

**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL**



**NATIONS UNIES  
CONSEIL  
ECONOMIQUE  
ET SOCIAL**

## **COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

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# **SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES**

**Reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations  
between 1 July and 30 September 1947**

**Lake Success  
New York, 1947**

E/NS.1947/Summary 3  
1 December 1947

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

**PART I**  
**FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUMMARIES**

No. 1. Discovery of a Gang of Traffickers Involved in the Illicit Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids, Heroin, and Cocaine in Athens on 27 August 1946. Additional Information Contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Greece for 1946.

Reference:

E/NS.1947/62

3. The following sentences were awarded: Athanos Frementinos was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to banishment for one year; Pavlatos or Tsouis to imprisonment for one year and banishment for one year; Evangelos Zevgoulis to imprisonment for six months. Sotirios Boulas and Valerios Papathanasopoulos were acquitted.

No. 142B. *Seizure at Bombay on 17 December 1946. Supplementary Report Communicated by the Government of India on 2 July 1947.*

References:

E/NS.1947/137

E/NS.1947/137/Add.1

E/NS.1947/Summary 1, pp.14-15

1(a). 7 kg. 235.4 gr. <sup>(1)</sup>

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium was seized on board the s.s. *Mount Davis* (F.F. Campbell & Company) bound for America. <sup>(2)</sup> The accused, Zamir Hussain Mansoor, <sup>(3)</sup> 49-year-old Mohammedan, thin, five feet six inches tall with a scar on left side of ear, formerly a guide and now unemployed, lived outside the Red Gate, Alexandra Dock. He stated that a man called Cosman had given him the opium to carry aboard the ship in return for one hundred rupees (U.S.A. \$30.15).

3. The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Zamir to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The accused had had eight previous convictions and had been deported twice from the city.

No. 183. *Seizure at Bombay on 29 January 1947. Supplementary Report Communicated by the Government of India on 28 August 1947.*

References:

E/NS.1947/147/Add.1

E/NS.1947/147

E/NS.1947/Summary 2, page 14

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 585.5 gr. <sup>(4)</sup>

2. Bholanath Maganlal, 24-year-old Indian Hindu, was arrested on the deck of the s.s. *Jehangir* (owned by Turner, Morrison & Co., and chartered by Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.) coming from Suez, Egypt, via Jeddah, Arabia, and bound for Mauritius. Three packets of Indian opium, wrapped in brown paper, were tied around his waist with a piece of cloth, and two additional packets, also wrapped in brown paper, were tied around his calves and held in position by black stockings. One small piece of opium wrapped in white paper was found in his trouser pocket.

Bholanath stated that a certain Bengali Babu had offered him 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.08) to carry this opium to the docks, and because he was destitute, he had accepted. Bengali Babu had then escorted him to the docks and shown him the ship and the person to whom the drug was to be delivered. The next morning, Bengali Babu had come to Bholanath's house with the opium, had tied it about his body, and had given him a boiler suit to wear. He had been arrested while searching for the person to whom the opium was to have been delivered.

(1) There is the following slight discrepancy in seizure figures as given in E/NS.1947/137 and E/NS.1947/137/Add.1, in connection with the present case:

	Avoirdupois	Metric
E/NS.1947/137,	16 lbs.	7 7 kg. 257.45 gr.
E/NS.1947/137/Add.1	15 lbs. 15-7/32 oz	7 kg. 235.4 gr.

(2) In E/NS.1947/137, the s.s. *Mount Davis* was listed as bound for Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria, Egypt.

(3) In E/NS.1947/137, the original report on this case, the name given was Zamir Manzoor Hussain.

(4) There is the following slight discrepancy in seizure figures as given in E/NS.1947/147 and E/NS.1947/147/Add.1, in connection with the present case:

	Avoirdupois	Metric
E/NS.1947/147	10 lbs.	4 kg. 535.9 gr.
E/NS.1947/147/Add.1	10 lbs. 1-2 oz.	4 kg. 585.5 gr.

3. On 27 May 1947, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, sentenced Bholanath to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

No. 186. *Seizure at Bombay on 18 March 1947.*<sup>(1)</sup> *Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of India on 21 July 1947.*

References:

E/NS.1947/Summary 2,

E/NS.1947/164

E/NS.1947/164/Add.1

1(a). Raw Opium: 2 kg. 705.1 gr.<sup>(2)</sup>

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium wrapped in seven brown paper packets was seized at the gangway of the s.s. *Karagola* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) berthed at Shed No. 4, Alexandra Dock, and bound for African ports. Abdul Samad Abdul Gaffar,<sup>(3)</sup> 25-year-old Mohammedan dock worker, and Mehboob Abdul Rehman, 35-year-old Mohammedan dock worker, were arrested in connection with this seizure.

According to his statement, Mehboob had made arrangements with a certain Haji Bengali to carry the opium aboard the *Karagola*, but another man, a fat Bengali, had given him the drug that morning. Mehboob then employed Abdul to carry the opium aboard the ship. Mehboob was to receive 210 rupees (U.S.A. \$63.30), of which Abdul was to receive only 10 rupees (U.S.A. \$3.00).

3. On 25 March 1947, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, sentenced Abdul and Mehboob to rigorous imprisonment for one and three months, respectively.

No. 194. *Seizures in the Province of Madras during March 1947. Revised report communicated by the Government of India on 21 July 1947.*

References:

E/NS.1947/Summary 2,

E/NS.1947/166

E/NS.1947/166/Rev.1

These reports give the following cases involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:

Opium: 4 kg. 625.5 gr.

A. Seizure on 1 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 883.7 gr.

2. Raju Nadar was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above mentioned opium at No. V Gate.

3. Raju Nadar was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month; the opium was confiscated under the Sea Customs Act.

B. Seizure on 6 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 910.9 gr.

2. K. Alagappan, a passenger, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium on board the s.s. *Vasna* (Binny & Company) coming from and bound for Singapore.

3. Alagappan was fined 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.45) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The opium was confiscated.

C. Seizure on 22 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 933.1 gr.

2. Chandra Rangaswami and Rasul Ahmed, crew-members of the s.s. *Khosru* (Binny & Company) coming from and bound for Singapore were arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium at No. VI Gate.

3. Chandra Rangaswami was fined 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.30) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The opium was confiscated. Rasul Ahmed was discharged.

(1) In E/NS.1947/164, the original report on this case, the date of seizure was given as 17 March 1947.

(2) There is the following serious discrepancy in seizure figures as given in E/NS.1947/164 and E/NS.1947/164/Add.1, in connection with the present case:

	Avoirdupois	Metric
E/NS.1947/164	3 lbs. 14-2/5 oz.	1 kg. 769 gr.
E/NS.1947/164/Add.1	5 lbs. 14-29/32 oz. + 14/27 oz	2 kg. 705.1 gr.

(3) In E/NS.1947/164 the name given was Abdul Samad Gaffar.



D. Seizure on 30 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 897.8 gr.

2. A man named Govindan and identified as "Binny's bargeman" was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium at the M.A. Gate.

3. Govindan was fined 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.08) or, in default of payment was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The opium was confiscated.

No. 195C. *Seizure at Madras on 23 April 1947. Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of India on 21 July 1947.*

References:

E/NS.1947/Summary

E/NS.1947/177

E/NS.1947/177/Add.1

1(a). Opium: 8 kg. 310.9 gr.

2. During a rummage of the s.s. *Nevasa* (Binny & Company), a hired transport coming from Port Swettenham and bound for Singapore, just prior to its sailing, customs officials discovered a bundle containing three opium cakes underneath an ice chest in the milk storeroom and a gunny sack filled with fifteen opium cakes underneath some vegetables in the cold storage room. The opium cakes had been wrapped in newspaper. They arrested J. W. Poppy, 50-year-old English butcher, and M. Singeswar, 30-year-old Hindu, assistant butcher, both crew-members of the *Nevasa*; the latter had Rs.1390 / - (U.S.A. \$419.22) in his possession at the time of his arrest. A man named Muthuswami, "milk butcher" aboard the *Nevasa*, was also arrested.

Apparently Singeswar had contacted a certain Pallikudathan Chetty of Cassimode, who is a well-known smuggler, and paid him a sum of money for which the latter agreed to supply a quantity of opium on the following day. The transfer price for the opium was Rs. 500 (U.S.A. \$150.80) per seer of 80 tolas (933.1 gr.). The drug was then brought out to the *Nevasa* during the night aboard catamarans. Pallikudathan's agent was alleged to have visited the ship on one occasion.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

PART II  
NEW CASES ARRANGED IN  
THE FOLLOWING GROUPS

I. RAW OPIUM

No. 232. <sup>(1)</sup> *Seizures in Australia from January 1946 through May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 18 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/211 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of opium seized as follows:

Raw Opium: 25 kg. 598.1 gr. plus 101 sticks.

Gum Opium: 78 gr.

Crude Opium: 2 kg. 409.7 gr.

Stick Opium: 453.6 gr.

Liquid and Stick Opium: 35.4 gr.

Opium Wash: 737.1 gr.

Opium Solution: 0.9 litre.

Crude Opium, Prepared Opium and Ash: 1 kg. 63.1 gr.

A. Seizure at Fremantle on 11 January 1946.

1(a). Raw Opium: 737.1 gr.

2. Siu Poon was arrested in connection with this seizure which was made on or near the Dutch tanker m.v. *Backhuysen*, coming from Bahrein via Albany, Western Australia. He had hidden the opium in his socks.

3. Siu Poon was fined £25 (U.S.A. \$80.35).

B. Seizure at Fremantle on 31 January 1946.

1(a). Raw Opium: 652 gr.

2. This opium had been concealed in the engine room of the British steamship *Changte* coming from Colombo, Ceylon.

C. Seizure at Sydney on 11 February 1946.

1(a). Crude Opium: 311.8 gr.

2. This opium was found under blankets on a stretcher on the poop deck aboard the British steamship *Empire Paragon* coming from Auckland, New Zealand, via Melbourne.

D. Seizure at Fremantle on 4 March 1946.

1(a). Raw Opium: 2 kg. 81.5 gr.

2. In addition to the afore-mentioned raw opium, three opium pipes and five opium bowls were seized in various places of concealment aboard the Dutch tanker, m.v. *Marpessa* coming from Abadan, Iran, via Colombo, Ceylon.

E. Seizure at Fremantle on 10 August 1946.

1(a). Raw Opium: 907.2 gr.

2. This opium was discovered during a routine search aboard the Dutch tanker, m.v. *Adinda*, coming from Abadan, Iran, via Geraldton and Onslow, Western Australia.

F. Seizure at Fremantle on 26 October 1946.

1(a). Raw Opium: 1 kg. 700.9 gr.

2. Customs officials found the afore-mentioned opium concealed in the forepeak of the British motor vessel *Chyebassa* coming from Calcutta, India.

G. Seizure at Townsville, Queensland, on 30 October 1946.

1(a). Stick Opium: 453.6 gr.

2. Yong How Kong was arrested when the above stick opium was found in his possession when he attempted to leave the British steamship *Dorcasia*, a tanker, coming from Abadan, Iran, via Darwin. The sticks were wrapped in paper bearing characters in Hindustani.

3. Yong How Kong was fined £20 (U.S.A. \$64.28).

H. Seizure at Melbourne on 5 November 1946.

1(a). Raw Opium: 101 sticks.

2. This opium was found in a parcel in the possession of one Lau Yuen ex the British motor vessel *Telemachus* coming from Suez, Egypt, via Penang and Singapore, Malaya, and Fremantle and Geelong, Australia. He was apprehended on the wharf.

3. Lau Yuen was fined £50 (U.S.A. \$160.60).

(1) At the suggestion of its Chairman, which was approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Secretariat has arranged the summary of seizure reports in such a way that a report containing a seizure of different drugs is summarized under the heading of one drug, but referred to under the heading of every other drug mentioned in the report. Where the report contains several seizures of different drugs, it is summarized under the heading of each drug mentioned in the report. For instance, in the seizure report (Document E/NS.1947/211) there are seizures of raw opium prepared opium, morphine, and Indian hemp. As the facts are not identical, the pertinent points of seizures are summarized not only under the heading of raw opium, but also under the headings of prepared opium, morphine, and Indian hemp.

- I. Seizure at Fremantle on 6 December 1946.
  - 1(a). Raw Opium: 708.7 gr.
  2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found hidden in a waste locker in the engine room of the British steamship *Baron Caudor*, coming from Christmas Island (British possession near Java); Calcutta, India; and Singapore, Malaya.
- J. Seizure at Fremantle on 30 January 1947.
  - 1(a). Raw Opium: 2 kg. 381.4 gr.
  2. This raw opium was found in several hiding-places aboard the British steamship *Binfield* coming from Calcutta, India, via Nizagapatam.
- K. Seizure at Sydney on 31 January 1947.
  - 1(a). Crude Opium, Prepared Opium and Ash: 1 kg. 63.1 gr.
  2. Ngo Ah Wong was arrested in connection with the discovery of the above opium hidden under chains, ropes and old gear in the steering flat aboard the Dutch motor vessel *Backhuysen* coming from Abadan, Iran.
  3. Ngo Ah Wong was fined £25 (U.S.A. \$80.27).
- L. Seizure at Sydney on 1 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Crude Opium: 1 kg. 190.7 gr.
  2. This opium was found behind compressor tanks and in the bed of the engine in the engine room of the Dutch motor vessel *Backhuysen*; a man named Foo Woi was arrested.
  3. Foo Woi was fined £25 (U.S.A. \$80.22).
- M. Seizure at Sydney on 3 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Opium Solution: 0.9 litre.
  2. The above opium solution was found under the winch bed and on steam pipes in the seamen's port alleyway.
- N. Seizures at Fremantle on 12 and 13 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Raw Opium: 6 kg. 733.8 gr.
  2. In a search of the British steamship *Umara* coming from Calcutta, India, the above opium was found in the crew's quarters and in a flag locker in the wheelhouse.
- O. Seizure at Sydney on 26 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Opium Wash: 737.1 gr.
  2. This opium wash was discovered in a disused toilet aboard the British steamship *Tai ping* coming from Kure, Japan, via Hong Kong and Cairns, Australia.
- P. Seizure at Fremantle on 7 March 1947.
  - 1(a). Raw Opium: 907.2 gr.
  2. During a search of the British motor vessel *Chyebassa* coming from Karachi, India, via Bombay and Cochin, India, and Colombo, Ceylon, this opium was found in the crew's galley.
- Q. Seizure at Fremantle on 23 March 1947.
  - 1(a). Raw Opium: 7 kg. 881.1 gr.
  2. This opium was discovered in the engine room tunnel of the British ship *Baron Renfrew* coming from Christmas Island; Calcutta, India; and Hong Kong.
- R. Seizure at Fremantle on 21 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Raw Opium: 907.2 gr.
  2. The above-mentioned opium was found during a routine search of the British steamship *Mulbera* coming from Karachi, India, via Bombay and Cochin, India, and Colombo, Ceylon.
- S. Seizure at Melbourne on 6 May 1947.
  - 1(a). Crude Opium: 907.2 gr.
  2. The above-mentioned opium was found on the person of Shaik Shafi ex the British steamship *Mulbera*.
  3. Shaik was fined £25 (U.S.A. \$80.22).
- T. Two Other Seizures at Brisbane on 8 February 1946 and on 19 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Gum Opium: 78 gr.  
Liquid and Stick Opium: 35.4 gr.
  2. The Dutch tanker m.v. *Corilla* coming from Abadan, Iran, via Pueloe, Samboe, and Balik Papan, Borneo, and the British motor vessel *Marudu* coming from Abadan were involved in these seizures. Opium was found concealed under coils of wire rope in the forepeak of the *Marudu* and under coils of rope in the steering engine flat of the *Corilla*.

No. 233. *Theft in Melbourne, Victoria, in October 1946, Information contained in Chapter V of the Annual Report of the Government of Australia for 1946.*

Reference:

E/CN.7/W.2

- 1(b). Raw Opium: 80 kg.
2. This Turkish raw opium, with a morphine content of 13.52% was stolen from the

locked storeroom of a licenced wholesaler. The opium was in grey blocks each weighing approximately 1 kg. 700 gr. with the usual hole bored therein. Police authorities have not been able to obtain sufficient evidence against certain suspects to enable them to take any action. None of the stolen opium has yet been recovered, nor has there been any indication of its appearance upon the Australian illicit market.

No. 234. *Seizure in Belgium During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Belgium for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/53

1(a). Opium: 272 gr.

2. Issa Moussa Abdel Ati, who was born in Port Said, Egypt, was arrested for illicit possession of the afore-mentioned opium. No information was available as to its origin.

3. Issa Moussa was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and to a fine of 700 francs (U.S.A. \$15.98) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 235. *Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 29 April 1947. Report No. 33 communicated by the Government of Canada on 23 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/205

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 82.3 gr.

Yen Shee: 86 gr.

Liquid Suey Water: 170.1 gr.

2. On the evening of 29 April, a customs officer accosted one Howe Yee, 29-year-old Chinese seaman aboard the Australian steamship *Suva* (Carpenter Line) coming from Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and Seattle, U.S.A., after the latter had come ashore. He discovered that Howe Yee was carrying ten cans of a brown, thick and sticky substance which, upon analysis, proved to be opium with a morphine content of 11.68%. The containers of six of the ten cases were talcum powder tins, labelled "Evening in Paris, Bourjois", while the other four were "Ve Sien" flavoring powder tins which are manufactured by the Tien Yuen factory at Shanghai, China.

As a consequence of this seizure, Federal police officers made a thorough search of the *Suva* with the following results: (1) three jars of opium were found in a locker and among the personal effects of Siew Ah Kwang, 32-year-old Cantonese quartermaster; (2) a complete opium smoking layout, including a small jar and six two-ounce (56.7 grammes) bottles containing opium were discovered in the cabin of Yean Yean, 38-year-old Cantonese marine fireman; (3) seven sticks of opium (morphine content: 4.69%) in a canvas-wrapped parcel underneath a lifebelt storage box; a tin of Yen Shee and a can containing traces of opium were also found; (4) a piece of gum opium, semi-circular in shape, 3/4-inch (1.9 centimeters) thick, and wrapped in a canvas parcel, tightly sewn, together with a tin containing liquid suey water, <sup>(1)</sup> were discovered under one of the towing bitts.

Canadian authorities emphasize that this is the largest seizure that had been made on the West Coast of Canada in years. Howe Yee stated he had purchased the opium, found in his possession, in Sydney from a Chinese named "Charlie" for 15 British pounds (U.S.A. \$60.50) per can. Siew Ah Kwang also stated that he had bought the opium found in his possession in Sydney from one Ah Quon, who is alleged to be secretary of a seamen's union. The Captain of the *Suva* had seen this man and remarked that he had appeared to be very friendly with the crew.

It was learned that the opium was originally destined for San Francisco, U.S.A., and that a Chinese named Lim Foo Yin of San Francisco, had come to Seattle where he had made numerous inquiries as to when the *Suva* would arrive at that port. The crew were refused shore leave at Seattle, and the U.S. customs authorities also frustrated any attempt to smuggle the contraband ashore there.

On the strength of the statements furnished by the captain that he had new officers and a new crew, that this was the first time any of the officers had sailed with a Chinese crew, and that the officers had never previously seen opium in any form and had had no idea that the crew was indulging in this vice, no seizure action was taken against the ship. The officers, however, were severely warned and instructed regarding identification and use of narcotics.

3. On 8 May 1947, Howe Yee was remanded to the end of Assizes for sentence; Siew Ah Kwang was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month; and Yean Yean was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

(1) Opium solution.

No. 236. *Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 25 June 1947. Report No. 37 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/218

1(a). Opium: 3.9 gr.

2. On suspicion that Frank Hroz Mojziscak, 32-year-old United States merchant seaman, and Willia Wityshyn, 27-year-old waitress, prostitute, and known addict, were peddling opium, the Canadian authorities searched their hotel room. Although no narcotics were found, several tubes of benzedrine were uncovered. In a large fire alarm bell in the hallway of the hotel, however, a brown paper bag was located which contained an eyedropper, a needle, and a small cardboard box filled with twelve decks of opium. Both agreed that the opium belonged to Mojziscak.

Mojziscak had been employed as a messman or steward aboard the s.s. *Lindenwood Victory* and had been in Vancouver during April when that vessel was loading UNRRA cattle for China, where he was apparently unsuccessful in establishing a "connection". Unable, on his return, to purchase narcotics in San Francisco, U.S.A., he flew to Vancouver on 22 May 1947. The opium seized in this case no doubt was the remainder of a purchase of \$100 (U.S.A. \$100) worth of drugs he is alleged to have made from a Chinese in a Vancouver cafe on 26 May 1947.

The *Lindenwood Victory* left Vancouver on 25 June 1947 carrying grain for Europe. An alleged drug addict named W. O. Egbert was supposed to be on board.

3. Mojziscak was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. He will be deported upon completion of his sentence. Wityshyn was found not guilty.

No. 237. *Seizure at Alexandria on 5 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/229

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 220 gr.

2. Upon disembarkation from the s.s. *Gehangir*, Khadr Sabra Abdel Hadi was searched by a customs detective, and two packets of opium were found concealed on his person. He said that while aboard the *Gehangir*, he had been given the drugs by a "certain person" to smuggle into Alexandria.

The origin of this opium is not known.

3. On 20 July 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Khadr to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.300 (U.S.A. \$1239).

No. 238. *Seizure at Cairo on 14 January 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/230

1(a). Opium: 32 kg. 200 gr.

2. Learning that a certain Mohammed Ali Bobis of Transjordan had been visiting Egypt frequently in order to recruit a gang for trafficking in narcotic Drugs on a very large scale, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau officers placed Mohammed and the members of his gang already recruited under close watch.

On 14 January 1947, a confidant contacted Bobis and arranged for the purchase of a quantity of drugs; an officer of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau posed as the pseudo-buyer.

Bobis and the pseudo-buyer met that evening at a Cairo hotel, and later they proceeded to Zeitoun where Bobis agreed to sell half the drugs in his possession at a price of L.E.1500 (U.S.A. \$6198). The remainder of the narcotics were to be handed over subsequently.

Meanwhile, the gang learned of certain C.N.I.B. arrangements for their arrest and attempted to escape, but after considerable resistance, several members of the gang, including Bobis, were arrested, and a bag containing 32 kg. 200 gr. of opium was seized.

Investigation revealed that Bobis had certain accomplices in Transjordan who used to visit Egypt regularly and smuggled narcotics across the border in their cars.

The source of the opium is under enquiry.

3. On 5 August 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Bobis to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.300 (U.S.A. \$1239). The other offenders were acquitted.

No. 239. *Seizures in the Interior of Egypt. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/219 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:

Opium: 37 kg. 18.5 gr.

(Hashish: 8 kg. 781.5 gr.)

A. Seizure at Baliana on 12 January 1947.

1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 728 gr.

3. On 23 February 1947, the Summary Native Court sentenced Kamal Eddine Allam Komsan to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,065.50).

B. Seizure at Alexandria on 23 January 1947.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 57 gr.

3. On 22 June 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Abdel Halim Abdel Rehim El Shaffe alias Abu Anwar to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,065).

C. Seizure on a Railway Train on 25 January 1947,

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 240 gr.

(Hashish: 1 kg. 864 gr.)

2. For details see Case No. 290A, page 27.

D. Seizure at Assiout on 6 February 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 321.5 gr.

(Hashish: 0.5 gr.)

3. On 25 March 1947, the Summary Native Court, Assiout, sentenced Seddik Shalaby Ahmed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.20) and Mahmoud Mashali Ahmed to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of L.E.30 (U.S.A. \$123.90).

E. Seizure at Alexandria on 6 February 1947.

1(a). Opium: 598 gr.

(Hashish: 2 kg. 734 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 290C, page 28.

F. Seizure on a Railway Train on 26 February 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 450 gr.

3. On 15 April 1947, the Summary Native Court, Assiout, sentenced Soliman Hassan Ismail El Ganaini to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.20).

G. Seizure at the Cairo Railway Station on 3 March 1947.

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

3. On 13 April 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Montaha Abdel Hamid El Shemi and Seddika Khalil Hussein to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.20).

H. Seizure on a Railway Train on 7 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 580 gr.

(Hashish: 1 kg. 298 gr.)

3. On 15 April 1947, the Summary Native Court, Assiout, sentenced Abdel Fattah Hussein Garrah to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,652.40).

I. Seizure on a Railway Train on 21 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 125 gr.

(Hashish: 937 gr.)

3. On 30 April 1947, the Summary Native Court, Tanta, sentenced Latifa Hassan Ibrahim to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,065.50).

J. Seizure at Abu Tig on 27 March 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 295 gr.

3. On 2 March 1947, the Summary Native Court, Abu Tig, sentenced Zaki Estefanous Makar to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,652.40).

K. Seizure at Abu Zabal on 12 April 1947.

1(a). Opium: 220 gr.

(Hashish: 1 kg. 30 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 290I, page 28.

L. Seizure on a Railway Train on 14 April 1947.

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

(Hashish: 230 gr.)

3. On 3 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Suez, sentenced Ibrahim Hussein El Sayed and Saleh Khalil Ibrahim to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,652) each..

M. Seizure on a Railway Train on 29 April 1947.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 644 gr.

(Hashish: 688 gr.)

3. On 3 June 1947 the Summary Native Court, Manfalout, sentenced Mohammed Shamandi El Damarani Ahmed Osman to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,065.50).

N. Seizure at Ismailia on 30 April 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 280 gr.

3. On 25 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Ibrahim Ali El Tawil and Ramadan Ahmed Meawwad to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826) each.

No. 291a *Seizure at Ismailia on 3 February 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 16 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/199

1(a). Opium: 43 kg. 750 gr.

(Hashish: 100 kg. 420 gr.)

2. For details see Case No. 291, page 28.

No. 240. *Seizure at Kantara on 2 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/226

1(a). Opium: 19 kg.455 gr.

(Hashish: 12 kg. 870 gr.)

2. Acting on a warning received from the Kantara office of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, customs officials searched all British Army vehicles passing through the customs gate. On 2 May, sixteen packets of opium and forty turbas of hashish were uncovered in "special receptables" under the top and in the front seat of a certain vehicle. The driver, Ebeid Abdel Sayed Khalil, said that a stranger called "Hussein" had asked him to convey the narcotics across the Suez Canal to Kantara West.

The source of the drugs is not known.

3. On 6 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Ebeid Abdel to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.300 (U.S.A. \$1239).

No. 241. *Seizure at Kantara on 18 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/221

1(a). Opium: 434 gr.

(Hashish: 103 gr.)

2. When Riad Greiss Khalil arrived at Kantara from Palestine aboard the Haifa-Cairo train, border officials searched his luggage and found the above-mentioned narcotics hidden in a wooden suitcase with a false bottom. Riad Greiss disclaimed ownership of the drugs.

The source of the opium and hashish is not known.

3. On 12 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Riad Greiss to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of LE. 300 (U.S.A. \$1239).

No. 242. *Seizure at Bombay on 14 July 1946, Report communicated by the Government of India on 2 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/193

1(a). Opium: 45 kg. 508.8 gr.

2. Customs officials seized the above-mentioned Indian opium aboard the s.s. *San Antonio* bound for Singapore and other Far Eastern Ports. They located 41 kg. 880.1 gr. in the cabin of Chu Wan Chi, Chinese 3rd engineer, where it had been concealed between the panels and the iron platings of the ship in such a way that it could be reached only by removing the cabin's woodwork and paneling. The rest of the opium was seized from a chest of drawers. Chu claimed that a fitter who had shared his cabin had hidden the opium there.

Chu Ching, Chinese 3rd officer aboard the *San Antonio*, was arrested and protested "he only came to offer money to the Customs officials because he saw a friend in trouble". A third crew-member and two Mohammedans ashore-- a laborer and a rent collector-- were arrested and released later for lack of evidence.

3. Chu Wan Chi finally pleaded guilty and on 18 October 1946 the Presidency Magis-

trate, 3rd Court, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of of Rs.1000/-(U.S.A. \$301.80). Chu Ching, who had been released on bail, failed to appear before the court.

No. 243. *Seizure at Bombay on 27 September 1946. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/208

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 661.3 gr.

2. John D'Souza, 38-year-old Manglorian-Indian employed as assistant baker, was arrested at Q Shed, Princes Dock, with two slabs of Indian opium and two packets of (12 & 8) Indian opium biscuits in his possession. He stated that a Chinese stranger had asked him to carry the opium to the s.s. *Mascot* (Lionel Edwards) which had arrived in Bombay as a hired transport, and was bound for Hong Kong via Colombo. D'Souza apparently agreed to carry the opium for 10 rupees (U.S.A. \$3.02) per pound (453.6 grammes), and the Chinese stranger tied it around his waist and legs. It was later ascertained that the stranger was one Yea Tack, who could not be apprehended. Baptist D'Souza, 28-year-old Manglorian-Indian employed as fitter at Mazgaon Dock, was also arrested, but was subsequently released for lack of evidence.

3. The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced D'Souza to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of 1000 rupees (U.S.A. \$301.70) or in default of payment, to additional rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 244. *Seizures at Bombay During May 1947. Reports communicated by the Government of India on 21 July 1947 and 28 August 1947.*

References:

E/NS.1947/198

E/NS.1947/198/Add.1 These reports give the following cases involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:

Opium: 12 kg. 492.3 gr.<sup>(1)</sup>  
or 12 kg. 362.7 gr.<sup>(2)</sup>

A. Seizure on 4 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 812.2 gr.

2. Kassam Taja and Kassam Hussan were arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium on or near the s.s. *Socolia* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Aden and bound for Colombo.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure on 18 May 1947.<sup>(3)</sup>

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 757.7 gr.

2. Two packages of Indian opium, biscuit size, wrapped in brown paper, were found in a white canvas bag tied around the waist of one Mira Senaji Membli,<sup>(4)</sup> 25-year-old Hindu dock-labourer, as he proceeded up the gangway of the s.s. *Shirala* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Africa via Marmagoa. Mira stated a stranger whom he had met near the Blue Gate, Alexandra Dock, had offered him two rupees (U.S.A. \$0.60) for carrying two bundles of opium to the cooks aboard the *Shirala*.

3. On 22 May 1947, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Mira Senaji to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

C. Seizure on 19 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 814.4 gr.

2. Mohamed Sharif Omerkhan was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium on or near the s.s. *Karagola* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Africa.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizure on 19 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 821.5 gr.<sup>(5)</sup>

2. Two packets of Indian opium, wrapped in brown paper, were found in the possession of one Jan Mohamed Noor Mohamed, 25-year-old Mohammedan dock laborer. A Bengali stranger had offered him 5 rupees (U.S.A. \$1.51) to carry the opium onto the docks, where he was subsequently to meet him and conduct him to a certain ship [apparently the s.s. *Karagola* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for African ports].

3. On 27 May 1947, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Jan Mohamed to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

(1) These figures are established by E/NS.1947/198

(2) These figures are established by E/NS.1947/198/Add.1

(3) In E/NS.1947/198, this date is given as 8 May 1947.

(4) In E/NS.1947/198, this name is given as Hira Sonaji Kamble.

(5) In E/NS.1947/198, this figure is given as 1 kg. 814.4 gr.



E. Seizure on 12 May 1947. <sup>(1)</sup>

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 287 gr. <sup>(2)</sup>

2. Shaikh Bismillah (or Besmillah), 23-year-old Mohammedan motor-cleaner, unemployed was arrested near Shed No. 1, Alexandra Dock, after ten slabs of Indian opium wrapped in paper had been found tied around his legs by white tape from his knees to his ankles. A Bengali stranger had offered him eighty rupees (U.S.A. \$24.12) to carry the opium onto the dock. They had gone to Ballard Pier in a trolley-car sitting separately, but Shaikh had not seen the Bengali after he entered Alexandra Dock through the Blue Gate.

Destination of the opium appeared to be the s.s. *Shirala* coming from and bound for Africa via Marmagoa, although in E/NS.1947/198/Add.1, which is the later and more complete report, that vessel is not mentioned.

3. On 21 May 1947, the Presidency Magistrate, 16th Esplanade Police Court, sentenced Shaikh to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

F. Seizure on 29 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 869.9 gr.

Burnt Opium: 125.6 gr.

2. Five slabs of Indian opium were found in a tiffin carrier (lunch box) and eleven similar slabs were located in a cloth bundle aboard the s.s. *Silver Larch* (Volkart Bros.) coming from San Francisco, U.S.A., via Singapore, Malaya, and Bahrein, and bound for Karachi. The tiffin carrier was found in the crew's mess room, whereas the cloth bundle was located in the deck storeroom, which is situated in the forepeak of the vessel.

3. Under Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, the drug was confiscated.

No. 245. *Seizures at Calcutta during May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 21 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/198 This report gives the following cases involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:

Opium: 444 kg. 273.7 gr.

A. Seizure at Calcutta on 3 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 679.3 gr.

2. A man called Aminullah was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium aboard the s.s. *Chanda* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Australia and bound for Australia via Singapore.

3. The Fourth Presidency Magistrate sentenced Aminullah to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

B. Two Seizures at Calcutta on 10 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 9 kg. 482.6 gr.

2. These seizures were both effected on or near the s.s. *Talma*, a hired transport.

No arrests were made.

C. Two seizures at Calcutta on 12 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 279 kg. 34 gr.

2. Poon Fok, Chan Chien, and Yon Kwan were arrested in connection with the seizure of 278 kg. 118.7 gr. of opium on or near the s.s. *Turon* (Lionel Edwards, Ltd.) coming from Port Said, Egypt, and Singapore, Malaya, and bound for Bahrein. Au Leung was arrested after a second seizure of 915.3 grammes of opium had been made on or near the *Turon* on the same day.

3. The trials of all persons implicated by the seizures were pending.

D. Seizure at Calcutta on 17 and 18 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 69 kg. 49.4 gr.

2. Soban Shaik was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium during a search in Nainan Village.

3. Trial was pending.

E. Seizure at Calcutta on 22 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 81 kg. 995.9 gr.

2. This opium was seized from a dinghy at Sibpur Ghat.

F. Seizure at Calcutta on 28 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 933.1 gr.

2. Yang Fung Tak and Soo Yoi Tak were arrested in connection with the above-mentioned seizure on or near the s.s. *Taksang* (Jardine Henderson, Ltd.) coming from and bound for the Far East.

(1) In E/NS.1947/198, this date is given as 20 May 1947.

(2) In E/NS.1947/198, this figure is given as 4 kg. 535.9 gr.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- G. Seizure at Calcutta on 29 May 1947.
- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 99.4 gr.
2. The above-mentioned opium was seized on or near the s.s. *Talma* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.), a hired transport. No one was arrested.
- No. 246. *Seizure at Dhanushkodi Port, Madras, on 22 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 21 July 1947.*
- Reference:  
E/NS.1947/198
- 1(a). Opium: 9 kg. 71.8 gr.
2. T. N. Sumatipala was arrested in connection with the seizure of certain cargo from railway freight cars sealed by the Madras Customs Department and declared as "country drugs."
- No. 247. *Seizure in Mauritius on 23 August 1946. Information contained in Chapter V of the Annual Report of the Government of Mauritius for 1946.*
- Reference:  
E/CN.7/W.2
- 1(a). Raw Opium: 391.5 gr.
2. A parcel containing the above-mentioned opium was found on the person of one Angamootoo Uboye who had helped unload cargo from the s.s. *Salween* into a military lorry. The opium was wrapped in ordinary brown wrapping paper bearing no label or mark.
3. Angamootoo was sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labor.
- No. 248. *Seizures in Palestine During April 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 June 1947.*
- Reference:  
E/NS.1947/191
- 1(a). Opium: 670.6 gr.
2. There were five separate seizures, and five persons bearing Arabic names were arrested in connection with them.
3. In one instance, a defendant was sentenced to a fine of L.P.3 (U.S.A. \$12.08) or, in default of payment to imprisonment for one month. A second defendant died before he could be tried. In the other cases, judicial proceedings were pending when the report was forwarded.
- No. 249. *Seizures in Palestine during May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 July 1947.*
- Reference:  
E/NS.1947/207
- This report gives among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:  
Opium: 21 kg. 977.1 gr.  
(Hashish: 88 gr.)
- A. Seizure at Galilee on 6 May 1947.
- 1(a). Opium: 21 kg. 960 gr.
2. Ibrahim Yousef Sondaiha and Ali Ibrahim Daher were implicated in this seizure which was effected by the Department of Customs and Excise at or near its Rosh-Pinna Station.
- B. Five Other Seizures at Galilee; Haifa, and Jaffa.
- 1(a). Opium: 17.1 gr.  
(Hashish: 88 gr.)
2. Nine persons bearing Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.
3. The foregoing cases were still pending in court.
- No. 250. *Seizures in Palestine During June 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 31 July 1947.*
- Reference:  
E/NS.1947/209
- This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:  
Opium: 101 kg. 725.4 gr.  
(Hashish: 153 kg. 285 gr.)
- A. Seizure at Gaza on 24 June 1947.
- 1(a). Opium: 101 kg. 500 gr.  
(Hashish: 153 kg. 285 gr.)

2. Fakri Ismail Abu Shabaan, Zimbel Hamad Shuras, Marouf Hamad Shuras, and Saleh Hahad Shuras were implicated in this seizure.

B. Four other seizures at Gaza, Haifa, and Jaffa.

1(a). Opium: 225.4 gr.

2. Two persons bearing Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.

3. The above-mentioned cases were pending in court.

No. 251. *Seizure at Gavle on 6 August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Sweden on 18 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/225

1(a). Raw Opium: 4 kg. 750 gr.

2. Customs officials at Gavle found two parcels hidden aboard the Turkish steamship *Edirne* coming from Eregli, Turkey. The parcels contained a dark, brown, granulous and sticky substance with a peculiar smell and a very bitter taste which according to the local chemist was raw opium.

The owner of the opium, Mehemed Yildirim, a Turkish subject, apparently sought to import it into Sweden and had already made one attempt to find a buyer.

No. 252. *Seizure at Ellesmere Port, England, on 10 June 1947. Report No. 92 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/197

1(a). Opium: 907.2 gr.

2. Customs officers searched the Dutch oil tanker *Macuba* coming from Curacao with ports of call at Amsterdam, Netherlands, and Houston, Texas, U.S.A. Formerly, the *Macuba* had been based at Abadan, Iran, making trips to Singapore, Malaya; Bombay, India; Mombassa, Kenya; and Port Elizabeth and Capetwon, Union of South Africa.

The officers found the above-mentioned opium wrapped in brown paper in a ventilator in the forepeak of the vessel.

The origin of the drug was not known:

No. 253. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 28 April 1947. Report No. 88 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/192

1(a). Opium: 567 gr.

2. Customs officers found the above-mentioned opium wrapped in a newspaper and concealed on an angle-iron above the boiler aboard the s.s. *Drupa* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.) coming from Abadan, Iran, via Beaumont, Texas, U.S.A.

There were no identifying marks or labels on the opium, and its source was unknown.

No. 254. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 31 May 1947. Report No. 90 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 24 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/194

1(a). Opium: 907.2 gr.

2. Ho Ling, Chinese fireman aboard the s.s. *Dromus* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Corpus Christi, Texas, U.S.A., via Helsinki, Finland, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium which had been found concealed under the bottom drawer in the electricians' storeroom. Ho Ling said that he had purchased the drug from a local inhabitant at Haifa, Palestine.

3. Ho Ling pleaded guilty and was fined £20 (U.S.A. \$80.54) plus an interpreter's fee of £1.1s (U.S.A. \$4.23).

No. 255. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 31 May 1947. Report No. 91 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/196

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 162.3 gr.

2. Customs officials searched the s.s. *Dromus* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from London via Helsinki, Finland, and Corpus Christi, Texas, U.S.A. They found the above-mentioned opium in the forward pumproom, where a sack had been stuffed up a vertical pipe, running from plates at the floor of the pumproom up to the deck. With great

difficulty the sack was withdrawn, and at the end of the sack there was a length of cord on which were strung three canvas-wrapped packages containing the opium.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

No. 256. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 13 July 1947. Report No. 98 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/224

1(a). Raw Opium: 283.5 gr.

2. Sixteen sticks of opium wrapped in plain white paper, had been hidden in a woolen jumper under a bottom drawer in a room occupied by two donkeymen aboard the British cargo vessel *Marietta*. They each denied any knowledge of the opium and stated that the drawer in question had been used by a third donkeyman who had missed the boat at Port Said, Egypt. Thus the ownership of the drug could not be established. The *Marietta* came from Port Said, Egypt; Bahrein; Bunder Shapan, Iran; Basra, Iraq; Abadan, Iran; Karachi and Bombay, India; Aden; Port Said; Barcelona, Spain; and Gibraltar. The report states that the opium was probably of Iranian origin.

No. 257. *Seizure at London, England, on 29 June 1947. Report No. 97 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/223

1(a). Opium: 170.1 gr.

2. This opium was found jammed up on a ledge of the winch aft aboard the British steamship *Benledi* coming from the following ports: Antwerp, Belgium; London and Southampton, England; Port Said, Egypt; Aden; Singapore and Port Swettenham, Malaya; Saigon, Indo-China; Manila, Philippine Islands; Hong Kong; Kure and Kobe, Japan; Cebu, Plaridel and Manila, Philippine Islands; Singapore and Penang, Malaya; Colombo, Ceylon; Dar Es Salaam, Tanganyika; Mombassa, Kenya; Seychelles; Aden; and Port Said, Egypt.

The origin of the opium is not known.

No. 258. *Seizure at Middlesbrough, England, on 15 May 1947. Report No. 89 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/190

1(a). Raw Opium: 850.5 gr.

2. During a rummage aboard the s.s. *Empire Admiral* (Ministry of Transport) coming from Singapore, Malaya, via Karachi, India, and Antwerp, Belgium, customs officers discovered two cakes of raw opium in the crew's wash room in the Chinese quarters. Each cake was wrapped in a seaboot stocking and placed in the toe of a seaboot, the latter being covered with oilskins.

The origin of the drug was not known.

No. 259. *Seizure at Woolwich, England, on 15 May 1947. Report No. 96 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/222

1(a). Raw Opium: 386.4 gr.

(Prepared Opium: 17.8 gr.)

2. The afore-mentioned drugs, together with various smoking utensils (two opium pipes, one lamp, one pair of scales, one weight, one set of cutting tools and one wooden tray) were found hidden in various articles of furniture, bedding, and clothing in the cabin of Tiew Chong Yeo alias Tew Chow Yong alias Tiew Cheong Yeo aboard the British motor vessel *Daronia* (Anglo-Saxon Oil Company) coming from Houston, Texas, U.S.A., via Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and Antwerp, Belgium. Tiew, 27-years-old, had a Chinese passport issued to him by the Chinese consulate in Houston on 2 April 1947 and an alien's certificate issued in Liverpool in 1942. According to British authorities, the drugs were probably of Iranian origin.

3. Tiew Chong Yeo was sentenced to imprisonment for six months on each of three charges--possession of raw opium, prepared opium, and smoking utensils; the sentences will run concurrently.

No. 260. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf Ports and at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, during January, February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1157*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/234 This report, gives among others, the following cases involving total quantities of opium seized as follows:  
Raw Opium: 17 kg. 170.5 gr.  
Opium Solution: 241 gr.  
(Prepared Opium: 40.4 gr.)  
(Opium Dross: 14.8 gr.)  
(Bhang: 0.2 gr.)

A. Seizure at Hoboken, New Jersey, and New York, N.Y., on 11 and 23 January 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 1 kg. 339.2 gr.

2. On 11 January, a small piece of Iranian raw opium was found on the person of Hasson Mahomed, an Indian deck sailor on the British steamship *Kohistan*. This seizure was effected at Hoboken.

Later, on 23 January, when the *Kohistan* had moved on to New York City, a customs officer found 1 kg. 336.9 gr. of Iranian raw opium sticks tied to Kuen Kuen Chuan's legs, hidden underneath his clothing. Kuan, ship's carpenter, stated he had purchased the opium in Bombay for 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.32).

B. Seizure at Norfolk, Virginia, on 30 January 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 4 kg. 770.3 gr.

Opium Solution: 14.2 gr.

(Prepared Opium: 6.5 gr.)

(Opium Dross: 11.3 gr.)

2. Leung Yuen, second cook on the U.S. steamship *Villanova Victory* coming from Hamburg, Germany, offered a sum of money to a fireman watertender on the vessel to smuggle ashore a quantity of opium. The fireman pretended to comply with his request, but actually notified police who contacted the Customs Department. By arrangement, the fireman delivered the opium to a Chinese laundry in Norfolk, where Leung and three other Chinese, Chung Kin, Dong Shaw Yee and Yick Kwong Chin were arrested. The afore-mentioned prepared opium, opium dross and opium solution were found on the premises.

Leung stated he had purchased the opium in Hamburg; he had on his person a piece of paper addressed to one Choy Loy Fat<sup>(1)</sup>, New York. The opium was of Turkish origin.

C. Seizure at Brooklyn and Staten Island, New York, N.Y. on 31 January and 1 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 778.2 gr.

2. While the U.S. tanker *Vacport* coming from Abadan, Iran, via Port Said, Egypt; Belfast, United Kingdom; and Bermuda, was docked at Brooklyn, two packages of Iranian raw opium sticks were found under a running light, starboard side, while subsequently a smaller quantity of similar sticks were located under a running light, portside.

Next day (1 February) while the vessel was at Staten Island, customs officers found a small package of Iranian raw opium sticks on a pipe flange in the dry store hatch.

D. Seizure at Jersey City, New Jersey, on 8 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 177.5 gr.

2. Four cellophane-wrapped lumps of opium were found on the person of Shom Fook, Chinese pantryman aboard the U.S. steamship *Exchester* coming from Alexandria, Egypt; Haifa, Palestine; Beirut, Syria; Pireaus, Greece; Istanbul and Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey; Marseilles, France; Genoa and Naples, Italy; and Boston, Massachusetts. The opium contained 14.6% anhydrous morphine and was of Turkish origin.

E. Seizure at Jersey City, New Jersey, on 8 and 9 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 5 kg. 596.3 gr.

2. A customs officer aboard the Turkish steamship *Bakir* coming from Istanbul, Turkey, via Iskenderun, Syria, and Gibraltar, observed Sukru Kocukcu, Turkish national employed as fireman on the *Bakir*, carrying packages through an alleyway and throwing some of them overboard out of a washroom porthole. The packages contained 3 kg. 75.8 gr. of Turkish raw opium.

Later that day, two bricks of Turkish opium, weighing 1 kg. 569.9 gr., were found under the clothing of Mesur Erez, Turkish fireman, who was attempting to disembark.

On 9 February, a customs searcher discovered a third brick of raw opium, weighing 950.6 grammes, in a coal pile near the vessel. U.S. authorities believe it was one of the opium bricks thrown from the porthole. The opium contained 12% anhydrous morphine.

F. Seizure at Baltimore, Maryland, on 12 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 3 kg. 594.7 gr.

2. A tin box of Turkish raw opium was found in a bag carried by Willie Eng, Chinese

(1) For further information regarding this man, see Case F. below.

crewmember of the U.S. steamship *Thomas B. King* coming from Hamburg, Germany. Eng admitted he had intended to sell the opium in New York City.

He had in his possession a letter from a certain Choy Wan Kow in Hamburg addressed to Choy Loy Fat (see Case B above) in New York, which quoted a price of £13 - £14 (U.S.A. \$52.35 - \$56.38) per pound (453.6 grammes) of "black stuff", i.e. opium. Choy Loy Fat is a notorious opium smuggler who had served a prison term in Hamburg for trafficking in narcotics.

G. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 14 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 0.2 gr.

2. A matchbox containing a small piece of raw opium was found in a vent in a lavatory adjacent to the stewards' quarters, forward, on the U.S. steamship *Marine Angel* coming from Bremerhaven, Germany. United States authorities believe that the opium is of Turkish origin.

H. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 16 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 11.5 gr.

2. This opium was found on the person and in the locker of George A. Lorly, seaman aboard the U.S. steamship *Kathleen S. Holmes*. It was of Iranian origin and contained 7.85% anhydrous morphine. The *Kathleen S. Holmes* had called at the following ports: Alexandria and Port Said, Egypt; Jeddah, Arabia; Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Massawa; Eritrea; Aden; Bahrein; Ras Tanura, Arabia; Kuwait; Basrah, Iraq; Singapore and Penang, Malaya.

I. Seizure in Brooklyn, New York, on 20 February 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 0.2 gr.

2. Juan Perez, fireman on the U.S. Army Transport *Del Argentina* coming from Germany, was intercepted when he left the vessel, and a small piece of opium was found in his purse. The opium contained 10% anhydrous morphine, and U.S. authorities believe it to be of Iranian origin.

J. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 4 March 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 0.6 gr.

(Bhang: 0.2 gr.)

2. A small piece of raw opium and a paper package of bhang were found on the person of Ernest Wilson, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Escanaba Victory* coming from Karachi, India. Both the opium and the bhang had been purchased in India.

K. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 24 and 25 March 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 221.1 gr.

(Prepared Opium: 31.6 gr.)

(Opium Dross: 3.5 gr.)

2. On 24 March, two packages of prepared opium and opium dross were discovered in the socks of Joe Woo, second butcher aboard the U.S. steamship *Santa Rosa*. Later, an opium pipe containing traces of opium dross was found beneath a firehose outside of several iceboxes on "C" deck, aft, starboard side.

Next day, a customs officer found twelve sticks of Iranian raw opium in the crew alleyway. It is believed that this raw opium belonged to Joe Woo. It contained 9.27% anhydrous morphine.

L. Seizure at Washington, District of Columbia, on 27 March 1947.

1(a). Raw Opium: 680.4 gr.

Opium Solution: 226.8 gr.

(Prepared Opium: 2.3 gr.)

2. Narcotic agents arrested Wong Dok Hong and Lin Yip, Chinese, at their home and found the afore-mentioned narcotics, together with four opium pipe stems, two opium pipe bowls, and miscellaneous opium smoking paraphernalia. It is believed that the drugs were brought to Washington from New York, N.Y.

No. 261. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 11 April 1947. Report No. 1159 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.

Reference:

E/NS.1947/213

1(a). Raw Opium: 907.2 gr.

2. When Consuelo Rivera, Mexican citizen, arrived from Mexicali, Mexico, by bus, customs inspectors searched her baggage. In her suitcase was found a hot water bottle that had been cut open and crudely sewn together. There was a lump of raw opium inside the bottle. She stated that a man in Mexicali had commissioned her to carry the opium into the United States.

## 2. PREPARED OPIUM AND DROSS

No. 262. *Seizures in Australia from January 1946 through May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 18 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/211 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of prepared opium seized as follows:

Prepared Opium (liquid): 4 kg. 25.6 gr.

Prepared Opium: 311.9 gr.

Prepared Opium: (stick form): 184.3 gr.

Prepared Opium and dross: 177.2 gr.

Prepared Opium and ash: 49.6 gr.

A. Seizure at Sydney on 23 January 1946.

1(a). Prepared Opium (liquid): 793.8 gr.

2. Bui Van Ngai was arrested in connection with the discovery of this prepared opium which had been concealed under the cushions of a settee in the dining saloon of the French ship *Polynisien* coming from Noumea, New Caledonia. He stated that he had purchased the opium locally.

3. Bui Van Ngai was fined £50 (U.S.A. \$160.70).

B. Seizure at Sydney on 23 January 1946.

1(a). Prepared Opium (liquid): 496.1 gr.

2. During the search of the *Polynisien*, the above-mentioned prepared opium was discovered among spare parts in the engine room prior to the departure of the vessel. N'Guyen Van Gai (or N'Gan) who was implicated said he had purchased the drug locally.

3. N'Guyen Van Gai was fined £15 (U.S.A. \$48.21).

C. Seizure at Sydney on 23 February 1946.

1(a). Prepared Opium (liquid): 326 gr.

2. This prepared opium was found underneath clothing in a suitcase belonging to one Hoang Viet Thiem prior to the departure of the French ship *Capitaine Illiaquer* coming from Noumea via Newcastle, New South Wales.

3. Hoang was fined £10 (U.S.A. \$32.14).

D. Seizure at Sydney on 5 April 1946.

1(a). Prepared Opium (liquid): 99.2 gr.

2. Le Van Quong was arrested after the above opium had been discovered in a bottle under ashes in the stoke hold of the *Capitaine Illiaquer*. He stated he had purchased the opium locally.

3. Le Van Quong was fined £15 (U.S.A. \$46.07).

E. Seizure at Sydney on 28 May 1946.

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

2. During a search of the French vessel *Neo-Hébridais* coming from Noumea, seventeen bottles of prepared opium were found in the bottom of a coal bunker in the main galley. N'Guyen Van Chi, who was implicated, admitted he had purchased the drug locally.

3. N'Guyen Van Chi was fined £50 (U.S.A. \$160.70)

F. Seizure at Sydney on 11 October 1946.

1(a). Prepared Opium (liquid): 708.7 gr.

2. This prepared opium was found in nineteen bottles concealed behind a water-tight door in the engine-room of the French vessel *Capitaine Illiaquer* coming from Noumea via Newcastle. Dao Van Mai was arrested.

3. Dao Van Mai was fined £20 (U.S.A. \$64.28).

G. Seizure at Sydney on 7 November 1946.

1(a). Prepared Opium and Dross: 177.2 gr.

2. During a search of the British vessel *Drupa* coming from Abadan, Iran, the above prepared opium and dross was discovered hidden above steam pipes adjacent to the firemen's quarters, aft.

H. Seizure at Sydney on 31 January 1947.

1(a). Crude Opium, prepared opium, and ash: 1 kg. 63.1 gr.

2. For details, see Case No. 232K, page 5.

I. Seizure at Sydney on 21 March 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 184.3 gr.

2. During a search of the French steamship *Cap Tarifa* coming from Noumea, this prepared opium was found in the possession of Van Ky who stated that it had been purchased locally.

3. Van Ky was fined £20 (U.S.A. \$64.18).

J. Four Other Seizures at Sydney and Port Adelaide

1(a). Prepared Opium: 127.6 gr.

Prepared Opium and Ash: 49.6 gr.

2. The following ships and persons were implicated in these seizures: the British vessel *Empire Paragon*, coming from Auckland, New Zealand, via Melbourne; Yip Tong, crew-member of the Dutch steamship *Cleodora* coming from Abadan, Iran; the French vessel *Neo-Hébridais* coming from Noumea; and Kwok Ham ex the British vessel *Denbighshire* coming from Singapore, Malaya, via Shanghai, China.

Prepared opium was found in the following hiding-places: in the port after lifeboat; in a small brass cylinder concealed inside the peak of a seaman's cap; under a dynamo belt in the engine room; and in the pocket of an oilskin coat.

No. 263. *Seizure at Birkenhead, England, on 28 June 1947. Report No. 94 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/206

1(a). Prepared Opium: 20 kg. 411.7 gr.

2. Sam Seen Poon, Chinese subject and assistant steward on the British steamship *Empire Brutus* (Hadden Steamship Co., Ltd.) was arrested while in possession of the above-mentioned prepared opium. Acting as a carrier, he had taken a suitcase from the Chinese quarters aboard the ship and was leaving the dock area in a taxicab when stopped by a police constable.

The suitcase contained 42 slabs of prepared opium wrapped in Indian newspapers - one of which was the "Times of India" dated 27 November 1946. The log indicated that the *Empire Brutus* had been at Bombay from 27 November to 12 December 1946. The *Empire Brutus* had called at the following ports; Alexandria and Port Said, Egypt; Newport News, U.S.A.; Australian ports; Hong-Kong; Singapore, Malaya; Cochin and Bombay, India; Aden; Lourenco Marques, Mozambique; Durban, Union of South Africa; and Melilla, Spanish Morocco.

3. Sam Seen Poon was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to a fine of £135 (U.S.A. \$551.70) plus costs of £3.3s.0d. (U.S.A. \$12.86), or, in default of payment during the next nine months, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 264. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 26 May 1947. Report No. 95 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 1 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/195

1(a). Prepared Opium: 2 kg. 267.9 gr.  
(Hashish: 907.2 gr.)

2. Customs officers found the above-mentioned opium and hashish during a rummage of the British steamship *Empire Victory* which had left Liverpool on 4 May 1945 to spend two years in the Far East. Included among her ports of call were Port Said, Egypt; Aden; Sydney, Australia; and Suez, Egypt. At Bombay, just prior to her departure for the United Kingdom, a new Indian crew had been signed on.

A portion of the opium (1 kg. 310.8 gr.) was discovered under a coil of rope in the aft starboard lifeboat, while the remainder was found in the aft port lifeboat between a buoyancy tank and the side of the boat. The hashish, which had been wrapped in four small brown paper parcels, was located in a ventilator in the seamen's lavatory.

The origin of the opium is not known.

No. 259a. *Seizure at Woolwich, England, on 15 May 1947. Report No. 96 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/222

1(a). Prepared Opium: 17.8 gr.  
(Raw Opium: 386.4 gr.)

2 For details, see Case No. 259, page 14.

No. 265. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf Ports and at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, during January, February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1157 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/234 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of prepared opium seized as follows:

Prepared Opium: 40.4 gr.

Opium Dross: 16.1 gr.

(Raw Opium: 5 kg. 671.8 gr.)

(Opium Solution: 241 gr.)



A. Seizure at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on 6 January 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: undetermined amount.

Opium Dross: 1.2 gr.

2. During a search of the British motor vessel *Tancred* coming from Hong Kong, a tin of opium dross was found in the locker of Lau Ching Foo, fireman, and a minute piece of prepared opium in the locker of Kwang Hing Hang, quartermaster. An opium pipe, a glass lamp and opium-smoking paraphernalia were found in various parts of the vessel.

B. Three Other Seizures at Washington, District of Columbia; New York, N.Y.; and Norfolk, Virginia.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 40.4 gr.

Opium Dross: 14.8 gr.

(Raw Opium: 5 kg. 671.8 gr.)

(Opium Solution: 241 gr.)

2. For details concerning these seizures, see Case No. 260, parts B, K, and L, pages 15 and 16.

No. 266. Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 7 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 7 July 1947.

Reference:

E/NS.1947/210

1(a). Prepared Opium: 11 kg. 504.9 gr.

(Morphine: 218.3 gr.)

2. On 7 March 1947, workmen renovating a building in San Francisco discovered a panel outside Apartment No. 2. This panel led to a secret compartment between the ceiling and the roof. On opening the panel into this recess, they observed two suitcases and one handbag; the latter contained a number of brass tins and smaller oval-shaped containers. The new owner of the building, suspecting that they might be opium tins called in customs inspectors who quickly verified his opinion.

The seizure consisted of the following items: (1) 59 five-tael tins of prepared opium; (2) 22 one-tael tins of prepared opium; (3) one bundle of loose pieces of prepared opium; (4) six one-ounce tins of morphine hydro-chloride; (5) one partly full one-ounce tin of morphine hydrochloride; and (6) two envelopes containing morphine hydrochloride. The five-tael and one-tael tins were of the Rooster and Elephant Brand (Lam Kee-Macao), originating in the opium factory of the French-Leased Territory of Kwangchow-wan. Six morphine tins were marked with an elephant on one end; the other bore no marks. The containers were very old and in bad condition, and quantities of opium and morphine had leaked into the suitcases and handbag.

In addition to the opium and morphine, the following articles were found: (1) three cartons, containing 671 empty oval-shaped tins which had once been filled with morphine; (2) labels (apparently prepared locally) in boxes and cartons reading "Three Star Gold" "Three Star Elephant" "Made in France" "28 gramme"; (3) three boxes containing glazed paper; (4) one box of small envelopes; (5) one carton containing 106 new, empty two-ounce (56.7 grammes) tins; (6) one pottery and two glass mortars; (7) one pottery and two glass pestles; (8) six tubes of liquid solder; (9) one stapling machine and one box of clips; (10) two large and two small electrotypes reading "Three Star Gold." San Francisco newspapers dated 15 September 1932, 5 September 1932, 9 April 1933, and 19 April 1933 had been used in packing the afore-mentioned cartons.

Customs authorities investigating the case ascertained that the building had formerly been the property of Isaac Ezra, and from 1931 through 1933 Apartment No. 2 had been occupied by Judah Ezra and his wife.

The Ezras, according to U.S. seizure reports No. 222, 225, and 231 (summarized in League of Nations Document C.598.M.278.1933.XI.[O.C.294(9)]), Cases No. 955 - 957, pages 15, 16) and a supplementary report dated 28 September 1933, were notorious smugglers, both of whom were apprehended and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years and to a fine of \$12,000 each.

Judah Ezra was released from the penitentiary in 1940 and subsequently was deported to Shanghai, where he died several years later. Isaac Ezra was released about the same time and, being a U. S. citizen, moved to Seattle, Washington. He was interviewed, but disclaimed any knowledge of the drugs. As owner of the apartment house, he had rented one of the apartments to Judah Ezra; since Judah was handy with tools, he had probably concealed the narcotics in the secret compartment prior to his arrest in 1933.

U. S. authorities stated that there is no doubt that the drugs were the property of Judah Ezra, and they emphasize that it could never be proved that Isaac had any knowledge of the cache. They add that the latter had led a law-abiding life since his release from prison.

No. 267. *Seizures at Points on or Near the Mexican Border and on the Pacific Coast During January, February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1159 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/213 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of prepared opium seized as follows:

Prepared Opium: 5 kg. 727 gr.

Opium Dross: 615.2 gr.

Dried Opium Solution: 0.2 gr.

Chinese Medicinal Pills (containing opium): 11.9 gr.

A. Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 22 January 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 264.6 gr.

2. Seven tins of prepared opium were found in a compartment designated as "Fire Extinguisher Locker" but used for stowage of boatswain stores aboard the U. S. steamship *General W. H. Gordon* coming from Shanghai, China; Hong Kong; and Manila, Philippine Islands. The tins were factory-made of bright brass metal, round in shape, with well-turned crimped edges; a rubber-stamped Chinese character appeared on each side of each tin, signifying "Tze Twang", or the name of a Chinese ink.

The report points out that these brass tins are identical with two tins seized at San Pedro, California, on 23 September 1940 aboard the ex-British steamship *Onoba*. They believe that the tins are of Indo-Chinese origin.

B. Seizure at Solana Beach, California, on 4 February 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 479.9 gr.

2. Customs patrolmen, on information received, stopped and searched an automobile occupied by Paul and Isabel McCracken, just outside of San Diego. Four 5-tael tins and a jar of prepared opium were found in a satchel in the vehicle. The McCrackens were returning from a visit to Tijuana, Mexico.

C. Seizure at El Centro, California, on 9 February 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 3 kg. 118.5 gr.

2. Robert D. Linville, whom the report describes as "one of the outstanding narcotic violators in the United States," was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in connection with this case. He came under surveillance in February 1942 when 2 kg. 551.5 gr. of pure heroin were seized in California; this large seizure constituted only part of a larger shipment of 11 kg. 339.8 gr. of heroin into the United States from Hong Kong. Linville was a ringleader in this enterprise, but for lack of evidence could not be arrested.

During the recent war, Linville transferred his activities to the Mexican border. Operating from bases inside Mexico, he successfully avoided arrest for several years. Finally, however, arrangements were completed for the purchase of twenty 5-tael tins of prepared opium in Mexicali, Mexico. In return for a sum of money paid to them, Linville and his associate, Felizardo Ruiz, Mexican citizen, turned over the key to a locker box in a bus depot at El Centro.

In California, a secret indictment was returned on 25 September 1946, and Linville was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, on 9 November 1946. Ruiz has not been brought to justice in the United States.

Another associate of Linville's, Herman Elmer Elliott, a Canadian citizen with a criminal record in the United States, unwittingly assisted a United States agent in gaining Linville's confidence. Although he did not participate directly in the El Centro transaction, Elliott delivered samples of narcotic drugs to the U. S. narcotic agent in Vancouver, Canada, and was subsequently arrested by Canadian authorities.<sup>(1)</sup>

3. On 10 February 1947, Linville was sentenced by a Los Angeles, California, court to imprisonment for ten years and to a fine of \$5,000.

D. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 27 February 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 342.7 gr.

2. When customs patrolmen approached Elwin Salmon and William John Brown, one of them threw away a package which contained two unmarked five-tael tins of prepared opium. Since analysis disclosed that the opium contained only 1.4% anhydrous morphine, it must have been heavily adulterated with some extraneous substance, possibly "copalquin", the juice of a Mexican tree which resembles opium.

E. Seizure at Long Beach, California, on 28 February 1947.

1(a). Opium Dross: traces.

(1) Elliott was mentioned in Case No. 121 (Document E/NS.1947/Summary 1, page 3) as well as in Seizure Report No. 31 (document E/NS.1947/115) furnished by the Government of Canada.

2. A search of the crew's quarters aboard the British motor vessel *Tibia* coming from Tsingtao, China, resulted in the seizure of several opium pipes, bowls, and assorted opium-smoking paraphernalia bearing traces of opium dross; in addition, there was a very strong odor of opium.

There was found in the quarters of one Chew Keng a pair of shoes with hollowed out soles and heels, quite well-constructed. Several pounds of peanuts, probably used to make peanut oil for the opium lamps, and a few wooden boxes of a type used to pack opium cakes in the Netherlands East Indies were also found.

F. Seizure at Yuma, Arizona, on 2 March 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 765.4 gr.

2. Police found four 5-tael tins of prepared opium in an alley and surrendered them to customs. The tins were made of galvanized metal with soldered joints and slip-over covers, typical of Mexican home-made opium tins. The opium in two of the tins was of 1.8% morphine strength, while the opium in the other two tins contained only 1.5% anhydrous morphine. This indicated that there had been heavy adulteration, possibly with "copalquin" (see Case D above.)

G. Seizure at Gila Bend, Arizona, on 24 March 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 345.9 gr.

2. Dionicio Alvarez Basquez, Mexican citizen, who had arrived from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, by bus, aroused the suspicions of an immigration inspector by his uneasiness under interrogation. The officer found two 5-tael tins of prepared opium in Alvarez's bag.

H. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 28 March 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 334.2 gr.

2. Customs patrolmen found three 5-tael tins of prepared opium concealed on the person of Lee Kim Goong, Chinese, when he arrived from Mexicali, Mexico, by bus.

I. Seizure at Seattle, Washington, on 14 April 1947.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 7.4 gr.

Opium Dross: 615.2 gr.

Dried Opium Solution: 0.2 gr.

Chinese Medicinal Pills (containing opium alkaloids): 11.9 gr.

2. Customs searchers found the afore-mentioned drugs aboard the British steamship *Empire Byng* coming from Korea in the following places: in the amidship winch room; in the boiler room uptakes behind a coke sack; over a junction box in the stewards' lavatory; in the engine room; in the crew's quarters; and behind the folds of the hatch cover in No. 4 hatch.

The Chinese pills bore the label of Ho Ming Sing Tong, Hong Kong (see document E/NS.1947/35).

J. Four Other Seizures at Calexico and San Ysidro, California, and Houston, Texas.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 68.5 gr.

2. The following persons and ship were involved in these seizures: Mr. and Mrs. Will M. Aird, Ida Goldson, Herbert Cohen; and the British motor vessel *Ensis* coming from Havana.

### 3. MORPHINE

No. 268. *Seizure at Sydney on 16 December 1946. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 18 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/211

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 3 ampoules.

2. This morphine was found in the kit of Private C. E. Mackay of the H.M.A.S. *Kanimbla*, an Australian ship, coming from Kure, Japan.

3. Mackay was surrendered to the military authorities.

No. 269. *Seizure in Belgium During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Belgium for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/53

1(a). Morphine: 1.5 gr.

2. Jan de Jonghe, 33-year-old foreign-born sailor, and Julianus Foucher, commercial traveller, were arrested after 150 phials of morphine were found in their possession. The source of the morphine is not known.

3. Jonghe and Foucher were sentenced to a fine of 3,500 francs (U.S.A. \$79.91) or to imprisonment for three months.

No. 309a. *Seizure at Vancouver on 3 January 1947. Report No. 34 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/215

- 1(a). Morphine Sulphate: 0.5 gr.  
(Codeine Sulphate: 0.6 gr.)  
(Demerol: 0.4 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 309, page 43.

No. 270. *Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 26 January 1947. Report No. 36 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/217

- 1(a). Morphine sulphate: 0.4 gr.
2. A police officer, on duty in a Vancouver cafe, observed Verge Joseph Drenka, 20-year-old logger, put his right hand down the front of his pants, remove it and then place it beneath the back of the cushion on which he was sitting. The officer immediately looked under the cushion and found a glass phial labelled "morphine sulphate H.T. tablets, ¼-grain Frost" which contained nineteen tablets. He also discovered a silver package containing four white tablets that analysis proved to be morphine sulphate. Drenka was arrested, and an examination of his trousers disclosed a secret pocket. Earlier, he had boasted to a waitress that he had \$80 (U.S.A. \$80) worth of narcotics. No evidence is available as to the source of this morphine sulphate.
3. On 26 June 1947 Drenka was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. The judge, after studying Drenka's record, which contained many other criminal offenses, included five strokes of the paddle in his sentence.

No. 271. *Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 24 April 1947. Report No. 35 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/216

- 1(a). Morphine Tartrate: 1.2 gr.
2. Wilma Mae Plumbtree, 21-year-old clerk, was arrested at one o'clock on the morning of 24 April 1947 in the Vancouver Chinatown and was escorted to police headquarters, where an examination of her handbag disclosed 38 ½-grain (.0324 gramme) syrettes of morphine tartrate. Upon being questioned, she asserted that the drugs belonged to a sailor of the United States Navy known to her only as "Lucky". However, a telegram signed "Howard" and some letters from one K. C. Howard were found in her bag, and she admitted at length that Kloyce Carl Howard, a 24-year-old pharmacist's mate 2nd class, was the owner of the drugs. While the questioning was proceeding, Howard entered the police station inquiring for Wilma Plumbtree and was also placed under arrest.  
Canadian authorities believe that Howard, who was employed in the dispensary at Whidby Island, Washington, U.S.A., smuggled the syrettes into Canada from the United States and gave them to Plumbtree for safe keeping until he was able to contact a purchaser. Apparently, Howard had been a pharmacist's mate on a destroyer escort and had only recently returned from China.
3. The syrettes were manufactured by E. R. Squibb and Son, New York City, U.S.A. Six packages contained five syrettes each, and one package contained eight loose syrettes, making a total of 38. All packages had U. S. narcotic revenue stamps; six containers bore the control number 2B43054 while the package of loose syrettes bore the control number 3B42919. Investigation concerning the origin of the drugs is being continued.
3. On 15 May 1947, Howard was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months; he was also sentenced to deportation. Plumbtree was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 272. *Seizure in Palestine during May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/207

- 1(a). Morphine: 100 gr.  
(Cocaine: 25 gr.)
2. Ibrahim Yousef Attalla was implicated in this seizure which was effected by the

Naqura station of the Department of Customs and Excise.

3. The case was still pending in court.

No. 273. *Seizure at Davao City on 20 September 1946. Information contained in the annual report of the Government of the Philippine Islands for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/41

1(a). Morphine: 14 tablets.

2. The following articles were found in a raid at the home of Tan Ken Chan: one tube of morphine tablets, one broken syringe, one two-centimeter syringe complete with needle, two empty boxes with traces of morphine, and certain other paraphernalia. Chan, a 48-year-old merchant, together with Lucio Pases, Ang Teck Been, and Tranquilino Garcia, was arrested after the raid.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 274. *Seizure in Sweden During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Sweden for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/33

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: .12 gr.

2. A man named Söderquist was arrested when he attempted to sell six ampoules of morphine hydrochloride. He told police that he had found the ampoules in the street and had retained them in order to sell them. His story could not be refuted.

3. Soderquist was sentenced to "a 30 days fine at 3 crowns (U.S.A. \$.75) a day". The morphine was confiscated.

No. 275. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf Ports During January, February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1157 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/234 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of morphine as follows:

Morphine tartrate solution: 51 gr.

Morphine Sulphate: 67.6 gr.

A. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 4 January 1947.

1(a). Morphine Tartrate: 6 gr.

2. When the U.S. steamship *George Uhler* arrived from Genoa, Italy, via Bermuda; Baltimore, Maryland; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a box of morphine syrettes was found in the breast pocket of Floyd Owens, messman. Owens said B. R. Fouts, seaman on this vessel, had given him the syrettes. Both men were arrested.

B. Seizure at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 15 April 1947.

1(a). Morphine Sulphate: 67.6 gr.

2. When the U.S. steamship *Stephen A. Douglas* arrived from Brazil via Trinidad, B.W.I., a bottle of morphine sulphate was found in the cabin of L. H. Graff, third mate.

C. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 27 April 1947.

1(a). Morphine Tartrate Solution: 45 gr.

2. During a search of the U.S. steamship *Point San Pablo*, coming from Guantanamo, Cuba, a customs agent found six packages of five morphine tartrate syrettes each in abandon-ship kits which had broken seals. The syrettes bore the label of E.R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

No. 276. *Seizure at Calexico, California, on 21 January 1947. Report No. 1159 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/213

1(a). Morphine Hydrochloride: 9.9 gr.

2. When customs patrolmen searched Edward Wenceslac Alacon, Mexican citizen, whom they had observed crawling through a hole in the international fence, they found a paper of morphine and an improvised hypodermic needle in his possession. The morphine was impure and had been subjected to partial acetylation for the purpose of preparing heroin. It contained 59% unconverted morphine and approximately 4% heroin.

No. 266a. *Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 7 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 7 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/210

- 1(a). Morphine: 218.3 gr.  
(Prepared Opium: 11 kg. 504.9 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 266, page 19.

No. 277. *Seizure at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 7 April 1947. Report No. 1155 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/232

- 1(a). Morphine Sulphate: 1.2 gr.  
(Ganja: 0.2 gr.)
2. During a search of the U.S. steamship *Tomas Guardia* coming from Bombay, India, via Genoa, Italy, a fragment of gummy ganja was found under a drawer in the cabin occupied by the cook, and three vials of twenty tablets each of morphine sulphate were discovered on a beam in the lower forepeak. The cook denied ownership of the ganja.

#### 4. HEROIN

No. 278. *Seizure at Alexandria on 15 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/219

- 1(a). Heroin: 74 gr.
3. On 27 April 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced a certain Zakaria Hassan Kandil to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E. 200 (U.S.A. \$826.20).

No. 307a. *Seizure at Calexico, California, on 9 April 1947. Report No. 1160 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/214

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.4 gr.  
(Marihuana: 4 kg. 535.9 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 307, page 42.

No. 279. *Seizures at Points on or Near the Mexican Border and on the Pacific Coast During January, February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1159 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/213 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of heroin seized as follows:

Heroin: 125.2 gr.

A. Seizure at Encinal, Texas, on 20 January 1947.

1(a). Heroin: 1.7 gr.

2. Learning that Winfred "Dude" Keeney was in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining narcotics, customs patrolmen stopped and searched him as he was about to leave for San Antonio by taxi-cab. They found two paper "bindles" of heroin, a hypodermic needle, and a syringe concealed on his person. Keeney is a drug addict and has served five terms in Federal institutions.

B. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 2 February 1947.

1(a). Heroin: 2.6 gr.

2. Having observed Lucillie Jensen enter the house of a well-known narcotic dealer in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a customs patrol inspector searched her when she returned to Laredo and found three "bindles" of heroin on her person.

C. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 15 February 1947.

1(a). Heroin: 45.5 gr.

2. Fifty "bindles" of heroin were found in the possession of Walter Crawford and Frank James Jackson after they had entered the United States from Neuvo Laredo, Mexico.

D. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 27 February 1947.

1(a). Heroin: 37.6 gr.

2. After learning that Clinton A. Davison had purchased some heroin from Juan S. Anguiano, Mexican citizen, customs patrolmen apprehended and searched them. A medicine dropper, a hypodermic needle, and a wad of cotton were found on the person of Davison, while 36 "bindles" of heroin were wrapped around Anguiano's waist in a cloth.

- E. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 10 March 1947.  
1(a). Heroin: 1.8 gr.  
2. A doctor removed a contraceptive containing the above-mentioned heroin from the rectum of Kenneth Clifford Turner.
- F. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 13 March 1947.  
1(a). Heroin: 8.9 gr.  
2. A paper package of heroin was found on the person of Vaitor Alvarez Murgia, Mexican citizen. Earlier Alvarez had fled when an informant warned the customs inspector that he was carrying heroin, but he had been overtaken and searched.
- G. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 18 March 1947.  
1(a). Heroin: 27.2 gr.  
2. Customs patrolmen observed Thomas C. Blakely and Frank B. McNutt enter a bar in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, owned by a well-known dispenser of narcotics. Later, when they were about to be searched in Laredo, one of the men threw 29 yellow cellophane packets of heroin from the automobile in which they were riding.

## 5. COCAINE

No. 280. *Theft in Brussels, Belgium, During July 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Belgium for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/53

- 1(b). Cocaine: 1 kg. 302 gr.  
2. An inventory revealed that 1 kg. 302 gr. of cocaine had been stolen from the firm of Bios, and this theft was reported to the Belgian Narcotics Service and to the Police Investigation Department. No publicity was given to the matter in order to avoid arousing the suspicions of the persons who had appropriated the drugs, although elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any further theft.  
At the end of October 1946, the Police Investigation Department seized a bottle containing approximately fifty grammes of the stolen cocaine. They found it in a brown glass bottle bearing the label of the manufacturing firm. The owner of this bottle and his accomplice were arrested.  
Subsequently, the department learned that in Holland, Dutch police had seized some cocaine which had been packed in a manner similar to that confiscated in Brussels. The person in possession of the drug divulged the name of his supplier, with the result that all persons involved in the affair were arrested and made full confessions.  
The thieves were two women "conditioners" employed by the Bios firm, who had stolen the cocaine hydrochloride in a five-kilogramme box, taking advantage of the momentary inattention of a supervisor. They had also stolen the labels and bottles necessary to pack the drug in the most convincing way.  
The two "conditioners" and a driver, employed by the firm, who acted as their accomplice, together with a cafe proprietor at whose premises the stolen cocaine was handed over to persons who sent a large part of it to Holland, were arrested and confined.  
3. Judicial proceedings are pending further investigation by police authorities.

No. 281. *Theft in French Cameroons During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of French Cameroons for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/6

- 1(b). Cocaine hydrochloride: 4 kilogrammes.  
2. Package No. 1368, sent from the firm of Etablissements Roque de Paris, arrived in French Cameroons stripped of the four kilogrammes of cocaine hydrochloride that it should have contained.

No. 282. *Seizures in Palestine during April 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/191

- 1(a). Cocaine: 1.3 gr.  
2. There were two separate seizures, and two persons bearing Arabic names were arrested in connection with them.  
3. In both cases, judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 272a. *Seizure in Palestine During May 1946. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/207

- 1(a). Cocaine: 25 gr.  
(Morphine: 100 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 272, page 22.

No. 283. *Seizures in Palestine During June 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 31 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/209. This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of cocaine seized as follows:

Cocaine: 67.5 gr.  
(Nashish: 0.80 gr.)

- A. Seizure at Haifa on 12 June 1947.
  - 1(a). Cocaine: 9 gr.
  2. Ahmad Amin Hamoud was implicated in this seizure.
- B. Seizure at Haifa on 14 June 1947.
  - 1(a). Cocaine: 58 gr.  
(Hashish: 0.8 gr.)
  2. Rashid Ahmed Saisse, Hafiz Mohammed Kellach, Daoud Ahmed Abu Tabeig, and Abdulla Haj Yousef Abu Amin were implicated in this seizure.
- C. Two Other Seizures at Jaffa on 27 June 1947.
  - 1(a). Cocaine: 0.5 gr.
  2. Two persons bearing Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.
  3. These cases were pending in court.

No. 284. *Theft at Berne on 1 April 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/1

- 1(b). Cocaine: 500 gr.
2. Five persons, four of whom were young people, were involved in this theft.
3. The two chief offenders were sentenced to imprisonment of five and four months with a stay of execution and to fines of 250 and 200 francs (U.S.A. \$58.40 and \$46.72) respectively. The other offenders were sentenced to fines of 50, 150, and 350 francs (U.S.A. \$11.68; \$35.04; and \$70.08).

No. 285. *Two Seizures at Brooklyn, New York, on 5 and 16 February 1947. Report No. 1157 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/234 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of cocaine seized as follows:

Cocaine hydrochloride: 7.4 gr.

- A. Seizure on 5 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 1.2 gr.
  2. When Juan Hernandez, Chief pantryman on the U.S. Army Transport *Stevens Victory* coming from Leghorn, Italy, disembarked, a bottle of cocaine was found in one of his pockets. The cocaine bore the label of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Missouri, and had evidently been stolen from licit channels. An effort will be made to trace the original consignee of this cocaine through its serial number.
  3. Hernandez was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.
- B. Seizure on 16 February 1947.
  - 1(a). Cocaine Hydrochloride: 6.2 gr.
  2. When the U.S. steamship *Nira Luckenback* arrived from Trieste, Italy, a customs officer found a 1/4-ounce (7.1 grammes) bottle of cocaine bearing the label of Merck & Company, Rahway, New Jersey, on the person of one Ramino Gimarey, fireman. Gimarey said he had found the bottle of cocaine in the washroom of the vessel, but it is believed that he stole it from the ship's medical supplies.

## 6. INDIAN HEMP

No. 286. *Seizure at Sydney on 18 October 1946. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 18 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/211



1(a). Marihuana: 2 cigarettes

2. Two marihuana cigarettes were found in the possession of Leonardo Bancroft, crew-member of the United States motor vessel *Monterey* coming from San Francisco, U.S.A., via Auckland, New Zealand. Bancroft had been searched as he left the ship.

3. Bancroft was fined £20 (U.S.A. \$64.28).

No. 287. *Seizures in Belgium During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Belgium for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/53 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Indian Hemp: 100 grammes.

Hashish: 11 small packets.

A. Seizure at Liège.

1(a). Hashish: 11 small packets.

2. Eleven packets, each corresponding to the quantity of a cigarette, were discovered at the home of a North African, and police arrested him, together with two other North Africans. Belgian authorities presume that a correspondent in North Africa sent the hashish to these offenders.

3. All three men claimed they did not know that possession and use of hashish were forbidden in Belgium. One was fined 14,000 francs (U.S.A. \$319.62; another was fined 7,000 francs (U.S.A. \$159.81); and the third was sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

B. Seizure in Belgium.

1(a). Indian Hemp: 100 gr.

2. Two sailors, David Wilson, 60 years old, and Manueldi Brito, each had in their possession two packets of Indian hemp.

3. They were each sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks and to a fine of 700 francs (U.S.A. \$15.98) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 288. *Seizure in Cyprus During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Cyprus for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/28

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 86.6 gr.

2. This hashish was found in the possession of Mustafa Abdul Rahman Garib of Latakia, Syria, who is master of the s.v. *Kheir*.

3. Mustafa Abdul paid a fine of £85 (U.S.A. \$342.55).

No. 289. *Seizure at Cairo on 4 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/220

1(a). Hashish: 275 gr.

2. Learning that Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Ahmed, who had just arrived in Cairo from Palestine, was trying to sell some hashish, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau arranged to arrest him *en flagrant delit*.

Having heard that he was leaving for Minia on the early morning of 4 May, a C.N.I.B. officer arrested him as he left his house; the foregoing hashish was found hidden in a pocket of his waistcoat. Abdel Hamid subsequently admitted that he owned this hashish.

The source of the hashish is under enquiry.

3. On 17 June 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Abdel Hamid to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826).

No. 290. *Seizures in the Interior of Egypt from January through April 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/219 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Hashish: 15 kg. 297.5 gr.

(Opium: 15 kg. 798.5 gr.)

A. Seizure on a Railway Train on 25 January 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 864 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 240 gr.)

3. On 28 May 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Tanta, sentenced one Khattab El Sayed El Farargi to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,065.50).

- B. Seizure at Assiout on 6 February 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 0.5 gr.  
       (Opium: 1 kg. 321.5 gr.)  
 2. For details, see Case No. 239D, page 8.
- C. Seizure at Alexandria on 6 February 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 734 gr.  
       (Opium: 598 gr.)  
 3. On 19 July 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced one Ali Hassan Ismail to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826).
- D. Seizure on a Railway Train on 7 March 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 298 gr.  
       (Opium: 7 kg. 580 gr.)  
 2. For details, see Case No. 239H, page 8.
- E. Seizure on a General Omnibus, Abu Hammad, on 9 March 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 180 gr.  
 3. On 27 April 1947, the Summary Native Court, Abu Hammad, sentenced one Mohammed Ahmed Nasr to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.100 (U.S.A. \$413.10).
- F. Seizure on a Railway Train on 21 March 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 937 gr.  
       (Opium: 1 kg. 125 gr.)  
 2. For details, see Case No. 239I, page 8.
- G. Seizure at Cairo on 23 March 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 200 gr.  
 3. On 28 June 1947 the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced one Ali Hassan Karkar to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.300 (U.S.A. \$1239).
- H. Seizure on a Railway Train on 24 March 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 136 gr.  
 3. On 30 April 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Tanta, sentenced one Samira Ahmed Abu Eissa to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,065.50).
- I. Seizure at Abu Zabal on 12 April 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 30 gr.  
       (Opium: 220 gr.)  
 3. On 31 May 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Tanta, sentenced Mohammed Eid to imprisonment for two years and a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1652.40) and Sayed Ahmed Hendi She'Eir, Mohammed Ali Sayed Ahmed El Hasis, Ahmed Darwish Hendi She'Eir, and Mohammed Salem She'Eir to imprisonment for one year and a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.20) each.
- J. Seizure on a Railway Train on 14 April 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 230 gr.  
       (Opium: 1 kg. 070 gr.)  
 2. For details, see Case No. 239L, page 8.
- K. Seizure on a Railway Train on 29 April 1947.  
 1(a). Hashish: 688 gr.  
       (Opium: 2 kg. 644 gr.)  
 2. For details, see Case No. 239M, page 8.

No. 291. *Seizure at Ismailia on 3 February 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 16 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/199

- 1(a). Hashish: 100 kg. 420 gr.  
       (Opium: 43 kg. 750 gr.)

2. A certain Abdel Azim Ibrahim El Mansoury asked a friend to take a large quantity of opium and hashish aboard his boat and to transport it across the Suez Canal. The friend pretended to accept the proposition, but, when the drugs were aboard, he notified a Coastguard officer, who prepared to apprehend Abdel and seize the drugs. The latter, jumped into the water and threw away the drugs; however, he was pursued and arrested, and the drugs were retrieved.

The origin of the drugs is not known.

3. On 3 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Abdel Azim to imprisonment for two years and a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826).

No. 292. *Seizure at Kantara on 27 February 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 August 1947.*

Reference:  
E/NS.1947/231

1(a). Hashish: 17 kg. 430 gr.

2. Learning that three employees of the Egyptian State Railways, who were to arrive in Kantara from Ismailia, had in their possession a large quantity of hashish, officers of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau made arrangements to arrest them *en flagrant delit*. When the train arrived, 43 turbas of hashish weighing 16 kg. 800 gr. were found hidden in a paper bag.

One of the trio, Mohammed Ibrahim Farag, confessed that while in Kantara he had been asked to arrange for the transportation of the drugs from Kantara East to Kantara West via Ismailia, and that his companions and he had accepted the proposition. His companions, however, denied that they had ever heard of any such scheme.

Six hundred and thirty grammes of hashish were subsequently found in a cupboard in Mohammed's office, whereas nothing incriminating was discovered in the houses or offices of his companions. Mohammed admitted ownership of this new seizure and said it had been delivered to him by a certain person in Kantara.

The source of the hashish is not known.

3. On 7 April 1947, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Mohammed to imprisonment for two years and a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.20). His companions were acquitted.

No. 293. *Seizure at Kantara on 25 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 July 1947.*

Reference:  
E/NS.1947/228

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 250 gr.

2. This hashish was found hidden on the person of one Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim Darwish who had just arrived in Kantara by train from Rafah, Egypt, on his way to his village in Upper Egypt. He stated that he had purchased the hashish from a stranger for his personal use.

The origin of this hashish is not known.

3. On 12 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Ibrahim to imprisonment for one year and a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826).

No. 240a. *Seizure at Kantara on 2 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 July 1947.*

Reference:  
E/NS.1947/226

1(a). Hashish: 12 kg. 870 gr.

(Opium: 19 kg. 455 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 240, page 9.

No. 294. *Seizure at Kantara on 7 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 28 July 1947.*

Reference:  
E/NS.1947/227

1(a). Hashish: 680 gr.

2. A Coastguardsman searched a certain Ahmed Abdalla Taalab when he arrived in West Kantara and discovered that a wooden trunk in the latter's possession contained two turbahs of hashish hidden in a false bottom. Ahmed stated he had purchased the hashish at Deir El Balah from a bedouin stranger and had intended to resell it in his native village in Upper Egypt.

The source of the hashish is not known.

3. On 2 June 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Ahmed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826).

No. 241a. *Seizure at Kantara on 18 May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 August 1947.*

Reference:  
E/NS.1947/221

1(a). Hashish: 103 gr.

(Opium: 434 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 241, page 9.

No. 295. *Discovery of an Illicit Plantation at Alfortville, near Paris. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of France for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/4

- 1(a). Indian Hemp: quantity not indicated
2. French authorities discovered an illicit plantation of Indian hemp in Alfortville, a suburb of Paris, inhabited exclusively by persons of Greek and Armenian background. The plant was being grown in a garden. Seven persons were arrested.
3. They were sentenced to imprisonment for forty-five days and a fine of 5,000 francs. (U.S.A. \$42.05).

No. 296. *Seizures in Palestine during April 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 June 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/191

This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Hashish: 188 kg. 455 gr.

Suttal: 3.5 gr.

- A. Seizure at Jerusalem on 3 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 4 kg. 370 gr.
  2. Rabib Mufadi Haddad was implicated in this seizure.
- B. Seizure at Gaza on 27 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 86 kg.
  2. Ismail Mohd. El Kurdi and Nayef Mamdoud El Fawwaz were implicated in this seizure which was effected by the Department of Customs and Excise.
- C. Seizure at Gaza on 11 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 89 kg. 700 gr.
  2. Abdul Rahman Ali Ashour, Mohammed Ali Ashour and Mahmoud Ali Ashour were implicated in this seizure.
- D. Seizure at Jaffa on 14 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 250 gr.
  2. Iskander Abdul Kader Sheikh Ali was implicated in this seizure.
- E. Seizure at Lydda on 25 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 6 kg. 600 gr.
  2. This seizure was effected by the military authorities.
- F. Discovery of an illicit Hashish Plantation at Tulkarem on 25 April 1947.
  - 1(a). Ihlayel Ressek Shaker Abdul Jawad and Ressek Shaker Abdul Jawad were arrested in connection with the discovery of a 1-1/2-dunam hashish plantation.
- G. Twelve other seizures throughout the country.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 535 gr.  
Suttal: 3.5 gr.
  2. Thirteen persons bearing Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.
  3. In all the above cases, judicial proceedings were pending when the report was forwarded.

No. 297. *Seizures in Palestine During May 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/207

This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Hashish: 518 kg. 361.3 gr.

(Opium: 11 gr.)

- A. Seizure at Jerusalem on 9 May 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 179 kg.
  2. Mohammed Wafa Ibrahim Abu Hamad was implicated in this seizure which was made by the Jerusalem Station of the Department of Customs and Excise.
- B. Seizure at Beersheba on 16 May 1947.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 338 kg. 250 gr.
  2. R. A. Duffield, craftsman, and L. Cambridge, driver, were implicated in this seizure.
- C. Nine Other Seizures at Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem.
  - 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 111.3 gr.  
(Opium: 11 gr.)

2. Thirteen persons, bearing Arabic names, were arrested in connection with these seizures.

3. All the foregoing cases were pending in court when this report was forwarded.

No. 298. *Seizures in Palestine During June 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 31 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/209

This report gives, among others, the following cases involving a total quantity of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Hashish: 170 kg. 80.7 gr.

(Opium: 101 kg. 500 gr.)

(Cocaine: 58 gr.)

A. Seizure at Haifa on 25 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 950 gr.

2. Mustapha Salim Mahmoud Bayoumi was implicated in this seizure.

B. Seizure at Jaffa on 28 February 1947,

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 950 gr.

2. This hashish consisted of "found property". No one was arrested.

C. Seizure at Samaria on 18 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg.

2. Mahmoud Ibrahim Assad Khalil alias Dabour was arrested in connection with this seizure which was effected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

D. Seizure at Galilee on 18 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 6 kg. 190 gr.

2. Zurrish Mohammed Said Kikieh and Haedieh Hussian Mohammed Khaham were arrested in connection with this seizure.

E. Seizure at Gaza on 24 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 153 kg. 285 gr.

(Opium: 101 kg. 500 gr.)

2. Fakri Ismail Abu Shabaan, Zinbel Hamad Shuras, Marouf Hamad Shuras, and Saleh Hamad Shuras were implicated in this seizure.

F. Thirteen Other Seizures at Galilee, Gaza, Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Lydda, and Samaria.

1(a). Hashish: 705.7 gr.

(Cocaine: 58 gr.)

2. Nineteen persons bearing Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.

3. These cases were all pending in court when this report was forwarded.

No. 264a. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 26 May 1947. Report No. 95 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 1 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/195

1(a). Hashish: 907.2 gr.

(Prepared Opium: 2kg. 267.9 gr.)

2. See Case No. 264, page 18, for details.

No. 299. *Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 13 June 1947. Report No. 93 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/204

1(a). Hashish: 680.4 gr.

2. During a rummage aboard the British steamship *Clan Mackay* coming from Beira, Mozambique, and Durban, Union of South Africa, customs officials found the afore-mentioned hashish in a ventilator on top of the deck-house between No. 5 and No. 6 holds.

The source of the drug is not known.

No. 300. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast Ports During October, November, and December 1946 and January 1947. Report No. 1151 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 17 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/200

This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Marihuana: 5 kg. 471.3 gr.

Takrouri: 214.1 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering

tops, stems, leaves, and seeds of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States, whereas the takrouri consisted of the finely chopped and screened flowering tops and leaves of the *cannabis* plant in the form produced in North Africa.

Although the marihuana bore no identifying marks or labels, the takrouri in one instance was identified by the label "Regence de Tunis-Monopole". On another occasion, the takrouri was unlabelled but was identified as such by chemical analysis and the statement of a defendant.

A. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 23 October 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 31.6 gr.

2. When the U.S. steamship *African Star* arrived from Durban, Union of South Africa, a customs searcher found the above-mentioned marihuana wrapped in native leaf (straw wrapping) inside an iron pipe in a work alley near the ice boxes, portside. The *African Star* had called at Beira and Lourenco Marques, Mozambique; Port Elizabeth and Capetown, Union of South Africa; and Port of Spain, Trinidad.

B. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 29 October 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 1.6 gr.

2. Four marihuana cigarettes, whose paper wrappers bore the word "Arroz" (rice), were discovered beneath a bottle of toilet water in the suitcase of one David Alexander Price. Price, who had come to the office of the supervising customs agent in connection with another matter, was a galleyman aboard the U.S. steamship *African Dawn* which had called at the following ports: Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; Lourenco Marques, Mozambique; Capetown, Union of South Africa; and Trinidad, B.W.I.

C. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 16 November 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 105.8 gr.

2. Customs searchers discovered the above-mentioned marihuana aboard the U.S. steamship *Winifred L. Smith* coming from Casablanca, Morocco, and Gibraltar. The drug, which may have been kif or takrouri, had been concealed on an overhead vent in the dry stores, starboard side, and behind a ventilating fan in the dry storeroom.

D. Seizure at Brooklyn, N.Y. on 26 November 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 7.6 gr.

2. Twenty-eight marihuana cigarettes - thirteen of which bore the word "Bambu" on their wrappers - were found on the person of William Henry Lockhart by a customs officer assigned to the gate of an unidentified army base. Lockhart, who was second cook on the United States Army transport *Mary Cullom Kimbro* coming from Bremerhaven, Germany, claimed he had purchased the marihuana in New York City.

E. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 2 December 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 24.3 gr.

2. A customs officer found 63 marihuana cigarettes on the person of Armando J. Rios, as he left the U.S. steamship *Washington* coming from LeHavre, France. Rios claimed he had purchased the marihuana in New York City.

F. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 8 December 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 74.5 gr.

2. The major portion of the above-mentioned marihuana was found on the persons of Oliver Thomas, chief cook on the U.S. steamship *Cape Avinof*, and Edward Thompson, a visitor aboard the vessel, as they left the pier. Later, 1.9 grammes of bulk marihuana and three marihuana cigarettes were located in Thompson's home in New York City.

The marihuana belonged to Thompson, and Thomas was merely assisting him in bringing it ashore. Since the investigation disclosed that Thompson had purchased the marihuana in New York City, U.S. authorities wondered why he had brought the marihuana aboard the *Cape Avinof*.

G. Seizure at Staten Island, N.Y., on 8 December 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 0.5 gr.

2. A small envelope containing marihuana was found in the quarters of Andrew Z. Camp, third engineer on the U.S. steamship *Marquette Victory* coming from Batavia and Samarang, Dutch East Indies; Singapore, Port Swettenham and Penang, Malaya; Aden; and Suez and Port Said, Egypt. Camp stated that he had purchased the marihuana in Batavia.

H. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 9 December 1946

1(a). Takrouri: 1.1 gr.

2. A small package of takrouri was found on the person of Boualem Djouamai, French Moroccan subject and stoker aboard the French steamship *Lt. Jean Le Meur*. Djouamai stated he had purchased the takrouri at a store in Morocco for 25 sous (U.S.A. \$.01).

I. Seizure at New York, N.Y. on 13 December 1946 and 17 and 25 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 135.3 gr.

2. There were seven separate seizures aboard the U.S. steamship *Ernie Pyle*; mari-

huana was discovered in the following hiding places: under lines and ropes in the rope locker, forward; under a mattress in the lower hold, forepeak; on a ledge in the crew's lavatory, forward; under mattresses in the lower hold, forepeak; on a ledge in the steward's lavatory, starboard side, forward; on a ledge in the passengers' lavatory, forward; and in the coat pocket of one John A. Skarica, bellboy, who asserted that the marihuana found there had been purchased in New York City.

The marihuana in the last seizure was rolled in 24 cigarettes watermarked "Bambu". The *Ernie Pyle* had called at Gdynia, Poland; Bremerhaven, Germany; and LeHavre, France.

J. Seizure at Brooklyn, N.Y., on 11 December 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 3 kg. 274.4 gr.

2. Ten seizures were made on the British steamship *Calgary* coming from Lagos, Nigeria; Duala, French Cameroons; <sup>(1)</sup> Takoradi, Gold Coast; Cape Palmas, Ivory Coast; Freetown, Sierra Leone; and Norfolk, U.S.A. Marihuana was discovered in the following hiding-places: behind a spare propeller on the poop deck, aft; under a sink in the engineers' messroom; in the electrical storeroom; over a ledge in the forepeak; under bags of potatoes and gratings in the vegetable refrigerator; over a ventilator in the native stewards' lavatory; in a chain locker; and on the persons of James A. Cama, head stoker, and James B. Turner, fireman. Turner stated he was carrying the marihuana for Cama; the latter admitted he had purchased the marihuana in Duala, French Cameroons. <sup>(1)</sup>

K. Seizure at Brooklyn, N.Y., on 18 December 1946.

1(a). Takroui: 213 gr.

2. Two seizures of takroui were made aboard the U.S. steamship *Cooper Union Victory* coming from Marseilles, France; Algiers, Algeria; La Goulette and Tunis, Tunisia; and Casablanca, Morocco. A box marked with the "Takroui" label of the Tunisian Monoply was discovered in a roll of toilet paper in a box outside the dry storeroom, portside. Eighteen other boxes and thirty-one packages of takroui were found in the sleeve of a white mess jacket hanging on the back of the portside entrance to the main galley. The boxes were also labelled "Takroui".

L. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 24 December 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 158.2 gr.

2. Customs searchers made three seizures aboard the U.S. steamship *Exiria* coming from Leghorn, Genoa, Vado, Naples, and Palermo, Italy; Gibraltar; and Tangiers. Marihuana was discovered in the following hiding-places: in the fuel oil pumping station, portside, amidships; on a ledge in the cleaning locker, lower deck, portside; and in the oilskin locker.

M. Seizure at Brooklyn, N.Y., on 27 December 1946.

1(a). Marihuana: 586.1 gr.

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was discovered in the crew's laundry, forward of Number 3 hatch, aboard the U.S. steamship *Rafael R. Rivera* coming from Kalamata, Greece. It had been concealed in a burlap bag and also in a towel.

N. Seven other seizures at New York, N.Y., and Hoboken, New Jersey.

1(a). Marihuana: 71.2 gr.

2. The following persons and ships were involved in these seizures: The U.S. steamship *Albion Victory* coming from Odessa, U.S.S.R.; Constanza, Roumania; Kavella, Salonica, and Kalamata, Greece; Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey; Alexandria, Egypt; and Boston, U.S.A.; the U.S. steamship *Santa Catalina* coming from Curacao, Dutch West Indies; Laguaira and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; and Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia; the U.S. steamship *Catoche* coming from Soerabaja, Java; Bandjamasin, Dutch Borneo; Singapore, Malaya; Hoshichang; Aden; Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria, Egypt; Gibraltar; and Boston, U.S.A.; Charles Alonzo Hand, junior engineer aboard the U.S. steamship *Westlinn Victory* coming from Rotterdam, Netherlands; Robert Andrade, sculleryman aboard the U.S. steamship *Marine Carp* coming from Beirut, Syria; Haifa, Palestine; Alexandria, Egypt; Piraeus and Salonica, Greece; Istanbul, Turkey; and Gibraltar; Clarence Daire, chief cook aboard the U.S. steamship *Robert G. Ingersol* coming from Bremen, Germany; Roberto Madrigal and Wilbert C. Bodden, second cook and bedroom steward respectively aboard the U.S. steamship *Johan Printz* coming from Rouen, France.

Marihuana had been secreted in the following places: on a book ledge behind books; on a ventilator in a lavatory; on a ledge in the shower room; in a loud-speaker frame in the petty officers' mess; behind books in the oilers' quarters; and on a ledge on the boat deck, aft, starboard side.

The term "Marihuana" has been used in connection with a number of these seizures because the type of *cannabis* involved has not been definitely indicated. U.S. authorities believe, however, that in many of the cases in which vessels arrived from European, near Eastern, and African ports, the *cannabis* was either kif or takroui.

(1) In the original report, Duala was recorded as being a city of British West Africa; it seems likely that the port in question is actually Duala, Fr. Cameroons.



No. 301. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf Ports during January and February 1947. Report No. 1153 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 17 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/202 This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:  
Marihuana: 2 kg. 737.7 gr.  
Bhang: 7.8 gr.  
Takrouri: 92 gr.  
Charas: 551.7 gr.  
Ganja: 49.6 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops, leaves, stems, and seeds of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States, Latin America, and Africa; the bhang was of a type quite similar to marihuana; the takrouri was of a more refined and screened type than marihuana; the charas consisted of the compressed resin of the *cannabis* plant; while the ganja was composed of the resinous flowering tops of the *cannabis* plant.

A. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 11 January 1947.

1(a). Ganja: 45.7 gr.

2. A customs searcher found two packages of Indian ganja on a ledge in the portside laundry of the U.S. steamship *Elmira Victory* coming from Bombay, India; Casablanca, Morocco; and Lisbon, Portugal. Two additional packages were discovered in the bottom of a firehose in the working alleyway, portside.

B. Seizure at New York, N.Y., on 13 January 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 58.2 gr.

2. Four seizures of takrouri were effected aboard the U.S. steamship *Netherlands Victory* coming from Trieste; Odessa, U.S.S.R.; Istanbul, Turkey; and Tangiers. Takrouri was uncovered in the following places: over a vent in the officers' lavatory, thwartship alleyway; over a vent in the engine department shower, portside, main deck; behind a fire hose in a rack, starboard side, main deck; and in the locker of George L. Bailey, assistant cook. Bailey stated he had obtained the takrouri in Tangiers from an Arab named Hassan.

C. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 22 and 23 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 787.4 gr.

2. Eight seizures were made aboard the British steamship *Cochrane* coming from Duala, French Cameroons; Lagos, Nigeria; Takoradi, Gold Coast; and Freetown, Sierra Leone. Marihuana was discovered in the following places: over a doorway leading to the fidleys, on pipes; under a case in the aft steering engine room; under pipes in the steering engine room; under bales of waste in the steering gear room, aft; in a pail of sawdust in the gear locker, aft; in the steering gear, aft, beneath cable; in the engineer's pantry locker, portside; and in the quarters of Joseph Johnson, British subject and chief fireman. A "Veganine" tablet containing codeine was also discovered in Johnson's quarters.

D. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 24 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 633 gr.

2. Two packages of marihuana were found on the person of Francisco Dos Santos, coal passer on the Brazilian steamship *Vitorialoide* coming from Santos, Augrados, Reis, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Maceio, Recife, and Forteleza, Brazil; and Trinidad, British West Indies. Dos Santos stated that a shipyard employee had asked him to take the packages from the yard and deliver them to him at a bar near the yard gate.

E. Seizure at Baltimore, Maryland, on 26 January 1947.

1(a). Charas: 551.7 gr.

2. Guarded by two ship's watchmen, Habib Ulla and other seamen of the British steamship *City of Auckland* coming from Colombo, Ceylon, were taken ashore to buy some groceries. Ulla, an Indian subject, eluded the guards who called in the local police; Ulla was apprehended underneath a truck in a nearby garage. In the police station, nine balls of charas were found on his person.

3. The police surrendered Ulla to the customs authorities.

F. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 13 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 987 gr.

2. When customs officers searched the U.S. steamship *Whittier Victory* coming from South American and Cuban ports, they found a sack of bulk marihuana in an unused coffee urn in the armed guard pantry, portside.

G. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 18 February 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 4.8 gr.

2. A partially smoked takrouri cigarette and a paper package of takrouri were found



in the quarters of Mark Vidrino, able-bodied seaman aboard the U.S. steamship *Helen Hunt Jackson*. Vidrino stated he had purchased the takrouri from a peddler in Algiers, Algeria.

H. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 24 February 1947.

1(a). Flat Ganja: 3.9 gr.

2. Eight small packages of flat ganja were found in the quarters of James W. Hamilton, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Cape John*, coming from Bombay, India. Hamilton said he had bought the ganja from a local inhabitant in Bombay.

I. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 26 February 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 8.8 gr.

2. Upon the arrival of the U.S. steamship *Pierre Soule* from Algiers, Algeria, a customs officer found one takrouri cigarette, as well as two boxes of takrouri, in the clothing of Jonathan Hargett, crew-member. Hargett claimed he had obtained the takrouri from an arab in Algiers in exchange for an old shirt.

J. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 27 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 14.4 gr.

2. During a search of the U.S. steamship *Joliet Victory* coming from South African ports, three rolls of marihuana were found over the engine room door, portside, of the main deck.

The rolls of *cannabis* were cigar-shaped and are called "Shoes" in the Union of South Africa; *cannabis* is also called "gandia" in that part of the world.

K. Twelve Seizures at New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston Massachusetts; Jersey City, New Jersey; New York, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1(a). Marihuana: 315.8 gr.

Takrouri: 20.2 gr.

Bhang: 7.8 gr.

2. The following persons and ships were involved in these seizures: the U.S. steamship *Coeur d'Alene Victory* coming from Karachi, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin, India; Aden; Alexandria, Egypt; Colombo, Ceylon; Rangoon, Burma; and Suez and Port Said, Egypt; the U.S. steamship *Wild Wave* coming from LeHavre, France; the U.S. steamship *Santa Teresa* coming from Maracaibo, Venezuela; Pedro Juan Garcia Rodriguez, messman aboard the U.S. steamship *Colabee* coming from Quebec, Canada; the U.S. steamship *Santa Ana* coming from Arica, Chile, and other South American ports; the U.S. steamship *Edward S. Hough* coming from: Phillipeville, Algeria; A. Vinajera, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Esparta* coming from Golfito, Costa Rica; and Cristobal, Canal Zone; the U.S. steamship *Samuel D. Ingham* coming from Takoradi, Gold Coast; the U.S. steamship *William Rawle* coming from Algiers, Algeria; Gerrardo Torres, crew-member aboard the U.S. steamship *Elijah White* coming from Corfu, Greece, via Gibraltar; and J. D. Dukes, crew-member aboard the U.S. steamship *Comayagua* coming from Panama.

Narcotics were secreted in the following hiding places aboard the foregoing ships: on a ledge outside of the galley, portside; behind a pipe guard in the working alleyway near the stewards' icebox, portside; on an overhead ledge outside of the machine shop, starboard side; on the main deck, under burlap bags and rubbish; on a brush housing on a blower fan in the fidleys; on a ledge outside of the crew's quarters; aft; on a ledge in the utility men's quarters, forward; under a locker in the mess quarters; against a bulkhead on the starboard side of the engine room; in a cabinet below the lower drawer in the officers' salon; and on top of an airvent in a shower room.

No. 302. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast Ports during January, February, and March 1947. Report No. 1154 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 17 July 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/203 This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:

Marihuana: 2 kg. 38.1 gr.

Takrouri: 22.4 gr.

Hashish: 1.3 gr.

Ganja: 3.9 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried pulverized flowering tops, leaves, seeds, and stems of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States; takrouri of Tunisian *cannabis* which is more refined than marihuana; hashish consisted of the compressed resin of the *cannabis* plant; and ganja of the compressed gummy flowering tops and leaves of the female *cannabis* plant.

A. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 3 February 1947,

1(a). Marihuana: 511.9 gr.

2. Customs searchers made five marihuana seizures aboard the U.S. steamship *Ann McKim*

coming from Mombassa, Kenya; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; Lourenco Marques, Mozambique; Durban, Union of South Africa; and Port of Spain, Trinidad. In view of the vessel's itinerary, it is believed that the marihuana seized was some African preparation, such as dagga.

Seizures were made in the following hiding-places: on a ledge in the deck lavatory, starboard side; on a ledge in the slop sink locker, starboard side; in a vent beside a blower near the dry stores, starboard side; on top of a ventilator, starboard side working alleyway; on a ledge in the stewards' lavatory, portside, amidship. The marihuana confiscated in these seizures had been concealed inside three cloth bags and three paper packages.

B. Seizure at New York, New York, on 3 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 0.7

2. A small quantity of marihuana was found on the person of David Jones, bedroom steward aboard the U.S. steamship *Pioneer Wave*. Jones claimed he had purchased the drug at Baltimore, Maryland, where he had joined the vessel, and that he had used marihuana for years to alleviate an asthmatic condition.

C. Seizure at New York, New York, on 4 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 17.8 gr.

Hashish: 1.3 gr.

2. A customs searcher found a tobacco tin containing a quantity of marihuana and a small piece of hashish on a ledge over the engine room of the U.S. steamship *Albion Victory* coming from Genoa, Leghorn, Catania, Messina, and Palermo, Italy.

U.S. authorities believe that inasmuch as the hashish was of Near Eastern origin, it is likely that this "marihuana" was kif, takrouri, or Turkish kabak.

D. Seizures at Staten Island, New York, on 11 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 330.7 gr.

2. Thirteen separate seizures were effected aboard the U.S. steamship *Mandarin* coming from Mombassa, Kenya; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; Beira, Mozambique; and Durban, Union of South Africa. Marihuana was discovered in the following hiding-places: in a spaghetti box in the dry storeroom; on a ledge in the thwartship alleyway, crew deck; on a ledge in the thwartship alleyway, officers' deck; behind a ventilator in the fidleys, topside; in a bag of beans in the storeroom; on top of a linen locker, second deck; on a ledge in the working alleyway, portside; in pipes on the second deck, amidship; behind a pipe line and overhead ventilator, outside of an electrical storeroom, portside; on a ledge, starboard side, aft; in laundry in back of a sink; on the second deck behind icebox control valves; on overhead pipes outside of the engineers' storeroom. The drug was found inside nine packages, three bags, two tins, one glass jar, one match box, one rice bag, and one sugar bag.

U.S. authorities believe that in view of the route travelled by the *Mandarin*, the *cannabis* seized may be an African preparation, such as dagga.

E. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 4 March 1947.

1(a). Flat ganja: 3.9 gr.

2. A package of flat ganja was found in the possession of Howard Vernon Taylor, crew member aboard the U.S. steamship *Escanaba Victory* coming from Karachi, India. After claiming at first that the *cannabis* was Indian tobacco, Taylor admitted that he knew what it was and that he had purchased it in Karachi.

F. Seven Other Seizures at Boston, Massachusetts; Hoboken, New Jersey; and New York, New York.

1(a). Marihuana: 176.9 gr.

Takrouri: 22.4 gr.

2. The following ships and persons were implicated in these seizures: the U.S. steamship *Marine Tiger* coming from San Juan, Puerto Rico; the U.S. steamship *John Ericsson* coming from Southampton, England, and Le Havre, France; Weston James Duhart, second cook on the U.S. steamship *Cape Henry* coming from Coos Bay, Oregon; four unnamed crew members of the U.S. steamship *Coastal Viking*; the U.S. steamship *African Sun* coming from Lourenco Marques and Beira, Mozambique; Durban and Capetown, Union of South Africa; and Port of Spain, Trinidad; the U.S. steamship *Asbury Victory* coming from Tunis, Tunisia; Tangiers; and Casablanca, Morocco; the U.S. steamship *Samuel Johnson* coming from Algiers, Algeria.

The afore-mentioned drugs had been secreted in the following places aboard the above ships: behind gear and over a vent in the gunners' lavatory; under ropes in the gunners' berthing space; in a tin of cleaning powder in the gunners' locker; on a ledge over a ventilator outside of the oilers' quarters; between overhead pipes in the crew's lavatory; on a ledge, starboard side; behind a tin on an overhead ventilator in the crew's lavatory, starboard side; and in the stewards' washroom, amidship portside.

No. 303. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf Ports During January, February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1155 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/232 This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:  
Marihuana: 7 kg. 117.2 gr.  
Hashish: 90.2 gr.  
Bhang: 1.7 gr.  
Ganja: 0.2 gr.  
Takrouri: 382.2 gr.  
Chiras: 40 gr.

The marihuana consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops, leaves, seeds, and stems of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States; the hashish, of the compressed resin of the *cannabis* plant; bhang, of a preparation similar to marihuana; ganja, of the pressed gummy flowering tops of the *cannabis* plant; takrouri, of the finely powdered tops and leaves of the *cannabis* plant; chiras, of a preparation similar to hashish and chiras.

A. Seizure at New York, N.Y. on 24 February 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 63.3 gr.

2. When the Egyptian steamship *Al Sudan* arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, a customs searcher found five small packages of hashish on a ventilator in an alleyway, aft. Fifteen more packages of hashish were discovered in the same locality. The *Al Sudan* had called at Haifa, Palestine; Beirut Syria; and Gibraltar.

B. Seizure at New York, N.Y. on 25 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 691.7 gr.

2. A large package of marihuana was found between pipes and a ventilator blower outside of the dry storeroom of the U.S. steamship *Cape Isabel* coming from Barranquilla, Colombia.

C. Seizure at Brooklyn, N.Y., on 25 February and 5 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 256.9 gr.

2. Customs searchers found marihuana in the following hiding-places aboard the U.S. steamship *Sapulpa Victory* coming from Paranagua, Brazil via Belem, Cabedello, San Luis, Natal, Pernambuco, and Bahia, Brazil: behind hose above tanks in the engine room, amidships; in a ventilator, portside, aft; on a ledge in a lavatory, portside; under ropes in an empty ammunition locker, forward; on a ledge in the stewards' lavatory; on a ledge in the pantry, portside, amidships; under boxes of asbestos covering in the engine room, aft; under a wash basin in the lavatory, aft; in a closet between metal napkin holders in the crew's mess room; behind napkin containers in the crew mess, starboard side, amidships; under sawdust bags in the engineers' storeroom; and in the laundry behind a wash basin. These seizures were all effected on 25 February.

Subsequently, on 5 March, approximately 600 grammes of marihuana were found on the person of Iskender Ramer Flores, seaman. This marihuana was wrapped in a bag bearing Portuguese lettering and advertising foodstuffs. The lettering registered the following name and address: Leon Kerro, Travessa de Sao Pedro, Recife, Pernambuco.

D. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 12 and 16 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 3 kg. 417.2 gr.

2. Customs searchers found marihuana in the following hiding-places aboard the U.S. steamship *Selma Victory* coming from Capetown, Union of South Africa: in the locker of Joe Florentina Valdez, utility-man; behind a ventilator on "A" deck; on a ledge under a deck winch, in aft No. 4 hatch; beneath a sawdust bag in the forepeak; and under canvas in a deck locker, aft.

Valdez, who had been released on bond in connection with the discovery of 1 kg. 474.9 gr. of marihuana in his locker, was apprehended and arrested a second time when he attempted to smuggle 1 kg. 518.8 gr of marihuana ashore concealed in a portable radio.

E. Seizure at Brammel's Point, New Jersey, on 10 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 204.1 gr.

2. The master of the U.S. tanker *Carleton Ellis* coming from Santiago, Cuba, surrendered three sacks of marihuana to a customs officer. The drug had been found in the quarters of Clement Holloway, radio operator.

F. Seizure at Norfolk, Virginia, on 11 April 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 382.2 gr.

Chiras: 40 gr.

2. The master of the U.S. steamship *Woodstock Victory* found the afore-mentioned takrouri and chiras in the locker of Raymond Rivera, after the vessel left Cherbourg,

France. When Rivera returns to the United States, he will be arrested and held for removal to Norfolk.

G. Seizure at Norfolk, Virginia, on 11 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 2.8 gr.

2. When the U.S. steamship *William Sturgis* arrived from Rouen, France, a customs officer found some loose marihuana in the possession of Jules Sarver, crew-member. Sarver stated he had purchased the marihuana in Rouen for 150 francs (U.S.A. \$1.26).

H. Thirteen Other Seizures in Boston, Massachusetts; Hoboken, New Jersey; and New York, New York.

1(a). Marihuana: 544.1 gr.

Hashish: 26.3 gr.

Bhang: 1.7 gr.

Ganja: 0.2 gr.

(Morphine Sulphate: 1.6 gr.)

2. The following persons and ships were involved in these seizures: John M. Brown, Jr., messman aboard the U.S. steamship *Catamba Victory* coming from Ancona, Venice, Italy, Trieste; and Casablanca, French Morocco; the U.S. steamship *South Africa Victory* coming from Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, and Capetown, Union of South Africa; Port of Spain, Trinidad; and Boston; Fausto Diaz, messman on the U.S. steamship *Marine Falcon* coming from Naples, Italy, via Vancouver, Canada; Yokohama, Japan; Hong Kong; and Shanghai, China; the U.S. steamship *Marine Runner* coming from Durban, Union of South Africa; Ernest Roberts and Anthony Montero, waiters on the U.S. transport *General Hershey* coming from the Azore Islands; Jose Miguel Monteiro, Brazilian citizen aboard the Brazilian steamship *Cantuarina* coming from Paranagua, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia (San Salvador), Recife, Brazil; and Trinidad, B.W.I.; Daniel L. Love, second pantryman aboard the U.S. steamship *Marine Carp* coming from Beirut, Syria; Haifa, Palestine; Piraeus, Greece; and Gibraltar; F. Valez, oiler on the U.S. steamship *Santa Rosa* coming from Curacao; James P. Brown, Jr., wiper aboard the U.S. steamship *African Rainbow* coming from Mombassa, Kenya; Lourenco Marques, Mozambique; Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Capetown, Union of South Africa; and Port of Spain, Trinidad; Ramon E. Zeno, crew member of the U.S. steamship *African Dawn* coming from Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa; E. S. Braithwaite, seaman on the U.S. steamship *Isaac Mayer Wise* coming from Casablanca, French Morocco; Arthur L. Cunningham, utility man on the U.S. steamship *Warrior* coming from the Panama Canal Zone; and Eddie Williams, crew member aboard the U.S. steamship *Sharon Victory* coming from Calcutta, India.

*Cannabis* products were discovered in the following places of concealment: on a ledge and behind a tub in a laundry; under floor plates; between pipes, overhead, in a petty officers' lavatory; on a ledge in a fan room, amidships, and over pipes in a petty officers' shower room.

Detailed information regarding the seizure of 0.2 gramme of ganja at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 7 April 1947 may be found by turning to Case No. 277, page 24.

No. 304. *Seizures at Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf Ports During March, April, and May 1947. Report No. 1158 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/212 This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:  
Marihuana: 5 kg. 101.8 gr.  
Chiras: 2.1 gr.  
Takrouri: 566 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops, leaves, seeds, and stems of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States, Mexico, and other Latin American countries; the chiras was composed of the steamed, pressed resin of the flowering tops of the *cannabis* plant in the form appearing in India and the Near East; the takrouri consisted of the finely chopped tops and leaves of the *cannabis* plant.

A. Seizure at New York, N. Y., on 22 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 15.9 gr.

2. Twenty-three marihuana cigarettes were found in the locker of Cesar A. Mendieta, oiler aboard the U.S. steamship *William Leavitt* coming from Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Porto Alegre, Brazil. Mendieta stated that a peddler had left the cigarettes on his bunk in the Canary Islands.

B. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 27 March 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 513.3 gr.

2. After the U.S. steamship *Marine Falcon* had arrived from Le Havre, France, three seizures were made in the following places: (1) in back of a slop sink in the slop locker "B" deck, aft; (2) in passengers' quarters between two mattresses, "C" deck; (3) behind pipe in the troop galley, amidships, starboard side.

C. Seizure at Nashville, Tennessee, on 2 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 4 kg. 25.6 gr.

2. Narcotics agents arrested Louis Peter Calomeris and William James Fraser after they found two sacks of marihuana in their automobile. These men, residents of Washington, D.C., had proceeded to Juarez, Mexico, by automobile where they had purchased a quantity of bulk marihuana and smuggled it into the United States at El Paso, Texas. They had then transported the marihuana to Nashville in their automobile.

D. Seizure at Miami, Florida, on 5 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 10 gr.

2. Having learned that Justo Aponte, Cuban citizen, would attempt to smuggle marihuana into Miami, customs officers searched his person after he arrived by airplane from Havana, Cuba. They discovered three packages of marihuana concealed thereon. Aponte stated he had obtained the marihuana from "La Gallega", a Havana prostitute, for \$7.

E. Seizure at New York, New York, on 14 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana Seed: 584 gr.

2. A can of marihuana seed mixed with 30 per cent extraneous seed was found under a bunk in the stewards' utility men's quarters on the U.S. steamship *Santa Margarita* coming from Mollendo, Peru, and other South American and Canal Zone ports.

F. Seizure at Norfolk, Virginia, on 29 April 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 15.9 gr.

2. When the U.S. steamship *Kyle V. Johnson* arrived from Oran and Algiers, Algeria, the master surrendered a package of takrouri to customs officials and said he had found it in the quarters of Henry Otto Meyers. The latter, who had long been suspected of narcotic smuggling, was arrested, and is being prosecuted.

G. Eleven Other Seizures at New Orleans, Louisiana; Boston, Massachusetts; Billingsport, New Jersey; and New York, New York.

1(a). Marihuana: 466.2 gr.

Takrouri: 36.8 gr.

2. The following persons and ships were implicated in these seizures: the U.S. steamship *Warrior* coming from Davao, Philippine Islands; Avelina Bilbao, waiter on the U.S. steamship *Panama* coming from Colon, Panama; the U.S. steamship *Santa Rosa* coming from La Guaira, Venezuela; Curacao, Dutch West Indies; and Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia; the U.S. steamship *Cape Isabel* coming from Cartagena and Barranquilla, Colombia; Cristobal, Canal Zone; and Almeronte, Panama; the U.S. steamship *Charles N. Cole*, coming from Rouen, France; the U.S. steamship *Coastal Delegate* coming from Havana, Cuba; the U.S. steamship *James B. Richardson*, coming from Ceuta, Spanish Morocco; the U.S. steamship *James Gunn* coming from Rouen; the U.S. steamship *Fra Berlanga* coming from Panama; Francis Friedrich and Francis I. Compton, crew-members aboard the U.S. steamship *Skagway Victory*, coming from Indian ports; and E. L. Slay, crew-member aboard the U.S. steamship *Henry T. Scott* coming from Beira, Mozambique.

*Cannabis* was found in the following hiding-places: on a ledge in front of the linen room, in a working alleyway; on a ledge in a lavatory, aft; in the base of a davit, port-side, boat deck; behind a sink in a lavatory, stewards' department, starboard side; in back of a sink in the crew lavatory, aft, starboard side; in the stewards' dry storeroom; behind a mirror in the stewards' lavatory, starboard side; outside of the engineers' storeroom amidships, on top of a ventilator; on a ledge of the deck winch; in a passageway, port side, on top of an overhead piping near the galley; on top of a ventilator in the stewards' washroom, starboard side.

Bulk marihuana was also found in a towel tied around the waist of Avelina Bilbao (mentioned above) and concealed under his clothing.

No. 260a. *Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 4 March 1947. Information contained in Report No. 1157 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/234

1(a). Bhang: 0.2 gr.

(Raw Opium: 0.6 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 260J, page 16.

No. 305. *Seizures at Points on or near the Mexican Border During January and February*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/201 This report gives the following cases involving a total quantity of Indian Hemp seized as follows:  
Marihuana: 44 kg. 648.7 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops, leaves, seeds, and stems of the cannabis plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States.

A. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 1 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 34 gr.

2. Customs patrolmen observed Angel Barba Reyes, Mexican citizen, approaching a bus station from a direction which indicated he had not entered the United States at the port of entry from Tijuana, Mexico. Their suspicions were verified when they found 91 marihuana cigarettes hidden in a match box on his person. Barba admitted he had purchased the cigarettes in Tijuana for \$20 and smuggled them through the border fence prior to his arrest. He had intended to sell the cigarettes in Los Angeles, California.

B. Seizure at Long Beach, California, on 2 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 301 9 gr.

2. A paper bundle of bulk marihuana, found on a bus by an employee, was surrendered to customs officials. A grey felt hat originally purchased in Australia was also discovered. The bus had just returned from its regular trip to Santa Monica, Redondo, Hermosa, and Manhattan Beaches.

C. Seizure at McAllen, Texas, on 13 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 389.1 gr.

2. Immigration officers observed Jose Rangel Garcia, Mexican citizen, cross the Rio Grande River at a point near Reynosa, Mexico, and Hidalgo, Texas. They followed Rangel to a bus at Hidalgo and arrested him when the bus reached McAllen. A paper bag in his possession contained the above-mentioned marihuana.

D. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 17 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 29 kg. 29.9 gr.

2. Acting on information that had been received, customs patrolmen placed a lookout at a point about three miles from Laredo. They halted and searched (without finding anything) an automobile coming from the direction of the Rio Grande River; its driver said he was from New Orleans, Louisiana. Later they questioned a man standing on the highway who stated that he, too, was from New Orleans, and that his partner had run away and abandoned him. Afterward, while examining the banks of the river, the officers found a large sack containing the above-mentioned marihuana; apparently the search of the automobile had alarmed its occupants, who subsequently got rid of the marihuana.

E. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 19 January 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 10.4 gr.

2. Julian Gallardo, Mexican citizen, was arrested for smuggling nineteen marihuana cigarettes and a package of loose marihuana into the United States from Juarez, Mexico. Gallardo stated that a boy, whose name he did not know, had paid him \$1.00 to carry the drug across the border.

F. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 1 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 120.5 gr.

2. Fred Douglas Walker was arrested for smuggling the above-mentioned bulk marihuana into the United States from Juarez, Mexico. Walker stated that two men in El Paso had offered him \$10 to bring them some marihuana and that he had purchased the drug in Juarez at a point about two blocks from the International Bridge.

G. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 1 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 25.9 gr.

2. Everett Everson Harris tried to smuggle a package of loose marihuana into the United States in a leather waistband tied to his waist. He told U.S. authorities that a man in Juarez, Mexico, had given him \$10 to obtain the marihuana for him.

H. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 3 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 907.2 gr.

2. Immigration officers observed an automobile parked in the vicinity of the railroad gate at Calexico; soon a Mexican approached the car from the direction of the gate. They then entered the car, arrested Prentice Horton, U.S. citizen, together with Tibureio Ayala Gonzalez, Mexican citizen, and confiscated a pressed block of marihuana, which had been smuggled into the United States from Mexicali, Mexico.

This was the second seizure on the Mexican border of marihuana compressed into a flat block. The form of the marihuana is somewhat similar to Indian "flat ganja" except that it is of coarser texture.

I. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 8 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 240.9 gr.

2. Telesforo Perea Mazari, Mexican citizen, claimed he had brought the above-mentioned marihuana into the United States from Juarez, Mexico, for a friend who used it as a medicine for rheumatism.

J. Seizure at Chula Vista, California, on 11 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 9 kg. 978 gr.

2. Immigration officers stopped an automobile occupied by James Cocio Aguilar and Jack Jesus Melendez, U.S. citizens, and by Heriberto Garcia Lopez, Mexican citizen, for a routine check and found two cartons and a suitcase containing bulk marihuana in the car. The automobile, its occupants, and the marihuana were delivered to customs authorities.

K. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 13 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 700.9 gr.

2. While patrolling near El Paso, customs officers saw two men go into the shadows and receive a package from a third man. The two men - Ernie S. Hinkle and Martin B. Jancovic - were apprehended, and a package of marihuana was found in their possession. The third man escaped. An automobile belonging to the offenders was also seized.

L. Fourteen Other Seizures at Calexico and San Ysidro, California, and El Paso and Laredo, Texas.

1(a). Marihuana: 909 gr.

2. The following persons were implicated in these seizures: Willie C. Price, Clifford Robertson, Jr., Fred Morgan, Jr., Willie McDaniel, Leonard Smith, Yancy Britton, Jr., Nathaniel Young and Clyde A. Harris, all U.S. citizens, and Jose Rosas Ramirez, Angel Ramirez Espinosa, Jesus Munoz, Roberto Samaniego, Jesus Patino Rios, and Ventura Lopez, Mexican citizens.

No. 306. *Seizures at Points on or Near the Mexican Border and on the Pacific Coast During February, March, and April 1947. Report No. 1156 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/233 This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:  
Marihuana: 52 kg. 125.7 gr.  
Bhang: 9.9 gr.  
Ganja: 88.7 gr.  
Charas: 0.8 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops, leaves, seeds and stems of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States; bhang, of a coarse material similar to marihuana; ganja, of the gummy pressed resinous flowering tops of the *cannabis* plant; charas, of the compressed resin of the *cannabis* plant similar to hashish and chiras.

A. Seizure between Pharr and McAllen, Texas, on 6 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 453.6 gr.

2. Having learned that Ray Turner and Lancaster Clark were about to smuggle some marihuana into the United States from Mexico, customs patrol inspectors apprehended and arrested them. The above-mentioned marihuana was found in their possession.

B. Seizure at Mission, Texas, on 9 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 17 kg. 860.2 gr.

2. Viterbo Heras, Mexican citizen, was apprehended and arrested by customs patrolmen after he had smuggled a large quantity of marihuana into the United States from Mexico.

C. Seizure near Pharr, Texas, on 22 February 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 311.8 gr.

2. Customs patrolmen pursued an automobile which had appeared from the direction of the Mexican border. The occupants of the car escaped, but discarded a sack of bulk marihuana which was seized.

D. Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 22 February 1947.

1(a). Flat Ganja: 88.7 gr.

Charas: 0.8 gr.

2. Customs searchers found three cakes of gummy pressed flat ganja and three charas pellets wrapped in an Indonesian language newspaper inside of a compass binnacle stand, aft, on top of the quarterdeck house of the U.S. steamship *Peter J. McGuire*. This vessel had visited the following ports: Cochin, Karachi, and Bombay, India; Hong Kong; Shanghai, China; Manila, Tacoblan, and San Fernando, Philippine Islands; Guam; Saigon, Indo-China; and Bangkok, Thailand.



E. Seizure near Madero, Texas, on 7 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 27 kg. 215.5 gr.  
("Codeineta": 1.0 gr.)

2. When Lucio Valadez, Mexican citizen, tried to smuggle this large quantity of marihuana into the United States from Mexico by wading across the Rio Grande River, he was apprehended by a customs patrol sergeant. The "codeineta" is a preparation of codeine tartrate containing 7.5 per cent anhydrous narcotic alkaloids.

F. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 9 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 439.4 gr.

2. Luis Vallejo, Mexican citizen, smuggled this bulk marihuana into the United States from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in an improvised cloth smuggling belt fastened around his waist.

G. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 10 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 3 kg. 940.5 gr.

2. Customs inspectors, patrolling near El Paso, observed John C. Simerly walking towards the Rio Grande River. When he returned carrying a box, he was arrested, and the afore-mentioned marihuana was seized. He said a Mexican stranger had delivered the marihuana to him along the river bank.

H. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 22 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 48.5 gr.

2. Immigration officers arrested Jose de la Luz Rodriguez after he had waded across the Rio Grande River from Mexico carrying a bag of marihuana. They surrendered both Rodriguez and his contraband to customs authorities.

I. Seizure at Brownsville, Texas, on 29 March 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 4.8 gr.

2. When Maurillo Valdez Gomez, Mexican citizen, arrived in Brownsville from Matamoros, Mexico, it was noted that he was under the influence of marihuana. A roll of marihuana was also found in one of his pockets. Later, when he became rational, he said he had had no intention of entering the United States, but had boarded the wrong bus.

J. Seizure at Ysleta, Texas, on 13 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 10.6 gr.

2. Immigration officers arrested Inez Bailon, Mexican citizen, when he crossed the Rio Grande River carrying a bag of marihuana, 8.2 litres of sotol<sup>(1)</sup>, and 0.5 litre of alcohol. They surrendered Bailon and the contraband to customs officers.

K. Eighteen Other Seizures at San Francisco, California; Lordsburgh, New Mexico; and Brownsville, El Paso, Hidalgo, and Laredo, Texas.

1(a). Marihuana: 840.1 gr.

Bhang: 9.9 gr.

2. The following persons and ship were involved in these seizures: Carlos Delgado, Paula Rodriguez Martinez, Jose Pena Sanchez, Jose Martinez Rodriguez, Esteban Garcia Martinez, Ramon Barreno, Jr., Benito Hernandez Camarillo (a veteran smuggler), Florentino Ibarra Ortiz, and Roberto Avina, all Mexican citizens; and James Veyria, U.S. citizen; and the U.S. steamship *Marine Adder* coming from Hong Kong; Singapore, Malaya; Madras and Bombay, India; and Shanghai, China.

*Cannabis* products were found in the following notable hiding-places: in the lining of a woman's purse; on a window ledge inside a customs station (apparently left by a suspect); under a bus seat; in a space between the back of a dishwashing machine and the bulkhead in the main scullery on the main deck, amidships, starboard side on the *Marine Adder*; and in the lining of a coat pocket.

No. 307. *Seizures at Points on or Near the Mexican Border and on the Pacific Coast During April 1947. Report No. 1160 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/214 This report gives the following cases involving total quantities of Indian Hemp seized as follows:  
Marihuana: 52 kg. 405 gr.  
Takrouri: 441.4 gr.

The marihuana in the following seizures consisted of the dried, pulverized flowering tops, leaves, seeds, and stems of the *cannabis* plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States, Mexico, and Latin America; the takrouri was composed of the finely pulverized and screened flowering tops of the female *cannabis* plant in the form most common in North Africa.

A. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 4 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 15 kg. 478.9 gr.

2. Acting on special information, customs patrolmen searched the house of Juan

(1) Sotol is according to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an herb grown both in Mexico and in the southwestern portion of the United States.



Zardeneta, Mexican citizen, and discovered three sacks of bulk marihuana under toilet bowls in a small room. Zardeneta, and one Juan Galvan, also a Mexican citizen who was in the house at the time, were arrested. The automobile which had been used in transporting the marihuana from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was seized.

B. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 9 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 4 kg. 535.9 gr.

(Heroin: 0.4 gr.)

2. After being warned that an automobile would enter the United States from Mexicali, Mexico, with narcotic drugs concealed therein, a customs inspector examined carefully a car fitting the description given and found a quantity of bulk marihuana inside the tube of the spare tire. Armando Mendoza, Mexican citizen, was arrested.

The inner tube of the tire had been cut open, the marihuana inserted, and a patch placed over the cut. The tube was then put inside the casing, inflated with air, and fixed on the spare wheel. After further search, a package of heroin, an eyedropper, and a hypodermic needle were discovered hidden over the gas tank.

C. Seizure at Brownsville, Texas, on 15 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 453.6 gr.

2. Arthur Jenkins was reluctant to comply with a customs inspector's request to step out of his car for inspection, and, when he finally complied, it was seen that he had been sitting on a paper bag filled with bulk marihuana. Two other occupants of the car were released after questioning.

D. Seizure at Hidalgo, Texas, on 20 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 31 kg. 14.3 gr.

2. Learning that a Mexican was about to transport a large quantity of marihuana to either Galveston, Texas, or Chicago, Illinois, customs patrolmen stopped a car that fitted the description they had received about five miles north of Hidalgo. The afore-mentioned marihuana was found in three suitcases and three paper bags. Antonio Garza and Lino Sotelo, Mexican citizens, occupants of the automobile, were arrested. The marihuana had been smuggled into the United States from Reynosa, Mexico.

E. Seizure at Seattle, Washington, on 24 April 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 441.4 gr.

2. This takrouri was found in a watch case, a tobacco tin, and a cloth bag, belonging to Willie Lea Walker, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Walter A. Luckenback* coming from Antwerp, Belgium. Walker stated he had purchased the takrouri at Antwerp, and that it had originated in North Africa.

F. Seizure at Nogales, Arizona, on 25 April 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 893 gr.

2. Having learned that Albert Hernandez was engaged in smuggling marihuana, customs patrolmen followed him after he entered the United States from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. When he had travelled about three miles on the road leading to Tucson, Arizona, they stopped him and found a brown paper bag of marihuana on the floor of his car.

G. Eight Other Seizures at Yuma, Arizona; Calexico, California; Brownsville, El Paso, and Laredo, Texas; and Seattle, Washington.

1(a). Marihuana: 29.4 gr.

2. The following persons were implicated in these seizures: Santos Saenz Cano, U.S. citizen, and Guadalupe Gomez Garcia, Pedro Ibarra Cota, Porfirio Sandoval, Rigoberto Alvarez Garcia, and Jesus Garcia Ornelas, all Mexican citizens.

## 7. MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS

No. 308. *Seizure in Belgium During 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of Belgium for 1946.*

Reference:

E/NR.1946/53

1(a). Codeine: 70 gr.

2. Jacques Smeets was arrested for illicit possession of this codeine.

3. Smeets was sentenced to a fine of 7,000 francs (U.S.A. \$159.81) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for three months.

No. 309. *Seizure at Vancouver on 3 January 1947. Report No. 34 communicated by the Government of Canada on 27 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/215

1(a). Codeine Sulphate: 0.6 gr.

Demerol: 0.4 gr.

(Morphine Sulphate: 0.5 gr.)

(Morphine Sulphate: 0.5 gr.)

2. Suspecting that Vernon Charles Green, 26-year-old steelworker, and Jack Mair, 33-year-old salesman, were trafficking in narcotics, Vancouver City Police officers followed their taxi. At a traffic light, one of the constables left the police car and entered the rear section of the cab. He found four ampoules of demerol on the seat behind Mair and 23 empty soluble capsules in Mair's shirt pocket. A more exhaustive search of the vehicle uncovered one tube of codeine sulphate and two tubes of morphine.

The tube of codeine was sealed and bore the United States Internal Revenue Narcotic Seal. Printed in blue ink on the plain glass containing the ampoules of demerol were the following words:

".....Sixe 100 M.G.

Demerol H.C.L. Sol.

(Isonipecaïne)

WARNING

May be habit forming"

United States authorities who were informed of this seizure notified the Canadian authorities that the above-mentioned narcotics had come from the United States Army base at Fort Lewis, near Seattle, Washington. It is surmised that the drugs had been stolen and brought into Canada by U.S. personnel coming north for furloughs. The identity of such persons is not known.

Mair was a drug addict and had a criminal record dating back to 1934; he received a sentence of twelve months at Toronto, Ontario, in 1945, for a breach of the Drug Act. Green, although in 1944 he had been sentenced to imprisonment for two years on a burglary charge, had never been indicted in connection with a narcotic offense.

On 13 February 1947, Green was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month; Mair was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months and to a fine of \$200, or in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 310. *Seizure at San Pedro, California, on 6 March 1947. Report No. 1159 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 August 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/213

1(a). Codeine Sulphate: 19 kg. 84.9 gr.

2. After the U.S. steamship *Sherman G. Houghton* had arrived from South Pacific ports and was in drydock, workmen opened the fresh water tank and found three wooden cases therein which contained 36 bottles of codeine sulphate bearing the label of the Norivich Pharmaceutical Company, Norwich, Connecticut, and New York, with Internal Revenue stamps affixed. The markings on the cases and bottles were almost obliterated by long immersion in water, and the codeine had been rendered unfit for human consumption.

The master of the vessel stated that an identical quantity of codeine sulphate had been missed from the cargo when the vessel was unloading at San Fernando Le Union, Philippine Islands.

No. 311. *Seizures at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on 7 March 1947, and at Staten Island, New York, on 16 March 1947. Report No. 1157 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/234 This report gives, among others, the following cases involving total quantities of paregoric and codeine seized as follows:

Paregoric: 1 kg 800.2 gr.

Codeine: 0.6 gr.

A. Seizure at Honolulu on 7 March 1947.

1(a). Paregoric: 1 kg. 800.2 gr.

2. Narcotic agents seized a gallon (3.78 litres) bottle of Paregoric from a certain George Abe.

B. Seizure at Staten Island, New York on 16 March 1947.

1(a). Codeine: 0.6 gr.

2. Four papers of codeine powder were found on the person of Clemente Corro Quin, second cook on the U.S. steamship *Cape Junction* coming from Calcutta, India.

No. 306a. *Seizure near Madero, Texas, on 7 March 1947. Report No. 1156 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 11 September 1947.*

Reference:

E/NS.1947/233

1(a). "Codeineta": 1.0 gr.

(Marihuana: 27 kg. 215.5 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 306E, page 42

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