doctor, with the same handwriting and for the same number of ampoules had been handed to him the day before for a person bearing a different name, and as both patients were said to live in Cairo and not in Giza his suspicions had been aroused. He had therefore rung up the doctor in question but received no reply. At the same time the person who had given him the prescription that evening, that is on the 9th February, told him that a lady waiting in a car outside the pharmacy had produced the prescription; the chemist therefore brought the woman with him to the police for cross-examination.

This woman, a Mrs. Ursula Bayyumi (formerly Ursula Von Wolf, a German subject from Hamburg) of Giza, admitted having forged both prescriptions, that the doctor's name had been forged too and that she had done this to obtain morphine for her own use, as she was unable to obtain an official permit to purchase the drug. On being searched, she was found in possession of six empty morphine ampoules.

An investigation showed that the accused had falsified prescriptions in the names of various doctors in other towns and that she had been convicted of two similar cases at Embaba, Giza, and Abdin, Cairo, each time being sentenced to imprisonment for six months. In accordance with the orders of the Court of Appeal dealing with the Abdin case, she had been sent to a lunatic asylum for observation.

3. On 27 May 1952, Ursula Von Wolf was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.60 (\$172).

No. 735 Seizures in Japan during the Third Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 16 December 1952. (3233)

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

Codeine phosphate: 41 grammes  
Codeine tablets: 25 tablets  
Extract of poppy chaff: 380 grammes  
Poppy chaff: 9.4 kilogrammes  
Dovers tablets: 100 tablets  
Dovers powder: 25 grammes  
Pantopon-scopolamine injection: 7 ampoules  
Narcopon injection: 10 ampoules  
Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules  
Tropacocaine hydrochloride: 5 grammes  
(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)  
(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)  
(Opium tablets: 37 tablets)  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 24.3 grammes)  
(Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 18.1 grammes)  
(Cocaine tablets: 30 tablets)

A. Seizure at Nagano on 27 May 1952.

- 1(a). Pantopon-scopolamine injection: 7 ampoules  
Narcopon injection: 10 ampoules  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 10 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 680A.

B. Seizure at Tokyo on 4 June 1952.

- 1(a). Codeine phosphate: 5 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 11.3 grammes)  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 2.5 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 660C.

C. Seizure at Tokyo on 5 August 1952.

- 1(a). Codeine phosphate: 2.7 grammes  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 1.1 gramme)
2. The above mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Ichiro Hirose.

D. Seizure at Kobe on 25 July 1952.

- 1(a). Dovers tablets: 100 tablets  
Codeine tablets: 25 tablets  
(Opium tablets: 37 tablets)  
(Morphine hcl. injection: 10 ampoules)  
(Heroin: 706.8 grammes)  
(Cocaine tablets: 30 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 677A.

## E. Seizure at Miyagi on 6 July 1952.

- 1(a). Codeine phosphate: 3.2 grammes  
Opi-ato injection: 2 ampoules  
(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)  
(Opium powder: 7.9 grammes)  
(Morphine hydrochloride: 7 grammes)  
(Heroin: 6 grammes)  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 5.6 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 646D.

## F. Seizure at Osaka on 15 September 1952.

- 1(a). Tropacocaine hydrochloride: 5 grammes  
(Heroin: 1.6 grammes)
2. When Shaku Do Kan was arrested in March 1952 for possession of heroin, he refused to reveal his source of supply. Later on he stated he had obtained the drug for Yen 6,000 (\$18) per gramme from Jun U Ri *alias* Takaomi Takeda, a Korean addict living in Osaka. Ri was arrested when the above-mentioned drugs were found in his possession.

## G. Seizure at Kobe on 26 May 1952.

- 1(a). Codeine phosphate: 25.1 grammes  
(Morphine: 4.9 grammes)  
(Heroin: 3.3 grammes)
2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in a packing-case in the home of Chi Hsueh Tsai, a Chinese woman. She refused to reveal the source.

## H. Seizure at Osaka on 22 June 1952.

- 1(a). Dovers powder: 25 grammes  
Codeine phosphate: 5 grammes
2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Hiroshi Inoue, a laundry assistant.

## I. Seizure at Aichi on 9 June 1952.

- 1(a). Extract of poppy chaff: 380 grammes  
Poppy chaff: 9.4 kilogrammes
2. It was learned that Kun Gyoku Sha *alias* Kungyoku Yasuda or Shoichi Motomura was cultivating opium poppies in the mountains. He was arrested and his house searched, when the above mentioned extract of poppy chaff was found as well as 9.4 kilogrammes of dried poppy stalks. A further 9.7 kilogrammes of cultivated poppy plants were seized.

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